

THE CITY OF CLEVELAND.

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE FIRST FOUR YEARS.

The Beginning—First Streets—First Map—The Name—The Stiles Family—First Buildings—Boundaries—Description—Streets—The Original Lots—Civil Condition—Topography, Soil, etc.—Mouth of the Cuyahoga—Sale of Lots—The Residents the First Winter—Gifts to Settlers—First Funeral and Graveyard—Lorenzo Carter and Ezekiel Hawley—The Oldest Survivor—Pioneer House-building—First Wedding—Progress of Survey—Sickness—James Kingsbury—Primitive Grist-Mill—Nathaniel Doan—Elijah Gun—Fever and Ague—Dogwood instead of Quinine—Failure to obtain Flour—First Grist-Mill—The First Raising—Indian Quarrel—Game—A Thrilling Adventure.

The story of the various Indian tribes which lived and fought in the vicinity of Cleveland, and of the military expeditions which passed along the southern shore of Lake Erie, on land and water, has already been told in the general history of the county. There, too, will be found a sketch of the title of the Western Reserve, and of the survey of that tract in the years 1796 and 1797.

The separate history of Cleveland may fairly be said to begin on the sixteenth day of September, 1796, when Augustus Porter, the principal surveyor of the Connecticut Land Company, commenced laying out a few streets on the right hand side of the Cuyahoga river, at its junction with Lake Erie, for the purpose of establishing a village at that point, which it was hoped would one day become a city. Mr. Porter ran out the street lines, while his assistants, Messrs. Seth Pease, Amos Spafford and Richard Stoddard surveyed the "city" lots, or at least a part of them.

By the first of October the work was completed (unless some of the lots were not marked off till the next year), and a rude map of the proposed city was made by Mr. Spafford, which is published in Col. Whittlesey's Early History of Cleveland. The work, of course, was under the general superintendence of Gen. Moses Cleaveland, the agent of the Connecticut Land Company, as well as one of its principal stockholders, who had charge of the operations in the field during that year.

It was at this time, too—that is, about the last of September, 1796—that the location in question received the name which, with the exception of a single letter, it has ever since borne. Previously it had been spoken of in the minutes of the surveyors as "Cuyahoga," or sometimes as the mouth of the Cuyahoga.

The first mention of the name on record, so far as is known, is in the agreement drawn up by the employes of the company in regard to the settlement of Euclid, mentioned in the general history of the county. That agreement declares itself to have been entered into at a meeting "held at the city of Cleveland on the 30th day of September, 1796." The name was occasionally spelled without the letter *a*, even in the old records, but this was through inadvertence. General Moses Cleaveland, who had bestowed his own name on the "city" he had founded, always spelled it with an *a*, and this example was followed in all written and printed records (except by occasional accident) for fifty years from the time in question.

The "city" at that time contained two log houses; one had been built the previous spring as the headquarters of the party which was surveying the Reserve, and was also occupied as the residence of Job P. Stiles and Tabitha Stiles, his wife, who "kept house" for those of the party who were from time to time at headquarters.

It was sometimes called "Pease's hotel," from Seth Pease, who was Mr. Porter's principal assistant, and was situated on the low ground under the hill, between Main street and the river. The other, near the junction of Main street and the river, was the storehouse of the surveyors, and had also been built by them during the same season. There was also on the territory now belonging to the city on the west side of the river, a dilapidated, unoccupied log house, which was supposed to have been erected ten years before by the agents of the Northwestern Fur Company, in which to receive provisions brought from Pittsburg, as narrated in the general history.

The map before mentioned, made by Mr. Spafford, is dated October 1, 1796. The area which had been surveyed for the proposed city and was delineated on the map was bounded north by the lake, west by the river, south by a line a little south of Ohio street, and east by a line a quarter of a mile east of Erie street, crossing the present Euclid avenue at the junction of Huron street.

The map shows the "Public Square," now Monumental Square, containing ten acres, with Superior street running through it parallel with the lake shore. It had first been named "Broad" street, and that

name had been written on the map, but had been stricken out and Superior substituted. Parallel with Superior street, Lake street occupied its present course, but extended only from Water street to Erie. Huron street ran as now from the river to a point a quarter of a mile east of Erie, where the city then ended. Ohio street ran from Erie westward only to Miami street, which then extended thus far south. Another street was delineated on the map under the name of Federal street. It ran from Erie eastward to the eastern limits of the city plat; occupying the ground now embraced in that part of St. Clair street, but extending no farther west than Erie. Bath street ran from Water street westward along the margin of the lake to the mouth of the river, being some twelve rods wide at the eastern end, but gradually narrowing to five or six rods at the western extremity.

These six streets (Bath, Lake, Federal, Superior, Huron and Ohio) were all that were at first surveyed to run parallel with the lake shore, and generally called "east and west streets."

The "north and south" streets, or more accurately those at right angles with the lake, first surveyed, were Water, Ontario, Miami and Erie. The first still retains the same course and extent then given it, running from the foot of Superior street northward to the lake. Ontario ran from the lake southward through the Public Square to Huron street, occupying the same ground as now, except the extension from Huron street to Central Market. Miami street began at Huron, followed its present brief course southward, and also extended on the same line to Ohio street. And finally Erie street, which was the longest in the city, ran from the lake southward over its present course to the line of the surveyed tract, which, as before stated, was a little south of Ohio street.

Besides these there were three streets, as they are termed on the map, but usually called lanes in the old records, designed to lead from the low ground along the river to the bluffs above. One running from the junction of Superior and Water streets northwestward to what was called the "Lower Landing," was named Union street, or lane, and corresponded to the present southern part of Spring street. Mandrake street then as now extended from Water street southwesterly down the hill to the landing, while Vineyard street ran from the junction of Water and Superior street southwesterly to the "Upper Landing," it being now called South Water street. Still another lane, called Maiden lane, was surveyed from the middle of Vineyard street in an easterly course up the hill and thence to Ontario street, which it reached at a point about half way between the square and Huron street, but this was soon entirely abandoned.

It is not certain exactly when the names of Broad and Court were changed respectively to Superior and Ontario, but it would appear as if it was done by General Cleveland's orders before the map left Spafford's hands, as the *chirography* of the new names is seemingly the same as the rest of the writing on the map.

The same map showed a complete division of the city into lots, though it was not certain that they were all surveyed and marked that autumn. They were numbered from one to two hundred and twenty; the first extending from Lake street to the lake shore on the east side of Water street, and the last running from Miami street, nearly opposite the junction of Ohio, back to the Cuyahoga river. The greater portion of the lots were eight rods by forty, containing two acres, but many were larger than that and some were smaller. Number two hundred and twenty, just mentioned, was over a hundred and twenty rods long, while numbers one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-three inclusive, lying south of Ohio street, were only about ten rods long. There were, however, only a few lots having less than two acres each, and it is perhaps largely due to this liberal plan, devised by the projectors of Cleveland, that the city is to this day probably the "roomiest" one of its size in the United States.

While some of the surveyors were laying out the city proper, others were dividing the suburbs into out-lots. From Erie street east and from Ohio street south the nearest land was divided into lots of ten or twenty acres each, while the remainder of the survey-township of Cleveland, comprising what was subsequently known as the civil townships of Cleveland and Newburg, was divided into lots of a hundred acres each. The tracts just mentioned (that is, the city lots, the ten and twenty acre lots and the hundred acre lots) together occupied all that part of the present city east of the Cuyahoga, all of the present township of Newburg and the eastern part of the present township of East Cleveland.

No civil township had yet been organized in this part of the county in the fall of 1796. The territory of the future city east of the river was nominally comprised in the county of Washington in the Northwest Territory, but no actual jurisdiction was exercised here by the Territorial authorities, and it was not yet quite certain whether the Connecticut Land Company was not vested with all the powers of government as well as the title to the land. The land on the west side of the Cuyahoga was nominally in the county of Wayne in the Northwest Territory, but though the pre-emption right to it had been purchased by the Land Company, the right of occupancy had not been bought from the Indians, who were in undisturbed possession of all that portion of the Reserve.

The surface of the embryo metropolis was moderately level on both sides of the river, except that on each side a steep bluff, from fifty to eighty feet high, separated the low flats of the Cuyahoga from the table-land above. Near the present eastern bounds of the present city the ground rose into a high ridge which extended nearly north and south a distance of about four miles. From this ridge the stream now called Kingsbury run flowed westward into the Cuyahoga through a narrow hollow, bounded by bluffs almost as lofty as those which enclose the river flats.

The larger stream which soon received the name of Mill creek ran in rapid cascades, between rocky and precipitous banks, through the extreme southeastern part of the present city, long known as Newburg, and then, curving southward, emptied into the river in the present township of Independence. Another brook, ere long known as Doan's creek, from one of the earliest of the pioneers, having begun its course in Warrensville, ran southwestward through the extreme eastern part of the present city to the lake, but was not distinguished by the very high banks which marked the other streams.

The soil of the whole tract was a sandy loam, sometimes almost pure sand, with occasional sections of clay or gravel. Out of this arose a heavy growth of chestnuts, oaks, elms, maples and beeches, their mighty trunks standing far apart, but their wide-spreading boughs shading all the earth with a dense mass of foliage.

The Cuyahoga river emptied into the lake a short distance west of its present mouth, and still farther west was to be seen the location of a still earlier bed, which was then a stagnant pond. Across the mouth of the river ran a bar of sand which in spring and fall was torn open by the current of the rushing river, but which in summer came so near the surface that even the light schooners, two or three in number, which then navigated Lake Erie, could not cross it. Once inside, there was a commodious harbor, with room and depth for vessels of the first class.

Such was the locality selected by General Moses Cleaveland, acting in behalf of the Connecticut Land Company, for the principal city of the Western Reserve. The survey township in which it was situated had been selected as one of six, which were to be sold for the benefit of the company at large, and not to be divided among the stockholders, as was almost all the rest of the Reserve. It had accordingly been divided as before stated, the part nearest the city into the ten and twenty acre lots, and the remainder into hundred acre lots. It was proposed to sell at first only a fourth of the townships, and Augustus Porter, the principal surveyor of the company, submitted a proposition as to the manner of making such sale.

In the first place city lots number fifty-eight to sixty-three inclusive, and eighty-one to eighty-seven inclusive, comprising all the lots bordering on the public square, and one more, were to be reserved for public purposes, as were also "the point of land west of the town" (which we take to be the low peninsula southwest of the viaduct), and some other portions of the flats if thought advisable. Then Mr. Porter proposed to begin with lot number one, and offer for sale every fourth number in succession throughout the towns, on these terms.

Each person who would engage to become an actual settler in 1797, might purchase one town lot, one ten or twenty-acre lot, and one hundred-acre lot, or as much less as he might choose; settlement, however, to be imperative in every case. The price of town

lots was to be fifty dollars; that of the ten-acre lots three dollars per acre; that of the twenty-acre lots two dollars per acre, and that of the hundred-acre lots a dollar and a half per acre. The town lots were to be paid for in ready cash; for the larger tracts twenty per cent. was to be paid down, and the rest in three annual instalments, with annual interest.

It will be seen that even at that time the projectors of Cleveland had a pretty good opinion of its future; valuing the almost unbroken forest which constituted the city at twenty-five dollars per acre in cash, while equally good land outside its limits was to be sold for from three dollars down to a dollar and a half per acre, with three years' credit.

This program, which was dated on the 28th of September, 1796, seems to have been immediately confirmed, at least temporarily, by Gen. Cleaveland; for on the map before mentioned, dated September 30th, the names of six purchasers are written on the lots they had chosen, only every fourth lot being selected, and those around the square being left untaken, Stiles took or proposed to take 53, Baun 65, Shepard 69, Chapman 72, and Landon 77; all being on Superior street, and all except the last on the north side, extending all the way from Water street to Erie street. Messrs. Shepard and Chapman must certainly have had a good deal of faith in Cleveland, if they gave twenty-five dollars an acre for land in the dense forest, over half a mile from the two log houses which then constituted the city.

By the eighteenth of October all the surveyors and their assistants left Cleveland for their homes in the East. They left Mr. and Mrs. Stiles and Mr. Joseph Landon in possession of the city. The two former, as has been said, had previously been merely employees of the land company, but had now determined to become actual settlers. A cabin was built for them by the surveyors before they left, situated on the top of the hill, at the west end of Superior street.

Mr. Landon had also been in the service of the company. He, however, remained but a few weeks, and went east before winter set in. Mr. Edward Paine, afterwards known as Gen. Paine, the founder of Painesville, Lake county, then took board with Mr. Stiles, and began trading in a small way with the Indians (Chippewas, Ottawas, etc.), who camped at various points on the west side of the Cuyahoga during the winter, and hunted and trapped on both sides. So far as known, Mr. Paine was the first trader in Cleveland, though it is quite probable that some Frenchman may have erected a rude cabin there long before, where beads, powder and whisky were exchanged with the Indian for bear-skins and beaver-fur.

These three remained throughout the winter, alone save when some copper-colored warrior brought his store of furs to Mr. Paine, or when his tawny squaws, with their bright-eyed papposes on their backs, came to gaze with longing eyes on the sparkling beads and brilliant calicoes of the young trader.

Meanwhile, after the surveyors returned home, Mr. Seth Pease made another map of the city, substantially the same as the one before described. The terms of sale proposed by Mr. Porter were in substance confirmed by the company. The directors and stockholders also donated to Mrs. Stiles one city lot, one ten-acre lot and one one hundred-acre lot in the city and township of Cleveland, doubtless because she was the first woman who became a resident there. At the same time they gave a one-hundred-acre lot in the same township to Mrs. Anna, wife of Elijah Gun. Mr. and Mrs. Gun had had charge of the company's stores at Conneaut during the preceding summer, but intended to move to Cleveland. Another gift of a hundred-acre lot was made to James Kingsbury and wife, the first emigrants to the Western Reserve entirely unconnected with the company, who had first located at Conneaut, but also proposed to make Cleveland their home. Finally the directors and stockholders gave a city lot to Nathaniel Doan, who had acted as blacksmith for the company, shoeing the pack-horses of the surveyors the preceding summer, on condition that he should reside and keep up a blacksmith shop upon it.

In the spring of 1797, Mr. Paine left Cleveland, and soon after made a permanent location at Painesville. In the month of May, Mr. and Mrs. Gun came from Conneaut, being the second family resident in Cleveland. It was not until the first day of June, that the advance guard of the surveying party for 1797 reached Cleveland. They were in charge of Mr. Pease, who had been employed as the principal surveyor for that year. On the third of June the remainder of the party arrived, with Rev. Seth Hart, the superintendent. One of the men, David Eldridge, was drowned in crossing Grand river, and the body brought to Cleveland. On the morning of the fourth the north parts of lots ninety-seven and ninety-eight was selected as a burial ground, a rude coffin was made and the first funeral in Cleveland was attended by the comrades of the deceased, while Mr. Hart read the appropriate service according to the rites of the Episcopal church. The location of this original cemetery was on the east side of Ontario street, its north line being just north of Prospect street.

The lately lonesome wilderness now presented a busy scene. Knowing by experience the tediousness of living on meat and bread throughout the season, nearly all the men set to work and cleared a piece of land for a garden, on the top of the bank, near the west end of Superior street, fenced it, and planted it with various kinds of vegetables. Then there was a rapid outfitting of parties, under the several surveyors, who went forth to run the lines of townships in various parts of the Reserve. Superintendent Hart, with Dr. Shepard and a few others, kept headquarters at Cleveland.

Soon after the arrival of the surveyors (or according to one account, a little before that event), Mr. Lorenzo Carter, well known to all the early settlers as Major

Carter, made his home in Cleveland with his family. He came from Rutland, Vermont, but had stayed during the previous winter in Canada. One of his sons was Alonzo Carter, then seven years old, who died but a few years since. Mr. Carter was an expert hunter and an energetic pioneer, with plenty of assurance, and over the Indians he soon gained an influence unequalled by any other white man in the vicinity. He built a log cabin on the flat, a few rods from the river, and near Union, now Spring street.

About the same time came Mr. Carter's brother-in-law, Ezekiel Hawley, who also located in Cleveland with his family. His daughter Fanny, then five years old, now Mrs. Theodore Miles, of the eighteenth ward, is the oldest surviving resident of Cleveland.

The next family was that of James Kingsbury, who had resided at Conneaut during the winter, but who removed to Cleveland in June. They at first occupied the dilapidated log house west of the river, which had formerly been occupied by agents of the Northwestern Fur Company as a store-house. Mr. Kingsbury, however, soon erected a cabin where the Case block now stands, into which he moved his family.

It did not take long to build a house in those days. A number of logs, sixteen or eighteen feet long, were cut in the forest. These were drawn together by a yoke of oxen, large notches were made near the ends, so that they would match together. The neighbors (in this case probably the surveyors) were invited to the raising; the logs were speedily placed on each other; a roof of split "shakes" was placed on the top; a chimney of crossed sticks and mud was speedily built; a hole was cut for a door (the place of which was perhaps supplied by a blanket), and the mansion was considered complete. Some of the more aristocratic citizens might have a window with four lights of glass, and a "punchoon" or split-log floor; but these were luxuries of pioneer life.

The first wedding in Cleveland, which was also the first in Cuyahoga county, has already been mentioned in the general history, but so pleasantly momentous an event will bear brief repetition. The parties were Miss Chloe Inches, Mrs. Carter's hired girl, and Mr. William Clements, who had followed his love from Canada, and who bore her back to His Majesty's dominions after the ceremony, which took place in the month of July.

Meanwhile the surveys were steadily progressing, notwithstanding sickness among the surveyors, which was much greater than the year before. On the 20th of August Surveyor Warren began to survey three highways into the country, and also to mark the lines of the ten acre lots before mentioned. First he began at the east end of Huron street on the east boundary of the city plat, and ran thence "north eighty-two degrees east" (very near due east) to the west side of the hundred acre lots, setting a post every ten chains or forty rods. This showed the north bounds of a road, and the posts also designated the corners of the ten acre lots which were intended to be forty rods

square. Measuring off a road six rods wide, Mr. Warren ran back along its south side, setting posts opposite the others.

This, it will be understood, was to be a road, not a street, being entirely outside the "city" limits. At the time of survey it was designated as "Central highway." But as it soon became the main means of communication with the settlements in Euclid it received the name of Euclid road; then it was extended to the Public Square, as will be mentioned at the proper time, and became Euclid street, and at length, bordered with palatial residences, it has assumed the more sonorous title of Euclid avenue.

The next day Mr. Warren began at the south end of Erie street, on the south boundary of the city, and ran south, seventy-four degrees east, one hundred and thirty-one chains (a little over a mile and a half) to the west boundary of the hundred-acre lots; running back on a line due east, and marking the lot-corners on both sides as before. This road was then called the South highway. Later it was continued, bearing to the right, to the town of Kinsman, on the eastern border of the Reserve, and was then known as Kinsman street; still later that portion of the original "South highway," this side of Willson avenue, has been extended in a straight line nearly to the city limits, and has received the appellation of Woodland avenue.

Finally Mr. Warren went to the end of Federal (now a part of St. Clair) street, and ran thence north fifty-eight degrees east to the hundred acre lots, making the road six rods wide, and marking the corners as before. This was to be the North highway, but has long been known as St. Clair street. Lines were then run midway between those roads to mark the back end of the lots. Though called ten-acre lots, there was really no uniformity. The frontage of the lots were all the same, twenty rods, but their depth increased as the roads diverged, so that those adjoining the city were less than ten acres, and the farthest ones were more. It was understood that this would make the value of these out-lots about equal.

We have spoken in the general history of the county, of the prevalence of fever and ague and bilious fever among the surveyors throughout the Reserve in 1797. These diseases were equally common among the citizens. Nearly every person in the little settlement was stricken down. Mr. Kingsbury determined to find a more healthy location for his family. Following the South highway to the end, and thence continuing about two miles farther in nearly the same direction, he reached the ridge before mentioned as running along the present border of the city. Finding there good soil and an apparently healthy location, he purchased a large tract of land, erected the inevitable log house—fitted up, however, with more than usual comfort—and by the middle of December was established in his new home. He was the first settler on the ridge.

His first grist-mill was a white oak stump—as was

common with the pioneers throughout the Reserve—hollowed out by fire on top so as to hold a goodly allowance of corn, which was then pounded with a heavy oaken mortar, suspended by a spring-pole or sweep above this simple "mill." The stump was preserved by Mr. Kingsbury and his children until about twenty years ago, when, already rotted to a mere shell, it completely succumbed to the power of decay.

In the autumn of 1797 the surveyors completed their work so that the land could be divided among the stockholders of the company, and returned home. In January, 1798, the partition was accordingly made. Six survey-townships, of which Cleveland, then including Newburg, was one, were reserved for direct sale by the company.

Meanwhile Cleveland, with the rest of the Reserve east of the Cuyahoga, had in 1797 become nominally a part of Jefferson county, but no civil authorities were appointed for this almost unknown corner. The tract west of the river remained a portion of Wayne county, with the Indians still in actual possession.

In the spring of 1798 Nathaniel Doan, the blacksmith, moved to Cleveland with his family and built a blacksmith shop on the south side of Superior street, a little west of the present end of Bank street, doubtless on the lot given him by the company. He at first occupied as a residence the cabin built by Job P. Stiles, who about this time moved out on the ridge near Kingsbury's. Elijah Gun also moved to the ridge south of Kingsbury's, and Rudolphus Edwards, of Chenango county, New York, settled farther north near the present intersection of Woodland avenue and Woodland Hills avenue. In the city proper, Doan's, Carter's and Hawley's were the only families, but Joseph Landon, who had returned from the East, and Stephen Gilbert were there, and cleared some ground which they sowed to wheat. Mr. Carter also planted two acres of corn on Water street, near the lake.

Nearly every man, woman and child in the settlement was sick with the fever and ague. There were not enough well persons to take care of the sick, much less to provide food and the other necessaries of life. In the intervals of the chills Carter and his hounds often secured a deer, which was liberally divided among his less expert neighbors. Nathaniel Doan's family of nine members were all sick at once. The only one who was able to do anything was his nephew Seth, an active boy of thirteen. Although he had the shakes every day himself, the boy not only managed to collect wood and bring water, but frequently made a trip to Kingsbury's to obtain corn.

That industrious pioneer, as well as his neighbors, Gun and Stiles, had found health in their homes on the ridge, and had raised good crops of corn on the newly-cleared land. Kingsbury, energetic and inventive, determined to have something better than a stump mortar to grind his food. He accordingly obtained two large stones from the banks of Kingsbury run, shaped them into the semblance of mill-stones, placed

one on the ground and the other above it, fastened a handle to the upper one, and by working the latter back and forth produced flour and meal, not indeed of the finest, yet superior to any but the imported article.

There was not only no physician but no quinine, the great specific for ague, and the settlers got along as best they could with decoctions of dogwood bark. As the cold weather approached the chills disappeared, but the settlers had had a fearful lesson, which newcomers were quick to learn from them, and which long retarded the progress of Cleveland.

Near the middle of November four of the men, still weak from the effects of the ague, started in a boat for Walnut Creek, Pennsylvania, to obtain flour. Between Euclid creek and Chagrin river their boat was wrecked, and they returned by land empty-handed. So throughout the winter all the people, both in the city and on the ridge, depended on Kingsbury's hand-mill for their breadstuff, which was coarse enough to have suited the palate of the renowned Graham himself.

In the spring of 1799 Mr. Doan, entirely satisfied with his city experience, abandoned the lot given him by the company, and moved four miles east to a point where the ridge road from Kingsbury's struck the "Central highway," where he established his home and his shop. The locality was long known as "Doan's Corners," and afterwards as East Cleveland, but for twelve years has been a portion of the city.

Mr. Hawley also left the apparently doomed place at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, and located in the Kingsbury neighborhood. Carter's and Spafford's were the only families left. They had begun to feel acclimated, and determined to stay at all hazards. They kept a kind of a tavern, and Mr. Carter also traded some with the Indians, as indeed almost every one did who could obtain some salt and whisky as capital, these being considered the two great necessities of life. Money was scarce beyond the imagination of the present day; furs were almost legal tender, and were frequently used to pay debts and "make change," even by the whites.

Superior lane was at this time a high, sharp ridge impassable in ascent or descent. The travel up and down the hill was obliquely along Union street—now Spring street. The first named roadway, however, began to be worked about this time.

In this year two newcomers, Wheeler W. Williams and Major Wyatt built the first grist mill on the Reserve at the falls of Mill creek, at what was long known as Newburg, but is now the eighteenth ward of the city. The irons were furnished by the land company. The task was a very serious one and was not completed till fall, when David Bryant and his son Gilman, who had been quarrying grindstones near Vermillion river, went to the Newburg settlement and made a pair of mill-stones. They were obtained and made about half a mile north of the mill, which was near the main fall. The water was con-

veyed down the hill to the wheel at an angle of forty-five degrees.

When the mill was all completed and ready for grinding, invitations were sent out to all the people round about for a grand celebration. The number was not large; no one lived west of the Cuyahoga, nor up the valley of that river, above the mill. Within the limits of the present city there were as near as can be ascertained ten families—Carter's, Spafford's, Doan's, Edwards', Kingsbury's, Gun's, Stiles', Hawley's, Hamilton's and Williams'—(all but the two first on the outer borders) and a few single men. There was, however, a small settlement in Euclid, whose members doubtless helped to swell the number, and it is quite probable that there was a delegation from the more populous region east of the Chagrin; for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles was little regarded by the sturdy pioneer, and this was the first gristmill on the Western Reserve.

The Indians were frequently to be seen in all parts of the city and the surrounding country, but they seem to have been very friendly and never to have had any serious difficulty with the whites. There was an old camp, where they often met, near Mr. Kingsbury's residence, and about where he afterwards built his frame-house, now occupied by his son, James Kingsbury.

One day a young squaw came running into the house, declaring that one of the Indians had badly hurt his squaw; "—most kill her." Mr. K. hurried out and found the camp in great commotion, the injured woman leaning against a tree apparently fainting, and the Indian standing sullen and defiant in front of her. The white man began to scold him for hurting the woman. He defended himself zealously in the Indian tongue, with occasional words of broken English, asserting that she was "heap bad squaw," and gesticulating with great energy to make up for his lack of language.

In the course of his motioning he brought his hand quite close to the squaw's face. She suddenly came out of her faint and seized one of his fingers between her teeth. He yelled with pain but she clung with all her might, and the white peace-maker was obliged to choke her pretty smartly to make her let go.

Game was abundant everywhere. There were two deer-licks (places where slightly salt water oozed from the ground) about a quarter of a mile from William Kingsbury's house. Here the deer frequently came to enjoy the luxury, and patient watching would almost always reward the hunter with a fat buck or a timid doe. In time, however, the frequently falling of the death-bolt at that particular place warned away the survivors from the dangerous locality.

Bears were less frequent, but were sometimes seen. Wolves, too, occasionally made their appearance. Mr. Kingsbury brought a sow and a number of pigs from Pennsylvania, which he carefully penned up at night, but allowed to run loose among the plentiful acorns and nuts during the day. One day, while he was

absent, the family heard a noise near the house, and looking out saw the old sow in a state of great excitement, alternately pushing her young toward the house, and turning to grunt at two gaunt gray wolves, which were slowly following her, apparently hesitating about attacking an antagonist of a species they had never before seen. An outcry from the family quickly drove them away, but as there was no one to handle the old "queen's arm" which Mr. Kingsbury's brother had borne at the battle of Bennington, they escaped unharmed.

Among the illustrations of early frontier life, we will advert to one more occurring in the neighborhood on the ridge. On Christmas day, 1799, Mr. Kingsbury's oldest daughter Abigail, seven years old, with her two younger brothers Amos and Almon, together with Fanny Hawley (now Mrs. Miles), nearly eight, and her younger brother, all went to visit the children of Job Stiles, who lived about a quarter of a mile farther south. There was a woods-road, considerably traveled, along the ridge, and no one supposed there was any danger.

Unfortunately they stayed late, and it was beginning to be dusk when they started home. They soon lost their way, and began wandering back and forth in the strange way in which many older persons do when once they lose their latitude in the woods. Many times they must have come near the residences of one or the other family, but somehow never saw the light of either. The smallest children soon became very weary. Fanny carried her brother and Abigail picked up her youngest brother Almon. The venerable Mrs. Miles related to us how she and Abigail—themselves the merest children—staggered to and fro under their burdens in the darkness and the growing cold, while Amos Kingsbury, only five years old, appeared to be perfectly frantic at the terrible prospect. At length the two girls gave up in despair. They laid the two youngest boys down together, spread Abigail's broadcloth cloak over them, beneath which they soon went to sleep—and then waited, not knowing whether they were to be devoured by wolves or frozen by the cold.

Meanwhile their families had discovered that the children were lost, and all the three or four men of the neighborhood were out in search of them. Luckily too, Fanny's uncle, Lorenzo Carter, had been out on a hunt, and stopped at her father's with his rifle and hound. He, of course, joined in the search. In the road the children's tracks were not distinguishable, and even in the woods they had crossed each other so often that the hound could hardly follow them. After ranging to and fro a long time, however, he at length struck a distinct trail, which he and his master quickly followed. Ere long the dog reached the hollow where the children were. Little Amos saw him, and screamed to his sister Abigail: "Nabby, Nabby, here's a wolf!"

The girls, however, saw that it was a dog, and a moment after Carter came in sight, crying out to

them not to be scared. He fired his rifle, the universal signal of success in such cases, and the searchers quickly assembled. The overjoyed fathers and friends caught up the babes in the woods, and soon bore them to their frightened mothers, when they were put to bed with a better chance of a sound sleep than that offered by a Christmas night in the forest, with the wolves as possible performers in the play.

Notwithstanding the season, however, it does not seem to have been very cold, and in fact all the old accounts speak of the remarkable mildness of the winters during the last two or three years of the eighteenth century.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE VILLAGE FROM 1800 TO 1815.

Population in 1800—Civil Organizations—City Lots too High—Good Crops—The First Distillery—An Indian Play-ground—A White Dog Feast—Samuel Huntington—Spafford's Map—Changes of Streets—The First School—A Lawyer Among Wolves—First Hotel Keepers—Huntington's Advancement—First Framed House—Its Destruction—One Family a Year—Price of Freight—First Militia Company—Purchase of the West Side from the Indians—The First Post Office—Newburg Families—Samuel Dodge—The Two Omics—Young Omic's Violence—Carter threatens to Hang Him—The Story of "Ben"—A Curious Ending—John Walworth—The First Collector—A Framed House on the Ridge—A New Religion—Hard Customers in Cleveland—Slaughtering Hogs on Sunday—A Would-be Runaway—Forcing a Man back to take his Pay—Another Major—A Cleveland Governor and Senator—Fanny Hawley's Adventure with an Indian—His Freaks at Hawley's House—The Last Division of Reserve Lands—Cleveland made the County-Seat—Elias Cozad—Samuel and Matthew Williamson—Levi Johnson—The Residents of 1810—The Two Stores—The First Court of Record—Another Warehouse—George Wallace—The First Execution—The War of 1812—Residents at the Beginning of the War—Location of Houses—The Farming Lands—A Few Incidents of the War—Taking Potatoes to Perry—The First Brick Building—A Schooner built in the Woods—The Village incorporated—Close of the War.

In 1800 the population of the tract laid out as a city still consisted only of the families of Carter, Spafford and Clark, Stephen Gilbert and perhaps Joseph Landon; making a total of about twenty persons. In the whole territory now included in the city, however, there must have been between sixty and seventy persons.

In July Cleveland became a part of the county of Trumbull, which embraced the whole Western Reserve. James Kingsbury was appointed one of the first justices of the peace "of the quorum," thereby becoming a member of the court of quarter sessions of the new county; and Amos Spafford was appointed one of the first justices not "of the quorum."

At the first court of quarter sessions, held at Warren on the fourth Monday of August, 1800, the civil township of Cleveland was organized, together with seven others, in the new county. It embraced not only the survey township of that name but all of the present Cuyahoga county east of the river, three townships of Geauga county, and nominally the whole Reserve west of the Cuyahoga, though this tract was still in possession of the Indians. Lorenzo Carter and Stephen Gilbert were at the same time

appointed the first constables, to preserve the peace in this immense territory.

Mr. Turband Kirtland, the agent of the land company, who visited Cleveland this year, stated that Carter, Spafford and Clark were very much dissatisfied with the price of city lots, (twenty-five dollars per acre), and determined not to remain. It seems they had not up to this time purchased any land, except perhaps a lot apiece. They had been encouraged by members of the company to expect lots at ten or twelve dollars per acre, and they all declared they would leave the place rather than pay the price demanded. Mr. Kirtland persuaded them to wait until he could consult the directors, and earnestly urged that the price should be lowered. As those persons all remained, and as emigration continued very light for a long time, it is presumed that their wishes were acceded to.

Mr. Kirtland also mentioned the extreme scarcity of money, and said inhabitants were very desirous that the company should receive cattle, provisions, etc., in payment for their land. This course, however, was not followed, so far as the tracts owned by the company at large was concerned, though it may have been by individual owners of the divided lands. Mr. Kirtland also reported the crops as good and the settlers healthy. The latter expression doubtless applied principally to those in the country, for the vicinity of the mouth of the Cuyahoga was long celebrated as the favorite residence of King Ague. Probably, however, the few families who were there in 1800 had had nearly all the shakes shaken out of them, or in other words had become partially acclimated to the surrounding miasma.

In the fall of 1800, David Bryant and his son Gilman, brought a still from Virginia, built a distillery twenty feet by twenty-six, out of hewed logs, on the river flat, near the foot of Superior lane, brought water from a side-hill spring in a trough into the upper story, and began the manufacture of whisky. This was, at that time, as respectable a business as any in the country, and the opening of a distillery was hailed with joy by the inhabitants of the vicinity, not only because it promised a cheap supply of their favorite beverage, but because their wheat, when turned into whisky, could be sent to market without costing all it would bring for transportation.

The Indians now crossed oftener than ever from their own land on the west side, to the place where whisky was not only sold but made. They had a kind of ferry, opposite the foot of St. Clair street, where they always kept canoes in which to pass over the river. Their well-worn trail from the eastward; there crossed the Cuyahoga, ran across the marshy ground, past the old log storehouse, which, as before stated, stood near the corner of Main and Center streets, and thence to a small opening in the woods, near the present crossing of Detroit and Pearl streets. There the Indians were accustomed to assemble, play their games, hold councils, etc.

There, were often heard the sounds of glee from squaws, children and the old men as the young warriors engaged in athletic games, or tossed the ball to and fro with a skill hardly surpassed by the pitchers, catchers and left fielders of the present day. There, too, the woods re-echoed with the sonorous speeches of their orators, as they recounted the great deeds of their fathers, ere the white man had come to grasp their fair domain, and occasional shouts of applause from the excited auditors reached the ears of the few settlers across the river. It is admitted, however, by all the early emigrants that the Indians were uniformly peaceable, and even friendly, in their intercourse with the whites.

As was stated in the general history, they were accustomed to come to the mouth of the Cuyahoga in the fall, haul their canoes ashore, scatter out up the river in small parties, hunt and trap during the winter, return in the spring, and go thence to their cornfields on the Sandusky and Maumee. There were usually a few, however, around the mouth of the river at all seasons of the year. At these fall and spring reunions, especially the latter, feasting and drunkenness were the order of the day.

Gilman Bryant described one of the feasts to which he was hospitably invited. The *piece de resistance* was a white dog. (We don't generally varnish our writing with scraps of French, but in this case the Gallic expression is too appropriate to be omitted.) All Indians, so far as we know, consider that there is something peculiarly sacred about a white dog. Among the *Six Nations* one or more are every year strangled and burned entire as a sacrifice. In the present instance, however, *Chippewas* and *Ottawas* managed to unite religion and high living.

Having killed the dog, they singed part of the hair off, chopped him up and made a large kettle of soup. They placed a large wooden bowlful of it on a scaffold as a sacrifice to their "Manitou," or Great Spirit; the rest they appropriated to worldly uses. When making the sacrifice they prayed to Manitou for a safe voyage on the lake, good crops of corn when they arrived at home, and other similar blessings. As they began eating themselves they offered young Bryant a dish of soup with a fore paw in it, with some of the hair still between the toes. He declined the proffered morsel, whereupon they disposed of it themselves, saying that a good soldier could easily eat that.

During the winter of 1800 and 1801, young Bryant and his father cleared five acres on the bank of the river just above the town-plat. In the spring of 1801, Timothy Doan, a brother of Nathaniel, came to Cleveland, but removed to Euclid in the autumn.

A somewhat distinguished arrival of this season was Samuel Huntington, a lawyer about thirty-five years old, nephew of the governor of Connecticut of that name, who, after traveling through a large part of Ohio, had determined to make his future residence at Cleveland. He built a large, hewed log-house, the

most aristocratic residence in the place, on the south side of Superior street near the top of the bluff, and to this in the fall he moved his family. He also, during the same season, caused the erection of the first frame building in the city—a barn built by Mr. Samuel Dodge. Elisha Norton, a trader, made his home in Cleveland with his family this year.

In this year Mr. Spafford made another map of the city, about the same as the one formerly made by Pease, with two or three exceptions. Ohio street is shown as occupying the old line of Miami street from Huron street southward, and then turning at a right angle into the present Ohio. This was probably an inadvertence on the part of Mr. Spafford. The short street, at first called Federal street, east of Erie, was shown on this map, but no name was given it, and, in fact, the name of Federal has never been known since. Probably the rapidly rising fortunes of the Democratic party in Ohio made the name of "Federal" given by the magnates of Connecticut too unpopular for continuance. Superior lane was also shown on the new map and Maiden lane omitted; the latter evidently by direction, as it has never been replaced.

In 1802, the first school was kept on the city plat in Carter's house by Anna Spafford. There could hardly have been over a dozen scholars. If the younger ones strayed far on their schoolward or homeward route they were in danger of meeting the fate of Elisha's scorners. Alonzo Carter, eldest son of Lorenzo, notes in his published reminiscences that a man killed a bear that year with a hoe, on Water street, near the light-house.

The same season, as the future Governor Huntington was floundering one evening on horseback along the swampy road from Painesville, a pack of wolves came out of the forest near the present corner of Euclid and Willson avenues, and attempted to seize him. He had no weapon but an umbrella. His frightened horse did its best to escape, but the mud was so deep that the wolves had decidedly the advantage. Huntington beat them back as well as he could with his umbrella, the horse made renewed efforts, a little firmer ground was reached, a rousing gallop left the assailants behind, and steed and rider, covered with mud, quickly dashed in among the cabins of the city.

Carter and Spafford had both been entertaining strangers ever since their arrival, but at the court of quarter sessions, held in August, 1802, they both applied for and received regular licenses as hotel keepers. It did not require much to "keep a hotel" in those days. Almost everybody had plenty of bread and meat, and if a man had an extra bed or two and could procure a barrel of whisky, he was apt to put up a sign and announce himself as a tavern-keeper.

In the ensuing winter Ohio was admitted as a State into the Union, and Mr. Huntington was elected one of the new House of Representatives. On his arrival at Chillicothe, the capital, he was elected the speaker of the House, and scarcely had he taken this

position when, in 1803, he was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State. He still retained his residence at Cleveland, making long journeys on horseback through the forest from his log house on the Cuyahoga to take his seat on the Supreme Bench.

That year the first frame house was erected in the city, nearly seven years after the first settlement, the builder being the indefatigable Carter. It was situated near the foot of Superior street. Unfortunately, just as the house was finished and the family could move in, the shavings caught fire and the building was totally consumed. Mr. C. built again the same year, but was obliged to confine himself to a hewed log house, and it was seven or eight years more—near fifteen years from the survey and settlement—before Cleveland could boast of a single frame residence.

About one family a year seems to have been the increase of Cleveland for several years at this period. In 1804, Oliver Culver, one of the party who surveyed the Western Reserve, brought out some goods (salt, calico, liquor and tobacco,) to trade with the Indians but after one season's experience returned east and did not repeat the experiment. The freight from Black Rock—now a part of Buffalo, was three dollars per barrel.

Another event of the year was the organization of the first militia company in the vicinity. The district appears to have embraced the whole civil township of Cleveland, containing several hundred square miles, but the officers, Captain Lorenzo Carter, Lieutenant Nathaniel Doan, and Ensign Samuel Jones all resided within the present limits of the city. The same season Captain Carter was chosen major of the "second battalion, first regiment, second brigade and fourth division of the Ohio;" Doan and Jones being respectively promoted to captain and lieutenant.

The event of 1805 was the purchase from the Indians of that part of the Western Reserve west of the Cuyahoga. The facts regarding the treaty and the survey are given in Part One. The result was to open to settlement all that part of the present city lying west of the river. No haste was manifested, however, to take advantage of the opportunity, and for a long time the western bluffs were as densely covered as ever with the frowning forest.

The same year a post office was established at Cleveland, and on the 22d day of October, Elisha Norton was appointed the first postmaster. Judge Huntington, who had bought an interest in the mills on Mill creek, removed thither this year. Owing to the existence of the mills and the healthiness of the surroundings this was a much more flourishing place than Cleveland. It had apparently not yet received the name of Newburg, as it was spoken of in letters as "the mills near Cleveland." Besides Judge Huntington's, there were the families of W. W. Williams, James Hamilton, Mr. Plumb and one or two others.

It was a good deal like "getting up one step and

falling back two," for the struggling, sickly little village. Samuel Dodge, who had married a daughter of Timothy Doan, established himself on the Euclid road, built a log house between the sites of the residences of Messrs. Henry and G. C. Dodge, and dug the first well in Cleveland. It was walled up with stone, brought by the Indians into the neighborhood for backs to the fire-places of their wigwams.

Notwithstanding the sale of the lands on the west side, many Indians continued to reside more or less of the time on their old ground. Among others was an old man named Omic, and his son Omic, sometimes called John Omic by the whites, to distinguish him from his father. John Omic was afterwards tragically celebrated in the history of the county, as being the subject of the first execution within its borders. He seems to have been from boyhood a youth of evil-disposition and reckless temper. About the period in question, 1805, when he was a strapping fellow of fifteen or sixteen, he one day entered Major Carter's garden (as related by the major's niece, Mrs. Miles,) and began gathering some vegetables. Mrs. Carter came out and ordered him away, whereupon he drew his knife and chased her three times around the house, and did not desist till a young man in the vicinity came up and drove him away. Perhaps his only intention was to scare her, but it was certainly not a very pleasant experience.

When Major Carter came home and heard his wife's story, he was naturally greatly enraged. Putting a rope in his pocket, he started for the cabin of old Omic on the other side of the river. Arriving there, he told the old man what his son had done, and declared that he was going to hunt up the young rascal and hang him—at the same time producing the rope to give emphasis to his words. Carter was renowned as a fighting man among the whites, and had acquired a great influence over the Indians, whose language he spoke fluently. They believed he could and would accomplish almost anything he took a fancy to do, and old Omic was terribly frightened. He begged and implored Carter not to hang his boy, but for a time the major was inexorable. At length yielded he so far as to promise that if the scamp would stay on the west side of the river, and never under any circumstances cross the stream, his life should be spared. The old man promised zealously that the condition should be faithfully observed.

"Now remember," said Carter, as he flourished his rope, "if I ever catch him on that side again, I'll hang him up to the first tree in five minutes.

"He no come, he no come," earnestly replied the father.

And sure enough, the danger of getting within the grasp of the irate major was so strongly placed before the reprobate by his father, and perhaps by others of the older Indians, that young Omic kept his own side of the stream, and according to Mrs. Miles' recollection he did not again cross it until, several years later, he was on the way to his trial and execution.

We have mentioned in the general history of the county the loss of the boat which started from Cleveland in the spring of 1806, containing a Mr. Hunter, his family, and two colored persons, and was wrecked a little east of Rocky river; a colored man called Ben being the only person saved. The incident had a curious sequence, related by A. W. Walworth in his sketch of Major Carter, published in Col. Whittesley's work.

When Ben was brought back to Cleveland, half starved and nearly frozen to death, he was taken to Carter's tavern, which was the general rendezvous, especially for the used-up part of the community, who had no other home. Rheumatism drew Ben's limbs out of shape, some of his toes were so badly frozen that they came off, and he was unable to do any work, but the free-hearted major kept him throughout the summer. In October two Kentuckians came to Cleveland, one of whom declared that he was the owner of Ben, who was an escaped slave. The major told them what a hard time Ben had had, and how he, the major, had kept him, gratis, on account of his misfortunes.

"I don't like niggers," said the worthy major, "but I don't believe in slavery, and Ben shan't be taken away unless he chooses to go."

The owner declared that he had always used Ben well, that he had overpersuaded to run away by others, and that he would probably be willing to go back to his old home. He wanted to have a talk with Ben, but the major would not consent to this, unless the negro desired it. Finally, after consulting Ben, it was agreed among all the parties that a parley should take place in the following manner: The owner was to take his station on the east bank of the Cuyahoga, near the end of Huron street, while Ben was to take his post on the opposite side, and the conversation was to be carried on across the stream. Certainly the major guarded pretty effectually against treachery. This program was faithfully carried out. After salutations back and forth, the master said:

"Ben, haven't I always used you like one of the family?"

"Yes, massa;" replied Ben. The conversation was carried on for some time, many inquiries being made by Ben, regarding old acquaintances, and by the Kentuckian regarding the adventures of his servant. Great good feeling seemed to be manifested on both sides, though no definite arrangement was made. This, however, was consummated by future negotiations, and the next morning, but one, young Walworth saw the Kentuckians starting southward on the river road, Ben riding his master's horse, while the latter walked on foot by his side.

But the most curious part of the affair was still to come. Eight or nine miles from the village a couple of white men, who had been hanging around Carter's tavern all summer, getting their living principally off from the good-natured major, suddenly appeared by

the roadside with rifles in their hands. One of them cried out:

"Ben., you d—d fool, jump off from that horse and take to the woods."

This was long before the days of revolvers, and the owner's big horse-pistols were in the holsters on the horse that Ben. was riding. Besides, both the Kentuckians were too much surprised to make resistance on the instant. Ben. jumped off the horse and ran off into the woods; the two riflemen immediately followed, and the Kentuckians were left to digest their disappointment as best they might. They probably thought that the game was not worth any more hunting and did not return to Cleveland, nor make any further attempts to recover their troublesome property.

The next winter Major Spafford's son and another young Clevelander were hunting on the west side of the river, when they came across a rude hut in the forest, near the line of the present townships of Independence and Brecksville, where Ben. had domiciled himself. It was supposed that he went from there to Canada. It was never known whether the "rescue" was the result of any settled plan or merely arose from a sudden freak on the part of the two men before mentioned. There seems to have been no reason why a rescue should have been planned, as it would have been impossible, in this forest-covered country, to take the negro in the first place without his own consent.

Mr. A. W. Walworth, from whom the above anecdote is derived, was then a youth of about sixteen, and was the son of Mr. John Walworth, who had moved to Cleveland in April, 1806. The latter was a near relative of Hon. R. Hyde Walworth, the celebrated chancellor of New York. He was appointed collector of the district of Erie on the 17th day of January, 1806. In June previous he had been appointed inspector of the port of Cuyahoga, but had continued to reside at Painesville, making occasional visits to the scene of his few official duties. Previous to this there had been practically nothing to prevent the smuggling from Canada of whatever any one desired. The loss to the United States government was not probably very large, however, as three years later the amount of imports from Canada, for a year, was only fifty dollars. Mr. Walworth was also appointed associate judge of Geauga county just before his coming to Cleveland and postmaster of that place in May after his arrival, the latter appointment being in place of Elisha Norton, who removed from the village. After a short residence on Superior street he removed to a farm he had purchased, about two miles up the Pittsburg road, now Broadway, embracing what was commonly known as Walworth point.

We have had frequent occasion to speak of the marshy ground in various parts of Cleveland. A youthful visitor of 1806 speaks of the boys and girls picking whortleberries in the marsh "west of Dolph Edwards'"; that is in the vicinity of the present work-

house. At this time the ridge-road from the mills to Doan's Corners was lined with fields almost all the way from the mills to Kingsbury's, and much of the distance from there to the corners. The fields, however, contained many dry, girdled trees, presenting an unsightly appearance to any one fresh from the highly cultivated farms of New England. Several orchards were rapidly approaching maturity, and Mr. Kingsbury's bore a few apples that year.

Mr. Kingsbury's farm being in a prosperous condition, he determined to have a framed house. He put up the frame that year, 1806, depending on obtaining his lumber from Williams and Huntington's sawmill. But the dam went off in the spring and the frame remained uncovered for over a year. Unwilling to be so dependent on others and having a pretty good mill-privilege on Kingsbury run, the energetic judge went to work and erected a sawmill. The next year, 1807, he covered his house; making the brick for the immense stack of chimneys from clay close by. His son still possesses the last brick made, marked with the date, "June 22, 1807."

The house was a large two-story frame, and is still standing in good repair, occupied by a son, James Kingsbury, then unborn, but now an aged man. It is probably the oldest building standing within the limits of the city. Part of the upper story was finished off in a large room, in which dances were held, and also masonic communications, the judge being a zealous member of the mystic order.

One of the visitors to Cleveland mentions attending a meeting at Doan's Corners, where a preacher named Daniel Parker attempted to introduce a new religious sect called the Halcyonites, but apparently with little success, as we hear no more of that sweetly named denomination. The preachers who sometimes visited Cleveland bore pretty general testimony to the wickedness of the inhabitants, but it appears to have related more to matters of opinion and of language than to more violent offenses. Crime of every kind seems to have been very rare, and the settlers were nearly all industrious, honest and enterprising. Probably they drank a good deal of whisky, but that was a common fault in those days and is not yet entirely overcome.

But the reverend gentlemen accused them of gross infidelity, of terrific profanity, and what was worse of making a practice of slaughtering their hogs on Sunday. This was certainly a most objectionable proceeding, in taste as well as in morals. Newburg, or "the Mills," was considered a little better, but not much.

An incident of 1807 shows the off-hand way in which things were done in those days. One morning a man who had worked for the Major two or three months suddenly disappeared. He had taken nothing and the major owed him a few dollars; so that his running away was quite inexplicable. Spafford went to his brother major, Carter, and told him about the affair. Carter at once said that no one should run away from Cleveland, shouldered his rifle and started

in pursuit. Taking the fellow's trail, he overtook him near the present Willson avenue, and ordered his return.

"No," he replied; "I have stolen nothing and don't owe anything; I shall not go back."

"Go or be killed," was the reply of Carter, "and be thrown into this cat tail swamp for the wolves to feed on."

The man sullenly assented, and Carter took him back to Spafford.

"Why did you run away," queried the latter; "I owe you some money."

"Well," replied the man, "I have always been a rover, and when I have worked as long as I want to in one place, I generally run away."

"It's a bad practice," said Spafford, "and you can't do it here."

"I see I can't," admitted the man.

"Well, now, sit down and eat your breakfast, and I will see how much I owe you, and after I pay you, you can go, and welcome."

"Well, now," said the other; "I have given up going, and I am willing to stay and work a spell longer."

"All right," replied the Major; and accordingly the fellow continued to labor for his former employer two or three months longer. We have heard of a great many cases of men being brought back by force to pay their debts, but this is the first instance, with which our historical researches have made us acquainted, of a man's being compelled in that manner to receive money which was due him.

In 1807 the fourth draft of the lands of the Western Reserve was made. Samuel P. Lord and others drew the township of Brooklyn, which then came to the river at its mouth.

Another major, Nathan Perry, became a resident of Cleveland in the summer of 1807. His son Horace preceded him a few months, and another son, Nathan, Jr., followed in the autumn.

Several incidents occurring at and near Cleveland we have mentioned in the general history of the county. As we have also stated there, Judge Huntington moved to Painesville and was elected governor of the State. While in office (in 1809) he appointed Hon. Stanley Griswold, United States senator to fill out a few months of an unexpired term. Senator Griswold then lived at "Doan's Corners" (now in the east part of the city). A visitor mentions attending a spirited militia election there while the senator was at Washington; at which the late Allen Gaylord, of Newburg, was elected ensign. Senator Griswold remained a resident there but a short time after the expiration of his term in congress.

Mrs. Miles relates an incident of this period (about 1809) when she was the youthful Fanny Hawley of some sixteen summers, which gives an idea of the alarms to which the damsels of that day were subject. They were not so terrible as on some frontiers, where the tomahawk and scalping-knife were in frequent

use, but were sufficiently startling to seriously try the nerves of our modern belles. She was riding to Cleveland on horseback, on a man's saddle improvised into a side-saddle, over the road from the Kingsbury settlement, which ran near the line of the present Kinsman street. When in the midst of the woods, about half way to town, her horse suddenly stopped. An Indian came out of the woods, put his hand upon her, and in harsh, broken English, said:

"Give me whisky."

"Why, I haven't any whisky," replied Miss Hawley; "not a particle."

"Ugh! damn you—give me money," then said the son of the forest, in a still more angry tone.

At this moment the young lady's horse, which had been fretting at the presence of the red man (for white men's horses were usually much afraid of Indians), suddenly dashed off through the woods at high speed. Miss Fanny was entirely unable to hold him, and clung to the pommel and crupper as best she could. The animal soon came near the house of a Mr. Dille, lately settled in that locality, who ran out and stopped him, and the young lady received no injury. The runaway was not pleasant, but it at least cleared her of the Indian.

She went on to town, and on returning found that the same Indian had been at her father's house during her absence in company with his squaw. He was considerably intoxicated, and soon began to make a disturbance. Mrs. Hawley gave him a push which toppled him over on to the fire. He got up, very angry, but did not commit any personal violence. His squaw told Mrs. Hawley to carry out of doors everything with which he could hurt any one. Mrs. Hawley and the squaw accordingly slipped out and hid a butcher knife and one or two similar articles. As they were doing so the Indian snatched a loaf of bread from the bake-oven and started. Mrs. Hawley met him at the door. He put his hand to his breast as if to draw a knife. Mrs. Hawley dodged, and he ran off into the woods with his loaf of bread. The whole proceeding may not have been dangerous, but it was not at all amusing.

In 1807, (January 5,) the fifth and last division of the lands of the Western Reserve was made at Hartford, including the unsold lots at Cleveland. The same year Brooklyn, including the present west part of Cleveland, was surveyed into lots and offered for sale. That year also, the brothers Levi, Samuel and Jonathan Johnson became residents of the still diminutive city.

By far the most important event of the year connected with Cleveland was the establishment of the county-seat at that place. Cuyahoga county had been set off from Geauga in 1807, but had not been organized, nor had a county-seat been designated. In the spring of 1809 a commission was appointed by the State authorities for that purpose. There was quite a sharp contest between Cleveland and Newburg for the location. The latter place was full as large as the

former and even more thriving, on account of its superior health. Cleveland, however, which had evidently a good commercial location, with large prospects of becoming an important port, succeeded in the contest.

In 1809 Judge Walworth, then postmaster, employed Levi Johnson to build a small framed office on Superior street. This is said to have been the first framed building erected in the "city," except barns, and except Carter's house, which was burned. At all events, a framed building was enough of a novelty so that people collected in considerable numbers to watch its progress.

Major Carter, however, built a warehouse on Union lane in 1809 and '10, showing that there was certainly some business at the mouth of the Cuyahoga.

In the spring of 1810 Elias Cozad, a young man of twenty-one, settled at "Doan's Corners," where he still resides. He had come to that locality with his father, Samuel Cozad, in 1808, but had returned east to finish learning his trade, that of a tanner. Immediately after coming to the corners for the second time, he built and began operating the first tannery in the township of Cleveland. Mr. Cozad was afterwards an officer of the militia in the war of 1812. He has been an active citizen throughout the greater part of his life, and, notwithstanding his great age, is a person of marked intelligence. We had the pleasure of a most interesting conversation with him during the past year on the events of early times. No male resident has spent so long a period of his adult life in what is now the city of Cleveland as Mr. Cozad, though there may be some still surviving who were born here before he came, or who came here as boys before he did.

Samuel and Matthew Williamson set up a tannery in Cleveland proper, that is in the then village of Cleveland, soon after Mr. Cozad started his at Doan's Corners, in the latter part of 1810 or forepart of 1811. Alfred Kelley the first practising lawyer, and David Lang, the first physician, both also made their home in Cleveland in 1810.

Mr. Levi Johnson has left a record of the inhabitants of Cleveland in 1810, which we copy entire. According to it the population of the youthful city was then as follows; the figures after each family representing the total number of its members: Abram Hickox and family (5); Dr. David Long; Mrs. Coit; Alfred Kelley; Levi Johnson; Lorenzo Carter and family (7); Elias and Harvey Murray and family (4); Major Perry and wife (2); Benoni Carter; Bold McConkey and family (3); Jacob Wilkinson and family (5); Samuel Johnson; Charles Gun and two brothers (3); John Walworth and family (7); Samuel Williamson and family (5); Matthew Williamson; Mr. Humiston and family (4); Mr. Simpson and family (5). This made a total of fifty-seven persons then resident in the village of Cleveland, fourteen years after it was first laid out; certainly not a very hopeful indication of future greatness.

Elias and Harvey Murray, above mentioned, owned a store, as did also Major Perry, these being the only storekeepers in the place. These were something like real stores, having taken the place of the cabins partly filled with Indian goods which were called stores a few years earlier. Not, indeed, that these later ones were at all splendid; they were merely rude depositories of the coarse goods of all kinds generally used by farmers and mechanics in a new country.

It was May of this year (1810) that the first Court of record in the county was organized in the store of E. & H. Murray. Mr. Elias Cozad attended it, and mentions the fact that the presiding judge, Hon. Benjamin Ruggles, wore a queue—evidently a gentleman of the old school—for queues had generally gone out of fashion. There were very few suits, the principal business being the trying of indictments for selling liquor to the Indians.

The next year the Messrs. Murray built a log warehouse near the river, which indicates two things: In connection with the erection of Major Carter's warehouse a year or two before it shows that quite a little business was done at this port, and it also shows that the place was still in a very backward state and profits small, or the merchants mentioned would have put up a framed warehouse.

George Wallace came this year and began keeping tavern. His and Carter's were the only taverns in the place. Carter died during the war.

The next year saw the first execution in Cleveland and the breaking out of the conflict with Great Britain, commonly called the war of 1812. Both these events have been spoken of at considerable length; the former having been under the control of the county authorities, and the latter a matter of national importance. The war did not affect this place very seriously, though the people were kept in a continuous state of alarm for a large portion of the time, for fear lest an invading force should reach them either by sea or land.

All the events of a warlike character which occurred here during the war of 1812, were necessarily narrated in the general history of the county, and few events not of a warlike character occurred here until after the close of the war.

There is extant a list of the families living in Cleveland at the beginning of the war. These were those of George Wallace, Samuel Williamson, Hezekiah King, Elias Murray, Richard Bailey, Amasa Bailey, Hiram Hanchett, Harvey Murray, Abraham Hickox, Levi Johnson, Samuel Jones, David Hickox and Dr. Long. The list of two years before comprised eleven families—that of the present year, thirteen—a gain of one family per year. Besides those named, there were James Root, Alfred Kelley and Matthew Williamson, who were without families, and probably some others.

All the places of business were on Superior street below the present location of the Weddell House, while most of the residences were also on some part of Superior street below the Public Square. A few

only were on side streets leading off from it. Nearly all the rest of what now constitutes the city was forest or swamp until one reached the extreme outer portion. At Doan's Corners was a thriving farming settlement, consisting of Mr. Doan, Mr. Cozad and one or two others, and the farming tract before mentioned, which extended south along the ridge, now known as Woodland Hights, to Newburg, was by this time pretty thoroughly cleared up. Rudolphus Edwards had a hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, Judge Kingsbury had another large farm, and similar, though perhaps smaller ones were located all along the route.

Newburg was a thriving little place, but from there to Cleveland village about the only clearing of any consequence was the Walworth place, about two miles up the river, where Mr. John Walworth died during the first year of the war. The large tract between the farms on the Hights, the road to Newburg and the Euclid road, and thence north to the lake, was substantially in the same condition that it was in when Moses Cleaveland first came to the mouth of the Cuyahoga.

As has been stated, all the warlike movements of that period have been narrated in the general history, as has also the erection of the first-court house by Levi Johnson. A few minor incidents of that exciting time may, however, be worth mentioning. Two days after Perry's victory, Mr. Levi Johnson and a man named Ramage found a large flat boat which had been abandoned by Quartermaster (afterwards General) Jessup. They loaded this with two hundred bushels of potatoes, took them to Put-in-Bay and sold them to the fleet and army, easily quadrupling their money. Jessup kept the boat to aid the movement of Harrison's army into Canada, while Johnson returned to Cleveland as pilot of the sloop "Somers," one of Perry's victorious fleet. Soon after, Ramage returned with the flat boat, and with news of the victory of the Thames. Johnson resumed command and made several successful trips.

There was but little progress during the war, yet the first brick building in Cleveland was a store built in 1814, by J. R. and Irad Kelley. In that year Spafford's old map was copied by Alfred Kelley, and marks added showing all the buildings in existence in the village when the copy was made. There were thirty-four in all.

In 1814, Levi Johnson built the schooner "Pilot." The curiosity concerning it is that for convenience in obtaining timber he built it in the woods, near the site of St. Paul's church, on Euclid avenue, half a mile from the water. When it was finished, the enterprising builder made a "bee." The farmers came in with twenty-eight yoke of cattle, and the "Pilot" was put on wheels and dragged to the foot of Superior street, where it was launched in the river, with resounding cheers.

On the 23d of December, 1815, the legislature passed an act incorporating the village of Cleveland.

This was the last event of especial consequence affecting that place before the close of the war of 1812, which occurred the same winter. The succeeding era of peace may properly be begun with a new chapter. Before entering on the new era, however, we will append a description of the jollification which took place when the news of peace arrived here, in nearly the same words in which the event is recorded in a manuscript preserved in the Historical Society.

When the news was received, the citizens assembled by a common impulse to celebrate so momentous an event. The depression, the sacrifices and the alarms of three tedious years were terminated. There was no formal meeting with speeches and resolutions, but a spontaneous and most exuberant expression of joy. Every one was in a mood to do something extravagant. It is reported that one of the citizens, by way of an impromptu *feu de joie*, set fire to a load of hay, which a farmer was bringing to market.

A government gun was brought out. Abram Hickox, the principal blacksmith of the village, carried the powder in a pail; throwing it into the piece by the handfull. Another gunner had a fire-brand with which to "touch off" the gun, a spark from which found its way into "Uncle Abram's" pail. He was seen to rise instantly from the earth as high as the eaves of an adjacent house (so runs the record), coming down half stripped of his clothing. In this plight he ran down Superior street, screaming vehemently that he was killed. He was not, however, and, after doing the blacksmithing for one generation, he survived to become the sexton of the next.

Whisky was regarded as common property on that day, performing an important part in their patriotic rejoicings. Before night not a few found it desirable to lean against a friendly stump, or recline comfortably in a convenient fence corner. But they soon recovered, and went to work at their respective vocations with great hopes of the prosperity which was to follow the return of peace.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE VILLAGE FROM 1815 TO 1825.

First Village Officers—General Depression—Another Vessel built inland—N. H. Merwin—Mrs. P. Scovill—Going to Church by Bugle-call—Leonard Case's Description—The Traveled Streets—Woods, Swamp and Brush—The Residents and their Families—Moses White—Prominent Men of Newburg—"Cleveland, Six Miles from Newburg"—The Euclid Road—Laid out to the Corner of the Square—Framed Warehouses—Stone Quarry and Mill at Newburg—Commercial Bank of Lake Erie—Orlando Cutler—Samuel Cowles and Reuben Wood—Land on the Square sold for \$100 per Acre—Ansel Young—Steamboat and Newspaper—"The God of Lake Erie"—Carding Machines and other Items—P. M. Weddell—Michael Spangler—Religious Matters—A Theatrical Performance—John Brooks and other Newburgers—Killed by a Limb—Hunting Deer—The First Bridge—Business Rivalry—The Cleveland Academy—The Cleveland Forum—The West Side—Poor Harbors—The Canal—The Turning Point—J. W. Allen.

On the first Monday of June, 1815, the first village election took place. The following officers were unanimously elected; each receiving twelve votes: Alfred



W. Williamsen

Kelley, president; Horace Perry, recorder; Alonzo Carter, treasurer; John A. Ackley, marshal; George Wallace and John Riddle, assessors; Samuel Williamson, David Long, and Nathan Perry, Jr., trustees.

The hopes entertained of great immediate prosperity on the return of peace were by no means realized. In fact, the sudden change in the value of paper money and the general financial stringency which came upon the country immediately after the war, combined with the cheapness of agricultural products, the difficulty of sending them East, and the general indebtedness for land, rendered the five years next succeeding the war even more discouraging than the period which preceded it.

Nevertheless there was quite a number of new residents came in that period and there was quite an amount of business done, considering how small a place Cleveland actually was.

This year the enterprising boat-builder, Levi Johnson, laid the keel of the schooner "Neptune," of sixty-five tons, near the site of Central Market, and it was afterwards moved to the water by the same means employed in the case of the "Pilot."

Noble H. Merwin, long a prominent citizen of Cleveland, came to that place in 1815, and began keeping the tavern previously kept by George Wallace, at the corner of Superior street and Virginia lane. He also engaged largely in the provision trade, vessel-building, and other business connection with the lake.

Among the newcomers of 1816 was Miss Bixby, now the venerable Mrs. Philo Scovill. She mentions among those who were then residents in the village, Levi Johnson, Alfred Kelley, Phineas Shepard, the widow Carter, whose house had a large rye-field in front of it, Phineas Shepard, who kept the old Carter tavern, Dr. Long, before mentioned, Dr. Mackintosh, N. H. Merwin and Hiram Hanchett, the tavern-keepers, Horace Perry, Philo Scovill, afterwards her husband, who kept a drug store, etc.

There was no church nor settled minister, and when a traveling preacher occasionally came along, meetings were held in the school-house in winter and in the court-house in summer. The people were called to meeting by the blowing of a bugle by a Mr. Bliss.

A detailed description of Cleveland in 1816 was made in writing by the late Leonard Case, who first came to the village on the second day of August, in that year. From this document, for the use of which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Williamson, we select the principal points. The only streets cleared were Superior, west of the square, Euclid street (or more properly the Euclid road), which was made passable for teams, and a part of Ontario street. Water street was a mere winding path in the bushes. Vineyard lane and Union lane were paths running down to the river. Mandrake lane was all woods, none of it being worked. Seneca and Bank streets were all woods. Ontario street, north of the square, Superior street, east of it, Wood, Bond and Erie

streets were all in a state of nature. Ontario street, south of the square to the site of the market, and thence along the line of Broadway, was open for travel, as that was the road to the thriving village of Newburg. There was also the Kinsman road (now Woodland avenue), but that was entirely out of town.

Nearly all the ground between the hill and the river was what Mr. Case designates as swamp, with occasional pieces of pasture land. On the hill there were the improved lots along Superior street, and north of it the rye-field of ten acres, also mentioned by Mrs. Scovill. Levi Johnson had a field where the City Hospital now is. The rest of the land covering all between St. Clair and Lake streets, and most of that between Superior and St. Clair, and running east to Erie street, was in brush or slashing; the larger timber having been cut down for use and the rest left standing. It afforded considerable pasturage to the cattle of the villagers, and the children found large quantities of strawberries there.

South of the gardens on Superior street, as far east as lot eighty, the land was also a brush pasture. Up along the high banks as far as the Walworth farm on the road to Newburg there was more woods and less pasture. East of Pittsburg street, (the Newburg road,) all was woods with occasional patches of brush.

Mr. Case also gives an account of all the inhabitants, though our space will not permit us to go so fully into detail as he does. On Superior street there were Noble H. Merwin, his wife Minerva, his clerk, William Ingersoll, and his boarders, Thomas O. Young, Philo Scovill, Leonard Case and others; Hiram Hanchett, his wife Mary and five children; Silas Walsworth and wife; James Gear and wife, (the last two named men were batters;) Darius B. Henderson, his wife Sophia and their daughter; Dr. David Long, his wife Juliana and two children; A. W. Walworth, postmaster and collector; Daniel Kelley and his sons Joseph R., Alfred, Thomas M. and Irad, of whom J. R. and Irad were merchants in company; Almon Kingsbury, who was carrying on a store in company with his father James Kingsbury; Pliny Mowry, who kept tavern on the site of the Forest City House; Horace Perry and his wife Abigail; Abram Hickox, the blacksmith, and his family; Levi Johnson and his wife Margaret; Amasa Bailey; Christopher Gun, who kept the ferry; George Pease; Phineas Shepard, who kept tavern in the old Carter building, part log and part frame; Nathan Perry and his wife Paulina (the former being the owner of a store, with a good assortment); John Aughenbaugh and family (butcher); one negro family (name unknown); Dr. Daniel O. Hoyt, who soon moved to Wooster; Geo. Wallace (tavern keeper), his wife Harriet and four children, and his boarders, James Root, S. S. Dudley, H. Willman, William Gaylord and C. Belden; Asabel Abell, cabinet maker; David Burroughs, Sr., and Jr., blacksmiths.

On Water street there were Samuel and Mathew Williamson, tanners; Maj. Carter's widow, on the bank of the hill; John Burtiss, brewer and vessel builder;

John A. Ackley and family; Dr. Donald McIntosh; William C. Johnson (lake captain) and family; Harpin Johnson (lake captain) and family. Alonzo Carter was then living on the west side of the river, and his appears to have been the only family there.

Those who came somewhat later the same season were Luther M. Parsons, Moses White, James Hyndman, Abram Winston, Chas. Frisbee, Sherman Peck, George G. Hills, Eleazer Waterman, Daniel Jones, Orlando Cutter and Thomas Rumage.

Mr. Moses White, one of the newcomers, is still a resident of the city and gives a similar description of the primitive village. He mentions a little new school house where the Kennard House now stands. It was eighteen feet by twenty-eight, with a stone chimney. Mr. White put up a tailor's shop the next year, it being the first in Cleveland. When he wanted to get it painted he had to go to Newburg for a painter. There were two stores there and about twenty-five houses. Daniel, Theodore and Erastus Miles and Allan Gaylord were among the principal citizens. Also Aaron Shepard, Gains Burke and his brothers, and N. Bates. It was hardly as large as Cleveland, but was surrounded by a more flourishing country. Letters used to come, directed to "M. White, Cleveland, six miles from Newburg, Ohio.

Bilious fever, as well as fever and ague, was still prevalent here, and at the rival port of Buffalo they told Mr. White that if he came to Cleveland he would not live over night. But he did live and the town lived, too. The relics of Fort Huntington, erected during the war, were still standing, between Seneca and Ontario streets, but soon disappeared.

The Euclid road did not originally come to the Public Square but stopped at Huron street. As there were no improvements in the way, however, the people traveled on to the square, and soon after the incorporation of the village, the road or street was extended along the same line.* In order to strike the corner of the square, it was necessary to make a slight angle at the junction of Huron street. It would hardly be noticed by the casual traveler, but may easily be seen on careful observation. Bond and Wood streets, and a street around the square were laid out at the same time. The total assessed valuation of the whole original plat of the village, in 1816, was twenty-one thousand and sixty-five dollars.

Down to this time all the warehouses had been of logs. In 1817, Leonard Case and Captain William Gaylord built the first framed one, on the river, north of St. Clair street. Soon afterwards Levi Johnson and Dr. David Long built another framed warehouse, below Case and Gaylord's, and, ere long, still another was built near it by John Blair. Between Blair's warehouse and Murray's log one was an impassable marsh.

About 1817 Abel R. Garlick came and began cutting stone on Bank street. He obtained a fine-

grained, blue sandstone from Newburg. Ere long a mill was erected at the quarry on Mill creek (Newburg) below the falls, where the stone was sawed, as it now is at Berea and elsewhere, into slabs for use. This was the first establishment of the kind in the county.

About this time (1817) Mr. Josiah Barber, one of the proprietors of land on the West Side, established a store there, and offered inducements to persons to purchase and settle there. Phineas Shepherd moved over and went to keeping tavern. He had possibly done so as early as 1816. There were already clearings back in what is now the township of Brooklyn, but none near the mouth of the Cuyahoga, except Alonzo Carter's place, until the time in question. Another account gives the date of Mr. Barber's movement as late as 1819.

The Commercial Bank of Lake Erie had been started in 1816, with Leonard Case as cashier, but there was hardly business enough to support it and it went down in 1819. It, however, revived and went on.

The prominent arrivals of 1818 were Orlando Cutter, who began business with a stock of twenty thousand dollars, then considered an immense amount; Samuel Cowles, a lawyer and business man, and Reuben Wood, also a lawyer, who afterwards became governor of the State. At this time James Kingsbury sold to Leonard Case five acres where the post office and neighboring buildings now stand, for one hundred dollars per acre, which was then considered a good price. Another gentleman who came in that year died during the present one, at the age of ninety-one. This was Ansel Young, who settled at Doan's Corners, where he was long known to the general public as the only maker of almanacs in this region, and to his acquaintances as a man of marked scientific acquirements, and as the intimate friend of the eminent historian, Jared Sparks.

We have noticed in the general history the arrival of the first steamboat, the renowned "Walk-in-the-Water," and the establishment of the first newspaper, the *Register*, in 1818, and the second one, the *Herald*, in 1819. One of the earliest issues of the latter sheet had an article satirizing the fever and ague, which was still the great bugbear of this region. It ran as follows:

"AGUEAGUESHAKESHAKES,

THE GOD OF LAKE ERIE,

Takes this opportunity to announce his high satisfaction for the devotion offered at his shrine by the new converts on the shores of his dominion. He would feel much pleasure could he continue his residence through the winter, but, having lately experienced much rough handling from his enemy, Jack Frost, the Demon of the Forest, he is now under the necessity of holding his court among the alcoves of Erie, among his liege subjects, the Muscalonges and Catfish. On the 4th day of July next, he will remove

*Some make the date later, but the weight of evidence is in favor of the period mentioned.

his court to the highlands of the Cuyahoga, and, as he hopes, with force to drive old Jack into the lake, and continue his land dominion for many a good year to come."

Among other things, we learn from the *Herald* of 1819, that Ephraim Hubbel was then putting up two carding machines at the mills at Newburg, and would soon do carding for six and a fourth cents a pound; that Dr. David Long was selling salt, plaster, iron, buffalo robes, etc.; that Merritt Seeley had purchased the stock of Orlando Cutter; that S. S. Dudley sold goods, and took bills of the bank of Cleveland and similar financial institutions; that E. Childs was selling fanning-mills; that John B. Morgan was making wagons, and that H. Foote was keeping a book store.

In 1820 that well-known citizen, Peter M. Weddell, established himself in Cleveland; engaging in mercantile pursuits, and by his energy and enterprise contributing largely to the welfare of the slowly-growing village.

Another newcomer of 1820, less prominent than Mr. Weddell, but still a very active citizen, was Michael Spangler, who began to keep the "Commercial Coffee-House," previously the Wallace stand, where he remained twelve years. From his widow we have obtained some items regarding the period in question. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler being of Pennsylvania-German extraction, the farmers of that blood, of whom there were many in northern Ohio, used generally to stop at the "Coffee House" when they came into town with their flour and other products. There were many other travelers, too, especially in the spring and autumn; and sometimes, when the opening of navigation was unexpectedly delayed, people would be compelled to stay at the Cleveland hotels two or three weeks, waiting for the boats to run.

Religious advantages were few. An Episcopal Church (Trinity) had been organized as early as 1816, but there were only occasional services by a minister. In 1820 a few residents engaged the Rev. Randolph Stone, pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Ashtabula county, to give one-third of his time to Cleveland, and in June of that year the First Presbyterian church was organized with fourteen members.

Even this late, the place seems to have been sometimes pretty well blocked up in the winter. The *Herald*, of January 18, 1820, announced that there was no news from Columbus; no mail having arrived since the issue of the paper a week before.

The very first that we hear of theatrical representations at Cleveland is in the winter of 1820, when an entertainment was advertised which certainly offered sufficient variety—including as it did the comic opera entitled "The Purse, or the Benevolent Tar;" scenes from "The Stranger;" and "The Village Lawyer;" concluding with a "Dwarf Dance;" and all for the sum of fifty cents—children half price. By this time Newburg, which had long kept up a rivalry with Cleveland, began to fall behind in the race. Still Cleveland grew but slowly, and some zealous New-

burgers thought that something might yet happen to give their village the advantage. John Brook owned the gristmill there in 1820, and Harrison Dunche was another well-known resident. Among the young men of that place at an early day were the three brothers Caleb, Ashbel and Youngs Morgan, all still residents in that part of the city.

It was about 1820 that while several men, resident near Doan's Corners, were riding back from the village one evening, a limb fell from a forest tree near the present corner of Willson and Euclid avenues, breaking the leg of one of the men, named Coles, who afterwards died of the injury. There were then a few clearings between Willson avenue and the Corners, but it was all woods from that avenue to Erie street.

Deer were common in the forest on both sides of the Euclid road in 1820 and as late as 1825. Captain Lewis Dibble says that when the young men wanted some fun three or four would go with their rifles to watch at the shore of the lake; another would range the woods on the tract now in the central or eastern part of the city with hounds, and would almost always start one within an hour. He would almost invariably head for the lake, and was very fortunate if he escaped the waiting riflemen. Sometimes one would swim out far into the lake and then return; landing a mile or more from the place where he entered.

Wolves, though thick in some parts of the county, had disappeared from the present territory of the city before this period, but bears were occasionally seen, though very seldom.

In 1822 Willman White and S. J. Hamlin as contractors, built the first bridge over the Cuyahoga at Cleveland; Josiah Barber (west side), Philo Scovill and Reuben Champion being the supervising committee. The citizens subscribed considerable amounts to build it, and those who could not pay money furnished wheat, rye, whisky, lumber, etc.

There was plenty of business rivalry in those days, and some bitterness over it; for in 1822 a merchant advertised that all the goods mentioned in his advertisement, could be found in his "small, white store," notwithstanding the insinuations put forth from the "large brick store," with so many displays of superior advantages.

It was at this period, 1822, that a brick school building, called the Cleveland Academy, was erected. A school was opened in it immediately afterwards, and for many years it was the pride of the village. Not only was education earnestly desired, but other efforts at mental improvement were made. The "Cleveland Forum" was an institution of some permanence, which met regularly during successive winters, to practice debating and employ other means of improvement.

In 1824 the first steamboat was built at Cleveland; the "Enterprise" of two hundred and twenty tons constructed by Levi Johnson.

By this time there was a small cluster of houses on the west side, the locality being known with the rest of the township by the name of Brooklyn.

The bar at the mouth of the Cuyahoga prevented any but small vessels from entering, and even these often did so with difficulty. Large vessels lay to, and were unloaded by means of yawls. The various ports along the lake were all jealous of each other, and sought to exaggerate the poorness of each other's harbors. In 1825 the Sandusky *Clarion* declared that the yawls which unloaded vessels at Cleveland had lately struck several times on the bar at the mouth of the river. The Cleveland *Herald* retaliated by stating that canoes entering Sandusky Bay, had run afoul of the catfish there, and been detained until the latter had their daily ague-fits, when the boats were shaken off, and proceeded joyfully on their way.

On the fourth day of July, 1825, ground was broken at Cleveland for the Ohio canal.

This was the turning point in the history of Cleveland. It had been twenty-five years since it was laid out by Moses Cleaveland, with the design that it should be the emporium of the Western Reserve, and still it was only a small village. Hon. John W. Allen, then a young law student, who came in 1825, estimates the population of Cleveland, at that time, at about five hundred inhabitants, and that of the village on the west side, then known as Brooklyn, at about two hundred. The actual beginning of work on the canal attracted general attention to this point, and within a year the population had rose to one thousand. Mr. Allen, himself, who had come from the East to find a growing town in which to make his home, wrote back that Cleveland was the most promising point for a city that he had seen, and he accordingly entered himself as a student in the office of Samuel Cowles.

Of this new Cleveland, which has since that time, notwithstanding occasional drawbacks, made such rapid strides toward greatness, we will speak in the succeeding chapters.

CHAPTER XLVII.

FROM 1825 TO THE CITY CHARTER.

Less Attention to Individuals—First Appropriation for a Harbor—The First Pier—No Results—Another Appropriation—Major Maurice's Plan—The River Damned—An Angry "Serpent"—A New Channel—Another Pier—Complete Success—Canal Opened—Disastrous Sickness—Brooklyn Village—The First Light-house—Slow Increase—Then very Rapid Progress—Old-fashioned Relics—The 'Flush Times—The Buffalo Company in Brooklyn—The Two City Charters—The Dividing Line.

As, after 1825, the population of the thriving village of Cleveland mounted in twelve years to a population of some five thousand, and the place attained the dignity of a city, we cannot henceforth give that attention to individuals which we have previously given, but must confine ourselves in this continuous sketch to a condensed *statement* of the principal events; although a large portion of the more active

citizens will necessarily be noticed more or less, farther on, in our account of the numerous organizations of the city.

If Cleveland was really to be a great commercial city, the first and most necessary object for it to attain was a harbor. We are indebted to Col. Whittlesey's "Fugitive Essays" for an account of the early efforts in that direction. In the session of 1824-5 Congress granted \$5,000 to construct a harbor at Cleveland. It was confided to Ashbel Walworth, then collector of the port, without instructions, and without any survey being made by the government officers. Mr. Walworth was full of zeal, but had no knowledge, theoretical or practical, about harbor-building. As the northeast winds predominated, however, driving the sand to the west to such an extent that by successive encroachments the mouth of the river had been gradually forced westward, and the water entered the lake in an oblique direction, Mr. Walworth and those whom he consulted, naturally thought that the proper thing to do was to build a pier into the lake east of the mouth, so as to stop the drift from the east; it being supposed that the force of the water would then keep the channel clear.

Accordingly, in the summer of 1825, the five thousand dollars was expended in building a pier six hundred feet into the lake, nearly at right angles with the shore, (north, thirty-two degrees west), beginning forty rods east of the east bank of the river at its mouth. Strange as it must have seemed to those who are always boasting of the infallibility of "common sense," the eminently common-sense method employed in building the pier produced no beneficial results whatever. No increase in the depth of the channel could be observed, and when the sand was cut out, it filled up again with the same rapidity as before. At one time there was actually a bar of almost dry sand across the mouth of the port of Cuyahoga.

In the autumn of 1825 a meeting of the citizens was held, a hundred and fifty dollars was raised to pay expenses, and Mr. Walworth was sent to Washington to solicit another appropriation. As there were only thirty or forty yearly arrivals of vessels at the port of Cuyahoga, Congress was not favorable to the application. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey who so long and ably represented in Congress the Western Reserve district, of which Cuyahoga county was then a part, heartily seconded the efforts of Mr. Walworth, and after a long struggle Congress appropriated ten thousand dollars more for a harbor at Cleveland, though not in time to be used in the summer of 1826.

In the spring of 1827, Major T. W. Maurice, of the United States engineer corps, arrived at Cleveland, made a survey and reported a plan which was adopted by the government. It was determined that the river should be made to empty into the lake east of the Walworth pier, and that another pier should be constructed still east of that; the channel being compelled to flow out into the lake between the two struc-



V. B. Harrington

tures. Major Maurice accordingly ordered a dam to be built across the river opposite the south end of the Walworth pier. This occupied the season. In the fall the dam was closed.

These proceedings of course materially interfered with ordinary business, and many of the lake captains were very angry. They thought the plan an absurd one, and roundly abused the works and workmen. The schooner "Lake Serpent" entered the river, and found itself shut in between the dam and the bar. The captain was obliged to hire men to dig a temporary channel through the bar in order to get out on the voyage for which he had arranged. He was furious with rage, and swore he only wanted a lease of life until that nonsensical plan succeeded.

When the fall rains came on, the river rapidly rose. Men were then employed with picks and spades, oxen and scrapers, to make a trench across the isthmus from the river to the lake. As soon as a small opening was made the river broke through, and by the time the flood subsided there was two feet of water in the new channel, which was constantly enlarging. When the "Lake Serpent" came back from its trip it could easily enter the river by the new route. The old channel soon filled up; yet it remained the dividing line between the townships of Cleveland and Brooklyn, so that there were several acres of Cleveland on the west side of the river.

The next spring the eastern pier was begun, but was not completed that year. Without attempting to follow all the details of the work, suffice it to say that Major Maurice's plan was completely successful, and a permanent and excellent harbor was the result. The work was not done for ten thousand dollars, however. Both the piers were carried back through the sandy shore to the river, and were also extended into the lake, by means of successive appropriations, much beyond their original length. In fact the work was not closed until 1840, by which time the sum of seventy-seven thousand dollars had been expended.

In 1827 the canal was opened for navigation from Cleveland to Akron, and the Clevelanders became more confident than ever of the great future before them; a confidence justified by the rapid increase of population. Unfortunately, however, the canal brought serious evils as well as benefits. The throwing up of so much malarious soil was the cause of a very disastrous period of sickness, extending through 1827 and 1828. Fever and ague and billious fever were the prevailing diseases. The former weakened the systems and shattered the constitutions of its victims; so that when the latter attacked them it proved fatal to an extraordinary degree, especially among the laborers residing on the bank of the canal. When the tow-path was raised, several years later, numerous skeletons were found of those who had been buried where they died, beside the malarious ditch which had caused their death.

The village of Brooklyn, which, it will be remembered, then lay directly across the river from Cleve-

land, though as yet but a hamlet, still made considerable progress, and the establishment of a new store there by H. Pelton, "a few doors north of J. Barber's," was one of the events of 1827.

In the spring of 1828, what is now one of the principal interests of the city, the iron business, was inaugurated by John Ballard & Co., who then put their new iron foundry in operation.

The same year witnessed the introduction of the agent by means of which alone could the iron business be carried on to any great extent, and which is also employed for a thousand other uses in our modern life. In the year named, Henry Newberry, father of Professor Newberry, of Cleveland, shipped to that place a few tons of coal from his land near the canal. Part of it was put on a wagon and hawked about town; the attention of the leading citizens being called to its good qualities. But no one wanted it. Wood was plenty and cheap, and the neat housewives of Cleveland especially objected to the dismal appearance and dirt-creating qualities of the new fuel.

Once in a while a man would take a little as a gift, but, after the wagon had been driven around Cleveland all day, not a single purchaser had been found. At length, near nightfall, Mr. Philo Scovill, who was then keeping the hotel known as the Franklin House, was persuaded to buy some, for which he found use by putting grates in his bar-room stove. Such was the beginning of the coal-business in Cleveland. The new fuel soon found favor, for the small manufacturing and mechanical industries of the period, and large shipments were ere long made on the canal, but it was long before the matrons of Cleveland would tolerate it in private residences.

In 1830 the United States built the first light-house at Cleveland, at a cost of eight thousand dollars. It was situated on the bluff, at the north end of Water street; the land being a hundred and thirty-five feet above the level of the lake.

From 1826 to 1830 the village did not increase very rapidly; the prevailing sickness neutralizing the benefits conferred by the canal. In the latter year Cleveland, Columbus and Dayton each had between a thousand and eleven hundred inhabitants.

But after 1830 the sickness abated. The canal was then complete throughout its whole length; business was brisk all over the country, and the population of Cleveland advanced at a very rapid rate. By 1833 it had reached two thousand five hundred. At this period, after 1830, the common council ordered the grading of some of the principal streets—Superior, Ontario and one or two others.

Down to 1830 the population had not extended eastward beyond Erie street, which was the eastern limit of the corporation, but it now began to overgrow that boundary and spread along Euclid and Superior streets.

Things still had rather an old-fashioned, country-like appearance. Mr. W. A. Wing, now of Strongsville, says that when he came to Cleveland, in 1834,

there was a big guide-board at the junction of Ontario street with the Public Square, which told the distances to Painesville, Erie and Buffalo on the east, to Portsmouth on the Ohio river on the south, and to Detroit on the west. Old fashioned swing-signs were also in use before at least a portion of the hotels.

But the days of smartness and cityhood were coming quite fast enough. The population increased with rapid strides, and in 1835, according to an informal census then taken, it was found that the residents of Cleveland numbered five thousand and eighty. It had more than doubled in two years. Business was brisk to an extraordinary degree, owing to the vast amount of paper money in circulation, nominally redeemable in cash, but practically irredeemable on account of the general worthlessness of the security. Every one was ready for any enterprise or speculation which offered. These were the celebrated "flush times," of which considerable has been said in the general history of the county.

Meanwhile the village of Brooklyn, though far behind Cleveland in size, had during the last five or six years made almost as rapid progress as the latter place. An organization, commonly known as the Buffalo company, had in 1831 bought a large tract of land on the west side of the river, had laid it out in streets and lots, and had pushed forward improvements at a rapid pace. In the beginning of 1836, when Cleveland was estimated to have nearly six thousand inhabitants, the population of the village of Brooklyn was calculated at two thousand.

By this time the people of both villages were fully persuaded that they could afford to indulge in the advantages and glories of a city government. The benefits to be derived from a union of the rival interests on the two sides of the river were also appreciated to some extent, and an effort was made to procure a city charter covering both villages. But the rivalry was so great—the people on each side wanted so much, and were willing to accord so little—that the plan fell through.

The leading men on both sides then turned their efforts to obtain separate charters from the legislature. Either through superior adroitness or from mere chance, but certainly to the intense disgust and mortification of the more numerous Clevelanders, the Brooklyn people succeeded first, and on the third day of May, 1836, obtained a charter under the name of Ohio City, while it was not till the eighth of the same month that Cleveland became the possessor of city honors.

The dividing line between the two cities, unlike that between the townships, followed the new channel of the river, erected in 1827, so that the tract of about seven acres, between the new and old channels, was in Ohio City, but in the township of Cleveland, and so remained until the township organization was abandoned.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

AN OUTLINE OF LATER YEARS.

Climax of the Land Speculation—Improvements—Number of Arrivals of Vessels—A Break in the Tide—Great Disaster—No Progress until 1840—First Important Iron Works—Paving—Prosperity in 1840—Overflowing Hotels—The Weddell—The Free High School—Spreading out—Love of Clevelanders for Room—Euclid Avenue—Population in 1850—A Commercial City—Union of Cleveland and Ohio City—Cleveland in the War—It becomes a Manufacturing City—Annexation of East Cleveland—Of Newburg and other Tracts—Depression and Revival—Concluding Remarks.

THE year 1836 saw the climax of the great land speculation, which had been raging with such extraordinary violence for three or four years throughout the country, and especially along the great line of emigration, extending from the East to the West, which passed along the southern shore of Lake Erie. City lots doubled, trebled, quadrupled in price in the course of a few months, and each successive advance seemed a new evidence of prosperity and a new reason for higher prices.

The authorities of the new-born city were quite willing to exercise their power, to improve and beautify the tract committed to their charge. The grading of streets, etc., went on with great vigor. Mr. Wing, before mentioned, graded Pittsburg street, (now Broadway,) in 1836, previously a mere country road. That year or the next he took a contract, which he sublet, to grade the public square, which until that time had been more like an ordinary cow-pasture than like a city park.

In Ohio City, too, all was excitement and progress. That year the city authorities built a canal, beginning in the Cuyahoga, opposite the termination of the Ohio canal, and running through the marsh into the old river bed. They did not succeed in making a new harbor, as they apparently hoped, but the basin thus reached was sometimes used for keeping vessels.

From March 15 to November 28, 1836, the number of sloops, schooners, brigs and ships arriving with cargoes at the port of Cuyahoga was nine hundred and eleven, while the number of arrivals of steamboats, with passengers, was nine hundred and ninety; an enormous aggregate, when we consider that it was only sixteen years since the first steamboat had appeared on the waters of Lake Erie, and only eleven years since the whole number of arrivals, of every description, was but from forty to fifty.

In the latter part of 1836 there was a break in the tide of apparent prosperity which had been sweeping on so gaily for the previous five years. Banks began to break, private fortunes began to collapse, and the fair fabric of inflation trembled and tottered beneath the chilling blasts of reality. But the people could not believe that the immense fortunes which they had built up for themselves out of their imaginations, with no more real basis than worthless paper money, could all vanish when their value was tested, and they still clung with desperate tenacity to the high prices which speculation had placed upon all

kinds of property. It was all in vain, however, and the next year (1837) saw the complete collapse of the inflation balloon, and the full inauguration of the "Hard Times" par excellence, the most disastrous period, financially, ever passed through by the people of the United States.

Cleveland, however, presented one exception to the general rule in Western cities. The Bank of Lake Erie did not break down under the stress of disaster. A host of its customers did, however. It was compelled to take land in payment of the debts due it, and became the largest landholder in the city. In 1842 its charter expired and it wound up its business.

There was no increase of population from 1836 to 1840. The number, according to the census of the latter year, in the township of Cleveland, was seven thousand and thirty-seven; of which about a thousand was outside the city. After that year the disheartened people began to take new courage, and engage again in business enterprises. William A. Otis established iron works, the first of any considerable consequence in the city. Several thousand tons of coal were by this time received every year, and Cleveland soon began to make considerable progress as a manufacturing place.

About 1842 the first attempts at paving were made, on Superior street, between the square and the river, and also on River street; that is if it could be called paving to place heavy planks crosswise of the street to keep wagons out of the mud. When these became warped and loosened, and partly worn out, as they soon did, they were a most unmitigated nuisance. On River street the water sometimes rose and floated them off into the Cuyahoga. An effort was then made to pave the principal streets with limestone, but this crumbled too easily, and it was soon found that it would not answer. Medina sandstone was next tried, and as this was found to answer all the conditions of a good paving-stone it was permanently retained. By 1845 the city was again in the full tide of prosperity, accompanied by far more solidity than characterized it in the flush times ten years before. In that year, 1845, the population of Cleveland was nine thousand four hundred and seventy-three; that of Ohio City, two thousand four hundred and sixty-two.

The entertainment of travelers formed a considerable part of the business down to the time of the construction of railroads; the hotels often overflowing with people waiting for steamers, or just landed from steamers, to an extent scarcely ever known at the present time. The Weddell House was built in 1845 and '46 and at once took the position of the foremost hotel in the city.

The interests of religion were not suffered to languish, as will be seen by the sketches of the numerous churches which sprang up at this period; and as to education, Cleveland was probably abreast of any other place of its size in the country. The Cleveland Free High School, established in 1846, was the first

institution of the kind in the State, and one of the very first in the whole Union.

All this time the population of Ohio City was steadily spreading westward and northward, and that of Cleveland eastward and southward. By 1848 the extreme eastern limit had reached to Clinton street. The characteristics impressed on the city by its founders, when the tract was laid off in lots of two acres each, still showed themselves. The people having from the first acquired a taste for large and roomy locations, they almost all declined to be shut up in close brick blocks, but insisted on having separate houses, each with its own piece of land. The rich had fine mansions, with lawns and orchards about them; those of more moderate means had substantial houses with ample gardens; the poor had cottages with small yards; but nearly everybody had breathing room. Of course this involved a good deal of travel to and from places of business, and a large outlay for paving, street lighting, etc., but there is no doubt that these inconveniences and expenses were far more than made good by the increase of home comforts and the superior healthfulness of the place. It was at this period that the Euclid road, then become Euclid street, began to take on the characteristics which have since made it celebrated throughout the country. The land rose from the lake to within a short distance from the street, then fell as far as the line of the street and then rose gently to the southward. Somewhat singularly, both the ridge and the depression occupied by the street ran almost due east from the public square for two miles, and then with a small variation ran two miles farther to "Doan's Corners."

The wealthy residents of the city early found that they could make extremely pleasant homes by taking ample ground on the ridge in question, and building their houses on its summit; leaving a space of from ten to twenty rods between them and the street. The fashion, once adopted by a few, was speedily followed by others, and a residence on Euclid street, with a front yard of from two to five acres, soon became one of the prominent objects of a Cleveland's ambition. Some fine residences were also built on the south side of the street, but not near as many as on the north side.

The population of Cleveland had risen in 1850 to seventeen thousand and thirty-four; that of Ohio City to three thousand nine hundred and fifty.

All this time Cleveland was pre-eminently a commercial city; its chief business being to receive produce from northern Ohio and ship it to the East, to transmit Eastern goods to the agricultural regions, and to send on to the West the immense number of emigrants and others who sought that land of promise. The building of the railroads mentioned in the general history, which marked the era between 1850 and 1855, did not change the character of the business but greatly widened its operations.

An attempt was made in 1852 to make Cleveland the manufacturing place of a large amount of copper,

to be brought from Lake Superior, but it did not succeed.

Meanwhile it had become evident to a large majority of the people of both cities that the interests of Cleveland and Ohio City required a union under one corporation. Negotiations were set on foot and concluded, and a formal agreement was made, in accordance with the law, between commissioners appointed by the common councils of the two cities. Those on the part of Cleveland were W. A. Otis, H. V. Willson and F. T. Backus; those on the part of Ohio City were W. B. Castle, N. M. Standart and C. S. Rhodes. It was agreed that the four wards of Ohio City, (or rather the city of Ohio as it was called in all legal proceedings) should constitute the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh wards of Cleveland; that the wards should never be changed so but that the west side should always have as large a proportion of the number of wards as it had of the population; that the property of each city should belong to the joint corporation, and that that corporation should be responsible for the debts of both.

The proposition to unite was submitted to the voters of the two cities on the first Monday of April, 1854. It received in Cleveland one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two yeas and four hundred nays; in Ohio City, six hundred and eighteen yeas and two hundred and fifty-eight nays. The formal ordinance of union, in accordance with this vote, was passed by the council of Cleveland on the 5th of June, 1854, and by that of the "City of Ohio" on the following day.

The prosperity of the united city was somewhat checked by another financial crisis in 1857, but the depression was slight indeed compared with that which followed the crash of 1837. The population of the two cities a little more than doubled during the decade; that of the two cities having been twenty thousand, nine hundred and eighty-four in 1850, and that of the united city being forty-three thousand, eight hundred and thirty-eight.

Of the part taken by Cleveland's gallant soldiers in the war for life, which burst upon the country in 1861, the story has been amply told in the chapters devoted to the general history of the county. The effect of the war on Cleveland was very greatly to develop its manufactures. The iron business and the oil business in particular sprang forward into immense proportions, and it has been said, with but little exaggeration, that the war found Cleveland a commercial city and left it a manufacturing city. Not that it ceased to do a great deal of commercial business, but the predominant interest had become the manufacturing ones. Accounts of some of the principal of these are given farther on.

Meanwhile a large and thriving village had grown up between Willson avenue, which formed the eastern limit of the city, and the locality called in the old accounts "Doan's Corners," but which for twenty

years had gone by the name of East Cleveland. This was the name of the township which had been formed from Cleveland and Euclid, and this was the appellation given to the village just mentioned. Cleveland was ready to absorb this extensive tract, and the tract was ready to be absorbed. The commissioners on the part of the city were H. B. Payne, J. P. Robison and John Huntington; those on the part of the village John E. Hurlbut, John W. Heisley and William A. Neff. They agreed that East Cleveland should become the sixteenth and seventeenth wards of Cleveland; and also that the high school of East Cleveland should be maintained according to the system in use, until changed by three-fourths of the common council of the city, with the consent of half of the members for the tract then annexed. The formal ordinance of union was passed by the council of Cleveland on the 24th of October, and by that of East Cleveland on the 29th of October, 1867.

With the advantage of this addition the census of 1870 showed a population of ninety-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Another large tract, comprising parts of the townships of East Cleveland and Brooklyn, and extending entirely around the city, was annexed in 1872; the necessary ordinance being passed on the 19th of November in that year, and the subsequent proceedings being taken by the county commissioners. On the 16th of September, 1873, still another absorbing ordinance, also confirmed by the county commissioners, was passed, by which the village of Newburg, once the rival of Cleveland, was summarily annexed to it, and became the eighteenth ward of its former competitor.

As there has been no census since that time it is impracticable to say how far Cleveland has mounted by reason of its internal growth and these external accessions. Enthusiastic citizens put its population considerably above a hundred and fifty thousand, but probably the census of next June will show that the number does not vary greatly from those figures. Of course, like all the rest of the country, it has suffered severely from the business depression of the five years succeeding 1873, but it is one of the very first cities in the country to catch the returning breezes of prosperity, and its people may well look forward to a long career of commercial and manufacturing success.

We have thus sketched an outline history of Cleveland, from the laying out of its first streets in 1796, to the present time. We have dwelt at considerable length on the earlier history, regarding which this sketch forms the only record in our work, but have passed very cursorily over the later period, because many chapters immediately following these are devoted to the separate institutions—churches, societies, schools, etc., of that period. To those we now invite the attention of such of our readers as feel an interest in the details of local history.



S. Chamberlain

CHAPTER XLIX.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.*

Trinity—St. John's—Grace—St. Paul's—St. James'—Christ Church—St. Mary's—Grace (Eighteenth Ward)—All Saints'—St. Mark's—Memorial Church of the Good Shepherd—Emmanuel—St. Luke's.

TRINITY.

TRINITY parish was organized on the 9th day of November, 1816, at the residence of Phineas Shepherd. The communicants were very few. Darius Cooper was chosen lay reader. There was then no Episcopal clergyman, not even a missionary, in this part of the State.

In March, 1817, Rev. Roger Searle, a clergyman from Connecticut, visited Cleveland and reorganized the parish; there being thirteen families and eleven communicants. He repeated his visits and administered the sacraments annually during the three succeeding years, but in the intermediate time the services were conducted by a lay reader. Part of the time at least they were held in Cleveland village. The rite of confirmation was first administered by Bishop Chase, in September, 1818. In 1820 the parish was located in Brooklyn, where most of the efficient members resided, but about 1822 it was moved back to Cleveland. Up to 1825 services were occasionally held by Mr. Searle; in that year Rev. Silas C. Freeman was installed as rector, but served at the same time at Norwalk.

On the 12th of February, 1828, the parish was legally incorporated; the following gentlemen being named as wardens and vestrymen: Josiah Barber, Phineas Shepherd, Charles Taylor, James S. Clark, Sherlock J. Andrews, Levi Sargeant and John W. Allen. The same year Mr. Freeman went East and obtained a thousand dollars to aid in building a church edifice. A framed house of worship was accordingly begun in 1828, on the corner of Seneca and St. Clair streets, and completed the following year, the total cost being three thousand dollars. It was consecrated on the 12th day of August, 1829, and was the first house devoted to the worship of God in the present city of Cleveland.

In 1830, Rev. Mr. McElroy succeeded Mr. Freeman, being the first rector who gave his whole time to the parish, for which he received an annual salary of four hundred and fifty dollars. Thenceforward the parish continued to grow in strength and influence, keeping pace with the flourishing village and youthful city.

In 1852 the church lot, which had been bought for two dollars and a half per foot, was sold for two hundred and fifty dollars per foot, possession being agreed to be delivered by the first day of May, 1854. The building was destroyed by fire, however, before that day arrived. In 1853 a large stone house of worship was begun on Superior street, near Bond.

The new edifice was nearly completed in 1854, be-

ing consecrated on Ascension Day, 1855. In 1873 it was thoroughly refitted and elegantly decorated. The extreme length of the edifice is one hundred and forty feet, and the width, including the buttresses, sixty-six feet. The tower, which rises from one of the rear angles of the building, contains a chime of nine bells. Passing to the interior the visitor finds a nave one hundred feet by fifty-two, connected with which by a lofty arch is a chancel about twenty-five feet square. Both nave and chancel are richly ornamented in polychrome, and are lighted with stained-glass windows. A valuable organ adds the charm of music to the fit attractions of the place. The guild-rooms, school-rooms and parsonage are on the same lot with the church edifice.

The church is now in a highly flourishing condition, and numbers about three hundred and fifty communicants. The Sunday school contains a hundred and eighty scholars. The Guild of the Holy Child and the Women's Guild are also effective parochial agencies. St. Peter's, St. James', and Ascension Chapels, Trinity Church Home and the Children's Home are institutions connected with the parish.

The following have been the rectors of Trinity since Mr. McElroy, with their years of service: Rev. W. N. Lyster, 1832; Rev. Seth Davis, 1833; (1834, vacant); Rev. E. Boyden, 1835 to 1838; Rev. W. N. Lyster, 1838; Rev. David Barger, 1839; Rev. Richard Bury, 1840 to 1846; Rev. S. Windsor, 1846 to 1853; Rev. James A. Bolles, D.D., 1854 to 1860; Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, D.D., 1860 to 1870; Rev. Charles Breck, D.D., 1870 to 1873; Rev. W. E. McLaren, D.D., (now Bishop of Illinois,) 1873 to 1875; Rev. John W. Brown, D.D., the present incumbent, installed in February, 1876.

The following are the present officials: Rev. John W. Brown, D.D., rector; Rev. James A. Bolles, D.D., and Rev. W. T. Whitmarsh, assistant ministers; Charles Ranney and Herbert C. Foote, lay readers; Ansel Roberts, senior warden; Samuel L. Mather, junior warden and treasurer; Bolivar Butts, secretary; William J. Boardman, Rufus P. Spaulding, John Shelley, Bolivar Butts, Oliver H. Brooks, Orville B. Skinner, Robert D. Lowe and John F. Whitelaw, vestrymen.

ST. JOHN'S.

St. John's Church, on the West Side, was organized in 1834, but until 1836 public worship was held in Columbus Block, in school-houses and in the houses of members. In 1836 (Rev. Seth Davis being the rector), the membership having reached a large number, the commodious stone church now in use, at the corner of Church and Wall streets, was erected at an original cost of seventeen thousand dollars.

For two years the congregation worshipped in the basement; then, under the rectorship of Rev. S. R. Crane, the audience-room was completed and furnished with seats, the rector himself advancing the funds. The prosperity was shown by a confirmation class of seventy the first year. In 1839 Rev. D. W. Telford

*The churches are arranged chronologically by denominations; each denomination taking place according to the time when its first church was formed, and the churches of each denomination being also arranged according to the date of their organization.

followed Mr. Crane, and after a pastorate of three years was himself followed by Rev. William Burton, who supplied another three years of work. About 1848 he was succeeded by his brother, Rev. Lewis Barton, D.D.

April 3, 1866, came a serious calamity in the partial destruction of the church edifice by fire. This necessitated an additional expense of about twenty-five thousand dollars in rebuilding and improvements.

In 1871, after Rev. Dr. Burton's rectorship had continued nearly a quarter of a century, his place was filled by the present rector, Rev. J. Crocker White, D.D. In 1875 the Sunday school had increased so much as to outgrow its former quarters, and a beautiful chapel was built at a cost of about seven thousand dollars.

The Sunday school now numbers, with its branch at West Cleveland, fifty teachers and three hundred scholars, and is doing excellent work; among other things supporting, at Kenyon College, Gambier, a Japanese candidate for missionary work, at a cost of four hundred dollar per year.

The church membership is now, (August, 1879,) about two hundred and seventy.

The wardens are G. L. Chapman and C. L. Russell, and the vestrymen Thomas Axworthy, G. L. Chapman, J. M. Ferris, M. A. Hanna, F. W. Pelton, E. Sims, A. L. Withington (treasurer), and Howard M. Ingham (clerk).

GRACE CHURCH.

The parish of Grace Church was organized July 9, 1845, at the residence of its rector, Rev. Richard Bury, by former members of Trinity Church. The object of the organization was to provide additional church accommodation. A lot was purchased at a cost of nine hundred dollars, on the corner of Erie and Haron streets (then the eastern limits of the city), on which a substantial brick building, forty by a hundred feet, was erected. This building cost about ten thousand dollars. Subsequently a chapel was built and a chancel added, (the latter as a memorial.) These were erected under the supervision of a former rector, Rev. Lawson Carter, who paid the larger portion of the expense. The exact cost is not known, but may be estimated at fifteen thousand dollars.

The style is gothic, and the interior, including seats, chancel furniture and fixtures, are of solid oak. It contains eight memorial windows, some of which are of superior excellence in artistic design and coloring.

The names of the first vestrymen were A. A. Treat and E. F. Punderson, wardens; H. A. Ackley, Moses Kelley, J. F. Jenkins, S. Englehart, William Richards, John Powell, Thomas Bolton and George F. Marshall, vestrymen.

The several rectors, with their times of service, have been as follows: Rev. Alexander Varian, from May 25, 1846, to October 1, 1849. Rev. Timothy Jarvis Carter, December 20, 1849, to November 15,

1852, when he died. His remains and those of his wife are interred beneath the chancel. Rev. James Cole Tracy succeeded and remained only five months. Rev. Lawson Carter, from July 10, 1852, to July 10, 1860. Revs. Gideon B. Perry, William A. Rich and William Allen Fisk were successively assistants under Mr. Carter—the latter succeeding to the rectorship. Rev. Alvah H. Washburn, from April 1, 1866, to December, 1877, when he died. Rev. G. G. Carter was soon after elected rector, but declined to accept. He however continued the services until November 1, 1877, when Rev. George W. Hinckle, the present rector, assumed the charge.

The money to build Grace Church was subscribed and donated on condition that the seats should remain forever free. This is supposed to have been the second church (St. Peter's at Ashtabula being the first) in this country to return to the primitive customs of free seats and weekly communion. It has always been noted for its rigid adherence to the rubrics and teachings of the Prayer Book, and its freedom from sensational and doubtful expedients for maintaining the service; and is a noticeable fact, that the practices and teaching which were at first strongly objected to have since been generally adopted. The founders and supporters of this parish have always made special and unremitting efforts to furnish accommodations and services to a class of persons who for various reasons feel unwilling to attend other churches.

ST. PAUL'S.

St. Paul's Church was organized October 26, 1846; at which time forty-five persons associated themselves as the "Parish of St. Paul's Church in the City of Cleveland."

At a meeting held November 6, 1846, the following named persons were elected wardens and vestrymen, to serve until Easter Monday, 1847: D. W. Duty, Aaron Clark, wardens; James Kellogg, H. L. Noble, Moses Kelly, W. J. Warner, T. W. Morse, O. A. Brooks, Oliver Arey and Edward Shepard, vestrymen.

On the same day the vestry extended a call to the Rev. Gideon B. Perry, D.D., to become rector of the church. Dr. Perry accepted the call, and commenced services on the first Sunday in December, 1846. These services were celebrated in an upper room of a building located on Superior street, near Seneca, at which place the public worship of the church was regularly held until January, 1851.

In March, 1848, a lot of ground on the corner of Sheriff street and Euclid avenue was purchased for two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for the erection of a church edifice, "to be built of wood, at a cost not to exceed five thousand dollars." This building when nearly finished, was destroyed by fire on the 3d of August, 1849. The next day the vestry met, and resolved to "build another church of brick and stone on the same lot." A brick edifice was built at a cost of seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars, not including spire or bell, which were



J. King

added several years later. This church was opened for divine service in January, 1851, the first sermon being preached in it by Rev. Dr. Perry. In order to bring the parish into exact conformity with then existing statute laws, it was re-organized in January, 1852, at which time three trustees were chosen, in whom and their successors was vested the title to the church property. On the 19th day of October, the Rev. Dr. Perry resigned the rectorship of the parish.

On the 31st of November, 1852, Rev. R. B. Claxton, D.D., was called. He began work March 7, 1853, and continued nearly seven years. Under his administration the church debt was liquidated, and the church consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, April 14, 1858. Dr. Claxton resigned November 4, 1859.

The Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock was next called as rector in February, 1860. During his rectorship a lot of ground was secured adjoining the church, upon which a chapel was built, at the cost of six thousand five hundred dollars. Dr. Paddock resigned in April, 1863.

In July, 1863, Rev. J. H. Rylance was called to the parish. He resigned March 18, 1867. Rev. Dr. Rylance was succeeded, November 15, 1867, by Rev. Frederick Brooks, who assumed the duties of rector. During his service the wardens and vestrymen of the church were elected and constituted trustees and clerk of the parish of St. Paul's church of Cleveland, in accordance with the laws of the State of Ohio.

In 1874 the church property was sold for one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, and the services were held in a rented building on Prospect street, until the completion of the chapel on the corner of Euclid and Case avenues.

Mr. Brooks' rectorship ended in his accidental death, September 15, 1874. His place was supplied for several months thereafter by Rev. W. C. French, D.D., and Rev. C. M. Sturgis. On May 16, 1875, Rev. C. Maurice Wines was called. On July 2d, of this year, the corner stone of the new edifice was laid by the Rt. Rev. T. A. Jaggar, D.D., Bishop of Southern Ohio, assisted by the rector and other clergy. Rev. Mr. Wines resigned May 1, 1876, and was succeeded by the Rev. Nelson Somerville Rulison, who assumed the duties of rector November 10, 1876, and still performs them. On December 24, 1876, the new church edifice was opened for public worship; the entire cost of construction and appurtenances being nearly one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The register from October 26, 1846, to Easter, 1877, shows eight hundred and fifty-eight baptisms; five hundred and twenty-three confirmations; two hundred and seventy-nine marriages, and four hundred and fifteen burials. The present Church officers are: Rev. Nelson Somerville Rulison, rector; Rev. W. C. French, D.D., assistant minister; C. J. Comstock, senior warden; J. H. Devereux, junior warden; Ze-

nas King, A. C. Armstrong, F. W. Hubby, H. C. Ranney, George A. Tisdale, J. M. Adams, E. S. Page, C. E. Stanley, vestrymen; C. E. Stanley, clerk and treasurer.

ST. JAMES'.

St. James' Church stands on a large lot at the corner of Superior and Alabama streets; adjoining it and on the same lot is a very commodious rectory. The church edifice, a brick structure, is thirty-one feet in width and sixty-five feet in length, exclusive of the robing room.

The establishment of St. James' parish was mainly the result of the labors of Rev. R. Bury, who, in consequence of advanced age, resigned the rectorship in 1871. Under the charge of Rev. W. E. Toll, successor of Mr. Bury, the church was largely increased in membership. In July, 1874, Rev. J. J. A. Morgan accepted a call to the pastorate, which position he retained until Easter Sunday, 1879. Since this time the vestry has connected the church with Trinity Parish by calling its rector, Rev. J. W. Brown, D.D., to the rectorship of St. James'. Rev. W. T. Whitmarsh, assistant rector of Trinity, has been placed in charge of the parish. W. B. Lane is treasurer, and M. Green clerk, of St. James' Church.

CHRIST CHURCH (GERMAN).

Christ Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1868, as a mission of St. Paul's, with Rev. J. W. C. Duerr, minister in charge. Services were held in an upper room of the old "Knitting Mill" on Pittsburg street until the following autumn, when by permission the society used St. Luke's Church. In December, 1869, the mission was changed and regularly incorporated as Christ Church and admitted into convention of the diocese. By contribution, on the part of the other Protestant Episcopal churches and individual donations a house of worship was built at a total cost of twelve thousand dollars, on Orange street, corner Belmont, and consecrated November 19, 1871, by Bishop Bedell. The present number of communicants is about two hundred.

The officers of the church are: J. W. C. Duerr, rector; Wm. Hilscher, Conrad Schmitt, wardens; John Stuber, Casher Pfeffer, Wm. Becker, Adolphus Kaske, William and Augustus Orschekowski, vestrymen.

GRACE CHURCH (EIGHTEENTH WARD).

Grace Church was organized in 1869, under the ministerial charge of Rev. Frederick Brooks, rector of St. Paul's. The early services were held in the old Presbyterian Church building, which was subsequently purchased by the society of Grace Church, and moved to its present location on the corner of Harvard and Sawyer streets. Rev. Royal B. Balcom was the second pastor, conducting the service in connection with his regular duties as rector of St. Mary's Church, and as such continued to the summer of 1871. At this time Rev. Stephen W. Garrett became

the rector of Grace Church, remaining until the fall of 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. Marmaduke M. Dillon. In the latter part of 1878 Rev. Mr. Dillon resigned his charge, and the parish of Grace Church then became a mission; being now under the care of Rev. Mr. Pittenger.

ST. MARY'S.

In 1863 Mr. S. N. Sanford, having associated with him Mr. Levi Buttles, purchased the "Cleveland Female Seminary" and made of it a "Church School for Girls." From that date, and in consequence of Mr. Sanford's acting as licensed lay reader for the school, the desire grew to have a regular and permanent parochial organization, either in connection with the school, or in its immediate vicinity. In 1868 this desire took shape. The rapid increase of population in that section of the city necessitated action, and therefore at a meeting held on the 25th day of May, in that year, articles of association were signed and the following wardens and vestrymen were elected: S. N. Sanford, senior warden; Levi Buttles, junior warden; Walter Blythe, Lorenzo R. Chapman, H. C. Deming, J. W. Fawcett and F. W. Mason, vestrymen.

Efforts were at once made to secure the services of a resident rector. The Rev. W. C. French, rector of Christ Church, Oberlin, had acted for several years as chaplain of the seminary. His services were free to all who chose to attend, whether connected with the school or not. Many persons were baptized and confirmed. It was found impossible to secure a settled pastor at once, and therefore regular services on Sundays and week days were maintained, partly by the assistance of Rev. Wm. F. B. Jackson, and partly by lay-reading.

On Easter Monday, 1869, at the first regular annual parish meeting, a vestry was chosen for the year composed as before, with the exception that F. W. Mason's place was filled by James Withycombe. On the 2d of June, the same year, the parish was admitted into union with the Convention of the Diocese of Ohio, at its session, in All Saints', Portsmouth.

On the 5th day of September, 1869, the Rev. Royal B. Balcom was called to the rectorship, accepted the same and entered upon his duties the 26th day of the same month, having also temporary charge of a missionary work of the church at Newburg.

The corner stone of the church building was laid by Bishop Bedell on the 29th of September of this same year. The edifice was opened for Divine worship March 20, 1870, and the church has gone on ever since in its work, both temporal and spiritual, proving a blessing to the neighborhood. Yearly additions have been made to the roll of communicants, and considerably over two hundred have been made members of Christ's Church in holy baptism. In 1872 a very fine organ was placed in the church as a memorial.

The Rev. Mr. Balcom resigned in 1872 and the Rev. J. J. A. Morgan succeeded to the work. He remained rector for eighteen months and was followed by the

Rev. Frank M. Hall who, in turn, was succeeded by the Rev. J. Sydney Kent, the present rector.

The Sunday school has a superintendent, seventeen teachers and one hundred and eighty scholars.

St. Mary's Guild has a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, with about forty members. The organization of the Guild was made in July, 1879, and the entire lay-work of the parish will be carried on under its name and rules.

ALL SAINTS'.

All Saints' Church is situated on the south side of Vega avenue, a few doors east of Columbus street.

Beginning with the summer of 1855, services were held in that neighborhood by several of the clergy of Cleveland, but especially by the Rev. Lewis Burton, D.D., rector of St. John's Church. In 1868, on the first Sunday in April, the North Brooklyn Union Sunday School by reorganization became Episcopal, and connected itself as a mission school with St. John's Church. In this same year the first subscription was made for the purpose of building a church.

During the winter of 1869-70 semi-monthly cottage lectures and Sunday services were held by Dr. Burton at the residence of Mr. James Craig, in the school-house at the corner of Wade avenue and Mill street, and in the Hights' Congregational Church.

So much interest was awakened by the labors of Dr. Burton, that on the 5th of May, 1870, he was able to lay the corner-stone of the present church building. On the 31st of July, in the same year, the building was opened with appropriate services, under the name of All Saints' Chapel. From August 1st regular services were held in it by the rector of St. John's, Dr. Burton, and his assistant, Rev. William Lucas.

In June and July of 1871 the society, which had been a mission of St. John's Church, was duly organized into a parish and legally incorporated, forty-four persons signing the articles of association. At that time the following vestry was elected: A. James, senior warden; John Greening, junior warden and treasurer; James Craig, I. H. Amos, J. J. Boote, E. Gilchrist, C. E. Loper, Harry James, and R. M. Thompson, secretary. On August 1st of this year the Rev. Lewis Burton, D.D., began the joint rectorship of All Saints' and St. Mark's Churches; giving one service to each every Sunday. Lay readers under his direction performed a second service each Sunday.

On the 14th of May, 1874, (Ascension Day,) the church being free from debt, it was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese, the Rt. Rev. G. T. Bedell, D.D. This year the parish became self-supporting. On the 7th of June, 1875, Rev. Dr. Burton resigned the rectorship of All Saints' Church. About September 1st, 1875, Rev. John Henry Burton began his labors as rector of the parish. On 15th of October, 1876, a large frame building which had been erected in the rear of the church, chiefly for Sunday school purposes, was opened with appropriate exercises.

In April, 1877, Rev. J. H. Burton resigned, and Rev. Lewis Burton, D.D., by request, resumed the rectorship of All Saints'. On the 12th of August of this year Rev. Lewis William Burton, son of Rev. Dr. Burton, was called to be assistant minister of the church, and began his labors as such September 1st. On the 12th of June, 1878, Rev. Lewis Burton, D.D., resigned, and Rev. Lewis William Burton was called, accepting June 21st.

In his report to the convention of the diocese, May 1, 1878, the rector reported one hundred and fourteen communicants, and two hundred and four scholars and twenty-four teachers in the Sunday school. In connection with the church, are the Parish Aid Society, the Brooks' Association, the Mutual Improvement Club, and the Burton Cadets, the latter named after the founder of the parish, Rev. Dr. Burton. The present officials of the church are Rev. Lewis William Burton, rector; I. H. Amos, lay reader; John Greening, senior warden and treasurer; James Craig, junior warden; I. H. Amos, secretary; J. W. Pearce, assistant secretary; T. J. List, Robert Curtis, C. E. Loper, James Boyd, Asa Foote and Ralph James, vestrymen.

ST. MARK'S.

St. Mark's church, a small, neat wooden structure, stands upon the rear end of an eligible lot on Franklin street, having a frontage of sixty-six feet, and a depth on Liberty street of one hundred and sixty-six feet. The church was built under the auspices of the Missionary and Church Extension Association of St. John's parish, which, pursuant to the call of the rector, Rev. Lewis Burton, D.D., was organized for this purpose, January 11, 1870. About the first of February, of that year, the lot was purchased, and a contract made for the erection of a chapel thereon, twenty-two by forty feet; with a vestry-room, twelve by fourteen feet.

This building was completed and opened, with appropriate services, on Sunday, July 3, 1870. On the morning of the same day, a Sunday school was organized, numbering forty-five pupils; Mr. S. L. Shotter, being the superintendent.

Dating from August 1, 1870, for the term of one year, St. Mark's was a mission chapel of St. John's parish. In accordance with the unanimous wish of the members of the church and society, St. Mark's mission was duly incorporated as a parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was admitted into union with the convention of the diocese, May 15, 1872. Since August 1, 1871, Rev. Lewis Burton, D.D., has been rector of the parish.

On Wednesday, May 21, 1879, the church was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. G. T. Bedell, D.D., the Bishop of the diocese, assisted by the rector and other clergy of Cleveland and vicinity.

The annual report of 1879, shows one hundred and fifty communicants; also one hundred and eighty-five scholars and twenty-three officers and teachers in the Sabbath school.

The officers of the church are G. T. Smith, senior warden; Wm. T. Timlin, junior warden; R. T. Coleman, treasurer; W. A. Eaton, secretary; O. L. Baker, W. S. Craine, Charles F. Mills, Edward T. Peck, Robert Fletcher, R. M. Thompson, vestrymen.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

This church was built in 1873, as a memorial of the life and labors of the Rev. Alexander Varian. His widow and children gave the large lot on which the building stands, to be devoted to church purposes forever. The church is a beautiful edifice of wood, upon a foundation of cut stone, Gothic in style, and containing about three hundred sittings. The seats are free to all. The chancel window contains a well executed representation of our Saviour as the Good Shepherd. There is a marble tablet in the chancel, to the memory of the the Rev. Mr. Varian, and other tablets, memorials of departed members of the church, are on the walls of the nave. Several of the windows are memorial, as also are the font and altar.

During the few years of the existence of this parish, sixty-five have been baptized, forty confirmed, and fifty-eight registered as communicants. There is a Sunday school of about one hundred and thirty children. The Rev. W. E. Toll had charge of the parish in 1873-4, the Rev. J. J. A. Morgan in 1875. Since January, 1876, the Rev. Thomas Lyle has been rector. The present wardens are H. G. Cleveland and J. S. M. Hill; the vestrymen are John R. Sked, G. A. Haver, H. L. Morris, T. Lewis, E. E. Hudson and Josiah Williams.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

Emmanuel Church, Euclid avenue, was organized as a parish in February, 1876, the wardens being Dr. J. B. McConnell, senior, and W. C. Miller, junior. The vestry consisted of Thomas C. Early, Enos Foreman, Zenas King, A. C. Armstrong, George Wratten, William Snape, B. C. Field.

The Rev. B. T. Noakes was elected rector. At the convention of the diocese in June, 1876, no communicants were reported. At present the number is seventy-four. The congregation is increasing, and the Sunday school, of which E. W. Adams is superintendent, is in a flourishing condition. The chapel is owned by two trustees, and was formerly situated on the corner of Case avenue and Prospect street, and then known as Emmanuel Chapel.

ST. LUKE'S.

St. Luke's is practically a "mission" of St. Paul's, having for its rector and a majority of its vestrymen the rector and certain members of St. Paul's Church. The church edifice was built by St. Paul's. The church subsequently changed from a "mission" into a regularly organized parish, in union with the convention of the diocese, but is still largely dependent upon the mother church for support. It has a substantial brick edifice on Broadway, near Cross street, and a comfortable rectory on the same lot.

CHAPTER L.

THE METHODIST CHURCHES.

South Park—First—East Cleveland—Franklin Street—First German—Christ—Taylor Street—German Methodist (West Side)—Superior Street Tabernacle—Scovill Avenue—Lorain Street—Grace Church—Broadway—Willow Avenue Mission—Union Chapel—Woodland Avenue—Sadie Chapel—Wesleyan Methodist—Welsh Calvinistic—St. John's (A. M. E.)—Free Methodist.

SOUTH PARK CHURCH.

METHODIST preaching was introduced into Newburg as early as 1818, a class being formed, which passed through various vicissitudes, and then became extinct. On the 1st of January, 1832, Mr. Lyman Ferris went to Cleveland, and invited Rev. Mr. Goddard to resume the work. Mr. G. did so, establishing preaching, and forming a class, consisting of the following persons: Lyman Ferris and wife, Stephen Ames and wife, Cyrus Chapman and wife, Mrs. Dr. Henderson and Mrs. Willis.

The first church-building, a neat frame, was erected in 1841; costing about three thousand dollars. From 1832 to 1860 Newburg was part of a circuit, and preaching was kept up regularly by the preachers, who, from year to year, were appointed by the bishop.

In 1860 the society, having attained some influence and means, was detached from the circuit and became a station, with Rev. D. C. Wright as pastor, who was followed successively by Rev. S. Gregg, Rev. D. Prosser, Rev. R. M. Warren, Rev. M. Hill, Rev. G. W. Chesbro, Rev. Thomas Stubbs, Rev. J. R. Lyon and Rev. A. S. Dobbs. Under Mr. Dobbs' energetic labors and wise guidance, the present tasteful and commodious brick structure was begun and carried forward so far as to complete the basement story in 1872. The lecture room is used for church purposes, and will, with the two side-rooms connected with it by large folding doors, seat about six hundred persons. The main audience room is still unfinished, but when ready for use, will seat about twelve hundred persons. Rev. Mr. Dobbs left the charge in his third year, and was followed by Rev. C. Prindle, who filled up the year. Rev. A. D. Morton succeeded, and remained three years. The present incumbent is Rev. Benj. Excell. The church at present numbers about two hundred and twenty-five members; the Sabbath school about one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred. The present board of trustees are Edmund James, John Henderson, Wm. P. Braund, Geo. R. Hill, Geo. W. Culett, J. D. Jones, M.D., Robert Woodley, Noah Rothwell, and Wm. Jones. There is now only a small indebtedness, for the payment of which provision has been made, and it is expected that in a year or two the debt will be paid and the building completed.

FIRST CHURCH.

Methodist preaching commenced in Cleveland as early as the year 1822, although church organization was not accomplished until 1827. The first Methodist of the city of whom any record can be obtained was Mrs. Grace Johnson, who became a settler in the

county in 1822. In the same year Rev. Ira Eddy established a place of preaching in Cleveland as a part of the Hudson Circuit. In 1823 Rev. William H. Collins and Rev. Orin Gilmore became the preachers on the circuit. In 1824 Rev. Philip Green and Rev. William C. Henderson were the appointees. Rev. Robert Hopkins was placed in charge in 1825, and continued as such until 1826, when Revs. John Crawford and William R. Babcock were appointed. A class was formed in 1827 under the pastorate of Revs. John Crawford and Cornelius Jones, consisting of Mrs. Grace Johnson, Andrew Tomlinson, Eliza Worley, Elizabeth Southworth, Joel Sizer and wife, Elijah Peet and wife and Lucinda Knowlton. Elijah Peet was chosen leader. This was the first Methodist society in Cleveland.

At this time the Cleveland circuit, so called, comprised all of Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga, Summit and part of Portage and Ashtabula counties.

In 1828 Revs. Ignatius H. Tacket and Cornelius Jones were appointed to the circuit, and in 1829 were followed by Revs. John Chandler, J. McLean and T. Vaughn.

During the following year, 1830, under the charge of Rev. Billings O. Plimpton, Cleveland was made a station, or regular charge, but on account of a large secession of members who formed the "Methodist Protestant church," the society was seriously affected, and Cleveland returned to the circuit.

In 1831 Revs. Alfred Brunson, Dennis Goddard and John J. Steadman; in 1832 Revs. John McLean and John E. Ebert, and in 1833 Revs. John W. Hill and Milton Colt were respectively appointed to the circuit charge.

In 1834 Cleveland was made a permanent station and Rev. George McCaskey appointed pastor. From this time the society worshipped in halls, school-houses and the court-house, until 1841, when the church on the corner of St. Clair and Wood streets was completed. They continued to worship in this church until the erection and dedication of the new chapel in 1869, on the corner of Euclid avenue and Erie street. In 1874 the present elegant edifice was completed on the same lot. The cost of this building was about one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

This church has contributed largely of its members and means in the formation and building of other Methodist churches in the city, and is the mother church of Cleveland Methodism. Its present membership numbers over four hundred. The following are the names of the several pastors of the church from the time it became a station, with the term of service of each respectively: Rev. Francis A. Dighton, 1835-7, (on account of failing health Mr. Dighton was released from his work, and Revs. Hiram Gilmore and J. W. Lowe appointed for the remainder of the term.) Revs. Hiram Kinsley and H. N. Stearns, 1837-8; E. J. Kenney, 1838-9; J. K. Hallock and M. H. Bettis, 1839-40; A. M. Brown, 1840-2; L. D. Mix, 1842-3; Samuel Gregg, 1843-5; B. K. Maltby, 1845-6; B. K.

Maltby and Ezra Jones, 1846-7; J. W. Lowe, 1847-9; Thomas Stubbs, 1849-51; John Bain, 1851-2; G. B. Hawkins, 1852-4; George L. Little, 1854-6; Moses Hill, 1856-8; John Peate, 1858-9; W. P. Bignell, 1859-61; W. F. Day, 1861-3; John Whiteley, 1863-4; E. S. Gillette, 1864-7; C. E. Felton, 1867-70; C. N. Grant, 1870-2; Henry Baker, Jr., 1872-4; C. W. Cushing, 1874-5; J. N. Fradenburg, Ph.D., 1875-6. Rev. B. F. Brooks, D.D., was called to the pastorate in 1876 and continues to hold it at the present time.

EAST CLEVELAND CHURCH.

This church was first organized in 1827, with the following members: Aaron Hubbard (leader) and wife, James Sawtell and wife, Oliver Marshall, Israel Hubbard and wife, Anna Cozad, Eleanor Collier, Philinda Gould, William Mitchell and wife, Timothy Hurlbut and wife, Samuel Bond, Florilla Searls, Samuel Harris and wife, Harriet Slate and Nathan Smith and wife. It was a part of the Newburg circuit until 1858. At that time the circuit was divided, and East Cleveland and Euclid were separated. In 1860, East Cleveland was made a station, since which the pastors have been: Rev. L. Clark, two years; Rev. T. Guy, two years; Rev. S. Gregg, two years; Rev. D. Smith, one year; Rev. A. M. Brown, one year; Rev. W. W. Wythe, two years; Rev. Dr. C. Prindle, three months; Rev. T. Stubbs, nine months; Rev. B. Excell, three years; Rev. D. Latshaw, two years; Rev. G. W. Maltby, seven months; Rev. C. H. Stocking, two years and five months; Rev. A. R. Chapman, present pastor, in his second year. The present membership is about two hundred. Officers of church: Rev. A. R. Chapman, pastor; G. W. Foote, president and secretary, H. T. Hower, treasurer, T. C. Parsons, Rev. I. Dallas, L. B. Coe, W. H. Gates, William Morris, A. E. Bradley, trustees; George Watkins, E. C. Pope, T. C. Parsons, D. B. Beers, W. H. Gates, G. W. Foote, L. B. Coe, R. Quigley, J. W. Excell, stewards; J. W. Excell, recording steward and treasurer; D. B. Beers, Sunday school superintendent; Miss S. Gardner and Mrs. E. C. Pope, assistant superintendents. The first church building, which is still used as a class and prayer-meeting room, is thirty-two by forty-four feet, and was built about 1836. The present church is of brick, about forty-four feet by seventy, and cost nearly twenty-two thousand dollars. It was dedicated in December, 1870.

FRANKLIN STREET CHURCH.

This society was organized about 1830, and has now a membership of three hundred. The house of worship is at the corner of Franklin avenue and Duane street, west side. The pastor is Rev. J. S. Youmans.

FIRST GERMAN CHURCH.

This church was organized September 3, 1845, in an old building on South Water street, by Rev. C. H. Buhre. Rev. C. H. Doering administered the first sacrament to thirteen communicants. The first board of trustees was organized on the 19th of October,

1840, under the charge of Rev. C. Helway. The trustees were John Griffin, John Hoffman, Jacob Lowman, John Gill, Peter Marcellus, John Hall and John Outhwaite. In the year 1848 they purchased a lot on Prospect street, between Ontario and Erie streets, and erected a brick church, thirty-five feet in width and fifty feet deep. The whole property, including the edifice, cost the society about two thousand dollars. In 1860 the society leased a lot on Erie street, number three hundred and three, as a more suitable and convenient location for a church edifice, and with the proceeds of the sale of the property formerly used they built a new church of brick and wood. The new church edifice was dedicated December 25, 1860. The lease expired in 1870, when the society purchased the lot. The society continued in this building until 1878 when an exchange was made for the Baptist church-property on the corner of Scovill and Sterling avenues. This was dedicated February 9, 1879. The church has a present membership of sixty-one. The Sabbath school numbers eighty scholars. The pastors who have had charge of the society since its organization, are Revs. C. H. Buhre, C. Helway, John A. Klein, C. Gahn, P. F. Schneider, J. Rothweiler, N. Nuhfer, Ennis Baur, C. Bozenhart, J. Krebbiel, G. Berg, C. F. Heilmeyer, G. Bertram, J. Gicken, C. Nachtrieb, W. Borcherd- ing, H. Knill, J. Haas and C. Golder, the present incumbent.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The organization of Christ Church was effected in July, 1850, through the labors of Rev. Dillon Prosser. A small parcel of land was donated by Simon Streater, upon which a chapel, twenty-five by thirty-five feet in size, was built. This house the society occupied until the next year, and then removed to the building subsequently used as the Homeopathic Hospital. The society soon after, and during the year 1851, again moved into the new church edifice on Erie street, remaining there until 1876, at which time the Westminster Presbyterian Church on the corner of Huntington and Prospect, was purchased. Here the society meets at the present day. The church has a membership of about one hundred and sixty, and has had the following pastors: Revs. Dillon Prosser, James H. Whalon, D.D., Nelson Stearns, Thomas Stubbs, J. E. Chapin, W. F. Willson, D. C. Wright, R. H. Hurlburt, A. J. Merchant, — Yingling, J. S. Lytle, John Sullivan, Charles W. Cushing and T. M. House, the present incumbent, who was called to the pastorate in September, 1878.

TAYLOR STREET CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1853, and for some time the society was so small that services were held in the dwellings of members—Mr. Benjamin Parkins, a local preacher, being the minister. Later a church was put up at the corner of Bridge and Taylor streets, and in 1868 the church building now used, was first occupied. Rev. T. C. Warren is the present pastor—

his predecessors in the present church having been Revs. Messrs. Colwell, Mower and McCaskey. The membership is one hundred and sixty, and the trustees are J. C. Bartlett, Cornelius Rosecranz, Samuel Fix, James Davey, Richard Conn, William Harrison and William Henderson.

THE GERMAN CHURCH (WEST SIDE).

This church was formed, and a house built for it on the corner of Lorain and McLean streets, under the charge of Rev. C. Gahn, in the year 1851, as a mission of the Methodist Episcopal society then on Prospect street. In 1853 the mission became a separate society, and Rev. John Balduff was chosen pastor—continuing two years. Rev. Philip B. Weber and Rev. George Berg were successively ministers until October, 1856. Since that time the several pastors and their terms of service have been as follows: Gottlieb Nachtrieb, from October, 1856, to October, 1857; George Reiter, from 1857 to 1859; Christian Nachtrieb, from 1859 to 1860; Gottlieb Nachtrieb, from 1860 to 1861; C. Bozenbart, from 1861 to 1863; C. Heitmeier, from 1863 to 1864; N. Nufer, from 1864 to 1866; George Berg, from 1866 to 1867; N. Nufer and C. F. Morf; from 1867 to 1868; John S. Schneider, from 1868 to 1871; H. Buttenbaum, from 1871 to 1872; Albert Nast, from 1872 to 1874; John S. Schneider, from 1874 to 1876; Wm. Borcharding, called in 1876 and continues pastor at the present time.

The first official board consisted of Wm. Mack, Jacob Knopf, Jacob Hoffman, V. K. Klup, F. Knopf, A. Frewert, F. Schwarz. The church has at present a membership of one hundred and twenty. Connected with the church is a Sabbath school of one hundred and fifty scholars, and twenty-four officers and teachers.

SUPERIOR STREET TABERNACLE.

This church was organized by Rev. Dillon Prosser as a city mission about 1860. The first church building occupied was one previously used by the Erie Street M. E. congregation. It was moved to St. Clair street, and afterwards a building was erected on Waring street, when the church was known as the Waring Street Church. The octagonal edifice on Superior street, now used, was opened for worship in 1877. The membership, which, in 1860, was but seventeen, is upwards of two hundred in 1879. Rev. Harvey T. Webb is the present pastor, the trustees being H. C. Brainard, Henry Cain, Wm. Simmons, J. J. Smith, W. P. Starrett, Thos. Corris and M. B. Johnson.

SCOVILL AVENUE CHURCH.

At the session of the Erie Annual Conference of the M. E. church in 1866, Rev. Dillon Prosser was appointed city missionary. His first services were held in the open air, under the trees on Forest street, for the space of three months. A Sunday school was organized, with about twenty scholars; Thomas H. Oakley, superintendent. During the winter services

were held in an unfinished dwelling-house, and a church was duly organized. Mr. Oakley, his wife and two daughters, were the first members of the young society, bringing certificates from the St. Clair street M. E. church.

In the spring of 1867, the church had about forty members. The sum of one thousand dollars was raised, and the old Lutheran building was purchased and moved to a vacant lot on Scovill avenue, near Perry street, leased for one year. The next year the society purchased a lot on the corner of Scovill and Longwood avenues, for five thousand five hundred dollars, and again removed the old building to that locality, where they held services until the present edifice was erected. In the old church the membership was greatly enlarged under the labors of the Rev. C. N. Groot.

The first board of trustees consisted of Thomas H. Oakley, chairman, A. E. Hoon, Boardman Bosworth, Alvin N. Curtis, Wm. S. Wight, John Kelley and John Strong. The new building was commenced in 1871, and the basement occupied in 1872. About twenty-four thousand dollars have been expended, and for want of funds it has remained unfinished until now.

The parsonage is on the rear of the lot, fronting on Longwood avenue. The lot is seventy-five by one hundred and eighty-three feet in size. The church building is of brick, with stone trimmings and stained glass windows. The audience room, when finished, will seat about eight hundred persons. The finished part contains a pastor's study, infant class and business rooms, lecture room and double parlors, all handsomely frescoed, and well seated and lighted.

The following have been the pastors: Revs. D. Prosser, C. N. Groot, F. H. Beck, George W. Gray, Benjamin Excell, Frank Brown, A. N. Croft and James R. Mills. The present board of trustees are Thomas H. Oakley, Charles W. Munsell, N. A. Gilbert, Samuel E. Bottsford, Joel Woodward, H. Wilkins, A. Wilkins, S. H. Barrett. The present membership is one hundred and seventy-five. The Sunday school scholars number two hundred and twenty five. The church was a mission but one year. The Woodland Avenue M. E. Church is composed of former members of Scovill Avenue Church, who mainly paid for the building and lot which were deeded to them.

LORAIN STREET CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1868, in the German M. E. church edifice on Lorain street, being known as the "Clark Mission," by which name it was designated until the year 1874, when a change was made and the present name adopted. The first members were chiefly from the Franklin avenue church, and were transferred to the mission, under the charge of Rev. H. L. Parish. In 1870 the present church edifice was built, forty by sixty feet in size; being enlarged in 1874 by the addition of a lecture room. In

1878 the entire edifice was again reconstructed, having at present a comfortable seating capacity of five hundred. Situated in a portion of the city where the residents are necessarily transient, the church has not been able to make any large increase in permanent membership, but numbers at present about one hundred and seventy-five. The following is the succession of pastors: Revs. H. L. Parish, O. Carel, J. S. Broadwell, T. K. Dissette, F. S. Wolfe and John Mitchell (appointed in 1878). The following are the present church officials: Rev. John Mitchell, pastor; Rev. O. Card, local elder; W. W. Gould, recording steward; Joseph Storer, H. Hale, E. G. Powel, W. W. Richardson, James Davis, C. F. Harris, stewards; Joseph Storer, Samuel Stoney, H. Hale, leaders; H. Hale, James Langhorn, E. G. Powel, W. W. Richardson, — McDole, James Davis, W. W. Gould, trustees.

GRACE CHURCH.

This society was organized in the year 1870, and worshiped in an old building on Merchants' avenue, between Cliff and Fairfield streets. Rev. Charles Ruddick, a local preacher, with others, conducted the services. In the year 1871, under the supervision of Rev. Mr. Ruddick, the church edifice on Pelton avenue, near Literary street, was built. The first trustees were Messrs. Barney Swartwood, John Timmins, J. R. Timmins, John Corrigan and — Reed. The building and lot cost about four thousand dollars. Rev. George W. Collier, preached the dedicatory sermon and conducted the services.

During the winter of 1878-9 the church building underwent a complete renovation, the old hall or entrance and gallery being taken out and one of the stairways entirely removed. Above the class-rooms and hall a neat chapel, seated with chairs, has been constructed. In the rear of the auditorium, back of the pulpit, an alcove has been built for the organ and choir, which adds much to the appearance and convenience of the church edifice. The auditorium has a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty. On the day of re-opening, March 16, 1879, the expense of repairs, eight hundred dollars, was added to the old debt of about three hundred dollars, and the whole nearly paid in cash and subscriptions. Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., president of Pittsburg Female College, preached both morning and evening. At this time the name was changed from Pelton Avenue M. E. Church to Grace M. E. Church, and the society was incorporated under the latter appellation. It is now in a very flourishing condition, though its numbers are small; it has a membership of fifty-eight, and about one hundred and twenty names on its Sunday school roll.

The following pastors have served the society since its organization: Rev. Charles Ruddick, 1870, Rev. — McHenry, 1871; Rev. A. D. Knopp, 1872; Rev. H. L. Parish, 1873 to 1876; Rev. B. A. Disney succeeded to the pastorate in 1876. The present officers are Rev. B. A. Disney, pastor; Revs. W. C. North and

Thomas Small, local preachers; Rev. W. C. North, W. D. Savage, Martin Winger, Wm. H. Barch, John Timmins and J. W. Flint, stewards; W. D. Savage, J. W. Flint, Mrs. Caroline A. Newton, Mrs. Hester Winger, class leaders; W. C. North, W. D. Savage, William H. Barch, M. Winger and J. M. Burns, trustees.

BROADWAY CHURCH.

For many years previous to 1871 the people residing in the Fourteenth ward had felt the want of a church organization, and the agitation of the subject led to definite action in the spring of that year. In accordance with a previous arrangement a preliminary meeting was held April 16, 1871, in the wigwam or polling-place of the ward, on Trumbull street, at which time a society was organized under the name of the "Broadway Union Mission Sabbath School Society."

The rapid increase of membership and attendance at the Sabbath school led to the purchase of a lot on Broadway near Gallup street; a deed being taken by Alphonzo Holley, Jabesh Gallup, T. M. Irvine, Edward Rose, and L. L. Crane, as trustees to hold for the society. During the autumn months a neat chapel was erected on the rear end of the lot, where temporary services were held until the completion of the church edifice in October, 1872. The members of the Methodist societies of the city contributed largely toward the erection of this building, and in accordance with a previous agreement the property was conveyed to the Methodist Church. In September, 1872, the society, under the name of "Broadway M. E. Church," was regularly organized, with Rev. C. N. Grant, pastor, Rev. E. S. Gillette, associate pastor. The society then had but ten members, but now numbers over seventy. The several pastors have been as follows: Revs. C. N. Grant, E. S. Gillette, J. H. Tagg, and Dillon Prosser, the present minister.

WILLSON AVENUE MISSION.

This was organized in June, 1873, in a saloon on St. Clair street, as a Mission Sabbath School. Mrs. Prosser, wife of Rev. Dillon Prosser, purchased the building and had it removed to its present location on Willson avenue. Devotional exercises were conducted there by Rev. Mr. Prosser, but no permanent church organization has ever been effected. A prosperous Sunday school is maintained there under the charge of James Malpas, superintendent.

UNION CHAPEL (COLORED).

Union Chapel was organized April 29, 1874, with the following officers: John Pendleton, class leader; H. Woods, William Bailey, Frank Johnson, trustees. In October following a lot of land on Hackman street was leased for a term of five years, upon which a church edifice was built by C. H. Norton as a gift to the society. The church has a present membership of forty-eight. The Sunday school has an attendance of sixty scholars. The pastors in charge of this

chapel since its organization have been Revs. Henry Steene, George W. Hatton, — Henderson, A. A. Price, John Pickett, George Carr, Thomas Tompkins, W. J. H. McDade, D.D. The present church officials are Rev. W. J. H. McDade, D.D., pastor; W. F. King and Samuel Justin, local preachers, (the latter being also class leader); William Harris, Andrew Wilkins, and James Monroe, trustees.

WOODLAND AVENUE CHURCH.

This church was organized in September, 1874, by Rev. D. Prosser. A lot was leased from Mr. John Wolcott on Woodland avenue, and the building, formerly the Kingsley chapel, moved to the site, enlarged, refitted and otherwise improved, at an expense of about six hundred dollars. Rev. Mr. Prosser acted as pastor for one year. The other pastors in succession have been Revs. C. N. Grant, — Palmer, J. G. Bliss and J. H. Tagg, the present incumbent.

WILLSON AVENUE CHURCH.

In the month of September, 1875, through the labors of Rev. Dillon Prosser, a school-house owned by the estate of Rev. William Day, and located on Prospect street, was purchased and moved to Willson avenue, corner of Prospect street. Here Rev. Mr. Prosser soon after organized a church, retaining pastoral charge until September, 1878, when Rev. John Tagg was appointed, and still serves as officiating minister.

SADIE CHAPEL.

The Sadie Chapel, or, as it is generally known, the Kinsman street chapel, was organized as a subscription church in the year 1877. Land on the corner of Kinsman and Herald streets was donated by Mr. Israel Hubbard, and in September of that year the chapel was completed and dedicated. The services on the occasion were conducted by Revs. Dillon Prosser and David Osborn. The chapel was built at a cost of six hundred dollars, and has two hundred sittings. Rev. Mr. Prosser had charge of the chapel society until 1878, when Rev. J. H. Tagg, of the Woodland avenue church, was appointed pastor.

FIRST WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.*

At the Erie Conference M. E. Church, in the fall of 1838, resolutions were passed disapproving any expression by the churches on the question of American slavery. This action was received with disfavor by a portion of the members of the church in Cleveland. On September 1, 1839, an organization was effected, consisting of about sixty members, who withdrew from the First Methodist Episcopal Church for that purpose. This new church stood alone until May, 1843, when it sent delegates to a convention held at Utica, New York, and there went into the organization which has ever since been known as the Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.

Of the original sixty members but six yet remain.

* The four following churches have organizations separate from that of the Methodist Episcopal churches; but there being but one of each denomination in the city, we have thought it best to append them here.

These are Rev. James Christian, John Corlett, Wm. K. Corlett, James Gayton, Mrs. Elizabeth Southworth and Mrs. Sarah Parkhurst.

The church was first built on Euclid avenue, near Sheriff street. It was a plain, neat frame building, capable of seating about four hundred. In 1863 the society sold the lot on which it stood, and moved the house to its present location, at the corner of Brownell and Ohio streets.

The church has had a succession of pastors in the following order: Revs. I. Robbins, B. Preston, J. A. Pearson, J. B. Walker, S. D. Jones, J. McEldony, W. H. Brewster, H. B. Knight, A. Crooks, Cyrus Prindle, I. W. Bainum, A. H. Kinney, J. E. Carroll, S. R. Royce and A. G. Hiatt. The following are the present officers: M. B. Clark, William Cowley, William K. Corlett, David Whitehead, James Christian and S. W. Hill, trustees; S. W. Hill, J. H. Weaver and George Short, stewards; John Corlett, treasurer; J. P. Brown, clerk; John Collester, assistant clerk. The Sabbath school numbers about sixty scholars.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC CHURCH.

The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist, or Welsh Presbyterian, Church was organized about the year 1858, and occupies a framed building, erected at a cost of about two thousand dollars, on Cannon street, corner Elmo street, at Newburg. The first pastor was Rev. John Moses who continued until about 1867, when Rev. Ebenezer Evans was called to the pastorate, and served the society for five years. In 1872 the present pastor, Rev. William Harrison, took charge. The present membership is about forty, and near the same number are in attendance on the Sabbath school.

ST. JOHN'S (A. M. E.) CHURCH.

This was organized about 1865, and has now a congregation of upwards of two hundred members, who worship on Erie street, under the ministrations of Rev. T. H. Jackson.

FIRE METHODIST CHURCH.

This church, the first of its denomination in the city, was organized in 1870 with but six members. A small building was erected on Pearl street in that year and occupied as a place of worship until 1873. In the latter year the property was sold, and the society purchased the church-edifice and pastoral residence on the corner of Bridge and Taylor streets. The first officers of the church were A. Bradfield, Wm. C. Jones, E. Thomas and Thomas Service. The successive pastors with their terms of service have been as follows: Revs. W. H. James, A. V. Leonardson and E. Matthews, one year each; A. Bradfield, two years; S. C. Stringham, one year; Joseph Lawrence, two years. Rev. C. F. Irish, the present pastor, was settled in 1878. The church officials are as follows: C. F. Irish, pastor; George Lawrence and Wm. C. Jones, local preachers; E. Thomas, E. Holkins and Joseph Cain, class leaders; Wm. Brooker and V. Jerome, stewards.

CHAPTER LI.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The First—The South Presbyterian—The Second—The North Presbyterian—Memorial Church—Woodland Avenue Church—Euclid Street Church.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

THIS church was formed on the 19th day of September, 1820, in the old log court house, then standing on the northwest corner of the public square. Rev. Randolph Stone was the first minister. The number of members at that time was fourteen. The services were conducted in that building for the next two years, until the brick academy was built on St. Clair street, the present site of the Firemen's headquarters. The second floor was arranged for a place of worship for this society, and occupied by it until 1829.

It then removed to the third story of a brick building standing on Superior street, on the site of the American House, and there remained until the basement of the first stone church was completed. Rev. William McLean succeeded Mr. Stone as a supply in January, 1822, and preached through that year one third of the time. In September following, Rev. S. G. Bradstreet was engaged to preach, and continued his services until January 21, 1830. From that time until July, 1831, the pulpit was vacant, except for a few months, when it was supplied by Rev. John Sessions. Rev. Samuel Hutchins took charge of the congregation July 21, 1831, and remained with them until 1833. He was succeeded by Rev. John Keep who remained to preach here till April 26, 1835. Thus, for a period of fifteen years this congregation was without a pastor, and depended for its public exercises entirely upon "stated supplies." Since that time down to the present date, it has had regularly settled pastors without any intermission.

In the winter of 1835, Rev. S. C. Aiken, D.D., was called as *first* pastor of this church. He accepted the call, and was installed on the 24th of November of the same year. Dr. Aiken's active pastorate continued until March, 1861, since which time he has been pastor-emeritus. On August 12, 1858, Rev. William H. Goodrich, D.D., was installed as associate pastor. He continued to perform the duties of associate and sole pastor until the year 1872, when failing health compelled his resignation. On the retirement of Mr. Goodrich the present pastor, Rev. H. C. Haydn, D.D., was installed associate pastor, and as such associate and subsequently sole pastor, has continued to the present time.

On the 5th of January, 1827, the congregation was regularly incorporated, twenty-eight persons constituting the "First Presbyterian Society of Cleveland," and the first annual meeting was held on the first Monday of April of that year, when Samuel Cowles was chosen president, D. H. Beardsley, secretary, and P. M. Weddell, treasurer.

The first church building was completed and dedicated February 26, 1834. This was the "Old Stone

Church," which stood until 1853. In the spring of 1853, the "Stone Church" was demolished to make room for a new church, which was soon burned down, and this was immediately replaced by the present church edifice, which occupies the same lot.

The "Old Stone Church" was eighty feet long by fifty feet wide. The present Stone Church is seventy-two by one hundred and eighteen feet in size, and the chapel fifty-five by seventy feet; cost, about seventy thousand dollars. This church may truly be called the mother of all the Presbyterian churches of Cleveland.

The members now number seven hundred and forty-six, and her Sabbath school five hundred and thirty-two, including officers, teachers and scholars.

The present officials are Rev. Hiram C. Haydn, D.D., pastor; Rev. Samuel C. Aiken, D.D., pastor-emeritus; George Mygatt, John A. Foot, Edwin H. Merrill, Reuben F. Smith, Francis C. Keith, George H. Ely, Henry M. Flagler, Henry N. Raymond, Edwin C. Higbee, Lyman J. Talbot, elders; L. J. Talbot, clerk of session; George Mygatt, treasurer of the church. Officers of the society: Samuel Williamson, president; James F. Clark, Amasa Stone, G. E. Herrick, George H. Ely, George H. Burt, trustees; Charles H. Clark, secretary; Charles Whitaker, treasurer.

The charities of the church and society for the last three years, not including society expenses, have been as follows: In 1875, \$14,003; in 1876, \$11,473; in 1877, \$12,462.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first sermon heard in that part of Cleveland originally known as Newburg was preached in July, 1802, by Rev. Joseph Badger, an ex-soldier of the Revolution and a Presbyterian missionary to the far west. The preacher delivered his discourse under a tree upon the open highway, and subsequently wrote that "the people of Newburg were opposed to piety and gloried in their infidelity."

It is not known that there was any Presbyterian preaching in the town until 1821, when occasional services in the house of Noah Graves were enjoyed. These continued from time to time until 1832. On the 31st of December in that year a church was organized in Noah Graves' house by Rev. David Peet of Euclid, assisted by Rev. Harvey Lyon. It was Congregational in form, although attached to the Cleveland presbytery. Eleven persons joined the church by letter, to-wit: Edward and Theodosia Taylor, James and Sarah Ashwell, James and Elizabeth Southern, John and Martha Stair, John and Amy Righter, and Elizabeth Derrick. Of these, the only ones known to be living are Mr. and Mrs. Stair, now residing in Brecksville.

After the church organization a temporary house of worship was obtained by fitting up a carpenter's shop on what is now Miles avenue. Rev. Simeon Woodruff of Strongsville used to preach occasionally,

as did others, and in 1835 Rev. John Keys was obtained as stated supply. Rev. Matthew A. Fox succeeded Mr. Keyes, and during Mr. Fox's ministry—in June, 1840—the church became Presbyterian in form and was attached to the Wooster presbytery.

In 1841 and 1842 a framed church-building was erected on the hill (near where the Insane Asylum stands) upon a lot donated by Judge Hosmer. This church, which was dedicated in July, 1842, was the first house of worship erected in Newburg, and now, standing upon the corner of Sawyer and Harvard streets, is known as Grace Church (Protestant Episcopal). In 1869 the society built their present fine brick church which cost \$15,000.

Rev. Mr. Fox's successors in the pulpit were Revs. Wm. McReynolds, James Straw, Erastus Chester, D. W. Childs, Wm. C. Turner, Joseph S. Edmunds, Wm. C. Turner (second term) and E. Curtis—the latter who is the present pastor, having entered upon his charge in 1867. The membership of the church now aggregates two hundred and seventy and its trustees are John Davidson, Harvey H. Pratt and H. B. Marble.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.*

This society was organized November 5, 1843, with eleven members, in the Hancock block, at the corner of Superior and Seneca streets. Messrs. I. Campbell, J. Dodds and D. Pollock were chosen ruling elders.

In about two or three years a house of worship was built, at a cost of one thousand eight hundred dollars, at the southwest corner of Michigan and Seneca streets. In 1853 the present church edifice, which is of brick, was built on Erie street, near Huron street, at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars. The audience room contains five hundred sittings.

The congregation is understood to be an outgrowth of occasional visits and services rendered by Rev. Mr. McLaren, a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church in New York. The permanent organization was accomplished after a few months' service, by Rev. J. W. Logue, a minister of the Associate Presbyterian church, who, while giving part of his time to Northfield, Ohio, where he yet preaches, continued also to minister in Cleveland until 1849, when he was followed by Rev. J. McGill, who resigned the pastorate in 1861. In 1862-3 the pulpit was occupied by Rev. J. S. McConnell. In January, 1866, Rev. D. M. B. McLean became pastor, and labored as such until November, 1870. In November, 1872, Rev. H. A. McDonald came to the pastorate, which he resigned in 1875. In January, 1876, Rev. J. L. Aten, the present pastor, entered upon the charge, who reports a membership of one hundred and eighty, and a Sabbath school of one hundred.

The official members, associated with the pastor, are Messrs. D. Pollock, R. S. Murray, A. Purdie,

Wm. Pope, T. Marshall, P. Begg, M. Rutherford, Dr. J. F. Gibson, D. Reuton, D. Fleming and Wm. Latimer.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.

This church was organized on the evening of June 12, 1844, under an old charter from the legislature of the State of Ohio, dated April 3, 1837, entitled "An act to incorporate the Second Presbyterian Society in Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga;" the officiating minister being the Rev. S. C. Aiken, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, to which the great majority of the members had belonged. Fifty-eight members constituted the church—fifty-three uniting by letter from the First Church and five from other churches.

The building first occupied stood nearly upon the site of the present jail, on the lot west of the county court-house, on Rockwell street. It was used until a larger church edifice on Superior street was erected, and its basement first occupied in the autumn of the year 1851. The old building was purchased by the Second Baptist Society and removed to the corner of Ohio and Erie streets, where it now stands.

The first officers of the church were as follows: David Long, Henry Sexton, Jeremiah Holt, Eli P. Morgan, Jesse F. Taintor and Samuel H. Mather, ruling elders; William A. Otis, T. P. Handy and S. H. Fox, deacons.

The following have been the pastors of the Second Church: Rev. Sherman B. Canfield, D.D., from 1844 to 1854. Rev. James Eells, D.D., from 1855 to 1860; and again from 1869 to 1873. Rev. Theron H. Eawks, D.D., from 1861 to 1868. Rev. Charles S. Pomeroy, D.D., the present pastor, was installed June 22, 1873.

Upon the 9th of October, 1876, the church building upon Superior street was entirely consumed by fire, excepting the chapel in rear, which being repaired, sufficed for the social services of the congregation and the home Sabbath school. The Sunday services were removed to the opera house on Euclid avenue for the term of six months, and thereafter to Case hall. A plot of ground, one hundred and five feet by two hundred feet, was purchased at the corner of Prospect street and Sterling avenue, and on the 12th of July, 1877, the corner-stone of the new church edifice was laid. The building is now complete and was dedicated October 27, 1878.

It is a massive, dignified and beautiful building, in the Norman style of architecture, constructed of cream colored stone. A large square tower, with projecting turrets, stands at the corner, and a chapel is attached, with every appliance for Sunday school, lecture room and social parlors. The pews are in concentric circles, and the aisles radiate from the center at the pulpit, the floor gently rising towards the circumference. The seating capacity is about thirteen hundred.

The membership of the Second church numbers about six hundred and forty communicants. Two

*This is not of the same denomination as the other Presbyterian churches, but as it is the only one of its kind in the city we have classified it with them.



H. B. Hendrick.

Sabbath schools are sustained, with more than five hundred scholars, and the various missionary and benevolent societies are in a healthy and efficient condition. The present officers of the church and congregation are as follows: Rev. Charles S. Pomeroy, D.D., pastor; Leverett Alcott, E. I. Baldwin, Martin L. Brooks, Dan P. Eells, Erastus F. Gaylord, Truman P. Handy, John Mansfield, Samuel H. Mather, Edwin R. Perkins, ruling elders; O. J. Benham, Charles W. Chase, Charles J. Dockstader, George G. Johnson, Charles H. Raudall, Henry S. Whittlesey, deacons; the president of the society is Selah Chamberlain; the treasurer, C. L. Lathrop; the secretary, Charles W. Chase; the trustees are H. B. Hurlbut, J. J. G. Hower, A. K. Spencer, S. H. Benedict, J. H. Morley, E. I. Baldwin.

EUCLID STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized on the 25th day of January, 1853, in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church. The original members were thirteen in number, all received by letters from the First Church. On February 1, 1854, Zalmon Fitch and Elisha Taylor were elected the first board of elders, and on July 5, 1854, Augustus Fuller and Joseph Perkins were elected as deacons. Dr. F. S. Slosson was the first chorister, and continued in that position for six years.

Rev. Joseph B. Bittinger was called to the pastorate of the church on May 9, 1853. He began his labors on the 18th of September, 1853, and was installed on the 26th of April, 1854. His pastorate continued until September 22, 1862.

The second pastor, Rev. John Monteith, was installed on June 10, 1863, the pulpit having been supplied in the interval mainly by Rev. Dr. Aiken, pastor of the First Church. Mr. Monteith's pastoral relations were dissolved on the 2nd day of October, 1866.

The third pastor was Rev. Oxman A. Lyman, who was called on the 17th of February, 1868, and installed on the 19th of May, 1868. His pastorate continued until his death, January 19, 1872.

The fourth pastor was Rev. Charles H. Baldwin, who was called on February 18, 1873; installed April 20, 1873, and whose pastoral relation was dissolved on January 19, 1874.

The fifth pastor was Rev. W. H. Jeffers, D.D., who was called October 26, 1874; installed on May 9, 1875, and resigned his charge on May 8, 1877.

The present pastor, Rev. J. L. Robertson, was called October 15, 1877, and installed December 26, 1877.

The present membership of the church is three hundred and twenty-one. The average attendance at the Sabbath school for the past year has been two hundred and five.

The present officers of the church are Rev. J. L. Robertson, pastor; Joseph Perkins, J. B. Meriam, W. S. C. Otis, Augustus Fuller, H. J. Herrick, M.D., H. R. Hatch, E. P. Morgan and Jay Odell,

elders; L. F. Lyman, and Geo. W. Stockley, deacons; Joseph Perkins, superintendent of Sabbath school; C. H. Fuller, assistant superintendent.

About December 27, 1851, a lot for a church edifice was bought on the corner of Brownell and Euclid streets for four thousand five hundred dollars, and in August, 1852, the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid. The lecture-room was first opened for public service on May 29, 1853, and the main building on April 9, 1854. Total cost about sixty thousand dollars.

The first officers of the society were Zalmon Fitch, president; George Worthington, F. S. Slosson and Elisha Taylor, trustees. The present officers are J. B. Meriam, president; Joseph Perkins, E. P. Morgan, L. J. Burgess, B. F. Rose and G. W. Pack, trustees; L. J. Lyman, treasurer; G. W. Stockley, secretary.

THE WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

on St. Clair street, was organized in 1866 by Rev. John Moses, after whom Rev. Daniel Davis was called to the charge and remained therein until 1868. Since Mr. Davis' time the church has been shorn, by removals, of much of its strength. Originally including a membership of sixty, it possessed seventy members in its greatest prosperity, but has now declined to twenty. It has had no settled pastor since 1868, and continues to depend upon occasional supplies.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church had its origin in a mission work of the First Presbyterian Church. That work began on St. Clair street near the corner of Lyman in 1859, as a Sunday school, under the leadership of Charles Noble, Esq. Occasional preaching services were held at the Sunday school room, but it was not until November, 1865, that regular worship was maintained there.

In January, 1866, Rev. Aaron Peck, Jr., was engaged as stated supply, and subsequently ordained as an evangelist. During the year 1866 the sum of eight thousand dollars was subscribed for the erection of a chapel on Merchant (now Aaron) street, which building was completed and occupied early in the following year at an entire expense of ten thousand dollars. Mr. Peck's ministry continued until October, 1867. Rev. B. P. Johnson succeeded him, and remained about seven months.

Rev. D. W. Sharts, after four months interim, succeeded, beginning his labors September 6, 1868, and continuing as supply until August 28, 1870. During the last months of his ministry an important enlargement was made at the rear of the church, as well as the erection of a gallery at the front of the audience room.

Messrs. Peck, Johnson and Sharts were missionaries employed by the mother church to do the work of evangelists in that part of the city. In 1870, September 19th, the separate ecclesiastical life of the North Presbyterian Church began, while it was still financially dependent upon the Presbyterian Church Union of Cleveland.

At its organization there were fifty-one members. James Gukie and George Lewellyn were elected elders, and W. W. Worswick, deacon. The articles of faith of the First Presbyterian Church were adopted as those of this one.

Rev. Anson Smyth, D.D., immediately undertook the supply of this young church, and January 5, 1871, he received a call to be its pastor. He held the call, and continued his charge as pastor elect for one year, when he refused the call and preached his last discourse as supply December 31, 1871. A few months of candidates followed. In May, 1872, Rev. H. R. Hoisington began his labors in the church as pastor elect, and was installed June 2d of the same year; he is yet its pastor.

Its Sabbath school has been the great work of this Christian enterprise. During the superintendency of Mr. T. D. Crocker the school reached an enrollment of one thousand. Its present enrollment is five hundred. The present superintendent is Mr. L. J. Talbot. The Young Ladies' Society of the First Presbyterian Church defray the expenses of the Sabbath school.

The officers of the church at present are Rev. H. R. Hoisington, pastor; W. W. Worswick, G. S. Egts, J. L. Young, George Lewellyn, elders; J. P. Dutton and J. B. Egts, deacons; J. P. Dutton, J. B. Egts, J. N. Goulding, W. C. B. Richardson, trustees.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The project of a new Presbyterian church in the city of Cleveland, to be located in the vicinity of Case avenue, had its origin among the members of the Euclid street Presbyterian church, under the pastorate of the late Dr. O. A. Lyman. Early in 1868 a subscription was opened among members of that church, payable to Truman Hastings, R. R. Hatch and George L. Ingersoll, in trust for the purchase or lease of a suitable lot and the erection of a chapel. With the fund raised, nearly two thousand dollars, a lot was bought on the corner of Sibley street and Case avenue, and a wood chapel erected thereon, and occupied as a Sunday school late in that year. Services were held there until a permanent organization was effected, conducted by Rev. James A. Skinner.

On the first Sabbath of September, 1870, a meeting of the congregation was called at the close of the morning service, when a committee was appointed and authorized to request the presbytery of Cleveland to appoint a commission to make the necessary investigations, and if practicable to organize a Presbyterian church in this place, on the first Sabbath of October following. Upon the application of that committee, the presbytery appointed the Rev. O. A. Lyman, Rev. James Eells, Rev. E. B. Raffensperger and Elder George Mygatt a commission for that purpose.

On the second day of October, 1870, the commission met in the Case avenue chapel, and in the presence of a large congregation proceeded to organize,

in due form, the Memorial Presbyterian church of Cleveland, Ohio.

Rev. Mr. Skinner continued to labor in connection with this church until December, 1873. On the 22d of December, 1873, the church issued its first pastoral call, sending the same to the Rev. Francis A. Horton, then pastor of the first Reformed (Dutch) church, of Catskill, New York. He began his labors in this church on the second Sabbath of February, 1874, and was installed March 22d following.

The church has a membership of two hundred and thirty-nine, with the following officers: Rev. Francis A. Horton, pastor; W. H. Van Tine, John C. Grant, John C. Preston, Donly Hobart, Alfred Adams, Truman Hastings, elders; Henry T. Collins, deacon; Mrs. Julia L. Ozanne, Mrs. Mary W. Hastings, Mrs. Emily A. Horton, deaconesses; Walter R. Austin, auditor; Truman Hastings, clerk.

THE WOODLAND AVENUE CHURCH.

This society was organized in its chapel parlor, on the 18th of April, 1872, nearly one-half of the original members coming from the Second Presbyterian church. Its first officers were as follows: Elders, Solon L. Severance, Ira Lewis, Marcus W. Montgomery and Henry M. James; deacons, John J. Davis and William W. Robinson. Its first pastor was Rev. Edward P. Gardner, who was with the church from the time of its organization till April, 1876. After an interval of a year and a half he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. S. L. Blake. The church was organized with fifty-four members. At the close of the first year there were 175; second, 220; third, 251; fourth, 260; fifth, 266; sixth, 310. The present membership is about 325.

The Sunday school, under the superintendence of E. P. Hunt, has been one of the most prominent features of the church work and is the largest in the city. In April 1873 its membership was 398; in 1874, 484; in 1875, 558; in 1876, 884; in 1877, 955, and in April last 1058.

The chapel was built before the church was formed, and was dedicated in May, 1872. It is of brick, two stories in height, having parlors below and an audience room above with a capacity for seating about four hundred. During the last year the society erected the new church edifice, a substantial brick structure, with a seating capacity for about one thousand two hundred persons, and containing one of the best audience-rooms in the State. The present property of the church is free from encumbrance and is worth about fifty thousand dollars.

The church is admirably located, on the corner of Woodland avenue and Kennard street. The present officers are as follows: Pastor, Rev. S. L. Blake, installed December 12, 1877; elders, Solon L. Severance, William Taylor, John A. Seaton, Henry M. James, Albert H. Massey and John Buchan; deacons, J. Coleman Gates, Albert P. Massey, Darwin E. Wright, George W. Crossett, Charles H. Strong and Abraham H. Shunk.

CHAPTER LII.

THE BAPTIST AND DISCIPLE CHURCHES.

First Baptist—Second Baptist—Third Baptist—Superior Street Baptist—Tabernacle Baptist—Shiloh Baptist—First German Baptist—Welsh Baptist—Scranton Avenue Free Baptist—Trinity Baptist—Garden Street Baptist Mission—Eighteenth Ward Disciple—Franklin Street Disciple—Euclid Avenue Disciple—Disciple Mission.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE First Baptist Church of Cleveland was organized February 16, 1833, under the pastoral care of Rev. Richmond Taggart. The sermon on the occasion was delivered by Rev. Moses Wares, of Columbia. The pastor extended the right hand of fellowship, and Rev. T. B. Stephenson, of Euclid, delivered the charge to the church. The society came into the fellowship of the Rocky River Baptist Association September 28, 1833. Church meetings were convened in the old academy on St. Clair street and the old red court-house, until the removal to their own new house of worship on the corner of Seneca and Champlain streets. The foundation of this edifice, a brick structure, was laid in 1834, being dedicated on the 25th of February, 1836. The building cost thirteen thousand dollars, and was considered at its completion decidedly in advance of most houses of worship in the West.

In June, 1836, Rev. Levi Tucker succeeded Rev. Mr. Taggart, and, during his pastorate, which ended November 18, 1842, there was added to the church by baptism two hundred and twenty-nine, and by letter two hundred and four, members. Thenceforward the church continued to grow strong and useful, and from its fold have gone forth colonies which are now influential and self-sustaining churches.

In 1855 the society purchased of the Plymouth Congregational Church their new brick building, corner of Euclid and Erie streets, where services were first held April 8, 1855. Rev. S. W. Adams, having been pastor of the church since 1846, continued in the pastorate until removed by death, September 27, 1864.

Subsequently, and during the pastorate of Rev. A. H. Strong, extensive improvements were made on the building and a fine steeple erected on the old tower. The basement is well adapted and arranged for Sunday school and meeting purposes. The Sunday school, begun February 16, 1833, with forty scholars, now numbers three hundred and sixty. There is also connected with the church a flourishing mission and Sunday school, of one hundred and forty scholars, held at Idaka Chapel, corner of Prospect and Kenard streets. The present membership of the church is five hundred and fourteen.

The following have been the pastors, with their years of service: Rev. Richmond Taggart, 1833; Rev. Judah L. Richmond, 1834; Rev. E. F. Willey and Rev. Mr. Crane, 1835, as supplies; Rev. Levi Tucker, April, 1836, to November, 1842; Rev. J. H. Walden, April, 1843, to June, 1846; Rev. S. W. Adams, D.D., October, 1846, to September, 1864; Rev. Augustus

H. Strong, D.D., September, 1865, to May, 1872; Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D.D., July, 1873, to February, 1876; Rev. Geo. W. Gardner, D.D., October, 1876, to July, 1878; and the present incumbent, Rev. Philip S. Moxom, December 9, 1878.

The following are the present officials: Rev. Philip S. Moxom, pastor; Moses White, William T. Smith, Charles G. King, Benj. F. Rouse, R. P. Myers, J. Wm. Taylor and James Rabon, deacons; C. A. Crumb, C. H. Seymour, J. P. Stanard, A. N. Mead and W. H. Harris, trustees; G. A. Hyde, treasurer; Geo. B. Christian, church clerk.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the year 1851, at meetings held August 14th and 18th, a formal request was made to the First Baptist Church by several of its members, asking that they be dismissed from that body for the purpose of organizing a new society, to be known as the "Erie Street Baptist Church." The request was granted, and on the 2d day of September of the same year the new society was organized as a corporate body; electing as its first board of trustees, Ransom Green, president, V. A. Payne, H. Ranney, A. J. Farrer, Peter Abbey and Daniel Himebaugh, trustees; B. F. Rouse, clerk; Ezra Thomas, treasurer. The number of constituent members was forty-three. J. Hyatt Smith accepted a call as first pastor October 5, 1851.

In 1860, as for several years before, the church was burdened with an indebtedness that it could not pay, and it was decided to sell the edifice and lot. They were accordingly sold to Deacon A. A. Stoddard, for his claim of two thousand, one hundred and sixty dollars; he agreeing to assume all other liabilities. He then leased the property to the society for a term of three years, with the privilege of redeeming the same on paying the prior encumbrances. In due time the church debt was paid, and the society again became the owner of the property.

On April 30, 1867, the building and land were sold to the society of the German Evangelical Protestant Church, and land was purchased on Euclid avenue, corner of Huntington street, for the erection of a new church edifice. The new place of worship was completed and dedicated March 5, 1871, under the name of the "Second Baptist Church of Cleveland."

The following is the succession of pastors: Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, from October 5, 1851, to March 28, 1855; Rev. Alfred Pinney, October 21, 1855, to July 31, 1856; Rev. D. S. Watson, April 1, 1857, to June 3, 1860; Rev. S. B. Page, January 3, 1861, to May 2, 1866; Rev. Samuel W. Duncan, called as supply for six months, April 18, 1867, ordained as pastor, and continued until his resignation March 10, 1875. He was succeeded in the May following by Rev. G. O. King. In 1877 Rev. Mr. King was followed by Rev. Geo. Thos. Dowling, the present pastor. The present church membership is about three hundred and forty.

The following are the organizations within the church: The Ladies' Social Society, organized March

20, 1860; Women's Missionary Circle, organized in 1873; the Sabbath School, with about three hundred and fifty members; Judson Missionary Society, organized in May, 1871.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 14th of December, 1852, the Third Baptist Church was organized under the name of the First Baptist Church of Ohio City—as the West Side was then called. The name of the church was changed on the union of the two cities in 1854. The organization meeting was held in the Disciples' Church, Franklin street, being presided over by Loren Prentiss. C. A. Crumb was chosen clerk. Eight men and twelve women covenanted together to form this church. The society became legally incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, September 30, 1853, when the following officers were elected: Rev. N. S. Burton, D.D., chairman; William Tompkins, treasurer; C. A. Crumb, clerk; John McClelland, William Tompkins, John Honeywell, Richard Phillips, C. A. Crumb, trustees.

On August 18, 1853, the church having adopted the New Hampshire confession of faith, was recognized as a regularly constituted Baptist church by a council called for that purpose. For a few weeks after its organization the members met for worship in the Disciples' church, and also a few times in the building owned by the United Brethren Society. Whitman Hall was used for Sunday services from January 23, 1853, until June, 1856.

Ground was broken for the present commodious house of worship August 28, 1855. The corner stone of the new building was laid September 24, 1855. In June, 1856, the church occupied the basement of the new structure, and continued there until 1866, when the auditorium was completed.

The building stands on the northeast corner of Clinton and State streets, and is two stories high. The lower story, which is entirely above ground, is divided into Sabbath school, bible and infant-class rooms. The auditorium and choir gallery are located in the upper story. The former will seat about five hundred persons. The seats, wainscoting and platform are made of butternut, trimmed with black walnut. The room is frescoed and lighted by stained glass windows. A tall and shapely spire surmounts the front entrance.

The church now numbers two hundred and forty members, and supports two Sabbath schools. One of them, numbering one hundred and fifty, is in the church building (John E. Spencer, superintendent); the other called the Dare Street Mission, numbers two hundred (J. H. Lapham, superintendent). The Dare street mission, at the corner of Bridge and Dare streets, was opened January 1, 1871, and has since been maintained as a mission by the church. The school meets in a chapel which was erected by the church and dedicated January 1, 1871.

The present officers of the society are the following:

Rev. J. H. Scott, pastor; John E. Spencer, clerk; F. B. Drake, treasurer; George Norris, S. B. Wiggins, Mark Harrison, John E. Spencer, J. H. Lapham, trustees.

The names and terms of service of the pastors of this church are as follows: Rev. N. S. Burton, D.D., April 25, 1853, to April 23, 1854; Rev. S. B. Page, D.D., May 1, 1854, to May 18, 1859; Rev. George W. Gates, May, 1859, to December 31, 1859; Rev. William Cormac, October 7, 1860, to October 4, 1863; Rev. A. Darrow, January 13, 1864, to January 8, 1868; Rev. M. E. Hayne, June 28, 1868, to April 1, 1870; Rev. W. F. Barten, June 5, 1870, to March 25, 1874; Rev. J. H. Scott, September 2, 1874; present pastor.

SUPERIOR STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

This society grew out of what was known as the "Cottage Baptist Mission" Sunday School. The school was organized by the Cleveland Baptist Union May 30, 1852, with Benjamin Rouse, superintendent, and twenty-three teachers and thirty-four scholars. The school building was a cottage, arranged for the purpose, and located on St. Clair street, near Dodge. The school increased until January 30, 1859, when a new chapel was erected and dedicated. From this time services were held there until September, 1869, when the chapel building was removed to the corner of Superior and Minnesota streets, and Rev. E. A. Taft employed as minister by the Baptist Union. During this year a baptistry was put into the chapel, and sixty-three persons united with the First Baptist church. A church was organized September 15, 1870, called the "Cottage Baptist Church," with one hundred and six members; Rev. Edwin A. Taft being the pastor. Mr. Taft continued with the church after its organization about three years, to August 22, 1873. During these years there were one hundred and six additions. On October 1, 1873, the present pastor, Rev. Gilbert H. Frederick, began his ministry, with the church. During the six years since, there have been about one hundred and eighty additions. The present number of members is near two hundred and forty.

The name of the society was changed from "Cottage Baptist" to Superior Street Baptist church in May, 1878. The societies organized for church work are the "Ladies' Benevolent Society," the "Young Peoples' Society" and the "Band of Little Workers." There is a home Sabbath school of two hundred and fifty members, and a mission school known as Payne Avenue Mission.

The officers are as follows: Rev. Gilbert H. Frederick, pastor; H. S. Julier, John Coulton and John Stephens, deacons; H. S. Julier, treasurer; John Coulton, clerk.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The organization and establishment of this church resulted from the work known as the Scovill Avenue Baptist Mission, which was established in the year

1858, under the joint efforts of the pastors and members of the First and Second Baptist churches, and so continued until about 1865. After that year it was conducted as a mission of the Second Baptist church alone until December, 1867, when the preliminary steps were taken for the organization of the Tabernacle Baptist church. Rev. T. L. Rogers was invited to assist in this organization, and became the first pastor. The first officers were John Alexander, Oscar Townsend, Wm. T. Seller, Isaac Beare and Richard Chandler, trustees; John Abbott, clerk; Oscar Townsend, treasurer; Isaac Beare, William Merur, John Bennitt and A. H. Pratt, deacons. The church at its organization had seventy members, of whom thirty-four remain. The property on the corner of Scovill and Sterling avenues, which had been previously occupied as a mission, was purchased at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars, and occupied until February, 1879.

The church has now a membership of over two hundred, and a Sabbath school with an average attendance of about three hundred and fifty. It has had as pastors Rev. T. L. Rogers, serving from the organization to September, 1870; Rev. A. H. State, from January, 1871, to October, 1872; Rev. Frank Remington, from December, 1872, to February, 1874; Rev. B. F. Ashley, from September, 1874, to May, 1878. In June, 1878, the church extended a call to Rev. G. O. King to become its pastor, which was accepted July 19, 1878. Through the efforts of Mr. King, the Garden street Baptist Mission was united with this church. Soon after a lot was purchased on the corner of Willson avenue and Quincy street, at a cost of seven thousand two hundred dollars, upon which a church was erected at an additional cost of twelve thousand dollars. The building is conveniently arranged, seated with chairs, and will comfortably accommodate seven hundred and fifty persons. The present church officials are Rev. G. O. King, pastor; Thomas Emery, clerk; George D. Brainard, treasurer; John Bennitt, J. W. Thompson, William Barker and William Merur, deacons; Richard Chandler, John Philpott, John Bennitt, William Akers and William Thompson, trustees.

SHILOH (COLORED) BAPTIST CHURCH,

on Sterling avenue, was organized about 1865, and for a time the members of the congregation worshipped in halls and the open air. They now own a frame edifice on Sterling avenue, but are few in number, and have at present no preacher.

FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the fall of 1862 Rev. Gerhard Koopman, of Rochester, New York, was employed by the Erie Street Baptist Church, (now the Second Baptist,) to labor among the Germans, of whom there were many in the congregation. He preached to them afternoons in the Scovill Avenue Mission Chapel, and conducted weekly devotional meetings. As the

result of his labors many Germans, through Rev. Mr. Koopman as interpreter, were added to the Erie Street Church. On October 4, 1866, letters were granted to twenty-six persons to form the First German Baptist Church, and two thousand dollars was contributed toward the erection of their church edifice on the corner of Scovill avenue and Forest street. Rev. Edward Greutzner is the resident pastor of this church. The number of members is one hundred and seven.

WELSH BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 19th day of April, 1868, the Welsh Baptist Church was organized at Newburg with thirty-six members. The first services were conducted in a school house, by Rev. William Owen, of Pittsburg, and Rev. Richard Edwards, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Soon after, a building committee was appointed, a lot selected on Wire street near Broadway, and on September 16, 1868, the corner-stone of a new church edifice was laid by Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Cleveland. The building was completed in the latter part of the same year, and dedicated under the name of the First Welsh Baptist Church of Newburg. In October, 1868, Rev. S. Thomas was called to the pastorate, remaining until March, 1869. J. T. Griffiths was called and ordained in July following. In March, 1871, Rev. D. C. Thomas became the successor of Rev. Mr. Griffiths, and continued nine months. Rev. Moses Wright became pastor of the church in May, 1873, staying only four months. In October, 1873, Rev. Mr. Probert was called to supply the pulpit, continuing until December, 1875, when he resigned. The pulpit, after that and until October, 1877, was supplied by S. Job, of the Bethel Home and W. Brees respectively, each serving without compensation. Rev. W. J. Williams, the present pastor, was called in September, 1877. He commenced his duties October 21, 1877, and was ordained November 25, 1877. The society is entirely free from debt, and the buildings and property are in good condition. The church membership numbers over forty. The officers are Rev. W. J. Williams, pastor; Edward Jones, Edward Rodway and John Stephens, deacons; John E. Jones, choir leader.

SCRANTON AVENUE FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.*

At a meeting held at the residence of Mr. John Robertson in the city of Cleveland, April 23, 1868, of which Rev. A. G. Wilder was chairman and Rev. S. M. Prentiss clerk, a church was organized called the First Free Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio.

A lot for a house of worship was purchased and a chapel was erected on the corner of Scovill avenue and Putnam street, which was dedicated August 23, 1868.

This young church, assisted by the Freewill Baptist Home Mission Society, secured for its first pastor the

* This society is not in connection with the Baptist denomination, but is classified with it on account of there being no other of the kind in the city.

Rev. A. H. Chase, who commenced his labors July 17, 1869, but resigned before the end of the year. The Rev. A. K. Moulton then accepted the pastorate of the church, commencing his labors February 3, 1870, and continuing in that relation until October 21, 1872. The church was still under the fostering care of the Home Mission Society, in response to the solicitations of which, the Rev. A. D. Patch accepted a call to the pastorate of the church, entering upon its duties March 1, 1874. In the autumn of the same year, the society, having for a long time been embarrassed by serious hindrances, decided to seek a more eligible location. After mature deliberation the present site on the corner of Seranton and Clark avenues was selected, and the name of the church changed to that which it bears at the present time. A new brick house of worship was immediately commenced, and carried rapidly forward to completion, being formally dedicated to the worship of God on the 21st of November, 1875, the Rev. Ransom Dunn, D.D., of Hillsdale College, Michigan, officiating.

The three years of religious work in the new church home have been eminently successful. During this time the church has been wholly self-supporting, the entire indebtedness against the church property has been cancelled, a membership of nearly one hundred communicants has been gathered, and a growing Sabbath school of over three hundred members is supported. The house of worship has recently been newly carpeted and frescoed, and otherwise improved, adding to its attractiveness and the comfort of the worshippers.

The officers of the church at present are as follows: Rev. O. D. Patch, pastor; L. W. Day and H. J. Coe, deacons; E. J. Holmden, clerk; W. H. Ferris, treasurer; J. A. Moffett, E. J. Holmden, H. J. Coc, J. J. Ralya and Alfred Kellogg, trustees.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.

The edifice used by the society of Trinity Baptist Church was not completed until 1876, although the church was organized in March, 1872; then numbering thirteen members. They held their meetings in Oviatt's Hall. At the dedication of the new edifice the society was entirely free from debt. Rev. F. Tolhurst was the first settled pastor of the society, and still remains so. Under his charge the number of members has increased to one hundred and ten. The Sabbath school has two hundred and seventy scholars, and is under the direction of Richard Coulton, superintendent.

GARDEN STREET MISSION.

The Garden street mission of the Second Baptist Church was organized and held its first session in the public school building on Garden street, August 11, 1872, with I. P. Chandler as its first and present superintendent. The first attendance showed eight teachers and fifty-eight scholars. In 1873 the mission society moved into a new chapel on Garden street,

where it still continues. The fourth annual report shows an enrollment of one hundred and seventy-seven.

EIGHTEENTH WARD DISCIPLE CHURCH.

The records of this church show that as early as 1828 a religious interest was awakened in Newburg, under the preaching of Ebenezer Williams, from which this church grew. In 1832 meetings were held in the town house, conducted by Elder William Hayden, and in the following year under the ministry of Elders Hayden and Williams. John Hopkinson was elected elder and served in that capacity for over forty years, until his death. In 1835 an important "yearly meeting" was held on the farm of Colonel John Wrightman. Alexander Campbell, William Hayden, A. B. Green, M. S. Clapp, and other ministers were in attendance. At this time a permanent organization was effected. On the 21st of April, 1842, the church was reorganized by Elder Jonas Hartzler with thirty-five members. Soon after, while the church was under the care of Elder J. D. Benedict, the chapel on Miles avenue was built, where the congregation still meets for worship. From that time the ministers who have served the church are Revs. F. M. Green, J. A. Garfield, O. M. Atwater, L. Cooley, John Pinkerton, J. M. Monroe, S. K. Sweetman, J. H. Jones, and E. D. Barclay. The church now has a membership of two hundred, and is under the ministerial care of W. R. Spindler. The Sunday school, superintended at present by Josiah Browning, numbers about one hundred and eighty.

FRANKLIN STREET DISCIPLE CHURCH.

This church was organized February 20, 1842, in a small house of worship on Vermont street, Ohio City. John Henry was the officiating evangelist. Captain D. P. Nickerson and G. B. Tibbits were appointed bishops or overseers. There were over thirty original members, and this number doubled the first year. The first services were conducted by J. P. Robison, A. S. and Wm. Hayden, John Henry, J. H. Jones, and other pioneer Disciple ministers. After December 10, 1843, the society met in Apollo hall, and still later in Empire hall, on Superior street. In 1846 the church, by mutual consent, divided, and the part constituting this church met at Sanford's hall, on Detroit street.

Lathrop Cooley, in February, 1846, was selected as the first pastor. In the spring of 1846 the Sunday school was started. A building lot was secured on the circle and Franklin avenue, and a house of worship, forty by sixty-four feet, was commenced in 1847 and completed in 1848, the building and lot costing about two thousand dollars, and being occupied twenty-eight years.

In 1874 a new lot was secured on the south side of the circle, and the foundation of the present house was laid. The Sunday school chapel and parlors were dedicated November 5, 1876. The present prop-

erty has cost, thus far, forty thousand dollars. The edifice is one hundred and three feet long and sixty-four feet wide; irregular in contour. It is built of red pressed brick, laid in black mortar, and is trimmed with brown sandstone. The irregular shape of the material with which it is built, and the surroundings, make it one of the most attractive churches in the city.

The members of the Detroit street mission, in East Rockport, belong to this church. The present enrolled membership is three hundred and fifty. The average attendance at Sunday school is two hundred. Though this is not a church of wealthy members, it has always materially helped the educational and benevolent enterprises of the Disciples.

The pastors have been Revs. Lathrop Cooley, 1846 to 1852; A. B. Green, 1853 to 1855; Lathrop Cooley, 1856 and part of 1857; James A. Garfield, part of 1857 and 1858; Wm. Robison, 1859; W. D. Winter, 1860 and 1861; C. C. Foote, 1863 to 1864; B. A. Hinsdale, 1865 and 1866; C. C. Foote, 1867; James Cannon, 1868; Dr. S. E. Shepard, 1869 to 1871; Lathrop Cooley, 1872 and 1873; Alanson Wilcox, 1874, and at the present time pastor.

The present officers of the church are Alanson Wilcox, pastor; A. J. Marvin, James Cannon and Wm. Tousley, bishops; R. O. White, N. D. Fisher and Albert Teachout, deacons.

EUCLID AVENUE DISCIPLES CHURCH.

The Euclid Avenue Church of Christ (or Church of the Disciples) was organized on the 4th day of September, 1843, at the residence of Colonel Gardner, near Doan's Corners, in what was formerly East Cleveland township.

Meetings had been held the previous month, under a tent, by members of the church in Euclid, desiring to organize a branch church in this locality. There were some thirty additions, and a petition dated August 7, 1843, was presented to the parent church in Euclid, signed by seventeen persons, asking to be set off as a separate church.

The request was granted, and an organization was effected, with W. P. Hudson and Theodore Stafford as the first officers.

Elder M. S. Clapp seems to have been the first minister who preached at regular intervals, and meetings were held in the old stone school-house near the corners. Revs. William Hayden, A. B. Green, J. H. Jones and Dr. J. P. Robison held meetings, and ministered during the earlier years of the church.

In 1847 a substantial framed building was erected as a house of worship on the old cemetery lot, corner of Doan and Euclid streets. In 1867 this building was removed to the corner of Euclid and what is now known as Streator avenue, and, being remodeled, served as a chapel, Sunday school room and pastor's study. In 1866 an elegant and commodious church edifice was erected on the same lot, and is now used by the society. The building is of wood, in the Gothic style of architecture, and has a seating capac-

ity of four hundred and twenty persons. Its cost was about twenty-four thousand dollars.

For donation of the lot and much of the means employed in the erection of this building, the church is indebted to the generosity of Dr. Worthy S. Streator.

The church is now in a flourishing condition, and numbers about two hundred and twenty members. The Sunday school numbers over one hundred and fifty scholars.

The following have been the more recent pastors: Revs. J. B. Pinkerton, 1868; C. C. Foot, 1869; J. H. Jones, 1870; J. B. Johnson, 1871; Jabez Hall called in 1872, who yet retains the pastorate.

The present officers are C. B. Lockwood and H. C. White, and Rev. Jabez Hall, elders; — Asa Hudson, J. W. Simpson, D. R. Whitecomb and Paul Hewitt, deacons; W. S. Streator, Ira Adams and B. F. Powers, trustees; B. L. Pennington, clerk and treasurer.

THE DISCIPLES MISSION.

The mission on the corner of Erie and Hamilton streets, was first opened for church worship on January, 1877, by Rev. Lathrop Cooley. No permanent church organization has ever been effected, and the pastor receives no fixed salary, his remuneration depending entirely upon voluntary contributions from the congregation.

CHAPTER LIII.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES, ETC.

St. Mary's (on the Flats)—St. John's Cathedral—Cathedral Association—St. Peter's (German)—St. Mary's of the Assumption—St. Patrick's—Immaculate Conception—St. Bridget's—St. Mary's of the Holy Rosary—St. Augustine's—St. Joseph's (German)—St. Wenceslaus (Bohemian) Franciscan Convent and Chapel—St. Stephen's—St. Columbkil's—Church of the Holy Trinity—Church of the Annunciation—St. Prokop's (Bohemian).

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, (ON THE FLATS.)

The first Catholic Church of Cleveland was organized by Rev. John Dillon, who was the first resident priest. The Catholics of the city then numbered but five families. Services were held for a time in Union lane, near where the Atwater building now stands.

Father Dillon took the first steps toward the erection of a new church, and for that purpose collected about eleven hundred dollars in New York. He died in 1837, before the work of building had been commenced. He was succeeded by Rev. P. O'Dwyer, who, with the aid of the funds raised by his predecessor, and the contributions of the few Catholic families and of generous non-catholics of the city, commenced the erection of the edifice, ever since known as "St. Mary's on the Flats."

In 1838, and before its completion, Father O'Dwyer left the diocese, and was succeeded the by Rev. P. McLaughlin. The church was completed and mass celebrated for the first time, about December, 1838.

The entire property, including furniture, etc., cost about three thousand dollars. Among the laymen prominently connected with the church at an early day, may be mentioned the names of Detner, Golden, Wichmann, Filias, Wamelink, Duffy, Alivel, Hanlon, Fitzpatrick and Matthews. Of these Mr. Detner only is now living.

Soon after the edifice was completed, Rev. Mr. McLaughlin was removed and Rev. Maurice Howard appointed pastor in his stead. He remained in charge until November, 1847, when Rev. Amadeus Rappe, first bishop of the diocese of Cleveland, took possession of his see, made St. Mary's his cathedral, and appointed his vicar-general, Very Rev. Louis DeGoesbriand, pastor of the church. Father DeGoesbriand remained in charge until 1852, when the new cathedral on the corner of Superior and Erie streets was opened for divine service.

From that time until the year 1863, St. Mary's was used by the newly organized German congregation and known as St. Mary's of the Assumption. That society then took possession of their new church edifice of the same name, on the corner of Carrol and Jersey streets. The French Catholics used the old church from 1863 to 1865; St. Malachi's society from 1865 to 1868; the Bohemians from 1868 to 1872, and the Poles, from 1872 until the present time.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The most venerable Roman Catholic Church in Cleveland is St. John's Cathedral. It is situated on the northeast corner of Superior and Erie streets. Fronting on Erie street it has a width of seventy-eight feet, and runs east along Superior street one hundred and seventy-five feet. It is a gothic, brick structure, designed by Kiely, of New York. The interior is well lighted by fourteen deep-mullioned, stained glass windows, and consists of nave, side-aisles, chancel, organ-gallery and bell-tower. The auditorium is capable of seating nearly two thousand persons.

The lots upon which the cathedral and Bishop's palace now stand were purchased in 1845 from the heirs of what was known as the May estate, by the Rev. Peter McLaughlin, then the only Catholic pastor of Cleveland and the surrounding counties. Before the appointment of Father McLaughlin an ordinary room in the old Mechanics' Block, corner of Prospect and Ontario streets, was the commodious chapel of all the Catholics of Cleveland and vicinity. But the city grew and the Catholics increased. "St. Mary's, on the Flats," was built and promised many years accommodation to every Roman Catholic who might sojourn near the mouth of the Cuyahoga. But this promise was not to be fulfilled. East from the river the city steadily spread itself out, and Father Peter, as he was called, resolved that he would run before it and prepare for the future by his purchase in the May woods. The development of northern Ohio and the growth of Cleveland kept rapid pace. The latter

was made the See of a Roman Catholic bishop, and, in the autumn of 1847, received its first chief pastor in the person of the late Right Reverend Amadeus Rappe.

Born near Bologna, in France, Father Rappe served the Ursuline Convent in that city as chaplain for some years before coming to this country. There he met Archbishop Purcell, and, hearing from him the wants of the American church, resigned his chaplaincy, bade adieu to friends and country, and accompanied the Archbishop to the banks of the Ohio. After a short stay at Chillicothe he was appointed pastor at Toledo, and soon made his name a household word by his labors through the valley of the Maumee. No sooner was Cleveland made an episcopal see than the eye of the archbishop and those of the bishops of the province rested upon Father Rappe as the one most fitting to bear the burden of its mitre. He was recommended to Rome, and Pius IX. made the appointment.

Soon after his installation the title of lots in the May woods, upon which Father McLaughlin had begun to build a modest church, was transferred to the new bishop. The plans of the church begun by Father Peter were set aside and those of the Cathedral, drawn by Kiely, adopted. In the autumn of 1848, one year after his consecration, Bishop Rappe laid the corner-stone of St. John's Cathedral.

In collecting funds for the new building, no small task in those days, the bishop was ably and zealously assisted by his vicar-general, the very Reverend Louis de Goesbriand, now bishop of Burlington, Vermont, who was the first pastor of the Cathedral. After the elevation of Dr. De Goesbriand to the Episcopate, Bishop Rappe was successively assisted by the Rev. Fathers Conlan, Mareshal, Canaher, Walsh, Hannin, Thorpe, Carroll and Gallagher, the four first-named of whom are now dead; but continued himself to hold the immediate pastorship of the church until he resigned in 1870.

After the resignation of Dr. Rappe, Father Edward Hannin, of Toledo, was appointed administrator of the diocese, and being obliged to reside in Cleveland he managed the affairs of the cathedral until the appointment of the present bishop, the Rt. Rev. Richard Gilmour, D.D., in April, 1872. A few months after his consecration Bishop Gilmour resolved to give the cathedral, like other churches of his diocese, a pastor, and accordingly called to that office the Very Rev. F. M. Boff, V.G., then and for many years previous pastor of St. Francis de Sales' church, Toledo. In the summer of 1872 Father Boff was installed pastor of the cathedral, and was the first priest appointed to that office since the pastorship of Dr. De Goesbriand.

In 1875 Father Boff resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. T. P. Thorpe, then and for years previous rector of the Immaculate Conception Church in the eastern part of the city. From the cathedral had gone out fifteen Catholic parishes, some of them now

having magnificent church edifices. Still the spire of the old cathedral remained unbuilt, while both the inside and the outside bore the dimming marks of time. In 1878 Father Thorpe, generously seconded by the people of the parish, undertook the building of the spire, the remodeling and ornamenting of the front, the complete renovation of the inside, the replacing of the old windows by richer and heavier stained glass, together with important changes in the chancel, the side chapels and the sacristy. The work of renovation on the inside is now complete. The graceful spire, surmounted by the cross, now shoots up two hundred and forty feet from the pavement. The work of renovating the exterior has commenced, and will be completed next year. When all is done St. John's Cathedral will be the most beautiful, as it is now the most venerable, Roman Catholic church in Cleveland.

CATHOLIC CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

This association is made up of delegates from all the Catholic societies of Cleveland. It was organized by Bishop Gilmour in 1873, and has since grown steadily. At first, and for three or four years after its organization, its members were nearly all delegated by English speaking societies. But it has now a representation from every Catholic parish in the city, regardless of nationality, and a full delegation from every Catholic society, without respect to language. Social intercourse and a union of Catholics for Catholic interests are the primary objects of the association. Its members are bound neither by oath nor secret pledge. Their deliberations are generally open; but to prevent misunderstanding the press is often excluded from their meetings.

ST. PETER'S (GERMAN).

St. Peter's parish was organized February 17, 1853, for the benefit of the German speaking Catholics of Cleveland, who had formerly worshiped with the other Catholic congregations in various parts of the city. For that organization a parcel of land was purchased at the intersection of Superior and Dodge streets, and a school house, pastor's residence and temporary place of worship erected thereon. They were ready for occupancy toward the latter part of 1854. The new parish comprised about seventy families. The corner stone of the church edifice was laid August 17, 1857, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop A. Rappe, and the building completed and dedicated October 23, 1859, by Rt. Rev. De Goesbriand, Bishop of Burlington, Vermont., the Rt. Rev. Bishop Luers, and the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, preaching in German and English respectively. The extreme length of the edifice is one hundred and forty-five feet; the width seventy feet; height of tower and spire two hundred and fifty-four feet. Attached to St. Peter's is a spacious school building, erected in 1873 by Rev. F. Westerholt, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. Adjoining the parish school is a convent erected by

the Sisters of Notre Dame in 1877, of whom, including novices, there are fifty, this convent being their mother-house in America.

St. Peter's at present numbers four hundred families and twelve hundred communicants. The present pastor is Rev. F. Westerholt, assisted by Thomas Litterst. Present council, Messrs. John Kuhr, John M. Lnew, Matthias Wagner, Frederick Twilling. The following have been pastors, with the duration of their charge from the time the Germans met for separate worship: Rev. James Ringell, 1848-9; Rev. Matthias Kreuzsch, 1849-50; Rev. Peter Kreuzsch, 1850-51; Rev. N. Roupp, 1851-53; Rev. J. H. Luhr, 1853-68; Rev. F. Westerholt the present incumbent.

ST. MARY'S OF THE ASSUMPTION (GERMAN).

Previous to 1853 the German Roman Catholics of Cleveland had not been organized in separate parish churches, but worshipped in what was called the old "Flat church," on Columbus street, in common with the other Catholics. At the time of opening the Cathedral to the English-speaking Catholics by Bishop Rappe, the Germans of the society were granted the use of the "Flat church." Rev. Henry Luhr was appointed to the charge and organized the first distinct German Catholic church in February, 1853. In 1854 the Germans divided into two smaller congregations and Father Luhr was made vicar-general for all German Catholic churches in the diocese.

Early in the year 1857, under the pastorate of Rev. Louis Kramer, land was purchased and a school-house for temporary worship and educational purposes erected on Jersey street. In September, 1857, Father Kramer left the parish and was succeeded by Rev. Fr. H. Obermaller. He left the church in 1861 and Father Hammer had charge until March, 1862, when Rev. Stephen Falk was appointed pastor. During his pastorate the new church was commenced. The corner stone was laid September 13, 1863. It was completed and dedicated August 13, 1865, under the title of "St. Mary's of the Assumption Church." The dedicatory services were conducted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Rappe and assistants. The church has a seating capacity for eight hundred persons. Connected is a parochial school in six divisions, with about four hundred and thirty scholars, under the direction of three Christian Brothers and three Ursuline Sisters.

ST. PATRICK'S.

St. Patrick's congregation was organized and the first services held on the Sunday within the octave of Epiphany, 1854, by Very Rev. James Conlan, V.G., the first pastor, who remained in charge until his death, March 3, 1875.

The first church edifice built by this society was commenced in 1855 and completed in 1857, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars. The edifice was built of brick, plain, and amply large for the then small congregation. For more than ten years all the English-speaking Catholics of the West Side belonged to

St. Patrick's. To accommodate the rapidly increasing number of these people, new congregations were formed, viz.: St. Malachi's, St. Augustine's and St. Mary's of the Annunciation, the latter partly French.

Notwithstanding these gradual separations from St. Patrick's, it was found necessary to build a larger church. The corner-stone was laid in July, 1871, by Archbishop Purcell, and the sermon on the occasion was preached by Bishop Gilmour, then pastor of St. Joseph's, at Dayton. The church is not yet completed, although services have been held there during the summer for several years past.

At the time of building the first church, schools were established which, owing to the zeal of the several pastors in charge, rank among the first parochial schools of the city. Their attendance numbers about eight hundred scholars, taught by the Christian Brothers and Ursuline Sisters.

The several pastors of St. Patrick's, with their terms of service, have been as follows: Very Rev. Jas. Conlan, Epiphany, 1854, to March 3, 1875; Rev. J. V. Conlan, March, 1875, to April, 1877; Rev. E. M. O'Callaghan, the present pastor, appointed in April, 1877.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The Immaculate Conception parish was organized as a mission chapel, attached to St. John's Cathedral, in the year 1856. Three city lots were purchased by Rt. Rev. A. Rappe, D.D., on the corner of Superior and Lyman streets, Mr. Joseph Lyman, from whom they were bought, at the same time donating one lot more. A framed building was moved to the spot and used for divine service, conducted by Revs. J. F. Solam, F. Sullivan and A. M. Martin, respectively.

Among the oldest members were James Watson, O. M. Doran, Joseph Harkins, Thomas Mahar, Daniel Mulcahy, Dennis Mulcahy, Dennis Sheridan, James Crotty, Daniel Taylor, Thomas Maher, Thos. O'Rielly, Patrick Fennell and Andrew McNally.

In the spring of 1865 Rev. A. Sauvadet was appointed first resident pastor. He soon erected a rectory and a school building, the third story of which was used for some time for church purposes.

In October, 1870, Rev. T. P. Thorpe succeeded to the pastorate, receiving his appointment from Very Rev. E. Hannin, administrator of the diocese, and soon built the present temporary wood structure. On the 15th of August, 1873, the corner-stone was laid of the massive stone church now in course of construction on the corner of Superior and Lyman streets.

On the 23d of June, 1876, Rev. A. R. Sidley, the present incumbent, appointed by Rt. Rev. R. Gilmour, D. D., succeeded to the pastorate, continuing the work of the church.

ST. BRIDGET'S.

St. Bridget's Church, on Perry street, was organized in May, 1857, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Rappe. About twenty members met in St. Mary's Orphan Asylum,

on Harmon street. They resolved to buy a lot and build a church. The building was a small brick edifice, and cost about seven hundred dollars. Mass was celebrated there on Christmas, 1857. Services were conducted by priests from the cathedral and St. Mary's Seminary. Father O'Connor took a prominent part in the organization of the parish. Rev. Father Martin and Rev. John Quin attended the parish for some years.

Rev. Father Leigh was the first resident pastor. During his administration a building standing on the corner of Prospect and Perry streets was purchased and moved to the church lot, to serve as a school-house. Father Leigh died there in 1865. J. Storey, Mr. R. E. Mix and Mr. T. Hynes were the first councilmen, continuing as such until 1865.

Rev. Jas. Monaghan succeeded Rev. Father Leigh. Under his administration a new school house was built. The lot and house adjoining the church was bought for about six thousand dollars. The house was used as the pastor's residence. Ground was also broken for a new church. Rev. Father Monaghan was transferred to a new field of labor in June, 1872.

Rev. B. B. Kelley succeeded Rev. J. Monaghan as pastor in June, 1872. Rev. B. B. Kelley was succeeded by Rev. P. J. McGuire in August, 1874. He remained until January, 1876. Rev. Wm. McMahon succeeded Rev. P. J. McGuire in February, 1876. During that year the congregation paid about four thousand dollars—the balance due on the old debt, and current expenses in addition. The field being now clear, the people went to work with a will to erect the new church. Many changes were made in the original plan. Work was begun in May, 1877, and the first services were held in the new church on Christmas of the same year. On the same day, twenty years before, mass had been said in the old building. The new church is one hundred and fifty-two feet long and fifty feet wide; forty-eight feet to apex of ceiling. It is Gothic in style, built of brick, with stone trimmings. There is a commodious basement under the whole church. The total cost, not including furniture, was about thirty-five thousand dollars.

The congregation now numbers a little more than two hundred families. There are three divisions in the parochial school, and about two hundred pupils enrolled. About the same number attend Sunday school. The present church officials are Rev. Wm. McMahon, pastor; W. C. Kelley, James Burden, Edward Madden and Thomas Ryan, councilmen.

ST. MARY'S OF THE HOLY ROSARY.

In 1860 Rev. E. M. O'Callaghan organized in Newburg the church called St. Mary's of the Holy Rosary, and after preaching for three years in the Town Hall and other available places, built a fine stone church in 1863. From thirty families in 1860 the congregation has increased to the large number of five hundred in 1879.

The successors of Father O'Callaghan have been Revs. Francis Sullivan, J. Kuhn, John Daudet and J. F. Gallagher. Rev. Mr. Gallagher, the present pastor, is assisted by Rev. James Monahan, and has charge also of St. Columbus Academy, the church parochial school, numbering upwards of seven hundred pupils.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S.

This parish comprises within its limits that portion of the city which is known as the Hights, South Side—a part of the Twelfth and the whole of the Thirteenth wards. Prior to 1860 the few Catholic families in this district were attached to St. Patrick's, West Side. In that year the Rt. Rev. A. Rappe, first bishop of Cleveland, purchased a large lot on the corner of Jefferson and Tremont streets, and built the front half of the present frame church. The Revs. T. Carroll, J. F. Gallagher, and T. M. Mahony attended the church from St. John's Cathedral, where they were successively assistants to the bishop.

In 1867 the growing congregation was provided with a resident pastor, the Rev. A. Grandmougin. After him Revs. T. W. Higgins and J. P. Carroll held pastoral charge for short terms until September, 1874, when Rev. W. J. Gibbons received his appointment. His health failing, he was obliged to relinquish his charge in July, 1875. The church was then placed, temporarily at first, under the care of the Rev. Edward Mears, and his appointment was soon afterwards made permanent. Under his administration the interests of the congregation were greatly advanced, all the old debts of the church were paid, and a new building erected.

February 1, 1877, the Rev. W. J. Gibbons was re-appointed pastor. In the same year the church was enlarged to its present dimensions, and the interior greatly improved. A neat chapel was also built in connection with the church, and both were dedicated Sunday morning, December 9th, by the Rt. Rev. Richard Gilmour, D.D., bishop of the diocese.

About five hundred and fifty communicants attend the church regularly, and four schools are maintained.

ST. JOSEPH'S (GERMAN).

The present church edifice of St. Joseph has long since superseded the framed one of the same name, built in the year 1862, for the use of the Bohemian and German Catholics, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Andrew Krasny. In the year 1867 the Very Rev. Kilian Schlosser (at that time commissary provincial of the Franciscan Fathers in America,) took charge of St. Joseph's Church and congregation. He soon after delegated the charge of the parish to the Rev. Capistran Zwinge, O.S.F., with an assistant, Rev. Dominicus Drossler, O.S.F. Not long after this the Bohemians separated from the Germans, and built a church for themselves.

The Rev. Capistran Zwinge died in the year 1874, and the Rev. Kilian Schlosser again took charge of

the parish. He laid the corner-stone of the new church edifice in 1871, and dedicated it on the 5th of October, 1873, the Rt. Rev. Richard Gilmour, bishop of Cleveland, officiating. The plan of the building is similar to the far-famed cathedral of Cologne. The church has a frontage of ninety feet on Woodland avenue, and extends on Chapel street one hundred and sixty feet, to which are added a sacristy-entrance, portal and school-house, making a total depth of two hundred feet. The front contains three entrances, the main one being in the form of a porch, supported on columns with carved capitals. In style of architecture the church is purely Gothic, and it can hardly be equaled by any other in the city either for outward beauty, or interior ornamentation.

Connected with the parish is a college, conducted by the Franciscan Fathers, and a parochial school, by the Brothers of the same order. The parish numbers about one thousand members, attended by Rev. Kilian Schlosser and assistants, all of the order of St. Francis.

ST. WENCESLAUS (BOHEMIAN).

Prior to the year 1867 the Bohemian Roman Catholics held their religious services in "St. Mary's Church, on the Flat," afterward in the cathedral. At that time they organized meetings, and elected as trustees John Burck, John Kavelir, John Havelicek and John Koenig. On February 27, 1867, lands on the northeast corner of John (now Arch) street were secured, on which they erected a brick church edifice, fifty by ninety feet in size. The corner-stone was laid October 20, 1867. The first pastor was Rev. A. Kresing, who served two years, and, on account of long illness, was superseded by Rev. George Beranek. He remained only three months, when Rev. J. Revis was called to the pastorate, and remained until 1873. Rev. Anthony Hynek, the present pastor, was then called. The society numbers about three hundred and seventy-five families and fifteen hundred communicants. In 1877 a parochial school, arranged for four classes, was built at an expense of four thousand dollars.

CONVENT AND CHAPEL OF THE FRANCISCANS.

In January, 1868, the late Right Rev. Amadeus Rappe, first bishop of Cleveland, called several members of the Franciscan order from the mother-house in Tentopolis, Effingham county, Illinois, to this city. After purchasing a suitable place, on the corner of Hazen and Chapel streets, they erected a monastery, whose first superior was Rev. Capistran Zwinge, O.S.F. The number of inmates being four, at first, it was called a residence, whose superior bears the name of præses. In course of time, however, its number being increased, it was raised to the rank of a convent in 1877 (one of fifteen of this class in the United States), whose superior possesses more extensive rights, and for this reason bears the distinctive title of Guardian. The number of inmates belonging to the

institution consists of ten priests and six lay-brothers. The present superior of the community is the Very Rev. Kilian Schlosser, O.S.F., who has been at the head of the institution since 1872. He is assisted in governing the convent by Rev. Bonaventure Machny, O.S.F.

There is also a small chapel connected with the convent, which is dedicated to St. Joseph. It was built in 1869, and was consecrated by the Right Rev. August M. Toebbe, Bishop of Covington, Kentucky, on the 13th day of November, 1870.

In 1876 the Very Rev. Kilian Schlosser erected a stately brick building on Chapel street, which bears the name of St. Joseph's College. It was chartered in 1878, and its average attendance numbers seventy students. Seven professors, of whom five are clergymen and two laymen, are engaged in this institution.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church was founded by Rev. H. Falk, by dividing St. Mary's parish, in the year 1869.

A chapel was erected on Courtland street, with rooms for parochial schools. Two hundred families belonged at that time to the parish, with about three hundred school children. On the 7th of September, 1873, the corner-stone was laid, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, of the new stone church. The extreme length of the edifice is one hundred and sixty-five feet, and the width seventy-five feet, built in Gothic style with two transepts and stained glass windows. On the 2d of July, 1876, the first service was held. The parish numbers now about three hundred families with four hundred school children. Since the parish was founded, Rev. C. Reichlin has been pastor.

ST. COLUMBKILL'S.

This church was organized by Father O'Reilly in 1870, and in the same year a brick house of worship was erected at the corner of Superior and Alabama streets. In 1872 Bishop Gilmour made of St. Columbkill's a "Chapel of Ease," and attached it to the parish of St. John's Cathedral. Early services are held there once a week, by priests of the parish.

ST. MALACHI'S.

St. Malachi's was organized in 1865, and for three years the congregation worshiped in the old church of "St. Mary's on the Flats." In 1868 a fine brick church was built on Washington street near Pearl (West Side). Rev. J. P. Maloney, the founder of the church, is still, and always has been the pastor. His assistants have been Revs. T. Smyth, M. P. Kinkead and W. J. Fitzgerald. The congregation is a flourishing one, and includes four hundred and ninety families.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY.

In 1870 Rev. J. Kuhn organized the Church of the Holy Family, whose congregation was about equally

divided between the Irish and Germans. In the same year he built a brick edifice at the corner of Woodland avenue and Geneva street, and since that time the building has served for a house of worship, school and parsonage. A new church will soon be built upon an adjoining lot, and thus the school—a growing one in charge of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart—will enjoy enlarged accommodations. The congregation, which numbers now upwards of three hundred families, is in charge of Rev. P. Bæcker; Rev. Mr. Kuhn having retired in April, 1879.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION (FRENCH).

This church on the southwest corner of Hurd and Moon streets was established in 1870, for the benefit of the French Catholics of Cleveland. The edifice is a framed building, forty by ninety feet in dimensions, and was erected at a cost of about fourteen thousand dollars. The number of original members was about one hundred and fifty; the present number is nearly two hundred. The Sabbath school scholars, about two hundred in number, are all children attending the parochial school.

The first pastor was Rev. A. Sauvadet, who held the position until the year 1878, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. Gerardin, the present incumbent.

ST. PROKOP'S (BOHEMIAN).

In the year 1872, at the request of the Bohemian Roman Catholics living on the west side, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour granted permission for the erection of a church edifice and the establishment of a church for the Bohemian Catholics of Cleveland. Soon after four lots were purchased on Burton street and the erection of a house of worship commenced. The building was completed and dedicated in 1874 by the Very Rev. T. M. Boff, vicar-general. The number of families in this society is about two hundred. Rev. Joseph M. Koudelka, is pastor. The school, in connection with this society, numbers about one hundred and seventy children and is conducted by sisters of Notre Dame.

CHAPTER LIV.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

The First Congregational—Euclid Avenue Congregational—Plymouth—Centennial Welsh Congregational—University Heights—Mt. Zion—Welsh Congregational—Harbor Street Mission—Madison Avenue Congregational—Franklin Avenue Congregational.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized December 21, 1834, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting held on the 18th of the same month. Rev. John Keep was chosen moderator, and thirty-eight names were taken of persons disposed to unite with the new church. Of these, six are still members, viz: Mrs. Ursula M. Taylor, Miss Catharine Taylor (Mrs. Luffkin), Mrs.

Jane McGuire, Miss Esther Taft (Mrs. Robinson), Miss C. H. Buxton (Mrs. S. H. Sheldon) and Miss M. A. Buxton (Mrs. Skinner). While adopting the Presbyterian name and form, the Congregational principle of annual election was distinctly recognized by the church.

A temporary house of worship was erected and dedicated May 3, 1835. The same day Rev. John Keep commenced his pastoral labors. On January 7, 1836, he was dismissed, and on November 9, following, Rev. J. D. Pickands took charge, and remained until April, 1839. Meanwhile, in February, 1838, a portion of the church (forty-four in number) withdrew, by letter, to organize a Congregational church. In the summer of 1841 a reunion of the two churches was effected on a Congregational-Presbyterian basis, the eldership being dispensed with and a committee substituted, and the church continuing its connection with the presbytery.

Prior to this reunion, Rev. H. A. Read was chosen stated supply, in June, 1839, and served the church until October 4, 1840. On the 17th of the same month, Rev. William P. Russell became the minister, closing his labors in April, 1841. With the reunion commenced the pastoral labors of Rev. S. B. Canfield, who came with the Congregational church, of which he had been pastor. His ministry closed in the fall of 1844. He was succeeded in September by Rev. C. L. Watson, whose pastorate lasted till September, 1848.

The church, having ceased from 1848 to send delegates to the presbytery, stood unassociated till October 18, 1857, when it voted to send a delegate to the Cleveland Congregational Conference.

In December, 1848, Prof. J. A. Thome, of Oberlin began his labors as pastor, although he was not installed till February 27, 1856. Under his leadership, and prior to the last date mentioned, the society built the edifice now occupied on the corner of Detroit and State streets. It was dedicated August 14, 1851. His labors ceased in July, 1871. Since 1857 the society has changed its name to "the First Congregational Church of Cleveland." In April, 1872, Rev. S. H. Lee, previously of Greenfield, Massachusetts, entered upon the duties of pastor. He was installed June 9, 1872. He accepted another call, and was dismissed, September 24, 1878. The church numbers three hundred and forty-seven members. The deacons of the church are J. B. Palmer, S. H. Sheldon, W. H. Newton, H. J. Brooks, C. T. Rogers and T. S. Newton.

EUCLID AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized November 30, 1843, by Rev. Dr. S. C. Aiken and Rev. S. C. Cady. Nineteen persons constituted the society, viz: Cyrus Ford, Clarissa Ford, Horace Ford, Horatio C. Ford, Samuel Cozad, Hetty Ann Cozad, Elizabeth Walters, Edwin Cowles, Almena M. Cowles, Jonathan Bowles, Samuel F. Baldwin, Lydia Baldwin, Rhoda Clark,

Cornelius Cookley, Harriet Cookley, Jarvis F. Hanks, Charlotte Hanks and Romelia L. Hanks.

The articles of faith and covenant of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland were adopted, and the infant church was christened the "First Presbyterian Church of East Cleveland." Cyrus Ford, Jarvis F. Hanks, and Samuel W. Baldwin were elected elders.

During the winter of 1843 and the succeeding summer, when a preacher could not be secured, Bible services were held Sabbath mornings in what was known as the "old stone school house," situated in a back lot between Republic and Doan streets, near Euclid. In the autumn of 1844 the Methodist Church was secured, where Bible services with occasional preaching were held for several months. During the summer of 1845 Rev. Benjamin Gage frequently supplied the pulpit on Sabbath afternoons. In the autumn of 1845 Rev. A. McReynolds—employed by the Cleveland presbytery as county missionary—was given charge of the church, with which he continued to labor for nearly three years. About this time the society occupied the school-room in the old "Railroad Hotel," corner of Republic and Euclid streets. In the summer of 1846 the foundation was laid of the "little brick church," still standing on the corner of Doan and Euclid streets. On September 20, 1849, the church was dedicated, the building costing but three thousand dollars.

In 1852, on account of the attitude of the Presbyterian Church toward the institution of slavery, this church withdrew from the presbytery and became an independent Presbyterian church, remaining such for a few years, until it united with the "Congregational Conference of Ohio." On entering the "little brick church" there was a large increase in the Sabbath congregations, and also in church membership, and in 1865 the church edifice was found too small for the accommodation of the worshippers. After free discussion a resolution was unanimously passed to build again.

At this time Dr. W. S. Streater generously donated the lot on the corner of Logan and Euclid streets, and contributed three thousand dollars toward the erection of a new church edifice. Subscriptions were raised, and the building of the new house began in the spring of 1866; it was completed and dedicated January 8, 1868. In 1872 the small chapel in rear of the main building was torn down, and a large and beautiful chapel erected, which was dedicated June 8, 1873.

Again the audience room of the church was found too small, and in 1874, by the liberality of Justus L. Cozad, it was enlarged, and the sittings increased to nearly eleven hundred. The membership of the church at its organization, 1843, was nineteen; in 1846, forty-nine; in 1855, sixty-one; in 1870, one hundred and eighty-four; in 1875, four hundred and fifty; present membership, six hundred and sixty-five.

The following have been the pastors: Revs. S. C. Cody, A. McReynolds, C. L. Watson, C. W. Torry,

A. D. Barber, A. M. Richardson, J. E. Twitchell, D.D., who began his labors in the winter of 1869. The superintendents of the Sabbath school have been J. F. Hanks, who served ten years; Horace Ford, five years; Horatio C. Ford, seventeen years; J. W. Closke, six years. The following are the present church officials: Rev. J. E. Twitchell, D.D., pastor; Horace Ford, W. H. Doan, J. W. Closke, S. C. Hale, C. M. Preston, E. R. Taylor, deacons; Henry Taylor, Julius King, Justin Snow, Henry Ford, Byron Fay, church committee; W. H. Doane, Thomas Wilson, L. N. Camp, A. Bradley, A. H. Stone, trustees of the society; Henry Ford, treasurer of the church; H. Clark Ford, treasurer of the society; B. F. Whitman, superintendent of the Sabbath school; S. C. Hale, assistant superintendent.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized March 25, 1850, with thirty members, and adopted the name of the Third Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, standing independent of other ecclesiastical organizations. A majority of the members preferring the Congregational order of worship and government, in August, 1852, its ecclesiastical polity was changed, and the church became "Congregational," adopting the name of "The Plymouth Church of Cleveland."

The place of worship occupied by the church for three years from its organization, was the building on Wood street, known as the Tabernacle, or Round Church. During the summer of 1853 the church moved into the edifice erected on the corner of Euclid and Erie streets, which was subsequently sold to the First Baptist Society of Cleveland, and vacated in the spring of 1855. For two years thereafter the Wesleyan Chapel, on Euclid street near the Park, was occupied as a place of worship. In January, 1857, the society purchased the building on Prospect street, known as the Prospect Street Church, which was enlarged, remodeled, and in November, 1857, dedicated to the worship of God. Here the society worshipped for fifteen years. Its last meeting in this church was July 28, 1872, after which, the Prospect Street Church having been sold to the Homeopathic Medical College, the society repaired, and until the erection of Plymouth Chapel occupied, the school house, corner of Prospect and Perry streets. The first and dedicatory service in Plymouth Chapel took place April 26, 1874.

Rev. Edwin H. Nevin was the first pastor, whose ministerial labors lasted four years.

In November, 1854, the Rev. James C. White accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit. He received an unanimous call in the January following to become pastor, and was installed in August, 1855. He resigned September 23, 1861.

The successor of Mr. White was the Rev. Samuel Wolcott, D.D., who was installed February 5, 1862, and who, after a faithful pastorate of twelve years, was dismissed by council February 17, 1874.

The present pastor, Rev. Charles Terry Collins, was installed January 27, 1875.

The church at present numbers three hundred and thirty members. It has a prosperous mission chapel (Olivet) on Hill street, corner Commercial. In its two Sunday schools it has an average attendance of nearly five hundred children. The present officers of the church and congregation are S. H. Cowell, J. G. W. Cowles, A. F. Holmes and L. M. Pitkin, deacons; S. P. Churchill, A. C. Kendel, R. N. Williams and the pastor and deacons, ex-officio examining committee; Asahel Strong, clerk; S. H. Stilson, treasurer; George Hall, A. C. Kendel, J. G. W. Cowles, H. A. Tuttle and B. S. Cogswell, trustees; S. P. Churchill, superintendent Sunday-school; L. P. Hurlburt, superintendent Olivet Sunday-school; E. S. Abell, sexton.

CENTENNIAL WELSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church had its inception in a series of prayer-meetings held at the house of William E. Jones, at Newburg, as early as the year 1858. Prominent among the originators of these meetings and the subsequent growth and organization as a church society were David I., John, Thomas D., George M., Evan and William E. Jones and Morgan Harris, and their families.

During this year the church was organized under the temporary ministerial service of Rev. D. Davies, of Portage county, Ohio, assisted by Rev. Richard Richards and George M. Jones, of Newburg. The original number of communicants was about twenty. Thomas D. and William E. Jones were elected deacons.

The first church edifice, a framed building twenty by thirty feet, was built on Wales street in 1859, and in 1861, on account of rapid increase in the church, was enlarged to twice its original dimensions. In 1862 the Calvinistic Methodist members of the church withdrew, and organized a separate church on Cannon street. Again, in 1863, the Baptist members also established a church on Wire street, and separated themselves from the mother society. These losses at the time considerably weakened the church, but the vacancy was soon filled, and it has now a membership of about one hundred and sixty.

In 1876 a large and beautiful brick edifice was erected on Jones avenue at an expense of sixteen thousand dollars. As this was built during the hundredth year of American independence it was dedicated as the "Centennial" Welsh Congregational Church.

The several pastors, with their terms of service, have been as follows: Rev. Wm. Watkins, 1864; Rev. John E. Jones, 1866 to 1870; Rev. Wm. Lewis, 1871 to 1874; Rev. John Jones, 1875 to 1877; and Rev. W. P. Edwards, called 1878.

The present church officials are Rev. W. P. Edwards, pastor; Thomas D. Jones, David I. Jones, David F. Lewis, Richard Thomas and Thomas

Thomas, deacons; George Russle, David M. Richards, Thomas D. Jones, Richard Thomas, David I. Jones, David F. Lewis and Thomas Thomas, trustees; Thomas Thomas, treasurer.

THE UNIVERSITY HIGHTS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized by a regularly called council on the 13th day of November, 1859. It was originally intended that the church should be independent or undenominational. Accordingly the council was composed of pastors and delegates from three denominations, viz.: The First and Plymouth Congregational, Second Presbyterian and St. Clair street (now First) M. E., churches, while the pastor was a Wesleyan Methodist. It was soon found, however, that the church had unconsciously adopted some of the leading principles of Congregationalism, and therefore, in 1862, application was made to, and the church was received and recognized by, the Cleveland Congregational Conference. This step placed it in full accord with that branch of the church militant. The regular services of the church were held for two years in a school house on University Hights, and for four years following in what was then known as the Cleveland Institute. In 1866 the church removed into a house of worship erected (of brick) on the corner of Jennings avenue and Howard street. This building cost nearly sixteen thousand dollars. In 1877 this building was enlarged and remodeled at a further expense, including furnishing, of over twenty thousand dollars. The edifice is now pleasant and commodious, cruciform in shape, and has a seating capacity of five hundred and fifty. Since organization, with an original membership of thirty-four, the church has had upon its roll the names of four hundred and twenty-six communicants, of which death and dismissals leave a membership of two hundred and forty-seven.

The first officers of the church and society were elected November 15, 1859, as follows: Of the church—Rev. Wm. H. Brewster, pastor; John G. Jennings and Eliphalet C. Parks, deacons; Norman S. Harrington, James Gayton, Ranson F. Humiston and Brewster Pelton, standing committee; Wm. A. Baker, treasurer; John G. Jennings, clerk. Of the society—Josiah G. Graham, president; E. C. Parks, vice president; W. W. Wright, R. F. Humiston, James Gayton, B. Pelton, F. Judson, trustees; F. Judson, treasurer; W. A. Baker, auditor; John G. Jennings, clerk.

Since its organization the church has had but four pastors, viz.: Rev. Wm. H. Brewster, from 1859 to 1868; Rev. T. K. Noble, from 1869 to 1872; Rev. Wm. H. Warren, from 1873 to 1875; Rev. Newell M. Calhoun, 1876.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Rev. N. M. Calhoun, pastor; Henry R. Hadlow, Charles Buffett, John G. Jennings, Dr. A. G. Hart, deacons; Martin House, Hiram V. Wilson, Stephen Owen, standing committee; M. House, treasurer; Alex. C. Caskey, Sabbath school superintendent; H.

V. Wilson, H. S. Allen, assistant superintendents; Dr. W. J. Sheppard, clerk. The officers of the society are the following: Dr. A. G. Hart, president; Isaac P. Lawson, vice president; H. R. Hadlow, S. W. Sessions, M. Snider, T. H. Lamson, M. House, trustees; H. C. Holt, treasurer; W. J. Sheppard, auditor; Charles Buffett, clerk.

MT. ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized on Sunday, September 11, 1864, by a council called for the purpose at Plymouth Congregational Church. The early organization consisted of nineteen members. Mt. Zion was the first Congregational church organized among colored people in the West.

The first meetings were held from house to house; afterward in Richards' Hall. Finally, in the spring of 1865, a lot was bought on Erie street, near Webster, and the erection of a house of worship was commenced. After a long attempt to pay for the building, they were compelled to dispose of it by sale in 1872, and purchased with the proceeds the present building and lot on Maple street, near Garden. The size of the lot is fifty feet by one hundred and seven; that of the building, forty feet by sixty. This church has had three regular pastors: Rev. J. H. Muse, installed December 3, 1864; Rev. C. E. Ruddick, in September, 1875; Rev. A. J. DeHart, in January, 1878.

The church is now in a prosperous condition; and numbers about one hundred and fifty-seven communicants. The Sunday school numbers one hundred and seven scholars. The following are the present officials: Rev. A. J. De Hart, pastor; Samuel Sutton, Gad Worthington, Stephen Wright, Andrew Tolbert, deacons; S. L. Freeman, J. R. Warren, William McCoy, trustees; Mason Brown, clerk; David Rayner, treasurer.

THE WELSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized on the 9th day of October, 1870, at Bethel Hall, with twenty-two members. The clergymen officiating in the services were Rev. D. Davis, (Dewi Emlyn) Rev. C. N. Pond, A. M., of Oberlin, Mr. Isaac Hughes, student, of the same place. The following persons were duly elected and installed in their different offices: Rev. John M. Evans, pastor; Joshua Enoch and John D. Edwards, deacons; Price H. Jacob, secretary; John Thomas, treasurer.

In 1872 the society moved from Bethel to a hall in the Atwater Block, with twenty-eight members and twenty families. At this time Elias Thomas was installed as deacon. On the removal of John D. Edwards to another city, Kinery Griffiths was chosen secretary and Elias Thomas elected treasurer.

In the year 1873 the society moved to Temperance Hall with about thirty-two members. In February, 1878, Temperance Hall was vacated and the meetings were and still are held in a dwelling on the West Side.

HARBOR STREET MISSION (DARE MEMORIAL CHURCH.)

The Mission Chapel, on Harbor street, was organized in the year 1873. It was completed and dedicated in May, 1874, under the auspices of the First Congregational Church, and named "The Dare Memorial Church," in honor of the lady who gave the land on which the edifice was built. The cost of the building was five thousand dollars. Rev. S. B. Shipman was called to take charge of the mission and continued about two years. This mission is now under the charge of, and to a great extent supported by, the First Congregational Church Society. The First Church also provides a pastor for the mission.

MADISON AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The present house of worship of this society was built mainly by members of the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church, and used as a mission chapel until July, 1875, when the church was regularly organized with twenty-two members. Rev. O. D. Fisher was called to the pastorate, which position he still retains. The church edifice is built of wood, thirty-five by sixty-eight feet in size, and is situated on the corner of East Madison avenue and Quincy street. The first church officers were J. B. Taylor, S. Biddle, S. Beckwith, deacons; Mrs. M. A. Loomis, clerk. First officers of the society: S. Beckwith, J. B. Taylor, J. Anderson, trustees; S. Biddle, treasurer; J. Elliott, clerk. The present church and society officers are Rev. O. D. Fisher, pastor; S. Biddle, S. Beckwith, R. Mylchrist, deacons; J. Anderson, S. Biddle, B. P. Boner, trustees; R. N. Cain, treasurer; Mrs. M. A. Loomis, clerk.

The Sabbath school, numbering about two hundred and thirty scholars, was organized in 1875 under the superintendence of B. F. Whitman.

THE FRANKLIN AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized November 21, 1876. Its chapel, situated on the corner of Franklin avenue and Waverly street, had been used for several years before as a mission Sabbath school of the First Congregational Church. Fourteen members of that church joined with sixteen others for the purpose of organizing the new church, making thirty original members. Rev. S. B. Shipman, who had labored with the mission for a few months, was employed as pastor.

The present number of members is seventy; number in the Sabbath school, two hundred and fifty. The present officials are Rev. S. B. Shipman, pastor; D. Holt and J. Burlison, deacons; J. Overholt, clerk; J. Carlisle, treasurer; L. L. Huskins, superintendent of the Sabbath school.

CHAPTER LV.

EVANGELICAL* AND OTHER CHURCHES.

Schifflein Christi—Salem of Evangelical Association—Zion—Trinity—Zion of Evangelical Association—St. Paul's—Calvary of Evangelical Association—United German Protestant—Emmanuel of Evangelical Association—Zion German Evangelical—First German United Protestant—Trinity Evangelical—Friedenskirche—Trinity Evan. Prot.—St. John's—Anshe Chesed—Tifareth Israel—B'ne Yeshurun—Beth Israel—Chebra Kadisha—Anshe Emeth—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth German Reformed Churches—Ebenezer Bible Christian Church—Bible Christian (Eighteenth Ward)—First and Second Churches of United Brethren—Church of God—First Reformed (Holland)—True Dutch Reformed—Free Dutch Reformed—The Friends—Church of the Unity—The Spiritualists—New Jerusalem Church—Miscellaneous.

SCHIFFLEIN CHRISTI CHURCH.

IN the year 1834 there were but fifteen German families in Cleveland. These joined and organized the church then known as the German Evangelical Protestant Church. The organization was accomplished, and early meetings were held, in the old Bethel building between Water street and the Superior street hill. The meetings, with preaching by Rev. John Frederick Tanka, were conducted every third Sunday until May, 1836, when the society moved to what was known as the Third Ward School on St. Clair street. In 1838 it again moved to an upper room on Superior street, between Seneca and Bank streets, but remained in this place only one year. In 1839 it removed to Ross Block, on the corner of Superior and Seneca streets, which was occupied by the society until August 1, 1841.

During the years prior to 1841 the society had purchased a lot on the corner of Hamilton and Erie streets at a cost of five hundred and fifty dollars, and erected thereon a church edifice at an expense of five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. The first services were held in this edifice in August, 1841, and the edifice dedicated as the "Schifflein Christi" (Ship of Christ) Church. In the summer of 1877 the society dedicated the elegant brick church edifice now occupied by them on the corner of Superior and Dodge streets. This was built during the years 1876-7, and cost nearly thirty-five thousand dollars. The pastors since 1834 have been as follows: Revs. John F. Tanka, William Busey, Edward Allard assisted by Theodore Stenmear, William Schmitt, Frederick Poruss, Benjamin Fieth, Henry Schorsten, Charles Muench, Otto Telle. The church has one hundred and eighty members, and a Sabbath school of two hundred scholars under the superintendence of Rev. Otto Telle.

*There are fifteen churches in Cleveland, all German, bearing the appellation of "Evangelical." They do not all belong to the same denomination, but there is a general similarity in their creeds, and we have found it impracticable to arrange them otherwise than under the general head of "Evangelical." They are the first fifteen of this chapter.

The present church officials are Rev. Otto Telle, pastor; George Angel, John Lendy, John Leading, Christ Kleinschrodt, August Hohner, George Kuhn, Adam Wagner, Christian Ebert, Henry Kerschner, John Riedel, William Hill, Jacob Kirsch, trustees.

The Schifflin Christi is the oldest German church in Cleveland, and the one from which have grown all other German Evangelical churches in the city.

SALEM CHURCH (OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.)

This church was organized in the year 1840, through the efforts of two German families, by the name of Schemerer, father and son. The first services were conducted by a circuit preacher named Stroh, and in the following spring Cleveland was made a mission. A house of worship was built near the lake and dedicated as Salem church of the Evangelical Association. In 1845 the building was removed to a more suitable location, the corner of Erie and Eagle streets. In a short time the old church was torn down and the substantial brick edifice erected now in use. Out of this, the mother church, have grown four others in the city, one a station and the others prosperous missions. The church has a membership of one hundred and twenty-three, and a Sabbath school under the charge of G. Konig.

The officers of the church are G. Konig, M. Lillig, Henry Zimmerman, H. Koch (secretary), G. Knipple (treasurer), trustees. The succession of missionaries has been Revs. L. Einsell, H. Heiss, N. Geho, — Trubel, P. Nicolai, C. G. Koch, G. F. Spreng, J. G. Zinser, J. Watz, J. P. Schuatz, Job Watz, John Bernhardt, L. Scheuermann, J. G. Pheuffer, G. W. Fisher, B. L. Mueller, L. Scheuerman, C. Hammer, G. Theuer, A. Mueller, C. G. Koch, J. G. Theuer, C. F. Negele and A. Bornheimer.

ZION CHURCH (EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN, U. A. C.)

Zion parish was organized in April, 1843, and D. Schuh called as pastor. In 1845, Mr. Schuh having resigned, August Schmidt became the pastor of Zion parish, and continued in office until succeeded by Rev. H. C. Schwan, the present incumbent. This was in August, 1851. From that time the parish has continually increased, numbering at present over twelve hundred communicants.

The present large and commodious house of worship was completed and consecrated in 1867. It stands on the corner of Erie and Bolivar streets. Connected with Zion church is Zion chapel, corner of Superior street and Willson avenue, having a membership of two hundred and forty, attended by Rev. Paul Schwan. The present officials of Zion church are Rev. Henry C. Schwan; Rev. Paul Schwan, assistant pastor.

TRINITY CHURCH (EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN, U. A. C.)

Trinity parish was formed from Zion church in 1853, and I. C. W. Lindeman called as pastor. Early in 1864 the venerable Friederich Wyneken was chosen

pastor of Trinity, which has since continued to grow in strength and influence. At present the number of communicants is over fourteen hundred. The large and handsome church building, situated on Jersey street, between Lorain and Chatham streets, was erected and dedicated in 1873.

Trinity chapel, situated on the corner of Scranton and Seymour avenues, is a branch of Trinity church.

The officials of Trinity at the present time are Rev. J. H. Niemann, pastor; Rev. H. Weseloh, assistant pastor; E. H. Brinker, J. H. Nolte, W. Walker, Fr. Fable, G. Walker, J. H. Hemann, G. Albers, E. H. Schulte and Fr. Reese, wardens and trustees.

ZION CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

This parish was organized as a mission in the month of May, 1856, with eight members, among whom were M. Brodbeck, Barbara Brodbeck, Abram Stoller, Louisa Stoller, H. Peter and Mary Peter. The Ohio conference of the Evangelical Association established the mission, and appointed the Rev. J. Watz to do the pastoral work. In 1857 the number of members had increased to forty-five. In 1872 the old church edifice, previously used, was removed, and the present building erected, thirty-two by fifty feet in dimensions, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. The mission has at present fifty-five members. The Sabbath school has sixty scholars.

The following missionaries have had charge since 1856: Revs. J. Watz, M. Hang, R. Matt, C. F. Behner, C. Tramer, L. Schemerman, Wm. Schmidt, Geo. Hasenpflug, Fred. Zeller, J. G. Pfeuffer, G. Heinrich, J. D. Scip, C. Kimzli and C. Hammer. The present officials are Rev. C. Hammer, missionary; J. G. Koenig and C. Rehn, leaders; Jacob Emerick, treasurer. The same persons are also stewards.

ST. PAUL'S (EVANGELICAL UNITED).

Previous to 1857 two congregations professed the faith of the Evangelical United Church, and worshiped—one up town, and the other down town; in that year they agreed to make a junction and organize a church. The church was organized by Rev. Mr. Steiner, and attached to the Evangelical Synod of the West. Services were at first held in a public hall, but after a brief space a church was built on Greenwood street, which latter was in 1870 replaced by the fine brick edifice at the corner of Scovill avenue and Greenwood street, known as St. Paul's. The pastors of the church have been Rev. Messrs. Steiner, Gromlein, Young, Bank, Zeller and W. H. Buettner. The latter was the pastor in August, 1879, when the congregation of St. Paul's included one hundred and twenty families.

CALVARY CHURCH (EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION).

This church was organized in the spring of 1862, under the auspices of the Pittsburg Conference. Rev. S. F. Crowther was appointed as the first pastor. The society was afterwards transferred to the Ohio

Conference. In 1862 a committee, appointed for the purpose, purchased a lot on the corner of Kinsman street (now Woodland avenue) and Perry street. In 1863 the present church edifice was completed; a plain structure of brick, with a basement and prayer-meeting rooms. The building is forty-two by seventy feet in size. The parsonage is in the rear and on the same lot.

The society was duly incorporated in 1864, John Robertson, T. G. Clewell, John A. Worley, James Ward and R. Yeakel being named as trustees in the act of incorporation.

The following have been successively appointed pastors of this church: Rev. S. F. Crowther, 1862 to 1864; Rev. William Whittington, 1864 to 1868; Rev. Hiram Longbrake, 1868 to 1869; Rev. H. F. S. Sibley, 1869 to 1871; Rev. William Whittington, again, 1871 to 1872; Rev. George W. Miesse, 1872 to 1874; Rev. Jesse Lerch, 1874 to 1876; Rev. Samuel P. Spreng, the present pastor, since April, 1876.

UNITED GERMAN CHURCH (EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT.)

This church, now in charge of Rev. H. C. Fack, was organized about 1860, and includes in its congregation near one hundred and fifty families. The house of worship, a fine brick structure, is at the corner of Bridge and Kentucky streets, west side.

EMMANUEL CHURCH OF EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The early meetings of this society were held in a grove and school-house on the south side, from 1862 to 1864; then a chapel was built on Jennings avenue, twenty-eight by forty in size, under the charge of Rev. L. Scheuerman, pastor of Salem church. Soon after this, and during the year 1864, an organization was effected, with John Herr, Jac. Weith and George Becker as trustees. In 1866 Rev. J. K. Pontius succeeded to the pastorate, and remained until 1868.

In 1873 a new church edifice was commenced. The building was completed and dedicated January 25, 1874. The edifice is a framed building, in size forty-six by sixty-five feet, with a spire one hundred and fifteen feet in height.

The society numbers at present one hundred and forty communicants, and has a Sabbath school with one hundred and sixty-two scholars. Since the retirement of Rev. Mr. Pontius, the following have had pastoral charge of the society: Revs. George Hasenpflug, G. F. Spreng, J. D. Seip, J. G. Theuer, M. Guhl.

The present officers are Rev. J. D. Seip, pastor; Ch. Shur, I. Frerighs, Ch. Heurigi, stewards; John Buck, John Becker, Jr., Charles Buck, Ch. Heurigi, D. Watdomeier, trustees.

ZION'S CHURCH (GERMAN EVANGELICAL.)

Zion's Church, on University Heights, located at the corner of Jennings and Branch avenues, was organized in the year 1867. The church edifice, a frame, formerly stood on Pelton avenue, and was removed to

its present location. The first pastor of the church was Rev. A. Baur, called in October, 1867, who remained until August, 1868. Rev. G. Boohest was next called, who continued till November, 1871. Rev. O. Shetler served as pastor from then until August, 1878. The society numbers about four hundred families, one hundred of whom are church members. Connected with the church is a Sabbath school, having an average attendance of two hundred and fifty. This church forms a part of the German Evangelical Synod of North America. Rev. Albert Klein is the present pastor.

FIRST GERMAN UNITED EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This church is located on the corner of Ohio and Erie streets, and was, in the year 1868, purchased by Nicholas Heisel, Henry Keller and John C. Wagner from the Erie Street Baptist society for the sum of \$14,500. The First German church was organized on the 21st day of March, 1869, with Rev. Wm. Schmidt, pastor. On the 20th of October, 1869, the church was legally incorporated, the following gentlemen being named as trustees and officers: Charles Wabel, president; Fred Hamm, secretary; John C. Wagner, treasurer; N. Heisel, H. Keller, J. G. Denzel, C. Koenek, H. Schmidt, John Rock, P. Schuethem, J. Hoffman and F. Burgart, trustees.

On July 1, 1871, N. Heisel, H. Keller and J. C. Wagner deeded the church, for fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, to the church corporation. At present the society numbers about two hundred persons, one hundred of whom are members. The following are the present officials: Rev. F. Lenschau, pastor (since October 25, 1874); John Rock, president; John C. Wagner, secretary and treasurer; C. Koebler, P. Hill, H. A. Heimsath, J. Witzel, G. Boepple, L. Schuerer, G. Fix, Gottfried Saal, E. Hill and J. Piper, trustees.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This church, at no time very strong, includes now twenty-eight members and has existed since 1872. The place of worship is on East Madison avenue. The pastor is Rev. S. J. Gamertsfelder.

FRIEDENSKIRCHE (EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION).

The Friedenskirche (Church of Peace) was organized as a mission in 1873, with L. C. Eggert as exhorter; Charles Fistler, class-leader; S. Biel, C. Fistler and L. C. Eggert, trustees. A chapel, twenty-eight by forty feet, was built in the fall of 1873, under the supervision of Rev. J. G. Theuer, and dedicated in December following. In May, 1874, Rev. Mr. Theuer was succeeded by Rev. W. W. Orwig, who remained until March, 1876, when Rev. C. F. Negele was called to the pastorate.

At the time of the formation of the Erie Conference, in 1875, this church was set off to that organization from the Ohio Conference, to which it had previ-

ously belonged, and Rev. A. Bornheimer assigned to the pastorate. He remained until March, 1877, when Rev. J. D. Seip, the present pastor, was called.

The church numbers at present seventy communicants, and has a Sunday school with one hundred and twenty scholars.

The present official board consists of G. Bidlingmeier, class-leader; S. Biel, S. Seith, G. Bidlingmeier, stewards; C. Fistler, S. Biel, S. Gruhl, G. Bidlingmeier, trustees.

TRINITY CHURCH (EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT)

is a flourishing organization, and has a fine house of worship at the corner of Case avenue and Superior street. Rev. August Kimmel is the present pastor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.)

The members of the Zion Lutheran church residing in the vicinity of the Newburg district, desiring a place of worship nearer their homes, organized St. John's church in 1878, and directly thereafter built a church edifice on Bessemer avenue. The membership, which was at first seventy, had risen in a twelvemonth to one hundred and twenty. Rev. August Dankworth, who was called to the pastorate at the church organization, still occupies it. The deacons of the church are Oscar Schmidt and Frederick Huppensack; the trustees are H. Bruns, H. Thies and H. Poesa.

ANSHE CHESED CONGREGATION (HEBREW).

This society was organized in 1840, in Farmer's Block, corner of Ontario and Prospect streets, with about twenty-five members. Mr. Seligman Stern was the first reader and minister, and the late Joseph Englehart was the first president. The congregation, on account of rapid growth, found it necessary to build a house of worship. A lot was selected on Eagle street, between Erie street and Woodland avenue, and a synagogue was completed in 1848. Since then it has twice been rebuilt and enlarged. In 1874 the old prayer-book, used for centuries among the Israelites, was changed for another more in conformity with the spirit of the present age, though the Hebrew language is still, with but few exceptions, retained in the prayers, while the sermons are delivered alternately in German and English.

The congregation is at present in a flourishing condition, counting about one hundred and fifty members, with a Sabbath school of one hundred and twenty-five scholars. The following have been the rabbis since Mr. Stern: Rev. A. Lehman, until 1848; Rev. Mr. Fuld, 1848 to 1856; Rev. Dr. Kalisch, 1856 to 1859; Rev. Mr. Bing, 1859 to 1861; Rev. Mr. Liepman, 1861 to 1863; Rev. G. M. Cohn, 1863 to 1875; Rev. Dr. M. Machol, the present rabbi, installed March 1, 1876.

The following are the present officials: Rev. Dr. M. Machol, rabbi; S. Newmark, president; I. Reinthal, vice-president; H. Bland, treasurer; S. M.

Goldsmith, secretary; A. Becker, A. Feil, M. Halle, I. Levy, Marx, I. New, S. Skall, F. Strauss, J. Wertheimer and I. Wolf, trustees.

TIFERETH ISRAEL CONGREGATION (HEBREW).

This congregation was established in Cleveland, on orthodox principles, in 1854, by a learned rabbi, Rev. M. Kalish, the first minister. The early services were held in a hall on Superior street, until the society received a legacy from the late Judah Touro, of New Orleans, amounting to six thousand dollars. With this the society built the synagogue now occupied by them on Huron street. The congregation, organized with a membership of twenty persons, now numbers one hundred members. The successive ministers have been Revs. M. Kalish, Jacob Cohn, Dr. I. Mayer and Dr. A. Hahn, the present incumbent. This congregation has always been an ardent advocate of Judaism, and ranks with the most radical reform congregations in the country.

B'NE YESHURUN CONGREGATION (HUNGARIAN HEBREW).

This congregation was organized about 1869, and, for a time, met for public worship in Halle's Hall, on Superior street. In 1877 a removal was made to No. 71, Michigan street, (the old German theater building), which has since then been used. The congregation numbers about forty members, but is composed of poor people, and is far from strong. Rev. E. M. Kline, who was chosen pastor in 1875, still serves, and preaches every Saturday. The church trustees are L. Berger and H. Sampliner.

BETH ISRAEL CHEBRA KADISHA CONGREGATION (HEBREW).

This Hebrew congregation was organized in 1874 with but a handful of members, who have since increased to thirty-five. The place of worship is on Hill street. The trustees are J. Harris, L. Bialosky and B. Goldman. The pastor is Rev. Elias Rothschild. A division in the ranks of the Beth Israel Chebra Kadisha in 1876 resulted in the creation of a congregation known as

ANSHE EMETH.

There are but twenty members of this congregation, who worship in a hall on Broadway, under the direction of Rev. Henry Bernstein.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH (GERMAN).

The First Reformed Church was organized in 1848 through the efforts of a lay member, Mr. F. G. Kaufholtz, and was served by him until his death in 1860. So great was his zeal for the welfare of the Germans around him that, although only a day laborer, he out of his own savings built a house of worship, the First German Church, on the West Side. The organization remained independent until the year 1860, when a call was extended to Rev. H. J. Ruetenick, who succeeded in uniting the church with the Reformed

Synod. Under his pastoral charge a new church was built in 1863. In 1870, Rev. F. Forwick was called to the pastorate, in which he still remains. A. Close is the present secretary; H. Wolfkamm the treasurer.

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH (GERMAN).

This church is a branch of the First Reformed, and was organized in the year 1863 under the pastoral care of Rev. H. J. Ruetenick, of that church, on account of the rapid growth of his congregation. The present pastor is Rev. J. C. Young.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH (GERMAN).

This society, an offshoot of the First German Reformed Church, was organized in 1868. The church edifice was built at a cost of one thousand and fifty dollars, at 194 Aaron street, and dedicated October 4, 1868; the church having then but ten members. The membership at present numbers one hundred and forty-five; the Sabbath school has an attendance of one hundred and fifty. The pastors have been Revs. Nathaniel Rutenich, 1868-71; Paul Schuelke, 1871-74; Carl Gustav Zipf, present incumbent.

FOURTH REFORMED CHURCH (GERMAN).

The Fourth Reformed congregation was organized on the 10th day of December, 1872, at the residence of John Jacob Grebel. Rev. H. Trautman was chosen president; Christian Diehm, secretary. John Jacob Grebel and John A. Scherzer were elected elders; Albert Pretzer, Christian Diehm, Chr. Saupe and H. Rebburg, deacons. The same officers constitute the board of trustees. Rev. H. Trautman was chosen minister. On the 1st of February, 1873, two lots on Louis street with a house were purchased, to be used as a parsonage, at a cost of two thousand eight hundred dollars. In the spring of 1873 a framed church edifice, thirty-two by sixty feet in dimensions, was constructed, at an expense of three thousand dollars. The building was dedicated August 17, 1873; the church numbering at that time forty-eight communicants. In 1875 the membership had increased to ninety-six, since which time there have been no material additions. The congregation is composed of Germans, and the service is conducted in their language.

FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH (GERMAN).

The Fifth Reformed Church had its origin in the First Church in the early part of 1873, several families being dismissed from the First Church society for the purpose of organizing the church. The church edifice is situated on Higgins street, near Clark avenue. Rev. J. J. Weiss was chosen as the first pastor, and continued until succeeded recently by the present incumbent, Rev. W. Braun. The church is yet supported by the Board of Home Missions.

SIXTH REFORMED CHURCH (GERMAN).

This church was organized in 1877, by members of the Second Reformed Society. The place of worship

is on Henry street. The society was endowed with a neat chapel on Broadway by Mr. B. Sturm, and is under the pastoral charge of Rev. A. E. Sebade.

EBENEZER BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This was organized in 1852, at the residence of Mr. Josiah Venning, on Orange street. In 1853 a small framed church was built at the corner of Irving and Orange streets, which was replaced by the present brick edifice in 1860.

The first trustees were Josiah Venning, Walter Ayers, James Rabone, G. H. Hill, James Gill and Geo. Newman.

The names of the pastors in the order of their service are Revs. John Chapple, Joseph Hoidge, W. R. Roach, William Hooper, M. Pett, G. Haycraft, John Pinch, J. T. Sencabaugh, W. Hodnett, W. C. Beer, R. T. Courtice, S. Jolliffe, H. J. Nott.

The present trustees are Josiah Venning, John Collacott, James Gill, William Morrish, John W. Keetch, Samuel Taylor and James Reece.

The present number of communicants is one hundred and four. The number of scholars in the Sunday school is one hundred and forty.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH (EIGHTEENTH WARD).

This church was organized in 1872 with twenty members, and for a while was obliged to worship in public halls. At length the Methodist Church edifice was purchased, and in that building services have since been held. Rev. Wm. Hodnett organized the church; afterwards the preachers were Revs. John Ball, George Copeland, James Reece, Herman More and H. J. Nott. Mr. Nott is pastor of Ebenezer Church, on Orange street, and supplies the pulpit at Newburg in the absence of a regular pastor.

The members now number fifty, the present trustees being John Barrabel, James Chinnock, Stephen Gifford and John Snell.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN (GERMAN).

This was organized in March, 1854. William Krumweide, John Viets, Jacob Reese, Chr. Gutt and Peter Offermann comprised the original board of trustees. Services were held in the edifice of the English Church of the United Brethren until the year 1861, when a lot was secured, and a building erected on Lorain street. This edifice was dedicated during the same year by Bishop H. Kumber. In 1864 this property was sold, and another lot bought on the corner of Peach and Orchard streets, upon which a larger building of brick was erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars, to accommodate the rapidly increasing society. The following is the succession of pastors with their respective terms of service. E. Licht, from 1855 to 1857; B. Frillmann, 1857; E. Licht, 1858; H. C. Crom, 1859; C. F. Eckert, 1860 to 1862; G. Baeker, 1862 to 1864; C. Schneider, 1864 to 1866; E. Lorenz, 1866 to 1868; C. Streich, 1868 to 1871; M. Bussdieker, 1871; A. Krause, 1872 to 1876; J. Earnest, 1876 to 1878.



James Farmer

The present church officials are Rev. J. Sick, pastor; Rev. J. Welti, local preacher and class leader; John Werth, C. F. Boest, John Lemnurmänn, Fred'k. Reindfleisch and Henry Reindfloisch, trustees; Fred'k. Poller, Sunday-school superintendent.

SECOND CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN (GERMAN).

The Second is an outgrowth of the First Church of the United Brethren, and was organized in 1874. The society soon erected a church edifice of wood at the junction of Elton and Dudley streets, west side, which is so constructed as to contain a pastoral residence in the rear part, and cost two thousand five hundred dollars. This church was mainly supported by the society of the First Church, and was attended by its pastor and local preachers until the conference of 1877, when it was made independent. Rev. Jacob Scholler was assigned to the pastorate by the conference at this time, as a missionary, and still continues as such. Benjamin Seifried, Jacob Welti and Michael Prechter are trustees. The Sabbath school, under charge of Benjamin Seifried, has eighty scholars.

CHURCH OF GOD.

This congregation (professing the faith that all people should be of one church and that church the Church of God,) was organized about 1860, and from that time to the present has worshiped in public halls—its present place of meeting for devotional purposes being at the corner of Case and Woodland avenues. The membership now numbers seventy, the elders being L. C. Cattell, John Jones and J. A. Morgan. The church is at present without a pastor.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH (HOLLAND).

The society just named was organized by the Classis of Geneva June 16, 1864, at which time the church membership was fifty-six—the rules of government being the constitution and general rules of the Dutch Reformed Church in America. The first house of worship was erected on Scovill avenue; in 1875 it was succeeded by the present church building on Blair street. The first minister was Rev. A. K. Kasse; the present one is Rev. A. Wormser. The membership numbered about two hundred in August, 1879.

THE TRUE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH

on Calvert street, east side, was organized in 1872, by seceders from the First (Holland) Reformed Church on Blair street. Its membership is forty, and its preachers are supplied by the Reformed Church of Michigan.

THE FREE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

This is another congregation of Hollanders, which was organized in 1875, and has now a membership of sixty. It meets on Waverly street on the west side. Pulpit supplies are provided by the church in Michigan.

THE FRIENDS' CHURCH.

The first members of the Society of Friends, known to have settled in Cleveland, were James Farmer and wife, who came in the year 1856. For several years they observed the usual hour of worship in the parlor of their house. Other families of like belief coming to the city, a chapel was rented, in which temporary services were conducted in accordance with the orthodox principles of the society. In 1874 a house of worship was built on Cedar avenue near Sterling, at a cost of ten thousand dollars. Meetings are held there each Sunday and Wednesday. No regular minister is employed, but the society has four resident preachers, three of whom are women. They are David Tatum, Meribah Farmer, Theodate S. Pope, Hannah B. Tatum. The elders are James Farmer, Albert French and Mary Stackpole.

CHURCH OF THE UNITY (UNITARIAN).

This, the only Unitarian society in Cuyahoga county, was organized February 1, 1867, after earnest and protracted efforts. At the first meeting thirty-five persons took part, and with such interest that, although its adherents were few in number, the success of the project was assured. The trustees elected at the organization were Rodney Gale, S. A. Jewett, B. F. Robinson, George O. Baslington and John H. Underwood.

Rev. T. B. Forbush was secured as the first pastor, and services were held in Case Hall every Sunday. The society prospered fairly until 1875, when it languished, and for three years no public worship was held. In 1878, however, there was a strong revival of interest, and the society set out upon a renewed career which has led thus far to bright and cheering results. Weisgerber's Hall, at the corner of Prospect and Brownell streets, is now used as a place of worship, and near there the society is erecting a commodious stone church edifice which will cost about ten thousand dollars. Rev. F. L. Hosmer, the second pastor of the church, has been in charge since 1878. The society is now in a condition of health and strength, the church attendants numbering about two hundred. The trustees for 1879 are Thomas Kilpatrick, Thomas H. White, E. Sowers, George R. Gale, Bushnell White and James Storer.

SPIRITUALISTS.

The First Religious Society of Progressive Spiritualists meets each Sunday at Lyman Hall, on Monumental Square. Connected therewith is a Children's Progressive Lyceum.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN).

This church was organized March 22, 1868, with twelve members, who called Rev. C. D. Noble to be their pastor, and appointed A. O. Blair, M. Carson and G. W. Barnes members of the church council. A small chapel was at first engaged as a house of worship, and in 1874 the one now in use on Arlington

street was built. The pastors have been Revs. C. D. Noble, L. P. Mercer, J. S. Saul and G. F. Stearns. There are now about forty members; the present trustees being M. G. Browne, George Judson and A. H. Cline.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the numerous missions, chapels etc., in Cleveland, which are used for occasional services, and which can hardly be assigned to any regular place in church history, may be mentioned St. Joseph's Chapel (Roman Catholic), corner of Chapel and Hazen streets; the Armory at East Cleveland; Cottage (Methodist Episcopal) Chapel, corner of Willson avenue and Prospect street; German Baptist Mission, on Payne avenue; German Methodist Mission, on Purdy street; Lake Shore Chapel, on Lake street; Pearl Street Friendly Inn; River Street Friendly Inn; Temperance Chapel, on St. Clair street; Central Place Friendly Inn; Union Mission, on Erie street, Olivet Chapel, on Hill street; and the Ontario Street Tabernacle, which last structure was built on the occasion of an anticipated Moody and Sankey season.

CHAPTER LVI.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Charity Hospital—Homœopathic Hospital—City Hospital—Protestant Orphan Asylum—St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum—Jewish Orphan Asylum—Home for the Aged Poor—Bethel Union—Young Men's Christian Association—Women's Christian Association—Women's Christian Temperance League—Convent of the Good Shepherd—Firemen's Relief Association—St. Mary's Orphan (Girls) Asylum—St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

It is to the zeal of Bishop Rappe that Cleveland owes its first public hospital. In the spring of 1852 he had a framed building erected on Monroe street, West Side, on the same lot on which St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum now stands. Owing to his very limited means, the bishop could not fully carry out his long cherished plan of erecting an asylum for the sick and injured of the city, the building being small and the sisters in charge—two Hospitaliers of the order of St. Augustine and two Postulants, who came from France the year previous—few in number. Yet the good sisters kindly received all applicants and cared for them as best they could, though laboring under many and great disadvantages.

During the late war, when many of our soldiers returned to Cleveland either sick or wounded, and found no place where they could get the tender care of trained nurses and skillful physicians and surgeons, Cleveland fully realized the necessity of a hospital. Bishop Rappe, ever ready to promote a good work, and seeing a near realization of his plan, offered to build a hospital, and provide nurses, and surgical and medical aid, if the public would come to his help. His appeal was not in vain. All citizens, without distinction of nationality or creed, came to his aid. He

purchased twelve lots on the east side of Perry street, bounded by Garden and Marion streets. In the spring of 1863 Charity Hospital was begun. Aided by the generosity of the citizens of Cleveland—their contributions at a fair and by subscriptions amounting to about twenty thousand dollars, one gentleman alone giving the princely donation of ten thousand dollars—the building was opened to the public in the fall of 1865, and cost, as it then stood, upwards of seventy-five thousand dollars.

To the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine was committed the care of patients and the general management of the institution. The medical and surgical work was confided to Charity Hospital College, now the Medical Department of the University of Wooster. Owing to its able surgeons and physicians and faithful nurses, Charity Hospital soon ranked among the first in the country, patients coming for treatment from all parts of the Union. The yearly average number of patients from 1865 to January 1, 1879, was four hundred and forty-one; whole number of patients treated, five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five; whole number of free patients, same period, two thousand two hundred and forty-six.

During 1873 and 1874 improvements were made and additions built by Bishop Gilmour at a cost of forty-seven thousand dollars, viz: clinic and lecture rooms, mortuary, steam-heaters and elevators. The wooden staircase at the main entrance was replaced by a fine stairway of stone, of easy ascent, and the interior of the building was refitted; so that now the Charity Hospital ranks second to none in the country in point of modern conveniences, and appliances to lessen the pains of the sick or wounded patient. The medical staff, of which Dr. W. I. Scott is president, is now composed of nine physicians. There are sixteen Sisters of Charity taking care of the sick. Sister Alexis is the local Superior.

In this connection might also be mentioned the establishing of the House of Maternity by Bishop Gilmour, in 1874, in the rear of Charity Hospital, and under the care and management of the Sisters of Charity; Sister Martha, local Superior. The building is forty-five feet wide and seventy-five in length, three stories high, with large, well ventilated rooms. To unfortunate women who become victims of sin it affords shelter during the time of their confinement; and helpless infants, abandoned by their heartless mothers, find there a home and a mother's care.

CLEVELAND HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

This hospital is, as its name indicates, under the control of medical professors of the school of Homœopathy, and is now, as it always has been, carried on as a private enterprise. The first hospital building was located on Willson avenue about 1860, but, after a few years, the Homœopathic and regular schools joining in the conduct of a union hospital, the Willson avenue institution was discontinued. The union was, however, short-lived and the Homœopathic hospi-

tal was revived in the buildings of the Humiston Seminary on the Hights, where also the Homœopathic Hospital College was located. When the college was transferred to Prospect street the hospital was located on Huron street, near at hand, and continued its active functions until March, 1879, when the building was removed to make place for a new hospital edifice now in process of erection, and so far advanced toward completion that it will be occupied about the beginning of 1880.

The new hospital building is of brick, and a remarkably handsome and striking piece of architecture. It will contain sixty beds, and will be supplied with the most perfect of modern hospital appointments. It is aimed to devote the institution to charity so far as may be found consistent with the design to make it self-supporting.

CLEVELAND CITY HOSPITAL.

The early history of this institution was somewhat experimental and changeful. Its real work in the care of the sick and destitute poor commenced in 1869, in a small framed building at 83 Willson street. The president from that time has been Mr. H. B. Hurlbut, whose unflinching interest and generosity have contributed much to the life and growth of the work.

During the first year one hundred and two patients were treated; the number of days of treatment being five thousand and thirty-eight. During the year 1878 four hundred and forty-six patients were received, and the number of days of treatment was fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty eight. Under the pressing need of larger accommodations, in the autumn of 1875, a lease of the Marine Hospital and grounds was procured from the United States government, and here the Cleveland City Hospital has since had its home.

The building is of stone, three stories in height, one hundred and ten by ninety feet, and stands in the midst of spacious grounds (five acres), handsomely laid out in lawn and terrace.

The arrangement of wards and rooms provides separately for each department—the charity and the pay patients. The private rooms for paying patients are in the second and third stories of the east and west wings. They are furnished with taste and elegance, and contain all needful articles and appliances for the comfort of the sick.

The institution has no endowment, and is largely dependent upon the generosity of the people for means to carry on its charitable work.

On the 10th day of May, 1876, the hospital officers and managers became a body corporate; Joseph Perkins, president; E. C. Rouse, clerk, and seven trustees, M. B. Scott, George B. Stanley, Henry Chisholm, William B. Castle, W. J. Boardman, H. C. Blossom and G. W. Whitney.

The expense of maintenance for the year 1876 was eighteen thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars;

in 1877, thirteen thousand five hundred and seven dollars and thirty-four cents; in 1878, fifteen thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty-six cents.

The officers of the year 1879 are as follows: H. B. Hurlbut, president; Mrs. S. Williamson, vice president; Isaac N. Himes, secretary; Mrs. Proctor Thayer, assistant secretary; H. C. Studley, treasurer; H. B. Hurlbut, Mrs. S. Williamson, George H. Ely, Mrs. M. H. Severance, H. R. Hatch, G. C. E. Weber, M.D., Proctor Thayer, M.D., trustees; Mrs. L. M. Hubby, Mr. D. P. Eells, Mrs. H. B. Hurlbut, Mr. R. F. Smith, Mrs. T. T. Seelye, Mrs. George H. Ely, Mrs. William Sabin, Mrs. Charles Hickox, Mrs. L. L. Lyon, Mrs. S. T. Hall, Mrs. James Barnett, Mrs. T. Bolton, Mrs. W. S. Streater, Mrs. I. N. Himes, Mrs. John Poole, Mrs. S. H. Douglass; Mrs. E. C. Pechin, Mrs. G. C. E. Weber, Mrs. W. C. North, Mrs. P. Roeder, Col. and Mrs. W. H. Harris, managers; Proctor Thayer, M.D., G. C. E. Weber, M.D., John Bennett, M.D., H. K. Cushing, M.D., consulting physicians and surgeons; D. B. Smith, M.D., oculist; J. E. Darby, M.D., I. N. Himes, M.D., H. W. Kitchen, M.D., F. J. Weed, M.D., J. H. Lowman, M.D., H. H. Powell, M.D., visiting physicians and surgeons; Miss Eliza Mitchell, matron; J. R. Smith, M.D., house physician; C. L. Taylor, M.D., assistant house physician.

THE CLEVELAND PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Cleveland Orphan Asylum was organized January 22, 1852, at a meeting held for the purpose in the Stone Church; John M. Woolsey being chosen chairman. Rev. Dr. Aiken introduced a resolution that, "In view of the wants of this city, it is expedient to organize an orphan asylum in Cleveland," which was unanimously adopted. Messrs. John A. Foot, J. A. Briggs, B. Rouse, J. M. Hoyt, T. P. Handy and others were appointed a committee to prepare a plan of organization for such an institution. This committee reported at another meeting held in the same place January 29th, presenting a plan which virtually placed the responsibility of further arrangements in the hands of a board of managers, consisting of the following ladies: Mrs. Elisha Taylor, Mrs. Rouse, Mrs. Philo Scovill, Mrs. S. J. Andrews, Mrs. J. K. Miller, Mrs. Henry W. Clark, Mrs. Stillman Witt, Mrs. M. H. Severance, Mrs. Geo. A. Benedict, Mrs. B. Stedman, Mrs. J. A. Harris and Mrs. A. H. Barney.

These ladies went immediately to work to arrange the details of an asylum household, and in April, 1852, a framed house on the corner of Erie and Ohio streets having been leased, the asylum began its work of providing a shelter for orphan and destitute children, eleven of whom, none of them over eight years of age, were at first received into its care.

Miss Sophia L. Hewitt was placed at the head of the household as both superintendent and teacher. These offices she continued to fill for two years, making no charge for her services.

After a short time it was thought best to obtain an act of incorporation from the State and reorganize the association. A new constitution was prepared by a committee of gentlemen appointed for the purpose. This constitution was accepted at a meeting of the society, February 22, 1853, and the asylum was regularly chartered as an "association incorporated for benevolent purposes."

Under the constitution the following officers were elected: Hon. S. J. Andrews, president; Philo Scovill, B. Rouse and Henry W. Clark, trustees; T. P. Handy, treasurer; Geo. A. Benedict, clerk. The board of managers who had been previously acting were re-elected.

The constitution provides that the officers of the asylum shall be chosen from different denominations of Protestant Christians, so that no one of them in particular shall have a preponderance in its councils. In October, 1875, a new and revised constitution was adopted, by which several important changes were made in the organization, and the word Protestant introduced into the name of the institution.

In 1853 an acre of land was donated by Rev. E. N. Sawtelle, on the corner of Kinsman street and Willson avenue, for the purposes of an asylum. A building was soon commenced, and was so far advanced in June, 1855, that the asylum family was removed to it from the dwelling house which it had for three years occupied. The reversionary interest in the land was subsequently released to the institution. An additional acre adjoining was afterwards purchased by the asylum.

During the first ten years of its existence the asylum was mainly dependent upon collections in small amounts solicited by the ladies of the board personally, from door to door. A small permanent fund was contributed by benevolent gentlemen of the city. In December, 1863, came the noble bequest of Captain Levi Sartwell, a gentleman who, in the course of a long residence in Cleveland, had by frugality and industry amassed a competence, and who bequeathed his whole property to the asylum.

In 1877 and '78, Mr. Leonard Case donated valuable tracts of land, together amounting to four and one-fourth acres, on St. Clair street, as a site for a new asylum building, but the officers were, until 1878, in doubt as to the feasibility of incurring the expense of erecting a new building, when Mr. J. H. Wade generously donated to the society the sum of forty thousand dollars for that purpose. Plans were carefully prepared, and on the 30th day of September of that year the foundation was commenced. The work of building the new asylum is rapidly progressing, and when completed it promises to be one of the most elegant and convenient buildings of its kind in the country. The surprise occasioned by these donations had hardly passed when another gift was announced from Dr. Alleyne Maynard, as a memorial of his wife, for the purpose of fitting up and maintaining the hospital department of the asylum. The

bequest of Captain Sartwell, with the smaller gifts alluded to, constitute a permanent fund which is held by the trustees as a sacred trust, only the income of which is used for the current expenses of the asylum, and which is expended by the managers with watchful economy:

The scope of the work at this institution embraces not only the care and maintenance of the orphans, but the provision of homes for them later on, among families into which they are received as adopted children, and in which they are moderately certain to push forward the work, nobly begun by the asylum—the work, namely, of fitting themselves to become useful and valued members of society.

The first president of the board of trustees was Hon. S. J. Andrews, who served in that capacity until 1869, when Mr. Philo Scovill was elected to that office. On the death of Mr. Scovill, in 1875, Mr. Joseph Perkins the present president, was elected. The officers of the asylum are as follows: Henry Chisholm, Joseph Perkins, J. H. Wade, board of trustees; officers of the board—Joseph Perkins, president; Dan. P. Eells, treasurer; A. H. Shunk, clerk.

Managers—Mrs. S. M. Hanna, Mrs. Harvey Rice, Mrs. Henry Chisholm, Mrs. Moses Hill, Mrs. Jason Canfield, Mrs. William Rattle, Mrs. J. M. Hughes, Mrs. J. A. Harris, Mrs. Lorin Prentiss, Mrs. T. S. Paddock, Mrs. B. Rouse, Mrs. N. W. Taylor, Mrs. G. W. Jones, Mrs. John Pool, Mrs. A. T. Slale.

The officers of the managers and asylum are Mrs. B. Rouse, president; Mrs. S. M. Hanna, vice president; Miss Annie Walworth, secretary; Mr. A. H. Shunk, superintendent; Mrs. A. H. Shunk, matron; Miss M. J. Weaver and Mrs. O. R. Wing, governesses; Dr. E. C. Thomas, physician.

The asylum has at present seventy-five inmates.

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

St. Vincent's was founded in the fall of 1852 by Rt. Rev. Amadens Rappe, bishop of Cleveland, who, feeling the need of an orphan asylum in his diocese, called on the Sisters of Charity (Mother Ursula being then Superior) to take charge of the orphan boys. Very Rev. L. DeGoesbriant, vicar-general, entering warmly into the views of the bishop, made an appeal to the Catholics of the county in behalf of the orphans. In the city, a fair was held for the same purpose.

The efforts of the worthy bishop and his vicar were blessed with success. A framed house, of two stories, was erected near the dwelling place of the Sisters of Charity, and on the 20th of May, 1853, the first orphan boy was received in the new asylum. He was soon joined by others, but owing to the want of resources only eleven children were received previous to the 1st of January, 1854. During the ensuing year, however, forty-six were admitted. Four years later the number of children had so much increased that more accommodation was required, and in 1858 a large brick building was begun in the same location.



J. H. Trade

The new asylum was occupied in 1859, although not entirely completed; in fact, the right wing was not put up until 1865. In 1867 an addition was made to the main part in the rear of the chapel. The total cost has been a little over twenty-two thousand dollars. A large debt was incurred, but through the generosity of the Catholics of the diocese it has been entirely paid. The orphans received and cared for in this institution, down to January, 1879, numbered one thousand two hundred and seventy-two. At the present time one hundred and eighty boys are sheltered beneath its roof. They are supported chiefly by annual donations from Catholic farmers, increased by the proceeds of fairs held yearly in the city in behalf of the orphans.

JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution was opened for the reception of orphan children September 29, 1868. The buildings and property formerly used as a Water Cure, on Woodland avenue, were purchased, at a cost of near thirty-two thousand dollars. At the expiration of about six months the building used for worship and school purposes was enlarged, to meet the wants of the rapidly increasing number of children in the asylum. The first officers of the institution were as follows: A. Aub, president; A. Weiner, vice president; J. Rohrheimer, treasurer; William Kriegshaber, secretary; Henry Greenbaum and Isidor Bush, trustees; L. Aufrecht, superintendent; Mrs. L. Aufrecht, matron.

The number of children received during the first fiscal year was one hundred and thirty-three. The present number of inmates is two hundred and twenty-seven. These children coming from the districts two, six and seven, I.O.O.B., represented, in 1878, the following States, according to the number appended to each: Ohio, fifty-eight; Michigan, fourteen; Wisconsin, eleven; Minnesota, two; Illinois, twenty-nine; Indiana, seventeen; Kentucky, seventeen; Tennessee, twenty-six; Alabama, four; Mississippi, seven; Louisiana, three; Arkansas, three; Kansas, three; Missouri, twenty-six. There is now in course of erection a large and convenient school-building, sufficient to meet the necessities of the institution for many years to come. This building will cost, when completed, about twenty thousand dollars. The financial situation of the asylum is highly complimentary to those having charge of its affairs. The entire funds and investments of the institution amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty-three cents.

The present officers are as follows: A. Aub, president; A. Weiner, vice president; Jac. Rohrheimer, treasurer; Dr. S. Wolfenstein, secretary; Abram Hart, Gustavus Levi, David Adler, H. S. Ottenheimer, Lazard Kahn, M. Seelig, M. Ullman and L. A. Moss, trustees. The superintendent is L. Aufrecht; the matron is Mrs. L. Aufrecht; the physicians are Dr. M. Rosenwasser and Dr. Th. Parker.

HOME FOR THE AGED POOR.

This institution, the ninth of its kind in this country, was founded by Rt. Rev. Amadeus Rappe, first bishop of Cleveland, in the year 1870. The Home is conducted by the members of the society of the Little Sisters of the Poor. The work of the "Little Sisters" began at St. Servan, a small town of Brittany, on the western coast of France. Their labors are carried on in this country precisely as they are in Europe. Every day the sisters call at the various hotels, restaurants and private houses, soliciting alms and collecting cold victuals, coffee-grounds, tea, old clothing, etc., all of which are turned to good use for the benefit of their aged inmates. There are at present one hundred inmates in the Home on Perry street, in this city, under charge of Mother St. Joseph, superior.

THE HOUSE OF MATERNITY.

This is located on Marion street, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity, of the Order of St. Augustine. Sister St. Joseph is the superior.

CLEVELAND BETHEL UNION.

The society of the Cleveland Bethel Union was incorporated January 31, 1867, for the purpose of carrying on benevolent and mission work in the lower part of the city, and of establishing a home for seamen, railroad men and other transient sojourners, where reasonable accommodations could be offered at a very moderate compensation. In 1868 the society purchased the building and premises on the corner of Superior and Union streets. This location is central, and the building and surroundings are admirably adapted to the charitable work of the union. The incorporators were eighteen in number, from whom nine trustees were chosen, viz.: Loren Prentiss, W. B. Guyles, W. B. Castle, Horace Benton, E. C. Pope, G. P. Burwell, G. H. Ely, J. D. Rockefeller and H. R. Hatch.

The various departments or branches of work under control of the union, and directed by sub-committees of the general organization, are: First, relief, under the management of the Bethel Relief Association; second, the Sunday school and mission work; third, the Bethel Home.

The department of relief work was at the outset limited to the lower part of the city and to provision for transient cases in the Home, but the public became so accustomed to sending applicants for help to the society that in March, 1873, this work was made to embrace the whole city; aiming to dispense with some of the many relief societies by having one central organization, through which all distributions should be made. This branch was accordingly placed under the charge of a large committee of ladies and gentlemen, with visiting committees for each ward, and a sub-committee having charge of the work in detail.

At the Home, rooms have been prepared for dis-

tribution of clothing and supplies, and for furnishing nourishing refreshments to the destitute poor during the winter months.

An employment office has also been opened, and every effort is made to provide situations for all worthy applicants. A temporary home for women and girls, and free bunk lodgings for men of worthy character applying for shelter, have been provided. The relief department is under charge of Samuel Job, superintendent, who has acceptably filled that position since 1873.

This work of relief is confined to the worthy poor, not otherwise provided for, who through sickness, accident or other misfortune, require temporary assistance. The plan and principles acted upon have proved eminently successful, and the results are acknowledged as examples of efficient and well-directed benevolence.

The principal mission work of the Union is devoted to a Sabbath school, gathered mainly from among the poor, having an average attendance of about five hundred. A committee of ladies hold weekly meetings during the spring, fall and winter months, and distribute clothing to the needy children of the school. A girls' sewing school, with an average attendance of about one hundred, meets every Saturday afternoon during the winter. In addition to these, and as a part of the mission work families are visited, devotional exercises are held at the Home at least twice each week, and the subjects of personal religion, temperance and uprightness are earnestly presented.

The Home department comprises the general management of the Bethel building, on the corner of Superior and Union streets, under the superintendence of Thomas Braggins. The revenue derived from the rent of the lower portion of the building is used for the purpose of the Union. The dining-room department is more than self-sustaining. A library, with a moderate supply of books, has been provided for the use of the patrons of the home.

At the time of the organization of the Union, Loren Prentiss was elected president, and has occupied that position without intermission to the present day. The present officers of the Union are as follows: Loren Prentiss, president; E. C. Pope, secretary; C. W. Lepper, treasurer; L. Prentiss, G. E. Herrick, W. H. Harris, W. B. Guyles, D. P. Eells, executive committee; L. Prentiss, H. R. Hatch, D. P. Eells, Dr. H. Houltz, G. E. Herrick, E. P. Morgan, T. D. Crocker, W. B. Guyles, S. L. Severance, George P. Burwell, Rev. R. Dubbs, William Bowler, W. H. Doan, Samuel Andrews, W. H. Harris, trustees.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

About 1850 a Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Cleveland, and fixed its location on Superior street where commodious reading rooms, a valuable library, etc., offered many advantages to the rising youth, and conferred numerous benefits on the community. The association flourished until the

breaking out of the war for the Union, when, as nearly all of the members entered the military service, the society lapsed into inactivity and finally became defunct.

Soon after the close of the war, however, in 1866, the present Young Men's Christian Association was organized, and occupies to-day a very prominent place among similar organizations in America. In 1872 the association purchased the building No. 79, north side of Monumental Square, and has occupied it since that time. It is neatly and conveniently furnished, with chapel, reading rooms and music rooms, parlors, committee rooms, etc. There is a free reading room for the public, as well as one for the members. Union prayer meetings are held daily at noon, and young men's prayer meetings every Saturday evening.

This association was the first one of its kind to engage in special work on behalf of railway employees; in 1872, it opened in the Union Passenger Depot at Cleveland a railway reading room, which still serves many valuable purposes. Connected also with the association is the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home, where these youthful laborers are not only lodged, but taught in Sunday and night schools—a most worthy and commendable work. The officers of the association for 1879 are J. B. Meriam, president; C. J. Dockstader, corresponding secretary; G. W. Crozier, recording secretary; T. M. Irwin, registering secretary; C. H. Fuller, treasurer.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On the 20th of October, 1868, at the close of the State convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, the president, Mr. H. T. Miller, issued a call requesting the Christian women of Cleveland to meet and form a society "which should do for *women* as the Young Men's Association was doing for *men*." The response was general and hearty; so large was the meeting that the old hall at the corner of Superior and Seneca streets was crowded to its utmost capacity. Three weeks later an adjourned meeting was held, at which the society was formally organized.

The first official directory of the "Women's Christian Association" reads as follows: Miss Sarah E. Fitch president; Mrs. O. E. Huntington, Mrs. Geo. W. Whitney, Mrs. Ira Clark, Mrs. S. F. Smith, Mrs. C. W. Lepper, Mrs. Jno. Coon, vice presidents; Mrs. A. W. Fairbanks, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. E. Bolton, recording secretary; Miss Ann White, treasurer; Mrs. L. Austin, Mrs. Jas. Barnett, Miss May E. Baldwin, Mrs. L. F. Mellen, Mrs. D. P. Eells, Mrs. A. T. Osborn, Mrs. W. H. Keith, Mrs. W. P. Cooke, Mrs. D. Houtz, Mrs. W. Mittleberger, Mrs. O. B. Skinner, Mrs. Geo. Pusley, Mrs. George L. Chapman, Mrs. S. H. Sheldon, Mrs. P. B. Clapp, Mrs. James W. Clark, directors.

In April, 1869, the Association was regularly incorporated under an act passed March 30, 1864, entitled "an act for the relief of benevolent and charitable associations managed by women." In 1878 the



Carl P. Bell

increased work required additional measures of security, and a special act of the legislature was passed for that purpose.

The first practical work was the organization of a committee for missionary labor. This committee now numbers twelve ladies, to each of whom special duties are assigned. One cares for the Sabbath visitations at the City Hospital, and another at the Huron street Hospital; two on alternate Saturdays visit the Workhouse, where prayer is offered, hymns sung and Bible lessons explained. Three members make semi-monthly visits to the Infirmary, to read the Bible and give religious instructions. Two others conduct weekly prayer-meetings at the Retreat. A mother's meeting was established in February, 1876, and is held each Friday afternoon in the chapel of the Young Men's Christian Association. Here garments are made and sold at a low price.

The establishment of a Provident Fund is one of the recent measures adopted by the association. Each poor woman is encouraged to place, each week, in the hands of one of the ladies, such a sum as she may be able to save from her earnings, of which an account is kept, and the amount is held for her benefit in case of need.

The Boarding Home.—Early in the history of the association, the conviction was forced upon its members of the necessity of establishing a boarding home, where respectable young women, dependent upon their own exertions, could find shelter, protection and the influences of a Christian home. The committee for that purpose, in the winter of 1868-9, made temporary arrangement with a woman on Lake street, to receive such girls into her house at a moderate compensation. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Stillman Witt purchased for the association property on Walnut street, for the purpose of a home. Other citizens contributed liberally, and the building was enlarged, repaired and adapted to the uses intended. Churches and individuals provided for its furnishing, and on the 11th of November following it was ready for occupancy. In the spring of 1872 Mr. Witt purchased the lot adjoining, and by the erection of a new front the capacity of the building was increased from twenty to more than forty. These apartments are conveniently arranged and neatly furnished. The price of board ranges from three to four and one-half dollars per week.

The Retreat.—Another institution maintained by the association, is the "Retreat," which was opened in June, 1867, at 267 Perry street, where it continued four years. The rent of the house was paid during these years by Mr. Joseph Perkins. In August, 1872, Mr. Leonard Case presented to the association a large lot of land on St. Clair street, better adapted for the purposes of a Retreat than the Perry street property. For the purpose of constructing a substantial building, Mr. Perkins then contributed ten thousand dollars. By means of this gift, and by the assistance of other generous friends, the present healthful and at-

tractive structure was erected, being presented, free of debt, to the association in November, 1873.

The Earnest Worker.—In the spring of 1874, the Committee on Ways and Means decided to publish a monthly paper, having in view two objects: To establish a medium of communication, which the growing work of the association demanded, and to secure a source of revenue.

The first number of the *Earnest Worker* accordingly appeared in June following. A brief notice of it will be found in the "Press" chapter of the general history.

Home for Aged Women.—Another important work conducted by the association is the management of the Home for Aged Women on Kennard street. In the latter part of 1876 a commodious building was erected by Mr. Amasa Stone, and conveyed to five trustees, to be used as a home for aged Protestant women. The management of this institution and an annual income of one thousand dollars, also provided by Mr. Stone, were offered to the association and accepted. An executive committee of seven ladies, from as many Protestant churches, was appointed to take general charge of the Home. This house like the others has been beautifully furnished by churches and individuals. It was formally opened July 14, 1877.

From the organization of the Women's Christian Association to the present time, Miss Sarah Fitch has held the position of president.

The present officers of the association are as follows: Miss Sarah E. Fitch, president; Mrs. Lewis Burton, Mrs. R. R. Sloan, Mrs. J. R. Mills, Mrs. S. W. Adams, Mrs. E. Curtis, Mrs. J. R. Twitchell, vice presidents; Mrs. William W. Butler, recording secretary; Mrs. William M. Meriam, corresponding secretary; Miss C. M. Leonard, treasurer; Mrs. L. Austin, Mrs. J. Barnett, Mrs. L. O. Coman, Mrs. D. P. Eells, Mrs. James Galbraith, Mrs. O. E. Huntington, Mrs. H. M. Ingham, Miss R. H. Selden, Mrs. M. P. Adams, Mrs. B. W. Jenness, Mrs. C. W. Lepper, Mrs. B. T. Noakes, Mrs. A. A. Nelson, Mrs. W. S. Porter, Mrs. J. S. Prather, Mrs. A. H. Potter, Mrs. William Sabin, Mrs. E. C. Standart, Mrs. G. B. Senter, Miss A. Walworth, Mrs. A. A. Thorne, Mrs. George Whitney, Mrs. S. Williamson, Mrs. Horace Wilkins, directors; Joseph Perkins, Henry Chisholm, D. P. Eells, John Thomas, Dr. W. S. Streater and Samuel E. Williamson, trustees; Col. H. Harris, auditor.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

This truly benevolent society was organized on the 13th day of March, 1874. The purposes of the League are very appropriately expressed in the pledge adopted by the organization, which reads as follows:

"We, the Christian women of Cleveland, feeling that the use of intoxicating liquors has reached a degree no longer to be endured, do promise, by the help of God, to use our utmost endeavors to banish this

evil from our midst, and, in order that our work may be more thoroughly done, we form the Women's Temperance League of Cleveland. And we hereby pledge ourselves to discourage, in all possible ways, the use of anything which can intoxicate; and, in order to strengthen our influence in this regard, we promise not to use wine, beer, or any distilled liquors, as a beverage, and not to furnish them for social entertainments."

First in order of importance are the three Friendly Inns, under the control of the League, besides which there are three others which are conducted independently. All are located advantageously for the work. Connected with five of the six are restaurant and lodging departments, where needy or intemperate men, desiring to reform their lives, can find good meals and comfortable beds at low prices. The Inns under control of the League are the River Street Friendly Inn, organized April 24, 1874, by the River Street Praying Band; the St. Clair Street Friendly Inn, organized June 15, 1874, by the ladies of the Fifth and Seventh Ward Praying Bands, and the Central Place Friendly Inn, organized September 7, 1874. Auxiliary to the League, and directly and indirectly connected with it as the increase and outgrowth of the League work, are the following organizations: The East Cleveland reading and morning prayer-meeting room, established April, 1874; the Collinwood chapel, organized with a Sabbath school May 5, 1874; the East Madison avenue chapel, built during the summer of 1875; the Ontario street tabernacle, built for promotion of the temperance work by W. H. Doan; the "Doan Guards," a military temperance body, organized in 1874; the "Eighteenth Ward Friendly Inn, organized in 1875; the South Side Friendly Home, opened January 1, 1875; the Pearl Street Friendly Inn, organized February 17, 1876; the "Society of Yoke Fellows," "rescued," as their constitution says, "from the vice of intemperance, through the mercy of God and the prayers of Christians," which was formed in March, 1877, and now has a membership of one hundred and twenty-five; the "Open Door," an institution founded by several ladies of the Central Inn Committee, July 3, 1877, which grew out of the necessities of temperance work among the wretched women of that neighborhood, and in which, since its establishment, one hundred and seventy-five of the neediest class of women have received temporary help and shelter.

The following are the present officers of the League: Mrs. J. S. Prather, president; Mrs. Horatio C. Ford, Mrs. George Worthington, Mrs. E. H. Adams, Miss F. Jennie Duty, vice presidents; Miss M. E. Ingersoll, recording secretary; Miss F. Jennie Duty, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. H. Potter, treasurer.

CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

The monastery of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd of Angus was founded July 31, 1829, and was established as a generalship by Pope Gregory XVI.

July 9, 1845. The convent at Cleveland was founded by Rt. Rev. Amadeus Rappe, bishop of the diocese, on the 23d of July, 1869. For the first six years its work was conducted in a dwelling house, No. 397 Lake street. In 1875 the large convent building on Sterling avenue was completed and occupied.

The institution is intended as a reformatory for women and a protectory for children, under the government of a superior and thirteen cloistered and seven out-door sisters. The inmates at present number ninety-eight, of whom thirty-seven are in the children's department; forty-seven are in the reformatory and fourteen are magdalenes. The convent is maintained by the industry of its inmates. Mother Mary of St. Alphonse is the present superior.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

During the month of February, 1868, a meeting of the Cleveland Fire Department was called at the chief engineer's office, having for its object the better protection of its members against accident or sickness. The members had tried for several years the plan of accidental insurance, which only protected them against accident, while the life of a fireman is not only one of constant danger and severe toil, but one which in a few years breaks down the hardiest constitution or produces early death. After several preliminary meetings a plan of organization was arranged, and a constitution adopted for the government of the society, which was to be known as the Cleveland Firemen's Relief Association. At the organization sixty members of the department signed the constitution and became members of the association. James Hill was elected president; Edward Lindsay, treasurer, and Samuel Brown, secretary.

By section seven of article four of the constitution it is provided that the proper officers shall visit and attend to the wants of the sick members, and report to the president, or in his absence to the vice president, who may cause a weekly order to be drawn on the treasurer to the amount of ten dollars per week, for a period of twenty six weeks, or until recovery, provided the claimant furnishes a certificate from his attending physician, or from the surgeon of the association (if demanded by the president) to the effect that he is incapable of performing service.

Section one of article six provides that the officers are authorized to grant relief to widows or children of deceased members when the finances of the association will warrant it.

Section two of the same article says: "On the death of any member, the association shall appropriate a sufficient sum for burial expenses."

The fund from which this payment is made is raised by fees, dues, assessments and voluntary contributions.

The present officers of the association are as follows: John A. Bennett, president; Warren P. Knowles, vice president; Frank A. Mears, secretary; Charles T. Girard, treasurer.



W. H. Doan

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN (GIRLS) ASYLUM.

This benevolent institution (located on Harmon street) was founded about the year 1851, and is under the immediate charge of an order of nuns known as the Sacred Heart of St. Mary—Miss Mary Le Masson being the superior. The asylum building is a three-story brick structure with accommodations for about one hundred inmates, which is the average number provided for.

Children between the ages of five and sixteen are received, and trained in school studies and household duties. When arrived at the proper age, they are placed in comfortable homes where asylum experience fits them to maintain themselves.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,

on Woodland avenue, is an adjunct of the Harmon Street Asylum, and is under the same management. The ages of inmates received here range from two to eight years, and being instructed and carefully reared there are, at the age of nine, transferred to St. Mary's Asylum. Both institutions, it may be observed, are supported by public donations and the earnings of the inmates of St. Mary's.

CHAPTER LVII.

THE MASONS.

Cleveland City Lodge—Iris Lodge—Bigelow Lodge—Concordia Lodge—Tyrian Lodge—Newburg Lodge—Forest City Lodge—West Side Lodge—Ellsworth Lodge—Woodward Lodge—Webb Chapter—Thatcher Chapter—Baker Chapter—Cleveland Council—Oriental Commandery—Holyrood Commandery—Eliadah Grand Lodge of Perfection—Bahurim Council—Princes of Jerusalem—Ariel Chapter—Al Koran Temple.

CLEVELAND CITY LODGE.

The charter of Cleveland City Lodge No. 15, F and A. M., was granted September 21, 1841. The first meeting was held September 28, 1841, when the following officers were elected: Clifford Belden, W. M.; Andrew White, S. W.; Willard Crawford, J. W.; Edmund Clark, treasurer; Erastus Smith, secretary.

The persons elected to the office of Worshipful Master with their terms of service, have been as follows: Clifford Belden, 1841; Timothy Ingraham, 1842-3-4; W. T. Goodwin, 1845-6-8-9-53-54; H. H. Dodge, 1847; A. D. Bigelow, 1850-1; S. E. Adams, 1852; E. R. Benton, 1855-8; Peter Caul, 1856; C. Benton, 1857; C. A. Woodward, 1859-60-69-70; G. H. Adams, 1861-2-7-8-73; M. L. Rider, 1863-4-5; Joseph Bell, 1866; M. Robinson, 1871-2; William McFarland; George Hester, 1875-6-7; C. R. Butler, 1878.

The present officers of the lodge are L. P. Eldridge, W. M.; D. M. Calkins, S. W.; G. H. Robinson, J. W.; C. A. Woodward, treasurer; J. C. Wagner, secretary; A. Ewart, S. D.; R. Noble, S. D.; T. J. Towson, tyler; M. Cleave and R. Gray, stewards; L. P. Eldridge, organist; George H. Adams, trustee.

The membership numbers two hundred and thirty persons. Stated communications are held in Masonic Hall, Case block, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

IRIS LODGE.

This society, No. 229, F and A M, was organized October 22, 1852. The first officers were A. D. Bigelow, W. M.; W. H. Beaumont, S. W.; Robert Reiley, J. W. The names of the Past Masters, since the organization, have been as follows: A. D. Bigelow, E. R. Griswold, H. A. Hough, R. Creighton, H. C. Ranney, P. Thatcher, Jr., G. H. Burt, E. A. Hopkins, George W. Berry, Allan T. Brinsmade, B. D. Babcock, Robert Harding, J. M. Booth, Samuel Briggs. The following are the present officers: E. D. Page, W. M.; N. W. Chamberlain, S. W.; J. C. Heath, J. W.; Thomas Larter, S. D.; C. D. Collins, J. D.; George A. Wright, treasurer; C. H. Garstin, secretary; W. A. Lyon, tyler.

This lodge is the largest in the State, having a membership of three hundred, and is gradually increasing in numbers. The meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month in Masonic Hall, Case block.

BIGELOW LODGE.

Bigelow Lodge, No. 243, F. and A. M., was organized under a warrant or dispensation October 20, 1853, but was not granted a charter until October 17, 1854. The first officers were: Gaston G. Allen, W. M.; Samuel W. Odell, S. W.; Alonzo Eldridge, J. W.; C. C. Stevens, S. D.; Stephen Buhner, J. D.; H. L. Whitman, treasurer; A. H. Dubrey, secretary; L. W. Wollenbeber, tyler.

The following members have served as Worshipful Masters, with the terms of service of each: G. G. Allen, October 20, 1853, to December 24, 1856; Alonzo Eldridge, December, 1856, to December, 1857; G. G. Allen, December, 1857, to December, 1858; Stephen Buhner, 1858 to 1859; Gaston G. Allen, 1859 to 1860; A. V. Cannon, 1860 to 1861; Gaston G. Allen, 1861 to 1863; Stephen F. Langell, 1863 to 1864; Gaston G. Allen, 1864 to 1865; L. D. Hudson, 1865 to 1866; F. W. Pelton, 1866 to 1867; Joseph H. Johnson, 1867 to 1868; Wm. H. Radcliff, 1868 to 1869; William Lawtey, 1869 to 1870; P. T. Hasbrouck, 1870 to 1871; H. F. Percival, 1871 to 1872; Thomas Connors, 1872 to 1873; Robert Simpson, 1873 to 1874; R. W. Johnson, 1874 to 1875; Charles Luck, 1875 to 1876; C. G. Guilford, 1876 to 1877; S. F. Langell, 1877 to 1878; B. Saunders, December, 1878, to December, 1879.

The present officers of the lodge are Benjamin Saunders, W. M.; J. F. Armstrong, S. W.; J. Carlisle, J. W.; R. L. Willard, treasurer; H. E. Chubb, secretary; Thomas Allen, S. D.; Judson Pratt, J. D.; William Caldwell, tyler.

This lodge has a membership of two hundred and two. Stated communications are held in Masonic

hall, Franklin avenue, the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

CONCORDIA LODGE.

Concordia Lodge, No. 345, F. and A. M., (German) was organized October 21, 1863, but did not receive a charter until 1864. On October 18, 1864, the lodge was regularly organized under their charter, and the following persons elected to their respective offices: Joseph Singer, W. M.; C. P. Born, S. W.; C. A. Muerman, J. W.; E. Hessenmueller, treasurer; William Buerger, secretary; William Schmidt, S. D.; A. Eckerman, J. D.; Charles Mueller, tyler.

Since the organization the Worshipful Masters have been as follows: Joseph Singer, 1864-5; William Schmidt, 1866; E. Hessenmueller, 1867-8-9; C. A. Muerman, 1870-1; Charles Leypoldt, 1872-3-4; E. Hessenmueller, 1875; Joseph Bittel, 1876-7; H. F. Leypoldt, 1878.

The officers for 1879 are as follows: H. F. Leypoldt, W. M.; C. A. Kuecht, S. W.; G. A. Schlatterbeck, J. W.; F. Kemmer, treasurer; William Wagner, secretary; M. Bertsch, S. D.; A. Meinicke, J. D.; Charles Heller, tyler.

This lodge numbers one hundred and two members, and meets semi-monthly on the first and third Fridays in Masonic hall, Case block.

TYRIAN LODGE.

Tyrian Lodge, No. 370, was organized July 11, 1866, with the following charter members: E. A. Hopkins, G. N. Crittenden, Geo. H. Vilas, Eli Ely, M. L. Rider, J. B. Parsons, G. L. Childs, D. E. Wright and W. H. Huntington. The members now number ninety, and the officers for 1879 are H. R. Leonard, M.M.; W. J. Akers, S.W.; H. D. Robison, J.W.; J. B. Parsons, treasurer; George L. Childs, secretary; James Hossack, S.D.; ——— J.D.; C. E. Burke, tyler; Rev. John Wesley Brown, chaplain; Charles C. Bolton and William G. Alcott, stewards; George W. Short, marshal; and Charles A. W. Rice, organist. Stated communications are held in Masonic Hall, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

NEWBURG LODGE.

This society (No. 379, F. & A.M.), was organized in October, 1866. The charter was obtained October 16, 1867, with the following charter members: W. R. Seager, W.M.; H. Tone, S.W.; J. H. Brown, J. W.; M. R. Hughes, secretary. The succession of Worshipful Masters has been as follows: W. R. Seager, 1869; A. D. Kent, 1870-71-73-75; T. L. Dwyer, 1872; W. L. Lord, 1874; H. Botton, 1876; C. H. Palmer, 1877-8. The present membership numbers one hundred and twenty. The officers for 1879 are as follows: M. I. Richards, W.M.; F. W. Cochran, S.W.; W. A. Affleck, J.W.; J. B. Corlett, treasurer; A. D. Kent, secretary; A. Barber, S.D.; F. K. Reede,

J.D.; John Nesbit, tyler. The lodge meets the first and third Fridays in each month, in Bank Building, Eighteenth Ward.

FOREST CITY LODGE.

Forest City Lodge No. 388, F. and A. M., was organized in March, 1867. Down to that time there was only one Masonic Lodge on the West side of the river, viz., Bigelow, which was working what is known as the "Old Work" instead of that adopted and recognized by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and known as the "Uniform Work." A desire on the part of a number of Masons, then residents of the West Side, to organize a lodge which should adopt and use the new work, led to the drafting and circulating of a petition, which was signed by the following named brothers: Elisha T. Ellsworth, L. C. Matthews, P. A. Searles, Abner Royce, Henry Richardson, Thomas Ligget, George Presley, George E. Hartwell, Henry Fish, Lorenzo Warner, Stephen D. Phelps, Robert Wallace, Alfred Bolton, T. P. Wilson, George H. Safford. They met in the old Masonic hall on Franklin avenue, near the circle, where the name the lodge now bears was duly adopted. The then Most Worshipful Grand Master of Ohio, Thomas Sparrow, granted a dispensation dated March 28, 1867, and appointed Elisha T. Ellsworth, who was a Past Master of Meridian Sun Lodge, of West Richfield, Ohio, to be the first Worshipful Master of Forest City Lodge. Major Henry Richardson was appointed senior warden, and Robert Wallace junior warden. The following were chosen to the offices appended to their respective names at a communication held in the old Bigelow lodge room March 30, 1867: George Presley, treasurer; Abner Royce, secretary; George E. Hartwell, senior deacon; Thomas Ligget, junior deacon, and S. D. Phelps, tyler. At the same time a code of by-laws was adopted, which completed the organization of Forest City Lodge under its first officers authorized by dispensation, and until the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 15, 1867, when a charter was granted. At the stated communication held in December of that year, Elisha T. Ellsworth was elected and installed the first Worshipful Master under the charter. He was a most earnest mason and a wise leader, to whom the fraternity in general is greatly indebted, and to whom Forest City Lodge in particular owes a great part of its success.

The following is a complete list of the Past Masters of the Lodge: E. T. Ellsworth, under dispensation, from March 28, 1867, to December 9, 1867; E. T. Ellsworth, elected December 9, 1867; George E. Hartnell, December 14, 1868; S. D. Phelps, December 13, 1869; Abner Royce, December 12, 1870; George A. Bemis, December 11, 1871; Frank Brewster, December 9, 1872; E. T. Ellsworth, re-elected December 13, 1873; E. T. Ellsworth, re-elected December 16, 1874; E. J. Blandin, December 15, 1875; L. C. Matthews, December 20, 1876; L. A. Willson, December 19, 1877;

W. T. Robbins, December 18, 1878. Present number of members sixty-five.

Stated communications held in Masonic Hall, Case block, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The following are the present officers: W. T. Robbins, W. M.; David Morison, S. W.; S. S. West, J. W.; Frank Brewster, treasurer; Ed. B. Bauder, secretary; M. J. Lawrence, S. D.; B. Dettlebach, J. D.; Rev. A. R. Palmer, chaplain; J. E. Bryan, W. C. Fair, stewards; M. Buchmann, tyler.

WEST SIDE LODGE.

West Side Lodge No. 498 was organized under dispensation December 28, 1874, and under charter November 8, 1875, with forty-two charter members, including the following officers: F. W. Pelton, W. M.; E. R. Goodrich, S. W.; S. J. Lewis, J. W.; S. C. Lewis, treasurer; Frank Wright, secretary; Geo. H. Willis, S. D.; Geo. W. Glines, J. D.; M. P. McGregor, steward; Michael App, steward; Edward Lindsley, tyler.

Stated meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, in Probeck's Hall, West Side. The officers for 1879 were M. P. McGregor, W. M.; M. F. Ellis, S. W.; L. W. Day, J. W.; Geo. W. Glines, treasurer; Frank Wright, secretary; Thos. Ligget, S. D.; C. H. Morgan, J. D.; L. T. Dennison, tyler.

ELLSWORTH LODGE.

Ellsworth Lodge No. 505 was organized in 1865, and has now a membership of sixty. The lodge meets at its hall in Miller's Block, South Side, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. The officers for 1879 were C. J. Forbes, W. M.; J. H. Nixon, S. W.; Wm. Cullen, J. W.; J. C. Hemmeter, treasurer; Wm. Norsworthy, secretary; Daniel Postance, S. D.; G. L. Pierce, J. D.; W. W. Hathaway and John Norsworthy, stewards; Chas. Bierer, marshal; W. A. Lathrop, tyler.

WOODWARD LODGE.

Woodward Lodge No. 508, F. and A. M., was organized under dispensation March 4, 1875, but did not receive a charter until October following. The first officers were: George A. Bemis, W. M.; C. H. Ostrander, S. W.; Hugh Buckley, J. W.; E. M. Avery, S. D.; W. A. Neff, J. D.; A. H. Stone, treasurer; W. J. Bradshaw, secretary; G. B. Hendershot, tyler.

The persons elected to the position of Worshipful Master since organization have been as follows: G. A. Bemis, 1875; Hugh Buckley, 1876; O. F. Gibbs, 1877. All officers are elected annually. Stated communications are held on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at No. 1938 Euclid avenue. This lodge numbers at present fifty-nine members. The present officers are: George A. Bemis, W. M.; H. P. Atwood, S. W.; H. C. White, J. W.; A. H. Stone, treasurer; W. J. Bradshaw, secretary; L.

B. Snow, S. D.; H. C. Ferris, J. D.; Z. R. Cornwall and M. B. Gary, stewards; G. B. Hendershot, tyler.

WEBB CHAPTER.

The organization of Webb Chapter No. 14, Royal Arch Masons, dates from the 18th of January, 1826, A. Inv. 2356, when a petition was presented to the State Grand Chapter for a dispensation. This being granted, Reuben Smith was appointed high priest; Comp. J. Hubbell, K; Comp. Matthew Williams, scribe.

The first regular meeting under this warrant was held February 16, 1826, at Comp. D. McIntosh's Hall, when six brethren were advanced to the degree of mark master. On the 21st of February the M. E. H. P. appointed Comp. M. Oviatt, secretary. At the meeting held December 12, 1826, the chapter elected the following officers. R. Smith, H. P; M. Oviatt, K.; A. Abel, S. On January 8, 1828, the chapter finally succumbed to the anti-masonic excitement and was not revived until January 22, 1842, when it was again opened under the authority of a dispensation appointing A. D. Smith, H. P.; T. A. Ingraham, K.; S. F. Clary, S.

The succession of High Priests has been Reuben Smith, 1826, temporary appointee, afterwards at annual election in December was elected for one year; J. Sizer, 1827; A. D. Smith, 1842, under appointment January 22, 1842; T. A. Ingraham elected October 27, 1842, to serve until December following. S. F. Clary, 1843 to 1852; H. C. Kingsley, 1852; R. P. Spaulding, 1853; E. R. Griswold, 1854; R. Creighton, 1855; O. A. Hough, 1856; Peter Thatcher, 1857-8; A. C. McNairy, 1859-60-1-2; Charles A. Woodward, 1863-4-5-6-7; E. A. Hopkins, 1868; George H. Adams, 1869-70; E. B. Chamberlain, 1871; C. A. Woodward, 1872-3; G. W. Berry, 1874-5; W. B. Hillman, 1876; George A. Wright, 1877-8-9. The present officers are George A. Wright, M. E. H. P.; James R. Goldson, E. K.; Charles R. Butler, E. S.; William Wilkshire, C. H.; L. A. Willson, P. S.; Thomas Larter, R. A. C.; M. J. Lawrence, G. M. 3d V.; John H. Asplin, G. M. 2d V.; C. D. Collins, G. M. 1st V.; C. E. Stanley, treasurer; Sam. Briggs, secretary; Wm. A. Lyon, guard.

Present number of members three hundred and fifty. Stated convocations are held in Masonic Hall, Case block, on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

THATCHER CHAPTER.

Thatcher Chapter, No. 101, of Royal Arch Masons, working under authority of a warrant or dispensation granted by the Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, was organized April 25, 1867, having twenty-two charter members. The first officers were as follows: Peter Thatcher, M. E. H. P.; E. T. Ellsworth, E. K.; F. W. Pelton, E. S.

The succession of M. E. H. P., from organization, is as follows: Peter Thatcher, 1867; E. T. Ellsworth,

1868-9; F. W. Pelton, 1870; J. E. Robinson, 1871; S. F. Langell, 1872; H. F. Percival, 1873; J. M. Thorpe, 1874; George A. Bemis, 1875; W. H. Radcliff, 1876; C. H. Ostrander, 1877; E. R. Goodrich, 1878; G. G. Allen, 1879.

Stated convocations are held in Masonic Hall, Franklin avenue, on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

The Chapter has at present two hundred and seven members. The present officers are G. G. Allen, M. E. H. P.; M. P. McGregor, E. K.; L. T. Demison, E. S.; M. App, C. H.; F. McNess, P. S.; T. Liggett, R. A. C.; J. C. Weideman, treasurer; J. H. Snow, secretary; C. G. Williams, G. M. 3d V.; T. S. Ingraham, G. M. 2d V.; A. Andrews, G. M. 1st V.; W. Caldwell, guard.

BAKER CHAPTER.

Baker Chapter No. 139, R. A. M., was organized January 1, 1875, with ten charter members. Stated convocations are held in Masonic Hall on Broadway, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. The lodge has now a membership of sixty, and is in a flourishing condition. The officers for 1879 were C. P. Jewett, M. E. H. P.; E. I. Freeman, E. K.; J. D. Runals, E. S.; G. E. Dunbar, C. H.; C. L. Heath, P. S.; J. B. Corlett, R. A. C.; Frank Clermond, G. M. 3rd V.; Elias Shepard, G. M. 2nd V.; W. H. Lamprecht, G. M. 1st V.; G. G. Hickox, treasurer; H. P. Brown, secretary; A. J. Wells, guard.

CLEVELAND COUNCIL.

Cleveland Council No. 36, R. and S. M., was organized January 21, 1865, with the following officers: E. A. Hopkins, T. I. M.; C. A. Woodward, D. M.; G. H. Adams, P. C. W.; Edward Budwig, treasurer; D. E. Field, recorder; G. W. Berry, C. G. The chief presiding officers down to 1879 have been E. A. Hopkins, C. A. Woodward, O. Hayward, G. W. Berry and G. A. Wright.

The officers for 1879 are George A. Wright, T. I. M.; O. Hayward, D. M.; William Wilkshire, P. C. W.; C. A. Woodward, treasurer; C. D. Collins, recorder; L. A. Willson, C. G. The membership in August, 1879, was two hundred and three. Stated assemblies are held in Masonic hall, Case block, on the second Tuesday of each month.

ORIENTAL COMMANDERY.

Oriental Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, was organized July 25, 1851, with the following persons as the first officers: A. D. Bigelow, W. H. Beaumont, E. Kingsley, Robert Riley, Jr., H. A. Hough, Robert Riley, Sr., J. W. Milligan.

The chief officers with their terms of service have been as follows: A. D. Bigelow, Eminent Commander, 1851-2-3; W. H. Beaumont, 1854; Edward R. Griswold, 1855-6-7; Richard Creighton, 1858-9-60; Albert C. McNairy, 1861; Heman Ely, 1862-3-4-5; Edgar

A. Hopkins, 1866-7; Charles A. Woodward, 1868-9; Elisha T. Ellsworth, 1870-1; B. D. Babcock, 1872-3-4; G. H. Adams, 1875; B. D. Babcock, 1876-7; J. M. Booth, 1878.

Stated assemblies are held in the asylum, Case block, on the first Monday of each month. The present membership numbers two hundred and fifty. The officers for the year 1879, are as follows: Sir C. E. Stanley, E. C.; Sir S. Sickels, Gen.; Sir J. N. Frazee, Capt. Gen.; Rev. Sir. J. J. A. Morgan, Prelate; Sir A. S. Honk, S. W.; Sir J. W. Gibbons, J. W.; Sir G. A. Wright, Treas.; Sir S. M. Stone, Rec.; Sir Geo. Sherman, standard bearer; Sir J. R. Golson; sword bearer; Sir M. D. Luehrs, warder; Sir W. A. Lyon, sentinel; Sir E. D. Page, Sir C. R. Butler, Sir Thos. Liggett, guards.

HOLYROOD COMMANDERY.

This Commandery (No. 32, Knights Templar) was granted a dispensation September 10, 1877, and organized January 26, 1878, working under dispensation until November 8, 1878, when the commandery was duly constituted.

Its officers are George A. Baker, eminent commander; Samuel Briggs, generalissimo; George W. Short, captain general; A. C. Miller, prelate; Charles W. Wesley, senior warden; Horace W. Hubbard, junior warden; Orville P. Skinner, treasurer; George W. Howe, recorder; Lucien Hills, standard bearer; David McClaskey, warder.

ELIADAH GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION.

The Eliadah Grand Lodge of the Ancient Scottish Rite was organized May 27, 1859. The charter members were elected to the respective offices of the lodge. Those members, six in number, were as follows: Peter Thatcher, Jr., Edward R. Griswold, Albert C. McNairy, Theodore Ross, David E. Field, Richard Creighton. The succession of grand masters from the organization has been as follows: Peter Thatcher, Jr., from May 27, 1859, to February 19, 1866; E. A. Hopkins, from February 19, 1866, to January 4, 1868; C. A. Woodward, from January 4, 1868, to February 8, 1875; J. M. Booth, from February 8, 1875, to February 6, 1878; C. A. Woodward was again elected G. M., February 6, 1878.

The present officers are C. A. Woodward, T. I. P.; G. M.; E. D. Page, D. G. M.; F. A. Morse, V. S. G. W.; C. R. Butler, V. J. G. W.; Rev. B. F. Brook, G. O.; B. D. Babcock, G. T.; S. M. Stone, G. S. K. of the S. and A.; Sam. Eriggs, G. M. of C.; J. W. Gibbons, G. C. of the G.; W. H. Parker, G. H. B.; W. A. Lyon, G. S.

The lodge has a membership of one hundred and eighty-two, and meets on the first Saturday of each month at Masonic Hall, Case building.

BAHURIM COUNCIL, PRINCES OF JERUSALEM.

This Council was organized June 15, 1859. The first officers of the Council were Albert C. McNairy,



Peter Thatcher

S. P. G. M.: Peter Thatcher, G. H. P.: Richard Creighton, S. G. W.: David E. Field, J. G. W.; Edward E. Griswold, G. Treasurer; Theodore Ross, G. Secretary. The presiding officers of this Council with their terms of service have been as follows: Albert C. McNairy, June 15, 1859 to April 25, 1866; Edgar A. Hopkins, April 25, 1866, to January 4, 1868; Elisha T. Ellsworth, from January 4, 1868 to January 13, 1871; Brenton D. Babcock, from January 13, 1871, to January 9, 1874; George H. Burt, present incumbent, elected January 9, 1874.

The present officers are as follows: George H. Burt, S. P. G. M.; Charles A. Woodward, G. H. P.; Edward D. Page, S. G. W.; Geo. A. Wright, J. G. W.; Brenton D. Babcock, G. Treas.; Fred. A. Morse, G. Sec'y.; Joshua M. Booth, G. M. C.; John W. Gibbons, G. M. E.; William A. Lyon, G. T.

The Council has a membership of one hundred and eighty-three, and holds regular meetings on the third Saturday of each month, at Masonic Hall, Case block.

ARIEL CHAPTER S. P. ROSE CROIX DE H. R. D. M.

Ariel Chapter was organized June 18, 1860. The first elected officers were: Theodore Rose, M. W. & P. M.; Peter Thatcher, Jr., P. K. S. W.; Albert C. McNairy, P. K. J. W.; George H. Burt, P. K. Sec'y.; Robert S. Weaver, K. M. C.; Richard Creighton, P. K. C. G.

The presiding officers of the Chapter from the time of its organization have been as follows: Theodore Rose, June 18, 1860, to May 2, 1866; E. A. Hopkins, May 2, 1866 to January 4, 1868; Richard Creighton, January 4, 1868 to March 25, 1869; Sheldon Sickles, March 25, 1869, to April 10, 1873; C. A. Woodward, April 10, 1873 to May 6, 1875; B. D. Babcock, May 6, 1875, to May 30, 1878. Sam. Briggs was chosen M. W. & P. M. May 30, 1878, and still holds that office.

The Chapter at present shows an enrollment of one hundred and eighty-one members. The present officers are: Sam. Briggs, M. W. & P. M.; F. A. Morse, P. K. S. W.; A. S. Houk, P. K. J. W.; Rev. J. W. Brown, P. K. O.; C. A. Woodward, P. K. Treas.; E. D. Baker, P. K. Sec'y.; W. W. Parker, P. K. Hosp.; Sheldon Sickles, K. M. C.; George A. Wright, P. K. C. G.

Convocations are held monthly on the third Saturday at Masonic Hall, Case block.

AL KORAN TEMPLE.

Al Koran Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was organized in October, 1876, and has now a membership of fifty. Petitions for membership are entertained only from A. A. Rite Masons and Knights Templar. For 1879 the officers were Sam. Briggs, P. P., John A. Norton, Rec.; Chas. T. Wesley, treasurer.

CHAPTER LVIII.

ODD FELLOWS AND KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Cleveland Lodge, I. O. O. F.—Cuyahoga—Erie—Phoenix—Cataract—Allemania—Anchor—University—Amazon—Banner—Mayflower—North Wing Encampment—Harmonia Encampment—Lake Shore Lodge, K. of P.—Washington—Herman—Standard—Cleveland—Owattonna—South Side—Oak—Forest City—Red Cross—Section Seventy-Eight—Section Eighty-Nine—Freux Chevalier Division.

CLEVELAND LODGE.

Cleveland Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F., was granted a charter April 16, 1842, but was not regularly instituted until May 14th of the same year. This is the oldest lodge in Northern Ohio. The charter members were Gideon F. Tindall, John Forbey, J. H. Monroe, J. J. Phillips, Francis Harding, S. B. Logan, Isaac Cornell, D. A. Eddy, Albert Harris, William Cubbin, Edward Downs.

The following is a list of the Noble Grands, with the years in which they held office. From the organization until January 1, 1847, the term of office was three months; since that time it has been six months. The Noble Grands of each year are arranged in the order in which they occupied the chair: In 1842, Gideon F. Tindall, Edward Downs and S. B. Logan; 1843, Henry Morgan, Madison Miller, Robert Johnston and George Judkins; 1844, William Bailey, Nelson Hayward, J. K. Baker and Henry Morgan; 1845, Robert Bailey, William Cubbin, David Russell and G. F. Tindall; 1846, William Smith, John Shelley, F. J. Hamilton and James F. Wilbur; 1847, W. Thompson and W. Strong; 1848, W. Strong and J. S. Andrews; 1849, E. F. Punderson and George A. Stanley; 1850, J. E. Williams and Richard Wynne; 1851, L. D. Griswold and James Chubb; 1852, George H. Adams and Justin Morrison; 1853, David Schub and William H. Nay; 1854, Henry Frissell and George W. Berry; 1855, Charles H. Babcock and George F. Marshall; 1856, Isaac N. Pillsbury and A. C. Brainard; 1857, William H. Nay and Hamilton Stickney; 1858, R. H. Boggs and H. P. Jones; 1859, John S. Martin and J. M. Blackburn; 1860, William J. Rhodes and Thomas D. Christian; 1861, David G. Rabon and William Yapp; 1862, A. S. Allen and S. C. Hurd; 1863, William Wood and Frederick Dalton; 1864, Matthew Wilson and S. A. Haven; 1865, Henry Bowley and B. McGrath; 1866, Nathan Carnigie and J. S. Perley; 1867, F. R. Humphrey and Thomas Simmons; 1868, S. W. Rowe and John H. Richardson; 1869, Thomas J. McGarry and William P. Luse; 1870, David A. Cattell and George H. Macy; 1871, William W. Castle and Benjamin Kingsborough; 1872, C. W. Dill and Samuel Haynes; 1873, Philip Megerth and Thomas Rowell; 1874, J. H. Deckand and G. L. Benton; 1875, J. J. Farwell and James A. Robinson; 1876, J. J. Quay and S. H. Johnson; 1877, C. E. Page and W. C. Fisk; 1878, A. C. Longacre and S. B. Corregan.

The lodge has a present membership of one hundred and seventy-nine, and meets each Monday even-

ing in the Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 34 Monumental Square. The present officers of the lodge are as follows: H. Watterson, N. G.; W. H. Newton, V. G.; James A. Robinson, Rec. Sec.; G. A. Randall, Per. Sec.; W. J. Rhodes, treasurer.

CUYAHOGA LODGE.

Cuyahoga Lodge No. 22, I. O. O. F., now numbering over one hundred and fifty members, hold regular weekly meetings at No. 34 Monumental Square. The officers of the lodge are elected every six months. The present officials are O. Fraser, P. G.; E. H. Strass, N. G.; J. Collins, V. G.; F. Baylor, R. S.; H. Bolton, P. S.; J. S. Wood, treasurer; A. Inglis, W.; H. A. Heimsmith, C.; T. Kain, R. S. N. G.; George Weckerling, L. S. N. G.; J. A. Smith, R. S. V. G.; Charles Lloyd, L. S. V. G.; W. Eoloan, R. S. S.; J. P. Neil, L. S. S.; J. Wilson, T. G.

ERIE LODGE.

Erie Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., was organized May 8, 1844, and has now a membership of two hundred and ten. The officers are Wm. E. Starling, N. G.; Geo. M. Kinsey, V. G.; C. P. Allen, R. S.; J. D. Anderson, P. S.; James Hays, T. Regular meetings are held in Odd Fellows' Block, corner of Pearl and Church streets, every Friday evening.

PHOENIX LODGE.

Phoenix Lodge No. 233, I. O. O. F., was organized March 27, 1854, at which time the following persons were elected officers: G. E. Starkweather, N. G.; Charles A. Crumb, V. G.; Sanford J. Lewis, permanent secretary; Charles W. Standart, recording secretary; G. B. Folsom, treasurer. These, with the addition of Charles W. Palmer and G. E. Russell, comprised the charter members of the society. Officers are elected semi-annually in January and July of each year. The succession of presiding officers has been as follows, with the dates of election respectively: G. E. Starkweather, 1854; C. A. Crumb, 1854; C. W. Standart, 1855; C. W. Palmer, 1855; Belden Seymour, 1856; Hiram Stone, 1856; J. H. Miller, 1857; Francis Foster, 1857; S. N. Nelson, 1858; J. W. Welsh, 1858; H. Parsons, 1859; Dan'l Stephan, 1859. S. N. Nelson, 1860; L. R. Morris, 1860; Geo. W. Turner, 1861; L. D. Twitchell, 1861; S. J. Burlison, 1862; Jas. Neville, 1862; Ambrose Anthony, 1863; J. Wylie Smith, 1863; A. T. Van Tassell, 1864; M. E. Beckwith, 1864; J. B. Shull, 1865; W. W. Williams, 1865; Y. Maytham, 1866; J. Rigg, 1866; Wm. J. Ranney, 1867; J. M. Drake, 1867; John J. Cannon, 1868; Belden Seymour, 1868; Elias Ede, 1869; Conrad Deubel, 1869; Benj. Britton, 1870; W. W. Gould, 1870; G. L. Barber, 1871; A. Hartsell, 1871; J. M. Ribble, 1872; J. Rigg, 1872; E. J. Chubb, 1873; H. E. Chubb, 1873; A. D. Beckwith, 1874; E. K. Wilcox, 1874; M. A. Shane, 1875; C. C. Campbell, 1875; J. W. Anthony, 1876; W. M.

Redman, 1876; J. C. Skeel, 1877; H. S. Nelson, 1877; E. E. Brown, 1878; Belden Seymour, 1878-9.

Phoenix Lodge dedicated its first hall August 2, 1854, on which occasion interesting addresses were made by Chas. W. Palmer and Dr. Walter Prentice. This place of meeting was in Sanford's Hall, Detroit street, West Side.

The first anniversary was publicly celebrated March 27, 1855; and an address delivered by the Noble Grand, Chas. W. Palmer.

Phoenix Lodge has furnished two Grand Masters of the State of Ohio, Belden Seymour and E. K. Wilcox, the former of whom was also Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

The present officers are as follows: Belden Seymour, N. G.; E. K. Wilcox, V. G.; J. C. Cannon, R. S.; H. E. Chubb, P. S.; J. Wagner, T.; S. N. Nelson, R. S. N.; A. A. Wenham, L. S. N. G.; J. Wylie Smith, R. S. V. G.; John Nelson, L. S. V. G.; R. Bacon, C.; Alex. Hadden, W.; J. H. Lockwood, R. S. S.; W. M. Crowell, L. S. S.; A. Kinney, I. G.; W. W. Williams, O. G.

The number of members enrolled and paying dues is two hundred and fifteen. The present place of meeting is in the fine hall built and owned jointly by Phoenix and Erie Lodges, corner of Pearl and Church streets, West Side. Phoenix Lodge meets every Monday evening.

CATARACT LODGE.

Cataract Lodge, No. 295, I. O. O. F., was organized September 18, 1855. The first officers were as follows: Leander Firestone, N. G.; John Quayle, V. G.; Joseph Turney, R. S.; C. P. Jewett, P. S.; B. S. Wiggins, T.; Clark Caley, W.; A. J. Spencer, C.; N. T. Meach, I. G.; E. Shepard, O. G. Officers are elected semi-annually. The Lodge numbers at present one hundred and five members, and meets Wednesday evenings at No. 2,583 Broadway. The present officers are M. K. Shoemaker, N. G.; Wm. P. Braund, V. G.; H. L. Reed, R. S.; A. J. Spencer, P. S.; F. K. Reed, T.; Daniel Kelley, W.; R. S. Corlett, C.; Jacob Kohlman, I. G.; Thos. Richardson, O. G.; C. A. Marble, R. S. N. G.; Eli Cannell, L. S. N. G.; Benj. Sawyer, R. S. V. G.; R. Woodley, L. S. V. G.

ALLEMANIA LODGE.

This Lodge, No. 370, I. O. O. F., was organized July 9, 1863, with twenty-two members. It now has a membership of one hundred and eighty-one. The officers are Frank Kysella, N. G.; Wm. Heinzman, V. G.; John Ruchle, S.; J. M. Acker, F. S.; Lewis Hausbeer, T.; Theodore Schehran, P. G. The Lodge meets every Thursday evening, at No. 34, Monumental square.

ANCHOR LODGE.

This Lodge, No. 387, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 27, 1867, with the following officers: Fred. Otte, N. G.; George Schaffer, V. G.; L. Larzman, S.; I. J. Weideman, P. S.; I. B. Wilbur, T. Regu-

lar meetings are held at Wagner's block, 361 Pearl street, every Thursday evening. The term of office is six months. The lodge is composed of Germans and numbers fifty-eight. The present officers are Peter Rufsendor, N. G.; I. Detfs, V. G.; I. Beck, S.; I. I. Weidman, P. S.; I. C. Weidman, T.

UNIVERSITY LODGE.

Lodge No. 415, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1867, and has now eighty-one members. Regular meetings are held every Thursday evening at the corner of Merchant avenue and Fairfield street. The officers are J. M. Johnson, N. G.; J. G. Paddock, V. G.; M. D. Mott, P. S.; H. E. Mason, R. S.; C. A. Fish, T.

DONAU LODGE.

Lodge No. 475, I. O. O. F., was organized June 19, 1871. Its members number now seventy-six and its officers are Wm. Reite, N. G.; J. M. Hirt, V. G.; Joseph Schneider, R. S.; J. A. Enkler, P. S.; Henry Streiter, T. Regular meetings are held every Wednesday evening at the corner of Columbus and Vega street.

AMAZON LODGE.

Amazon Lodge No. 567 I.O.O.F. was instituted June 2, 1874, with the following officers: H. B. Carpenter, N.G.; L. D. Roberts, V.G.; Marcus Wickes, R.S.; Charles Bangs, P.S.; T. S. Pelton, T. The society has at present eighty-six members, and meets each Wednesday evening, at their room on the corner of Lorain and Root streets. The officers are G. P. Geib, N.G.; N. B. Kellogg, V.G.; George Cassidy, R. S.; H. G. Siphon, P. S.; M. O. Kellogg, T.

BANNER LODGE.

This Lodge, No. 578, I.O.O.F., was organized June 24, 1874. Its first officers were P. Waldeck, noble grand; O. L. Rider, vice grand; A. L. Somers, recording secretary; O. Slack, permanent secretary; James McMahon, treasurer.

The following have been the chief officers of the society from the time of the organization, with the date of assuming office: P. Waldeck, June 24, 1874; O. L. Rider, January 1, 1875; A. L. Somers, July 1, 1875; D. O. Talcott, January 1, 1876; James McMahon, July 1, 1876; C. L. Anderson, January 1, 1877; Jesse Peet, July 1, 1877; J. A. McIntosh, January 1, 1878; E. Zehner, July 1, 1878; F. W. Lewis, January 1, 1879.

The present officers are F. W. Lewis, noble grand; G. A. Herringshaw, vice grand; Alex. McBane, recording secretary; E. N. Leathers, permanent secretary; James McMahon, treasurer; A. L. Somers, Chris. A. Nauert and Jesse Peet, trustees. The society now numbers about eighty members, and meets every Thursday evening, at Rock's new block, corner of Woodland and Wilson avenues.

MAYFLOWER LODGE.

Mayflower Lodge No. 679, I. O. O. F., was organized June 16, 1879, and now numbers twenty-eight members, with the following officers: John E. Darby, N. G.; Thomas E. Johnson, V. G.; A. Bartholomew, secretary; Henry Graham, P. S.; P. H. Repp, T. Regular meetings are held every Monday evening at the corner of St. Clair and Phelps streets.

NORTH WING ENCAMPMENT.

North Wing Encampment No. 88, I. O. O. F., was organized July 30, 1862. The officers now are William E. Starling, C. P.; Henry Folliett, S. W.; G. M. Kinsey, J. W.; William H. Price, Jr., H. P.; J. L. Shephard, 1st W.; A. A. Wenham, 2d W.; A. H. Weed, 3d W.; William McGehan, 4th W.; P. W. Dracket, 1st G. of T.; C. M. Hurlbert, 2d G. of T.; John Cowle, T.

The membership is now one hundred and eighty; the place of meeting (every Wednesday evening) being at Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Pearl and Church streets.

HARMONIA ENCAMPMENT.

Harmonia Encampment, I. O. O. F., was organized May 8, 1872, with twenty-seven members, and has now twenty-nine. The officers are John Oswald, C. P.; Franz Frankie, F. S.; Daniel Maeder, T.; L. Poplowsky, H. P. Regular meetings are held at 34 Public Square, the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

LAKE SHORE LODGE (KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS).

Lake Shore Lodge No. 6, K. of P., was organized May 25, 1869. Its first officers were W. H. Jones, C. C.; Thomas Axworthy, V. C.; F. W. Pelton, P.; W. J. Ranney, K. of R. and S.; H. J. Webb, M. of F.; Thomas Willows, M. of E.; Charles H. Babcock, M. at A.; F. Hoffman, I. G.; J. L. Sheppard, O. G.

The lodge has at present a membership of two hundred and eleven. Regular meetings are held each Tuesday evening in Root's block, Pearl street, corner of Detroit.

The present officers are as follows: George Keiffer, P. C. Charles A. W. Rice, C. C.; R. D. Updegraff, V. C.; Judson Pratt, P.; O. H. P. Hicks, M. of E.; F. W. Davis, M. of F.; Charles B. Dole, K. of R. and S.; George C. Kreck, M. at A.; Fred. A. Smith, I. G.; J. L. Sheppard, O. G.

WASHINGTON LODGE (K. OF P.).

Washington Lodge No. 10, was organized August 8, 1869. There are now one hundred and twenty-six members, and the officers are C. J. McDowell, P. C.; E. H. Gault, C. C.; Louis Black, V. C.; Samuel Ward, P.; E. W. Cooper, K. of R. & S.; Thomas Tibbitt, M. of F.; W. B. Rich, M. of E.; E. W. Goddard, M. at A.; Louis Stanton, I. G.; M. E. Kavanagh, O. G.

Regular meetings are held every Friday evening at the corner of Ontario and High streets.

HERMANN LODGE (K. OF P.).

Hermann Lodge No. 40, K. of P., was organized December 11, 1871, with the following officers: Chas Saeltzer, C. C.; J. N. Wagner, V. C.; Phillip L. Baum, K. of R. and S.; Christ. Marten, M. of F.; John Gerloch, M. of E.; J. C. Weideman, M. at A.; J. Unkrich, I. G.; J. C. Ferbert, O. G.

Regular meetings are held each Tuesday evening at Castle Hall, No. 363 Pearl street.

The present officers are C. V. Paeltzer, P. C.; J. C. Ferbert, C. C.; H. W. Weidemann, V. C.; A. H. Gehring, P.; John Schemiermann, K. of R. and S.; J. N. Wagner, M. of F.; J. J. Weidemann, M. of E.; A. Cardis, M. at A.; F. Woodworth, I. G., George Eiber, O. G.

STANDARD LODGE (K. OF P.).

Standard Lodge No. 46, K. of P., was instituted June 17, 1872, with the following officers: E. W. Johns, P. C.; Thomas James, C. C.; Robert Hearst, V. C.; Wm. E. Edwards, K. of R. and S.; George Thomas, M. F.; William McKinze, M. E.; H. J. Bullock, M. A.; David Y. James, I. G.; C. Q. Scott, O. G.

This Lodge has a membership of one hundred and seventeen. Regular meetings are held every Thursday night at No. 2509 Broadway.

The present officers are Hugh Wright, P. C.; Frank R. Shattuck, C. C.; Matthew Wright, V. C.; James McKay, P.; Peter J. Dolsen, K. of R. and S.; John R. Coleman, M. F.; Thomas Thompson, M. E.; Joseph Hillier, M. A.; D. F. Lockhart, I. G.; Thomas Richardson, O. G.

CLEVELAND LODGE (K. OF P.).

Cleveland Lodge No. 61, Knights of Pythias, was organized October 7, 1873, with sixteen charter members, from whom the following officers were elected: Martin Maurer, P. C.; A. Schwarz, C. C.; Vincent Schafer, V. C.; Fred Hamm, P.; Charles Breves, K. of R. and S.; Henry Hoehn, M. of F.; A. E. Dehler, K. of E.; Henry M. Holzworth, I. G.; Gottlieb Scheurman, O. G.

Regular meetings are held every Wednesday evening at Saal's Hall, corner Lake and Ontario streets. The lodge has ninety members enrolled and in good standing. At the last grand lodge session held at Stenbenville, Ohio, A. B. Schellentrager, of Cleveland lodge, was appointed and confirmed Deputy Grand Master of the State, by the State Grand Chancellor.

This is the only entirely German Lodge of Knights of Pythias in Cuyahoga county. In May, 1879, the lodge formed the fifth degree of the Chivalric Order, a "Uniform Division" called "Cleveland Division, No. 8," composed of thirty-five members, under command of Maj. C. W. Kraus.

The present officers are as follows: C. C. Schellentrager, P. C.; William Trinkner, C. C.; A. Schildhauer, V. C.; A. Schaefer, P.; A. Popowsky, K. of R. and S.; Ph. Hollander, M. of F.; Henry Klaus, K. of E.; Franz Eiche, M. at A.; Henry Guentzler, I. G.; Fred. Vogt, O. G.

OWATONNA LODGE (K. OF P.).

Owatonna No. 62 was organized in 1873 with twenty-one charter members. It has now a membership of ninety, with the following officers: Herbert Hill, C. C.; G. O. Butler, V. C.; G. H. Wadsworth, P.; G. C. Quintrel, M. of F.; F. A. Wadsworth, M. of E.; P. Englet, M. at A.; William Henderson, P. C.; Thomas Rowell, K. of R. and S. Regular meetings are held in Rock's block, corner of Willson and Woodland avenues, every Wednesday evening.

SOUTH SIDE LODGE (K. OF P.).

This lodge (No. 68) was organized in May, 1875, with twenty-four members. There are now sixty-five, with the following officers: E. C. Stedman, C. C.; F. R. Merchant, V. C. C.; George C. Hcla, P.; C. J. Robinson, K. of R. and S.; W. C. North, F. S.; George W. Makepeace, M. E. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of each month at the corner of Merchant avenue and Fairfield street, West Side.

OAK LODGE (K. OF P.).

Oak Lodge No. 77, was organized in 1875, and has now in good standing upwards of one hundred members. The officers are John Wathey, C. C.; Jacob Schug, V. C.; F. Ferval, P. C.; H. Holcomb, M. of F.; Maynard Miller, M. of E.; L. Mayer, K. R. and S.; R. T. Morrill, P. Regular meetings are held at 726 St. Clair avenue, every Wednesday evening.

FOREST CITY LODGE (K. OF P.).

Forest City No. 78, was organized in 1875, and has now a membership of sixty. The officers are W. S. Forrester, C. C.; W. O. Cox, V. C.; W. A. Harvey, P. C.; H. P. Gale, P.; N. L. Hibbard, K. of R. and S.; L. S. Chadwick, M. of F.; M. H. Brown, M. of E.; John Newberry, M. of A.; C. A. Kyle, I. G.; John Paul, O. G.

RED CROSS LODGE (K. OF P.).

This lodge (No. 89) was formed in 1876, and has now a membership of sixty. The present officers are C. C. Reeves, C. C.; J. F. Penwick, P. C.; H. S. Schue, V. C.; J. J. Weinhardt, P.; George M. Love, M. of E.; William Hemery, M. of F.; William Spilker, K. R. and S.; George Cunningham, M. A. Regular meetings are held every Wednesday evening, at 363 Pearl street.

ENDOWMENT SECTION SEVENTY-EIGHT (K. OF P.)

This section was instituted January 23, 1878. There are now eighty-seven members, with the following officers: C. J. McDowell, president; E. W. Cooper, secretary and treasurer; J. M. Millard, guide; G. W. Taylor, chaplain; L. Mayer, guard; R. Strauss, sentinel. Regular meetings are held at the corner of Ontario and High streets the first and third Mondays of each month.

ENDOWMENT SECTION EIGHTY-NINE (K. OF P.)

Section eighty-nine was organized in 1878, and has now a membership of seventy-five. Its officers are J. C. Ross, P.; John McFerns, V. P.; C. B. Dole, S. and T.; Henry Biddle, Cr.; Charles Mallory, G.; John Barnes, G'n.; D. A. Udell, S.

Regular meetings are held at 363 Pearl street on the second Tuesday of each month.

PREUX CHEVALIER DIVISION, UNIFORM RANK,
(K. OF P.)

The first officers of Preux Chevalier Division (No. 3, of Ohio), Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, were Sir Knight Commander O. H. P. Hicks; Sir Knight Lieutenant Commander E. C. Stedman; Sir Knight Recorder Charles A. W. Rice; Sir Knight Treasurer Eugene L. Closse.

The present officers are Sir Knight Commander O. H. P. Hicks; Sir Knight Lieutenant Commander E. C. Stedman; Sir Knight Herald Henry W. McDole; Sir Knight Recorder Henry Biddle; Sir Knight Treasurer Thomas Boutall; Sir Knight Guard George S. Tambling; Sir Knight Sentinel H. R. Sanborn; Sir Knight Surgeon Dr. J. F. Armstrong; Sir Knights Trustees O. H. P. Hicks, George Kieffer and E. L. Closse.

The present number of members is fifty. Regular business meetings are held every third Thursday, and drill meetings every first, second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 8 p.m. The armory and hall of the division are at the corner of Pearl and Bridge streets.

GUYAHOGA DIVISION, UNIFORM RANK, (K. OF P.)

This division (No. 4) was organized in 1879, and has now a membership of thirty-six. The officers are, Sir Knight Commander E. H. Towson; Sir Knight Lieutenant Commander C. W. Burgess; Sir Knight Herald E. W. Cooper; Sir Knight Recorder C. E. Odell; Sir Knight Treasurer John Muest; Sir Knight Guard Alexander Ward; Sir Knight Sentinel George Kreck. The division drills at No. 52 Monumental Square, the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

CHAPTER LIX.

FORESTERS, KNIGHTS OF HONOR AND CLUBS.

Ancient Order of Foresters—Court Robin Hood—Star of the Forest—Excelsior—Little John—Ivanhoe—Standard—King of the Germans—Woodland—Union—Zaboy—Rowanoprownost—Centennial Lodge, Knights of Honor—Advance Lodge—Cleveland—Triumph—Euclid Avenue—Idaho—Economy. Miscellaneous Lodges—Excelsior Club—Union Club—Eclectic Club. Other Clubs and Societies.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THE Cleveland United District of the Ancient Order of Foresters meets on the fourth Thursdays of April and October. The officers for 1879, are S. A. Dillon, D. C. R.; Samuel Finch, D. S. C. R.; Robert Huntley, D. T.; F. H. Ellenberger, D. S.

COURT ROBIN HOOD.

This Court, No. 5552, A. O. F., was organized August 1, 1871, with the following officers: John Harris, C. R.; John Sharp, S. C. R.; Thomas Tibbitt, S.; D. W. Harrison, A. S.; Janatus Fuchs, T.; Parker Shackelton, S. W.; Elijah Lear, J. W.; John Bragg, S. B.; Robert Huntley, J. B.

The Court has a membership of eighty-eight. Regular meetings are held each alternate Thursday evening, at Saal's hall, corner of Lake and Ontario streets. The present officers are William Close, C. R.; Bernhard Lellig, S. C. R.; John Armstrong, T.; W. J. Rowe, S.; G. T. Marshall, A. S.; Theodore Wilder, S. W.; G. Glanfield, S. B.; W. H. Gillard, J. B.

COURT STAR OF THE FOREST.

Court Star of the Forest No. 5553, A. O. F., was organized at a preliminary meeting held July 24, 1871, although the first election did not occur until August 9th following. The first officers were Harry Kitchingham, chief ranger; Alf. E. Brewster, sub-chief ranger; Edward Spurr, secretary; Charles Medhurst, treasurer; Harry Saywell, senior woodward; William Callaway, junior woodward; C. Callaway, Jr., senior beadle; Thomas E. Cooper, junior beadle.

The chief rangers of this court with the dates of their election have been as follows: Harry Kitchingham, August 9, 1871; Joseph Stead, October 19, 1871; resigned April 24, 1872; Charles Medhurst, appointed May 1, 1872, for remainder of term; Edward Spurr, July 3, 1872; W. Turrell, January 1, 1873; Charles Medhurst, September 24, 1873; Alf. E. Brewster, January 14, 1874; John Raines, July 8, 1874; Edward Spurr, January 14, 1875; Thomas Shute, July 14, 1875; re-elected January 12, 1876; Abraham Hardy, August 8, 1876; Edward Spurr, July 10, 1877; John Wood, January 8, 1878; resigned March 26, 1878; Charles Medhurst, March 26, 1878; C. Callaway, Jr., June 25, 1878; re-elected December 24, 1878.

The present officers are C. Callaway, Jr., C. R.; G. W. Medhurst, S. C. R.; Thomas Collings, T.; Wm.

A. Underwood, R. S.; Wm. Hodder, S. W.; W. C. Fuller, J. W.; W. Callaway, S. B.; C. R. Smith, J. B. The court now numbers sixty-two members. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in Knights of Pythias Hall, Harvey's Block, 1928 Euclid avenue.

COURT EXCELSIOR.

Court Excelsior, No. 5555, (A. O. F.), was organized in 1871, and now has one hundred and fifteen members in good standing. Regular meetings are held on the second, third and fourth Saturdays of each month, at No. 2501 Broadway. The officers are, Peter Buckingham, C. R.; David E. James, S. C. R.; Jeffrey Hopkins, F. S.; John Gallagher, R. S.; Benjamin Phillips, S. W.; John Wilson, J. W.; Samuel Young, S. B.; Harvey Burt, J. B.

COURT LITTLE JOHN.

Court Little John No. 5699, A. O. F., was organized March 24, 1872, with fifteen charter members, of whom the following were chosen as the first officers: Dr. Isaac Kimberling, C. R.; George L. Pierce, S. C. R.; Charles Burk, T.; George Rowe, S.; T. E. Bunney, S. W.; James Judd, J. W.; W. Wright, S. B.; J. Adloff, J. B.; J. Butler, R. Wetzell and J. E. Miller, trustees. The officers, except the secretary, are elected semi-annually. The secretary is elected annually. The chief rangers since the organization have been, Isaac Kimberling and George Rowe, 1876; T. E. Bunney and H. Turnbull, 1877; J. Oates and Samuel Bugg, 1878. The present officers of the court are C. W. Leckenby, C. R.; A. R. Bunney, S. C. R.; Charles Birk, T.; George Rowe, S.; Edward Berry, S. W.; A. Inglis, J. W.; Eli White, S. B.; H. Lowe, J. B.

This court has a present membership of ninety, and meets semi-monthly at the corner of Pearl and Freeman streets, West Side.

COURT IVANHOE.

This court (No. 5783), named after Scott's celebrated hero, was instituted February 17, 1873, at Koebler's Hall on Woodland avenue. The first court officers were Robert Huntley, C. R.; A. Goakes, S. C. R.; D. W. Harrison, secretary; J. Faulkner, treasurer; J. Weil, S. W.; Thos. Neat, J. W.; S. Goldsmith, S. B.; E. Martin, J. B.

The following have been the chief rangers of the court since its organization: Robert Huntley, D. W. Harrison, B. Mahler, J. Faulkner, R. Goulding, F. A. Dillon, Thos. J. Morrow, Fred. Colwell, J. R. Ransom. Of the past chiefs, Robt. Huntley served two terms and the others one term each.

This court has been singularly unfortunate in the loss of its members by death, but nevertheless has an accumulated fund of one thousand dollars. The members, now numbering over one hundred, are nearly all young men. Regular meetings are held on

alternate Thursday evenings, at Halle's Hall, No. 354 Ontario street.

COURT STANDARD (NO. 5784).

Court Standard was organized August 19, 1873, with the following as its first officers: John Biagg, C. R.; Richard Brooks, S. C. R.; Duncan McIntosh, S.; Henry James, T.; J. D. Rowland, S. W.; Richard Gray, J. W.; E. D. Poyner, S. B.; G. H. Kline, J. B.

The court has a membership of one hundred and fifteen. Officers are elected semi-annually. The following list shows the succession of Chief Rangers with their terms of service from the time of organization: J. Biagg, five months; R. Brooks, six months; J. D. Rowland, six months; T. Rowell, six months; J. N. Sherwin, six months; W. McLaughlin, twelve months; J. Baines, six months; G. Wooley, six months; W. A. Ward, six months; W. Bradford, six months.

The present officers of the court are B. Stokes, C. R.; J. W. Hagne, S. C. R.; J. N. Sherwin, F. S.; W. H. Cleveland, R. S.; C. Baines, T.; G. Elacott, S. W.; J. Westmark, J. W.; R. Benchell, S. B.; J. Campbell, J. B. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening in Fix's Block, No. 65 Scovill avenue.

COURT PEARL OF THE RHINE.

Court No. 6263, A. O. F., was instituted September 22, 1876, with the following officers: Charles Benz, C. R.; Frank Hintermeyer, S. C. R.; Fred. Scharf, P. S.; John Spaller, F. S.; John Heimberger, T.; Frank Weitling, S. W.; George Deckand, J. W.; Frank Kalbrunner, S. B.; Ludwig Brisky, J. B.

The elections are held semi-annually. The members, seventy-five in number, are Germans and the court works in that language. The chief rangers have been as follows: Charles Benz, Frank Hintermeyer, Ludwig Kopke and Fred. Koch. The present officers are Charles Benz, C. R.; August Miller, S. C. R.; Ernst Prahst, P. S.; Henry Kobabe, F. S.; Henry Wiegert, T.; Herman Schulz, S. W.; Charles Geicht, J. W.; William Heuk, S. B.; Martin Frenz, J. B. Regular meetings are held each alternate Friday evening at Miller's Block, corner of Scranton avenue and Auburn street.

COURT KING OF THE GERMANS.

This royally named organization (No. 6264) was formed in 1876, and now has a membership of sixty-two. The officers are Henry Fark, C. R.; Christian Bahl, S. C. R.; Henry Dauber, T.; Wm. Fleck, T. and C. S.; Rudolph Schmidt, R. S.; Esau Kopperman, S. W.; Herman Wagner, J. W. Regular meetings are held each alternate Monday at the corner of Erie and Ohio streets.

COURT WOODLAND.

Court No. 6286, A. O. F., was organized March 20, 1877, with the following officers: Wm. K. Smith, C.

R.; Henry Hamley, S.C.R.; Henry Goldsmith, S.; Hiram Hatch, A.S.; John Wooldridge, T.; Thomas Cannell, S.W.; Frank Genoa, J.W.; L. W. Sherman, S.B.; Ernst H. Heuser, J. B.

Officers are elected on the first of January and July of each year. The past chief rangers are William K. Smith, Henry Hamley and Thomas Cannell. The present officers are Henry Goldsmith, C.R.; Henry Williams, S.C.R.; Robert F. Lojauke, S.; Robert J. Avard, A.S.; Samuel Glass, T.; John Hudson, S.W.; Julius Burton, J.W.; Otto Vogts, S.B.; Jacob Goodyear, J.B. Court Woodland numbers seventy-five members. Regular meetings are held each Tuesday evening, in Goldsmith's Block, No. 800 Woodland avenue.

COURT UNION.

This society (No. 6290), was organized December 6, 1876, with the following as first elected officers: F. E. Thompson, C.R.; C. Winters, S.C.R.; P. McCracken, S.; John Yabraus, T.; Frank Cady, S.W.; E. Cattle, J.W.; Jos. Gregory, S.B.; L. D. Curtis, J. B. Court meetings are held each Wednesday evening, at No. 750 Broadway. Officers are elected semi-annually.

The present officers are as follows: Joseph Gregory, C.R.; Christ. Boldt, S.C.R.; L. D. Lord, S.; L. D. Curtis, A.S.; L. Rothenbergh, T.; J. A. Duncan, S.W.; Wm. Roehrer, J. W.; I. L. Drucker, S.B.; George Franck, J.B. The present number of members is eighty.

COURT ZABOY (BOHEMIAN).

This association (No. 6348) of men from the very center of Europe was organized in 1877. Its membership is now sixty, and its officers are Anton Peck, C. R.; Frank Mack, T.; Joseph Mallya, S.; Frank Paier, R. S.; Frank Petrae, S. W.; Frank Protiva, J. W.; Anton Weverka, S. B.; Frank Doorak, J. B. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at No. 1480 Forest street.

COURT ROWANOPROWNOST (BOHEMIAN).

Court No. 6350 was instituted October 2, 1877, with thirty members, a number which has since increased. The officers are Joseph Lenek, C. R.; Jacob Bacvar, T.; Frank Lenek, S.; John Prusseck, S. B.; Frank Smesek, J. B.; James Wirthaver, R. S.; Chas. Gustav, S. W.; John Wesley, J. W.

Besides the courts mentioned above there are also Sherwood Forest, No. 5786; Forest City, 6265, and Jan Hus, 6394.

CENTENNIAL LODGE (KNIGHTS OF HONOR).

Centennial No. 213, was organized in 1876, with ten charter members. In August, 1879, the number had increased to seventy-five. The officers are W. L. Roberts, D.; F. E. Bunney, V. D.; Jas. Shackleton, A. D.; Thos. Vickers, C.; Chas. Hanford, G.; A. R. Bunney, R.; L. D. Joy, F. R.; E. S. Austin, T.; P.

D. McCuaig, G.; F. H. Roberts, S. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening at the corner of Fairfield street and Merchant avenue.

ADVANCE LODGE (K. OF H.),

instituted in 1876, with but ten charter members. Advance Lodge, No. 223, has now, August, 1879, attained a membership of one hundred and eight. The officers are P. L. Mills, P. D.; A. W. Gibbons, D.; Chas. White, V. D.; H. G. Brown, A. D.; E. M. Davidson, C.; Wm. Hoen, G.; C. W. Burgess, R.; H. Greer, F. R.; Reuben Strauss, T.; W. B. Pratt, G.; W. B. Rich, S. The lodge meets every Wednesday evening at No. 182 Ontario street.

CLEVELAND LODGE (K. OF H.)

Cleveland Lodge No. 938, was formed March 8, 1878, with the following officers: S. P. Mount, past dictator; W. H. King, dictator; Lewis Buffett, vice dictator; A. H. Quinn, assistant dictator; George W. Crossett, reporter; S. H. Johnson, financial reporter.

The present officers are S. P. Mount, dictator; E. H. Dakin, vice dictator; J. W. Mead, assistant dictator; George W. Crossett, reporter; S. H. Johnson, financial reporter; A. H. Quinn, treasurer. The lodge has a membership of eighty persons, and meets every Thursday evening at the hall, corner Seovill avenue and Putnam street.

TRIUMPH LODGE (K. OF H.)

The rapid popularity of this order is shown by the number of Triumph Lodge (1248), which was organized November 13, 1878, with thirty-five charter members. The past dictators have been G. O. Spence, W. B. Scott and John Corrigan. The membership in August, 1879, was forty-five; the officers being John Carrigan, P. D.; T. G. Newton, D.; John E. Spencer, V. D.; Robert Greenhalgh, A. D.; A. L. Beswick, R.; J. H. Treat, F. R.; W. D. Nicholson, C.; J. F. M. Cobb, G.; Jas. Brown, G'n.; G. O. Spence, T.; C. T. Manchester, S. The lodge meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, West Side.

EUCLID AVENUE LODGE (K. OF H.)

This association assumed organic form as No. 1263 on the 25th of November, 1878, with thirty-five members. There are now forty-one; the officers being as follows: James W. Clarke, P. D.; W. F. Walworth, D.; C. B. Hanna, V. D.; F. S. Collins, A. D.; H. H. Hamlin, R.; A. W. Fenton, F. R.; H. L. Warren, T.; C. M. Preston, C.; E. B. Rawson, G.; R. N. Denham, G'n.; Julius King, S. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 1928 Euclid avenue.

IDAHO LODGE (K. OF H.)

Idaho (No. 1330) was organized January 13, 1879, and has now a membership of forty. Regular meetings are held every Monday evening at the corner of Euclid and Willson avenues. The officers are L. C.

Burwell, D.; J. K. Curtis, V. D.; E. B. Lane, A. D.; H. S. Hubbell, P. D.; W. F. Arter, R.; George F. Lines, F. R.; G. W. Bennett, T.; Chas. H. Fry, G.; Frederick Carroll, G'n.; H. W. Stager, C.

ECONOMY LODGE (K. OF H.)

The youngest association (No. 1514) of Knights of Honor in Cleveland, of which we give a record, was organized March 31, 1879, with forty charter members. The membership is now thirty-eight, and the officers are F. K. Reid, D.; W. E. Hoggins, V. D.; A. S. Gates, P. D.; Frank Blakeslee, A. D.; L. F. Ball, R.; J. H. Davis, F. R.; William P. Braund, T.; Daniel Kelley, C.; H. McKenzic, G.; H. M. Patterson, G'n.; George Maskell, S. Regular meetings are held every Mouday evening at 2603 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS LODGES, ETC.

In addition to the numerous secret orders which have been mentioned at some length, there are many others of multifarious character, and these consist in brief of seven lodges F. and A. M., composed of colored men; two lodges of the Rebekah Degree, I. O. O. F.; two colored lodges G. U. O. O. F.; one lodge of the Ruth Degree; Court Centennial No. 1 and Court Light of the West No. 2, juvenile branch A. O. F.; two sanctuaries of the Ancient Order of Shepherds; twenty-three courts of the Independent Order of Foresters; four courts of the Miriam Degree, I. O. F.; nine lodges of A. O. U. W.; three councils of the Royal Arcanum; seven tribes of the I. O. R. M.; five lodges A. O. G. F.; four lodges D. O. H.; two lodges I. O. B. B.; three groves of Druids; five lodges K. S. B.; four lodges Free Sons of Israel; one lodge Daughters of Israel; three lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution; two councils of the Sovereigns of Industry; seven divisions of Sons of Temperance; four lodges of Good Templars and one lodge of Temple of Honor besides a great number of trades-unions, building associations, literary societies, etc., etc.

EXCELSIOR CLUB.

This association, designed to promote social intercourse and mental advancement, was organized November 14, 1842, with the following officers: S. Austrian, president; A. Weiner, vice president; B. Landau, secretary; J. Sloss, treasurer; Dr. J. Horwitz, F. Strauss and Meyer Weil, directors. In 1877, the club moved from their former rooms on Ontario street to the apartments especially arranged for the members on the corner of Woodland avenue and Erie street. These rooms occupy the second and third floors of the entire building. The successive presidents have been S. Austrian, A. Weiner, B. Landau, J. Sloss. The present membership numbers ninety-five. The officers are as follows: J. Sloss, president; M. M. Heller, vice president; L. Janowitz, Rec. Sec.; D. Klein, Fin. Sec.; L. Blake, treasurer; M. Weil, J. Rohrheimer, I. Joseph and S. Newmark, directors.

UNION CLUB.

The Union Club of Cleveland was organized at a meeting held on the 25th day of September, 1872, by the following named persons: William J. Boardman, C. H. Brayton, C. B. Pettingill, Henry B. Payne, W. H. Waite, Lucien Hills, Waldemar Otis, William Bingham, Samuel L. Mather, Harvey H. Brown, G. S. Wheaton, Gustav C. E. Weber, George Westlake, Amos Townsend and George E. Armstrong. These gentlemen united in forming an incorporation organized for "physical training and education." William Bingham was elected chairman; S. L. Mather, Wm. J. Boardman, H. B. Payne, William Bingham, Amos Townsend, G. C. E. Weber, George H. Valhant, Alex. Gunn and C. B. Pettingill, directors; and Waldemar Otis, secretary; to retain office until a regular election should be held. The capital stock of the corporation was fixed at ninety thousand dollars, divided into one hundred and fifty shares of six hundred dollars each.

The club purchased, at a cost of sixty thousand dollars, the property No. 417 Euclid avenue, which it now occupies. At the first election of officers in January, 1873, William Bingham was elected president; H. B. Payne, first vice president; W. J. Boardman, second vice president; C. P. Leland, secretary; Waldemar Otis, corresponding secretary; and George E. Armstrong, treasurer. The successive presidents since January, 1873, with their terms of service, have been as follows: William Bingham from September 25, 1872, to January 1, 1875; H. B. Payne, 1875 and 1876; Amos Townsend, 1877 and 1878.

At the annual election in January, 1879, Samuel L. Mather was elected president; Oscar A. Childs, first vice president; Marcus A. Hanna, second vice president; Samuel Briggs, secretary; C. H. Bulkley, treasurer; William Bingham, H. B. Payne, W. J. Boardman, James Barnett, J. B. Henry, W. H. Corning, W. H. McCurdy, John Todd, George W. Chapin, W. J. McKinnie, R. C. Parsons and George H. Stone, directors; R. H. Winslow, Alex. Gunn, S. O. Griswold, literary committee; John Shelley, M. P. Stone, and Hubbard Cooke, house committee.

ECLECTIC CLUB.

The organization of the Eclectic Club was effected August 26, 1875, having five charter members, and a capital stock of five thousand dollars. This stock was divided into shares of fifty dollars each, and the arrangements are such that any person becoming a member of the club is entitled to a single share of the stock. The first officers of the club were Waldemar Otis, president; E. H. Foster, vice president; J. D. Ketchum, secretary; M. H. Dodge, treasurer. Rooms in the Arlington Block were occupied until December, 1877, at which time the directors leased the elegant building, No. 377 Euclid avenue. The entire edifice has been ornamented and furnished at an expense of about six thousand dollars. Mr. Otis held the office of president until 1879. The present membership is



J. A. Handy

nearly one hundred. The present officers are as follows: Thomas Walton, president; G. P. Hower, vice president; C. A. Uhl, recording secretary; F. H. Streiby, corresponding secretary; J. D. Ketchum, treasurer; W. L. Otis, Waldemar Otis, William Morgan, M. M. Hobart and Charles Gordon, directors; Thomas Walton, W. L. Otis, M. M. Hobart, house committee.

The other principal clubs of the city, organized for various purposes are as follows: Central Republican Club; Jefferson Club; Cleveland Club; Cleveland Chess Club; German Casino Club; Hones' Point Hunting and Fishing Club; Owl Club; Progress Club. Besides these there are numerous social dramatic and literary societies, among the most prominent of which are the following: Cleveland Literary Union; Edgeworth Club; Iron Ward Dramatic Club; Star Turnverin; The Lethe Dramatic Club; Social Turnverin; I. U. I. F. Literary and Dramatic Club; Germania Turnverin; Cleveland Social Circle; Irish Literary and Benevolent Society; St. Anthony's Young Men's Society; St. Columbia Literary and Debating Society; St. Mary's Altar Society.

CHAPTER LX.

BOARD OF TRADE, BANKS, ETC.

Board of Trade—Clearing House Association—National City Bank—Merchants' National Bank—Commercial National Bank—Society for Savings—First National Bank—Second National Bank—Ohio National Bank—Citizens' Saving and Loan Association—People's Saving and Loan Association—South Cleveland Banking Company.

BOARD OF TRADE.

THE necessity for an organization of this nature was felt and discussed as early as the year 1847. A general impression has existed that an organization was effected that year; this, however, is a mistake, as the board was not formed until July, 1848. All the records of the board from the time of its organization to 1864 have been lost or destroyed, and it was only by consulting the files of city papers and taxing the recollection of persons connected with the early days of the board, that the facts regarding the organization have been obtained. From the *Herald*, July 8, 1848, the following extract is taken: "At a large meeting of the merchants of this city held, pursuant to a notice, at the Weddell House on Friday evening, the 7th inst., William Milford, Esq., was called to the chair, and S. S. Coe appointed secretary. After a statement from the chair of the object of the meeting, on motion of Joseph L. Weatherly: *Resolved*, That the merchants of this city now organize themselves into an association to be called the Board of Trade of the City of Cleveland," etc.

The original members, as nearly as can be ascertained, were as follows, viz: Joseph Weatherly, W. F. Allen, Jr., Chas. W. Coe, R. T. Lyon, John B.

Warring, Richard Hilliard, E. M. Fitch, L. M. Hubby, J. Gillette, William Milford, Philo Chamberlain, Stephen Clary, Augustus Handy, S. S. Coe, Charles Hickox, Thomas Walton, Sheldon Pease, S. S. Stone, James Ransom, John E. Lyon, William Mittelberger, R. K. Winslow, N. C. Winslow, Arthur Hughes, Eli Morgan, Samuel A. Foote, M. B. Guyles, M. B. Scott, George Woodward, W. F. Otis, B. F. Smith, E. N. Parks, J. G. Ransom, Geo. Bradburn, O. M. Oviatt, John F. Warner. The officers then elected for the ensuing year were Joseph L. Weatherly, president; W. F. Allen, Jr., vice president; Charles W. Coe, secretary; R. T. Lyon, treasurer. Mr. Weatherly continued to act as president until 1861, and probably two years longer, but no authentic record or account of his re-election, after that time, is obtainable. The successive presidents since 1863 have been as follows: S. F. Lester, 1864; Philo Chamberlain, 1865-6; W. F. Otis, 1867; Geo. W. Gardner, 1868; R. T. Lyon, 1869; A. J. Begges, 1870; Thomas Walton, 1871; Charles Hickox, 1872; B. H. York, 1873; F. H. Morse, 1874; M. B. Clark, 1875; H. Pomerene, 1876; B. A. DeWolf, 1877; D. Martin, 1878.

At a meeting of the board on the 13th of January, 1863, articles of association were adopted and the board became a body corporate under the covenants as follows: "We the undersigned, citizens of the State of Ohio, and residents of the city of Cleveland, do hereby associate ourselves together as a board of trade under the name and title of the 'Board of Trade of the City of Cleveland,' to be located and situated in the city of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, where its business is to be transacted."

The objects of the association are to promote integrity and good faith, just and equitable principles of business; to discover and correct abuses; to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages; to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business statistics and information; to prevent or adjust controversies and misunderstandings which may arise between persons engaged in trade; and generally to foster, protect and advance the commercial, mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city.

The first members under the new organization were twenty in number. The present membership is about two hundred and twenty-five. Daily meetings are held at the rooms of the Board in the Atwater building on Superior street. The annual meeting for the election of officers takes place during the month of April.

The present officers of the board are as follows: Daniel Martin, president; John Tod, William Edwards, George H. Ely, Thomas Kilpatrick, F. A. Sterling and S. Mann, vice presidents; Theodore Simmons, secretary and treasurer; O. G. Kent, S. M. Strong and James McCrea, committee on arbitration; James Barnett, George Short, Truman Dunham, R. P. Myers and W. H. Doan, committee on appeals; R.

T. Lyon, B. H. York, J. R. Sprankle, C. G. Hickox and A. Weiner, committee on inspection.

CLEVELAND CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

The constitution of the Cleveland Clearing House Association was adopted and the society organized on the 28th of December, 1858. Its purposes are thus stated in the constitution. "The object of this association shall be to effect at one place, and in the most economical and safe manner, the daily exchange between the several associated banks and bankers; the maintainance of uniform rates for eastern exchange, and the regulations of what description of funds shall be paid and received in the settlement of balances."

The association at the time of its formation, consisted of the following banks and bankers: Commercial Branch Bank, Merchants' Branch Bank, Bank of Commerce, City Bank, Forest City Bank, Wason, Everett & Co., H. B. & H. Wick & Co., Whitman, Standart & Co., Fayette Brown.

T. P. Handy, president of the Commercial Bank, was elected president, and W. L. Cutter, assistant cashier of Merchants' Bank, secretary of the association. T. P. Handy, Lemuel Wick, and Fayette Brown, comprised the executive committee.

The settlement of balances may, under the decision of the association, be paid in current funds or New York drafts, at the option of the debtor bank.

The following banks and bankers comprise the present membership: The First, Second, Commercial, Merchants, and Ohio National Banks, H. Wick & Co., E. B. Hale & Co., Everett, Weddell & Co. and Chamberlain, Gorham & Perkins.

T. P. Handy has been president since the association was formed. Alfred Wick is the present secretary and treasurer.

NATIONAL CITY BANK.

This bank sprang from the City Bank of Cleveland, which again had its origin in the Fireman's Insurance Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State, having power to transact a general banking business without issue of notes. The City Bank of Cleveland was incorporated May 17, 1845, with authority to carry on business for twenty years. The capital stock was fixed at \$150,000. Elisha Taylor, Reuben Sheldon, Stephen Whittaker, C. L. Camp, Moses Kelley, William Milford, Charles Patrick and W. T. Smith composed the board of directors; Reuben Sheldon, being elected president and T. C. Severance, cashier. In August, 1846, Mr. Sheldon resigned the presidency and was succeeded by George Mygatt, who retained the office until October 4, 1850. At that time Lemuel Wick was chosen to fill the president's chair, which he occupied until the charter expired. The bank closed its business in accordance with the charter on the 12th of February, 1865.

The National City Bank of Cleveland, a virtual re-organization of the "City Bank," was incorporated and organized February 13, 1865, with a capital stock

of \$200,000. Its officers were as follows: Lemuel Wick, president; John F. Whitelaw, cashier; Lemuel Wick, John F. Whitelaw, Moses Kelley, S. Ranney and S. Newmark, directors. Mr. Wick remained president until January 28, 1873, at which time he was succeeded by W. P. Southworth.

The place of business, No. 115 Superior street, has been occupied by the Fireman's Insurance Company, the City Bank, and the National City Bank successively, since 1844.

The present officers are W. P. Southworth, president; John F. Whitelaw, cashier; W. P. Southworth, P. H. Babcock, S. Newmark, C. S. Bissell and John F. Whitelaw, directors.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

"The Merchants Bank of Cleveland," a branch of the State Bank of Ohio and commonly called the Merchants Branch Bank, was organized June 25, 1845, with a capital stock of \$100,000, in shares of \$100 each. P. M. Weddell, Prentis Dow, Harvey Rice, H. P. Weddell and S. J. Andrews composed the first board of directors. P. M. Weddell was appointed president and Prentis Dow, cashier. In June, 1846, Mr. Weddell resigned. Sherlock J. Andrews was elected his successor, and served until May, 1848, when Thomas M. Kelley was elected in his place.

The Merchants Bank closed its business at the expiration of its charter in February, 1865. The last officers were T. P. Handy, president; and W. L. Cutter, cashier.

"The Merchants National Bank of Cleveland," the successor of the Merchants Branch Bank, was formed December 27, 1864, but did not commence business until February 7, 1865, after the operations of the Branch Bank had ceased. The first board of directors was composed of Thomas M. Kelley, T. P. Handy, Melancthon Barnett, William Collins, James F. Clark, Samuel L. Mather and William Bingham. T. P. Handy was chosen president, and W. L. Cutter, cashier.

The capital stock declared by the certificate of association was \$500,000, in five thousand shares, of \$100 each. This stock was afterward changed as follows: July, 1867, it was increased to \$600,000, and in November, 1872, to \$1,200,000, with the privilege of a further increase to \$2,000,000. In October, 1878, it was reduced to \$800,000, upon which amount the bank has since operated.

In 1865 this bank was made the United States depository for the receipt of public moneys, and has remained so ever since. The building occupied by the bank on the corner of Superior and Bank streets, was purchased, in 1865, from the old company at a cost of about \$35,000.

T. P. Handy has been president since the incorporation of the bank. The present officials are T. P. Handy, president; E. R. Perkins, cashier; P. C. Johnson, assistant cashier; T. P. Handy, Melancthon



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Barnett, William Bingham, Samuel L. Mather, Oscar A. Childs, George W. Gardner and E. R. Perkins, directors.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

The old Commercial Bank was organized in September, 1845, as a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This stock was divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and taken as follows: William Neil, two hundred; John M. Woolsey, two hundred; William A. Otis, three hundred; N. C. Winslow, fifty; J. Gillett, fifty; Charles Hickox, fifty; Henry Church, fifty; T. P. Handy, six hundred. William A. Otis, John M. Woolsey, Jonathan Gillett, N. C. Winslow and T. P. Handy composed the board of directors. William A. Otis was chosen president and T. P. Handy cashier. The capital stock was increased as follows: October 26, 1847, \$12,500; May 30, 1848, \$6,200; August 29, 1848, \$6,300, making a total of \$175,000, at which it remained until the bank closed its affairs. The corporation commenced business November 25, 1845, in a building on Superior street, now occupied by Chamberlain, Gorham and Perkins. On the 23d of November, 1858, William A. Otis resigned the position of president, and T. P. Handy was chosen in his place. Dan P. Eells was elected cashier in place of Mr. Handy. In January, 1862, William A. Otis was again made president, and retained that position until the close of the bank.

In January, 1865, the charter having expired, the liabilities were paid, the assets were divided, and the business of the bank was brought to an end.

On the 1st of March, 1865, its successor, the Commercial National Bank of Cleveland, was organized, with a capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each. The incorporators were William A. Otis, Amasa Stone, Jr., Levi Benedict, William J. Boardman, Dudley Baldwin and Dan P. Eells. These also comprised the board of directors. William A. Otis was elected president, and Dan P. Eells cashier. The business of the bank was transacted in the old Atwater block at the foot of Superior street, until the completion of the new building in 1869, on the corner of Superior and Bank streets. The building was erected by the Commercial and Second National Bank societies jointly, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of two vaults, which cost fifteen thousand dollars each. On the 30th of January, 1869, the capital stock was increased \$200,000; on the 6th of May, 1872, \$200,000, and on the 6th of May, 1873, \$250,000, making a total capital stock of \$1,250,000. Mr. Otis continued president until his death, May 11, 1868. Dan P. Eells was then chosen president and Augustus S. Gorham cashier. The accumulated surplus since 1869 amounts to one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. The affairs of the bank are in an exceedingly prosperous condition, semi-annual

dividends having been paid, without exception, since the organization.

The present officers are Dan P. Eells, president; Amasa Stone, vice president; Joseph Colwell, cashier; David Z. Morton, assistant cashier; Dan P. Eells, Amasa Stone, William J. Boardman, Charles A. Otis, Fayette Brown and E. I. Baldwin, directors.

SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS.

The Society for Savings owes its origin to the benevolence of some of the citizens of Cleveland who were associated in business in the fall and winter of 1848-9. The suggestion first came from Charles J. Woolson, seconded by W. A. Otis and other prominent citizens. S. H. Mather was requested to take the necessary steps to procure a charter. The act of incorporation was passed by the legislature in March, 1849, and the society organized in June following. The original corporators were W. A. Otis, H. W. Clark, L. Handerson, J. Lyman, M. L. Hewitt, N. Brainard, Ralph Cowles, J. H. Gorham, A. Seymour, D. A. Shepard, James Gardner, J. A. Harris, J. H. Bingham, J. A. Briggs, S. H. Mather, J. A. Foot and C. J. Woolson. The original charter was limited to thirty years; by subsequent legislation it has been extended indefinitely.

The presidents of the society have been as follows: John W. Allen, F. W. Bingham, W. A. Otis, S. J. Andrews, W. A. Otis and S. Williamson, the present incumbent. S. H. Mather was first elected secretary, and J. F. Taintor treasurer. At the end of about two years Mr. Taintor withdrew. Mr. S. H. Mather was then elected treasurer, and has held the office to the present time. The society commenced business August, 1849, in the office No. 4, Bank street, (now the president's room of the Merchant's Bank). In the fall of 1856 the society removed to Bank street, and in November, 1867, to its new building on the Park. At the commencement, the business of the society was small. Its operations were not very well understood, nor was it justly appreciated. At the end of three years the deposits were less than \$100,000, and at the end of ten years had only amounted to a little over \$300,000. At that time the society may be considered as having fully established its reputation for safety and honorable dealing, and the deposits began to increase rapidly, so that they now amount to nearly \$8,000,000.

The present officials are as follows: S. Williamson, president; W. P. Southworth, W. T. Smith, G. A. Stanley, vice presidents; James Barnett, O. A. Brooks, S. C. Brooks, G. W. Calkins, G. C. Dodge, E. S. Flint, H. R. Hatch, B. R. Herrick, T. H. Lamson, C. Hickox, J. F. Holloway, S. H. Mather, E. P. Morgan, R. P. Myers, N. P. Payne, J. Perkins, L. Prentiss, W. H. Price, H. S. Whittlesey, D. A. Shepard, H. Chisholm, A. Hills, C. A. Otis, M. C. Younglove, trustees; S. H. Mather, secretary and treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was incorporated during the early part of 1863 under the name of "The First National Bank of Cleveland," succeeding the banking house of S. W. Crittenden & Co. The first meeting of stockholders was held June 23, 1863, at which time the following board of directors was chosen: Philo Scovill, George Worthington, James Pannell, Benj. Harrington, S. W. Crittenden, A. J. Spencer. Geo. Worthington was elected president, William Hewitt, vice president, and S. W. Crittenden, cashier. The capital stock was fixed at \$125,000, in shares of \$100 each. Operations were commenced in July, 1863, at No. 117 Superior street.

After three months of business, the capital stock was increased to \$200,000, and in July, 1864, was further increased to \$300,000, at which amount it has since remained.

Mr. Worthington continued as president until his death in November, 1871. Mr. Hewitt, then vice president, acted as president until January, 1872, when he was regularly chosen to the office, which he held until the time of his death, in August, 1872. Vice president Philo Scovill succeeded to the position and held it until he died, in July, 1875. Gen. James Barnett performed the duties of chief executive until the annual meeting in January, 1876. He was then regularly elected president and has remained so until the present time.

The building now occupied, No. 127 Superior street, was leased in September, 1877, and in August, 1878, was purchased by the directors at a cost of \$54,000.

The present officers are as follows: James Barnett, James Pannell, Edward Bingham, W. W. Gaines, S. C. Smith, H. E. Mussey, B. Butts, C. C. Baldwin, A. J. Spencer, directors; James Barnett, president; James Pannell, vice president; A. K. Spencer, cashier; P. M. Spencer, assistant cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

"The Second National Bank of Cleveland" was organized May, 1863, being number thirteen of the United States National banks. The original capital stock was \$600,000, but on the 10th of November, 1869, it was increased by the action of the board of directors to \$1,000,000. Soon after, \$400,000 of this was cancelled and the stock reduced to \$600,000, as originally provided. In January, 1870, an increase was made to \$800,000, and in January, 1872, a further increase to \$1,000,000.

The first board of directors was composed of the following persons: Amasa Stone, Jr., J. H. Wade, Stillman Witt, Joseph Perkins, George B. Ely and H. B. Hurlbut. Joseph Perkins was elected president; H. B. Hurlbut, cashier; and J. C. Buell, assistant cashier. Mr. Perkins held the position of president until January, 1873, at which time Amasa Stone, Jr., was elected, who served one year. In January, 1874, Hiram Garrettson was chosen president, holding

the office until his death, in May, 1876. Joseph Perkins was again elected, and held the position until May 24, 1877, when he resigned. S. T. Everett became president on the resignation of Mr. Perkins, and still occupies that position. The association occupies a portion of the building situated on the northeast corner of Superior and Water streets, erected in common by the directors of the Commercial and Second National banks.

The present officials are Henry Chisholm, S. T. Everett, H. B. Payne, Joseph Perkins, J. P. Robison and J. H. Wade, directors; S. T. Everett, president; Joseph Perkins, vice president; H. C. Deming, cashier.

OHIO NATIONAL BANK.

The Ohio National Bank was incorporated on the 1st day of January, 1876, with a capital stock of \$600,000, divided into six thousand shares of \$100 each. Robert Hanna, John McClymonds, Leverett Olcott, O. A. Brooks, Ahira Cobb, James Farmer, John D. Rockefeller, E. P. Morgan and D. A. Shepherd comprised the board of directors. Robert Hanna was elected president. The association commenced business in the old Atwater building on Superior street, and remained there until July 1, 1877, when a lease was effected of its present building, No. 119 Superior street. At a meeting of the stockholders and directors held April 30, 1877, the capital stock was reduced to \$400,000.

Mr. Hanna was re-elected president at each annual meeting until the year 1877, when he retired. John McClymonds was chosen as his successor, and still occupies that position, performing the duties of cashier in connection with those of president. Herman S. Kauffman was appointed assistant cashier January 13, 1877. The present officials are as follows: A. Cobb, James Farmer, E. P. Morgan, D. A. Shepherd, T. W. Leek, O. A. Brooks, John McClymonds, William S. Jones and A. Bradley, directors; John McClymonds, president and cashier; Herman S. Kaufman, assistant cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The incorporation of the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association was consummated the 16th of May, 1868, pursuant to an act of the legislature passed May 5, 1868, entitled, "An act to enable associations of persons to raise funds to be used among their members for building homesteads and for other purposes, to become a body corporate." The incorporators were H. B. Payne, T. P. Handy, William Hart, George Worthington, William B. Castle, M. B. Clark, A. B. Stone, D. A. Dangler, J. M. Coffinberry, E. M. Peck, Elias Sims, S. Buhner, P. Chamberlain, J. C. Buell and F. T. Backus. The first officers were J. H. Wade, president; T. P. Handy and E. M. Peck, vice presidents; C. W. Lepper, treasurer; J. H. Wade, H. B. Payne, George Worthington, P. Chamberlain, A. B. Stone, E. M. Peck, T. P. Handy, J. P. Robi-



S. G. Everett

son, F. T. Backus, D. A. Dangler, George B. Ely, J. Mueller, J. B. Painter, H. W. Luetkemeyer, F. W. Pelton, B. R. Beavis, W. B. Castle, C. W. Coe, Elias Sims, William Hart, J. C. Buell, Williamingham, L. Alcott, H. Garrettson and S. C. Brooks, directors.

The capital stock of the association was fixed at \$1,000,000, divided into two thousand shares of \$500 each. Business was begun on Bank street, but in a few months the headquarters of the association were moved to the Atwater building. In June, 1877, the location was again changed to 123 Superior street. The deposit balance of the association at the present time amounts to over three and one-half million dollars. The present officers are J. H. Wade, president; W. S. Jones and H. W. Luetkemeyer, vice presidents; C. W. Lepper, secretary and treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized March 2, 1869. The incorporators were Daniel P. Rhodes, Elias Sims, John H. Sargeant, George W. Jones, Josiah Barber. Daniel P. Rhodes was elected president; John H. Sargeant, first vice president; John Bousfield, second vice president; A. L. Withington, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock of the association was fixed at \$250,000.

Mr. Rhodes continued to act as president until his death, in 1875. At the next annual meeting, January 5, 1876, John H. Sargeant was appointed, and served one year. On the 3d of January, 1877, Hiram Barrett was elected. The present officers are Hiram Barrett, president; Charles McNeil and George Warmington, vice presidents; A. L. Withington, secretary and treasurer; J. H. Sargeant, F. W. Pelton, Nelson Purdy, R. R. Rhodes, Hiram Barnett, Elias Sims, J. F. Rhodes, Thomas Dixon, Gustavus Schmidt, G. C. Schenck, J. M. Coffinberry, George H. Warmington, W. B. Guyles, D. C. Taylor, C. McNeil, N. Meyer, J. M. Ferris, Belden Seymour, Alfred Kellogg, S. N. Nelson and A. L. Withington, directors. The bank is located at No. 251 Pearl street. The deposit balance now amounts to \$450,000.

SOUTH CLEVELAND BANKING CO.

This is a banking corporation, organized under the State banking law, in June, 1879, and does business in that portion of Cleveland known as Newburg. Its average deposit account is \$250,000, and of loans and discounts \$150,000. The officers are Joseph Turney, president; James Walker, vice president; Wm. H. Lamprecht, secretary and treasurer; Joseph Turney, James Walker, E. T. Hamilton, C. P. Jewett and Wm. H. Lamprecht, trustees.

CHAPTER LXI.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Fire Department—Police Department—Workhouse and House of Correction—City Infirmary, etc.—The Viaduct—The Breakwater—East Cleveland Street Railroad—Kinsman Street Railroad—West Side Railway—St. Clair Street Railway—Rocky River Railway—Broadway and Newburg Railway—South Side Railway—Woodland Hills Avenue Railway—Superior Street Railway—Eighteenth Ward Cemetery—Monroe Street Cemetery—Erie Street Cemetery—North Brooklyn Cemetery—St. Joseph's and St. John's Cemeteries—Jewish Cemetery—Woodland Cemetery—St. Mary's Cemetery—Lake View Cemetery—Riverside Cemetery.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE first fire company in the village of Cleveland, Live Oak, No. 1, of which Captain McCurdy was foreman, began to run to fires in 1833, but never had a regular organization.

The first regularly organized volunteer fire company was Eagle, No. 1, an outgrowth of Live Oak, formed in 1834; Captain McCurdy being also its foreman. A department was then organized and directly afterwards Neptune, No. 2, Phoenix, No. 4, Forest City Hook and Ladder company, No. 1, and Hope Hose company, No. 1, were organized. There was a "No. 3" but it was composed of boys and was not recognized by the department. Cataract, No. 5, was organized in April, 1836.

In 1848 Chief Engineer Sanford had serious trouble with the companies, and disbanded all except Phoenix, No. 4. Mr. Sanford soon after retired, and the department was at once re-organized, comprising Eagle, No. 1; Forest City, No. 2; Saratoga, No. 3; Phoenix, No. 4; Cataract, No. 5; Red Jacket, No. 6; and Forest City Hook and Ladder, No. 1. Neptune, No. 7, was organized in 1853; and Hope, No. 8, (of which the present Mayor Herrick was foreman) in 1852. No. 7 began to organize before No. 8, but the latter completed its formation first.

Upon the annexation of Ohio City, Washington, No. 1, and Torrent, No. 2, of that place, became respectively Nos. 9 and 10 of the Cleveland department.

Alert Hose company, No. 1, was organized in 1857 and Protection Hose, No. 2, in 1858. In 1863 the pay department was organized, and in the following year the volunteer firemen were disbanded. All the engines of the volunteer department were operated by hand, yet the work was enthusiastically done, and much good service was performed. Its successive chiefs were John R. St. John, J. L. Wetherly, A. S. Sanford, Milton Spangler, S. S. Lyon, James Bennett, Jabez W. Fitch, William Cowen, James Hill and Ed. Hart.

As just mentioned, in 1863 the city council set on foot measures for the re-organization of the department as a paid force, and formed from its own mem-

bers a fire and water committee, composed of J. D. Palmer, J. J. Benton and William Meyer, and charged with the work of reconstruction. The first steamer was purchased in the summer of 1863, when the first company of the paid department was formed, with William Kidd as captain. This steamer was named the "I. U. Masters," in honor of the then mayor.

During the same year two additional steamers were obtained, and two additional paid companies were formed, the captains being, respectively, J. J. Benton and Barney McGraw.

The volunteer hand engine companies continued to serve until February, when they were disbanded, and the paid department was left to its unaided efforts. In July, 1864, a fourth steamer was added, with Edwin Lewis as captain, and in May, 1865, No. 5, under Captain James Hovey, still further strengthened the department. In June, 1865, the office of company captain was abolished; the chief, who had until then acted alone in his office, being furnished with two assistants.

The first chief of the paid department was James Craw, who, under his election by the people as chief of the volunteer fire department, held over until April, 1864. His successor was James Hill, whose assistants were John A. Bennett and J. P. McMann. The present chief is John A. Bennett, (appointed in 1874) his assistants being James Dickinson, H. H. Rebbeck and Joseph Speddy.

The fire and water committee of the council directed the affairs of the department until April 29, 1873, when the board of fire commissioners was created by act of the legislature, under whose control the department still remains. The commissioners for 1879 are William H. Radcliffe, George Gloyd, H. L. Melton, Joseph Slaght and William H. Lutton. The force includes one hundred and forty-four officer and men. There are thirteen engine houses, fourteen steamers, seventy-four horses, four hook and ladder companies, and twenty hose carriages; the latter carrying constantly upon their reels sixteen thousand nine hundred feet of hose; one Aerial ladder and three supply wagons. Of the fourteen steamers, three are of the first, seven of the second and four of the third class. The aggregate value of houses, horses, steamers, apparatus, etc. used by the department was three hundred and eighty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars on the 1st of January, 1879, according to the commissioners' report, and according to the same report the running expenses of the department were about one hundred and forty thousand dollars in 1878.

The fire alarm telegraph, organized in 1864, is now in charge of H. H. Rebbeck, and has two hundred and thirty miles of wire, with one hundred and sixty-five alarm boxes. The number of actual fires in 1878 was two hundred and forty-seven, the estimated loss being \$208,000. Since 1864 the fires have numbered two thousand seven hundred and forty-five, while the estimated losses were \$3,896,054.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

From 1836 to 1866, the police was under the direction of a marshal, chosen by the people; the last one being Jacob W. Schmitt. The board of metropolitan police was organized in May, 1866; H. M. Chapin being the first president, and Wm. P. Fogg, James Barnett, Philo Chamberlain and Nelson Purdy, the commissioners. The members of the force in 1866 numbered fifty, and the expenditures for that year were \$51,710.

The department was reorganized in 1868 and a "board of police" was formed, with John H. Williston as superintendent. The force in 1868 comprised eighty-six men, and the expenses were \$70,853. Still another reorganization was effected in 1872, by the formation of a "board of police commissioners," elected by the people. The first commissioners under this system were John M. Sterling, Jr., J. E. Robinson, Geo. Saal and J. C. Schenck. The superintendent was Jacob W. Schmitt who has retained the position until the present time. The commissioners for 1879 are J. M. Sterling, Jr., Louis Hausheer, J. R. Sprankle and G. W. Short. The force now numbers one hundred and forty-two members, and \$129,242 was expended in maintaining it during the year 1878.

WORKHOUSE AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Eight acres of ground at the corner of Woodland and East Madison avenues, are occupied by the city for a workhouse, house of refuge and house of correction. The buildings devoted to these uses are extensive, and present on Woodland avenue a handsome and imposing front. These are all of brick, and cost, with the land upon which they stand, upwards of \$240,000.

Cleveland's first workhouse was a small institution, an adjunct of the city infirmary. The present one was built in 1870 and occupied in 1871. In 1875, a prison for women was added; in 1878, store houses were built, and in 1879 a house of refuge for girls was erected. The number of prisoners received into the institution from the time it was opened until August 6, 1879, aggregated eight thousand and sixty; the inmates remaining at the latter date numbered two hundred and fifty-eight.

Under an excellent system of management the Workhouse has become substantially self-supporting, while as a reformatory it has long since established its claim to a very high position. The manufacture of brushes is the sole industry pursued there, and at this occupation each inmate is forced to labor. The product is very readily sold; the institution, pushed to its utmost, being unable to keep pace with the demand for its wares. As an evidence of the profitable nature of the business of brush-making at the Workhouse, it may be noted that between January 1, and August 1, 1879, the receipts for wares exceeded by \$9,000 the aggregate running expenses. This is

a result which can be equaled by few, if any, similar institutions in the country.

In fact the Cleveland Workhouse and House of Correction is a model in almost every respect. This may undoubtedly be attributed to the fact that since its foundation, in 1870, its control has been in the hands of the same board of directors, and the further fact that political considerations, of whatever nature, have had no influence in its management. The directors who were appointed in 1870, and who still serve, are Harvey Rice, J. H. Wade, Geo. H. Burt, S. C. Brooks and Wm. Edwards. The superintendent is W. D. Patterson, who has occupied the position since May, 1872.

THE CITY INFIRMARY, ETC.

The city infirmary, city hospital and asylum for the insane are located, all under the same management, on the "infirmary farm," lying on Scranton avenue, just inside the city limits. The farm, containing eighty acres (all of which are under cultivation), is worked mainly by the inmates of the infirmary, and produced in 1878 crops valued at four thousand, six hundred and eighty-nine dollars, all of which were consumed in the three institutions.

The buildings are substantial brick structures, and represent, with the farm, an investment of \$164,000. Three hundred and twenty-six persons were admitted in 1878, during which year the cost of maintaining the infirmary was \$16,514.37. The inmates, on the first of July, 1879, numbered two hundred and fifty-two, of which one hundred and thirty-nine were males. The directors of the infirmary are George Keiffer, John Gill and Wm. Cubbin, and the superintendent, James Christian.

THE VIADUCT.

This great structure, which spans not only the channel but the valley of the Cuyahoga, bringing the east and the west sides of the city into easy connection with each other, is now considered one of the great institutions of Cleveland, and every visitor is expected to traverse its long and lofty course, and to admire the solidity of its construction, and the stateliness of its proportions. It is indeed well worthy of admiration.

Work was begun upon the structure in question in the fall of 1874, and it was opened for traffic on the 29th of December, 1878. The cost, including the right of way, was \$2,170,000, to pay which the city issued bonds for \$1,000,000, payable in twenty years, and for \$1,170,000, payable in thirty years. The length of the viaduct, from the corner of Water and Superior streets to the intersection of Pearl and Detroit streets is three thousand two hundred and eleven feet, or nearly five-eighths of a mile. Exclusive of the drawbridge, the width is sixty-four feet; the roadway being forty-two and the sidewalks each eleven feet wide. The length of the drawbridge is three hundred and thirty-two feet, and the width forty-six feet. The

height of the roadway of the drawbridge above low water mark is seventy feet.

There are ten stone arches on the west side of the river, of which eight are of eighty-three feet span each, while two have a span of ninety-seven and a half feet each. The length of roadway supported by stone arches is one thousand three hundred and eighty-two feet, and the average height of the arches above the surface of the ground is fifty-four feet; above the pile foundations, seventy-six feet. The total number of piles driven to form the foundations of the arches and river piers is seven thousand two hundred and seventy-nine, which, if laid lengthwise, would extend over fifty-two miles.

There are no less than eighty thousand perches of solid masonry in the structure, while fifteen thousand five hundred cubic yards of gravel were employed as filling. The approximate weight resting on the pile foundations of the ten arches is one hundred and forty thousand tons, while that resting on the foundations for iron work is estimated at twelve thousand five hundred tons. The weight of the drawbridge, resting upon its turn-table, is five hundred and twenty tons. That portion of the structure built of iron, including the drawbridge, is nine hundred and thirty-two feet in length, and fourteen hundred and forty tons of iron were used in its construction.

These brief statistics give but a faint idea of the massive work which unites the two portions of Cleveland, from which, on the one hand, are seen the far-spreading waters of Lake Erie, on the other the smoking chimneys of the manufacturing district on "the flats," while beneath it roll the turbid waters of the winding Cuyahoga, and over it each moment are passing vehicles of every description, from the groaning freight-wagon to the lightest phaeton. It must be seen to be appreciated.

THE BREAKWATER.

The construction of the original harbor, the building of which occupied from 1827 to 1840, has been mentioned in the general sketch of the city. Considerable sums were expended on it from time to time, in repairs and improvements, but no movement was made looking toward the construction of a "harbor of refuge" at this point until 1870. In that year the city council adopted resolutions in favor of the construction of such a work by the general government, and, together with many citizens, petitioned Congress on the subject. Hon. W. H. Upson, while a member of the house of representatives, procured an appropriation of \$3,000 for a survey. The engineers reported the cost of the proposed new "harbor of refuge" at four million dollars, an amount so large that the committee on commerce peremptorily refused to recommend its appropriation.

In January, 1872, Hon. R. C. Parsons, then the representative in congress from the Cleveland district, introduced another memorial and spoke in its favor, showing not only the great necessity for such a work,

but also convincing congress that it would not cost the enormous sum previously estimated. He persuaded that body to authorize a new survey, which was made in the summer of 1874 under the direction of Colonel Blunt, of the United States Engineers. After its completion Colonel Blunt reported two new plans; one providing for an anchorage of thirty acres to cost \$500,000, and one involving an expenditure of \$1,200,000 in constructing a harbor of ninety-two acres.

In the spring of 1875 congress appropriated \$50,000 to begin the work, and referred the subject of its size and form to a board of engineers. These met in Cleveland in April and June, 1875, and reported in favor of the construction of a harbor of two hundred acres, at an estimated cost of \$1,800,000. This was adopted, though it is now believed that at present prices the work can be completed for less money. It was begun in the fall of 1875, and about fifteen hundred feet have been completed. Hon. H. B. Payne secured an appropriation of \$50,000 to carry on the work and Hon. Amos Townsend one of \$100,000 for the same purpose. Large as will be the necessary expenditure, it is believed by those acquainted with the subject that it will be greatly outweighed by the benefits to be derived from it to the immense number of lake vessels, the burthen of which amounts to a million tons and the value of the freight carried by which is estimated at \$1,200,000,000 annually.

EAST CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1859, under the presidency of Henry S. Stevens, and in that year the road was opened for business from Bank street to Willson avenue. In 1868 the extension to Lake View Cemetery was completed, and in 1868 the line on Garden and Ohio streets was set in operation. The company has now a capital of \$300,000, and operates fourteen miles of single track. A. Everett is the president; H. A. Everett, secretary and treasurer; and T. F. Frobisher, road superintendent.

KINSMAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

The road of this company, extending from Bank street to the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad crossing on Kinsman street (now Woodland avenue), was built in 1859 by Henry S. Stevens and E. E. Williams, who directly thereafter sold it to the Kinsman Street Railway Co., incorporated in 1859, with a capital of \$30,000, which was afterwards increased at various times, and, in 1879, was \$500,000. The road is three miles and three quarters in length, of which upwards of two and a half miles are covered with a double track. For the past two years the road has been in the hands of a receiver, F. J. Locke. The name of Kinsman street has been changed since 1859 to Woodland avenue, but the road retains its old name.

THE WEST SIDE RAILWAY COMPANY.

This was organized in 1863 with a capital of \$80,000; D. P. Rhodes being the first president. In

1864 the company opened the route over Detroit street to the terminus of Bridge street and the Pearl street line. In 1879 an additional line over Pearl and Fulton streets to Lorain street was opened. In addition to these lines, it operates under lease a road from Lorain street to Brooklyn, laid out by the Brooklyn street railway company. The West Side company operates about nine miles of track, and its managers contemplate an extension of the Fulton street line to Gordon avenue. The president is Elias Sims.

THE ST. CLAIR STREET RAILWAY CO.

was organized July 30, 1867, as the Superior and St. Clair Street Railway Co., and in 1867 opened a double track road from Water street to Willson avenue, a distance of three miles. G. B. Bowers was the president of the company in 1879, and acted also as superintendent; W. A. Dutton being secretary and treasurer. At Willson avenue this road connects with the St. Clair Street and Collamer Railroad.

ROCKY RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1868 with a capital of \$80,000, and built a steam railway line from Bridge street (West Side) to Rocky river in Rockport, a distance of about six miles. The president is Elias Sims.

BROADWAY AND NEWBURG RAILWAY.

When this company was incorporated in 1873, H. A. Massey was the president and A. E. Jewett, the superintendent. On Christmas day, 1873, the road was opened from the city to the company's office on Broadway, and in September, 1875, the extension to Newburg was completed. A double track covers the entire route, which is five and three-quarter miles in length. The company has a capital of \$200,000, and owns nineteen cars with eighty-six horses. Joseph Stanley, who is the president, also acts as the superintendent. The trustees are Joseph Stanley, Samuel Andrews, Charles Hathaway, J. W. Sykora, E. Grasselli, E. Fowler and William Meyer.

THE SOUTH SIDE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The South Side Company was organized in 1874. Their line extends from Superior and Seneca streets to the corner of Jennings avenue and Professor street, and then branches out over both those thoroughfares about three-quarters of a mile. The president is Alfred Kellogg; the superintendent, A. M. Emerson.

WOODLAND HILLS AVENUE RAILROAD.

This is a short line of single track reaching from the intersection of Willson and Woodland avenues, out Woodland Hills avenue one mile and a half. The road was built in 1874 by John Rock, who is the present owner.

THE SUPERIOR STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company was formed in 1875, and in August of that year the road was opened from Monumental



engraved by Thomas J. Hart

D. P. Rhodes

square to Giddings avenue, a distance of two and a half miles, over the whole of which a double track was laid. The first president of the company was J. H. Hardie. The president in 1879 was Charles Hathaway; the treasurer, J. W. Carson; the superintendent, A. Bartlett. This road connects at Giddings avenue with a steam line to Euclid, built by the Lake View, Collamer and Euclid railway company in 1876.

EIGHTEENTH WARD CEMETERY.

This, the oldest of existing city cemeteries, was laid out as early as 1804 and doubtless before, since headstones bearing that date are yet to be seen there. It covers an area of about eight acres, and is abundantly supplied with memorials to some of those who settled in Newburg township when Cleveland was "a small town six miles from Newburg." The interments in this cemetery in 1878 numbered seventy.

MONROE STREET CEMETERY.

This cemetery is located on the West Side, covers an area of thirty-two and a half acres, handsomely laid out, and contains many fine tombs and monuments, of which latter the most costly is that of H. L. Whitman at the entrance to the grounds. There is in the cemetery a headstone bearing date September 15, 1820, and recording the death of Adam C. Taylor, but this stone, with others of about the same date, was probably transferred from some other burial place since the best obtainable evidence—the early records being lost—declares that Monroe Street Cemetery was not laid out until some years after 1820.

The interments in 1878, numbered three hundred and twenty-seven, and at this time the cemetery tract is so fully occupied that the acquisition of more grounds seems imperative. The cemetery has a fine, stone, arched entrance which cost \$4,300; an office built at an expense of \$4,200; and a receiving vault that cost \$3,300.

ERIE STREET CEMETERY.

The Erie Street, or as it was originally called the City, Cemetery is located on Erie street from which it derives its name. It was originally laid out in 1826, and was the successor of the old cemetery on the present corner of Ontario and Prospect streets, which was laid out and occupied in 1798, as related in the general sketch of the city. It was only two acres in extent, but by subsequent enlargements has been made to include ten acres of land. The first burial was in September, 1827; Minerva M., daughter of Moses and Mary White, being the person then interred. Prior to the year 1840, no regular register of the sale of lots, or of burials, was kept, but at that time the whole tract was re-platted and thenceforth a complete record of the interments was preserved. The greatest number of burials during any single year was seven hundred and seven; this was in 1849.

When the City Cemetery was transferred from the corner of Prospect and Ontario streets, out of the re-

mains lying there about three hundred were removed to the present location. The aggregate number of interments in this cemetery is, as near as can be ascertained, about fourteen thousand; the total number of lots, eight hundred and forty-nine. It is owned and maintained by the city.

NORTH BROOKLYN CEMETERY.

The land of the Brooklyn Cemetery Association is situated on Scranton avenue, between Wade and Seymour avenues, and was called "North Brooklyn" to describe its location in the township of Brooklyn, before that portion of the township was included within the city limits.

The association was incorporated in May, 1849, with the following officers: Martin Kellogg, Diodate Clark, Robert C. Selden, John W. Soper, Francis Branch, Benjamin Beavis and Edward C. Van Hosen, trustees; Benjamin Beavis, clerk; Francis Branch, treasurer. The first interment in the cemetery was that of John Connock, a native of England, aged fifty-two, buried July 22, 1848.

The present officers of the association are D. S. Brainard, N. Meyer and Alfred Kellogg, trustees; B. R. Beavis, clerk; Alfred Kellogg, treasurer.

ST. JOSEPH'S AND ST. JOHN'S CEMETERIES.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Cemetery, on Woodland avenue, was purchased by Bishop Rappe from N. C. Baldwin, June 22, 1849. It comprises about sixteen acres, of which but two were at first used for burial purposes. This was known as the "old allotment." When filled, or nearly so, Bishop Rappe bought a second tract a few blocks west of St. Joseph's cemetery, which is now known as St. John's cemetery. It was bought May 4, 1855, from N. C. Baldwin, and comprises nine and one-half acres.

During the summer of 1878 Bishop Gilmour had the north and west parts of St. Joseph cemetery graded and laid out in lots. This part is known as the "new allotment," and is laid out and platted on the lawn system. It is the intention of the management to follow as closely as possible the plan of Lake View cemetery, in the marking of graves and beautifying the grounds of the new allotment.

St. Joseph's cemetery was the first place of interment in Cuyahoga county owned by Roman Catholics. Among the first to be interred there were J. Brogan, P. Whelan, J. McCann, J. Lestrangle, P. O'Neil, G. Hancape, H. Kaiser, H. Detmer, J. Faust, 1849-52. Total number of interments from July 1, 1849, to January 1, 1879, in St. Joseph's and St. John's cemeteries, thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-four. Rev. G. F. Houck, manager; P. Roach, sexton.

JEWISH CEMETERY.

The plat of ground used as the Jewish cemetery was laid out in the year 1849, one acre in extent, on Willett street, and, owned by the Israelitish Church

Congregation. This society afterward merged in the Ansbe Chesed congregation, and the cemetery has since been under the control of that society. The first interment was that of Morris Marks, who was buried in the summer of 1840. In 1869 an additional half acre was purchased, so there are one and one-half acres of land now within the cemetery limits. There have been nearly six hundred burials in this cemetery since it was originally laid out.

WOODLAND CEMETERY.

In 1853 the city purchased of Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, sixty and one-half acres, on what is now Woodland avenue, for \$13,639.50, and laid out the present Woodland cemetery, which still retains its original dimensions; being in form, nearly square.

Since 1853 the interments in Woodland have aggregated about twenty-five thousand. It contains many handsome and costly monuments, and among the finest are those erected as memorials to the members of the Seventh and Twenty-third Ohio regiments who fell in the War for the Union—that of the Seventh having cost \$6,000. Among the legion of graves may be counted two hundred and fifty-seven, in which sleep as many of Ohio's citizens who were slain by rebel hands. The imposing stone structure which adorns the entrance to Woodland was built in 1878. The interments in 1878 numbered seven hundred and twenty-three.

ST. MARY'S CEMETERY.

St. Mary's Cemetery, corner of Burton street and Clark avenue, was purchased by Bishop Rappe and St. Mary's congregation, from Gerhard Schreiber, April 15, 1861, and comprises about six acres. It is used exclusively by the German and Bohemian Catholic congregations, West Side. It is under the management and control of the pastor of St. Mary's congregation—at present Rev. S. Falk—subject, however, to the diocesan authorities. Total number of interments to May 1, 1879, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven. Among the first to be interred were John Gies, Joseph Freund, Mary Kerik, Ann Wenzink, John Berg, Joseph Pfeiffer.

LAKE VIEW CEMETERY.

This handsomely adorned and picturesquely located city of the dead covers an area of three hundred and five acres, and is approached from the city from Euclid avenue. It was laid out in 1869, and is now elaborately and handsomely improved, with smooth gravel drives, sweeping lawns, bright parterres of flowers, lakes, etc., and is, in short, one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the West. Among the many handsome monuments to be seen at Lake View, the one erected upon the lot of Mr. J. H. Wade, and costing thirteen thousand dollars, is probably the finest.

The entire cost of the three hundred and five acres now occupied by the cemetery was \$170,495. The

grounds are undulating, some parts having an altitude of upwards of two hundred feet, and some of these eminences present views of extraordinary beauty.

The cemetery is owned and controlled by a corporation known as the Lake View Cemetery Association, whose officers, in 1879, were Joseph Perkins, president; J. H. Wade, vice president; Charles Wilbur, treasurer and clerk. It is situated in the township of East Cleveland, but is essentially a city institution, and is therefore included among the city cemeteries.

RIVERSIDE CEMETERY.

Riverside, located on the West Side, at the junction of Columbus street and Scranton avenue, was laid out in 1876, by an association of lot owners, incorporated under the name of the Riverside Cemetery Association. A tract of one hundred and two and a half acres, bordering upon the Cuyahoga river, was purchased for \$102,500, and divided into five thousand and seventy-two burial lots. Riverside is as rich in natural beauty as any of Cleveland's other cemeteries, being gracefully dotted with wooded ravines, beautiful lakes, slightly eminences and expansive lawns. Quoting from the Association prospectus: "The crowning feature, perhaps, of the entire grounds, albeit it is no easy task to isolate its beauties one from the other, is the 'Grand Avenue,' on the main plateau, leading from the chapel and receiving tomb along a plane of a thousand feet, and without a curve, terminated at the eastern end by a fountain of novel design, formed of dark polished granite."

A handsome chapel and receiving tomb, erected in 1876, at a cost of \$4,100, stands near the center of the cemetery, and materially adds to the pleasing effect of the beautiful surrounding landscape. The most expensive work of art in Riverside is an imposing "canopy monument," which cost \$10,000. It is the work of the New England Granite Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, and is owned in common by Messrs. Thomas and Isaac Lamson and S. W. Sessions. The interments in Riverside, from 1876 to August, 1879, numbered four hundred. The officers of the Association for 1879 are Josiah Barber, president; S. W. Sessions, vice president; Alfred Kellogg, treasurer; J. M. Curtiss, clerk and superintendent.

CHAPTER LXII.

MANUFACTURES.

Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company—Lake Shore Foundry—Jewett and Goodman Organ Company—Cleveland Rolling Mill Company—Cleveland Paper Company—Novelty Iron Works—Meriam and Morgan Paraffine Company—Cleveland Foundry—Bourne and Knowles—Union Steel Screw Company—Grasselli Chemical Works—Taylor & Boggis' Foundry—Cleveland Spring Company—Cleveland Steam Gauge Company—White Manufacturing Company—King Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company—Otis Iron and Steel Company—Worswick Manufacturing Company.

ALTHOUGH Cleveland did not become a decidedly manufacturing city until the outbreak of the war, in 1861, yet it had taken some steps in that direction a



A. B. Stone

long time previously. Of some of the very earliest, and consequently the smallest, of these manufactures we have made brief mention in the general sketch of the city at the beginning of Part II. To the great industries now in existence we devote the following pages; arranging the various establishments as nearly as practicable in the order of their beginning operations; so that a glance at this chapter will show not only the origin of various individual enterprises, but will also give some idea of the manufacturing tendencies and progress of Cleveland. Of course it is impracticable for us to do more than call attention to the principal institutions of this class, from which, however, the reader can at least gain an idea of the enterprise which in less than twenty years has changed Cleveland from an almost purely commercial town to one of the greatest manufacturing centers in the country.

CUYAHOGA STEAM FURNACE COMPANY.

This establishment deserves and holds a prominent place in the front rank of Cleveland's manufacturing industries, both by reason of its early origin and present importance. The name of the corporation is hardly indicative of the nature of its business, as it certainly has never had anything to do with the manufacture of steam furnaces. The name is supposed to have been bestowed because, when started, the works were supplied with a steam engine for "blowing" the furnaces, whereas other foundries in this part of the country used horse-power.

At all events, the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company was incorporated March 3, 1834, and in the following April the company was organized by the election of Josiah Barber, Richard Lord and Luke Risley, as directors, and Charles Hoyt, as agent.

The works were located in what was then Ohio City (now the West Side) at the corner of Detroit and Center streets, where they remain to this day. Incidental to a general foundry business, the first important article of manufacture was a patent horse-power, which gained considerable notoriety. In 1841 the company manufactured a large number of cannon for the general government, and afterwards enlarged its scope of operations from the manufacture of castings, plows, mill-irons, etc., to the production of large machinery.

This new and important departure was to a large extent effected in 1842, when Ethan Rogers entered the company's service and undertook the construction of machinery to be used in the building of railways. Not long afterwards the company built a locomotive engine for a newly-constructed railway between Detroit and Pontiac, in Michigan, and this locomotive, the first built west of the Alleghenies, after twelve years of hard work, was in such good condition that it was sold for very near its cost. At the company's works were built, also, the locomotives first used on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad and

the Cleveland and Ashtabula (now Lake Shore) railroad.

Besides the distinction of having built the first locomotive in the west, the company gained also the additional one of constructing the earliest successful machinery for a lake screw propeller; the "Emigrant" being the vessel supplied with its production.

Progress has ever been the watchword of this corporation, which has maintained an unbroken career of prosperity since its foundation in 1834, and the business of which, from a small venture, has risen to such proportions that upwards of one hundred and fifty men are constantly employed in the works. The company's capital, fixed at \$100,000 at the outset, has remained unchanged. Its productions embrace steam-engines and machinery of the largest class for mills and vessels, and are familiar on all the great lakes and in all the large manufactories of the West. Mr. J. F. Holloway (for many years previous connected with the company) was, upon the death of President W. B. Castle in 1872, chosen president and business manager, and since that time has discharged the duties of those offices, while serving, as well, as designer, engraver and superintendent. The secretary of the company is Mr. Sanford I. Lewis, who has occupied the place since 1861.

LAKE SHORE FOUNDRY.

This prominent industry was established in the year 1850, by Mr. Seizer, and continued under his management until 1866. S. Merchant then succeeded to the proprietorship and conducted the business until 1874 when a joint stock company was formed; O. M. Burke being president and treasurer; A. M. Burke, vice president; and C. E. Burke, secretary.

The buildings and premises at the foot of Alabama street consist of two brick foundries, each one hundred feet square, and one two-story machine shop, forty by two hundred feet in size. The company manufactures car, bridge and general castings, and makes a specialty of casting water and gas pipe. The annual business amounts to nearly half a million dollars. Near one hundred and sixty men are employed, to whom, on the average, wages of about \$10 per week are paid.

THE JEWETT AND GOODMAN ORGAN COMPANY.

The manufacture of organs in Cleveland was established by Child and Bishop, in 1852. In 1860 Jewett and Goodman purchased the interest of that firm and continued the business until 1877, at which time a joint stock company was formed and incorporated under the style of The Jewett & Goodman Organ Company, with a capital stock of \$60,000. In 1876 the manufactory was removed from Ontario street to the corner of Rockwell and Bond streets. The officers of the company are S. A. Jewett, president and treasurer; C. D. Goodman, vice president; F. C. Goff, secretary.

CLEVELAND ROLLING MILL COMPANY.

Cleveland's most important manufacturing industry, and one of the greatest in the world, is that located in the eighteenth ward of the city, (commonly known as Newburg), and operated by the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. This company had its origin in the firm of Chisholm, Jones & Co., founded at Newburg by Henry Chisholm in 1857, and engaged from that year until 1863 in the manufacture of railway and bar iron. In September, 1863, the firm of Chisholm, Jones & Co., was superseded by a joint stock corporation, under the same leadership, with the name above given, and since that time the business has steadily expanded until it has now reached results which are almost marvelous.

The works proper cover an area of thirty-two acres; their products includes Bessemer steel and iron rails and fastenings, spring steel and wire of all kinds, steel horse shoes, tire, axles and other forgings, boiler plate, galvanized and black sheet iron, corrugated roofing and siding of Siemens-Martin, Bessemer steel and iron, etc., etc. The capital of the company is \$2,000,000; the number of men employed averages four thousand; the yearly pay-roll reaches to more than two millions of dollars, and the annual consumption of coal is two hundred and fifty thousand tons. One hundred and fifty teams, besides locomotives, cars, etc.,—all owned by the company—are employed in the transportation of material between the various departments of the works; the yearly product of steel and iron rails aggregates one hundred and ten thousand tons; that of wire, twenty-one thousand tons, and that of merchant iron and steel, twenty thousand tons.

These figures are given in a comprehensive form to show at a glance the scope of this remarkable industry, the details of which are, of course, too elaborate to be described in our limited space. The wire-mills deserve, however, especial mention, for they are the largest of their kind in this country. All kinds of steel wire are made, ranging from the coarsest description known down to that of the fineness of a hair. More than six thousand tons of grain-binding wire alone were manufactured in 1879.

The company also operates in Chicago a mill that yields one hundred and fifty tons of rails daily, and two blast furnaces, the daily product of which is one hundred and twenty tons of pig iron. It also owns all its own mines of ore in the Lake Superior region, whence its supplies are drawn.

The president of the company is Mr. Henry Chisholm, who resides in Cleveland, and the vice president is Mr. A. B. Stone, of New York, who manages the business of the corporation in the latter city.

CLEVELAND PAPER COMPANY.

The Cleveland Paper Company was regularly incorporated on the 1st day of October, 1860, by M. C. Younglove, John Hoyt, Hiram Griswold, N. W. Taylor and G. Worthington, stockholders and proprietors.

The capital stock was originally fixed at \$100,000, but, owing to a rapid expansion in the business of the corporation, was in June, 1867, increased to \$300,000. The factories, five in number, are located as follows: Two in Cleveland, (one on Broadway and one on Forest street), and one each in Massillon, Canton, and Monroe Falls. At these are manufactured all varieties of paper, and employment is furnished to over three hundred persons. The principal offices and salesroom occupy the entire four story building at No. 128 St. Clair street.

The present officers of the company are Ansel Roberts, president; N. W. Taylor, agent; H. S. Whittlesey, secretary and treasurer; E. Mill, superintendent of warehouse; J. W. Brightman, superintendent of mills.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

This important industry was established in 1860, by Thomas R. Reeve. The works consist of a machine and blacksmith shop, in a building ninety by one hundred and fifty-seven feet in dimensions, located on the corner of Wason and Hamilton streets. Here are manufactured iron bridges, buildings, roofs, railroad frogs and crossings, and general machine work of all kinds. In these works are employed seventy-five men, at an average salary of about \$12.00 per week.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

This extensive corporation had its inception in the year 1861, in a comparatively small copartnership business conducted by John D. Rockefeller and Henry M. Flagler. So rapid was the increase in the manufacture of petroleum and the sale of its products that in January, 1870, a stock company was formed and incorporated under the name of "Standard Oil Company," having its principal place of business at Cleveland. John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, Samuel Andrews, Stephen V. Harkness and William Rockefeller, comprised the board of directors and managers. The capital stock was fixed at \$1,000,000 in shares of one hundred dollars each. The works and property of the company are situated on what is known as Kingsbury Run, and cover an area of about one hundred acres. The present officers are as follows: John D. Rockefeller, president; William Rockefeller, vice president; Henry M. Flagler, secretary; O. H. Payne, treasurer; S. Andrews, superintendent; G. I. Vail, auditor; L. H. Severance, cashier.

This company does the largest business in its line—the refining and sale of petroleum—in the world, and there are few manufacturing establishments of any kind which surpass it. It has absorbed the greater part of the product of the Pennsylvania oil regions, and these when refined are sold throughout all of the civilized and part of the uncivilized world.

MERIAM AND MORGAN PARAFFINE COMPANY.

The manufacture of paraffine oil and wax was commenced in Cleveland in 1863, by the firm of More-



William Lusholm



Henry Chisholm

house and Meriam. In 1865 the firm was changed to Moorehouse, Meriam & Co., and again in 1869, to Meriam & Morgan. In 1874 the firm became a body corporate under the name of the "Meriam and Morgan Paraffine Company," with a capital stock of \$300,000. The offices and factory are located in a three story brick building, on the corner of Central Way and Ohio street. On the canal, opposite the main building, is an ice-house having a capacity of six thousand tons. The company's refinery is located on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and covers seven acres of land. The officers of the company are E. P. Morgan, president; J. B. Meriam, vice president and treasurer; William Morgan, superintendent; Herman Fresch, chemist; C. T. Carruth, secretary.

CLEVELAND FOUNDRY.

This industry, one of the leading enterprises of the city, was established in the year 1864 by the firm of Bowler & Maher. In 1870 C. A. Brayton entered the firm, which has since been known as Bowler, Maher & Brayton. In connection with the manufacture of car wheels, the firm also produces all casting pertaining to street railroads, rolling mills and blast furnaces. At the works, Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13 Winter street, one hundred men are employed. The firm now consists of N. P. Bowler, Thomas Maher and C. A. Brayton.

BOURNE & KNOWLES.

The manufacture of hot and cold pressed nuts, washers, chain-links and rivets was commenced at the corner of Elm and Main streets, by the firm of Sherman, Damon & Co. in the year 1864. This firm was composed of David S. Sherman, Roger Damon, Jr., and E. F. Thayer. On the 16th of October, 1866, the business was enlarged and the old firm succeeded by Bourne, Damon & Knowles. Mr. Damon retired in September, 1871, since which Messrs. Bourne and Knowles have continued the business. The building occupied by the firm is a two-story brick, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and sixty-three in dimensions.

UNION STEEL SCREW COMPANY.

This great establishment was incorporated by Amasa Stone, Jr., William Chisholm, Henry Chisholm, A. B. Stone and H. B. Payne, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 in shares of \$100 each. The business of the corporation is confined almost entirely to the manufacture of screws, but in that line is one of the largest in the country.

GRASSELLI CHEMICAL WORKS.

The manufacture of acids by E. Grasselli, senior member of the present firm, was commenced at Cincinnati in 1839. The extensive oil interests which centered in Cleveland induced Mr. Grasselli, in 1866, to establish works here for the manufacture of chemicals of different kinds. The buildings and yards of

the premises, on Broadway and Independence street, cover over twenty-two acres of ground, and furnish employment for sixty persons. The firm consists of E. Grasselli and Cæsar A. Grasselli, his son.

TAYLOR & BOGGIS' FOUNDRY.

This enterprise was started on Central Place, in 1866, by the firm of Harvey Taylor & Son. A few years later the works were removed to their present location on Central Way, and the firm was changed to Taylor & Boggis. The works consist of the wood-pattern, foundry, machine and metal-pattern departments.

CLEVELAND SPRING COMPANY.

This corporation was organized October 21, 1868, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The works are situated at the corner of West River and Winslow streets, having a front of one hundred and seven feet, and a depth of three hundred and fifty. The company manufactures steel springs for locomotives, cars, carriages and wagons. The officers are as follows: E. H. Bourne, president; Wm. K. Corlett, vice president; H. M. Knowles, secretary; E. H. Bourne, Wm. K. Corlett, H. M. Knowles, S. Bourne and John Corlett, directors.

CLEVELAND STEAM GAUGE COMPANY.

The Cleveland Steam Gauge Company was incorporated on the 20th day of April, 1869, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. The officers and incorporators were as follows: D. W. Cross, president; J. P. Holt, superintendent; W. S. Dodge, secretary and treasurer; J. E. French, general manager.

This company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing Holt's patent steam gauges for locomotive and stationary engines, spring balances, water gauges, test pumps and test gauges, syphons, brass cocks, air and vacuum gauges, Watson's forge and blower, Emery's universal cotton gin, etc.

The business was established by Mr. Holt in 1867, and has steadily increased up to this time. The works of this company are located on West street, in a building one hundred and twenty-five feet square. The officers are D. W. Cross, president; J. E. French, vice president; J. P. Holt, superintendent; W. S. Dodge, secretary and treasurer.

WHITE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company was incorporated on the 25th day of November, 1870, by Thomas H. White, Rollin C. White, George W. Baker, Henry W. White and D'Arcy Porter, who formed the association for the purpose of manufacturing sewing machines and articles connected with them. The more particular object was the manufacture of the "White Sewing Machine," of which Thomas H. White was the patentee. The capital stock was fixed at \$200,000. In the works of the Company on Canal street are employed from five to six hundred persons, at an average salary of

nearly \$75 each per month. The works occupy the five-story building at Nos. 22 to 26 Canal street; the main offices and counting room are at Nos. 358 and 360 Euclid avenue. From July, 1876, to the close of 1877, the company produced from one hundred and fifty to two hundred machines per day.

The present officers are Thomas H. White, president; R. C. White, vice president; S. E. Henderson, secretary; H. W. White, treasurer; D'Arcy Porter, superintendent; George W. Baker, assistant superintendent.

THE KING IRON BRIDGE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

On the 26th day of January, 1871, Zenas King, Thomas A. Reeve, A. B. Stone, Charles A. Barnard, Charles A. Crumb, Dan P. Eells and Henry Chisholm associated themselves together for the purpose of manufacturing bridges and all kinds of machine work, under the name of "The King Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company." The capital stock was fixed at \$225,000.

In 1858 Zenas King founded the business, with a capital of \$5,000, which was at first confined to the manufacture of arch and swing bridges. The company now produces all kinds of truss, combination and wood bridges, as well as the patent arch. The works, located at the corner of Wason and Hamilton streets, cover one hundred and ten thousand square feet of land. The present officers are Zenas King, president; James A. King, vice president; Harley B. Gibbs, secretary; A. H. Porter, engineer.

OTIS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The Otis Iron and Steel Company was formed on the 13th day of June, 1873, by Charles A. Otis, W. S. C. Otis, E. B. Thomas, W. S. Streater and Dan P. Eells. The purpose of the organization was to engage in the manufacture of iron and steel in all of its various branches. The capital stock was \$300,000, in shares of \$1,000 each. The Company's works are located on Lake, near Lawrence street, and the present officers are Charles A. Otis, president; Jos. K. Bole, secretary, S. T. Willman, superintendent.

WORSWICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company had its origin in the manufacturing firm of Worswick & Lewis, and was incorporated October, 14, 1876, the capital stock being \$100,000. The company manufactures wrought iron pipe, iron fittings and brass goods for steam, water and oil use. The works, located on the corner of Merwin and Center streets, occupy the entire three story building, ninety by one hundred and thirty feet in size. The present officers are as follows: J. R. Worswick, president; John A. Prindle, vice president; W. F. Brown, secretary; John F. Taylor, treasurer; J. R. Worswick, E. Lewis, John A. Prindle, Fayette Brown and H. E. Prindle, directors.

CHAPTER LXIII.

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.*

The First School—Faint Traditions—The First Known School House in the Village—The Subscription—Sale to the Village—The Academy—Private Schools—The Free School—The First School System—Purchase of the Academy—New School Houses—Plenty of Readers—Uniform Text Books Prescribed—The Seats—Salaries—Establishment of High School—Wide Awake Boys—A Three-story School House—Appointment of a Superintendent—The Old Board—Faithful Members—Superintendent Freese—Annexation of Ohio City—The Schools there—The "Branch High School"—The Board of Education—The System thoroughly established—Annexation of East Cleveland—Consolidation—The New High School—Its Description—Supervising Principals and the Normal School—The Number of Scholars—Teachers and their Salaries—Conclusion.

THE first school within the territory of the present city of Cleveland was taught by Miss Sarah Doan, daughter of Nathaniel Doan of "Doan's Corners," in what was then known as the Kingsbury neighborhood, near the present corner of Kinsman street and Woodland Heights avenue, about four miles from Monumental Park. Even now it is close to the western boundary of the city. Though there is no distinct record, it is safe to say that the school-house was built of logs as there was no other kind of buildings in this part of the world.

For several years schools were kept more regularly in Newburg and the Kingsbury neighborhood than at Cleveland proper, whence sickness repelled emigrants so completely that two or three families was considered a large population. In fact, we can find no mention of a school or school house there until 1814. There is a tradition, as Mr. Freese says, in his "Early History of Cleveland Public Schools," that a school was taught about 1802 or 1803, when there were but five children, and another that there was one in 1810, when there were fifty-seven inhabitants, and when it would surely seem as if there ought to have been one. It is evident, however, that there were very few schools previous to the war of 1812, or some of the reminiscences on record regarding that period would have mentioned them. The first record of any school in Cleveland village is of one kept by a Mr. Capman in 1814.

The first school-house in the village, of which there is any account, was probably built in 1815, as the late Leonard Case, who came in 1816, mentions it as then existing (in a manuscript left by him), as does also Mr. Moses White. The latter describes it as a little new building, about eighteen feet by twenty-eight, with a stone chimney, located where the the Kennard House now stands. It was built by subscription; the following being the contributors, with the amounts subscribed by each: T. and I. Kelley, \$20; Stephen S. Dudley, \$5; Daniel Kelley, \$10; T. and D. Miles, \$5; Wm. Trimbull, \$5; J. Riddall, \$5; Walter Bradrock, \$2.50; Levi Johnson, \$10; J. Heather, \$5; Horace Perry, \$10; John A. Ackley, \$5; A. W. Walworth, \$5; George Wallace, \$5; Jacob Wilkerson, \$5; Pliny Mowry, \$5; D. C. Henderson, \$15; David Long, \$15; Samuel William-

*Largely from Freese's Early History of the Cleveland Public Schools.



A. Stone

son, \$15; Alonzo Carter, \$15; John Dixon, \$5; N. H. Merwin, \$5; James Root, \$5; Joel Nason, \$3; Edward McCarney, \$5; George Pease, \$5. The total was \$198.70, which would build quite a school-house in those days.

After it was erected, however, it was deemed best that the village should own it, and on the 13th day of January, 1817, the trustees voted to return the subscription money to the donors and receive the title to the school-house. It was not only the school-house but the meeting-house of the village, being occupied as such in winter whenever an occasional minister visited the locality, while the larger but colder court-house was used for the same purpose in summer. This was the only temple of education in Cleveland for several years. The village gave the use of the house to successive teachers, who then managed the schools in their own manner, collecting what fees they could from the parents of the scholars.

In 1821 the citizens of the growing village united in erecting a two-story brick building, termed the Cleveland Academy, located on St. Clair street. It was finished the next year; the *Cleveland Herald* of June 6, 1822, mentioning with pride the convenient academy of brick, with its handsome spire, and its spacious room in the second story for public purposes, which was then nearly completed. Scarcely were the lower rooms finished, when, on the 26th of the same month, a school was opened in it under the Rev. Wm. McLean. The reverend gentlemen taught reading, spelling and writing for \$1.75 per term; grammar and geography were included for \$2.75 per term, while if there were any young Clevelanders ambitious to study Greek, Latin or the higher mathematics, they or their parents were obliged to disburse \$4 per term to secure them that privilege at the Cleveland Academy.

The building was about forty-five feet by twenty-five; the lower story being divided into two school rooms, while the upper one was employed for church meetings, lectures, traveling shows, and all the multifarious uses of a public hall in a frontier village. At a later date, when Cleveland became more populous, the higher department of the school was removed to the upper story. Harvey Rice, Esq., then a young law student, just from the East, served as principal for a short time, beginning in 1824. The academy was kept up until about the time of the incorporation of the city of Cleveland in 1836, when it was superseded by the school system then adopted.

As early as 1825 a young ladies' academy was established, which advertised to teach reading, writing, grammar, geography, painting, needlework and embroidery.

Meanwhile several private schools for young scholars were maintained at different times. In 1830 an attempt was made to buy the academy building in behalf of the corporation but it did not succeed.

In 1833 or '34 a school was established, supported by charity, and attended by the children of the poor-

est inhabitants. It was called the "Free School," and probably received some aid from the village authorities, for very soon after the organization of the city government the council voted to employ a teacher and assistant to conduct it until a school system should be organized. In September following, R. S. Gazlay, principal of the free school, reported that two hundred and twenty-nine children had attended it during the preceding three months, at a cost of one hundred and thirty-one dollars and twelve cents. On the fifth of the succeeding month the council appointed the first board of school managers, consisting of John W. Willey, Anson Haydon and Daniel Worley.

In March, 1837, the board reported that they had kept up the "Common Free School" at a cost of \$185.77 for the winter quarter. They advised a more liberal allowance for the support of schools, and especially for the erection of school-houses. The second board, appointed in 1837, consisted of Samuel Cowles, Samuel Williamson and Philip Battell.

It was not until July 7, 1837, that any general system of public schools was established in Cleveland. An ordinance was then passed by the council, directing its school committee to lease suitable buildings or rooms for school purposes, the expense not to exceed half the amount which the council was authorized to expend annually in building school-houses. The other half, or so much as might be necessary, was directed to be used in buying furniture and apparatus. The board of school managers was also authorized to establish in the rooms so obtained such elementary schools as they deemed necessary, to be kept up four months from the 24th of July, to be entirely supported by the city, and therefore to be restricted in expenses to the amount of that part of the city revenue set aside for that purpose.

The board proceeded to organize three school districts, in each of which separate schools for boys and girls were established as soon as possible, under three male and three female teachers. They were maintained a little over four months, at an aggregate cost for tuition of \$640.82. During the winter the six schools were retained, and two more added for small children. There were eight hundred and forty names on the rolls, and an average attendance of four hundred and sixty-eight; the cost for that term being \$868.62.

These schools were wholly free, and the authorities of Cleveland seem to have stepped at once from substantial indifference (in their public capacity) regarding educational matters to a complete adoption of the free-school system. The income devoted to school purposes during the year was \$2,830, which was sufficient to pay for tuition, rent and fuel.

During the next year the number of schools was increased to eleven, the average attendance being five hundred and eighty-eight, as appears by the report of Silas Belden, Henry Sexton and Henry H. Dodge, the managers for that year.

The old academy was rented two years by the city for the use of the common schools, and in 1839 was purchased for \$6,000. In the spring of that year, also, two lots were purchased, on the recommendation of a committee of which Harvey Rice was chairman, on each of which was erected a two-story brick school-house, forty-five feet square, one on Rockwell and one on Prospect street, each intended to seat two hundred children. Both were finished in 1840. The one on Prospect street was lately occupied by the board of education. These, with the academy building, would seat comfortably six hundred children, but were compelled for a time to accommodate nearly nine hundred.

Each of these three schools was organized in December, 1840, with a senior and primary grade, and each of these was subdivided into a boys and girls department. The three principals, who were also the teachers respectively of the boys department in the senior grade were A. N. Gray in the Rockwell street school, Andrew Freese in the prospect street school, and George W. Yates in the St. Clair street, or academy, school. The first had two hundred and seventy scholars under them; the second two hundred and seventy-five, and the third two hundred and forty.

Besides these, there were the Bethel school with two teachers and a hundred and fifty-five scholars; one on the corner of Prospect and Ontario streets, with one teacher and fifty-five pupils, and one on Chestnut street with one teacher and fifty-six pupils.

Mr. Freese published a program of the daily exercises in the Prospect street school in one of the early years of its existence, which shows a multiplicity of "readers," and of classes conformed to them, which seems almost ludicrous to the modern reader, though the extra labor and perplexity could not have been at all amusing to the teachers. The list embraces classes in the "English Reader," "Porter's Rhetorical Reader," "Historical Reader" and "Angell's No. 2 Reader"; also in "Smith's Grammar" and "Kirkham's Grammar." Besides these, Smith's Arithmetic, Smith's Geography and "Parley's" History were the principal text books. The only subjects higher than the ordinary English branches were algebra and natural philosophy; there being one class in each.

Soon after, the board of school managers prescribed a uniform list of text books for each grade, but the teachers could divide the schools into such classes as they saw fit.

The furniture of the school room was hardly changed at this time from the most primitive form ever used; consisting of two lines of long seats extending around the room, a short distance from the wall, the rear ones having no backs and the front ones no fronts. The backs of the front row, with their attached shelves, served as desks for the occupants of the benches behind. It was not until 1845 that the two-seated pine desks which are still common in country schools, came into use: each matching with the other,

and consisting of a seat, a back, a writing desk, and a book shelf combined. These were really quite an ingenious and convenient invention.

The salaries of the male principals at this period were ten dollars per week; those of the female assistants were five dollars per week—a school week then comprising five and a half days.

Until 1846 no important change took place in the constitution of the schools, and no new school buildings appear to have been erected, though rooms were rented in various localities to meet the wants of the growing city. In that year Mayor Hoadley in his inaugural address recommended the establishment of a high school, composed of the best scholars of the common schools. The council adopted the recommendation, leased the basement of a church on Prospect street, and made Andrew Freese, principal of the Prospect-street school, principal of the new academic department. It went into operation on the 1st of July 1846, with thirty-four pupils; a number increased during the year to eighty-three.

This "new-fangled" arrangement, however, was strongly opposed by many of the citizens, who held that the council had no legal right to establish such a school, and also that it was unjust and inexpedient to tax people for the maintenance of higher education. A warm discussion was the consequence, both in the council and among the people; but it was settled in favor of the continuance of the high school. A girl's department of it was also opened in the spring of 1847.

The school was not a very expensive institution at that time; the total annual cost for several years being about nine hundred dollars; of which four hundred constituted the salary of the principal, and two hundred and fifty that of his sole assistant. Another assistant was added in 1852. All the higher English studies were taught there, but the languages were not yet made a part of the course.

The boys who went to the high school under Mr. Freese during those early years were an energetic, restless set, many of whom have since made their mark in the world, including Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, Governor Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and several others but little less famous. They were ready to overcome almost any obstacle. They gave lectures on chemistry and other subjects, from which they obtained money to buy philosophical apparatus for the school. They bought materials, and themselves laid up a small brick laboratory; they made some of the apparatus they desired with their own hands; they edited and published a monthly called the *School Boy* for two or three years, and by their pluck and perseverance contributed largely toward breaking down the lingering prejudices against the high school.

On the opening of the new decade in 1850 the necessity of more school-room could no longer be denied, and in 1851 the Brownell-street school-house was erected; similar in size and form to the Prospect and

Rockwell-street houses already described. When it was opened for use in January, 1852, under Principal E. E. White, it was immediately filled to overflowing. The quandary of the board of managers as to how relief should be afforded—whether to put on a third story, erect a new building, or employ some other means—was settled in a very peculiar manner. A high wind blew off the roof of the new school-house. Whether the members of the board looked on this as a providential decision or not, they at once accepted it as literally opening the way out of their difficulty, and directed the addition of a third story before the roof was replaced. Such was the accidental origin of the first three-story brick school-house in Cleveland. This in time became too small for the constantly increasing number of scholars, and in 1863 it was sold; the school being removed to a newly erected edifice of ample proportions, on the opposite side of the street—commonly known as the Bradburn school-house.

The Brownell-street school was followed in 1852 by the Mayflower-street school, which opened in a small wooden building of two rooms on the corner of Orange and Mayflower streets. Three-fourths of the children were Bohemians, who could hardly speak a word of English. The teachers had considerable difficulty at first, but it is said they eventually learned their Bohemians to speak English principally by turning them out to play with the English-speaking scholars—certainly a very pleasant method of instruction. The population in that vicinity increased so rapidly that in 1854 a large three-story brick school-house, capable of seating five hundred pupils, was erected. In 1869 it was enlarged to a capacity of a thousand.

About the time the Brownell and Mayflower-street schools were set in operation, it was determined to have something better than a basement for the use of the high school. A lot was accordingly purchased on Euclid street, on which in 1851 a cheap wooden building was erected for temporary use. It was not vacated, however, until the spring of 1856, when the large three-story brick structure, sixty feet by ninety, occupied by the high school until the present year, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

It was at this period, too, (in 1853) that a superintendent was placed in charge of the schools. Hitherto the work of supervision had been carried on entirely by the board of managers, the members of which received no pay, and merely spared what time they could from the various kinds of active private business in which they were all engaged. George Willey, a prominent lawyer, and Charles Bradburn, an active merchant, both began service as managers in 1841, and both served with few intermissions, until 1859, usually associated with but one or two others. Both gave a very large share of their time to the schools, and they bore a very great part in the work of strengthening and developing the public school system of Cleveland in its infant years. Harvey Rice,

Esq., who was a member of the city council during much of the same period, was also a very active friend of the schools.

But the time had come when the amount of supervising work to be done made it absolutely essential that some one should be employed especially to do it.

In May, 1853, R. C. Parsons, Esq., introduced into the council an ordinance establishing the office of superintendent of instruction, which was passed on the 1st of June following. The board of managers was to fill the office, but the council was to fix the salary. Andrew Freese, principal of the high school since its establishment, was at once appointed to the newly created position. The salary voted him by the council was three hundred dollars per year. It should be understood, however, that for awhile he gave only half his time to the work of supervision, and the other half to the high school, of which he still remained principal—receiving his old salary of \$1,000 per year. Afterwards, for a year, he gave five hours a day to his supervisory work; still retaining his position and salary in the high school. At length, however, it was found necessary for him to concentrate his whole attention on the work of supervision, and with considerable difficulty the council was persuaded to allow him a salary of \$1,300 per year. Mr. Freese held the office eight years, giving to his duties the most enthusiastic energy and the most unwearying attention, and stamping his impress deeply upon that great institution, the public school system of Cleveland, with which he was so long connected.

The year after the superintendency was established, Ohio City was annexed to Cleveland. It then had two thousand four hundred and thirty-eight children considered to be of "school age," of whom about eight hundred were registered in the public schools and some two hundred were in church or private schools. The public schools consisted of one on Penn street with a hundred and ninety-five scholars; one at the "old Universalist church," with a hundred and sixty-two; one at a small brick house on Vermont street, with fifty-four; one at the "Seminary building," with a hundred and seven; and one at a small wooden school house on church street, with a hundred and eighty-two. The houses on Penn, Vermont and Church streets were owned by the city; the others were leased.

The schools on the West Side were generally ungraded, though there was a central school in the "seminary building" for the higher classes. There were also in process of erection three three-story brick school houses—one each on Pearl, Hicks and Kentucky streets—and these were completed at a cost of \$7,000 each in the autumn of 1854, and given over to the management of the authorities of the united city. All the schools above mentioned except the one on Plum street were then transferred to the new school-houses.

At this time, too, the West Side Central School, which was merely a kind of advanced common school,

was transferred to the upper story of the Kentucky street school house. The people on the West Side were desirous that it should be brought to an equality with the East Side High School. As, however, the law under which the system of public instruction in Cleveland was organized provided that there should be but one central school, the council, with dubious legality, provided that there should be a branch of it established on the west side of the river. Though called the "Branch High School," it was entirely independent of its competitor on the other side; its principal being responsible directly to the superintendent of instruction and the board of managers—a lesson in deception and evasion of the law hardly counterbalanced by the increased convenience of having two high schools instead of one, or by saving the trouble of having the law changed.

The Hudson street (now the Sterling) school was opened in the spring of 1859, in a small wooden structure which soon became so crowded that a cheap, detached building was speedily erected, and this was subsequently supplemented by the addition of another room. All these were finally succeeded by a large, new brick school house, completed in 1868, and then reputed to be the finest in Ohio.

In 1859 also, the old "board of managers" was exchanged for a "board of education," consisting of eleven members, elected by the people. The first one thus chosen consisted of Chas. Bradburn, Allyne Maynard, Chas. S. Reese, William H. Stanley, Nathan P. Payne, W. P. Fogg, Lester Hayes, J. A. Thome, F. B. Pratt, Daniel P. Rhodes and Geo. R. Vaughan.

We have thus brought down this condensed history of the public school system of Cleveland to the time when it had, to a great extent, assumed the form it has since retained. In 1859, there was a board of education elected by the people, controlling the schools on both sides of the river, a superintendent intrusted with the immediate management; an East high school and a West high school where the more advanced branches, including the languages, were taught, and finally a number of graded common schools, under male principals and female assistants, which, by a pedantic imitation of the name of an altogether different thing, then began to be called "grammar schools."* Moreover, music and drawing had both been introduced into the schools several years before, but were temporarily suspended at that period, on account of the "hard times" induced by the financial crisis of 1857.

Since that time the change has been one of devel-

*The appellation of "grammar school" was given to an institution in England and New England, above the grade of a primary school, in which grammar was the principal subject taught. As soon as a boy was at all advanced in his English grammar he was put into Latin grammar, and everything else was made subordinate to the study of language, or "grammar." It is natural that, in the regions mentioned, the old name should be retained, but it is provoking that the same name should have been plagiarized within the last twenty years and applied to a new institution, in which grammar is considered of less consequence than mathematics, and of scarcely more importance than each of several other studies.

opment rather than of fundamental characteristics, though a few additions of considerable consequence have been made to the system.

During the war for the Union, (in which many of the graduates of the Cleveland schools engaged, and some gave up their lives) notwithstanding the heavy drain upon the resources of the people, the school system was maintained at a high grade, and expanded rapidly in harmony with the constant growth of the city.

In 1867 the village of East Cleveland was annexed to the city of Cleveland. The former had a school system of its own, with a high school, which it was agreed should be retained until half the councilmen from the annexed district should vote for its abolition. In accordance with this agreement three high schools were maintained in Cleveland for over eleven years. Eight years later Newburg was annexed, and it too, had a high school, which became a part of the Cleveland system.

Meanwhile the needs of the Central high school were rapidly outgrowing the accommodations of the building in which it had been domiciled. It was deemed best, instead of increasing its size or building a new one in the same locality, for the use of the same district, to erect one of ample size near the centre of the whole district east of the river. The consent of "half" the councilmen from the old territory of East Cleveland having been obtained, a resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted by the council on the 2d day of April, 1877. The work was completed in less than a year and a half, the new building being dedicated on the 3d day of December, 1878.

The point selected was on the west side of Willson avenue (the old line between Cleveland and East Cleveland) near Cedar avenue, an open, healthful, central and most desirable location, although it would seem as if a larger amount of land should have been secured, even if it was necessary to put up with a smaller amount of building.

The general arrangement of the edifice was planned by Andrew J. Rickoff, superintendent of instruction, while the architectural design, selected from those of six competitors, was that of Captain Levi T. Scofield of Cleveland. The extreme length of the building is one hundred and sixty-two feet and the extreme width, including both wings, one hundred and thirty-eight feet eight inches. The height from the ground to the cornice is seventy-two feet four inches, and to the top of the spire one hundred and sixty-eight feet.

The style of architecture is South German Gothic, of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, while the material is principally of the various kinds of sandstone found in Cuyahoga county and vicinity. There are twenty-five rooms in the building, of which fourteen are school rooms, each thirty-seven by thirty, and sixteen feet high, and one of the others is an assembly room, ninety-four feet by fifty-six, and about thirty-eight feet high. Great care was also paid to the subjects of ventilation and heating, and taken al-

together the building may be considered one of the model school houses of the United States.

In the year 1868 "supervising principals" were appointed to take the immediate direction of the teachers in the "grammar" and primary schools. The city is now divided into two districts, under the charge of supervising principals; one comprising all east of Erie street, and of Brownell south of the south end of Erie, the other embracing all west of that line, on both sides of the river. This is the most important change which has been made since 1860. The supervising principals do all that principals ordinarily do except teach. They assign scholars to classes, direct the studies and maintain the discipline of the schools—acting on the reports on the teachers. By this means the board of education is enabled to employ ladies as heads of the schools, whose time is employed principally in teaching. A normal school, for the sole purpose of training teachers to take charge of the city schools, was established in 1874. The system is now very complete as to organization, and the schools are well supplied with buildings; so that no important changes in regard to either are likely to be made for many years to come.

We close with a brief account of the schools as they now are. Of the lower grades there are thirty-eight, with a total registered attendance of twenty-one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one, according to the reports of the present year, as yet unpublished, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Rickoff, the present superintendent. The number of scholars just mentioned is distributed as follows: Bolton school, 384; Brownell, 1,682; Case, 1,333; Charter Oak, 125; Clark, 251; Crawford, 38; Detroit, 818; Dunham, 68; Eagle, 381; Euclid, 216; Fairmount, 287; Garden, 227; Gordon, 217; Hicks, 833; Independence, 40; Kentucky, 934; Kinsman, 157; Lovejoy, 60; Madison, 153; Marion, 44; Mayflower, 1303; Meyer, 69; North, 630; Orchard, 1482; Outhwaite, 1834; Quincy, 124; Ridge, 42; Rockwell, 1,160; St. Clair, 1,087; South, 161; Sterling, 1,508; Tremont, 1,196; Union Mills, 211; Wade, 973; Walnut, 726; Warren, 772; Woodland, 75; York, 52.

Besides there were sixty-five in the Normal school, seven hundred and forty-seven in the Central high school, and two hundred and eleven in the West high school, making a total in the higher grade schools of one thousand and twenty, and a grand total of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-one.

To give instruction to this great number of children, no less than three hundred and ninety-four teachers are employed; two in the Normal school; seventeen in the Central high school, nine in the West high school, and three hundred and sixty-six in the grammar and primary schools. It should be understood that many of these are special teachers, (in drawing, music and penmanship) who do not give, and are not paid for giving, their whole time.

The principal salaries paid are as follows: The superintendent receives \$3,300 per year; the principal

of the Central high school, \$2,400; his first assistant, \$1,600; the principal of the West high school, \$2,000; his first assistant, \$1,500; supervising principals, \$2,000; principal in German, \$1,500; principal in music, \$2,000; principal in drawing, \$1,700; principal in penmanship, \$1,500; principal of the normal school, \$2,100; assistant in normal school, \$1,000; principals of the grammar and primary schools, from \$1,000 to \$750; teachers of German, from \$700 to \$650; teachers in grammar and primary schools, from \$625 to \$400, according to grade of service, experience and merit.

Of all the teachers but thirty-five are males, while three hundred and fifty-nine are females. The present superintendent is Andrew J. Rickoff; the principal of the Central high school is Z. P. Taylor; of the West high school, J. H. Shults; of the normal school, Oliver Arey. The supervising principal of the first district is H. M. James; that of the second district is L. W. Day. The superintendents of instruction since Mr. Freese, who closed his service in 1861, have been L. M. Oviatt, who served two years; Anson Smyth (ex-State commissioner of schools) who served four years, and the present superintendent, who has been at the head of the department twelve years. The Normal school was four years under the charge Alexander Forbes, and one year under that of Elroy M. Avery (previously, for many years at the head of the East high school).

We have thus given an outline history (we could do no more) of one of the very foremost institutions of Cleveland; one which has contributed very much indeed to its past welfare, and upon which it must depend for its future welfare to a still greater extent as the period of its extraordinary growth necessarily merges into one of more moderate and steady prosperity, as the remarkable facilities for money making becomes somewhat less fruitful, and as the people naturally address themselves with more earnestness toward the deeper problems and higher enjoyments of life.

THE URSULINE ACADEMY.

This institution was organized by Bishop Rappe, in August, 1850. The first Ursuline Sisters, four in number, came from Boulogne *sur mer*, France. In the same year the property on Euclid avenue was purchased, at a cost of \$12,000, since which time many changes and improvements have been made. The present Mother Superior has had charge of the academy since its foundation, with the exception of two intermissions of three years each.

The institution was incorporated in August, 1854, and chartered as a college, with the power to grant diplomas and confer degrees.

In June, 1874, the corporation purchased thirty-seven acres of land on the lake shore, in Euclid, upon which a spacious boarding-school and college is in course of erection. In the academy the Ursuline Sisters conduct a day-school. They also teach in sev-

eral of the female schools attached to the different Catholic churches throughout the city. Of the Catholic schools for boys and girls there are no less than sixteen, viz: Immaculate Conception parish school, St. John's parochial school, St. Augustine's school, St. Bridget's school, St. Columba's academy, St. Columbkil's school, St. Joseph's school, Church of the Holy Family school, St. Malachi's school, St. Mary's school, St. Mary's of the Annunciation school, St. Patrick's school, St. Peter's school, St. Prokop's school, St. Stephen's school and St. Wenceslaus' school. Besides these there is St. Mary's theological seminary, a flourishing institution for the instruction of candidates for the priesthood.

THE BROOKS SCHOOL.

A stranger who should chance to be passing the Ontario Street Tabernacle on an exhibition night, and should be attracted by the ringing sound of military command and the sturdy tramp of time-keeping feet, would perhaps be surprised, on entering the building, to find all this martial clamor emanating from a few score of school-boys, many of them mere children and none having arrived at man's estate. Yet, as he watched the accuracy of their movements with the rifle, observed the energy with which they wheeled their heavy cannon into position, and gazed admiringly on their muscle-straining exercise with the saber, he would be compelled to admit that, though not men, they gave ample promise of being competent to play well their part when the responsibilities of manhood should rest upon them.

Yet the Brooks School, at one of the exhibitions of which we have supposed the stranger to be present, is by no means a military institution, but a classical and English school, whereof martial training is only an adjunct. Its originator was the late Rev. Frederick Brooks, from whom it takes its name, but he did not live to carry his design into effect. His unfinished plans were taken up in 1874, and with such modifications and improvements as were deemed necessary, were carried out by Mr. John S. White, a graduate of Harvard University, and for three years a master in the Boston Public Latin School. His success has been of the most pronounced character, not only in securing a numerous attendance, but in maintaining the best discipline and imparting the most thorough instruction. An officer of the United States army is detailed to take charge of the military instruction of the students.

OTHER PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are several other excellent private schools in the city, including the Cleveland Female Seminary, a boarding and day school for young ladies, established in 1854, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the Cleveland Academy, on Huron street, a day school for young ladies, founded in 1861; Logan Avenue Seminary, and several others.

THE CLEVELAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This beneficent society traces its ancestry along a line in which there are several long breaks, to the year 1811, when an attempt was made to establish a small library by an association of seventeen Clevelanders. The war of 1812, and the "hard times" which followed it, soon caused the overthrow of this well meant institution.

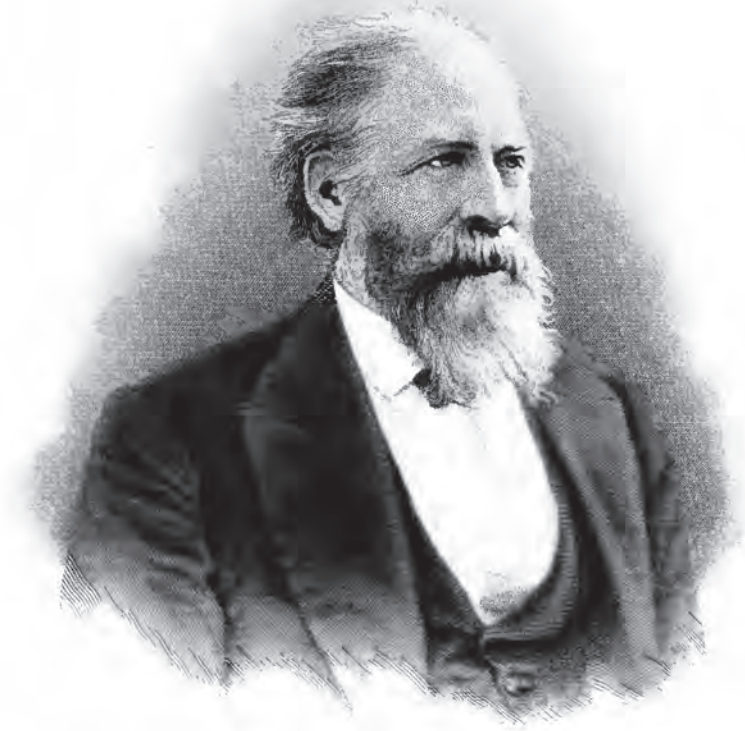
The next effort, of which there is any account, in the way of intellectual improvement, outside of the schools, was the Cleveland Forum, established about 1824, which flourished for several years, being devoted principally to debates. This, too, finally disappeared. In 1833 a lyceum was formed, which gave its efforts entirely to debates until 1835, when it established a reading room, which was sustained by the contributions of the citizens. In 1836 the Young Men's Literary association was organized, which set itself to work in earnest to form a library. For a time it met with marked success, collecting more than a thousand volumes and enlisting much interest. But as in the case first named so in this one, the financial disasters of the period blighted its energies, and although it struggled on until 1843, yet it was never able to get firmly rooted in the intellectual soil of the city. In the year last named it was dissolved, and the books were scattered among the members and others.

Once more, in 1845, a similar effort was made by the more enterprising and intellectual young men of Cleveland, who united under the former name of the Young Men's Literary Association, and devoting themselves principally to the collection of a library. This time the attempt was successful, and amid the general prosperity the youthful institution gained a footing which has only grown firmer with advancing years.

In 1848 it was legally incorporated, with two hundred shares of stock at \$10 each, the name being changed to the Cleveland Library Association. It maintained a course of lectures for many years, but these were subordinate to the library, and their profits, often netting from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per year, were faithfully applied to increase the number of books.

After having for several years occupied a small room on Superior street, it was removed in 1851 to the *Herald* building; again, in 1856, to No. 221 Superior street, and finally in 1862 to the "Case building." At this place it received a perpetual lease of the rooms it still occupies, from the heirs of Mr. William Case, who had been a warm friend of the institution, and who was understood to have designed those rooms for its use when planning the block. This relieved it from paying rent, but its resources were still meagre, being derived principally from membership fees of three dollars per year and occasional small donations.

In 1870 the charter of the association was changed so that, instead of being controlled by annually elected trustees, it was to be managed by five direc-



J. M. Coffinbury

tors for life. Those first chosen were Samuel Williamson, James Barnett, H. M. Chapin, William Bingham and B. A. Stanard. Soon afterwards Mr. Leonard Case presented the institution with an endowment of \$25,000, and in the summer of the Centennial he astonished the trustees and the city by an extraordinary act of munificence—nothing less than the gift to the association of the Case block, in which the library was located, valued at three hundred thousand dollars, and actually producing an income of near twenty thousand dollars per year!

This splendid gift has of course placed the association out of danger of want, and has enabled the directors to make large additions to their literary stores. The dues have been reduced to one dollar per year. The room occupied by the association has been filled to its utmost capacity, with over twelve thousand volumes, some of them very rare and valuable works. A competent force of librarians is employed, and is generally kept busy in attending to the wants of the public. Besides those who loan books, numerous readers are constantly at the tables examining books and magazines. In short, there is little doubt that the association has entered on a long career of prosperity and usefulness, which cannot but reflect the highest honor on its munificent friend. From the fact that it is located in the Case building, and from the deep impression made by the gift just mentioned, the institution is commonly called the Case library, though the real name remains as before—the Cleveland Library Association.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Cleveland Public Library was originated in 1853, but did not attain very high standing until 1867 when the law authorized the board of education to consolidate the old school libraries and to impose a tax for the support of a single public library. After being located in various rooms, and leasing permanent quarters for several years in the city hall building, it has at length been established in a place admirably suited to its needs. On the removal of the Central high school, in September, 1878, to the new structure of Willson avenue, the old high-school building on Euclid avenue, near Erie street, was refitted and appropriated for the use of the public library, the board of education, and other officials of the schools. The second and third stories are devoted to the use of the library. It contains twenty-six thousand volumes, mostly of a popular character, such as are desirable for circulation among the children of the schools and the citizens generally. About three thousand valuable scientific and historical works, however, have been placed in a room by themselves, from which they are not allowed to be taken, being used only for reference. It is intended to add five thousand volumes annually to the collection, but the expense of refitting and removing to the new quarters has prevented its being done during the present year. The library is free to all residents of the city, and

strangers who desire to examine works in the building are most courteously entreated.

THE CLEVELAND LAW LIBRARY.

This institution was founded by the Cleveland Law Library Association in 1871, and is located in the court-house. Since its establishment a law has been passed devoting a part of the fines collected in the police court to its support, and making it free to all members of the bar. It is still, however, under the control of the association. It contains about four thousand volumes, many of them of great antiquity and value.

THE KIRTLAND SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

This institution was founded and incorporated in the summer of 1869, under the leadership of Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland, from whom it was named. In 1870 it became a department of the Cleveland Library Association. Its museum is in the third story of the Case building. Here may be seen finely mounted specimens of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles and insects from all parts of the country, and some from foreign lands; nearly all donated by eminent citizens of Cleveland. Among these benefactors are William Case, R. K. Winslow, John Fitzpatrick and Dr. Kirtland. Though it lacks the popular interest attaching to the library, yet the museum has many visitors, and cannot but exercise a beneficial influence.

CHAPTER LXIV.

THE CLEVELAND BAR.

Samuel Huntington—Alfred Kelley—Reuben Wood—Samuel Cowles—Leonard Case—John W. Willey—A Remarkable Coincidence—Four out of Five still Living—Hard Work—Samuel Starkweather and Samuel Williamson—The admissions of 1835—Thomas Bolton, Moses Kelly, Henry B. Payne and Hiram V. Willson—Outspoken Language—Franklin T. Backus—Rufus P. Spalding.

As already mentioned, the bar of Cleveland began its existence with the location at that point of Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, in the spring of 1801. His practice, however, was of infinitesimal quantity, and it is doubtful whether he had a single case in a court of record, not because the people were unwilling to trust him, but because there was no business to be transacted. Cleveland, east of the Cuyahoga, (the only portion then settled) being a part of Trumbull county, it was almost sixty miles in a straight line through the woods to the county seat at Warren, and much farther by any practicable route, and the people were far too poor to seek the more expensive kinds of legal redress under such difficulties. Mr. Huntington may have occasionally tried a case before a justice of the peace, but that was nearly or quite the sum of his practice.

He plunged into politics, however, with such zeal as to occupy his time quite fully, and being, in the spring of 1803, appointed one of the judges of the

supreme court of Ohio, he gave up whatever trifling practice he may have had, to devote himself to his judicial duties. He removed from the county before leaving the bench, which he did only to accept the office of governor from the people, and consequently his practice in Cleveland, slight as it was, ceased in 1803.

After the removal of Judge Huntington, in 1807, the bar of Cleveland had not even a nominal existence for over three years, unless we make an exception in the case of Stanley Griswold, who, we believe, was a member of the profession, and who located at "Doan's Corners" in 1808. He remained, however, but two years, and had no practice worth mentioning.

The first Clevelander who became a permanent practitioner was Alfred Kelley, who had the remarkable experience of being admitted to the bar and appointed prosecuting attorney on the day he became twenty-one years old, which was in November, 1810, a year and a half after Cleveland had been made the seat of justice of Cuyahoga county, and six months after that county had been duly organized by the election and appointment of the necessary officers of justice.

Even Mr. Kelley's practice was not extensive. Competition is said to be the life of business, and certainly it must be not only lonesome but unprofitable for a lawyer to practice law alone. Mr. Kelley usually acted as prosecuting attorney in the few criminal cases which were tried in this county; hisadroitness was frequently tested in suits before justices of the peace, and occasionally he contested civil actions in courts of record with counsel resident in other counties.

Mr. Kelley was a man of unquestioned ability and great industry, and withal of good personal presence, whose broad forehead covered an ample brain; whose thin, firm lips, betokened an unbending will, and whose clear, blue eye reflected the workings of a candid mind. Possessing the entire confidence of his fellow citizens, he was several times elected to represent them in the legislature, and in 1822 was appointed canal commissioner. After the construction of the canal was begun, in 1825, he devoted himself entirely to that work, and his subsequent career is narrated in the sketch of his life, which is published a little farther on.

The second practitioner came in 1818, a remarkably tall and slender Vermonter, twenty-six years old, six feet three or four inches high, with a keen eye, a sharp face, fair professional knowledge, unbounded energy and great skill in adapting himself to the exigencies of frontier law-practice. This was Reuben Wood, destined to marked prominence as an advocate, as a judge, and finally as governor of the State. With two lawyers in the place business began to grow brisk, and the active young man from the Green Mountains soon showed himself quite able to compete with his earlier rival, or with any one else he was likely to meet in this part of the country. Not, perhaps, so pro-

foundly versed in old book-law as a barrister of the Inner Temple might deem necessary, he had a first-rate practical knowledge of the law necessary to use before an Ohio jury, and had all his knowledge and all his faculties at perfect command during the trial of a case. In the increasing prosperity of the village and county he speedily made his way into a first-rate practice. His career as a public man is outlined in the sketch published in this work.

Samuel Cowles, who came about 1819, was an entirely different type of man. Thoroughly read in the law, cautious, industrious and reliable, he lacked the dash of Mr. Wood, and failed to make as rapid headway either in public life or as a jury lawyer. He, however, did a large and lucrative business; being one of the safest of counselors, and being implicitly trusted by numerous eastern clients. "His word was as good as his bond," say those who knew him, and in the long run this perfect reliability of character produced its natural results in the acquisition of some of the best kind of business.

Some people were a little disposed to sneer at him as "Father Cowles," but "Father Cowles" kept on the even tenor of his way and met with no small share of success. In 1837 he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas, and died while holding that office.

Leonard Case, a man of somewhat similar type to Mr. Cowles, who came to Cleveland in 1816, did not attempt to practice law until several years later. In fact, he never did a general business; his legal knowledge being confined principally to the laws relating to land in the State of Ohio. On this subject he was unsurpassed and perhaps unequaled, and, as he was one of the most upright of men, his counsel in regard to the law of real estate was considered of great value. As his property increased, however, he withdrew from the practice of law altogether, attending only to his land business. His long and beneficent career is elsewhere mentioned in this work.

John W. Willey, a native of New Hampshire, and a graduate of Dartmouth College, came to Cleveland in 1822, at the age of twenty-five, and speedily acquired a good practice. More feeble in body, his type of mind was something like that of his competitor, Mr. Wood—prompt, alert, vigorous, ingenious, fairly well versed in the law, and extremely well versed in human nature. These were the qualities most conducive to rapid success, and Messrs. Wood and Willey were soon noted as good jury lawyers, and for a time almost monopolized that class of business. Mr. Willey was also an active politician, served several years in the legislature, and was finally appointed president judge of this judicial circuit, and died in that office in 1841.

The only person who is known to have joined the Cleveland bar between 1823 and 1826 was Woolsey Welles, a brother-in-law of Alfred Kelley, who was admitted in 1823, but remained only two or three years.

But after the canal was begun and the possibilities of Cleveland began to develop themselves, those who had previously had control of the legal field were not long left to its unchallenged occupancy. And now we come to the most remarkable coincidence we have met with during our labors as a local historian. In the year 1826, fifty-three years ago, five young men, from twenty-one to twenty-six years old, residents of Cleveland, were admitted to the bar. These were Horace Foote, William McConnell, Harvey Rice, John W. Allen and Sherlock J. Andrews. Messrs. McConnell, Rice and Allen were admitted together by the circuit court in the summer; Mr. Foote was also admitted in the summer, though separately from the others. Mr. Andrews went to Columbus in December and obtained admission. Of those five young lawyers, four are now living, and all are residents of Cleveland. Every one of those who made Cleveland his permanent home is still living in that city.

Mr. McConnell, who was a native of Virginia, practiced only a year or two in Cleveland, then returned to Wheeling, in that State, and served awhile as a member of the Virginia legislature, but died there nearly forty years ago. Mr. Foote went to New England soon after being admitted, and remained there until 1836, when he returned to Cleveland, where he has ever since resided.

That four out of five young men, thus thrown together, should survive the vicissitudes of American life until all are nearly eighty years old is very remarkable indeed; that in this changeful western world, and especially on the western side of the Alleghanies, they should all four, after so long a period, be residents of the same city in which, then a feeble village, they resided on their admission to professional life, is something little less than marvelous. Moreover, all the four were natives of New England, and all have met with marked success in their respective careers. Two (Messrs. Allen and Andrews) have been members of congress; Messrs. Andrews and Foote have been judges, and Mr. Rice was long known as a prominent citizen and a successful man of business. Certainly one must needs be tempted to doubt the prevalent opinion that American life conduces to break down the health and strength of the people.

Cleveland could now be said to have a bar instead of only two or three smart practitioners. Mr. Rice devoted himself more to other labors than to those of the legal profession, and Mr. Foote, as has been said, spent the next ten years at a distance; but Messrs. Allen and Andrews entered at once into the active business of their profession. It is more difficult to speak of the professional acquirements of these than of those who have passed away. Mr. Allen's ability and activity are shown by the fact that in ten years from the time he was admitted to the bar, and while only thirty-four years of age, he was elected to a seat in the national house of representatives. Judge Andrews' extraordinary powers of labor and endurance are amply evidenced by his continuance in the active

duties of his profession for fifty-three years, and until the great age of seventy-eight.

And it was no light labor, even physically, that the lawyers of fifty years ago had to perform. Only two or three sessions of the higher courts were held at Cleveland during the year. Others were held in surrounding counties, and the lawyers frequently had to travel with the courts from one county to another to attend to the business of their widely-scattered constituency. In stage-coaches which bounded with joint-racking severity over the stumps and roots of the forest roads; in sleighs, in which an ample supply of buffalo robes scarcely protected the inmates from frosted ears and noses; often on horseback, making their way through mud of unconscionable depth, the disciples of Blackstone had no easy road to follow in their pursuit of fame and fortune. As Cleveland increased in population, business became more concentrated, and for the last thirty years it has only been on extraordinary occasions that counsel have been required to go elsewhere to try their cases, and then the ready railway has deprived the journey of all its ancient terrors.

After the large crop of enduring young lawyers admitted in 1826, there were no other admissions of Clevelanders to the bar until 1831, when there was one. There was at least one accession in the meantime, however, that of Samuel Starkweather, who came in 1827. He was a native of Rhode Island, and a graduate of Brown University, in that State. A man of decided natural ability, he gave himself as much to politics as to law; was collector of customs under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren; was elected mayor of the city in 1844, and was chosen a judge of the common pleas in 1852, serving five years. In 1832 occurred the first admission of one who had been bred from extreme youth at Cleveland. This was Samuel Williamson, who practiced successfully until 1872, (except while county auditor for eight years), and who was especially skillful in the management of complicated cases connected with real estate and with the property of deceased persons.

In 1833 there were two admissions, one of those admitted being John C. Foote, son of Senator Foote, of Connecticut, whose resolutions—"Foote's Resolutions"—gave rise to the celebrated debate between Webster and Hayne. Philip Battell, one of the two admitted in 1834, was a son-in-law of Senator Seymour, of Vermont, an inveterate reader, thoroughly informed on almost every subject, but not so enamored of labor as to address himself seriously to the difficult task of making a place for himself among the hard-working, wide-awake members of the Cleveland bar. He practiced here but a short time, and then returned to Vermont.

In 1835 the number of Clevelanders admitted rose to seven, the list being headed by the name of G. W. Lynde, who is still a resident of the city. Flavel W. Bingham, one of the others then admitted, became an active practitioner and a most worthy citizen, and

was long a member of the city council. Seth T. Hurd, also one of the admissions of that year, was a peculiar genius, who had many of the elements of a popular orator. He became, in fact, more famous as a stump-speaker than as a lawyer, and after a few years stay in Cleveland went to Washington, Pennsylvania, where he died. Another of the men of 1835 was John Barr, a well read lawyer and a most excellent man, who was police judge of Cleveland several years, and who deserves especial mention in a work of this character on account of the intelligent interest which he took in the history of Northern Ohio, and the labor which he spent in collecting manuscripts bearing on that subject. H. L. Hosmer, likewise admitted in that year, was a student of Hon. J. W. Allen. He soon went west, where he had an active career. He was a few years since chief justice of Montana Territory, and is now a resident of San Francisco, California.

But the most distinguished of the graduates of that year was Thomas Bolton, a native of Cayuga county, New York, and a graduate of Harvard University, who had arrived at Cleveland the year before, and who very speedily took high rank both as a sound lawyer and a brilliant advocate. Such was his ability and popularity that in four years after his admission he was elected prosecuting attorney on the Democratic ticket, although the county usually gave a Whig majority of fifteen hundred. A large full-faced man, with ample forehead, open countenance and frank demeanor, his nature corresponded to his appearance, and his genial disposition attracted as much admiration as his legal ability. For many years the firm of Bolton and Kelly stood in the front rank of the legal talent of Cleveland. Becoming dissatisfied with the tendencies of the Democracy Mr. Bolton joined the then feeble band of free-soilers in 1848, and aided to organize the Republican party in 1855. By them he was elected judge of the common pleas in 1856, and re-elected in 1861; retiring finally from the bench and bar in 1866.

Mr. Bolton's partner, Moses Kelly, a native of Livingston county, New York, who was admitted two years later, was also a graduate of Harvard, and was a man of extraordinary strength of character, whose stern Scotch-Irish features, surmounting a tall, spare form, were the reflex of the unbending soul beneath. Less facile in accommodating himself to circumstances than is usual with Americans, no one ever doubted his great ability or his unflinching principle. Elected to the legislature by the Whigs, he several times opposed with all his might measures supported by his party, and in nearly every instance the justice and soundness of his course were demonstrated by subsequent events so plainly that those who opposed him were compelled to admit the propriety of his action. While they were seeking a politic course he worked from principle, which is itself the highest policy.

Another young firm formed at this period, which long stood in the very foremost rank of Cleveland

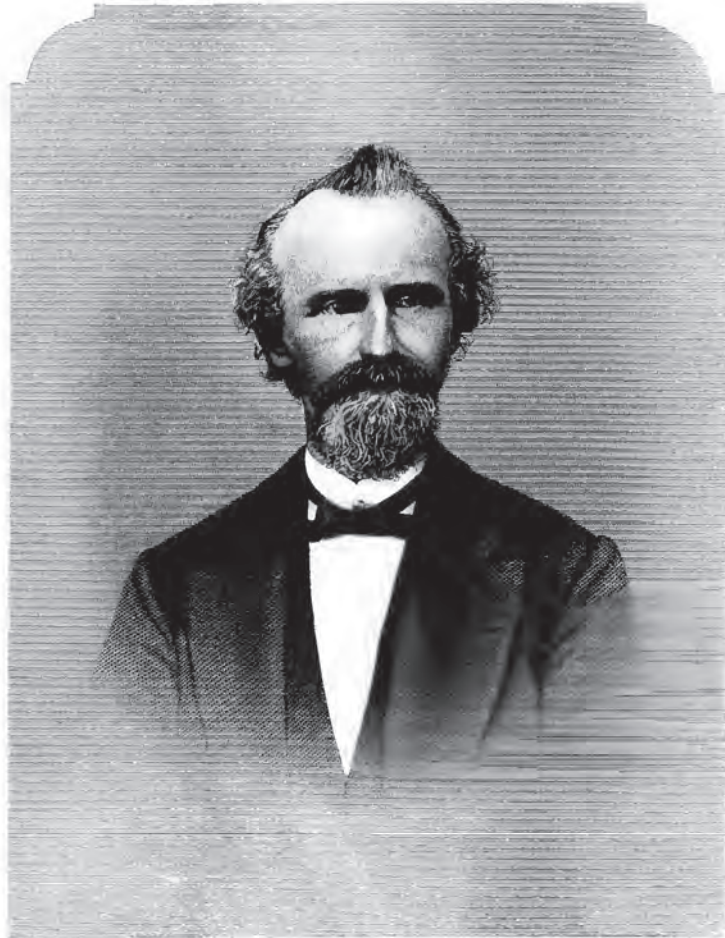
lawyers, was that of Payne & Willson, composed of Henry B. Payne and Hiram V. Willson. These gentlemen, both natives of Madison county, New York, and both graduates of Hamilton College in that county, came to Cleveland in 1833, entered into partnership, and for twelve years pursued a professional career of very remarkable success. For several years they brought two hundred and fifty cases in the court of common pleas annually, and defended nearly twice as many. Mr. Payne retired from the profession in 1845, on account of ill health; a sketch of his life is given a few pages farther on. Mr. Willson remained in it until 1854, when he was appointed by President Pierce the first judge of the newly created Northern District of Ohio. Though a strong Democrat in politics, he was unflinchingly impartial upon the bench, and upon the outbreak of the rebellion he did not hesitate to take the most decisive stand in favor of the maintenance of the government. In a charge to the grand jury at that period he said:

"Let the motives of the conspirators be what they may, this open, organized and armed resistance of the United States is treason, and those engaged in it justly merit the penalty denounced against traitors."

In January, 1864, when excitement was running high in opposition to the draft, and many of his colleagues were denying its constitutionality, Judge Willson delivered a charge clearly showing its accordance with the Constitution, and the duty of all good citizens to obey the law. Judge Willson died in November, 1866, respected by men of both parties and of all conditions.

Franklin T. Backus, a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and a graduate of Yale college, was of a somewhat later period, having been born in 1813 and admitted to the bar from the office of Bolton & Kelly in 1839. He soon became a partner of Jesse P. Bishop, and the firm was maintained for fifteen years. Mr. Backus was a good lawyer and a most honorable man. His ability was recognized by the public, and he was twice nominated for judge of the the supreme court of the State; failing to be elected only because his party was defeated. Judge Bishop, his partner, is a native of Vermont but is a graduate of Western Reserve College at Hudson in this State, and was one of the very first graduates of that college—we think the first—to be admitted to the Cleveland bar. His success as a lawyer and jurist is well known.

Any notice of the bar of Cleveland would be incomplete which did not mention the veteran, Rufus P. Spalding, who has reached the age of eighty-one years and is still one of the leading minds of the city. Born on the Island of Martha's Vineyard in the State of Massachusetts, he was graduated from Yale college in 1817 and, after admission to the bar, practiced for thirty years in Trumbull, Portage and Summit counties in this State. After three years' service on the bench of the supreme court, he removed to Cleveland in 1852, and at once took a leading position at the



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bar of that city. Elected to congress in 1862, he entered that body at the age of sixty-five, and for six consecutive years performed the duties of a representative with a faithfulness which many younger men might well have emulated, and achieving a reputation which very few indeed of his colleagues surpassed. After passing the age of seventy he retired from public life but did not abandon his interest in public affairs, and even yet the voice of the octogenarian lawyer, judge and congressman is occasionally heard in favor of the policy he considered to be sound and the principles he believes to be right.

We have now reached the point where we begin to meet the names of those who are still in the active practice of their profession. In fact, we have already casually mentioned one or two of the oldest of them, but have no intention of attempting to settle the relative merits of the present members of such a very active and belligerent profession. We subjoin a list of those residents of Cleveland and the immediate vicinity who, according to the records of the court, have been admitted to the bar from 1810 to the present time. This does not include accessions from abroad, who formed a large part of the bar, especially in the early days, some of whom have been mentioned, some of whom are still residents here and some of whom have moved away or died, leaving but a faint trace behind.

RESIDENTS OF CLEVELAND AND VICINITY ADMITTED
TO THE BAR.

- 1810—Alfred Kelley.
1823—Woolsey Welles.
1826—William McConnell, Horace Foote, Harvey Rice, John W. Allen Sherlock J. Andrews.
1831—Austin C. Penfield.
1833—John A. Foote, E. H. Thompson.
1834—Philip Battell, Lucius Royce.
1835—Geo. W. Lynde, F. W. Bingham, Seth T. Hurd, G. W. Cochran, Elijah Bingham, John Barr, Thomas Bolton, H. L. Hosmer.
1836—Simeon Ford, Lord Sterling, C. L. Russell, Orson St. John.
1837—Geo. W. Stanley, Moses Kelly, Finlay Strong.
1839—Abram D. Smith, Samuel E. Adams, Franklin T. Backus.
1840—F. J. Prentiss, C. T. Blakeslee, William Strong, Royal Stewart.
1842—Alvah B. Haight.
1843—John E. Cary.
1844—Chas. L. Fish, Samuel L. Mather, A. G. Lawrence, Jas. A. Cody.
1845—Samuel W. Treat, James Wade, Jr., Nicholas Bartlett, George B. Merwin.
1846—William F. Giddings, David D. C. Porter, Samuel W. Holladay.
1847—R. C. McClrath.
1848—James Fitch, Amos Coe, R. B. Dennis.
1849—Chas. W. Noble, Anthony McReynolds, E. O. Clemens.
1851—Jas. R. Skinner, Henry N. Johnson, B. R. Beavis, Sam'l Ross, Jas. O. Duffy, A. S. Russell.
1852—Wm. R. Cameron, Maurice Deitze, Edward H. Thayer.
1853—J. S. Stephenson, Jas. H. Paine, C. W. Palmer, Wm. A. Husband.
1854—Merrill Barlow, P. A. Gollier, Wm. Collins, L. C. Thayer, Theodore R. Chase, Louis Ritter, B. H. Fisher, O'Connor B. Duncan, J. M. Adams, E. C. Kinsman, H. P. Platt, John W. Healey.
1855—P. H. Breslin, J. E. Ingereoll.
1856—Jos. M. Poe, Frederick Hovey, Frederick T. Wallace, Wm. J. Boardman, N. S. Cozad, Lewis W. Ford, Geo. S. Clapp, J. H. Clapp.
1857—Sam'l Starkweather, Jr., Chas. C. Baldwin, Chas. Arnold.
1858—W. S. Stetson, Felix Nicola, Eli Bruce, Jas. S. Brown.
1859—Augustus Van Buren, Geo. S. Mygatt, Isaac Buckingham, Ira Bristol, M. A. Woodward, Wm. H. Champion, H. D. Paul, Jos. F. Riddle.
1860—Wm. W. Cushing, Jas. H. Hartness, Wm. N. Eyles, Wm. V. Toussley, G. S. Wheaton, J. H. Weld, H. S. Camp, D. K. Carter, Jas. E. Swigart, John Friend, John W. Steele.
1861—Frank H. Kelley, J. C. Hill, J. H. Hardy, J. D. Fisher, J. C. Hale, A. T. Brinsmade, Geo. S. Benedict, Jas. J. Fowler, Horace Clark, Jas. A. Clapp, T. S. Gurney, W. H. Burrigide, Jas. W. Smith, R. E. Mix, Sid-

- ney G. Brock, Wm. W. Hutchinson, Geo. A. Kolbe, H. S. Seamon, John G. Fay, Jr., E. C. Preston.
1862—G. N. Tuttle, S. F. Geil, H. C. White, Wm. H. Taylor, Isaac E. Craig, B. F. Ludlow, Ivory Plaisted, A. G. Quintrell.
1863—J. F. Herrick, Jas. M. Towner, M. G. Watterson, L. A. Russell, E. D. Stark.
1864—Hosea Townsend, C. W. Noble, J. M. Henderson, J. T. Green, D. L. Calkins.
1865—Liberty Ware, Albert Allyn.
1866—Wm. H. Gaylord, P. W. Payne, S. E. Williamson, Sam'l M. Eddy.
1867—Isidore Roskoph, Geo. H. Foster, Chas. M. Vorce, Gustav Schmidt, W. W. Pancrost.
1868—A. R. Mills, C. L. Richmond, C. M. Stone, F. M. Keith, Jr., Wm. G. Rose.
1869—A. T. Brewer, Arnold Green, G. W. Van Renssalaer, Lucien N. Gilbert, Geo. T. Chapman.
1870. Frank A. Judd, A. Y. Eaton, R. L. Holden, J. H. Webster, Augustus Zehring, H. W. Payne.
1871. L. A. Willson, Jos. W. Sykora, Wm. Clark, F. H. Bierman, John T. Weh, A. L. Renaochl, Dan'l Stephan, Geo. A. Groot, E. W. Goddard, Wm. A. Wilcox, H. W. Canfield, Sylvester Gardner, Waldemer Otis, W. K. Smith.
1872. N. M. Flick, Geo. A. Galloway, Marcus E. Cozad, U. H. Birney, S. M. Stone, O. J. Campbell, J. P. Dowley, John A. Smith, F. C. Fadner, Delos Cook, John W. McGuier, Chas. R. Withcomb, John P. Green, James Quale, Thos. Ewing, Geo. F. Peck.
1873. Wm. H. Sprague, Geo. Schindler, C. C. Lowe, O. C. Pinney, Geo. D. Hinsdale, F. A. Braud, Wm. E. Sherwood, Wm. E. Adams, John C. Coffey.
1874. L. M. Schwan, F. A. Beecher, Wm. McRaynolds, E. M. Wilson, Frank P. Sykora, Milo W. Braud, Frank H. Spencer, E. J. Foster, Jas. B. Fraser, O. G. Getzendanner, S. A. Schwab, Frank Strauss.
1875. C. W. Coates, J. W. Ball, F. B. Avery, M. M. Hobart, Wm. B. Sanders, Robt. T. Morrow, E. J. Blandin, Alex. Hadden, F. R. Merchant, H. L. Robinson, Geo. Solders, E. B. Blickensderfer.
1876—John R. Ranney, L. J. P. Bishop, E. J. Latimer, George C. Dodge, Jr., A. C. Hord, Thomas H. Graham, E. K. Wilcox, H. P. Bates, Wm. H. Hawkins, Joseph T. Logue, F. W. Cadwell, J. B. Buxton, L. B. Eager, Wm. M. Lottridge, T. D. Peck, J. H. Schneider, John E. Ensign, Gustave Young.
1877—John J. Morgan, Jr., James M. Nowak, Charles W. Guernsey, R. R. Holden, Myron T. Herrick, D. A. Matthews, A. R. Odell, Thos. Evans, Guy W. Kinney, Wm. H. DeWitt, James H. Hoyt, Chas. M. Copp, Wm. H. Osborne, F. L. Kessler, Martin Dodge, Jacob Schroeder, Peter Zuck-er, John T. Beggs, Thomas Robinson.
1878—Clark M. Watson, J. F. Wilcoxon, Sam'l Osterhold, C. L. Holtze, Richard Bacon, O. B. Benton, G. A. Brunck, Archibald McKee, F. N. Wilcox, H. C. Ford, Joseph C. Poe, Seth S. Wheeler, P. W. Ward, W. F. Rudy, Frederick Weizman, Wm. E. Cushing, Thos. L. Johnson, James P. Wilson, William H. Rose, R. D. Mix, O. L. Sadler, Samuel S. Marsh, Thos. B. McKearney.
1879—A. J. Sanford, G. A. Laubscher, B. C. Stark.

CHAPTER LXV.

CLEVELAND CIVIL LIST.

Trustees of Cleveland Township, arranged by Years of Election—Township Clerks—Township Treasurers—Justices of the Peace—Officers of Cleveland Village, arranged together, by Years of Election—Officers of Ohio City, arranged together, by Years of Election—Officers of the City of Cleveland, arranged together, by Years of Election.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES—With years of Election.

- 1802, Amos Spafford, Timothy Doan, William W. Williams; 1803, Amos Spafford, T. Doan, James Kingsbury; 1804, T. Doan, J. Kingsbury, Lorenzo Carter; 1805, A. Spafford, David Dille, Augustus Gilbert; 1806, A. Spafford, T. Doan, L. Carter; 1807, A. Spafford, T. Doan, J. Kingsbury; 1808, A. Spafford, T. Doan, A. Gilbert; 1809, A. Spafford, T. Doan, Theodore Miles; 1810, A. Gilbert, L. Carter, James Hamilton.
1811, A. Gilbert, L. Carter, Nathaniel Doan; 1812, A. Gilbert, Philemon Baldwin, Harvey Murray; 1813, A. Gilbert, P. Baldwin, J. Kingsbury; 1814, Rudolphus Edwards, Theodore Miles, Daniel Warren; 1815, Samuel Williamson, Ozias Brainard, N. Doan; 1816, S. Williamson, George Aiken, Horace Perry; 1817, Asa Brainard, Job Doan, Isaac Hinckley, (resigned and S. Williamson elected in his place); 1818, Daniel Kelley, S. Williamson, O. Brainard Jr.; 1819, D. Kelley, S. Williamson, Phineas Shepherd; 1820, Samuel Williamson, Daniel Kelley, Seth C. Baldwin.
1821, Horace Perry, Ahimaaaz Sherwin, Eleazer Waterman; 1822, Horace Perry, Eleazer Waterman, Ahimaaaz Sherwin; 1823, A. Sherwin, Jr., Eleazer Waterman, S. Williamson; 1824, A. Sherwin, Jr., James Strong, Leonard Case, (resigned and Andrew Logan elected in his place); 1825, Moses Jewett, Wildman White, E. Waterman; 1826, M. Jewett, W. White,

J. Doan: 1837, J. Doan, Peter M. Weddell, Henry L. Noble: 1838, J. Doan, H. L. Noble, Philo Scovill; 1839, D. H. Beardsley, Job Doan, H. L. Noble: 1830, W. White, Andrew Cozad, J. Strong.

1831, A. Cozad, P. M. Weddell, A. Sherwin, Sr.: 1832, unknown; 1833, Robert Cather, P. Scovill, Rufus Dunham; 1834, P. Scovill, Charles L. Camp, Ansel Young; 1835, A. Young, Gurdon Fitch, Sylvester Pease; 1836, Gurdon Fitch, A. Young, John Barr; 1837, Silas Belden, H. H. Dodge, Elias Cozad; 1838, H. H. Dodge, John A. Vincent, T. H. Watkins; 1839, H. H. Dodge, T. H. Watkins, Timothy Ingraham; 1840, R. Cather, P. Scovill, Benjamin Crawford.

1841, J. A. Vincent, B. Crawford, Abijah Wheeler; 1842, J. A. Vincent, A. Wheeler, E. Cozad; 1843, J. A. Vincent, E. Cozad, George Witherell; 1844, Benjamin Rouse, Horatio Ranney, R. T. Lyon; 1845, H. Ranney, M. M. Spangler, Benjamin C. Walters; 1846, H. Ranney, B. C. Walters, M. M. Spangler; 1847, G. Witherell, Alexander S. Cramer, Benjamin S. Decker; 1848, H. Ranney, John Pritchard, John M. Bailey; 1849, B. L. Spangler, H. Ranney, William T. Goodwin. In 1850 the aldermen of the city of Cleveland were made *ex officio* trustees of the township.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS—With Years of Election.

1803, Nathaniel Doan, re-elected annually until and including 1808; 1809, Stanley Griswold. (Mr. Griswold was elected township clerk immediately after serving a session in the United States Senate.) 1810, Erastus Miles, re-elected annually until and including 1814; 1815, Asahel W. Walworth, re-elected in 1816 and 1817; 1818, Horace Perry, re-elected in 1819 and 1820; 1821, Daniel Kelley, re-elected in 1822 and 1823; 1824, John Riddall; 1825, Daniel Kelley, re-elected in 1826; 1827, Herschel Foote, re-elected in 1828 and 1829; 1830, S. J. Hamlin; 1831, Dudley Baldwin, re-elected in 1832; 1833, Edward Baldwin; 1834, Dudley Baldwin; 1835, Edward Baldwin; 1836, George C. Dodge, re-elected in 1837; 1838, Henry Sexton, re-elected in 1839; 1840, F. T. Backus; 1841, Jesse P. Bishop; 1842, Ellery G. Williams, re-elected in 1843; 1844, E. S. Flint; 1845, Loren Prentiss; 1846, Charles L. Fish; 1847, George W. Lynch; 1848, D. W. Cross, re-elected in 1849. In 1850, the city clerk became *ex officio* township clerk.

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS—With Years of Election.

1804, Timothy Doan; 1805, James Kingsbury; 1806, Lorenzo Carter; 1807, Nathaniel Doan; 1808, N. Doan; 1809, Stanley Griswold; 1810, James Kingsbury; 1811, George Wallace, re-elected in 1812 and 1813; 1814, Horace Perry, re-elected in 1815 and 1816; 1817, David Long, re-elected in 1818, 1819 and 1820; 1821, Ashbel W. Walworth, re-elected in 1822; 1823, Irad Kelley; 1824, Timothy Watkins; 1825, Herschel Foote, re-elected in 1826; 1827, Daniel Kelley, re-elected in 1828; 1829, Peter M. Weddell; 1830, Ahimaz Sherwin, Jr., re-elected in 1831, 1832 and 1833; 1834, P. M. Weddell; 1835, Daniel Worley, re-elected in 1836 and 1837; 1838, Nicholas Dockstader, re-elected in 1839; 1840, James H. Kelley, re-elected in 1841 and 1842; 1843, George B. Tibbets; 1844, Henry G. Abbey (resigned and succeeded by William T. Goodwin); 1845, W. T. Goodwin, re-elected in 1846, 1847 and 1848; 1849, George F. Marshall, re-elected in 1850; 1851, D. W. Cross; 1852, S. S. Lyon. The city treasurer then became *ex officio* township treasurer.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Elected for Three Years, with Years of Election.

1803, Amos Spafford, Timothy Doan; 1806, A. Spafford, Nathaniel Doan, Theodore Miles; 1809, Samuel S. Baldwin, A. Spafford, William Coleman; 1810, James Kingsbury, Erastus Miles; 1811, George Wallace; 1814, Horace Perry; 1815, Samuel Williamson, Cyril Aiken; 1817, Horace Perry; 1818, S. Williamson, C. Aiken; 1820, Job Doan, Samuel Cowles.

1821, Eleazer Waterman; 1823, J. Doan, Ashbel W. Walworth; 1824, E. Waterman; 1826, J. Doan, A. W. Walworth; 1827, E. Waterman; 1829, J. Doan, Harvey Rice; 1830, Gurdon Fitch; 1831, Orville B. Skinner; 1832, J. Doan; 1833, Varnum J. Card; 1834, Andrew Cozad; 1835, George Hoadley; 1836, G. Fitch; 1837, Samuel Underhill; 1838, A. D. Smith, G. Hoadley; 1839, Isaac F. Benedict; 1840, John Day, John Gardner.

1841, G. Hoadley, J. Barr; 1842, I. F. Benedict; 1843, Isaac Sherman, Edward Hessenmueller, Melancthon Barnett; 1844, G. Hoadley, J. Barr; 1846, Chas. L. Fish, M. Barnett, E. Hessenmueller; 1847, J. Barr, James D. Cleveland; 1849, E. Hessenmueller, George B. Tibbitts, George W. Lynde; 1850, J. D. Cleveland, J. Barr; 1852, Erastus Smith, E. Hessenmueller, G. B. Tibbitts; 1853, J. T. Philpot, Almon Burgess; 1855, E. Hessenmueller, G. B. Tibbitts, H. H. Holden; 1856, Isaac C. Vail, George H. Benham, Henry Chapman; 1858, John R. Fitzgerald, Madiaon Miller, E. Hessenmueller, G. B. Tibbitts, Wells Porter; 1859, G. H. Benham, Samuel Foljambe.

1861, Julius H. Brown, Joseph S. Allen, G. B. Tibbitts, E. Hessenmueller, W. Porter; 1862, G. H. Benham, J. R. Fitzgerald; 1863, Daniel Stephan, Frederick A. Brand; 1864, George Hester, George A. Kolbe, W. Porter; 1865, G. H. Benham; 1896, F. A. Brand, D. Stephan; 1867, Horace N. Bill, G. Hester, G. A. Kolbe, W. Porter; 1868, George Arnold; 1869, F. A. Brand, D. Stephan; 1870, Edgar Sowers, Homer Strong, David L. Wood, G. A. Kolbe, Perry W. Payne; 1872, George T. Smith, D. Stephan; 1873, John P. Green, H. P. Bates, E. W. Goddard, H. Strong, G. A. Kolbe; 1874, Charles H. Babcock; 1875, Frederick Buehne; 1876, E. W. Goddard, Al-

bert H. Weed, Felix Nicola, A. J. Hamilton, J. P. Green, Truman D. Peck, W. K. Smith, H. P. Bates; 1877, Charles H. Babcock.

OFFICERS OF CLEVELAND VILLAGE—Arranged According to Years of Election.

1815. President, Alfred Kelley (resigned in March, 1816, and his father, Daniel Kelley, appointed); trustees, David Long, Samuel Williamson, Nathan Perry; recorder, Horace Perry; treasurer, Alonzo Carter; marshal, John A. Ackley.

1816. President, D. Kelley; trustees, D. Long, S. Williamson, G. Wallace; recorder, H. Perry; treasurer, Ashbel W. Walworth; marshal, Irad Kelley.

1817. The same.

1818. The same.

1819. President, D. Kelley; trustees, D. Long, S. Williamson, William Bliss; recorder, H. Perry; treasurer, A. W. Walworth; marshal, Eleazer Waterman.

1820. President, Horace Perry; (also later, Reuben Wood); trustees, Wildman White, Silas Walworth, Irad Kelley; recorder, Samuel Cowles; (succeeded in August of same year by Reuben Wood); treasurer, A. W. Walworth; marshal, John Burtis; followed by Harvey Wellman.

1821. President, Leonard Case; trustees, H. Perry, Asahel Abell, Philo Scovill; recorder, E. Waterman; treasurer, A. W. Walworth; marshal, Harvey Wellman.

1822. The same.

1823. President, L. Case; trustees, A. Abell, S. Williamson, Ziba Willis; recorder, E. Waterman; treasurer, A. W. Walworth; marshal, H. Wellman.

1824. President, E. Waterman; trustees, A. Abell, S. Williamson, H. Perry; recorder, E. Waterman; treasurer, A. W. Walworth; marshal, H. Wellman.

1825. Records incomplete. Trustees, A. Abell, S. Williamson, H. Perry; recorder, E. Waterman; treasurer, A. W. Walworth.

1826. Records incomplete. Trustees, A. Abell, S. Williamson, H. Perry; recorder, E. Waterman; treasurer, A. W. Walworth.

1827. President, H. Perry; trustees, A. Abell, S. Williamson, H. Perry; recorder, E. Waterman (resigned and Orison Cathan appointed in his place); treasurer, A. W. Walworth.

1828. President, Samuel Cowles; trustees, James S. Clark, D. Long, P. Scovill; recorder, D. H. Beardsley; treasurer, A. W. Walworth; marshal, Silas Belden.

1829. President, D. Long; trustees, Peter M. Weddell, Ahimaz Sherwin, Jr., John W. Allen; recorder, D. H. Beardsley; treasurer, A. W. Walworth; marshal, S. Belden.

1830-31. President, Richard Hilliard; trustees, Thomas P. May, Edmond Clark, Newton E. Crittenden; recorder, James L. Conger; treasurer, Daniel Worley; marshal, S. Belden.

1831. President, R. Hilliard; trustees, T. P. May, E. Clark, N. E. Crittenden; recorder, James L. Conger; treasurer, Daniel Worley; marshal, S. Belden; prosecuting attorney, James L. Conger; office abolished after one year.

1832. President, J. W. Allen; trustees, T. P. May, D. Long, S. Pease; recorder, O. B. Skinner; treasurer, D. Worley; marshal, S. Belden.

1833. President, J. W. Allen; trustees, T. P. May, Nicholas Dockstader, D. Long; recorder, O. B. Skinner; treasurer, D. Worley; marshal, Richard Bailey.

1834. President, J. W. Allen; trustees, Charles M. Giddings, E. Clark, Elisha T. Sterling (resigned and John G. McCurdy appointed in his stead); recorder, O. B. Skinner (committed suicide, and John A. Foot, appointed in his place); treasurer, Daniel Worley; marshal, William Marshall (died and John Wills appointed in place); surveyor and street commissioner, Ahaz Merchant.

1835-36. President, J. W. Allen (resigned and Samuel Starkweather, appointed in his place); trustees, N. E. Crittenden, Samuel Cook, William Lemen; recorder, Edward Baldwin; treasurer, N. Dockstader; marshal, Elijah Peet; surveyor and street commissioner, Ahaz Merchant.

OFFICERS OF OHIO CITY—Arranged by Years of Election.

1836. Mayor, Josiah Barber; president of council, Richard Lord; councilmen, Horatio N. Ward, William Burton, Richard Lord, E. Conklin, Francis A. Burrows, C. E. Hill, Luke Risley, Edgar Slaght, E. Folsom, Cyrus Williams, Norman C. Baldwin, B. F. Tyler; recorder, Thomas Whepley, (succeeded by C. L. Russell); treasurer, Asa Foot; marshal, George L. Chapman.

1837. Mayor, Francis A. Burrows; president of council, N. C. Baldwin; councilmen, William Burton, E. Conklin, H. N. Ward, L. Risley, C. E. Hill, N. C. Baldwin, C. Williams, E. Folsom, J. Barber, S. W. Sayles, Daniel Barstow, Edward Bronson; recorder, C. L. Russell, (succeeded by Horace Foote); treasurer, Daniel C. Van Tine; marshal, G. L. Chapman.

1838. Mayor, N. C. Baldwin; president of council, E. Bronson; councilmen, H. N. Ward, C. E. Hill, C. Williams, Charles Winslow, Needham M. Standart, William H. Hill, George C. Huntington, D. Barstow, E. Bronson, J. Barber, W. Burton, S. W. Sayles; recorder, H. Foote; treasurer, D. C. Van Tine; marshal, G. L. Chapman.



F. H. Pelton

1839. Mayor, N. C. Baldwin; president of council, C. C. Waller; councilmen, C. L. Russell, C. C. Waller, F. A. Burrows, Samuel H. Fox, H. A. Hurlburt, Daniel Sanford, N. M. Standart, H. N. Ward, C. E. Hill, W. H. Hill, C. Williams, C. Winslow; recorder, Horace Foote; treasurer, D. C. Van Tine; marshal, George L. Chapman.

1840. Mayor, Needham M. Standart; president of the council, C. C. Waller; councilmen, C. L. Russell, C. C. Waller, F. A. Burrows, S. H. Fox, H. A. Hurlburt, D. Sanford, S. W. Sayles, Homer Strong, Andrew White, Benjamin Sheldon, B. F. Tyler, D. H. Lamb; recorder, J. F. Taintor; treasurer, D. C. Van Tine; marshal, G. L. Chapman.

1841. Mayor, N. M. Standart; president of council, Richard Lord; councilmen, S. W. Sayles, B. Sheldon, H. Strong, B. F. Tyler, A. White, C. L. Russell, D. H. Lamb, R. Lord, Albert Powell, Ephraim Wilson, Julius A. Sayles, C. A. Russell; recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, S. H. Fox, marshal, H. Strong.

1842. Mayor, F. A. Burrows; president of council, R. Lord; councilmen, E. Wilson, C. A. Russell, J. A. Sayles, R. Lord, D. C. Van Tine, A. Powell, D. Griffith, H. G. Townsend, G. L. Chapman, Morris Hepburn, S. W. Sayles, B. Sheldon; recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, H. N. Ward; marshal, H. Stroug.

1843. Mayor, R. Lord; president of council, S. W. Sayles; councilmen, A. Powell, Peter Barker, Thomas Armstrong, L. L. Davis, J. A. Sayles, Seth W. Johnson, C. L. Russell, David Griffith, S. W. Sayles, G. L. Chapman, B. Sheldon, M. Hepburn; recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, H. N. Ward; marshal, H. Strong; street supervisor, George Osmun.

1844. Mayor, D. H. Lamb; president of council, R. Lord; councilmen, E. T. Sterling, E. R. Benton, R. Lord, E. Hunt, B. Sheldon, G. W. Jones, A. Powell, J. A. Sayles, L. L. Davis, S. W. Johnson, P. Barker, C. L. Russell; recorder, S. W. Sayles; treasurer, C. E. Hill; marshal, H. Strong; street supervisor, G. Osmun.

1845. Mayor, D. H. Lamb; president of council, R. Lord; councilmen, Joseph B. Palmer, Ambrose Anthony, L. L. Davis, D. Sanford, J. A. Sayles, A. Powell, E. R. Benton, R. Lord, E. T. Sterling, B. Sheldon, G. W. Jones, E. Hunt; recorder, S. W. Sayles; treasurer, C. Winslow; marshal, Edgar Slaght; street supervisor, George Osmun.

1846. Mayor, D. H. Lamb; president of council, B. Sheldon; councilmen, G. L. Chapman, B. Sheldon, S. W. Turner, G. Folsom, S. W. Johnson, John Beverlin, J. B. Palmer, A. Anthony, D. Sanford, L. L. Davis, A. Powell, J. A. Sayles; recorder, S. W. Sayles; treasurer, C. Winslow; marshal, G. Osmun; street supervisor, William H. Newton.

1847. Mayor, David Griffith; president of council, B. Sheldon; councilmen, C. L. Russell, L. L. Davis, R. L. Russell, H. Strong, Philo Moses, Irvine U. Masters, B. Sheldon, G. L. Chapman, S. W. Turner, G. Folsom, S. W. Johnson, J. Beverlin; recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, S. J. Lewis; marshal, N. D. White; street supervisor, William Hartness.

1848. Mayor, John Beverlin; president of council, H. Strong; councilmen, Thomas Lindsay, William S. Levake, James Kirby, F. B. Pratt, D. S. Degroate, H. N. Bissett, C. L. Russell, L. L. Davis, H. Strong, I. U. Masters, P. Mosee, R. L. Russell; recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, C. Winslow; marshal, Lyman Whitney; street supervisor, W. H. Newton.

1849. Mayor, Thomas Burnham; president of council, R. B. Platt; councilmen, E. Slaght, E. M. Peck, Uriah Taylor, Martin Smith, A. W. Merrick, J. Keanson, James Kirby, F. B. Pratt, H. N. Bissett, S. C. Degroate, Thomas Lindsay, Mark Harrison; recorder, J. A. Redington; treasurer, C. Winslow; marshal, A. P. Turner; street supervisor, W. H. Newton.

1850. Mayor, Thomas Burnham; president of council, F. B. Pratt; councilmen, C. L. Russell, E. C. Blish, John Kirkpatrick, M. L. Hooker, F. B. Pratt, Thomas Lindsay, Uriah Taylor, A. W. Merrick, E. Slaght, M. Smith, E. M. Peck, J. Beanson; recorder, J. A. Redington; treasurer, G. Folsom; marshal, G. Osmun; street supervisor, W. H. Newton.

1851. Mayor, Benjamin Sheldon; president of council, C. L. Russell; councilmen, William B. Guyles, D. P. Rhodes, A. Anthony, W. H. Newton, T. Burnham, D. Sanford, F. B. Pratt, E. C. Blish, M. L. Hooker, T. Lindsay, C. L. Russell, John Kirkpatrick; recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, G. Folsom; marshal, E. H. Lewis; street supervisor, G. Osmun.

1852. Mayor, Benjamin Sheldon; president of council, C. Winslow; E. C. Blish; councilmen, H. Strong, D. C. Mayor, C. Winslow, E. C. Blish, J. Kirby, M. Crapsier, D. Sanford, D. P. Rhodes, W. H. Newton, T. Burnham, W. B. Guyles, A. Anthony; recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, Sanford J. Lewis; marshal, Nathan K. McDole; street supervisor, A. C. Beardley.

1853. Mayor, William B. Castle; president of council, A. Powell; trustees, D. C. Taylor, Wells Porter, Daniel O. Hoyt, Plimmon C. Bennett, A. Powell, Charles L. Rhodes (resigned and A. C. Messenger appointed in his place); recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, S. J. Lewis; marshal, N. K. McDole; street supervisor, N. K. McDole.

1854. Mayor, W. B. Castle; president of council, A. Powell; trustees, W. Porter, F. C. Bennett, Charles W. Palmer, A. C. Messenger, A. Powell, I. U. Masters, Frederick Silberg, Edward Russell; recorder, C. E. Hill; treasurer, S. J. Lewis; marshal, N. K. McDole; street supervisor, D. Griffith.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND—Arranged According to Years of Service.*

1836. Mayor, John W. Willey; president of council, Sherlock J. Andrews; Aldermen, Richard Hilliard, Joshua Mills, Nicholas Dockstader; councilmen—1st Ward, Morris Hempburn, John R. St. John, William V. Crow—2nd Ward, J. Andrews, Henry L. Noble, Edward Baldwin—3rd Ward, Aaron T. Stickland, Horace Canfield, Archibald M. C. Smith; attorney, H. B. Payne; treasurer, Daniel Worley; civil engineer, John Shier; clerk, Henry B. Payne, (succeeded by George B. Merwin); street commissioner, Benjamin Rouse; marshal, George Kirk; chief of fire department, Samuel Cook.

1837. Mayor, J. W. Willey; president of council, J. Mills; aldermen, J. Mills, N. Dockstader, Jonathan Williams; councilmen—1st Ward, George B. Merwin, Horace Canfield, Alfred Hall—2nd Ward, E. Baldwin, S. Cook, H. L. Noble—3rd Ward, S. Starkweather, Joseph K. Miller, Thomas Colahan; attorney, H. B. Payne; treasurer, D. Worley; civil engineer, J. Shier; clerk, Oliver P. Baldwin; street commissioner, W. J. Warner; marshal, George Kirk; chief of fire department, William Milford.

1838. Mayor, Joshua Mills; president of council, N. Dockstader; aldermen, N. Dockstader, Alfred Hall, Benjamin Harrington; councilmen—1st Ward, George C. Dodge, Moses A. Eldridge, Herrick Childs—2nd Ward, Benjamin Andrews, Leonard Case, Henry Blair—3rd Ward, Melancton Barnett, T. Colahan, T. Lemen; attorney, Moses Kelley; treasurer, Samuel Williamson; civil engineer, John Shier; clerk, A. H. Curtis; street commissioner, John Wills; marshal, Geo. Kirk; chief of fire department, Tom Lemen.

1839. Mayor, Joshua Mills; president of council, John A. Foot; aldermen, Harvey Rice, E. Baldwin, Richard Hilliard; councilmen—1st Ward, George Mendenhall, Timothy P. Spencer, Moses Ross—2nd Ward, J. A. Foot, C. M. Giddings, Jefferson Thomas—3rd Ward, Thomas Bolton, T. Lemen, John A. Vincent; attorney, Moses Kelly; treasurer, Samuel Williamson; clerk, James B. Finney; street supervisor, John Wills; marshal, Isaac Taylor; chief of fire department, J. R. St. John.

1840. Mayor, Nicholas Dockstader; president of council, William Milford; aldermen, W. Milford, William Lemen, Josiah A. Harris; councilmen—1st Ward, Ashbel W. Walworth, David Hersch, John Barr—2nd Ward, David Allen, J. A. Foot, Thomas H. Kelley—3rd Ward, Stephen Clary, Charles Bradburn, J. A. Vincent; attorney, George A. Benedict; treasurer, Timothy Ingraham; clerk, James B. Finney; street supervisor, J. Wills; market clerk, L. D. Johnson; marshal, Isaac Taylor; chief of fire department, J. L. Weatherby.

1841. Mayor, J. W. Allen; president of council, T. Bolton; aldermen, W. Milford, T. Bolton, Newton E. Crittenden; councilmen—1st Ward, Nelson Hayward, Herrick Childs, George B. Tibbets—2nd Ward, M. Kelley, W. J. Warner, M. U. Younglove—3rd Ward, Philo Scovill, Benjamin Harrington, Miller M. Spangler; attorney, Bushnell White; treasurer, T. Ingraham; clerk, Madison Kelley; street supervisor, Jefferson Thomas; market clerk, B. S. Welch; marshal, James A. Crow; chief of fire department, J. L. Weatherby.

1842. Mayor, Joshua Mills; president of council, B. Harrington; aldermen, N. Hayward, William Smyth, B. Harrington; councilmen—1st Ward, William D. Nott, Robert Bailey, Henry Morgan—2nd Ward, George Mendenhall, George Witherell, J. Thomas—3rd Ward, William T. Goodwin, George Kirk, Levi Johnson; attorney, Joseph Adams; treasurer, G. B. Tibbets; clerk, Madison Kelley; street supervisor, Chas. F. Leuder; market clerk, B. S. Welch; marshal, Seth A. Abbey; chief of fire department, M. M. Spangler.

1843. Mayor, Nelson Hayward; president of council, G. A. Benedict; aldermen, W. D. Nott, S. Cook, S. Starkweather; councilmen—1st Ward, B. Bailey, John R. Wignam, James Church, Jr.—2nd Ward, S. Clary, Alanson H. Lacy, G. A. Benedict—3rd Ward, W. T. Goodwin, J. Wills, Alexander S. Cramer; attorney, B. White; treasurer, G. B. Tibbets; clerk, M. Kelley; street supervisor, Sylvester Remington; market clerk, B. S. Welch; marshal, S. A. Abbey; chief of fire department, John Outhwaite.

1844. Mayor, Samuel Starkweather; president of council, M. Barnett; aldermen, Leander M. Hubby, S. Clary, W. T. Goodwin; councilmen—1st Ward, Thomas Mell, George F. Marshall, E. St. John Bemis—2nd Ward, Charles Stetson, Jacob Lowman, John Outhwaite—3rd Ward, William F. Allen, M. Barnett, John F. Warner; attorney, B. White; treasurer, M. M. Spangler; clerk, M. Kelley; street supervisor, John Wills; market clerk, Benjamin Rose; marshal, S. A. Abbey; chief of fire department, M. M. Spangler.

1845. Mayor, Samuel Starkweather; president of council, F. W. Bingham; aldermen, C. W. Heard, G. Witherell, L. O. Mathews; councilmen—1st Ward, F. W. Bingham, Peter Caul, Samuel C. Ives—2nd Ward, James Gardner, Ellery G. Williams, David L. Wood—3rd Ward, Arthur Hughes, John A. Wheeler, Orville Gurley; attorney, Geo. W. Lynde; treasurer, James E. James; clerk, M. Kelley; street supervisor, Myron

*Each year of official service extends over until after the election the next year.

Down; market clerk, George Overacker; marshal, Stoughton Bliss; chief of fire department, A. S. Sanford.

1846. Mayor, George Hoadley; president of Council, L. M. Hubby; aldermen, L. M. Hubby, John H. Gorman, J. A. Harris; councilmen—1st Ward, E. S. Bemis, John F. Chamberlain, John Gill—2nd Ward, William Case, William Bingham, John A. Wheeler—3rd Ward, William K. Adams, Marshall Carson, Liakim L. Lyon; attorney, Samuel Williamson; treasurer, M. M. Spangler; clerk, James D. Cleveland; street supervisor, W. R. Richardson, (succeeded by Asa D. Howard); market clerk, Frederick Whitehead; marshal, S. A. Abbey; chief of fire department, John Gill.

1847. Mayor, Josiah A. Harris; president of council, F. W. Bingham; aldermen, F. W. Bingham, W. Case, Pierre A. Mathivet; councilmen—1st Ward, David Clark Doan, Henry Everett, John Gill—2nd Ward, John Erwin, Charles Hickox, H. B. Payne—3rd Ward, Alexander Seymour, Alexander S. Cramer, Orville Gurley; attorney, William Strong, treasurer, M. M. Spangler; clerk, John Coon; street supervisor, J. Wills; market clerk, Benjamin Ross; marshal, B. Giles (succeeded by S. A. Abbey); chief of fire department, M. M. Spangler (succeeded by A. S. Sanford).

1848. Mayor, Lorenzo A. Kelsey; president of the council, F. W. Bingham; aldermen, F. W. Bingham, W. Case, Alexander Strong; councilmen—1st Ward, Richard Norton, John Gill, Charles M. Read—2nd Ward, H. B. Payne, L. M. Hubby, Thomas C. Floyd—3rd Ward, S. Starkweather, Robert Parks, William J. Gordon; attorney, Jabez W. Fitch; treasurer, M. M. Spangler; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; street supervisor, Jacob Mitchell; market clerk, O. F. Welsh; marshal, S. A. Abbey; chief of fire department, S. S. Lyon.

1849. Mayor, Flavel W. Bingham; president of council, William Case; aldermen, W. Case, Alexander Seymour, John Gill; councilmen—1st Ward, David W. Cross, R. Norton, H. Everett—2nd Ward, Alexander McIntosh, John G. Mack, James Colyer—3rd Ward, Arthur Hughes, Abner C. Brownell, Levi Johnson; attorney, J. W. Fitch; treasurer, George C. Dodge; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; street supervisor, Henry Morgan; market clerk, O. F. Welsh; marshal, S. A. Abbey; chief of fire department, James Bennett.

1850. Mayor, William Case; president of council, Alexander Seymour; aldermen, A. Seymour, J. Gill, L. M. Hubby; councilmen—1st Ward, William Given, George Whitelaw, Buckley Stedman—2nd Ward, Alexander McIntosh, W. Bingham, S. Williamson—3rd Ward, Arthur Hughes, A. C. Brownell, L. Johnson; attorney, John E. Cary; treasurer, William Hart; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; street supervisor, Jacob Mitchell; market clerk, Mayne Potter; marshal, S. A. Abbey; chief of fire department, M. M. Spangler.

1851. Mayor, William Case; president of council, J. Gill; aldermen, J. Gill, L. M. Hubby, A. C. Brownell, Buckley Stedman; councilmen—1st Ward, J. W. Fitch, G. Whitelaw—2nd Ward, A. McIntosh, Thomas C. Floyd—3rd Ward, Stoughton Bliss, M. M. Spangler—4th Ward, Marshall S. Castle, James B. Wilbur; attorney, John C. Grannis; treasurer, William Hart; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; street supervisor, William Given; market clerk, Mayne Potter; marshal, James Lawrence; chief of fire department, M. M. Spangler.

1852. Mayor, Abner C. Brownell; president of council, L. M. Hubby; aldermen, John B. Wigman, L. M. Hubby, Basil L. Spangler, B. Stedman; councilmen—1st Ward, H. Morgan, Aaron Merchant—2nd Ward, William H. Sholl, Robert B. Bailey—3rd Ward, S. Bliss, John B. Smith—4th Ward, Admiral N. Gray, Henry Howe; attorney, John C. Grannis; treasurer, William Hart; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; street supervisor, Lewis Dibble; market clerk, Clark Warren, succeeded by Erastus Frissell and Lambert White; marshal, J. Lawrence; chief of fire department, J. W. Fitch.

1853. Mayor, Abner C. Brownell; president of council, William H. Sholl; trustees—1st Ward, John B. Wigman, George F. Marshall—2nd Ward, William H. Sholl, James Gardner—3rd Ward, William J. Gordon, Robert Reilley—4th Ward, H. Everett, Richard C. Parsons; solicitor, James Fitch; treasurer, William Hart; civil engineer, J. W. Pillsbury; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; city commissioners—for three years, A. McIntosh—for two years, John M. Hughes—for one year, John A. Wheeler; superintendent of markets, W. A. Norton; marshal, Michael Gallagher; police judge, John Barr; police clerk, O. J. Hodge; police prosecuting attorney, Bushnell White; chief of fire department, William Cowan.

1854. Mayor, Abner C. Brownell; president of the council, R. C. Parsons; trustees—1st Ward, J. B. Wigman, Charles Bradburn—2nd Ward, W. H. Sholl, J. Gardner—3d Ward, Christopher Mollen, R. Reilley—4th Ward, H. Everett, R. C. Parsons—5th Ward, Chauncey Tice, Matthew S. Cotterell—6th Ward, Bolivar Butts, John A. Bishop—7th Ward, W. C. B. Richardson, George W. Morrill—8th Ward, A. C. Messenger, C. W. Palmer—9th Ward, W. Porter, Albert Powell—10th Ward, Plimmon C. Bennett, Irvine C. Masters—11th Ward, Edward Russell, Frederick Silberg; solicitor, J. W. Fitch; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, J. W. Pillsbury; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; city commissioner, John Erwin; superintendent of markets, W. A. Norton; marshal, Michael Gallagher; police judge, John Barr; police clerk, O. J. Hodge; police

prosecuting attorney, Bushnell White (R. D. Noble, *pro tem*); chief of fire department, W. Cowan.

1855. Mayor, William B. Castle; president of council, C. Bradburn; trustees—1st Ward, C. Bradburn, E. A. Brock—2nd Ward, W. H. Sholl, William T. Smith—3rd Ward, C. Mollen, Thomas S. Paddock—4th Ward, William H. Stanley, Rensselaer R. Herrick—5th Ward, Chauncey Tice, Irad L. Beardsley—6th Ward, B. Butts, J. A. Bishop—7th Ward, W. C. B. Richardson, George W. Morrill—8th Ward, C. W. Palmer, S. W. Johnson—9th Ward, A. Powell, William A. Wood—10th Ward, I. U. Masters, Charles A. Crumb—11th Ward, Edward Russell, Stephen Huber; solicitor, John Coon; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, G. A. Hyde; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; city commissioner, Ambrose Anthony; superintendent of markets, F. C. Babbitt; marshal, David L. Wood; police judge, S. A. Abbey; police clerk, O. J. Hodge; police prosecuting attorney, A. T. Slade; chief of fire department, James Hill.

1856. Mayor, William B. Castle; president of council, C. W. Palmer; trustees—1st Ward, E. A. Brock, A. P. Winslow—2nd Ward, W. T. Smith, O. M. Oviatt—3rd Ward, T. S. Paddock, C. Mollen—4th Ward, R. R. Herrick, C. S. Ransom—5th Ward, Chauncey Tice, F. T. Wallace—6th Ward, J. A. Bishop, H. Rice—7th Ward, George W. Morrill, E. S. Willard—8th Ward, S. W. Johnson, R. G. Hunt—9th Ward, S. J. Lewis, C. W. Palmer—10th Ward, C. A. Crumb, I. U. Masters—11th Ward, S. Buhner, John Kirkpatrick; solicitor, J. Coon; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, G. A. Hyde; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; city commissioner, J. B. Wigman; superintendent of markets, F. C. Babbitt; marshal, D. L. Wood; police judge, S. A. Abbey; police clerk, Jesse Palmer; police prosecuting attorney, A. T. Slade; chief of fire department, James Hill.

1857. Mayor, Samuel Starkweather; president of council, Reuben G. Hunt; trustees—1st Ward, A. P. Winslow, L. J. Rider—2nd Ward, O. M. Oviatt, Charles D. Williams—3rd Ward, C. Mollen, Charles Patrick—4th Ward, C. S. Ransom, R. R. Herrick—5th Ward, F. T. Wallace, William B. Rezner—6th Ward, H. Rice, Jacob Mueller—7th Ward, E. S. Willard, John A. Weber—8th Ward, R. G. Hunt, R. G. Sweet—9th Ward, C. W. Palmer, James M. Coffinberry—10th Ward, I. U. Masters, C. A. Crumb—11th Ward, J. Kirkpatrick, Daniel Stephan; attorney, John W. Heisley; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, G. A. Hyde; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; city commissioner, Peter Caul; superintendent of markets, Edward Russell; marshal, M. Gallagher; police judge, Isaac C. Vail; police clerk, J. Palmer; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1858. Mayor, Samuel Starkweather; president of council, J. M. Coffinberry; trustees—1st Ward, L. J. Rider, George R. Senter—2d Ward, C. D. Williams, O. M. Oviatt—3d Ward, Levi Johnson, Randall Crawford—4th Ward, R. R. Herrick, C. S. Ransom—5th Ward, William B. Rezner, G. H. Detmer—6th Ward, J. Mueller, L. D. Thayer—7th Ward, J. A. Weber, Thomas Thompson—8th Ward, B. G. Sweet, C. Winslow—9th Ward, J. M. Coffinberry, John N. Ford; 10th Ward, A. G. Hopkinson, I. U. Masters; 11th Ward, D. Stephan, Alexander McLane; attorney, J. W. Heisley; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, C. D. Bishop; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; city commissioner, A. C. Beardsley; superintendent of markets, E. Russell; marshal, M. Gallagher; police judge, Isaac C. Vail; police clerk, J. Palmer; chief of fire department, James Hill.

1859. Mayor, George B. Senter; president of council, I. U. Masters; trustees—1st Ward, L. J. Rider, James Christian—2nd Ward, O. M. Oviatt, William H. Hayward—3rd Ward, R. Crawford, Louis Heckman—4th Ward, C. S. Ransom, Isaac H. Marshall—5th Ward, G. H. Detmer, Jacob Hovey—6th Ward, L. D. Thayer, Jared H. Clark—7th Ward, Thomas Thompson, James R. Worswick—8th Ward, C. Winslow, C. L. Russell—9th Ward, John H. Sargeant, E. H. Lewis—10th Ward, I. U. Masters, A. G. Hopkinson—11th Ward, A. McLane, Thomas Dixon; attorney, Chas. W. Palmer; treasurer, William Hart; civil engineer, John Whitelaw; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; city commissioner, Samuel Erwin; superintendent of markets, W. G. Stedman; marshal, James A. Craw; police judge, A. G. Lawrence; police clerk, Jacob Schroeder; chief of fire department, James Hill.

1860. Mayor, George B. Senter; president of council, I. U. Masters; trustees—1st Ward, James Christian, Thomas Quayle—2nd Ward, W. H. Hayward, O. M. Oviatt—3rd Ward, L. Heckman, Henry S. Stevens—4th Ward, J. H. Marshall, E. Thomas—5th Ward, Jacob Hovey, W. B. Rezner—6th Ward, J. H. Clark, C. J. Ballard—7th Ward, J. R. Worswick, E. S. Willard—8th Ward, C. L. Russell, J. Dwight Palmer—9th Ward, E. H. Lewis, William Sabin—10th Ward, A. G. Hopkinson, I. U. Masters—11th Ward, Thomas Dixon, Daniel Stephan; attorney, W. Palmer; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, John Whitelaw; clerk, J. B. Bartlett; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; city commissioner, R. Crawford; superintendent of markets, William Sanborn; marshal, James A. Craw; police judge, A. G. Lawrence; police clerk, J. Schroeder; chief of fire department, James Hill.

1861. Mayor, Edward S. Flint; president of council, H. S. Stevens; trustees—1st Ward, T. Quayle, J. J. Benton—2nd Ward, O. M. Oviatt, T. N. Bond—3rd Ward, H. S. Stevens, A. C. Keating—4th Ward, E. Thomas, Henry Blair—5th Ward, W. B. Rezner, Joseph Sturges—6th Ward, C. J. Ballard, William Meyer—7th Ward, E. S. Willard, P. M. Freese—8th Ward, J. Dwight Palmer, Solon Corning—9th Ward, Wil-



Wm. G. Rose

1861. Mayor, A. Anthony—10th Ward, I. U. Masters, William Wellhouse—11th Ward, J. Coonrad, Thomas Dixon; attorney, Merrill Barlow; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, John Whitelaw; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; street commissioner, Edward Russell; superintendent of markets, W. G. Steadman; police judge, Isaac C. Vail; police clerk, J. Schroeder; marshal, C. A. Hinckley; chief of fire department, Edwin Hart.

1862. Mayor, Edward S. Flint; president of council, Irvine U. Masters; trustees—1st Ward, J. J. Benton, C. C. Rogers—2nd Ward, T. N. Bond, A. Roberts—3rd Ward, A. C. Keating, H. S. Stevens—4th Ward, Henry Blair, E. Thomas—5th Ward, Joseph Sturges, Nathan P. Payne—6th Ward, John Huntington, William Meyer—7th Ward, P. M. Freese, E. S. Willard—8th Ward, Solon Corning, J. D. Palmer—9th Ward, A. Anthony, A. T. Van Tassel—10th Ward, William Wellhouse, I. U. Masters—11th Ward, J. Coonrad, Thomas Dixon; attorney, Merrill Barlow; treasurer, William Hart; civil engineer, Charles D. Bishop; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, J. B. Bartlett; street commissioner, Edward Russell; superintendent of markets, G. Folsom; judge of police court, Isaac C. Vail (Edward Hessenmueller, pro tem); police clerk, J. Schroeder; marshal, M. Gallagher; chief of fire department, Edwin Hart.

1863. Mayor, Irvine U. Masters; president of the council, H. S. Stevens; trustees—1st Ward, C. C. Rogers, Thomas Jones, Jr.—2nd Ward, A. Roberts, T. N. Bond—3rd Ward, H. S. Stevens, A. C. Keating—4th Ward, E. Thomas, Henry Blair—5th Ward, N. P. Payne, Joseph Sturges—6th Ward, John Huntington, George W. Gardner—7th Ward, E. S. Willard, Peter Goldrick—8th Ward, Joseph Ransom, J. D. Palmer—9th Ward, A. T. Van Tassel, Percival Upton—10th Ward, H. N. Bissett, George Presley—11th Ward, J. Coonrad, Stephen Buhner; attorney, John C. Grannis; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, J. H. Sargeant; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, C. E. Hill; street commissioner, John Given; superintendent of markets, G. Folsom; police judge, E. Hessenmueller; police clerk, J. Schroeder; marshal, John N. Frazee; chief of fire department, Edwin Hart.

1864. Mayor, Irvine U. Masters; (died, and George B. Senter elected by council in his place); president of council, Thomas Jones, Jr.; trustees—1st Ward, T. Jones, Jr.; Charles C. Rogers—2nd Ward, T. N. Bond, Ansel Roberts—3rd Ward, A. C. Keating, Amos Townsend—4th Ward, Henry Blair, David A. Dangler—5th Ward, Joseph Sturges, B. P. Bower—6th Ward, G. W. Gardner, John Huntington—7th Ward, Peter Goldrick, E. S. Willard—8th Ward, Joseph Randerson, William H. Truscott—9th Ward, P. Upton, John Martin—10th Ward, George Presley, Michael Crapser—11th Ward, S. Buhner, E. Russell; attorney, J. C. Grannis; treasurer, Wm. Hart; civil engineer, John Whitelaw; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, C. E. Hill; street commissioner, John Given; superintendent of markets, G. Folsom; police judge, E. Hessenmueller; police clerk, J. Schroeder; marshal, J. N. Frazee; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1865. Mayor, Herman M. Chapin; president of council, T. Jones, Jr.; trustees—1st Ward, C. C. Rogers, T. Jones, Jr.—2nd Ward, A. Roberts, Henry K. Reynolds—3rd Ward, A. Townsend, R. Crawford—4th Ward, D. A. Dangler, Simson Thorman—5th Ward, B. P. Bower, Joseph Sturges—6th Ward, John Huntington, George W. Calkins—7th Ward, E. S. Willard, Charles B. Pettingill—8th Ward, W. H. Truscott, Joseph Randerson—9th Ward, John Martin, Frederick W. Pelton—10th Ward, John J. Weideman, George Presley—11th Ward, E. Russell, S. Buhner; attorney, R. B. Dennis; treasurer, William Hart; civil engineer, John Whitelaw; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, C. E. Hill; street commissioner, J. Coonrad; superintendent of markets, G. Folsom; police judge, S. A. Abbey; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; marshal, Jacob W. Schmitt; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1866. Mayor, Herman M. Chapin; president of council, F. W. Pelton; trustees—1st Ward, T. Jones, Jr., C. C. Rogers—2d Ward, H. K. Reynolds, A. Roberts—3rd Ward, R. Crawford, A. Townsend—4th Ward, S. Thorman, Maurice B. Clark—5th Ward, J. Sturges, William Heisley—6th Ward, G. W. Calkins, J. Huntington—7th Ward, C. B. Pettingill, Christopher Weigel—8th Ward, Joseph Randerson, W. H. Truscott—9th Ward, F. W. Pelton, J. Martin—10th Ward, Reuben H. Becker, G. Presley—11th Ward, S. Bahrer, Robert Larnder; attorney, R. B. Dennis; treasurer, William Hart; civil engineer, John Whitelaw; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, C. E. Hill; street commissioner, J. Coonrad; superintendent of markets, G. Folsom; police judge, S. A. Abbey; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; superintendent of police, J. N. Frazee; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1867. Mayor, Stephen Buhner; president of council, A. Townsend; trustees—1st Ward, C. C. Rogers, Silas Merchant—2nd Ward, A. Roberts, Peter Diemer—3rd Ward, A. Townsend, J. C. Shields—4th Ward, Maurice B. Clark, Proctor Thayer—5th Ward, W. Heisley, Thomas Purcell—6th Ward, J. Huntington, Edwin Hart—7th Ward, Christopher Weigel, C. B. Pettingill—8th Ward, W. H. Truscott, Joseph Houstain—9th Ward, J. Martin, F. W. Pelton—10th Ward, R. H. Becker, William Wellhouse—11th Ward, R. Larnder, Charles E. Gehring; attorney, A. T. Brinsmade; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, Charles H. Strong; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, C. E. Hill; street commissioner, J. Coonrad; superintendent of markets, G. Randerson; police judge, S. A. Abbey; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; superintendent of police, John N. Frazee; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1868. Mayor, Stephen Buhner; president of council, A. Townsend; trustees—1st Ward, S. Merchant, C. C. Rogers—2nd Ward, Peter Diemer, H. G. Cleveland—3rd Ward, J. C. Shields, A. Townsend—4th Ward, Proctor Thayer, M. B. Clark—5th Ward, Thomas Purcell, N. P. Payne—6th Ward, Edwin Hart, J. Huntington—7th Ward, C. B. Pettingill, George Angel—8th Ward, Jos. Houstain, Patrick Carr—9th Ward, F. W. Pelton, John Martin—10th Ward, William Wellhouse, J. J. Weideman—11th Ward, Chas. E. Gehring, George L. Hartnell—12th Ward, Eugene C. Gaeckley, Benjamin R. Beavis—13th Ward, George Rettberg, Major Collins—14th Ward, John Jokns, A. E. Massey—15th Ward, B. Lied, John A. Ensign; attorney, A. T. Brinsmade; treasurer, W. Hart; civil engineer, C. H. Strong; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, C. E. Hill; street commissioner, J. Coonrad; superintendent of markets, George Randerson; police judge, S. A. Abbey; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; superintendent of police, Thomas McKinstry; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1869. Mayor, Stephen Buhner; president of council, A. Townsend; trustees—1st Ward, S. Merchant, C. C. Rogers—2nd Ward, H. G. Cleveland, P. Diemer—3rd Ward, A. Townsend, Charles Coates—4th Ward, R. R. Herrick, Proctor Thayer—5th Ward, N. P. Payne, Thomas Purcell—6th Ward, John Huntington, W. P. Horton—7th Ward, George Angel, Horace Fuller—8th Ward, Patrick Carr, Patrick Smith—9th Ward, J. Martin, L. M. Coe—10th Ward, J. J. Weideman, William Wellhouse—11th Ward, George L. Hartnell, John G. Vetter—12th Ward, Benj. R. Beavis, E. C. Gaeckley—13th Ward, George Rettberg, J. H. Slawson—14th Ward, A. E. Massey, A. A. Jewett—15th Ward—J. A. Ensign, C. W. Coates; attorney, T. J. Carran; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, C. H. Strong; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, C. E. Hill; street commissioner, Jacob Bittel; superintendent of markets, G. Randerson; police judge, J. D. Cleveland; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; superintendent of police, T. McKinstry; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1870. Mayor, Stephen Buhner; president of council, A. Townsend; trustees—1st Ward, S. Merchant, George Weckerling—2nd Ward, P. Diemer, J. P. Robinson—3rd Ward, C. Coates, A. Townsend—4th Ward, P. Thayer, H. W. Leutkemeyer—5th Ward, Thomas Purcell, N. P. Payne—6th Ward, W. P. Horton, J. Huntington—7th Ward, Horace Fuller, George Angel—8th Ward, Patrick Smith, Edward Costello—9th Ward, L. M. Coe, J. Martin—10th Ward, William Wellhouse, L. D. Benedict—11th Ward—J. G. Vetter, Jacob Dahler—12th Ward, E. C. Gaeckley, Benj. R. Beavis—13th Ward, J. H. Slawson, George Rettberg—14th Ward, A. A. Jewett, A. E. Massey—15th Ward, Cullen W. Coates, James Parker; attorney, T. J. Carran; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, Charles H. Strong; clerk, C. E. Hill; auditor, C. E. Hill; street commissioner, Jacob Bittel; superintendent of markets, George Randerson; police judge, J. D. Cleveland; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; superintendent of police, John H. Williston; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1871. Mayor, Frederick W. Pelton; president of council, A. Townsend; trustees—1st Ward, George Weckerling, S. Merchant—2nd Ward, J. P. Robinson, W. H. Gaylord—3rd Ward, A. Townsend, J. H. Farley—4th Ward, H. W. Luetkemeyer, Orlando J. Hodge—5th Ward, N. P. Payne, Thomas Purcell—6th Ward, J. Huntington, W. P. Horton—7th Ward, George Angel, J. L. McIntosh—8th Ward, Edward Costello, Patrick Smith—9th Ward, L. M. Coe, John Martin—10th Ward, L. D. Benedict, S. H. Crowl—11th Ward, Jacob Dahler, J. G. Vetter—12th Ward, B. R. Beavis, John Hornsey—13th Ward, G. Rettberg, J. H. Slawson—14th Ward, M. J. Holly, A. A. Jewett—15th Ward, James Parker, J. Y. Black; solicitor, W. C. Bunts; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, C. H. Strong; clerk, Theo. Voges; auditor, T. Jones, Jr.; street commissioner, Jacob Bittel; superintendent of markets, William Backus; police judge, J. W. Towner; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; police prosecuting attorney, C. M. Stone; superintendent of police, Jacob W. Schmitt; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1872. Mayor, Frederick W. Pelton; president of council, A. Townsend; trustees—1st Ward, S. Merchant, J. C. Grannis—2nd Ward, W. H. Gaylord, Philip Roeder—3rd Ward, J. H. Farley, A. Townsend—4th Ward, O. J. Hodge, George M. Barber—5th Ward, T. Purcell, W. B. Reznor—6th Ward, W. P. Horton, J. Huntington—7th Ward, John L. McIntosh, George Angel—8th Ward, P. Smith, E. Costello—9th Ward, L. M. Coe, J. Martin—10th Ward, S. H. Crowl, L. D. Benedict—11th Ward, J. G. Vetter, Charles Higgins—12th Ward, John Hornsey, Frederick Hainton—13th Ward, J. H. Slawson, C. Delaney—14th Ward, A. A. Jewett, N. P. Glazier—15th Ward, J. Y. Black, J. B. Bruggeman; solicitor, W. C. Bunts; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, C. H. Strong; clerk, Theo. Voges; auditor, T. Jones, Jr.; street commissioner, Jacob Bittel; superintendent of markets, Wm. Lackus; police judge, J. W. Towner; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; police prosecuting attorney, C. M. Stone; superintendent of police, Jacob W. Schmitt; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1873. Mayor, Charles A. Otis; president of council, A. Townsend; trustees—1st Ward, J. C. Grannis, Jacob Striebinger—2nd Ward, P. Roeder, W. H. Gaylord—3rd Ward, A. Townsend, James Barnett—4th Ward, J. J. Vogt, O. J. Hodge—5th Ward, W. B. Reznor, T. Purcell—6th Ward, W. P. Horton, J. Huntington—7th Ward, G. Angel, Edward Angell—8th Ward, E. Costello, William Kelly—9th Ward, A. T. Van Tassel, George T. Chapman—10th Ward, L. D. Benedict, W. M. Bayne—11th Ward, Charles Higgins, E. Russell—12th Ward, F. Ordl, John Hornsey—13th Ward, C. Delaney, W. C. North—14th Ward, N. P. Glazier, George W. Morgan—15th Ward, J. B. Bruggeman, J. W. Grimshaw—16th Ward,

H. H. Thorp, Frank H. Kelley—17th Ward, Robert Harlow, Charles D. Everett; solicitor, W. C. Bunts; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, Charles H. Strong; clerk, Theo. Voges; auditor, T. Jones, Jr.; street commissioner, Jacob Bittel; superintendent of markets, J. G. Vetter; police judge, S. A. Abbey; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; police prosecuting attorney, C. M. Stone; superintendent of police, J. W. Schmitt; chief of fire department, James Hill.

1814. Mayor, Charles A. Otis; president of council, H. Kelley; trustees—1st Ward, J. Striebinger, Hazen Hughes—2nd Ward, W. H. Gaylord, Henry C. Burt—3rd Ward, J. Barnett, John H. Farley—4th Ward, O. J. Hodge, Daniel Marshall—5th Ward, T. Purcell, James McGrath—6th Ward, W. P. Horton, Joseph Hackman—7th Ward, E. Angell, C. Kushman—8th Ward, William Kelley, O. J. Gallagher—9th Ward, G. T. Chapman, A. T. Van Tassel—10th Ward, W. M. Bayne, S. Buhner—11th Ward, E. Russell, Charles Higgins—12th Ward, J. Hornsey, Henry Hoffmann—13th Ward, W. C. North, J. C. Hemmeter—14th Ward, G. W. Morgan, Ferdinand Eggers—15th Ward, J. W. Grimshaw, Jas. K. O'Reilly—16th Ward, Frank H. Kelley, H. C. Ford—17th Ward, C. D. Everett, C. B. Lockwood—18th Ward, E. T. Hamilton, Joseph Turney; solicitor, George S. Kahn; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, Charles H. Strong; clerk, Theo. Voges; auditor, T. Jones, Jr.; street commissioner, Jacob Bittel; superintendent of markets, J. G. Vetter; police judge, S. A. Abbey; police clerk, D. N. Gardner; police prosecuting attorney, C. M. Stone; superintendent of police, J. W. Schmitt; chief of fire department, J. Hill.

1875. Mayor, Nathan P. Payne; president of council, J. H. Farley; trustees—1st Ward, Hazen Hughes, N. S. Cobleigh—2nd Ward, H. C. Burt, C. H. DeForest—3rd Ward, J. H. Farley, P. L. Johnson—4th Ward, Daniel Marshall, O. J. Hodge—5th Ward, James McGrath, Peter Goldrick—6th Ward, Joseph Hackman, W. P. Horton—7th Ward, C. Kushman, Arthur Devine—8th Ward, O. J. Gallagher, William Kelley—9th Ward, A. T. Van Tassel, F. J. Weed—10th Ward, Stephen Buhner, W. M. Bayne—11th Ward, Charles Higgins, John Sommer—12th Ward, Henry Hoffman, E. C. Gaekley—13th Ward, J. C. Hemmeter, J. M. McKinstry—14th Ward, Ferd. Eggers, Ferdinand Svoboda—15th Ward, J. K. O'Reilly, A. A. Axtell—16th Ward, H. C. Ford, William Sabin—17th Ward, M. B. Gary, C. D. Everett—18th Ward, Joseph Turney, E. D. Sawyer; solicitor, William Heisley; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, B. F. Morse; clerk, John L. McIntosh; auditor, T. Jones, Jr.; street commissioner, J. G. Vetter; superintendent of markets, Edward Russell; police judge, P. F. Young; police clerk, F. E. McGinness; police prosecuting attorney, M. A. Foran; superintendent of police, J. W. Schmitt; president of fire commissioners, N. P. Payne; chief of fire department, J. A. Bennett.

1876. Mayor, Nathan P. Payne; president of council, Orlando J. Hodge; trustees—1st Ward, N. S. Cobleigh, T. M. Warner—2nd Ward, C. H. De Forest, G. W. Gardner—3d Ward, P. L. Johnson, J. H. Farley—4th Ward, O. J. Hodge, T. H. White—5th Ward, P. Goldrick, Joseph Keary—6th Ward, W. H. Horton, John T. Watterson—7th Ward, Arthur Devine, E. Angell—8th Ward, William Kelley, D. J. Lawler—9th Ward, F. J. Weed, W. A. Morris—10th Ward, W. M. Bayne, W. E. Sherwood—11th Ward, John Sommer, Martin Hipp—12th Ward, E. C. Gaekley, Thomas Holmden—13th Ward, J. M. McKinstry, J. M. Curtiss—14th Ward, Ferd. Svoboda, F. H. Barr—15th Ward, A. A. Axtell, J. W. Grimshaw—16th Ward, William Sabin, Henry Ford—17th Ward, C. D. Everett, A. H. Stone—18th Ward, E. D. Sawyer, George C. Hickox; solicitor, William Heisley; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, B. F. Morse; clerk, John L. McIntosh; auditor, T. Jones, Jr.; street commissioner, J. G. Vetter; superintendent of markets, Edward Russell; police judge, P. F. Young; police clerk, Frank E. McGinness; police prosecuting attorney, M. A. Foran; superintendent of police, J. W. Schmitt; president of fire commissioners, Joseph Turney; chief of fire department, J. A. Bennett.

1877. Mayor, William G. Rose; president of council, Charles D. Everett; trustees—1st Ward, T. M. Warner, J. Striebinger—2nd Ward, G. W. Gardner, David Morison—3rd Ward, J. H. Farley, C. C. Schellen-trager—4th Ward, Thomas H. White, P. M. Spencer—5th Ward, Joseph Keary, Thomas Reiley—6th Ward, J. T. Watterson, S. M. Carpenter—7th Ward, E. Angell, W. C. B. Richardson—8th Ward, D. J. Lawler, C. L. Russell—9th Ward, W. A. Morris, Frank Leonard—10th Ward, W. E. Sherwood, Andrew Cant—11th Ward, M. Hipp, George Warner—12th Ward, T. Holmden, F. G. Kaufholz—13th Ward, J. M. Curtiss, I. P. Lamson—14th Ward, F. H. Barr, H. F. Hoppensack—15th Ward, J. W. Grimshaw, Charles Strever—16th Ward, Henry Ford, A. K. Spencer—17th

Ward, C. D. Everett, A. H. Stone—18th Ward, George C. Hickox, William Jones; solicitor, W. Heisley; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, B. F. Morse; clerk, J. L. McIntosh; auditor, T. Jones, Jr.; street commissioner, J. Bittel; superintendent of markets, Conrad Beck; police judge, R. D. Updegraff; police clerk, O. S. Gardner; police prosecuting attorney, U. H. Birney; superintendent of police, J. W. Schmitt; president of fire commissioners, Joseph Turney; chief of fire department, J. A. Bennett.

1878. Mayor, William G. Rose; president of council, Charles D. Everett; trustees—1st Ward, T. M. Warner, Jacob Striebinger—2nd Ward, George W. Gardner, David Morison—3rd Ward, C. C. Schellen-trager, George W. Segur—4th Ward, P. M. Spencer, Edgar Decker—5th Ward, Thomas Reiley, J. Jackson Smith—6th Ward, S. M. Carpenter, N. A. Gilbert—7th Ward, W. C. B. Richardson, Arthur Devine—8th Ward, C. L. Russell, John Darragh—9th Ward, Frank Leonard, H. M. Townsend—10th Ward, Andrew Cant, C. B. Clark—11th Ward, George Warner, Robert M. Cordes—12th Ward, F. G. Kaufholz, Frank Reiley—13th Ward, J. M. Curtiss, J. P. Lamson—14th Ward, H. F. Hoppensack, Ferd. Eggers—15th Ward, J. W. Grimshaw, Charles Strever—16th Ward, A. K. Spencer, Alva J. Smith—17th Ward, C. D. Everett, A. H. Stone—18th Ward, William Jones, William H. Lutton; solicitor, William Heisley; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, B. F. Morse; clerk, W. H. Eckman; auditor, Henry Ford; street commissioner, Jacob Bittel; superintendent of markets, Conrad Beck; president of board of police, W. G. Rose; judge of police court, R. D. Updegraff; police clerk, O. S. Gardner; police prosecuting attorney, U. H. Birney; superintendent of police, Jacob W. Schmitt; president of board of fire commissioners, W. H. Radcliffe; chief of fire department, J. A. Bennett.

1879. Mayor, R. R. Herrick; president of council, G. W. Gardner; trustees—1st Ward, T. M. Warner, Chas. Burnside—2nd Ward, Geo. W. Gardner, David Morison—3rd Ward, Geo. W. Segur, C. C. Schellen-trager—4th Ward, Edgar Decker, P. M. Spencer—5th Ward, J. J. Smith, Thos. Reiley—6th Ward, N. A. Gilbert, J. B. Glenn—7th Ward, Arthur Devine, H. Bowley—8th Ward, John Darragh, E. Cowley—9th Ward, H. M. Townsend, Franklin Leonard—10th Ward, C. B. Clark, G. L. Luce—11th Ward, C. H. Salisbury, Milton A. Gross—12th Ward, T. P. O'Shea, Henry Hoffman—13th Ward, J. M. Curtiss, T. P. Branch—14th Ward, Frank Buettner, T. G. Clewell—15th Ward, J. W. Grimshaw, A. A. Axtell—16th Ward, Albert Barnitz, A. K. Spencer—17th Ward, A. H. Stone, W. F. Walworth—18th Ward, W. H. Lutton, W. H. Lamprecht; solicitor, William Heisley; treasurer, S. T. Everett; civil engineer, B. F. Morse; clerk, W. H. Eckman; auditor, Henry Ford; street commissioner, Frank Reiley; superintendent of markets, Conrad Beck; police judge, P. F. Young; police clerk, William Baxter; police prosecuting attorney, A. H. Lewis; superintendent of police, J. W. Schmitt; president of fire commissioners, W. H. Radcliffe; chief of fire department, J. A. Bennett.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CLEVELAND.

The first court of this name was organized in 1848, and abolished by the constitution of 1850.

Sherlock J. Andrews was the only judge.

Another court of the same name, with three judges, was established in 1873 and abolished in 1875; three judges being then added to the court of common pleas.

The judges of the superior court were Gorshom M. Barber, Seneca O. Griswold and James M. Jones.

POSTMASTERS AT CLEVELAND—With the Years of Appointment.

Elisha Norton, 1805; John Walworth, 1806; Ashbel W. Walworth, 1813; Daniel Kelley, 1816; Irad Kelley, 1816; Daniel Worley, 1830; Aaron Barker, 1840; Benjamin Andrews, 1841; Timothy P. Spencer, 1846; Daniel M. Haskell, 1849; J. U. Gray, 1853; Benjamin Harrington, 1857; Edwin Cowles, 1861; George A. Benedict, 1863; John W. Allen, 1870; N. R. Sherwin, 1875.

COLLECTORS AT CLEVELAND—With Years of Appointment.

John Walworth, January 17, 1806; Ashbel W. Walworth, 1813; Samuel Starkweather, 1829; George B. Merwin, 1840; William Milford, 1841; Smith Inglehart, 1845; C. L. Russell, 1849; Robert Parks, 1853; B. Brownell, 1860; Charles L. Ballard, April, 1861; John C. Grannis, April, 1865; Pendleton G. Watmough, 1869; George W. Howe, 1877.



J. R. Herrick

CHAPTER LXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. W. Allen—S. J. Andrews—W. W. Armstrong—E. I. Baldwin—Melancthon Barnett—G. A. Benedict—H. F. Biggar—William Bowler—Alva Bradley—Francis Branch—Gaius Burk—Stevenson Burke—Leonard Case—Selah Chamberlain—Henry Chisholm—William Chisholm—Ahira Cobb—J. M. Coffinberry—William Collins—E. W. Cowles—Edwin Cowles—Samuel Cowles—D. W. Cross—John Crowell.

JOHN W. ALLEN.

John W. Allen was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1802. He resided in Chenango county, New York, from 1820 to 1825, when he removed to Cleveland, where he has ever since lived. He was admitted to the bar the next year, and for several succeeding years was engaged in the active practice of his profession.

In 1831 Mr. Allen was elected president of the village of Cleveland, and was re-elected each of the succeeding four years. During this time a great amount of grading and cutting down streets was done to facilitate access to and from the river; causing loud complaints from many property-owners, who thought nature had already arranged the grades about right. In 1835 he was chosen to the State senate, in which he served two years. In 1836 he was elected to Congress, taking his seat at the extra session called in September, 1837, and in 1838 was re-elected. In 1841 he was elected mayor of the city of Cleveland.

Looking ahead to the probable necessities of the future, while in the legislature, he procured the passage of an act to incorporate the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company," but the memorable financial collapse of 1837, extending through several subsequent years, prevented action upon it. In 1846 the subject was revived, and after many struggles the company was organized, and Mr. Allen was chosen the first president.

About that time "The State Bank of Ohio" was authorized, with branches in the principal towns of the State; five commissioners being appointed to examine the applications, ascertain the means of the applicants, and determine whether the law had been complied with. Mr. Allen was selected as one of these commissioners.

Another subject on which he was long and earnestly employed was the settlement of the claims of Ohio in regard to the public lands. At an early day Congress had granted to the State of Ohio every alternate section of the public lands for five miles in width, on each side of the line of the proposed Maumee canal, in aid of its construction, and had also granted half a million acres in aid of the Ohio canal, on which there were no public lands. This latter land was to be selected out of any unsold public territory. In making the selections of these lands, many mistakes were made through ignorance or carelessness, and many tracts to which the State had no claim were sold the occupants of which were liable to be dispossessed at any moment.

The State had made two or three settlements with the general government, and its officers had thrice acknowledged satisfaction in full, but Mr. Allen, believing that some of the rules on which settlement was made were grossly erroneous, proposed to the legislature, in the winter of 1849-50, to make a thorough examination and revision of the whole business. That body consented, and the governor, under its authority, appointed Mr. Allen as the agent to do the work. For his compensation he was to have one third of any additional lands he might obtain; the State in no event to be called on for expenses of any kind.

By getting the rules governing the former settlement modified or reversed, and thereby extending the scope of the grants, and by securing two acts of Congress, the last ceding to the State not only all the lands erroneously selected, but all the scattered remnants of government land in the State, Mr. Allen added one hundred and twenty thousand acres to the amount previously admitted by the government to belong to Ohio—and secured a perfect title to every acre of it. To accomplish this required five years of time, and involved a heavy outlay for expenses.

Unfortunately for Mr. Allen, during all this time the State officers had gone on selling land, and when he had finished his work there was but little left, and that of slight value. After years of painful delay, he was compelled to take in money about one-sixth part of what his third of the land would have been worth had it been conveyed to him as agreed. This is the only case of practical repudiation with which the great State of Ohio stands chargeable, so far as now known.

In 1870 Mr. Allen was appointed post master of Cleveland, and was re-appointed in 1874, but resigned the position the following year.

Mr. Allen was married, at Warren, Ohio, to Miss Anna Maria Perkins, who died the succeeding year. In 1830 he was married, at Lyme, Connecticut, to Miss Harriet C. Mathew, who is still living.

Among the enterprising and energetic young men who lived in Cleveland in its early days, no one was more conspicuous or more serviceable in advancing the interests of the village and city than the subject of this sketch, according to the testimony of Cleveland's oldest and most reliable inhabitants.

SHERLOCK J. ANDREWS.

This gentleman, a son of Dr. John Andrews, was born in Wallingford, New Haven county, Connecticut, on the 17th of November, 1801. His father was a prominent physician of Wallingford, and in later years was a resident of Cleveland. The younger Andrews pursued his preparatory studies at the Episcopal academy at Cheshire, Connecticut, and subsequently entered Union college at Schenectady, New York, whence he was graduated in 1821.

Subsequently he was employed as private secretary and assistant in chemistry by Professor Silliman, a relation which proved equally satisfactory to both. Professor Silliman says of him in his diary: "He was a young man of a vigorous and active mind, energetic and quick in his movements and decisions, with a warm heart and genial temper; of the best moral and social habits; a quick and skillful penman; an agreeable inmate of my family, in which we made him quite at home. * * * He continued about four years, serving with ability and the zeal of an affectionate son, without whom I could scarcely have retained my place in the college."

During the above engagement Mr. Andrews had studied law at the New Haven law school, and in 1825 he removed to Cleveland where, after obtaining admission to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession in company with Judge Samuel Cowles. In 1828, he married Miss Ursula Allen of Litchfield, Connecticut, daughter of John Allen, a member of congress from that State, and sister of Hon. John W. Allen, of Cleveland.

Soon after the retirement of Mr. Cowles, Mr. Andrews formed a partnership with John A. Foot, Esq., to which in 1837 Mr. James M. Hoyt, was admitted, the firm being Andrews, Foot and Hoyt, for many years among the most successful general practitioners in northern Ohio. In 1840 he was elected to represent the Cleveland district in Congress and served one term, after which he was obliged, on account of impaired health, to retire from public life and from the most active part of professional duty. He continued, however, to act as counsel and advocate in important cases until 1848, when he was elected judge of the superior court of Cleveland. In 1850 he was chosen a member of the convention to form the new constitution of Ohio, and rendered valuable service as a member of the committees on judiciary, revision and temperance.

The new constitution having revised the judiciary system and dispensed with the superior court, Judge Andrews resumed his legal practice. In 1873 he was again chosen one of the members of the convention to revise the constitution of the State, having received the nominations of both the Republican and Democratic parties. His ripe experience and superior ability were here called into requisition to aid in the improvement of the judiciary system. He was made chairman of the committee having this matter in charge, a position which he filled in the most satisfactory manner.

Judge Andrews early won great celebrity as an advocate, and for forty years held a place in the front rank of the bar of Ohio. In a cause in which he was satisfied that he had justice and the law on his side, there was not an advocate in the State whose arguments

were more nearly irresistible before a jury. He was unsurpassed in the use of those weapons so effective in debate—logic, sarcasm, wit, ridicule and pathos, without ever descending to coarseness or invective. His legal opinions have ever been held in very high esteem, being distinguished for clear conceptions of the principles of law in their varied relations to practical life, and evincing rare ability in judging as to the probable verdict of a jury on mixed questions of law and fact. Eminent for legal learning, he combined with accurate knowledge of precedents unfailing discernment of the underlying principles which invested them with lasting value. As a jury lawyer, Judge Andrews is permanently identified with the traditions of the bar and the history of legal practice in northern Ohio.

The older lawyers still cherish vivid recollections of many cases when he was in full practice, in which his insight into character, his power to sift testimony and bring into clear relief the lines of truth, his ability to state legal principles so as to be clearly comprehensible by the jury, his humor, his wit, his pathos, his scorn of fraud, and his impetuosity in advocacy of the right, were all combined with such incisive utterance and such felicitous illustration as to make the deepest and most lasting impression upon all his hearers. By universal consent he was recognized as having few equals and no superior.

As a judge he commanded the highest respect of all. His decisions were never influenced by personal or political predilections, and were given entirely according to the merits of the case and the requirements of the law. There is but a single record of any reversal of his decisions by a higher court, and that was owing solely to a clerical error made in the clerk's office.

In politics he took little active part. Although constantly identified with the Whig and Republican parties, his habitual conservatism prevented the approval by him of any rash or extreme measures.

Judge Andrews has through his long and active life commanded the highest respect as a man, a citizen, and a friend. We quote the following tribute by a life-long associate to his many excellent qualities: "Highly as Judge Andrews has adorned his profession, it is simply just to say that his unblemished character in every relation has equally adorned his manhood. He has ever been more than a mere lawyer. With a keen relish for historical and philosophical inquiry, a wide acquaintance with literature, and an earnest sympathy with all true progress in the present age, his life has also been practically subordinated to the faultless morality of Christianity. A community is truly enriched when it can present to its younger members such shining instances of success in honorable endeavor, and such sterling excellence in character and example."



E. J. Baldwin

WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG.

William W. Armstrong, the editor-in-chief of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and the president and principal stockholder of the Plain Dealer Printing Company, was born at New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, in the year 1833. In 1848, at the age of fifteen, he became an apprentice in a printing office at Tiffin, the county seat of Seneca county. He worked at his chosen occupation until 1852, when his activity and ability caused him, though only nineteen years old, to be appointed registrar of the bank department of the State treasurer's office, of which position he performed the duties for two years to the entire satisfaction of his superiors.

On retiring from the treasurer's office in 1854, young Armstrong returned to Tiffin, purchased the Seneca County *Advertiser*, published at that place, and entered on his majority and his editorial career about the same time. The young editor being an ardent Democrat, the *Advertiser* was conducted as a Democratic organ of the strictest sect, and he being also a vigorous writer and a good business manager he soon made his paper a power in northwestern Ohio. His strength in his party was manifested in 1862, when, although still but twenty-nine years old, he was elected by the Democracy secretary of State of Ohio.

After he had served one term of two years the Republicans returned to power, and Mr. Armstrong was again at liberty to resume his favorite pursuit of journalism. He accordingly, in 1865, purchased the material of the lately suspended Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and transferred his efforts to the metropolis of northern Ohio. Owing to the death of the lamented J. W. Gray, and subsequent unskillful management, the *Plain Dealer* had been brought into a very unfortunate condition, as was indicated by its suspension. It is a severe task to revive a deceased newspaper, yet Mr. Armstrong not only did that but in a few years made the *Plain Dealer* one of the leading newspapers of the West.

A clear, vigorous and ready writer, he naturally took a bold, aggressive course, and neither friends nor enemies ever had the slightest difficulty in knowing exactly what he meant. He showed himself on all occasions a Democrat of the old school of Jackson and Benton, unswerving in favor of State rights, home rule and hard money, and these time-honored principles he was prepared to maintain against all opponents.

His business management of the *Plain Dealer* has been as sound as his political course has been vigorous; he has raised it from the lifeless condition in which he found it, until its circulation is now second only to that of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* among the Democratic journals of Ohio, and its finances are in the most flourishing condition. He has lately transferred it to a stock company, but of that he is the president and the directing power.

What he is in his office he is out of it, a man of decided convictions and strong will, always a potent

force in the councils of his party and in the community in which he resides.

ELBERT IRVING BALDWIN.

So far as circumstances go to make men what they are, a happy combination of them is to have been born in New England of a race possessing Puritan blood and instincts; to have one's youth guided by the wisdom of pious and judicious parents; to receive an education in the midst of those favorable influences that exist in Eastern college towns; to be trained in business affairs by sturdy and capable merchants, and then to remove in early manhood to the West, where native generous impulses may be enlarged and where the most comprehensive views will find ample scope. Western cities are largely indebted for their enterprise and thrift to the presence and influence of such men, and Cleveland is especially favored in being the home of many who not only add to its importance as a commercial center, but contribute much to make it "the most beautiful city west of the Alleghanies."

In the fall of 1853 the block on the corner of Superior and Seneca streets was completed, the largest and most important business building then in the city. Here Messrs. E. I. Baldwin & Co. began the dry goods business, the manager and active partner, Elbert Irving Baldwin, coming hither from New York to reside. He had spent his early life in New Haven, Connecticut, where he was born in 1829, and where he received the best educational advantages until about nineteen years of age, when a more active life seemed necessary, and he commenced his mercantile career with Sanford and Allen, a leading dry goods house of that city. Determined to know by experience every phase of the business, he "began at the beginning" and passed through all grades to the position of confidential clerk. Removing to New York city in order to obtain a knowledge of more extended commercial pursuits, he was there employed by the old firm of Tracy, Irwin & Co.

When Mr. Baldwin came to Cleveland he found the field well occupied, there being a very large number of dry goods houses in the city, most of them doing business on the old fashioned credit system, and failures of course being common. The outlook was not favorable—the store he had engaged was said to be on the "wrong side" of the street, older merchants prophesied a speedy failure, and competition was strong and unprincipled, going so far in its efforts to injure the young merchant as to circulate false reports concerning his credit. Yet his business constantly increased, and in a few months was firmly established. Its history from that period to the present time, has been one of continued progress, every year witnessing a marked increase over the former. From the beginning this firm possessed the entire confidence of the largest and best merchants in the East, and has never been obliged to ask the slightest extension or favor in the way of credit.

The first direct importation of foreign dry goods to a Western city was made in 1857, by Messrs. Baldwin & Co., and to them is largely due the introduction of modern and improved methods of conducting business which are now very generally adopted by all good merchants. The rapid expansion of their retail business, some years since, decided them to abandon the general jobbing trade and devote more attention to the distribution of goods among consumers, a stroke of policy which proved eminently successful. Perhaps no business requires greater talent to prosecute with profit than the management of a large emporium of dry goods. Natural ability, self-reliance, good judgment and quick perception are necessary, and must be supplemented by close application and unswerving integrity.

It is shown by the experience of this firm that an establishment for the sale of merchandise can be so conducted as to prove a pecuniary benefit to the city, and a means of elevating the tastes of the community, besides giving permanent and useful employment to large numbers of persons, who are surrounded by good influences, and instructed to regard honesty not only as the "best policy" but as absolutely essential to the holding of any position in the house.

During the first three years of the existence of the firm, Mr. Silas I. Baldwin was associated with it as capitalist, and in the selection of active partners Mr. Baldwin has been extremely fortunate. Mr. Harry R. Hatch is widely known in this connection, a man of sterling worth and untiring energy, now representing the house in Europe.

Mr. Baldwin has never enjoyed vigorous health, but he has been able to carry the burden of this large business and has a thorough knowledge of its details. Of a naturally retiring disposition, and with a distaste for publicity, he has, while attending to the active duties of his business, taken time to continue his acquaintance with books, to cultivate his æsthetic tastes, and to travel extensively in this country and in Europe. An attendant of the Second Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder, he is not lacking in liberality to promote its usefulness, and every philanthropic and Christian enterprise has his hearty and generous sympathy.

Mr. Baldwin was married, in 1855, to Miss Mary Jeannette Sterling, daughter of Oliver L. Sterling, of Lima, Livingston county, New York. Four of their children are living; the eldest, Elbert Francis Baldwin, being connected with his father's firm.

MELANCTHON BARNETT.

Melancthon Barnett came to Cleveland in 1825, and for fifty-four years has been one of its best known citizens, his prominence as a business man and public official enduring to the day of his retirement from active life. He was born in Amenia, New York, in

1789, and after a brisk experience in business in that State, during which he became a successful merchant, he removed in 1825 to Cleveland, in company with a Mr. May, with whom he became associated in store-keeping. In 1834 May & Barnett gave up their mercantile business and embarked in land speculations, which they carried on through many successful years. In 1843 Mr. Barnett was chosen treasurer of Cuyahoga county, and held the office continuously for six years; attending meanwhile to his real estate business, and also filling for a portion of that time the station of justice of the peace.

Upon retiring from public office, he was called to be a director of the City Bank. For several years past he has been a director of the Merchants' National Bank, and, although now aged upwards of ninety, he is still active and visits the bank daily.

He was married at Cherry Valley, New York, in 1815, to Miss Mary Clark, who died in Cleveland in 1840. Of their five children, there survive but two, Augustus Barnett, of Watertown, Wisconsin, and Gen. James Barnett, a member of the hardware firm of George Worthington & Co., of Cleveland.

GEORGE A. BENEDICT.

George A. Benedict, for many years editor-in-chief of the Cleveland *Herald*, was a native of Jefferson county, New York; having been born in Watertown on the 5th of August, 1813. He was descended from good revolutionary stock—his grandfathers, paternal and maternal, having both served in the war of Independence. His preparatory studies were pursued at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, after which he entered Yale College. While attending that institution he became involved in the celebrated college rebellion of 1830, and, with a large number of students, left without graduating. Twenty-five years afterward the college, without his knowledge, conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M.

When about eighteen years of age he commenced the study of law with Judge Robert Lansing, in Watertown, finishing his studies in the office of Sterling & Bronson. He was admitted to practice in New York, and in 1835 removed to Cleveland, where he entered the office of Andrews & Foot, being also for a short time in that of John W. Allen. He was admitted to practice in the Ohio courts in 1836, and immediately afterward formed a partnership with John Erwin, under the firm name of Erwin & Benedict. This partnership was dissolved after three years, when Mr. Benedict formed a new one with James K. Hitchcock; the firm of Benedict & Hitchcock continuing until 1848. In 1842 he was city attorney, and the following year was a member of the city council, being also made president of that body. In 1848 Mr. Benedict was appointed clerk of the superior court of Cleveland, but, on the adoption of the new constitution, that court was abolished.



W. D. Biggar.



Mr. Benedict then purchased an interest in the *Cleveland Herald*, becoming a copartner with Messrs. J. A. Harris and A. W. Fairbanks. This arrangement continued for several years until, upon the retirement of Mr. Harris, Mr. Benedict became editor-in-chief. His editorial career was characterized by the expression of his honest convictions, by a determination not to allow the columns of the paper to be the vehicle of personal prejudice or private spite, and by a desire to be just to all, no matter what differences of opinion might exist. He gave, without exception, any one who fancied himself aggrieved the opportunity of setting himself right, in a proper manner, in the columns in which the alleged injury was committed. In addition to his editorial ability Mr. Benedict was one of the few really good writers of occasional newspaper letters, and during his absences from home his letters to the *Herald* were looked for with interest and read with pleasure.

Although taking a strong interest in political matters, as the editor of a political journal he uniformly confined his attention to the journalistic feature of politics and never sought nor desired political preferment. Formerly a member of the Whig party, he, upon the formation of the Republican party, espoused its principles and supported its organization.

In 1865 Postmaster-General Dennison, unsolicited, tendered him the nomination as postmaster at Cleveland. The office was accepted and held for one term. He refused a reappointment, believing that it was not best that the editor of a political journal should hold a political office. In addition to his interest in the *Herald* he was a stockholder in several of the manufacturing concerns of the city.

During the rebellion he was an earnest and energetic supporter of the Union. His only son entered the United States navy, and was in some of the most important work on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Benedict died, suddenly, on the 12th of May, 1876, of heart disease. The news of his death was received with unaffected sorrow by his business associates, his employees and his large circle of devoted friends. He had been a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church from its organization, and for many years was connected with its vestry. A liberal contributor to charitable and benevolent enterprises, an active promoter of the best interests of the city, and a kind and considerate associate and employer, he was respected and esteemed by all with whom he was brought in contact. Warm hearted, and far quicker to apologize and atone for an injury to others than to take offense at one to himself, he had many friends and few enemies.

Mr. Benedict was married on the 12th day of June, 1839, to Sarah F. Rathbone, of Brownville, Jefferson county, New York, by whom he had three children. His only son, George S. Benedict, who after leaving the naval service had become connected with the business department of the *Herald*, was killed in a rail-way accident on the 6th of February, 1871.

HAMILTON FISK BIGGAR.

Dr. Hamilton F. Biggar was born in the village of Oakville, Upper Canada, on the 15th of March, 1839. His grandfather, Robert Biggar, was a native of Scotland, born in Dumfries, and a member of an ancient and numerous family, the Biggars of Biggarstown, Dumfries—the family being mentioned in "Scottish Queens" as "ancient and of good repute." He was educated for a clergyman of the Scotch church, though he ultimately gave his attention to farming. He married Mary Lander by whom he had eleven children. His son, Hamilton Biggar, was born in Queens-town, Canada, in 1806, served faithfully for many years as a pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, from which, late in life, he was superannuated. He married Eliza Phelps Racy, daughter of James Racy, Esq., of Brantford, Ontario. They had a large family of children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the fourth.

Hamilton F. Biggar attended the public schools until eleven years of age, when he was apprenticed to the mercantile business with Richard Senior, of Ayre, Canada. Not liking this, he left the shop and returned to school for two years. He then attended for one year a grammar school in Brantford, Ontario, conducted by R. J. Tyner, M.A., after which he again engaged in mercantile pursuits. Not finding this business adapted to his tastes and abilities, he determined to obtain a thorough education, and at the expiration of two years entered the University of Victoria, at Coburg. Graduating from that institution as Bachelor of Arts, in 1863, he immediately afterwards commenced the study of law in the office of John Cameron, Esq., of Brantford, and passed his primary examination for a barrister-at-law, at Osgood Hall, Toronto, Canada.

Abandoning his legal studies he at length decided to enter the medical profession, and accordingly came to Cleveland in the fall of 1864, entering the Homœopathic College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1866. He then attended for a time the principal hospitals of New York and Philadelphia, after which he returned to Cleveland, opened an office and entered upon the practice of his profession. Before graduating he received the appointment of adjunct professor of surgery in the Homœopathic College, and has subsequently held, at different times, other important appointments in that institution. He was a professor of anatomy and clinical surgery for seven years, and then of clinical surgery with operations, when he resigned. For many years he held the office of registrar of the college, which he was also obliged to resign on account of the multiplicity of his professional duties.

At the present time he occupies the chair of surgical diseases of women and clinical surgery. For two years in succession he was offered and declined the chair of surgery in the Homeopathic department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. As a physician and surgeon he has established a wide-spread

reputation, and is in the enjoyment of an extensive practice. Of progressive ideas and energetic character, he has invariably performed the duties of his different appointments with equal energy and ability. As a clinical lecturer he takes high rank, and in the field of surgery is thoroughly at home.

Since the opening of the Workhouse in Cleveland Dr. Biggar has had sole charge of the health of its inmates. This is a large institution, and as its annual reports show, not the least of its noticeable advantages over other houses of its kind, is the possession of a medical government which cannot be improved, as is proven by results. In all charitable enterprises Dr. Biggar's name is found as a conscientious worker; and that he is the chief instigator and supporter of a very large charity connected with his profession is well known, though his name does not so appear.

Dr. Biggar has, more than any other medical man in Cleveland, advocated the raising of the standard of medical education. Very liberal in his views, and willingly opening the way for all to attain a medical education, he has yet faithfully endeavored to have more stringent rules enforced, so that none could study medicine without a suitable preparatory education; and, more than all, so that none should receive a diploma from a college until he had shown a right to it founded on study and ability.

In politics he has taken but little interest, but is active in the support of schools, as a means to that higher education he so constantly advocates. He is a member of Trinity (Episcopal) church, and as a citizen he has earned and holds the respect of all.

WILLIAM BOWLER.

William Bowler was born in Carlisle, Schoharie county, New York, on the 25th of March, 1822. His parents were of genuine New England stock. His father, G. I. Bowler, was a native of Newport, Rhode Island; was born in 1781, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, in his eighty-eighth year. In early life he commanded a company of militia and always retained the title of "Captain." He married Susan Barber, who was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1782. They had a family of fourteen children—seven boys and a like number of girls—all of whom lived to the age of manhood and womanhood.

In 1833 they removed to Ohio, and landed in Cleveland—coming from Buffalo on the lake—in May of that year; subsequently settling in Auburn, Geauga county.

The subject of this notice received his education in the common and select schools of that town. On leaving school he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a tanner and currier, but never followed the business after his apprenticeship expired. He also taught school several terms. In 1851 he removed to Cleveland where he was first employed in a ship-yard, as book-keeper for Calkins & Searle, and afterwards, in the same capacity, for the old and well-known firm

of Quayle & Martin, which carried on an extensive business from 1851 to 1858.

In the spring of 1858 he was elected appraiser of the city of Cleveland west of the Cuyahoga river, and filled that office in a most satisfactory manner. In the meantime he kept books for the large marble works of Myers, Uhl & Co. for two years, and in 1861 was appointed inspector and deputy collector of customs for the river-office at the port of Cleveland. This position he held seven years when he resigned. His resignation was accepted with regret, for the duties of that office had been discharged in such a manner as to gain the approbation of all concerned.

In 1863 he entered into partnership with his brother, N. P. Bowler, in the iron business, and they subsequently received Thomas Maher as a member of the firm. They owned a small foundry on Center street which was called the "Cleveland Foundry"—a name it still retains. Mr. N. P. Bowler and Mr. Maher devoted their time entirely to the business and were amply rewarded by the success which crowned their efforts. The former attended to the office work; the latter was a practical mechanic, and the unusual prosperity of the firm was in a great measure due to his ability. He possessed great skill as a moulder and understood melting and mixing the different kinds of iron.

They soon purchased a block on Winter street, where they erected a large brick shop, for making soft or machine castings, and a car-wheel foundry. In 1870 Mr. C. A. Brayton was admitted as a member of the firm, and the business was carried on under the firm name of Bowlers, Maher & Brayton. The car-wheel foundry was enlarged so as to turn out from sixty to one hundred wheels per day. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Bowler purchased a third interest in the Globe Iron Works, a large machine shop and foundry situated on the west side of the river, which he disposed of in February of the following year, and started the firm of Lord, Bowler & Co. They first carried on their business in a building on the corner of Cclambus and Center streets, but subsequently bought of Messrs. Younglove & Massey the agricultural buildings on Center street, and immediately put up their present shops, employing, in good times, about sixty hands.

Lord, Bowler & Co. do all kinds of machine work, but make a specialty of stationary engines, of which they have manufactured a large number. Their "Standard engine" is of a new style, superior in many respects, and has been tested in various mechanical industries with unexceptionably favorable results. They built the engines for the Northern Ohio Insane Asylum and the Workhouse in Cleveland; some large ones for flouring mills in Bellevue and Shelby, Ohio, and Hillsdale, Michigan; and a still larger one (four hundred horse power) for the shops of the Standard Oil Co., Cleveland.

Samuel Lord, the senior partner of the firm, has been a resident of Cleveland for thirty years. He



Wm. Bowler

possesses more than ordinary mechanical ability, and was made foreman of the shops in which he learned his trade, before his apprenticeship had expired. In 1854 he assisted in establishing the Globe Iron Works, in which he owned an interest, and acted in capacity of foreman until he became associated with Mr. Bowler. J. H. Johnson, the third member of the firm, is a practical machinist, and was employed in the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad shops for seventeen years previous to his association with Lord, Bowler & Co. J. W. Pearce, who has recently become a member of the establishment, is a graduate of Greenwich Naval College, England, and has been with the firm six years as draughtsman and bookkeeper.

In addition to his other property Mr. Bowler has the principal interest in the firm of Bowler & Burdick, importers and wholesale dealers in jewelry and watches. They have a large trade; doing a yearly business of from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

During the war Mr. Bowler was active and liberal in support of the government. He furnished a substitute to the army without draft or forcing, and contributed freely to the aid of soldiers and to their families at home. Two of his brothers enlisted in the service; Charles P. Bowler was in Company C of the Seventh Ohio infantry, and was killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain; and John R. Bowler was an assistant paymaster in the navy.

For the past fifteen years he has been less active in politics than during the previous quarter of a century, though not neglecting any of the duties of a citizen. He has transferred his active labors to the field of benevolent work, in which he has done noble service. The Bethel work has enlisted his sympathies and aid to a considerable extent.

In 1854 Mr. Bowler united himself with the order of Odd Fellows, entering Erie Lodge, No. 27, one of the first in the State. He has always been one of the most valued and trusted members of the order in this locality.

For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Disciple church. He served as Sunday school superintendent and was a liberal giver to this work, as well as to the churches and other religious institutions. He was also an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has frequently aided worthy young men striving honorably for advancement, many of whom in Cleveland revert with feelings of gratitude to his kindness in the hour of need. His success in life was the result of steady perseverance, prudent management and honest principle.

He has been a resident of Cleveland for nearly thirty years; in social or business relations has always commanded the respect of those with whom he has been brought in contact, and throughout life has borne an unblemished reputation.

Mr. Bowler was married on the 30th of August, 1846, to Miss Mary B., daughter of Jedediah Hubbell, who died on the 19th of January, 1854. In Octo-

ber, 1855, he was married to Mrs. Annie Scarr, by whom he had two children—Edith, who died in infancy, and Frank W., his only living child. This lady died on the 13th of July, 1862. He married his present wife, Miss M. L. Robinson, on the 10th of September, 1867.

ALVA BRADLEY.

Captain Alva Bradley, one of the leading ship-owners of the West, has resided in Ohio since 1823 and in Cleveland since 1859. He was born of New England parents November 27, 1814, in Ellington, Tolland county, Connecticut, and when nine years old accompanied his parents to Ohio; whither his father, Leonard, turned his footsteps as to a place offering richer inducements to the agriculturist than could be found on the hills of New England. The journey was made by wagon to Albany, thence by canal to within fifty miles of Buffalo, and from that place on a sailing vessel, from which the family landed at Cleveland in September, 1823. Without delaying in the then embryo Forest City they passed on to Brownhelm, Lorain county, and settled upon a farm. Alva spent the years until he was nineteen in laboring upon his father's place—receiving but a limited school education meanwhile—but becoming inclined for a sailor's life, he left the farm and shipped aboard the schooner "Liberty," of about fifty tons, owned by Norman Moore and plying between Buffalo and other Lake Erie ports.

A life on the lakes suited him so well that he determined to stick to it. He sailed successively after that on the "Young Leopard," "Edward Bancroft," "Express" and "Commodore Lawrence," and so prospered that in 1841 he undertook, in company with Ahira Cobb, now of Cleveland the construction of the schooner "South America" of one hundred and four tons. They built her on the Vermillion river, and Captain Bradley, taking command, sailed her in the Lake Erie trade for the ensuing three seasons. This venture in ship-building he followed with others of a similar character, after transferring the "South America" to his cousin, Sheldon Bradley, who sailed her one season, and the next, with all on board, went down with her in a storm.

Captain Bradley and Mr. Cobb built on the Vermillion—after the "South America"—the sailing vessels "Birmingham," "Ellington" and "Oregon," and the steam propeller "Indiana," and Captain Bradley successively commanded them. His last service as a lake captain was performed on board the schooner "Oregon," from which he retired in 1852, after a continuous experience on the lakes, between Buffalo and Chicago, of fifteen years. In the last named year he made his home at the mouth of the Vermillion, where he continued the business of ship building, solely, however, as heretofore, for the purpose of putting the vessels into the lake trade on his own account or in joint interest with others. In 1859 he changed

his residence to Cleveland, but continued ship building on the Vermillion until 1868, when he removed his ship yards to Cleveland, where between 1868 and 1874 he built twelve vessels—including those propelled by sail and steam.

As already observed, Captain Bradley placed his vessels in trade as fast as constructed, and became in the course of a brief time, an important ship owner. He transacted a large and valuable business as a freight carrier on the great lakes, and in that department of commerce has been conspicuously identified with the lake marine since 1841. His interests in that line, now of considerable magnitude, engage his active attention, and he gives to all his undertakings his closest personal supervision. He is of a truth one of Cleveland's busiest workers, and, although verging toward three score and ten, retains in a remarkable degree the energy and watchfulness that have been the principal causes of his success.

Captain Bradley's parents died in Brownhelm upon the old homestead, where a brother and sister still reside. He was married in 1851 to Miss Ellen M., daughter of John Burgess, of Milan, Ohio, and of the children born to them there survive one son and three daughters.

FRANCIS BRANCH.

Francis Branch, son of Seth and Rachael (Hurd) Branch, was born on the 5th of June, 1812, at Middle Haddam, Connecticut. His father, Seth Branch, was a native of the same place, having been born on the 31st of March, 1779, and having been married in 1805 to Rachael Hurd. He removed to Ohio in 1818, and settled on what is now known as Brooklyn Hights, Cleveland. There were but few houses in the neighborhood at that time, and Mr. Branch was considered very fortunate in securing shelter for his family in the home of Judge Barber, until a dwelling could be erected. His trade was that of a ship-carpenter, which he, however, did not follow after coming West; being engaged in clearing and cultivating his farm. He died on the 11th of August, 1825, at the premature age of forty-six; leaving as a legacy to his family only their home in the forest and a name respected by all. He had five children born in Connecticut, viz: John S., born January 9, 1806; Mary, born October 21, 1807; Susan M., born May 5, 1810; Francis, the subject of this notice, and Jane, born March 4, 1815. Of these, Mary and Susan M. died in infancy, and two other children born in Ohio received their names, viz: Mary H., born December 21, 1817, and Susan M., born September 3, 1822.

Francis Branch remained at home until the death of his father, after which he was apprenticed to a ship-carpenter; John, his elder brother, taking charge of the farm. He followed *this trade* until 1837. In that year he was married (on the 21st of October) to Sarah Slaght, daughter of Abraham D. Slaght, and, his brother dying, he soon afterward removed to the

homestead on Brooklyn Hights. He then engaged in agriculture and dairying; meeting with fair success in both. He was also one of the first milk-sellers in that locality, and, after a time, carried on quite an extensive traffic in that line.

In 1850 Mr. Branch sold the farm, which had become quite valuable, and in May, 1851, removed to a residence on Scranton avenue, where he lived until his death, which occurred on the 4th of November, 1877.

Mr. Branch was eminently a self-made man. Losing his father when only fourteen years old, he was thus thrown upon his own resources, and with a limited education acquired a fortune and won an honorable place in the community. He was Republican in politics, and held various township offices, besides serving three terms as county commissioner. In public improvements he always took an active interest, and was a liberal contributor to all local enterprises. Throughout life he maintained a high character for integrity and honor, while his many excellent qualities and unassuming manners won the respect of all. Mr. and Mrs. Branch have but one child—Josephine L., born November 10, 1838. She was married to J. S. Hartzell on the 20th of May, 1865. They also have an adopted son, who was born May 28, 1849, and was married November 8, 1876, to Miss Mary A. Cornwall, of Cleveland.

GAIUS BURK.

The father of Gaius Burk was among the first of that little band of hardy pioneers who penetrated into northern Ohio about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and of its wilderness made a fruitful garden. The youth and early manhood of Gaius were passed amid the struggles and hardships of the frontier, while his entire life, save ten of its earliest years, was closely identified with the rise and growth of Cuyahoga county, which was yet a thing of the future when the boy of ten set foot in Ohio.

He was born of old New England stock, in Northampton, Massachusetts, June 21, 1791, and thence journeyed at a tender age with his parents to Herkimer county, New York. Sylvanus Burk, his father, was a farmer, and, turning a wistful eye toward the great West, which was then beginning to invite attention to its boundless acres, he determined to be a Western pioneer. Setting out from his New York home with his wife and ten children, bestowed in a two-horse wagon, he steered his course for Cleveland, and traveled without eventful incident until Erie was reached, when, one of his horses dying, he abandoned the highway, and with all his family save two children—Gaius and a daughter—whom he left in care of Reed, the Erie landlord, he made the rest of the trip *via* Lake Erie in an open boat. Without tarrying long in Cleveland they proceeded to Euclid, where, in the spring of 1802, they received the two children who had remained at Erie—the little ones



A. Bradley

having made the journey from that place across the country on horseback, in company with a band of Western travelers.

Once more complete, the family were soon again on the move, turning toward what is now Independence township, in which they were the first white settlers, and in which, it may be remarked, they were all prostrated on the same day, soon after their arrival, with fever and ague. This was emphatically a disheartening commencement, but they bore it doubtless with the philosophic resignation common to pioneer days. A three-years stay in Independence, however, brought a desire for a change of location, and so, in 1805, they moved to what is now the village of Newburg, where Mr. Burk purchased one hundred acres of land for which he agreed to pay two dollars and a half an acre. This payment his two sons, Brazilla B. and Gaius, undertook to make for him by carrying the government mail over the route from Cleveland to Hudson, Deerfield and Ashtabula. Gaius was a lad of fourteen and his brother but a trifle older, and that they had the spirit to undertake and the courage to fulfil the arduous task is convincing proof that the pioneer boys were composed of the material that made *men*, and men too of the sort much needed then. Once a week for three years the boys carried the mail *afoot*, and during their entire term of service faithfully performed every detail of their contract, albeit their journeys were not only laborious and tiresome ones through an almost unbroken wilderness, but were beset moreover with sufficient dangers to appal much older persons.

After completing his mail contract Gaius busied himself at clearing land, and it was while engaged in that work, in 1815, that by the fall of a tree upon him he lost his leg, and was otherwise so crippled that ever after he was deprived also of the use of his right arm. Discouraged, mayhap, but not disheartened, he set himself thereafter to do the best he could, and, entering the public arena, was chosen constable. His services were appreciated, his popularity waxed strong, and after serving as collector under Treasurer Baldwin for several years, he was in 1828 elected county treasurer for two years, (being the second to hold that office) and at the expiration of that time was re-elected for another term.

Mr. Burk was a man of decided intelligence and unswerving integrity, and kept in every respect not only abreast but ahead of the time in which he lived. The Whig party claimed his staunch adherence until its dissolution, and after that he was a faithful follower of Republicanism, to whose principles he was attached until his death. Having by active participation in the events which marked the wonderful progress of his adopted home, earned the luxury of rest, he passed the evening of his life upon the old homestead in Newburg in quiet ease, and died there on the 20th of August, 1865, where his father and mother had passed away before him.

He was married in 1819 to Sophia, daughter of

Philo Taylor, a pioneer settler of Rockport as well as of Dover. Of the seven children born of the union, the four survivors are Oscar M. and Augustus M., chief proprietors of the Lake Shore Foundry in Cleveland, and Lucy J. Webster and Helen Burke, both residing in Kansas. The eldest son, Harvey, was elected treasurer of Cuyahoga county in 1860, and died in 1861, while holding that office. A daughter, Mrs. Justina M., wife of Dr. P. H. Worley, died in Davenport, Iowa, in 1875.

STEVENSON BURKE.

Hon. Stevenson Burke was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, November 26, 1826. In March, 1834, his father removed from New York to Ohio, and settled in North Ridgeville, Lorain county, where he resided till the time of his decease, in August, 1875. The subject of this sketch had in early life such facilities as the common schools of the time afforded, which consisted of about ninety days of very indifferent instruction in the winter, and none during the rest of the year. At about the age of sixteen he had the benefit of instruction in a very good select school at Ridgeville Center; afterwards he studied several terms in a private school, conducted by T. M. Oviatt, at Elyria. Later still, he studied a year or so at Delaware University, and at Delaware, in 1846, he began the study of law with Messrs. Powell & Buck. In the spring of 1848 he returned to Elyria and completed his studies, preparatory to admission to the bar, under the instruction of Hon. H. D. Clark, being admitted by the supreme court on the 11th of August, 1848, when he commenced practice at Elyria. In April, 1849, Mr. Clark, who was then one of the most prominent and successful lawyers at the bar of Lorain county, admitted him into a copartnership, which continued till May, 1852.

We have thus in a few lines sketched the career, until the time when he commenced the practice of the law alone, of one who for more than twenty-five years has occupied a very prominent position at the bar in northern Ohio. From 1852 to February, 1862, Mr. Burke devoted himself to the practice of his profession with such zeal and devotion to the interests of his clients, as to merit and command success. There were few cases tried in the court of common pleas or district court of Lorain county, or in the supreme court, taken from Lorain county, in which he was not engaged. His industry and attention to business were quite remarkable. He spent no time in idleness, and his patrons were always sure to find him in his office in business hours, unless engaged in his duties elsewhere. His close attention to business and sedentary habits seriously affected his health, and in 1861 he found it so very much impaired as to render a change of occupation necessary; and his friends having secured his election as one of the judges of the court of common pleas of the fourth judicial district of Ohio, he gave up his practice

and entered upon the discharge of his duties as judge.

After serving a term of five years to the satisfaction of the bar and the people, he was again elected in 1866 to the same office. He served, however, but two years of his second term, when, having regained his health, he resigned his position as judge, on the 1st of January, 1869, and at once commenced the practice of law in Cleveland, in partnership with Hon. F. T. Backus and E. J. Estep, Esq. Mr. Backus died in 1870, but the partnership with Mr. Estep continued until the spring of 1875, since when Judge Burke has practiced alone. His practice in Cleveland has been a very successful one. He has been constantly engaged in the courts and in his office, and during the last ten years has probably tried as many cases of importance, involving large amounts of money or property, as any lawyer in northern Ohio. He has during that period argued many cases in the supreme court of the State of Ohio, several in the United States supreme court, and also in the supreme courts of adjoining States. The history of the profession in northern Ohio furnishes few examples of a more successful practice.

In addition to his professional business, Judge Burke has devoted much attention to other matters; he is now, and has been for several years past, a director, and chairman of the finance and executive committee, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, and is its general counsel. He has held for several years and still holds the position of director, general counsel, and chairman of the finance and executive committee, of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company, and he is also the representative in this country of all the stock of the last-named company; it being owned in Europe. He is likewise the representative of the owners of the stock of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad Company, and also of the Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company, and a director in both of the last-named companies. He has been for some time a director of the Cincinnati, Springfield and Indianapolis and the St. Louis railroad companies. He has also for several years been a director of the Lake Shore Foundry, and a director and the president of the Cleveland and Snow Fork Coal Company, both large corporations.

The foregoing is a brief outline of an extremely active professional and business life. It is too early yet to compare the subject of this sketch with others, or to go into detail in regard to his professional, judicial and business career; he is still in the prime of life. Time has dealt gently with him, and his appearance indicates that he has many years of activity still before him.

LEONARD CASE.

The name of Leonard Case will long be held in grateful remembrance in the city of Cleveland, to

the early prosperity of which he was an active contributor, and for the benefit of which so much of the property he acquired has lately been devoted through the generosity of his son bearing the same name. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of July, 1784. In the year 1800 he accompanied his father to Trumbull county, Ohio, where the latter located on a farm near Warren. Young Leonard was then sixteen years of age, and, as the eldest son, assumed, in the invalid condition of his father, the chief management of affairs on the farm.

A very severe illness left the youth a cripple in 1801, and seeing, therefore, that his days as a farmer were over, he turned his attention to educating himself as a surveyor. By the aid of means gained by such mechanical labors as he could perform, he acquired from books a fair knowledge of the business. In 1806 he obtained employment in the land commissioner's office at Warren, where his efforts won him favorable notice, and created valued friends, Mr. John D. Edwards, recorder of the county, being one of the most steadfast. Under his advice young Case acquired sufficient knowledge of the law to be admitted to the bar.

During the war of 1812 Mr. Case was appointed to collect the taxes of non-residents on the Western Reserve, and in 1816 was called to Cleveland to be cashier of the newly organized Commercial Bank of Lake Erie. To his banking business he added the occupations of lawyer and land agent. After leaving the bank he devoted himself assiduously to the pursuits just named, and after 1834 gave all his time to the land business, in which he acquired a very large fortune. Mr. Case took a warm interest in the progress of Cleveland, contributed liberally to all public improvements, and is said to have begun the work of planting the trees, the luxuriant foliage of which now so pleasantly shade the thoroughfares of the Forest City. From 1821 to 1825 he was president of Cleveland village, and was the first auditor of Cuyahoga county. He was a warm advocate of the canals in the State legislature, and was one of the projectors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railway.

His fortune increased with his age, but it did not, as in so many cases, harden his heart or close his hand, and every good cause found in him a generous friend. He died on the 7th of December, 1864, leaving a very large amount of both real and personal estate, which passed to his only surviving son, also named Leonard Case. That the latter has inherited his father's disposition, as well as his name and property, is shown by many acts, and especially by his crowning gift of the "Case building," valued at three hundred thousand dollars, to the Cleveland Library Association—a gift seldom equaled in the annals of private munificence.

SELAH CHAMBERLAIN.

This gentleman is of English descent, and was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, on the 4th of May, 1812. His father, also named Selah Chamberlain, was a native of that place and by occupation a farmer. He received a good education in his native town and, at the age of twenty-one, entered a grocery store in Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained two years.

He then removed to western Pennsylvania and engaged in the construction of the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania canal, and afterward of the Ohio and Pennsylvania canal. By prudent and sagacious management he soon became enabled to enlarge his operations, and next obtained contracts on the Wabash and Erie canal. In 1845 he removed to Canada, and during two years was engaged on the canal improvements on the St. Lawrence river. At the expiration of his connection with that work he returned to Vermont and established the firm of Chamberlain, Strong & Co. This firm had the largest portion of the contract for the building of the Rutland and Burlington railroad, connecting Boston with the lakes, and the entire management of its construction. While carrying on this work Mr. Chamberlain also became prominently interested in the construction of the Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point (now Lake Champlain) railroad.

In 1849 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and took the entire contract for the construction of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, which was successfully completed in 1851. Subsequently he was engaged for several years in railroad-building in the West and Northwest, mainly in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. One of the principal lines constructed by him was the Lacrosse and Milwaukee railroad, which he operated under lease or mortgage until the bondholders reimbursed him in full. He also constructed the Minnesota Central railroad, and afterward became largely interested in it and the president of the company owning it.

His latest work in that line was the building of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley railroad, of which he was the largest stockholder, as well as sole contractor. In addition to these railroad operations he was also connected with other important industrial enterprises. He was a large stockholder and also president of the Cleveland Transportation Company, an organization which he was mainly instrumental in forming.

He was a director of the Cleveland Iron-Mining Company, in which he held a heavy interest. In 1871 he established a general banking-house, under the name of Chamberlain, Gorham & Perkins, which soon became widely known as one of the most substantial banking firms in the State. In 1873 the Residence Insurance Company, of which he is one of the founders, elected him as its president. In January, 1875, he became largely interested in the purchase of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley rail-

road, which was changed to the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling railroad, of which he was made president in February of that year.

Mr. Chamberlain has been remarkably successful in all his business undertakings, and entirely by his own efforts has acquired a capital which enables him to carry great enterprises to a successful termination.

As a citizen he enjoys an enviable reputation, and is known as a liberal but unostentatious contributor to all benevolent purposes or public interests. He was an earnest supporter of the Union during the rebellion, and contributed freely to aid the cause of freedom.

He has, for many years been a prominent member of the Second Presbyterian church, and a liberal supporter of the charitable and benevolent enterprises connected with it. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Arabella Cochran, of Pennsylvania.

HENRY CHISHOLM.

Henry Chisholm, the president and chief manager of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, (the largest establishment of its kind in this or any other country) landed in America in 1842, an almost penniless youth; in fifteen years from that time he was the head of an important manufacturing firm and since then he has achieved the distinction of being one of the greatest manufacturers in the world.

Mr. Chisholm was born in Lochgelly, Fifeshire, Scotland, April 27, 1822, and at the age of ten lost his father by death. Forced by this unhappy circumstance to take upon his shoulders in his early youth a share of the support of his widowed mother's family, he left school when but twelve years old and apprenticed himself to a carpenter, with whom he remained until his seventeenth year. He then began work as a journeyman carpenter in the city of Glasgow, where, shortly afterwards, he married Miss Jane Allan, of Dunfermline.

Impatient at the slow progress he made in his native land he resolved to go to America, and in 1842—when only twenty years old—he landed at Montreal, Canada. He soon found employment at his trade, and so well did he prosper that at the end of two years he became a master carpenter. Succeeding from the outset in making profitable contracts, he saw himself ere long the most extensive contractor in Montreal. His reputation as a capable and energetic builder spread year by year, and in 1850 he undertook, with others, the construction of the railway breakwaters at Cleveland. After being engaged in this work three years—having become in the meantime a resident of Cleveland—he followed it with other important enterprises of a similar character in that city, until the year 1857. In that year Mr. Chisholm founded, at Newburg, the iron-manufacturing firm of Chisholm, Jones & Co., from which beginning arose the great establishment which is the pride of Cleveland and one of the marvels of modern times.

Besides being president and controller of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Mr. Chisholm is a director in each of three of the most important banking institutions of Cleveland, and is also closely identified in many other ways with the remarkable growth and enterprise of the city of his adoption. Owing nothing to the assistance of others, depending entirely on his own inflexible will, indomitable perseverance, and rigorous integrity, Mr. Chisholm is, in every sense, the author of his own fortunes, and the story of his life furnishes a striking instance of the possibilities offered in this favored land, to him who bravely and energetically seeks success.

Alike amid the struggles of his earlier years, and the multifarious cares of his later life, Mr. Chisholm has been an unswerving believer in the truths of religion, and for upwards of thirty-five years he and his estimable wife have been members of the Baptist Church. Endowed with a bountiful share of this world's goods, as the reward of a busy life, cherished as an upright and honored member of the community in which he lives, and surrounded by a worthy family of sons and daughters, Mr. Chisholm still retains, at the age of nearly three score, the vigorous and vigilant business habits which marked his younger manhood, and bids fair to hold for many years to come a prominent place among the active workers of the Forest City.

WILLIAM CHISHOLM.

The subject of this sketch was born on the 12th of August, 1825, in the village of Lochgelly, Fifeshire, Scotland. His father, who was in moderate circumstances, died when he was about seven years of age. His educational advantages were limited, but of a practical character, and consisted of such knowledge as he would be most likely to need in making his way in the world. When twelve and a half years of age he was apprenticed to learn the dry-goods business with a merchant in Kirkaldy, a seaport town on the Frith of Forth. Finding this occupation unsuited to his tastes and having an ardent desire to see something of the world, he, after two years or more spent in Kirkaldy, engaged his services to a ship owner as a sailor. He left his native land in September, 1840, and joined the ship "Burley," of Glasgow, at Antwerp, Holland. He sailed in this vessel for a period of four and a half years, making voyages from England, Scotland and Ireland to South America, the East Indies, Australia, the West Indies and the coasts of Nicaragua and Central America. Subsequently he was engaged on different vessels, stopping at the principal American Atlantic ports between the mouth of the Mississippi river and the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Becoming weary of this life he, in September, 1847, abandoned the sea, after just seven years of active service, during which he had filled the various positions on a ship, from that of cabin boy to that of

chief officer. He then settled in Montreal, Canada, where he remained five years, carrying on the business of a builder and contractor. At the expiration of that time he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and thence to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Returning to Cleveland in 1857, he has since then been engaged there as a contractor in building railroads, bridges, docks, etc.

In 1860 he built works and commenced the manufacture of spikes, bolts, rivets, horseshoes, etc., and in 1871 organized what is known as the Union Steel Screw Company, now in operation. He has also recently engaged, in connection with his sons, in the manufacture of steel shovels, spades, scoops and forks. For the last quarter of a century he has been largely interested and actively engaged in coal and iron mines, and in the manufacture of the products of the latter.

In 1876 and '77 Mr. Chisholm traveled extensively in Europe, revisiting his native town in Scotland after an absence of thirty-seven years. His life has been distinguished by a varied experience such as is allotted to but few, and from early youth he has been compelled to depend upon his own exertions, to which, with the aid of a kind Providence, he owes his success.

He has not been entirely absorbed in the care of his extensive business, but has ever been ready to lend a helping hand to the needy and suffering, and, as a member of the Baptist Church, has contributed liberally to the support of that society, as well as to other religious institutions and to charitable objects. He was married in 1848 to Catharine Allan, a native of Dumferline, Scotland, daughter of Wilson B. Allan. By this union he has had seven children. Of this family only four are now living, three sons and one daughter.

AHIRA COBB.

Ahira Cobb, whose name is associated with many of the important commercial interests of Cleveland and vicinity, is a son of Jeduthan Cobb, Jr., one of the early settlers of Ohio, and was born at Tolland, Connecticut, on the 12th of October, 1814.

Many thrilling stories are told of the adventures of those who removed to Ohio in early days. They came into a wilderness where yet the red man lingered, and where the howling of wolves, the panther's cry and the crack of the trusty rifle alone disturbed the solitude of the night. In many a case, their covered wagon was their only shield from wind and storm while the log-cabin was being erected, which was to be their only habitation for many years.

Among those early pioneers came Jeduthan Cobb, Jr., a descendant of Dr. Samuel Cobb, who, we find by referring to Hon. L. P. Waldo's valuable Early History of Tolland, came to that place about the year 1743. Dr. Cobb bought the farm on the Willimantic river, now familiarly known as the Cobb farm. In the



A. C. B.

work above referred to, Dr. Cobb is mentioned as having been a gentleman of education, and one of the most prominent citizens that ever resided in Tolland, Jeduthan Cobb, Jr., married a daughter of Stephen Griggs, an ensign in the Continental army, who died at New Rochelle, New York, in 1776.

He left Tolland with his family in 1819. Upon his arrival in Ohio he bought a farm in Eldridge township, Huron county, afterwards Berlin, Erie county. Mr. Cobb died on this farm in 1827. Like most who seek to make a home in a new and undeveloped country, he had a hard struggle with adverse fortune, and at the time of his death there was an incumbrance of three hundred dollars on the farm. A tax of seven dollars was due on it, and must be paid. There was no money in the house; something must be done. Something was done—something which throws a strong light on the energetic character of the subject of this sketch.

Abira Cobb, son of the deceased, then a lad of thirteen years of age, yoked the oxen, gathered a cart-load of peaches and apples, and trudged along beside his slow-going team to Sandusky City, twenty-five miles away, where he hoped to dispose of his load to raise the tax-money. His success exceeded his expectation. The tax-money was raised and three dollars more, as the result of his venture.

The prospects of the family, however, wore a very unfavorable aspect after the death of the husband and father, and the year following they all returned to Tolland. During that year Ahira went to school to Alfred Newton, who afterwards, for a period of twenty-five years, was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Norwalk, Ohio. His evenings were spent in learning the tailoring trade in the establishment of Solomon Greggs and Luther Eaton. He covered buttons, sewed sleeve linings, and was obliged to keep the old stone pitcher filled with water for the benefit of the dozen or more sewing girls employed in the shop. During this year spent at Tolland he was the roommate of William W. Eaton, the eldest son of his employer. Little did those young men imagine at that time that one of them was destined to become a leading member of the legal profession, and bear the honorable title of a United States senator, while the other was to gain a conspicuous and honorable success in the departments of trade and commerce, near the scene of his youthful venture before mentioned. Young Cobb soon got heartily sick of the tailoring business, and the year following returned to Ohio and entered the store of John Buckingham, of Norwalk, as a clerk. This position he retained for six years. In the spring of 1836 he formed a partnership with Mr. Buckingham and B. L. Hill, under the firm name of Cobb, Hill & Co., and opened a store at Birmingham, Erie county. He was a member of this firm for twenty-three years.

The town of Birmingham was incorporated by a company of New Yorkers. They had erected, at a cost of \$25,000 a flouring mill, also a hotel valued at

\$5,000, a sawmill, a forge, and a large number of private dwellings. In 1837 this company failed, and in 1844 Mr. Cobb was a successful bidder for its property. Thus, at the age of thirty, he was the owner of nearly the entire town of Birmingham, and occupied as good a private residence as there was in that section. While operating thus extensively at Birmingham, he also had a large interest at Vermillion, a lake port located seven miles from the former place, in connection with Captain Alva Bradley. At this port they built, in 1841, their first schooner, the "South America." This venture proved a very profitable one, and, to use a nautical term, laid the keel of the extensive and profitable shipping interest which they have controlled during the past twenty-nine years; they having now some twenty steam and sail vessels afloat on the lakes.

In February, 1852, Mr. Cobb exchanged his Birmingham mill and residence for the Cleveland property known as the Forest City House. This house he has greatly enlarged, and it is now a very handsome building, containing one hundred and fifty rooms, and has a wide reputation as a first class hotel in every respect.

After the transfer above mentioned, he removed his family to Cleveland, where he subsequently entered the extensive boot and shoe firm of Crowell & Childs as a special partner. At the same time he also took an interest in the erection of two blast furnaces; one at Youngstown, the other at Antwerp, Paulding county. The one at Youngstown, the Himroot furnace, has been in constant blast while the fires of hundreds of others have been extinguished by the hard times and the glut in the iron market. During the year 1852 Mr. Cobb bought property largely in Cleveland.

In 1874 he, with Capt. Bradley, erected an elegant iron block on Superior street. One half of this great building is occupied by Strong, Cobb & Company, importers and wholesale dealers in drugs, etc., one of the largest and best appointed houses of the kind in the West. Mr. Cobb is also the owner of valuable property fronting on Euclid avenue—an avenue said by Bayard Taylor to be the finest in the world. Upon this property he has erected an elegant mansion which he has fitted and adorned with every convenience and comfort.

Although Mr. Cobb is now nearing an age when most men, either from inclination or debility, retire from active business life, he still retains the undiminished energy of the man who bought out a town in his thirtieth year, and we may safely predict that if adverse fortune should sweep away his vast accumulations he would lose no time in setting about to repair the breach. It is somewhat remarkable that only one death—that of his father—has occurred in the family since the marriage of his parents. His mother is still living and has reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Mr. Cobb was married in 1839 to Miss Maria Briant,

daughter of Jonathan Briant of Birmingham, by whom he has had nine children. He is a Republican in politics but has never been an office-seeker, though not neglecting any of the duties of a good citizen. He is not a member of any church, but is a liberal contributor to the aid of all worthy causes, and is especially interested in forwarding educational and charitable interests.

Mr. Cobb is a man of decided abilities, of great courage, of untiring industry, of marked integrity, of large experience in the affairs of the world, and is appreciated for his many sterling qualities both of mind and heart.

JAMES M. COFFINBERRY.

James M. Coffinberry is a native of Mansfield, Ohio, having been born in that town on the 16th day of May, 1818.

His father, Andrew Coffinberry, was a man of rare endowments and decisive character, and was widely known as a distinguished lawyer. He was admitted to the bar as early as 1813, from which time he practiced his profession until a few days before his death, which occurred in May, 1856. His practice in several of the counties of northwestern Ohio began with their organization; his "circuit" (always traversed on horseback) extending from Mansfield north to Lake Erie, and west to the Indiana line. He was greatly esteemed for his pure and upright life, while his genial manners and quaint wit gave him ready access to the hearts of all classes.

Among the younger members of the profession he was known as "the good Count Coffinberry" in grateful recognition of the services rendered them by this veteran member of the bar. The sobriquet of "Count" was first given him playfully by his professional associates, from a real or supposed resemblance to the illustrious German jurist, Count or Baron Puffendorf. The title was considered so appropriate that it remained with him throughout life, and many who knew him long and well never learned that it was not his real name.

Besides his legal ability he also possessed poetical talent of no mean order, and, about 1840, wrote the "Forest Rangers," a metrical tale in seven cantos, in which he vividly depicts many interesting incidents connected with the march of General Wayne's army, and its victory over the Indians, in 1794.

James M. Coffinberry, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the common schools of his native town, after which he studied law with his father, then residing at Perrysburg. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and the same year opened an office in partnership with his father at Maumee City. His superior abilities found an early recognition, and secured his election as prosecuting attorney for Lucas county, which position he filled in a most satisfactory manner for several years. In 1845 he removed to

Hancock county, where for about ten years he practiced his profession with great success, and in addition was the editor and proprietor of that staunch Whig journal, the *Findlay Herald*.

In 1855 Mr. Coffinberry removed to Cleveland and entered speedily into a good practice, devoting himself exclusively to his profession and taking high rank at a bar which numbered among its members some of the ablest lawyers in the State. He was elected judge of the court of common pleas in 1861, and performed the duties of that position for the term of five years, with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. His charges to juries were always clear, forcible and logical, and in the course of his judicial service he delivered some very able opinions, both verbal and written. It has been said that no decision of his has ever been reversed on review by higher courts. His charge to the jury on the trial of Dr. John W. Hughes for the murder of Tamzen Parsons of Bedford, which took place in December, 1865, was acknowledged to be one of the ablest ever delivered from the bench of Cuyahoga county.

Judge Coffinberry possesses an apparently intuitive perception of legal truths, a peculiar faculty for seizing the strong points of a case, and great power to present his arguments in an original and forcible manner. While appreciating the learning of the profession, and ever mindful of its nicest distinctions, he has made them subservient to his own broad and liberal views.

After retiring from the bench he returned to the practice of law, but was soon obliged to retire from its activities on account of failing health. He has devoted considerable time to scientific reading and investigation, in which he takes a great interest. He has been prominently connected with many of the most important public enterprises of the city, and has been appointed to many offices of trust. He was one of the originators of the Cleveland viaduct, and one who most earnestly advocated that it should be a free bridge.

In politics he was formerly a Whig, but in the Fremont and Buchanan canvass he allied himself with the Democrats, and has since uniformly supported the candidates and politics of that party. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was chairman of the Democratic central committee of Cuyahoga county, but at once espoused the cause of the Union, and was largely instrumental in rallying the Democratic party of northern Ohio to the zealous support of the war.

He was the principal secretary of the great Union convention of Ohio, presided over by ex-United States Senator Thomas Ewing, which nominated David Tod for governor. Throughout the war he remained a conservative Union man, but privately disapproved some of the more radical war-measures as being unconstitutional and of dangerous precedent. For several years he was the regular candidate of his party for representative in Congress and for judge of the common pleas, but was in no sense a politician; it is believed that he never attended more than one nom-

inating convention, and never sought a nomination for office.

Mr. Coffinberry and his wife met with a most distressing accident on the 8th of April, 1875. They were returning from Mt. Vernon, where they had attended the marriage of their son. After they reached the city, and were being driven across the railway track near the Union depot, the carriage was struck by a freight train. They were both severely injured, Mr. Coffinberry suffering the loss of a leg. His wife, although terribly bruised and mangled, was restored to comparative health.

Mr. Coffinberry was married in January, 1841 to Anna M. Gleason, of Lucas county, Ohio, by whom he has two children. His son, Henry D., served honorably through the war as an officer in the Mississippi gunboat flotilla. He is now a partner in the Globe Iron Works and the Cleveland Dry Dock Company, and is also one of the fire commissioners of Cleveland. His daughter, Mary E., is the wife of S. E. Brooks, a prominent young business man of the city.

WILLIAM COLLINS.

The Hon. William Collins was descended in the ninth generation from Lewis Collins, who came from England in the year, 1630, and as the records of those days say, "with ample means." His son, Nathan, was a graduate of Cambridge University, England, and had two sons, John, who lived in Boston, and Edward, who was a deacon of the church at Cambridge, Massachusetts. John Collins, the second, resided in Saybrook, Connecticut, and also at Middletown and Guilford, in that State, in which last named town he is recorded as a freeman and planter. Robert, son of John, the second, married Lois Burnett, of Southampton, Long Island.

Jonathan, son of Robert, born April 26, 1698, dwelt in Middletown and Wallingford, Connecticut. He married Agnes Lynn for his second wife, and had eleven children. Oliver, one of his sons enlisted in a company of Massachusetts troops during the Revolutionary war, at the age of sixteen. He served as a company officer till the close of the war. He married Lois Cowles, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and removed to New Hartford, New York. In the war of 1812 he was commissioned a brigadier general, and commanded a brigade of New York militia at Sackett's Harbor. He died August 14, 1838.

Ela Collins, son of Oliver and Lois Collins, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, February 14, 1786. He married Maria Clinton, daughter of Rev. Isaac Clinton, of New Haven. They moved to Lowville, New York, where Mr. Collins became a distinguished lawyer, a member of Congress, and the occupant of other important offices.

His son, William Collins, the subject of this memoir, was born February 22, 1818. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1843, at Rochester, New York. He then entered into

partnership with his father, and they continued in active and successful practice until the death of the elder Mr. Collins, in November, 1848. He succeeded his father as district attorney, but resigned this office when he was elected a member of the national House of Representatives, in November, 1846, from the district composed of Lewis and St. Lawrence counties.

Mr. Collins was in Congress during the first agitation of the question of extending slavery to free territory, and opposed the extension with great zeal and ability. Among his speeches will be found one, delivered July 28, 1848, on the bill to establish the Territorial government of Oregon, advocating the exclusion of slavery from that Territory. It was commended not only for the soundness of its logic, but, as a brilliant literary production. The contest was a close one, but the slavery extensionists were defeated, owing largely to the vigilant and industrious efforts of Mr. Collins and a few associates. He was tendered the renomination to the thirty-first Congress, but having determined to remove west, he declined, and was succeeded by Preston King.

Mr. Collins came to Cleveland in 1853 and opened a law office, fully sustaining here the reputation as a lawyer which he had gained in New York. He was soon elected a director of the Merchants' Bank of Cleveland, and of the Lake Shore railway company. Subsequently he became a director of the Bellefontaine railway company; the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railway company; the James-town and Franklin railway company, of Pennsylvania; the East Cleveland street-railroad company; the Mercer Iron and Coal company of Pennsylvania, and the Merchants' National Bank of Cleveland. The active duties of these positions absorbed much of his time and attention.

The sympathies of Mr. Collins being always on the side of freedom, he joined the Republican party on its organization and remained faithful to its principles. When the rebellion broke out he threw himself heartily into the cause of the Union, and contributed freely with money and labor in every way to its support. He was a member of various local committees for the promotion of the national cause, and gave largely for the support of the sick and wounded. Whenever an effort was needed his voice was heard exhorting the people to action, and he was never behindhand in personal example.

Mr. Collins married Jane, second daughter of Alfred and Mary S. Kelley, at Columbus, on the 22d day of November, 1847. They had five children; Francis, born January 19, 1850, who died February 10, 1850; Frederic Kelley, born in Columbus, Ohio, June 7, 1851; Walter Stow, born in Cleveland, July 12, 1854; Mary, born in Cleveland, June 7, 1857, who died March 1, 1860; and Alice, born in Cleveland, June 26, 1859, who died August 20, 1859.

Mr. Collins died suddenly on the 18th day of June, 1878. At a meeting of the bar, held on the occasion of his decease, Hon. Sherlock J. Andrews was called

to the chair and H. B. DeWolf acted as secretary. The committee on resolutions consisted of Messrs. F. J. Dickman, James Mason, H. B. DeWolf, and Judges Bishop and Prentiss. Resolutions were adopted highly and truly extolling the character and abilities of the deceased, copies of which were presented to the family, to the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga county, and to the circuit and district courts of the United States for the Northern district of Ohio. Mr. Dickman and Judge Bishop spoke in eulogy of Mr. Collins, and the former quoted a remark made by the deceased, worthy of enduring record. In speaking of certain political action Mr. Collins said:

"Success is something, but to be right is everything."

This terse expression is a model statement of the value of principle, and was also an epitome of the lifelong creed of William Collins.

EDWIN WEED COWLES.

Edwin W. Cowles, a physician, born in Bristol, Connecticut, in 1794, removed to Austinburg with his father, the Rev. Dr. Giles Hooker Cowles, in the year 1811. His ancestors were all of Puritan descent, except one line, which traced its origin to the Huguenots. He was educated in the academy, at Farmington, Connecticut, and was imbued by his father and mother with the highest principles of the Christian religion and love for his fellow-beings. He studied medicine with the late Dr. O. K. Hawley, of Austinburg, and after receiving his degree he practiced his profession in Mantua, Portage county, Ohio, and in 1832 he removed with his family to Cleveland.

In 1834 he removed to Detroit, and practiced there till 1838, when he returned to Cleveland, where he spent the remainder of his professional life, and made himself a high reputation both as a physician and a valuable citizen. His leading traits as a physician were the exercise of benevolence and fearlessness in the performance of his professional duties. These noble qualities were thoroughly illustrated when that great scourge, the Asiatic cholera, made its first appearance in Cleveland the first year he settled there. This disease was introduced by the arrival of the steamer "Henry Clay," which sailed up to the landing at the foot of Superior street. As usual in those early days, when there were no railroads and telegraphs, the crowd assembled at the landing to hear the news and see who had come. As the boat neared the wharf the captain appeared on the deck, and exclaimed that "the cholera had broken out among his passengers and crew; that several were dead and a number more were down with it, and for God's sake to send a doctor aboard!" This announcement created a panic in the crowd. They all scattered and fled in every direction,—many taking their horses and fleeing into the country. A messenger went hurriedly to the office of Dr. Cowles, and with a frightened

expression of countenance informed him that his services were needed,—that "the boat was filled with the dead and sick." The doctor promptly started for the boat, and exerted himself immediately with all his power to alleviate the sufferings of the sick. At a meeting held previously by the citizens of the then village of Cleveland it had been voted, with only two dissentient votes, that no boat having the cholera aboard should be allowed to come into port or land its passengers, for fear of contagion. The two who opposed this resolution were the late Thomas P. May and Dr. Cowles. Under this action of the citizens the "Henry Clay" was obliged to leave. Dr. Cowles volunteered to accompany the sick and look after them, and in spite of the remonstrances of his friends, who believed he never would get through alive, he went on that charnel-ship to Detroit, and remained on it until everything possible had been done to relieve the sick and to fight down the death-dealing scourge.

His predominating trait was his love of justice to all—the high and low, rich and poor. This sense was strongly developed in his hatred of the system of slavery, which, as he expressed it, "violated every commandment in the decalogue, every principle of justice, all laws of human nature, and destroyed the foundation of a common humanity." He was one of the first who came out publicly and avowed themselves "abolitionists," at a time when it was considered disgraceful to be called by that term. He was one of the first members of the "old Liberty Guard," and many a poor fugitive slave has he aided to freedom *via* the underground railroad. As a politician he was somewhat prominent. He supported the old Whig party down to the time he voted for General Harrison, in 1840. In 1841 he joined the "Liberty party" the germ of the present Republican party.

In all the walks of life he was distinguished for moral rectitude, honesty, and incorruptible integrity. As a gentleman of general information he rarely, met with his peer, for, like John Quincy Adams, he never forgot what he read, and it was this gift that made him the remarkable conversationalist and controversialist that he was. He was a devout and active member of the Congregational church, and one of its most valued supporters. He was married in 1815 to Miss Almira Mills Foot, a lady of great force of character, of amiable disposition, and of a most affectionate nature. She was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, in 1790, and was descended from Nathaniel Foot, the first settler of Wethersfield, and was a half-sister of the late Joseph B. Cowles, of Austinburg, and of the late Hon. Samuel Cowles, who died in Cleveland in 1837. After the death of his consort, which occurred in 1846, Dr. Cowles spent his remaining days among his children, who vied with each other in endeavoring to promote his comfort and smooth the ways of his declining days. He died in June, 1861, at the residence of his son, Mr. Edwin Cowles, in Cleveland. Had he lived only one and a half years longer he would have witnessed the great desire of his

heart—the abolition of slavery. As it was, like Moses of old, “he died in sight of the promised land.”

Dr. Cowles had six children. His first child, Samuel, died when three years of age. His second, Giles Hooker, died in Cleveland, aged twenty-three, leaving four, who are living: Mrs. Helen C. Wheeler, of Butler, Missouri; Judge Samuel Cowles, of San Francisco, California; Edwin Cowles, editor of the *Leader*, Cleveland; and Alfred Cowles, one of the publishers of the *Chicago Tribune*.

EDWIN COWLES.

Edwin Cowles, editor and printer, was born in Anstinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio, September 19, 1825. His father was the late Dr. Edwin W. Cowles just noticed. His ancestors were all of Puritan descent, except one line, which traces its origin to the Huguenots. On his father's side he is descended from one of three brothers who settled in the town of Farmington, Connecticut, in 1652. On his grandmother's side, who was a Miss Abigail White of Stamford, Connecticut, he is a direct descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England; and also of a Huguenot by the name of De Grasse, which name was changed subsequently to Weed. The Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first clergyman who was settled in Connecticut, was also one of Mr. Cowles' ancestors. On his mother's side he was descended from Nathaniel Foote, the first settler of Wethersfield, Connecticut.

His boyhood days were spent in Cleveland, with the exception of a few years that he lived in Anstinburg, and in Detroit where his father resided for a short time. In 1839 he commenced learning the trade of a printer and served his time mostly with the late Josiah A. Harris, then editor of the *Cleveland Herald*. He finished his education at Grand River Institute in 1843. At the age of eighteen, he embarked in the printing business in company with Mr. T. H. Smead, under the firm name of Smead & Cowles. In 1853 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Smead and became a member of the firm of Medill, Cowles & Co., publishers of the daily *Forest City Democrat*, which was the result of the consolidation of the daily *True Democrat* and daily *Forest City*. Both papers had been published as losing ventures, the former by John C. Vaughan and the latter by Joseph Medill. In 1854 the name of the paper was changed to *Cleveland Leader*. In 1855 Messrs. Medill and Vaughan sold out to Mr. Cowles and removed to Chicago, where they purchased the *Chicago Tribune*, of which Mr. Cowles' brother, Alfred, became the business manager.

During the winter of 1854–55 the first movement which led to the formation of the great Republican party was made in the *Leader* editorial room, resulting in the issuing of the call for the first Republican convention ever held, which met in Pittsburg. The

gentlemen who held that meeting in the editorial room were Messrs. John C. Vaughan, Joseph Medill, J. F. Keeler, R. C. Parsons, R. P. Spalding and others whose names are not remembered. The result of that convention was the consolidation of the Free Soil, Know-nothing and Whig parties into one great party, the history of which is well known.

Mr. Cowles carried on the paper alone until 1866, when he organized the *Cleveland Leader Printing Company*, of which he retained a controlling interest. He acted as business manager of the *Leader* until 1860, when he assumed the chief-editorship. From this time he steadily rose to prominence as an editor because of the strength and boldness of his utterances and his progressive and decided views on popular topics, which soon made his journal one of the most powerful in the West. While the terrible black cloud of secession was looming up in 1860–61, Mr. Cowles took a firm position in the columns of the *Leader* in favor of the government suppressing the heresy of secession with the army and navy if necessary. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster of Cleveland and held that office for five years. Under his administration he established and perfected the system of free delivery of mail matter by carriers.

In 1861 Mr. Cowles first suggested, in his paper, the nomination by the Republican party of David Tod, a war Democrat, for the purpose of uniting all the loyal elements in the cause of the Union. The suggestion was adopted, and Mr. Tod was nominated and elected. That same year, immediately after the battle of Bull Run, Mr. Cowles wrote an editorial headed “Now is the time to abolish slavery.” He took the position that the South, being in a state of rebellion against the general government had forfeited all right to property—that the government had the same right to abolish slavery for the purpose of weakening the resources of the Confederacy by liberating in its midst a producing class from which it mainly derived its sinews of war, as it had to capture and destroy rebel property, burn towns, etc., as a military necessity. For taking this advanced position the *Leader* was severely criticised by a portion of the Republican press, which declared that it was aiding the rebellion by creating dissatisfaction among the war Democrats of the north. In less than one year after the publication of that article President Lincoln issued his preliminary emancipation proclamation, which embodied precisely the same views.

In 1863 Mr. Cowles suggested in the *Leader* the name of John Brough to succeed Governor Tod in the gubernatorial chair. It was after the name of Vallandigham, had been taken up by the Democracy for that office, and at a period during the war previous to the surrender of Vicksburg and the battle of Gettysburg, when the Union armies had met with a series of reverses, and discouragement had commenced its work among the conservative loyal element. The nomination of Vallandigham, following the election of 1862, when the Democ-

crats had carried Ohio by a large majority, created great alarm among the friends of the Union for fear that the discouraging military outlook would have its effect toward favoring the peace-at-any-price party. Mr. Brough, though formerly a life-long Democrat, was a firm Union man under all circumstances, and withal his reputation for great executive ability was widely known, and for these reasons his name was announced as a candidate for governor in the *Leader*. It was warmly seconded by the loyal press, and he was nominated and elected by more than one hundred thousand majority over Mr. Vallandigham. Governor Brough, and Governors Andrews and Morton, formed that famous trio of great war governors whose names will go down in history side by side with Lincoln, Grant, Stanton and Chase.

In 1870, Mr. Cowles' attention having been called to the great danger that existed from the various railroad crossings in the valley of the Cuyahoga between the heights of the east and west sides of Cleveland, he conceived the idea of a high bridge, or viaduct as it is generally called, to span the valley and Cuyahoga river, connecting the two hill tops, thus avoiding going up and down hill and crossing the "valley of death." He wrote an elaborate editorial favoring the city's building the viaduct. His suggestion met with fierce opposition from the other city papers, it being considered by them utopian and unnecessary, but it was submitted to the popular vote and carried by an immense majority. This great work, costing nearly three millions, is one of the wonders of Cleveland.

In 1876 Mr. Cowles was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for President. He represented Ohio in the committee on platform, and was the author of the seventh plank favoring a constitutional amendment forbidding appropriations out of any public fund for the benefit of any institution under sectarian control. The object of this amendment was two-fold: first, to forever settle the question of dividing the school fund for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church; second, to guard the future from the encroachment of that Church that is sure to result from its extraordinary increase in numbers.

In 1877 he was complimented by President Hayes by being appointed one of the honorary commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Cowles has now been connected with journalism for over a quarter of a century. The experience of his paper has been like the history of all daily papers. It had sunk previous to his being connected with it over thirty thousand dollars. The first nine years after he had taken hold of it, it sunk over forty thousand dollars more, and at the end of that time it commenced paying expenses, eventually resulting in his being able to pay off every cent of indebtedness. Its business has increased tenfold under his administration, and it also has the largest daily circulation of any paper west of the Alleghenies, with the exception of two papers in Chicago, one in St. Louis, and one

in Cincinnati, and has more than double the circulation of all the other Cleveland papers combined. When he commenced his editorial career, his staff consisted of himself, one associate, and one city editor. Now it is composed of himself as chief editor, one managing, four assistant editors, and an editor each in charge of the commercial, city, literary and dramatic, and telegraphic departments, also one in charge of the Washington branch office, and four reporters—fourteen in all. His chief characteristic as an editor, is his fearlessness in treating all questions of the day without stopping to consider "whether he will lose any subscribers" by taking this side or that. His great ambition is to have the *Leader* take the lead in the work of reform, the promulgation of progressive ideas, the elevation of humanity to as high a scale as possible, and to oppose in every shape tyranny and injustice, whether of church, State, capital, corporation, or trade-unions, and at the same time to make it the most influential paper in the State, if not in the West.

Mr. Cowles' success in life has been attained under extraordinary disadvantages. From his birth he was afflicted with a defect in hearing which caused so peculiar an impediment of speech that no parallel case was to be found on record. Until he was twenty-three years of age the peculiarity of this impediment was not discovered. At that age Professor Kennedy, a distinguished elocutionist, became interested in his case, and after a thorough examination it was found that he never heard the hissing sound of the human voice, and *consequently had never made that sound*. Many of the consonants sounded alike to him. He never heard the notes of the seventh octave of a piano or organ, never heard the upper notes of a violin, the fife in martial music, never heard a bird sing, and has always supposed that the music of the birds was a poetical fiction. This discovery of his physical defect enabled him to act accordingly. After much time spent in practicing, under Professor Kennedy's tuition, he was enabled to learn arbitrarily how to make the hissing sound, but he never hears the sound himself, although he could hear ordinarily low-toned conversation.

As a citizen Mr. Cowles was ever active in all benevolent and charitable enterprises, giving liberally to them according to his means, and devoting the influence of his journal to their support and encouragement.

Mr. Cowles is wedded to his profession, and never expects to leave it for any other; in other words, he expects to die in the harness. Owing to the power of the press in controlling public sentiment, backed up as it is by the aid of wonderful lightning printing machinery, the telegraph, that great association for the collection of news—the associated press, the division of intellectual labor into different departments, and the fast railroad trains, he considers journalism, if only managed in the interests of religion, morals, humanity, and of doing the greatest



A. S. Briggs

good to the greatest number, the grandest of all professions.

Mr. Cowles was married in 1849, to Miss Elizabeth C. Hutchinson, daughter of the Hon. Mosely Hutchinson, of Cayuga, New York. He had by this union six children, Myra F. who married Mr. Chas. W. Chase, a merchant of Cleveland; Helen H., Eugene H., Alfred H., Lewis H., and Edwin. The youngest, Edwin, died in infancy. His eldest son, Eugene, is a member of the *Leader* editorial staff, having charge of the Washington office as correspondent.

SAMUEL COWLES.

Samuel Cowles, a lawyer, was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, June 8, 1775, and died at Cleveland, Ohio, in November, 1837. His father was a representative New England farmer. He was educated at Williams College, and graduated there in the year 1798, afterwards serving as tutor there for two years, when he commenced the study of law in Hartford, and was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession in Farmington and Hartford till about 1820, when he removed to Cleveland, then a village of about five hundred inhabitants. There he went into partnership with the late Alfred Kelley, and carried on the law business with him for several years. Afterward Mr. Cowles formed a copartnership with a late student of his, Sherlock J. Andrews; finally giving the business up to him and retiring from the practice of his profession about the year 1834. Hon. J. W. Allen studied law under Mr. Cowles in the year 1825. In 1839 he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas, which position he filled at the time of his death.

In 1832 Mr. Cowles was married in Lenox, Massachusetts, to Miss Cornelia Whiting. In 1833 he erected the mansion on Euclid avenue, now used as an Ursuline convent, and resided in it till his death. He was a good representative of the gentlemen of the old school, a high-minded lawyer, of irreproachable character, of dignified bearing, and of the most fastidious tastes. His society was sought after, especially by the cultivated. He was a brother-in-law of the late Dr. Edwin W. Cowles, and uncle to Mr. Edwin Cowles of the Cleveland *Leader*.

D. W. CROSS.

D. W. Cross, one of Cleveland's prominent citizens and leading capitalists, was born on the 17th of November, 1814, in Richland (now Pulaski), New York. He received an excellent education at Hamilton Seminary (one of the foremost institutions of learning in the State), and, upon the completion of his studies in 1836, removed to Cleveland, where he entered the law-office of Messrs. Payne & Wilson as a student.

While thus employed he received, in 1837, an appointment as deputy collector of the port of Cleve-

land, which position, with a brief interruption, he retained for eighteen years. During that time he effected many useful reforms and improvements in the management of the custom-house, and received from the secretary of the treasury a gift of \$500 as an acknowledgement of his zeal and energy.

During the first years of his holding the office he continued his law studies, and in due season was admitted to practice in both the State and United States courts. In 1844 he joined Mr. Robert Parks in a law partnership which continued until the death of that gentleman in 1860. In 1848 and 1849 he was elected township-clerk of Cleveland (an important office) by overwhelmingly large majorities, and in 1849 was chosen a member of the city council.

In 1855 Mr. Cross entered upon the most important enterprise of his life, that of coal-mining. In company with Oliver H. Perry he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land, and leased several other tracts, upon Mineral Ridge, in the Mahoning valley, the coal deposits in which were beginning to promise important results if properly worked. Messrs. Perry & Cross entered promptly and actively into the business of coal mining, and soon landed upon the Cleveland docks, *via* the Pennsylvania and Ohio canals, the first cargoes of coal shipped from Mineral Ridge to Cleveland.

In 1859 Mr. Perry transferred his interest to Henry B. Payne, the firm being continued as D. W. Cross & Co. In 1860 it received an additional partner in the person of Lemuel Crawford, who retired in 1861 and was succeeded by Isaac Newton; the firm name being changed to Cross, Payne & Co. Business operations were at this time materially widened by the purchase of new coal mines, by the construction of docks, and by the building of a railway to connect the Summit Bank with the canal, at Middlebury.

In 1867 Mr. Cross retired from the firm of Cross, Payne & Co., and rested awhile upon the fruits of his industry.

Since his retirement from the firm, however, Mr. Cross has retained his connection with the coal interest to a considerable extent, and is to-day the owner of some of the most valuable coal lands in the State. His identification with the early coal trade of the Mahoning valley, and its prosperous development under his efforts, were facts of such importance, not only in his career but in that of Cleveland, that it would be very difficult to separate entirely the history of his life from that of the great business just alluded to.

His was the mind that saw how important and necessary it was that Cleveland should have cheap coal, to the end that she might become a great manufacturing city, and in opening the way for cheap fuel he furnished the opportunity for which Cleveland had so long waited.

Although no longer immediately connected with the coal trade, Mr. Cross is still actively engaged in

important business enterprises, for a temperament like his could not be well satisfied with entire inactivity; but, naturally, he enjoys substantial immunity from the anxieties and labors incident to his earlier experience. The interests of three important manufacturing corporations receive the benefits of his attention. Of each of two of these—the Winslow Car Roofing Company and the Cleveland Steam Gauge Company—he is the president, and of a third—the Amherst Stone Company—he is a director. To the conduct of these extensive enterprises Mr. Cross gives careful heed, and their substantial success testifies to his excellent administration.

He is a life member of the Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society, and a member of the Kirtland Society of Natural History. With both organizations he has long been closely associated, and to the latter has contributed many valuable specimens. He was, in his younger days, a prominent member of the Cleveland Grays, and in 1837 was the secretary of that organization. For many years subsequent to 1839 he was the secretary of the Cleveland Lyceum, a popular debating society of that period.

Since the beginning of his residence in Cleveland Mr. Cross has been a devoted disciple of Nimrod and Isaak Walton, and to this day finds his attachment to the sports of hunting and angling undimmed. These are his favorite relaxations, and, in his leisure hours, he follows them quite as eagerly as of yore.

He was one of the founders of the renowned Winous Point Shooting Club, which owns over ten thousand acres of land near Sandusky Bay, and which, in its appointments and scope of action, is far beyond any similar organization in the country. In connection with Dr. Darby (taxidermist), T. K. Bolton, E. A. Brown, L. M. Hubby and others, he contributed largely toward securing the superb collection of game birds now ornamenting the reception rooms of the club.

As an angler Mr. Cross is not only an enthusiast but an authority. From the Adirondacks to Lake Superior, streams and lakes have paid tribute to his skill, and in company with Prof. Horace A. Ackley and Dr. Thomas Garlick—the pioneers of artificial fish-culture in America—he has passed many a busy hour upon the shores of Lake Erie in the successful pursuit of the finny tribe. It was through Professor Ackley's persuasion that Mr. Cross wrote the "Piscatonarium," first published in the Cleveland *Herald* and afterward in Dr. Kirtland's *Family Visitor*, and the *Spirit of the Times*, as well as in other leading journals.

Another article from Mr. Cross' pen, entitled "Big and Small Mouth Bass, and How a Trout takes a Fly," published in the Chicago *Field* of the date of February 8, 1879, assisted materially in settling a vexed question among scientific sportsmen.

In the evening of his days, Mr. Cross enjoys the satisfaction of having sturdily battled with the difficulties of life and of having produced important results, beneficial alike to himself and the community. The les-

son of such a life needs no elaboration, since it is conveyed in unmistakable terms by the simple record of the events.

The wife of Mr. Cross was not only an amiable companion but was a valuable coadjutor in building up her husband's fortunes. She was Miss Loraine P. Lee, of Bloomfield, New York, and was married to Mr. Cross in 1840. In 1873 she visited Europe and spent eighteen months in extended travel, of which she recorded her impressions in a series of highly interesting letters to the Cleveland *Leader*. Shortly after her return she fell ill, and passed to her rest on the 23d of January, 1875. Devoted to her home and family, endeared to a large circle of friends, and foremost in acts of charity and love, her name remains embalmed in the affectionate remembrance of all who knew her.

JOHN CROWELL.

This gentleman, a talented lawyer and politician, was born at East Haddam, Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the 15th of September 1801. His grandfather, Samuel Crowell, was born at Chatham, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, March 10, 1742, of which place his ancestors for several generations had been natives. In 1769 or 1770 he married Jernsha Tracy, of East Haddam, by whom he had five sons, viz: William, Samuel, Eliphaz, John and Hezekiah, and also one daughter who died in infancy. Samuel Crowell, Sr., died at East Haddam in 1810.

Of this family, William, the eldest son, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born at East Haddam on the 10th of July, 1771. His wife, Ruth Peck, daughter of Daniel Peck, was born in the same town in August of the same year. In the autumn of 1806, he, with his wife and a family of nine children (afterward increased to fourteen), removed to Ohio and settled in Rome, Ashtabula county, where he spent the remainder of his life.

The Western Reserve was at that time an almost unbroken wilderness and but sparsely inhabited. Mr. Crowell's family was the first in the township of Rome, and their nearest neighbors on the south were eighteen miles distant. For a few years after their settlement the privations of the pioneers were very severe. Food, shelter and clothing were only to be obtained by the most arduous exertions. Yet the forests were quickly turned into fruitful fields, and rude dwellings speedily erected. The hardships were borne with womanly patience and manly fortitude, and all honor is due the noble pioneers through whose labors the Western Reserve has become what it is today.

The boyhood of John Crowell was spent among the most primitive scenes. His father was a carpenter, and with the assistance of his two eldest sons built most of the framed dwellings for miles around. Thus John was left at home to assist in clearing and cultivating the farm. He possessed a vigorous con-

stitution and more than ordinary strength, and surpassed most of his associates in the power of physical endurance.

His labor on the farm was continued until he reached his majority, and though he had occasionally attended a winter term of the common school—kept in a log cabin—he was substantially destitute of books, and the means of instruction and improvement which they afford. During his minority he also attended for a few months a select school in Jefferson, taught by Mr. Thomas Whelpley, and spent one winter under the instruction of the late Rev. John Hall, while that gentleman was a student of theology.

In the month of November, 1822, young Crowell went on foot to Warren, in order to avail himself of the advantages offered by an academy which had been established in that place a short time previous. The school at that time was conducted by Mr. E. R. Thompson, a graduate of Cambridge University, and a most worthy gentleman, who is remembered by Mr. Crowell with affectionate regard. He continued in the academy with slight interruption until February, 1825, and then commenced the study of law in the office of Thomas L. Webb, of Warren, remaining under his instruction until admitted to the bar in 1827. While prosecuting his studies he supported himself by teaching school, and for six months of the last year previous to his admission he was principal of the academy. Immediately after his admission to the bar he opened an office in Warren, and commenced the practice of his profession. Having purchased Mr. William Quintry's interest in the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, he became the partner of George Hapgood in the ownership of that establishment, and also the editor of the paper, which he conducted for several years. During the long and severe contest for the presidency between General Jackson and John Quincy Adams, he was a staunch supporter of the latter.

A man of his ability and enterprise could not remain long in obscurity, and his talents soon procured for him an extensive practice and a commanding position at the bar. Mr. Crowell's attention, however, was not entirely absorbed by his profession or his newspaper. He took a deep interest in all questions pertaining to the moral and intellectual improvement of the people of the surrounding country. He was one of the earliest advocates of the principles of temperance, and assisted in organizing in Warren one of the first temperance societies in the West.

Mr. Crowell was also one of the prime movers in the organization of the first colonization society, of which he was appointed secretary, and devoted both time and energy to its support. At length, however, finding it not adapted to the purpose for which it was originated—the alleviation of the sufferings of the slaves—he, with Gerritt Smith and others, abandoned the society, but not by any means the cause of the oppressed.

Mr. Crowell continued in active practice until 1840, when he was elected to the senate of Ohio in

Trumbull county, on the Whig ticket. He possessed in a pre-eminent degree all the higher qualities of a successful politician, and soon became the acknowledged leader of his party in his district. In 1846 he was unanimously nominated to Congress, and was elected by a decisive majority, his opponents being R. P. Ranney and John Hutchins. In 1848 he was elected by an increased majority over Judge Ranney.

In Congress he was made a member of the committee on claims and of the committee on Indian affairs. In July, 1848, he made an able speech in the House on the subject of "Slavery in the District of Columbia," in which he earnestly protested against the slave trade and depicted in a fearful manner some of the abhorrent practices attendant upon the traffic in human beings. In one instance he says: "Slavery is now, as it always has been, a disturbing element in the Government, and there is every reason to believe it will remain so till the last vestige of it is swept away." In conclusion he aptly quoted what Addison had said of Italy nearly one hundred and fifty years before:

"How has kind Heaven adorned this happy land,
And scattered blessings with a wasteful hand!
But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains, and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that Heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of Nature, and the charms of Art,
While proud oppression in her valleys reigns
And tyranny usurps her happy plains."

In 1850, during a long and exciting debate relative to the admission of California into the Union as a free State, he delivered a speech which attracted general attention, and in which he again expressed in the strongest terms his sentiments in regard to the extension of slavery.

After his retirement from Congress he removed, in 1852, to Cleveland, and resumed the practice of law. In 1862 he was elected president of the Ohio State and Union Law College, and continued in that position until 1876, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to resign. The arduous duties of the place were most satisfactorily discharged, and his lectures were highly appreciated for their depth of thought and practical application. The title of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Law College about the time of his appointment to the presidency.

He was also, for some time, chief editor of *The Western Law Monthly*, published in Cleveland, which contained a series of biographical sketches from his pen.

Mr. Crowell delivered several courses of lectures in the Homœopathic college, on account of which he received the honorary degree of M.D., and was made dean of the faculty.

He served in the State militia nearly twenty years, holding the office of brigadier general, and being finally elected major general.

He is, and always has been, an earnest advocate of common schools; and, looking upon christianity as the true basis of civilization, he has throughout his

life been a decided supporter of the Christian Church. Forty years or more ago he assisted in founding the first Episcopal church in Warren, and held an office in that parish until his removal to Cleveland. He is still a member of the Episcopal Church, but is Protestant and Evangelical, not Catholic, and therefore expresses himself as decidedly opposed to turning parish churches into recruiting stations, and the clergymen into drill-sergeants for the Church of Rome.

Mr. Crowell is not only a learned and accomplished lawyer, but also takes high rank as a classical scholar. His knowledge of history, ancient and modern, and of English literature, is critical and scholarly. He possesses clear and enlarged views of the the principles of legal science, in its broadest sense, ripe culture and an exemplary character, and has filled the numerous positions of honor and trust to which he has been chosen with marked ability and unvarying fidelity. His success in life is due to the high and noble qualities of his mind, to courage undaunted by the greatest obstacles, untiring industry and sound judgment. His natural gifts, physical and mental, have been thoroughly disciplined and cultivated. His addresses, lectures and biographical sketches were models of elegant diction and full of valuable and interesting points.

As a political leader he enjoyed the fullest confidence of his party, and the respect of all. He has been a member and earnest supporter of the Republican party since its organization. As a citizen he is highly esteemed and above reproach. He is now an invalid, and has retired from active business. After many years of labor, in public and private life, he enjoys the pleasures of a quiet home, the society of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and the well-earned privilege of spending the remainder of his days in ease and quiet.

Mr. Crowell was married in 1833 to Eliza B. Estabrook, of Worcester, Massachusetts. To them have been born five children, four of whom are living, one having died in infancy. They are Julia K., widow of Col. Henry G. Powers; Eliza S., widow of the late Henry F. Clark; John Crowell, Jr., a lawyer of the firm of M. D. Leggett & Co., and William Crowell.

CHAPTER LXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—CONTINUED.

J. H. Devereux—W. H. Doan—D. P. Eells—S. T. Everett—James Farmer—S. O. Griswold—E. B. Hale—T. P. Handy—Benjamin Harrington—H. J. Herrick—R. R. Herrick—O. J. Hodge—G. W. Howe—J. M. Hoyt—H. B. Hurlbut—John Hutchins—Levi Johnson—Alfred Kelley—T. M. Kelley—C. G. King—Zenas King—R. F. Paine—R. C. Parsons—H. B. Payne—F. W. Pelton—Jacob Perkins—Nathan Perry—H. H. Poppleton.

JOHN HENRY DEVEREUX.

John Henry Devereux, son of Captain John Devereux, of the merchant marine, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, April 5, 1832. His ancestors

were among the first settlers of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. He has also a long ancestry in the aristocracy of the Old World, being of the twenty-sixth generation in England and of the seventh in this country, in direct lineal descent from Robert de Ebroicis, or Robert D'Evreux, known in history as one of the Norman conquerors of England in 1066.

He was educated at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Academy, and, early in 1848, left his home in Massachusetts and came to Ohio in the capacity of a civil engineer.

At that time he was but sixteen years old, a very independent and high-spirited boy, possessed of undaunted courage and unbounded enterprise. On arriving at Cleveland, he was at once employed as a constructing engineer on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad. After its completion he found similar employment on the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula railroad.

In 1852 he went south, and, until 1861, was engaged as civil engineer in the construction of railroads in Tennessee. He was prominently connected with the internal improvements of that State and section, and was referee in several important cases, as to location and construction. He became the leading spirit in railroad affairs, and had determined upon residing there the remainder of his life, but on the breaking out of the war he left Tennessee—regretfully and regretted.

In the spring of 1862, after having made a reconnoissance for a military railroad in the Shenandoah valley, he received the appointment of superintendent of military railroads in Virginia, and under it had charge of all railroads out of Alexandria, and connected therewith. It was early in the spring of 1862 that the forward movements of the Federal armies in Virginia called for active operation, by the government, of the railroad lines centering in Alexandria and connecting with Washington. These lines of railroads were in the most deplorable condition, and in the midst of chaos, and of imperative demands for endless transportation to and from the advancing armies, General McCallum was suddenly called to the head of the department of railroads, and in turn summoned Colonel Devereux to act as the controller and chief of the Virginia lines.

The work was herculean, and its difficulties were well nigh insurmountable; the constant assaults of the enemy upon the roads being almost equaled in injurious effect by the intolerance and ignorance of Federal officers, whose ambition by turns extended to the special ownership and direction of every mile of track, and every car and locomotive. No definite line was drawn between the jurisdiction of the chiefs of the road management, of the War Department, and of the army, but the unwritten law was none the less exacting as laid down by quartermaster's and commissaries' departments, by ordnance and hospital departments, by the chiefs in command in the field. Through the whole ran the demands necessitated by the move-



A. H. Perry

ment of large bodies of troops, of batteries and pontoon trains, and the carriage of the sick and wounded.

The roads were infested with suspicious characters and peddlers, and the trains swarmed with these, to the injury of every interest in the service. There was no time for preparation. Colonel Devereux plunged into the chaotic mass, and, meeting unmoved each obstacle, laid at once the foundation of discipline and brought the strictest order and obedience into almost instant action. He filled the reconstructed shops with tools, and the roads with adequate equipments; quietly and patiently but persistently developed the system of military railroad law, and made it harmonize with the regulations of each department. He swept away with a single stroke every peddler, and leech, and spy, and thief from the trains, which now became in reality "through trains of government supplies," as the orders required, and were manned and officered with the most rigid discipline. He organized a corps of inspection and detection which swept away all that was bad or suspicious, and made his eye the chief sentinel of the army, before which everything and everybody had to pass for recognition and approval.

With strong practical sense he avoided clashing between the departments by fitting the vast machine of transportation to their wants, and thus aided greatly all the plans of General Haupt, as of his predecessor, General McCallum. With unwearied energy he developed the resources of the same ponderous machine until Alexandria became the center of a great system, that worked with the precision of a chronometer in the distribution, under his hand, of countless stores, munitions, and troops. It mattered but little how many roadways or bridges were destroyed by the enemy, the railroad trains were never behind. Major General Meade particularly was supplied with rations and forage "so magnificently," as he expressed it, under all circumstances, that his repeatedly expressed appreciation removed the last obstacle that might have remained to cause friction to the system.

It was a gallant thing, with Pope's army driven back and scattered in confusion, to bring into Alexandria every car and engine in safety—in some cases working the cars up the grades by hand while the ground trembled with the shock of battle. Such work as this he repeatedly performed. It was a noble labor, that of caring for the sick and wounded, which was made a part of the military railroad work, and the United States Sanitary Commission gratefully acknowledged his constant and valuable aid in this direction. No officer stood better with the War Secretary nor with the President, and, holding a position which could have been turned into a source of immense personal gain, his integrity was beyond doubt—no man dared even attempt to bribe him. He directed and moved men and machines by a thorough system, and the result was great smoothness in operation and precision in management; hence the promptness of

movement and immunity from serious accident which marked the working of these military railroads.

In the spring of 1864 the military railroad work was drawing to a close, and Col. Devereux felt at liberty to heed the calls made for his services in civil life. During his connection with the Army of the Potomac he had won the good will and respect of all, and the entire confidence of the leading men in the army and the government with whom his position brought him in contact. His resignation was received with sincere regret, and he bore with him to Ohio the hearty good wishes of those with whom he had been associated. Accepting the management of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, he was its vice president and general superintendent for five years, and under his control it was one of the most judiciously managed roads in the State.

In 1866 he was invited to become vice president of the Lake Shore railroad company, and soon after accepting that position he was elected to the presidency. When the consolidation of the Lake Shore road with the connecting lines between Buffalo and Chicago was effected, under the name of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad company, he was appointed general manager, and had executive control of this great line with all its connections and branches. During his government the line was very successful, and its reputation among railroads for safety and accommodation to the public, and prudent and economical management in the interests of the stockholders, stood deservedly high.

The estimate placed upon his ability as a railway manager was so high that in June, 1873, he received overtures from the Atlantic and Great Western and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad companies of such a character that he could not in justice to his own interests refuse the offer. He accepted and held, at the same time, the position of president of both the companies. At the same time he was president of minor railroad corporations, whose lines formed part of the system of the larger companies under his direction.

When he assumed control of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad its fortunes were at a low ebb. Laboring under the most discouraging odds, he succeeded in putting the line in the best condition under the circumstances, but at the close of the year 1874 it was deemed useless to continue the struggle, until a change in its financial condition had been effected. He was accordingly made receiver, and shortly afterwards resigned his position as president and director, as incompatible with that of receiver appointed by the courts. His appointment to the position just named was received with satisfaction by all concerned, who knew that their clashing interests were in safe and honorable hands.

Although never a politician, Col. Devereux has always manifested an active interest in public affairs. Twice he was tendered a nomination to Congress, but declined. He is a man of large brain, great capacity

for work, generous impulses and a benevolent heart. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and very active in its affairs, particularly in missionary and Sunday-school work, laboring zealously and giving freely to aid the cause of religion. In the Masonic order he ranks high, and in 1860 was elected Thrice Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Tennessee.

He was married in 1851 to Miss Antoinette C. Kelsey, daughter of Hon. Lorenzo A. Kelsey, formerly mayor of Cleveland. They have four children.

WILLIAM H. DOAN.

William H. Doan is descended from one of the oldest families in the country, which has, for generations, supplied many substantial and worthy members to the community. The name is an old one in the county of Cheshire, England, and is thus alluded to in the "Patronymica Britannica" by Lower:

"Done—A great Cheshire family, whom Omerod designates as a 'race of warriors' who held Utkinton (supposed to be the Done of Domesday) as military tenants of Venables from the time of King John. The chiefs of this house will be found in the battle-rolls of Agincourt, Bloreheath and Flodden. The name is pronounced Done (*o* long) and is also spelled Doane by members of the same (Cheshire) family."

John Doan, the founder of the Doan family in this country, crossed the Atlantic in one of the three first ships that sailed to Plymouth, landing at that famous spot in the year 1630. A brother came afterward and settled in Canada, and another brother settled in Virginia, where he founded an extensive family. John Doan took a prominent and useful part in the affairs of Plymouth colony, and in 1633 was chosen assistant to Governor Winslow. In addition to that and other civil offices which he held, he was made a deacon in the church at Plymouth and at Eastham. He died in 1685 at the advanced age of ninety-five years. His wife's name was Abigail, and by her he had five children—Lydia, Abigail, John, Ephraim and Daniel.

Daniel had four children by his first wife, among whom was Joseph Doan, who was born June 27, 1669. Joseph had twelve children by two wives. He was a deacon of the church at Eastham for forty years, and was a pious and God-fearing man. His first child was named Mary after her mother, and the second, Joseph, after his father. Joseph, Jr., was born November 15, 1693, and married Deborah Haddock September 30, 1725. He moved to Middle Haddam, near Middletown, on the Connecticut river, and there engaged in ship-building. His children were Joseph, Nathaniel, Seth, Eunice and Phineas.

Seth was born June 9, 1733, and married Mercy Parker in 1758. Both died in 1802. They had nine children—Seth, Timothy, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Job (who died early), Mercy, Job, John M. and Deborah. The two Seth Doans, father and son, were taken pris-

oners by the British from a merchant vessel in 1776, during the Revolution, the father at the time being mate of the vessel on which he was captured. They were released in 1777, and soon after the younger Seth died from sickness contracted while a prisoner, and due to his captivity.

Nathaniel, fourth child of Seth and Mercy Doan, was born about the year 1764. He came to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in 1796, with the party which surveyed the Western Reserve, and in 1798 moved thither with his family. The route of emigration was down the Connecticut river, along the coast by vessel to New York, up the Hudson river, across by land to Lake Ontario and thence by boat to the mouth of the Cuyahoga river. The family lived in the then little village of Cleveland until the next fall, when they removed to what is now the east part of the city of Cleveland, settling at the "Corners," just west of Wade Park.

Nathaniel Doan was a man of great piety and of sterling qualities. The first Presbyterian church-society in the Western Reserve was organized in his house, and was known as the First Presbyterian church, of which he was appointed deacon. He married Sarah Adams, of Chatham, Connecticut. His children were Sarah, Job (who died young), Job, Delia, Nathaniel and Mercy. He died November 29, 1815.

Job, his eldest son, was born June 10, 1789, and was nine years of age when he came with his father to Ohio, where he experienced in his youth all the privations of pioneer life. At the age of twenty-six he was married to Harriet Woodruff, daughter of Nathaniel and Isabel Woodruff, of Morris county, New Jersey. She was born August 31, 1797, and came to Ohio in 1814. Job Doan took a prominent part in the affairs of the town and county. He was a Whig in politics, and in 1832 and 1833 was a member of the legislature. He was also a justice of the peace for many years. He likewise built and kept the first hotel in East Cleveland. Although he had but a limited education himself, he was a liberal supporter of educational interests, and was also an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, charitable and generous to a fault. He died on the 30th of September, 1834, of cholera. He had eight children, Nathaniel Adams, Sarah C., who is now the wife of John Walters, Harriet J., Lucy Ann, Martha M. (who died in infancy), William H., Martha M., and Edwin W.

William H. Doan, the subject of this sketch, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 3d of July, 1828. He was educated in the public schools, and the Shaw Academy of Euclid, also attending Mr. Beatty's preparatory school in Cleveland. At the age of twenty he entered the law office of Hitchcock, Wilson & Wade where he remained nine months. Soon afterward he generously volunteered to go to Sandusky to assist in caring for the sufferers by the cholera, and rendered faithful service until the disease abated.

In 1849 he went to California, and remained in that State a period of ten years, engaged in various

pursuits, such as mining, trading, etc. His business ventures proving unsuccessful, he returned to Ohio, and, after remaining one year in Cleveland, went to Corry, Pennsylvania, where he resided from 1861 to 1865. During that time he was engaged in building shanties along the line of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, and served as an employee in various positions on the Oil Creek railroad. He also went into the commission business, selling crude oil, with a partner, under the firm name of W. H. Doan & Co. The trade in oil rapidly increasing, he removed to Cleveland, where he entered more extensively into the traffic. He subsequently engaged in the manufacture of oils and naphtha, which has proved moderately successful. He employs at the present time fifty hands, having considerably extended the business.

As a citizen Mr. Doan deservedly takes a high rank. A member of the Congregational church, in which he holds the offices of deacon and trustee, he has contributed freely, both in time and money, to the interests of Christianity and charity. In public enterprise and benevolent projects he is ever ready and willing to lend a helping hand.

He originated and built, mostly with his own funds, the Tabernacle, located on the corner of St. Clair and Ontario streets, which he has devoted to the use of the people of Cleveland. He is deeply interested in the Sunday school work, serving at present as superintendent of the Tabernacle school. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, being an active and untiring worker in the cause of temperance. His many social qualities and personal virtues have won the esteem of a large circle of friends, and the respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He was married on the 31st of July, 1861, to Miss E. J. Hemmel, of New York City.

DAN P. EELLS.

Major Samuel Eells came to this country from Barnstable, England, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, probably in the year 1633, where his son, Samuel, was born. Major Eells returned to England while his son was yet a babe, and remained until Samuel, Jr., was twenty-one years old, who then returned to the land of his nativity, and settled at Milford, Connecticut, where he was a lawyer and an officer in the army. He died at Hingham, Massachusetts, at the age of sixty-nine. Nathaniel, his third son, was graduated at Harvard University, and was settled as pastor over the church at Scituate, Massachusetts. Edward Eells, son of Nathaniel, was also graduated at Harvard, and was settled over the church at Middletown, Connecticut. James Eells, son of Edward, was graduated at Yale College in 1763, and like his two preceding ancestors became a clergyman, being settled over the church at Glastonbury, Connecticut. His son, James, was also graduated at Yale in 1799, and was pastor over the Presbyterian church in Westmore-

land, Oneida county, New York, in 1804. He removed to Ohio in 1831, where he resided in Worthington, Franklin county, in Charlestown, Portage county, and in Amherst, Lorain county, until the death of his wife, in 1849, after which he lived in the families of his sons until May 3, 1856, when he died at Grafton, Lorain county, from being injured by a locomotive on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad.

Rev. James Eells had seven children, one of whom, a daughter, died in infancy. The remaining six, five sons and one daughter, all born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, lived to mature years.

James Henry was educated at Hamilton College and Princeton Theological Seminary, was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Elyria, Ohio, and afterward at Perrysburg, where he was drowned in the Maumee river, December 7, 1836. Samuel, born May 21, 1810, was educated at Hamilton College, where he was graduated in 1832. He became a lawyer and settled in Cincinnati, where he was for a time a partner of the late chief justice, S. P. Chase. He was the founder of the college society, Alpha Delta Phi, and, though less than thirty-two years of age at the time of his death, he was ranked among the very ablest lawyers of his time, and as an advocate had no superior at the Cincinnati bar. Mary Lucretia, born June 18, 1812, married Dr. Asa B. Brown, at Elyria Ohio, December 31, 1835, and died at Cleveland February 9, 1855. Timothy Dwight, born November 1, 1815, died at Cleveland, April 18, 1876. James, born August 27, 1822, was educated at Hamilton College and Auburn Theological Seminary. He was first settled over the Presbyterian church at Penn Yan, New York; was afterwards pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Cleveland, and also of the Dutch Reformed church on the Hights, in Brooklyn, New York, whence he removed to San Francisco, and became the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of that city. He is now pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Oakland, California, and professor of pastoral theology in the San Francisco Theological Seminary.

Dan Parmlee Eells was born April 16, 1825. He entered Hamilton College, but before completing his course removed to Cleveland, where he continued his studies, being graduated with the class of 1848. In March, 1849, he was given a position in the Commercial Branch of the State Bank of Ohio. Here he remained until 1857, manifesting such decided financial abilities and winning so many friends among business men, that he was solicited to become a partner in a private banking house, and the firm of Hall, Eells & Co. was formed, Mr. Eells being the managing partner. In November, 1858, the managers of the Commercial Branch Bank, desirous of regaining his services, elected him their cashier. In this position he remained until 1865, when the charter of the institution expired. The Commercial National Bank was now organized, and the business of the Commer-

cial Branch Bank was transferred to it. Mr. W. A. Otis was chosen president, and Mr. Eells, vice president. On the death of Mr. Otis, in 1868, Mr. Eells was elected president, and has remained in that position until the present time. This has been one of the flourishing banking institutions of the city, having a capital stock of \$1,250,000, and a large surplus. It has always pursued a liberal but prudent policy under Mr. Eells' management; the wisdom of which is manifest by its large and profitable business. He has also been interested in other large business enterprises; being a director and the vice president of the Republic Iron Company; a director in the Otis Steel and Iron Company, and having large investments in numerous manufacturing and other enterprises.

Although so largely engaged in business, he has always found time to assist in all the benevolent projects of the time. He is the treasurer of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum, and the Bethel Home has always had his warm support. When the Cleveland Bible Society was organized, in 1857, Mr. Eells was chosen its treasurer, which position he held until 1877, when he was elected its president.

Mr. Eells married Mary, daughter of George A. Howard, of Orrville, Ohio, on the 13th of September, 1849. They had two children; Howard Parmlce, born June 16, 1855, and Emma Paige, born April 8, 1857. He married as his second wife, Mary, daughter of Stillman Witt, of Cleveland, on the 15th of June, 1861. By this marriage there have been four children, Eliza Witt, born July 1, 1867, who died from injuries by explosion of the steamer "Chautauqua," on Chautauqua lake, August 15, 1871; Stillman Witt, born April 24, 1873; and William Hamilton and Winifred Douglass, (twins), born October 20, 1874; of whom William H. died July 16, and Winifred D. July 17, 1875. Mr. Eells is an elder of the Second Presbyterian church, and is one of its most active supporters. A descendant of a long line of honorable and educated ancestors, six generations of whom have been clergymen in the New England Presbyterian and Congregational churches, Mr. Eells' life has been an example, socially and morally, of what may be expected from such a lineage.

SYLVESTER T. EVERETT.

The subject of this sketch, a son of Samuel Everett, a prominent merchant and manufacturer, was born in Liberty township, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 27th of November, 1838. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and lived on his father's farm until 1850. In that year he came to Cleveland, to reside with his brother, Dr. Henry Everett; attending the public schools until 1853, when he entered the employ of S. Raymond & Co. In March of the succeeding year he was admitted to a clerkship in the banking house of Brockway, Watson, Everett & Co., and three years after his entrance was promoted to the position of cashier. In

1859 he was called to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to aid in settling up the affairs of his uncle, Charles Everett, Esq., a well known merchant, who was about to retire from active business life. After a year spent in that work he returned to Cleveland and resumed his position in the banking house.

In 1867, the firm having changed by the retirement of two of the partners, he became a member of the new firm of Everett, Weddell & Co. In 1869 the Republicans nominated him for city treasurer, and he was elected by a decided majority. At the end of the first year he presented to the council a clear, concise and complete statement of the financial affairs of the city. This had not been done for some time before. The outstanding obligations of the city were at the same time managed with such ability that the outlay for interest was largely reduced, and the credit of the city was so greatly improved that the municipal bonds were sought for by investors at a decided advance, and in many instances a premium. This improved condition of the city's financial management continuing, he was renominated at the end of his term of two years, and re-elected by a large majority.

In 1873, at the end of his second term, he was nominated by both the Republican and Democratic conventions, and was again elected, receiving the largest vote that had ever been polled for one candidate from the organization of the city to that time. In 1875, and again in 1877, the same compliment was paid him; he being a third time the nominee of both parties, and elected by a unanimous vote. In 1879 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican party—the Democrats making a separate nomination. This election was hotly contested upon local issues, but he nevertheless was elected by about five thousand majority, running nearly three thousand votes ahead of his ticket.

The confidence of the public in Mr. Everett's ability as a financier, and his trustworthiness as a man, was shown not only by his election for six consecutive terms to one of the most important and responsible positions in the city government, but also by the other offices of trust to which he was chosen without his seeking. In 1876 he was elected one of the directors and also vice president of the Second National Bank, one of the leading institutions of the State. He assumed the management on the 1st of June, 1876, and the following year was made the president, which position he still holds. He is also vice president and treasurer of the Valley Railway Company, and it was largely through his influence that funds were raised for the completion of this road. He is a director of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company; of the Union Steel Screw Company; the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association; the Saginaw Mining Company, Lake Superior; the American District Telegraph Company, and of Everett, Weddell and Co., bankers; he is also a director and the treasurer of the Northern Ohio Fair Association. All these enterprises have found in him an efficient and trustworthy

officer. In addition, the managers of several others have secured his co-operation, feeling assured that the trust confided in him would be wisely and faithfully managed. His capacity for work is almost unlimited, and his financial ability is unquestioned, while his uniform good temper, displayed in all business transactions, renders him one of the most popular of Cleveland's citizens. He is enterprising and public spirited, liberal and benevolent in regard to charitable institutions and causes, and highly esteemed in all the relations of life.

JAMES FARMER.

James Farmer is a native of Georgia, having been born near Augusta on the 19th day of July, 1802. His ancestors came from England during the early part of the seventeenth century, where the family had been honorably mentioned since the days of Henry the Eighth, and especially so during the time of Charles the Second.

Mr. Farmer's grandfather took an active part on the patriot side in the stirring scenes of the Revolution, participating in numerous battles fought in Georgia and the Carolinas. His father, on account of slavery, decided to leave the South, and in 1805 moved to the then newly admitted State of Ohio, settling upon a tract of land in Columbiana county, where he remained until the fall of 1818, when he removed to what is now known as Salineville, in the same county.

Here young James grew to manhood, availing himself of such opportunities as then existed for acquiring an education, while devoting a large share of his time to helping on the farm and in the manufacture of salt, which his father had undertaken. In 1824, at the age of twenty-two, the young man leased his father's salt works, and, having enlarged them, devoted himself for four years to this industry.

In 1828, however, he concluded to extend his business, and therefore crossed the mountains to Philadelphia and purchased a stock of goods suitable to the demands of a new country; thus beginning a mercantile career in which he continued nearly thirty years.

In 1834 Mr. Farmer was married to Miss Meribah Butler, a young lady of English parentage who had previously removed with her parents to Ohio from Philadelphia.

In 1838 he built what was for those times a large flouring mill, after which he increased his business by purchasing wheat and manufacturing it into flour, which he shipped to the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and New Orleans. In carrying on these pursuits, Mr. Farmer had occasion to travel very widely, thus acquiring a knowledge of the great commercial interests of the country, and coming into business relations with a large circle of wealthy and influential men.

In 1844, before the era of railways in Ohio, when the transfer of freight and passengers was carried

on principally by water, Mr. Farmer built a fine steamer which was employed several years in the profitable trade of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; running between Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans. In the year 1846 Mr. Farmer, with his usual enterprise, was foremost in securing a charter for the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad company. He was made its president and devoted his time, his money and, what was most important of all, his untiring energy, to the construction of the road. Under his able management it was completed from Cleveland to the Ohio river in about five years. This road opened up a large amount of mineral wealth, and gave a great impetus to the business of Cleveland, especially to the coal trade.

In 1856 Mr. Farmer removed with his family to the "Forest City," and engaged in the coal business; having mines of his own which he has worked successfully for the past twenty-five years. Since coming to Cleveland he has also identified himself with the manufacturing of iron, and with the banking interests of the city.

In 1858 Mr. Farmer was again called to the presidency of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad company, and in order to facilitate its management the superintendency was also assigned him. It was mainly through his wise and economical administration that the road was kept from falling into the hands of its bondholders, a fate that befel many railroads after the disastrous financial crash of 1857. In 1859 Mr. Farmer, feeling that the company was again upon a safe footing, retired from the presidency. He remained a member of the board of directors, however, for several years longer, when he withdrew entirely, having served the company, in all, nearly twenty years.

Mr. Farmer, although devoting himself principally to his own business, ever kept the welfare of Cleveland in view, and, as he was convinced that the city's greatness depended on its manufactures, he determined to labor for the construction of a new railway line to the nearest coal fields. In 1870 he began, through the press and otherwise, the agitation of the subject, as one of vital importance to the future prosperity of the city.

In 1871 the Valley railway company was organized, the object of which was to build a road from Cleveland by way of Akron and Canton, into the very heart of the great coal and iron fields of Ohio. Mr. Farmer was chosen president of the company and the work of construction begun in the spring of 1873. Owing, however, to the great financial crash in the fall of that year, the work was suspended, but the company's affairs kept in such trim that it was able to go on at the first opportunity, and in 1878 the first rails were laid. At the present time the road is nearly completed to Canton, a distance of sixty miles from Cleveland, and its entire success is fully assured. Mr. Farmer has thus been the principal promoter of two railways, one of which has given to Cleveland its

great manufacturing importance as well as that large part of its commerce which depends on its manufactures, and the other of which promises largely to increase both its commerce and its manufactures.

Mr. Farmer is now seventy-seven years of age, but is still hale and hearty. He has the companionship of his wife and five children, and with his children's children around him still looks forward to many years of useful life. He is an honored member of the Society of Friends. He has never sought political preferment, but has moved quietly in the business walks of life, devoting his time and energy to enterprises for the public good, believing that a man has higher duties than the mere acquisition of wealth, and that he who lives to benefit mankind has ennobled his own soul, and may well rest when life's labor is done.

He possesses a well-balanced mind, maturing all his plans by careful consideration, has a calm judgment, is serene in disposition, and is charitable to the failings of others. He is genial as a friend, kind and indulgent as a husband and father, and is generally esteemed, respected and beloved. He is a close observer of both men and things, and may truly be said to be the architect of his own fortunes. He possesses a strong will which has carried him over all obstacles in his business enterprises. He has lived to see his efforts for the public good crowned with success, and is entitled to enjoy the honorable old age that is his.

SENECA O. GRISWOLD.

This gentleman, a prominent member of the legal fraternity of Cleveland, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, on the 20th of December, 1823. He is a direct descendant in the sixth generation from Edward Griswold, who settled in Windsor in 1635, and who was the ancestor of a considerable number of men, distinguished in literature, science and professional life.

In his youth, Mr. Griswold attended the Saffield Connecticut Literary Institute until he attained his seventeenth year. In 1841 he came to Ohio, and the following year entered Oberlin College as a member of the freshman class. He was graduated in 1845 and immediately afterward returned to Connecticut, where he taught for one year in the academy of his native town.

Returning to Ohio at the expiration of that time, he entered the law office of Messrs. Bolton & Kelly, of Cleveland, and remained with them until admitted to the bar in 1847. In the spring of 1848 he formed a partnership with the Hon. John C. Grannis, and at once entered on the practice of his profession. After remaining in that partnership three years he entered the firm of Bolton & Kelly, the name of which then became Bolton, Kelly & Griswold. In 1856 Mr. Bolton was elected to the bench, and the firm then changed its name to Kelly & Griswold, which appellation it retained until the death of the former gentleman in 1870.

In 1861 Mr. Griswold was elected a member of the general assembly, and served one term. While a member of the legislature he afforded valuable assistance in organizing the railroad sinking-fund commission and also in procuring for the city a paid fire department. The year after the death of Mr. Kelly he formed a copartnership with Mr. Isaac Buckingham, a former student, with whom he was associated two years.

He was then, in 1873, elected one of the judges of the superior court of Cleveland, and during the same year was elected, by both Democrats and Republicans, as a member of the State constitutional convention. In this convention he held a prominent position, serving, with marked ability as chairman of the committee on corporations and as a member of the apportionment committee. Mr. Griswold was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Cleveland Law Library association, of which he was, for many years, the president.

Upon the expiration of his judicial term Mr. Griswold returned to the practice of his profession with renewed ardor, and in 1878 again became associated with Mr. Grannis, which connection he has maintained to the present time.

He delivered an oration at the centennial celebration in the city of Cleveland, on the 4th of July, 1876, which was acknowledged by all to be an eloquent and able address, well worthy of the occasion which called it forth.

As a judge Mr. Griswold commanded the respect of all by his learning and impartiality; and as a lawyer he stands in the front rank of the profession; his extensive reading, well-balanced judgment and logical reasoning making him a most reliable counselor and successful practitioner.

Mr. Griswold was married, in 1858, to Helen Lucy Robinson of Westfield, New York. His wife died in 1871, since when he has remained unmarried.

EDWIN B. HALE.

The subject of this sketch, who is one of the most prominent and successful bankers and business men of the city, belongs to one of the oldest and best known families in England and the United States; and, although it would greatly transcend the limits allowed here to trace its history at length and mention all who have reflected credit on their ancient and honorable name, yet a brief notice of a few points may not be inappropriate.

In the history and antiquities of the county of Essex, England, by Philip Mornant, London, 1768, we find numerous references to the family of Hales. As early as the thirteenth century the family name appears among the burgesses in parliament, and is referred to in the history of the reigns of Richard the First, Edward the Third and their immediate successors. Many members of the family were called to offices of trust and position by the communities in



S. O. Griswold

which they lived, and the name is mentioned with honor in both civil and military annals—Sir Matthew Hale, the upright judge, being one of the most distinguished of the family. The office of high sheriff of the county was frequently filled by some one bearing the name of Hale, and the family has almost continuously had a representative in one or both houses of parliament.

Members of the family at an early date settled in New England; the first settler of the name in Connecticut being Samuel Hale, (son of William Hale, Esq., of Kings Walden, England, high sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1621, who married Rose, daughter of Sir George Bond, Knight Lord Mayor of London, in 1587,) who located in the neighborhood of Hartford about the year 1640. In the annals of Glastonbury, Connecticut, (so named from the famous old monastic town in England, which was distinguished as a seat of learning and where the first Christian church was erected about the year 600) we find the names of his descendants quite prominent; they being engaged in various wars of the olden time—notably in King Philip's war, the old French and Indian war and the war of the Revolution. In the war of the Revolution no less than sixteen able bodied men, heads of families, by the name of Hale, all from this small settlement of Glastonbury, attached themselves to the army as soldiers and gave good evidence of their patriotism by risking their lives in their country's service.

Pbilo Hale, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a man of remarkable energy and enterprise, and was the first who engaged in and established the business of ship building on the Connecticut river, which he conducted successfully until the sudden outbreak of the war of 1812. The war ruined his business and involved him in serious loss. He afterwards traveled extensively abroad, but, finding no foreign country like his native land, came back, improved his broken fortunes and, attracted by the beauty of the prairie country, gave his means and energies to the development of the interests of central Illinois, where he died in 1848, universally esteemed and respected as a public-spirited citizen.

The son of whom we write was born in Brooklyn, Long Island, February 8, 1819. During his infancy his parents removed to Connecticut, and gave him in early youth the advantages of the best schools. The death of his mother, two brothers and a sister, at an early period of life, prevented him from entering Yale College, and defeated all the family plans for his further education. The young boy then found himself dependent upon the sympathy of distant relatives. He came to Ohio, and entered Kenyon College in 1837, where he gave his entire attention to his studies and graduated with the honors of his class in 1841, having a personal friend in every member of the faculty and the kind regard of all his fellow students. Fond of letters, it was his intention to devote himself to the pursuits of literature, but after much discussion, and rather in deference to the wish of his father, he turned

his attention to the legal profession and entered the office of Goddard & Converse, attorneys at Zanesville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar, after an examination conducted by the Hon. Joseph Root, in 1843. After this, business required his presence in Illinois, and absorbed his attention for several years.

In 1852, after the death of his father, he removed to Cleveland, attracted thither by its beautiful situation, its climate, the enterprise of its citizens, and its educational and other advantages. He there commenced business as a private banker and is still so engaged. Mr. Hale is a strictly conscientious and conservative man, cautious and considerate, thoughtful and well balanced. In his business relations he is highly respected, and his counsel is freely and frequently sought. In his immediate social circle genial and pleasant, he is cherished and beloved. As a citizen he is quiet and unostentatious, but always interested in every measure for the public good, and the poor have ever found in him a true and sympathetic friend.

In 1846 he was married to the daughter of S. N. Hoyt, Esq., of Chardon, Ohio, and now has three sons and four daughters living, some of whom are married and reside in the immediate neighborhood of their father's residence.

TRUMAN P. HANDY.

Truman P. Handy was born in Paris, Oneida county, New York, on the 17th day of January, 1807. He received a good education at an academy and made preparations for entering college, but at the age of eighteen he accepted a clerkship in the Bank of Geneva, in Ontario county in that State. Five years later he resigned and removed to Buffalo, to assist in the organization of the Bank of Buffalo, in which he held the position of teller for one year.

In 1832 he removed to Cleveland, having been invited there for the purpose of resuscitating the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, established in 1816, the charter of which had been purchased by Hon. George Bancroft, of Massachusetts. Mr. Handy accepted the post of cashier and reorganized the bank, which prospered until 1842, when its charter expired and a renewal was refused by the legislature. In the financial crash of 1837 it had been compelled to accept real estate in settlement of the estate of its involved customers, and thus became one of the largest landholders in the city. When its business was closed Mr. Handy was appointed trustee to divide this property among the stockholders. This task he completed in 1845.

Meanwhile he had, in 1843, established a private banking house under the firm name of T. P. Handy & Co., in conducting the business of which he met with his accustomed success. In 1845 Mr. Handy organized the Commercial Branch Bank, under the act of legislature of that year authorizing the establishment of the State Bank of Ohio. He assumed the cashiership and was also the acting manager. The

success of his management of its affairs may be inferred from the fact that the stockholders realized an average of twenty per cent. on their investments for a period of twenty years, until the termination of the charter in 1865.

In 1861 Mr. Handy was called upon to revive the credit of another important institution, which had been seriously crippled by the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. He accepted the presidency of the establishment in question (the Merchants' Branch of the State Bank of Ohio), and under his management it rapidly recovered its lost ground. In February, 1865, it was reorganized as the Merchants' National Bank under the United States banking law, with a capital of one million dollars, six hundred thousand of which were paid in. Mr. Handy was elected president of the reorganized institution, and conducted its affairs with great success.

From 1850 to 1860 he also served as treasurer of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad company, and managed its finances with sagacity and skill. This position he resigned in 1860, but has ever since been a director of the company.

Mr. Handy was also among the first to demonstrate the practicability of establishing a profitable commerce with Europe, direct from the lake ports. In 1858 he despatched three of a fleet of ten merchant vessels, mostly laden with lumber and staves, which left Cleveland for English ports, and since that time there has been more or less direct trade maintained between Europe and the ports of the American lakes.

Mr. Handy never sought nor held positions of political prominence. Few, however, have taken so deep an interest in educational and philanthropic causes, or labored so earnestly for their success. He served as a member of the board of education with Charles Bradburn, and was one of that gentleman's ablest coadjutors in the arduous task of reorganizing and improving the school system of Cleveland. In the Sunday-schools he was for more than forty years a constant worker both as superintendent and teacher, taking an active part in all measures calculated to extend their field of usefulness. For twenty-one years he was president of the Industrial Home and Children's Aid Society, of which he has ever been one of the most liberal supporters.

A life-long and sincere member of the Presbyterian church, he is singularly free from "isms" of any description, and at all times advocated their exclusion from moral or political theories or questions. He is broad and liberal in his views, generous and just in his acts, universally esteemed and particularly beloved by children. He is one of the few citizens to be found in any community whose effective labors for the relief of the poor and helpless, and the rescue of the ignorant and vicious, justly entitle them to the name of philanthropists. He made three extended visits to Europe, chiefly for the purpose of investigating the financial, religious and educational systems of the old

world, and Cleveland was equally benefited with himself by the valuable knowledge he there gained.

In March, 1832, Mr. Handy was married to Miss Harriet N. Hall of Geneva, New York, by whom he has one daughter, who married Hon. John S. Newberry, of Detroit, Michigan.

BENJAMIN HARRINGTON.

Benjamin Harrington was born in Shelburn, Vermont, on the 4th of February, 1806. His father, Captain Benjamin Harrington, was a native of Connecticut, and in early life had been a sea captain, but left the sea and settled in Shelburn, where for a number of years he was a leading merchant and prominent business man. He built a church, and built and owned a store, a hotel and six or more dwelling houses, in that village.

The subject of this notice was the fifth of a family of seven children. His father died when he was quite young, and he was thus thrown upon his own resources at an early age. When fifteen years old he went to Canada, where he remained several years, and then moved to Buffalo, New York. He returned to Canada at the expiration of two years, and thence moved to Cleveland in November, 1835, one year before it was incorporated as a city. He first leased, and kept for several years, the old Franklin House. In 1838 he was elected alderman, and served in that capacity one year. In 1841 he was chosen councilman, and the following year was again elected alderman and made president of the city council.

Mr. Harrington retired from the city government in 1843, and did not again enter it. From that time until 1858 he devoted his time and energy to the management of his business, which he began to increase by purchasing land and erecting business blocks.

He was appointed to several positions of public trust. Among others he was postmaster under President Buchanan from 1858 to 1860, and was made a State commissioner to close up the affairs of the old Commercial Bank of Lake Erie. He was one of the six who formed the banking firm of S. W. Crittenden & Co., which was afterwards transformed into the First National Bank. The application to be thus organized was the first on record in the United States, and one of the first acted upon.

After his retirement from active business life, Mr. Harrington devoted his attention to the supervision of his property and to works of charity. He gave liberally to numerous benevolent objects, but his charity was always governed by a wise discrimination. In later life he took but little interest in politics. He was a man of most generous impulses, large hearted, and universally popular among all classes of people; noted for his strict integrity and honor in all business transactions, and a self-made man in the highest sense. In every position of trust which he held he enjoyed the complete confidence of those whom he



H. Hennrich

represented, and displayed upon all occasions his ability to perform the duties devolving upon him. He was a sagacious business man, a kind employer and in every respect a good citizen.

Although not a member of any church organization, he was a liberal contributor to the cause of Christianity and a constant attendant upon divine service. For many years he was a vestryman of Trinity (Episcopal) church. He died on the 30th of January, 1878, being just five days less than seventy-two years of age.

Mr. Harrington was married on the 17th day of January, 1832, to Chloe W. Prentiss, daughter of Samuel Prentiss of Rutland, Vermont. Mrs. Harrington died several years before her husband. They left no family, but are mourned by the many friends to whom they were endeared by their noble qualities of mind and heart.

HENRY J. HERRICK.

Dr. Henry J. Herrick, one of Ohio's native sons, who has for several years occupied a conspicuous place among the physicians and surgeons of Cleveland, was born at Aurora, Portage county, on the 20th day of January, 1833. His parents came of New England stock, his father being a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of Connecticut. Early in life they set their faces toward the west, and located in Ohio, where, with the energy and faith necessary on the part of all good pioneers, they bravely began the battle for existence. Beneath the watchful care of the father, the sons and daughters were taught valuable lessons in the lore which leads to success; while within the sacred domain of a Christian mother's influence they drank the inspiration of her pious teachings, and ever sought to honor her precepts by lifting their lives to the elevated moral standard which she had set up before them.

When Henry was but a lad, his father removed with his family to Twinsburg in Summit county, where the youth divided his time between occasional attendance at a public school and hard labor upon his father's farm and in his saw-mill. Thus passed his years upon the "even tenor of their way" until he reached the age of eighteen, when an offer made by his father aroused his latent ambition, and gave shape to his whole future career. Of all the seven sons of his father, he alone accepted the offer made by the latter; which was that he would aid in providing a liberal education for that son who would agree to forego all claim to receive an "outfit" at his majority.

Henry joyfully embraced the opportunity, and without delay began preparing for college at the Twinsburg academy, under the capable instruction of Rev. Samuel Bissell—still working on the farm during his vacation. Being duly prepared at the age of twenty-one, he entered Williams College, at Williams-town, Massachusetts, where he spent four years in arduous study—during which he passed his vacations profitably in barrel-making, lumbering, and school

teaching—the latter occupation also requiring his attention during two winters. He was then graduated with high honors, finding himself endowed with not only the learning of the schools, but with a good deal of practical experience and no little mechanical skill. One of his comrades at Williams was James A. Garfield, since so celebrated as a soldier and statesman, and these two, from their large, powerful forms, were known as the "Ohio Giants."

Greatly to the disappointment of his father, who hoped to see him embrace the ministry, young Herrick decided to enter the medical profession, and, during one of his vacations, he attended a partial course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Returning to Ohio in 1858, he at once went to work for his uncle, who was a farmer. In the fall of that year, having saved twenty-nine dollars, he set out, with his father's consent, for Cleveland, where he hoped by some means to make his way through a course at the medical college. Means he had none, save his twenty-nine dollars, and he was, moreover, "a stranger in a strange land," but he had a stout heart, and he never doubted that he would accomplish his desire. He sought employment as a teacher, that he might earn money to pay for his tuition, but in vain. By a lucky chance he was directed to Dr. M. L. Brooks, in whose office he became a student, and whom he compensated partly with office labor, and partly with the gains derived from teaching in one of the city evening schools. By the aid of the means thus acquired he also managed to attend lectures at the Cleveland Medical College.

After teaching school subsequently (in 1859 and 1860) at Geauga Seminary, in Geauga county, and still later in Solon, Cuyahoga county, he went to Chicago in the summer of 1860, where he resumed his medical studies with Dr. Daniel Brainard, and through the influence of that eminent surgeon he was appointed house physician at the United States marine hospital in Chicago. Entering Rush Medical College also, he graduated from that institution in the spring of 1861 with the degree of M.D., and about that time received likewise from Williams College the degree of A.M.

Returning shortly afterwards to Cleveland, he was employed as one of Dr. Brooks' assistants at the United States marine hospital, and in February, 1862, entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Seventeenth Ohio Infantry. During a portion of his service he was in charge of General Hospital, No. 13, at Nashville, Tennessee. He received a commission as surgeon in December, 1862, and at the battle of Chickamauga, where he was in charge of the hospitals of his division, he was captured by the enemy; being conveyed thence to Libby prison, at Richmond. At the expiration of two months he was exchanged, when he returned to Cleveland on a twenty days' furlough, and was there married (December 8, 1863,) to Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. M. L. Brooks, his old patron and friend.

Rejoining his regiment at Chattanooga, he accompanied Sherman's army in the celebrated "march to the sea," and at Savannah resigned his commission one month previous to the expiration of his term of service.

Although greatly benefited by his extended experience in the army, he sought to still further increase his professional knowledge in a brief season within the lecture room of a medical college in New York city, and, being there fitted to encounter with skill the difficulties of surgical science, he returned to Cleveland, where, in 1865, he became associated as a partner with his father-in-law, Dr. Brooks, with whom he continued to practice until 1871. Since that time Dr. Herrick has pursued alone the profession of physician and surgeon, mounting steadily in skill and fame until he is to-day a widely successful practitioner, and is confessedly a leading representative in the "old school."

From 1865 to 1868 he filled the chair of professor of "obstetrics and diseases of women and children" in the Charity Hospital Medical College, and upon the reorganization of that college as the Medical Department of Wooster University he was chosen to be professor of the principles of surgery, which chair he still occupies. In 1863 he was elected president of the Ohio State Medical Society, of which he is still an active member. He is also a prominent member of the American Medical Association and the Northeastern and Cuyahoga County Medical Societies. He is a frequent contributor to the valuable medical literature of the State; his papers on "tubercles" and "the Charitable Institutions of the State," read before the State Medical Society the present year (1879) being received with marked approval.

A Presbyterian in religious faith, Dr. Herrick is an earnest Christian worker, and devotes much of his time, his energies and his means to labors of benevolence; his heart, as well as his professional instincts responding gladly to the calls of suffering humanity, while his outstretched hand is an eager servitor in a noble work.

Dr. Herrick's family consists of his estimable wife, one daughter and three sons, all of whom reside with their parents. Having risen unaided, save by his own earnest and unflagging efforts, from one of the lower rounds of life's ladder to social and professional eminence, Dr. Herrick has made a record which the youth of the present time may well look upon with respect and emulation.

RENSSELAER R. HERRICK.

Hon. Rensselaer R. Herrick, who occupies to-day the chief magistracy of the city of Cleveland, first set foot within that city forty-three years ago, at the youthful age of ten, and there he has spent the subsequent years of what has proven a busy and useful existence.

Mr. Herrick comes of good old Puritan stock, and in this country traces his ancestry back to 1629, when

his great-grandfather's great-grandfather, Ephraim Herrick, came over from Leicester, England, to mend his fortunes in the western world. Ephraim Herrick settled in Connecticut upon reaching the shores of America, and there his descendants continued to live and multiply until within less than a century, when they began to migrate from classic New England to newer and more inviting fields. To connect the past with the present, it may be noted that Rensselaer R. Herrick's father, Sylvester P., was born in Clinton, New York, in 1793; his grandfather, Andrew, in Connecticut, April 7, 1752; his great-grandfather, Andrew, in Preston, Connecticut, February 10, 1727; his great-grandfather's father, Ephraim, in Connecticut in 1692; and his great-grandfather's grandfather in Connecticut in 1638.

Andrew Herrick, grandfather of Cleveland's present mayor, removed about 1790 with his family to Clinton, New York, in company with a band of Connecticut colonists, and became, later on, a prominent citizen of that place, closely identified with the success of Hamilton College, of Clinton, a widely known and popular institution of learning.

Sylvester P., the son of Andrew, entered in early manhood upon active business pursuits and was successively a prominent merchant in Clinton, Vernon and Utica; in which latter place he resided at the time of his death.

In Utica, on the 29th day of January, 1826, Rensselaer R. Herrick first saw the light, and in 1828 his father died. His childhood days moved uneventfully along until he reached the age of ten, when the sturdy and resolute lad set out for the West, to seek his fortune and to do his little share toward the support of his widowed mother's family.

Reaching Cleveland, he obtained employment in the printing office of the Ohio City *Argus*, located on the west side of the Cuyahoga. There he remained, learning the printer's art, until 1839. He then engaged in such occupations as he could find, and until 1843 he divided his time between attending school and earning a livelihood.

Being then seventeen years old, he decided to become a carpenter. Taking service with a prominent builder, he so improved his time and opportunities that at the expiration of three years, when he had reached the age of twenty, he began business on his own account as a builder and contractor. This occupation he steadily pursued until 1870, when he was able to retire from active business and to enjoy the ease which had been won by a quarter of a century of unflagging industry.

Mr. Herrick's first appearance in public life was made in 1855, when he was chosen a member of the Cleveland city council, and this mark of public confidence was successively repeated in 1856, 1857 and 1858. After that, for the space of ten years, the pressing cares of business compelled him to decline all public honors; but in 1869, yielding to the pressure of the popular demand, he was again elected a mem-

ber of the council. In 1873, 1874, 1876 and 1877 he was a "citizen's member" of the board of improvements, and in 1879 he was elected mayor of the city for the term of two years.

Mr. Herrick joins with his public duties the presidency of the Dover Bay Grape and Wine Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and serves also as a member of the board of trustees of the Society for Savings, with which institution he has for many years been prominently identified.

A Whig in the early days of his career, Mr. Herrick became a Republican upon the organization of that party, of which he has since continued to be a staunch member.

The characteristics of activity, industry and good judgment stand out clear and bold in this brief sketch of the successful career of Mayor Herrick, and the valuable lessons taught by the unswerving steadiness of purpose which marked his progress through life may well be laid to heart by the rising generation of the present time. In every sense the author of his own fortunes, Mr. Herrick has fully earned the right to rest in mature life, and to the consciousness of having "made himself," adds that of knowing that his course of life has received the approbation of his fellow citizens, as manifested by the numerous public trusts conferred upon him. He has been, for the space of forty-three years, closely connected with the rise, progress and prosperity of Cleveland, and in the mellow years of life's autumn enjoys the distinction of being one of its most honored citizens.

ORLANDO J. HODGE.

The subject of this sketch was born November 25, 1828, in Hamburg, Erie county, New York. He is the son of Alfred Hodge, an early settler of Buffalo, and a descendant of John Hodge of Windsor, Connecticut, who, on the 12th of August, 1666, married Susanna Denslow, daughter of Henry Denslow, the first settler of Windsor Locks, Connecticut. The family is possessed of a complete genealogy, running from 1646 to date. Alfred Hodge, the father of the subject of this sketch, died of cholera at Buffalo, July 11, 1832.

In June, 1842, Mr. Hodge left Buffalo; landing in Cleveland on Sunday, the 12th day of that month. Here he first commenced work in a printing office, continuing in that occupation for a number of years. In April, 1847, then in his nineteenth year, he enlisted for the Mexican war, embarking at New York the following month. He was destined to pass through many hardships and perils before he reached the seat of war. On the first evening out, before the transport had got fairly to sea, she collided with a Spanish man-of-war and had to put back to New York in a badly damaged condition. On the 15th of the same month he sailed again for Mexico. All went well until the morning of the 23rd, when the vessel was wrecked sixty miles from the island of

Abaco, the nearest point to land. Fortunately the volunteers and crew, of which there were about one hundred and twenty, were saved by the bark "Alabama," bound to Havana, and safely landed at that port on the 1st day of June. After spending a few days in Havana, the troops crossed the gulf and entered Mexico. Mr. Hodge remained in the enemy's country until the close of the war, doing service under Generals Zachary Taylor and John E. Wool. Hostilities having ceased, he returned to New York, and, on the 16th of August, 1849, was honorably discharged.

Shortly after, he entered Geauga Seminary, in Geauga county, Ohio. Leaving school in 1851, he taught for some time, and then again took up his residence in Cleveland. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Hodge was elected clerk of the police court by a large majority, receiving more votes than were cast for any other candidate for any office. At the expiration of a three-years term he declined a renomination.

In 1857 Mr. Hodge removed to Chicago, where he opened a printing office on his own account. He remained in that city until April, 1860, when, having disposed of his printing establishment, he went to Connecticut and there engaged in mercantile business. A short time after his arrival he was made postmaster of the village in which he resided (Robertsville), filling the office for six years. He took an active interest in public affairs, and by his intelligence and upright conduct won the confidence of all who knew him. In 1862 Mr. Hodge was elected to the house of representatives of Connecticut, and in 1864 was chosen a member of the State Senate. He served his constituents so satisfactorily that he was returned to the Senate for a second term by an increased majority, though the district had not for thirty-five years previous elected a man two successive terms. He was made presiding officer of the Senate by the unanimous vote of his colleagues, and discharged the duties of the position in a manner which was highly commended. By this time he had become prominent in State politics, and was generally respected and trusted. During the war Governor Buckingham appointed him on a commission to visit the front in the interest of Connecticut's sick and wounded soldiers. Mr. Hodge was also personally authorized by the governor to receive the vote of the Connecticut soldiers in the field east for President in 1864. He discharged the duties of both these positions with intelligence and fidelity.

In 1867 Mr. Hodge disposed of his interests in Connecticut and returned to Cleveland, where he engaged in real estate operations. In 1871 he was elected to the city council, being successively re-elected in 1873 and 1875. In 1876 he was elected president of the council, and at the end of his term he refused to be again a candidate for that body. In 1873 Mr. Hodge was elected to the Ohio house of representatives, and in 1875 was re-nominated by acclamation and elected by one of the largest majorities ever given in the county.

He failed by only a few votes of being elected speaker, and was unanimously chosen as speaker *pro tem*. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar.

In 1878 Mr. Hodge purchased the *Cleveland Post*, and a few weeks later a one-half interest in the *Cleveland Voice*. The two papers were consolidated, and he now has editorial management of the combined journal, the *Voice*.

Mr. Hodge has borne an active part in the support of every public enterprise which promised to promote the growth and prosperity of Cleveland. He was one of the earliest advocates of the viaduct project, and to him is given the credit of being the chief mover in getting the land along the lake for park purposes. He is a skillful debater, a forcible speaker, and one of the best parliamentarians in Ohio. Throughout his private and public life he has maintained a character for strict integrity. He has been successful in business as a result of hard work and natural fitness for the conduct of affairs. He was a Democrat until the outbreak of the rebellion, but ever since has been a thorough-going Republican. Mr. Hodge was married on the 15th of October, 1855, to Lydia R. Doane, of Cleveland, by whom he has one son, Clark R. Hodge.

GEORGE WILLIAM HOWE.

The Howe family is an old one in England, and dates its origin in this country from John Howe, born in England in 1612, who was a resident of Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1637, and died in Marlboro in 1639. Samuel, his son, married Martha Bent, by whom he had thirteen children. He died at Sudbury, April 13, 1703. Moses, son of Samuel, was born August 27, 1695. He had ten children, of whom Samuel was the first male child, born in Rutland, Massachusetts. Another son, Elijah, was born in Rutland April 10, 1743; married Deborah Smith, of Leicester, and removed to Spencer in June, 1759. They had nine children, among whom was Elijah, born in Leicester, who died in 1816. He married Fanny Bemis, by whom he had nine children. William, son of Elijah, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Spencer May 12, 1803. In 1828 he married Miss A. T. Stone of Charlton, Massachusetts. They had eight children. Different members of this family have been noted for inventive genius, among whom the most prominent, perhaps, is Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine, who was a nephew of William Howe. The latter himself possessed superior inventive powers. At an early age he learned the trade of a carpenter and builder. After finishing his apprenticeship he entered the academy at Leicester, where he obtained a good education. He then commenced erecting buildings by contract, churches being a specialty. In 1844 he took out his first patent for what has since become widely known as the Howe truss-bridge. Two years later, having made great improvements, a new patent was

issued. He subsequently furnished the plans and specifications for the bridges on the St. Petersburg and Moscow railroad in Russia. He died in 1852 in the prime of life, from the effects of a fall from his carriage. He was an eminently self-made man, and had the promise of a brilliant and useful future when thus cut off at a premature age.

George W. Howe was born in Spencer, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 29th of October, 1832. He was educated in Springfield, and in 1852 came to Cleveland, Ohio, where he effected an engagement on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad. Remaining in that position until the Lake Shore railroad was completed to Madison, Ohio, he then became connected with the latter.

In 1859 he abandoned railroading to engage in the milling business with Messrs. Hubby, Hughes & Co., building what is known as the National mills. This venture not proving successful he, upon the organization of the First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, enlisted and was commissioned quartermaster, equipping eleven out of the twelve batteries that went to the front. He accompanied General Barnett and his staff up the Cumberland river to Nashville, reaching that place two or three days after its evacuation by the Confederate army. They were then attached to General Thomas' division and ordered to Pittsburg Landing. Mr. Howe meeting with an accident by being thrown from his horse, was ordered by General Thomas to go ahead as speedily as possible to Savannah, get comfortable quarters and remain until recovered. He arrived at Savannah the second day of the battle of Pittsburg Landing; the town being crowded with the wounded brought from the field of battle. He at length succeeded in procuring accommodations on one of the steamers plying between Savannah and Pittsburg Landing, and remained on board a week. He then rejoined his regiment, with which he remained until after the evacuation of Corinth.

Returning to Cleveland, he engaged in mercantile pursuits until, his health becoming impaired, he went to Europe, where he spent six months in travel and recreation. In 1867 Elias Howe wished to extend his business in Europe; G. W. Howe went to London and established headquarters for the Howe machine in that city and also in Paris—organizing branches in all the principal cities of Europe, besides looking after the exhibits of the Howe company at the Paris Exhibition.

In 1870 he returned to the States and established the business in Ohio. In March, 1873, he was sent by the company as its representative at the Vienna Exhibition. Owing to trouble with some of the American commissioners, Minister Jay appointed three citizens of the United States to act until Jackson S. Schultz should arrive. The exhibitors, feeling that their interests were not being properly cared for, were permitted by Mr. Jay to select four of their number to act with those whom he had named. Mr. Geo. W. Howe was chosen as one of their number. He was



Geo. A. Howe

also made a chevalier, receiving from the emperor the order of Francis Joseph, and became a member of the Society of Arts and Sciences for Lower Austria, receiving their diploma and silver medal.

In 1874 he returned to Cleveland, and in 1876 was connected with the Ohio department at the Centennial Exhibition, remaining there seven months. Soon after the inauguration of President Hayes he was appointed collector of customs at Cleveland, and is at present acting in that capacity. Mr. Howe has always been active in the support of public enterprises, and of all local interests and improvements. He has been a member of the Northern Ohio Fair Association from its organization, having served three years as its secretary, and being now a member of its executive committee. From 1876 to 1879 he was a member of the police board. He is a Mason of high standing; being a Knight Templar, and recorder of the Holyrood commandery of Cleveland.

It is unnecessary to add any comments upon the traits of Mr. Howe's character. His record shows for itself as that of a man of enterprise, public spirit and superior ability. He was married in November, 1874, to Miss Kate Lemen, daughter of William Lemen of Cleveland.

JAMES M. HOYT.

This gentleman was born in Utica, New York, January 16, 1815. He received an excellent education, graduating from Hamilton College in that State in 1834. He immediately commenced the study of law in Utica, but in a short time removed to Cleveland, where he continued his studies in the law office of Andrews & Foot. In 1837 the partnership of Andrews, Foot & Hoyt was formed, which continued until 1848, when Mr. Andrews was elected judge of the superior court of Cleveland. This necessitated his withdrawal, but the firm of Foot & Hoyt continued until 1853, when Mr. Hoyt retired from the practice of law.

He then became extensively engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate in Cleveland and its vicinity. He operated on his own account and also in company with other capitalists, purchasing large tracts in and around the city, which were divided into lots and sold for homesteads. Nearly one thousand acres of city and suburban property were owned by him, either wholly or jointly with others, which were subdivided into lots and sold for settlement. He opened and named more than a hundred streets, being largely instrumental in opening Prospect east of Hudson, besides selling a large amount of land on Kinsman, St. Clair and Superior streets; also on Madison avenue on the West Side, Lawn and Colgate streets, and Waverly avenue.

In all his transactions he showed great generosity toward those with whom he dealt, and especially toward the poor and those whom misfortune or sickness had disabled. Not a man in Cleveland has been re-

garded with greater esteem and respect than Mr. Hoyt. For many years he had the power to deal rigidly with the poor with a show of justice and legality. This power he never exercised, and many are the grateful tributes he has received from the humble recipients of his favors.

In 1835 Mr. Hoyt united with the Baptist Church, in Utica, New York, and shortly after coming to Cleveland became connected with the First Baptist church in that city; being superintendent of its Sunday school over twenty-six years. He then resigned, becoming the teacher of a Congregational bible-class. In 1854 he was licensed to preach the gospel by the church with which he was connected. He was never ordained and never contemplated it; but has since then preached at intervals, and has labored more or less in nearly all the Protestant denominations, both in Cleveland and elsewhere.

In 1854 Mr. Hoyt was chosen president of the Ohio Baptist State convention, and was annually re-elected to that position for more than twenty-four years. He was also chosen president of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the national organization for Baptist missions in North America, and retained that position until 1870, when he resigned. For thirteen years he was president of the Cleveland Bible Society, an auxiliary to the American Bible Society, of which he is now one of the vice presidents. His addresses on various occasions and his literary contributions have attracted marked attention. His article on "Miracles in Relation to Law," published in the *Christian Review*, of October, 1863, presented the subject in an original and striking manner, furnishing a strong refutation of the sceptical sophistry of Hume.

In 1870 Mr. Hoyt was elected a member of the State board of equalization, a body charged with a high, laborious and responsible duty, the appraisal of all the property in the State going through the hands of the board. In 1873 he represented the interests of the citizens of Cleveland on the board of public improvements.

In 1870 Denison University, of Granville, Ohio, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. This, though a surprise to him, was considered by all who knew him as a well-merited distinction. Few men have attained a culture more genuine and liberal than he. Well versed in physical science, and thoroughly imbued with the philosophy of history, he is also well read in *belles lettres* and works of taste and criticism. The versatility of his talents is shown by the success he has achieved in his different callings of lawyer, business man, preacher, lecturer and writer.

He is a liberal contributor to religious and charitable objects, and during the rebellion rendered valuable aid in numerous ways to the cause of the Union.

Mr. Hoyt was married in 1836 to Miss Mary Ella Beebe, in New York City. To them have been born six children, Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt (of Brooklyn, New York) being their eldest son. The second, Colgate Hoyt, is in business with his father in Cleveland,

and the third, James M. Hoyt, is a member of the law firm of Willey, Sherman & Hoyt, of the same city.

HINMAN B. HURLBUT.

This gentleman was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 29th day of July, 1818 and is descended from the best of New England blood. His ancestors resided for several generations in the State of Connecticut, where his father followed the occupation of a farmer before removing to New York. His grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary army, taking a part in the memorable battle of Long Island and other engagements. Through his mother Mr. Hurlbut is descended from Gov. Hiuman, one of the colonial rulers of Connecticut.

At eighteen years of age the subject of this sketch, after enjoying such educational advantages as his vicinity afforded, removed to Cleveland and entered the law office of his brother (H. A. Hurlbut, Esq.) as a student. After being admitted to the bar in 1839, he at once opened an office in Massillon, Ohio, and in a short time secured a remunerative practice. In 1846 he formed a partnership with the Hon. D. K. Cartter, afterwards chief justice of the District of Columbia, their practice being very extensive and lucrative.

In 1852 Mr. Hurlbut retired from his profession, having already become engaged in the banking business as the senior member of the firm of Hurlbut and Vinton, of Massillon. He also aided in organizing two other banking houses in the same place, "The Merchants" and "The Union," and was a member of the State board of control.

In 1852 he removed to Cleveland and established still another banking house there, under the firm name of Hurlbut & Co., retaining, however, his interests at Massillon. He next purchased the charter of the Bank of Commerce and reorganized it, with himself as cashier and T. P. Handy as president. Mr. Handy resigned the following year, when Mr. Joseph Perkins was chosen president. After the passage of the national banking law by Congress, Mr. Hurlbut again reorganized this institution as the Second National Bank of Cleveland.

In 1856 the subject of this sketch, in company with Amasa Stone, Stillman Witt, Joseph Perkins and James Mason, of Cleveland, Henry B. Perkins, of Warren and M. R. Waite, (now Chief Justice of the United States) and Samuel Young, of Toledo, purchased the charter of the Toledo Branch of the State Bank, which they reorganized as a national bank in 1866. This bank, under Mr. Hurlbut's management was probably one of the most successful monetary institutions ever established.

In 1865 Mr. Hurlbut was obliged to give up his numerous business enterprises on account of the loss

of his health, and he concluded to seek rest and recreation in an extended European tour. He returned to America in 1868, but remained in retirement until 1871, when he was elected vice president of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad company, since which time he has been largely interested in many of the railroad enterprises of the Western States. He is now president of the Indianapolis and St. Louis and the Cincinnati and Springfield railroads, and is also vice president of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad.

While so largely interested in financial and commercial enterprises, Mr. Hurlbut has found time for the gratification of a refined taste, and his large means, acquired by business ability and application, have been liberally bestowed on educational and benevolent enterprises, and in aid of the arts and sciences as well as other kindred objects. He gave largely to the City Hospital, of which he was the founder, and he is now the president of the society and its chief supporter. It is safe to say that there is hardly a charitable institution in Cleveland or its vicinity to which he has not liberally contributed.

Mr. Hurlbut also established the Hurlbut professorship of the natural sciences at Western Reserve College, at Hudson, and endowed it with twenty-five thousand dollars.

He has probably collected the finest gallery of painting ever brought together in Ohio, if not in the whole West, in which are represented such artists as F. E. Church, Alex. Cabanel, Baugereau, H. Merle, L. Knauss, Bauguet, Kaulbach, S. R. Gifford, Verboeckhoven, Beyschlegg, Meyer Von Brunn, Eriher, Felix Zerns, T. W. Wood, Jarvis McEntee, and others only less renowned.

In early life a member of the Whig party, he took an active part in politics, and was a member of the convention which nominated General Taylor for President, and ably supported him during the succeeding campaign, making a large number of speeches in his own district. During the war for the Union Mr. Hurlbut was a staunch supporter of the government, and gave freely to various benevolent enterprises called into existence by that struggle.

In May, 1840, Mr. Hurlbut was married to Miss Jane Elizabeth Johnson, of Oneida county, New York.

Mr. Hurlbut's life and business success have been but another example of what may be expected from the sons of New England—descended as they are from the best old English stock, inspired with new life by the stirring scenes of the Western world. Many of them are still going farther on, as did their ancestors of old, to build up a new country in the distant West, and although they often have naught to begin with save their own strong arms, stout hearts and clear brains, yet again and again is Fortune seen to crown their efforts with her richest gifts.

JOHN HUTCHINS.

John Hutchins was born in Vienna, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 25, 1812. His father, Samuel Hutchins, and his mother, whose maiden name was Flower, were natives of Connecticut, and among the earliest settlers in the Western Reserve. Samuel Hutchins first came to Ohio in the year 1798, and in 1800 drove an ox-team from Connecticut to Vienna, where he then settled. He had a family of three sons and four daughters, the subject of this notice being the fourth child. He was educated in the common schools of the county until about twenty years of age, when he pursued his studies with a private tutor, and subsequently entered the preparatory department of Western Reserve College. He commenced the study of law at Warren, Ohio, in 1835, in the office of David Tod, afterwards well known as one of Ohio's ablest war governors, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1838, at New Lisbon.

After about one year's practice of his profession he was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas of Trumbull county, in which capacity he served five years. He then resigned and entered the law firm of Tod & Hoffman, which became Tod, Hoffman & Hutchins. He afterward became connected with J. D. Cox, since Governor Cox, and was his partner at the breaking out of the rebellion. In 1868 he removed to Cleveland and formed a partnership with J. E. & G. L. Ingersoll, under the firm name of Hutchins & Ingersoll. Subsequently he became associated with his son, John C., now prosecuting attorney, and O. J. Campbell, as Hutchins & Campbell, which connection he has maintained to the present time. In 1849 and 1850 he was a member of the legislature. This legislature called the convention which formed the constitution of 1851.

In the year 1858 he was elected a representative to the thirty-sixth Congress, as successor to the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, and two years afterwards was re-elected to the thirty-seventh Congress from the same district. The territory of the district was then changed, and from the new district Gen. Garfield was chosen to succeed him. In Congress Mr. Hutchins took an active part in the advanced measures for the prosecution of the war against the rebellion, including the abolition of slavery and the employment of colored soldiers.

He had also advocated and voted for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and indeed had espoused the anti-slavery cause as early as the year 1833, and was an active worker till slavery was abolished. He belonged to the old Liberty party, and was mobbed in Trumbull, his native county, for declaring his convictions on the subject of slavery. In an anti-slavery meeting in Hudson, Ohio, about the year 1841, in criticizing what he regarded as the pro-slavery position of the Western Reserve College, he used language which was distasteful to the faculty and students, and he was thoroughly hissed by the latter.

In giving the history of the anti-slavery cause on the Western Reserve, and in reference to the anti-slavery efforts of President Storer and Professors Beriah Green and E. Wright, Jr., when connected with the college, he said, "Then an anti-slavery light blazed from College Hill, but where is that light now?" when the hissing continued for several minutes, but was finally drowned in cheers.

We quote from the remarks of Mr. Hutchins in the thirty-seventh Congress, as published in the *American Annual Cyclopaedia*, on the subject of using colored troops to put down the Rebellion: "If we can take for soldiers minor apprentices and minor sons, we have the same right to take slaves; for they are either persons or property. If they are persons we are entitled to their services to save the Government, and the fact that they are not citizens does not change the right of the Government to their services as subjects, unless they owe allegiance to a foreign government. If colored persons are property we may certainly use that property to put down the rebellion."

In Congress he also took up the subject of postal reform, introduced a bill and made an able and carefully prepared speech in its favor, in which he advocated a reduction of postage on letters, and a uniform rate for all distances, as well as a uniformity of postage on printed matter; and in addition especially urged the advantages of the carrier delivery system. These measures have since been substantially adopted by the government. Mr. Hutchins received special mention from the Postmaster General for his able and persistent efforts in this direction. He is at present occupied in the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Hutchins & Campbell. As a lawyer he occupies a high rank and has ever been esteemed by the members of the bar for his integrity, and for the ability with which he discharges the duties devolving upon him.

He married Rhoda M. Andrews, by whom he has five children, three sons and two daughters; Horace A. and John C., living in Cleveland; Albert E., residing in Chicago; Mary H., who is with her parents in Cleveland; and Helen K. who died of typhoid fever, at the age of twenty-two.

LEVI JOHNSON.

On the 10th of March, 1809, Levi Johnson, emigrating westward from New York in quest of the land of promise (a name then bestowed by New Yorkers upon the Western Reserve) entered Cleveland in a two-horse sleigh, with his uncle, also a western pioneer. They pushed on to Huron county, where they halted, and whence, after a short time, Levi returned to Cleveland, beginning what proved to be a remarkable career, the history of which is a part of the early history of the Forest City itself.

Mr. Johnson was born in Herkimer county, New York, April 25, 1786, and from his boyhood until his twenty-second year labored successively as a farm-

hand and carpenter; then, becoming fired with the western fever, he journeyed to Cleveland in 1809, as has just been stated. He was fortunate in finding a home in the family of Judge Walworth, for whom he contracted at once to build a framed office. This structure (situated where the American House now stands) was one of the first framed edifices erected in Cleveland, and its construction was an event of no slight importance in the little community.

Young Johnson continued to ply the saw and plane busily for the next few years, in Cleveland and the vicinity. In 1811 he married Miss Martin, of Huron county, and in 1812 undertook the then important contract of building a log court-house on the public square, at Cleveland. Completing the task, he turned his back upon carpentering and became a trader in supplies for the army on the frontier, and, being shrewd and careful, he soon acquired what was then thought a considerable amount of money. Ambitious to extend his enterprises, he built a sixty-ton vessel, called the "Pilot," which he sailed on the lake in the Government service during the war, to his material profit.

Meanwhile Mr. Johnson was chosen the first corner of Cuyahoga county, and also served as deputy under Samuel Baldwin, the first sheriff.

Resuming ship building in 1815, he built the sixty-five ton schooner "Neptune" and several other vessels. In 1824, in company with the firm of Terhoveen Brothers, he built the "Enterprise," of two hundred and twenty tons burden, the first steam vessel built at Cleveland. Still later he constructed the steamer Commodore. In 1830, having grown weary of marine architecture, he sold out his steamboat interests and turned his attention once more to contracts on shore. In 1831 he built the Water street light-house for the government; in 1836 he built another at Sandusky, and in 1837 constructed nine hundred feet of the stone pier on the east side of the mouth of the Cuyahoga. In 1840, 1843 and 1847 he built successively the Saginaw, Western Sister Island and Portage river light-houses. He also built in Cleveland the Johnson House, the Marine Block, the Johnson Block and other important structures.

In 1858 Mr. Johnson retired from active business, and, being endowed with abundant wealth, passed the evening of life in comfort and ease. Full of years and honors, he passed away to his rest on the 19th day of December, 1871, at the age of eighty-five.

ALFRED KELLEY.

Hon. Alfred Kelley, the second son of Daniel Kelley, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, November 7, 1789. He was descended in the fifth generation from Joseph Kelley (1st) who was one of the first settlers of Norwich, Connecticut. His great-grandfather, Joseph Kelley (2d), son of the person just named, removed to Vermont, and died there in 1814 at the age of nearly ninety years. Alfred Kelley's grandfather, Daniel Kelley, lived in Norwich, Con-

necticut, where Daniel Kelley (2d), the father of the subject of this memoir, was born on the 27th day of November, 1755. He married Jemima Stow, daughter of Elibu and Jemima Stow, and sister of Judges Joshua and Silas Stow, of Lowville, New York, on the 28th day of January, 1787. He died at Cleveland August 7, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kelley had a family of six sons. They removed from Connecticut to Lowville, New York, when Alfred was nine years of age, where the head of the family was principal judge of the court of common pleas of Lewis county, being also one of the founders of Lowville academy and president of its board of trustees.

Alfred Kelley was educated at Fairfield academy, New York, and read law in the office of Jonas Platt, a judge of the supreme court of that State. In the spring of 1810 he traveled on horseback in company with Joshua Stow and others to Cleveland. He was admitted to practice in the court of common pleas in November, and on the same day, being his twenty-first birthday, he was appointed by the court to act as prosecuting attorney. He was continuously appointed prosecuting attorney until 1821, when he declined to act any longer in that capacity. In 1814 Mr. Kelley was elected a member of the Ohio house of representatives; being the youngest member of that body, which met at Chillicothe, then the temporary capital of the State. He continued, with intervals, a member of the legislature from Cuyahoga county until 1822, when he was appointed, with others, State canal commissioner.

The Ohio canal is a monument to the enterprise, energy, integrity and sagacity of Alfred Kelley. He was the leading member of the board of commissioners during its construction, and the onerous and responsible service was performed with such fidelity and economy that the *actual cost did not exceed the estimate!* The dimensions of the Ohio canal were the same as those of the Erie canal, New York, but the number of locks was nearly twice as great. Mr. Kelley's indomitable will and iron constitution triumphed over all difficulties, and the Ohio canal, connecting the Ohio river with Lake Erie, was finished in 1830. During its construction Mr. Kelley removed first to Akron and then to Columbus, where he made his home during the remainder of his life. After the canal was finished he resigned the position of commissioner in order to regain his health (badly shattered by close application to the duties of his office), and to devote himself to his private affairs.

In October, 1836, Mr. Kelley was elected to the Ohio house of representatives from Franklin county, and was re-elected to the same office in the next two legislatures. He was chairman of the Whig State Central Committee in 1840, and was one of the most active and influential managers of that campaign, in which Gen. Harrison was elected to the presidency. He was appointed State fund commissioner in 1840. In 1841 and '42 a formidable party arose in the legislature and State, which advocated the non-payment of

the maturing interest on the State debt, and the repudiation of the debt itself. Mr. Kelley went to New York and was able to raise nearly a quarter of a million of dollars on his own personal security, by which means the interest was paid at maturity, and the State of Ohio was saved from repudiation.

In 1844 Mr. Kelley was elected to the State senate from the Franklin district. It was during this term that he originated the bill to organize the State Bank of Ohio and other banking companies, which was generally admitted by bankers and financiers to be the best American banking law then known. While Mr. Kelley was a member of the legislature many valuable general laws originated with him, and most of the measures requiring investigation and profound thought were entrusted to his care. He was the author, in 1818, of the first legislative bill—either in this country or in Europe—to abolish imprisonment for debt. It failed to become a law, but in a letter to a friend Mr. Kelley said: "The time will come when the absurdity as well as inhumanity of adding oppression to misfortune will be acknowledged."

At the end of this senatorial term Mr. Kelley was elected president of the Columbus and Xenia railroad company, which enterprise he was actively engaged upon until it was finished. He also accepted the presidency of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad, and carried on that work with his usual ardor and ability; his labors being only surpassed by those upon the Ohio canal. With his own hands he dug the first shovelful of earth and laid the last rail. In 1850 he was chosen president of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula railroad company (afterward absorbed in the Lake Shore Company), and was soon actively engaged in the construction of the road. During this period occurred the famous riots of Erie and Harbor Creek, in opposition to the construction of the road through Pennsylvania. The success of the company in this contest was largely due to Mr. Kelley's efforts. After the completion of these roads he resigned the presidency of their respective companies, but continued an active director in each of them to the time of his death.

Mr. Kelley closed his public life as the member from Columbus of the State senate of 1857. During the last year of this service his health was declining. Yet such was his fidelity to his trust that he went daily to the senate, and he carried through the legislature several important measures for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the State treasury, and securing the safety of the public funds. He was also, during his legislative career, very active in remodeling the tax laws, so as to relieve land-owners from excessive taxation and place a part of the burden on those who had property in bonds and money.

At the end of this term of the senate his health was much broken down (caused by an over-taxation of mind and body), and he seemed to be gradually wasting away without any settled disease. He was only confined to his room a few days before his death,

which took place on the 2d day of December, 1859. So gentle was the summons, when his pure spirit left its earthly tenement, that his surrounding friends were scarcely conscious of the great change.

It has been said of him, that few persons have ever lived who, merely by personal exertions, have left behind them more numerous and lasting monuments of patient and useful labor.

Mr. Kelley was married on the 25th of August, 1817, to Miss Mary S. Wells, daughter of Melancthon Wells, Esq., by whom he had a family of eleven children, viz: Maria Jane, who became Mrs. Judge Bates, of Columbus; Charlotte, who died at six years old; Edward, who died at the age of two years; Adelaide and Henry, who died in infancy; Helen, who became Mrs. Francis Collins, of Columbus; Frank, who died at four years old; Anna, who married Col. C. J. Freudenberg, U. S. A.; Alfred; and Kate, wife of Rev. W. H. Dunning, of Cambridge.

THOMAS M. KELLEY.*

Thomas M. Kelley, a brother of Alfred Kelley, the subject of the preceding sketch, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, on the 17th of March, 1797. In the following year his father removed with his family to Lowville, Lewis county, New York, where the subject of this memoir resided until he came to Cleveland in 1815. In that place he made his home continuously till his death on the 11th of June, 1878. Although the facilities for education were not, as a general rule, abundant in his childhood, yet at Lowville there was, besides the common schools, an academy where the higher branches were taught, and from the specimens of its graduates who settled here we should infer they were taught with more than ordinary success.

For many years Mr. Kelley was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and especially in packing and shipping beef and pork, pot and pearl ashes, furs and some minor articles, the products of this then new region, down lakes Erie and Ontario and the St. Lawrence river to Montreal, a distant, but, for such articles, the most accessible market. After the completion of the Erie canal, in 1825, a large part of this trade was diverted through that channel. In later years Mr. Kelley was largely concerned in real estate operations and in banking, and in 1848 was made president of the Merchants' bank.

He did not, however, give his whole mind to the management of business affairs. He was a man of unquestionable integrity and unusual intelligence, and was an industrious reader, not only of current literature, but of standard works. He formed his opinions deliberately, and generally correctly, and then, like all his brothers, was prone to adhere to them persistently.

He was a member of the legislature, and as such did

*By Hon. J. W. Allen.

his constituents and the State valuable service. Under the old constitution the State was divided into a dozen or more judicial circuits, in each of which was a "president judge" (a lawyer) who held courts in the various counties, and who was assisted in each county by three associates, usually among the best men but not lawyers, who could and sometimes did override the president, and who in his absence could hold terms without him. In 1846 Mr. Kelley was appointed one of these judges, and, in the absence of the president judge, charged the grand jury in a manner much superior to that generally exhibited in such cases.

In 1841 Daniel Webster, Secretary of State under President Harrison, offered the office of marshal of the United States for the district of Ohio, then embracing the whole State, to Mr. Kelley, who agreed to accept it, but the speedy death of General Harrison and the political difficulties which arose between his successor, President Tyler, and the Whig Congress, delayed and finally defeated any action upon the proposition. This offer was the more complimentary because, owing to the then recent "Patriot War," the relations of the United States with Great Britain were in a very disturbed condition; the northern frontier swarmed with men eager to involve the two countries in war, and the duties of a marshal required him to be a man of very great courage, firmness and discretion, such as Mr. Webster knew Mr. Kelley to be.

In 1833 Mr. Kelley married Miss Lucy Latham, of Vermont, a most estimable woman with whom he lived happily till her death in 1874. The fruits of this union were four children—one who died in early childhood; a daughter who married Col. George S. Mygatt and died not long afterwards; another daughter, now the wife of Mr. Chester J. Cole; and a son, Thomas Arthur Kelley; both of the survivors now reside in Cleveland. In his domestic relations Judge Kelley was kind, liberal and affectionate, and among his associates in the outer world he was very much esteemed. In public matters he was an active participant, and was a free contributor in money, labor and influence to all undertakings that promised to advance the common weal.

CHARLES GREGORY KING.

The following brief sketch of a business life, with the portrait of its subject, will introduce to our readers Charles Gregory King, a pioneer lumber merchant of Cuyahoga county. He was born in the town of Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, New York, on the 27th of September, 1822, and is one of a family of fourteen children, all of whom lived to reach the age of manhood and womanhood. He was early initiated into the practical details of farming, which was his father's avocation. The necessity of constant industry early inured the boy to habits of self-denial, but

seriously interfered with intellectual culture, for which he manifested a strong desire.

At the age of sixteen his father died, leaving bereaved hearts and an encumbered estate as an inheritance to his family. With the courage and determination which have characterized his whole life, Charles, together with some of his brothers, provided a home for their beloved mother and their younger brothers and sisters. Seven years of his life were thus occupied; then his long fostered desire for mental improvement would brook no further repression, and he felt at liberty to devote the proceeds of the next few months' labor to defraying the expense of tuition in the Brockport Collegiate Institute, located in western New York.

In alternate study and teaching he spent the years until 1849, when he started west in search of occupation. After a long and tiresome trip, which extended into Michigan, he returned toward the East without accomplishing his object. At length, however, his courage and perseverance overcame his ill-fortune, and at Erie, Pennsylvania, he was engaged as a buyer for a house which was shipping lumber to the Albany market. His latent ability as a business man soon exhibited itself, and, after various promotions, he removed to Cleveland in 1852, becoming a partner in the well-known firm of Foote & King, which established the lumber yards on River street.

In the year 1862, owing to the failing health of Mr. Foote, the firm was dissolved, and for three years Mr. King conducted the business alone, at the end of which time Mr. D. K. Clint became a partner. In 1866 a new yard was established on Scranton avenue, and the house of Rust, King & Co. commenced the manufacture and sale of lumber. In 1874, when the River street yard was given up to the city for the purpose of building the viaduct, new relations were entered into, the firm name becoming Rust, King & Clint, which it still continues to be.

Commencing with limited capital, Mr. King has carefully and thoughtfully built up an extensive business, furnishing employment to many and sharing its benefits with a liberal hand. Amid all the fluctuations of monetary affairs, he has never been called to suffer serious financial loss, and at the age of fifty-six years we find him with the harness on, still pursuing the even tenor of his business life, loved and honored in his domestic relations and esteemed by all as an upright Christian citizen. Whatever of success has attended Mr. King in his calling thus far, he attributes to the blessing of God upon the faithful use of his natural powers.

ZENAS KING.

Zenas King was born in Kingston, Vermont, May 1, 1818. His father was a farmer in that State, but removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1823. Zenas remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to Ohio and turned his



C. G. King

attention to other occupations. He settled in Milan, Erie county, and began to take contracts for the erection of buildings, in which business he developed that mechanical ingenuity which he has shown in after life. In 1848 he formed a partnership with Mr. C. H. Buck and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed successfully for eight years.

His health partially failing, Mr. King disposed of his interest and engaged as a traveling agent for an agricultural-machinery house in Cincinnati; after which he became an agent for the Mosley Bridge Company. While connected with this company he became impressed with the defects of wooden bridges, and he continued to study upon the matter until he originated the "King Iron Bridge." In 1861 he obtained a patent for his invention.

The next year Mr. King removed his family to Cleveland, and erected extensive and commodious works on the corner of St. Clair and Wason streets for the purpose of manufacturing his bridges, and also steam boilers. His partner, Mr. Freese, on a dissolution of the firm took the boiler department, while Mr. King retained the bridge business.

The introduction of the bridge was a great task, for it was hard to make people believe that an iron bridge could possibly be built for fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars, when the old iron ones cost six to eight times as much, and yet were so heavy that they were capable of sustaining far less weight than the light and inexpensive ones invented by Mr. King. Knowing the value of his invention and the correct mechanical principles involved in it, he resolutely pushed its claims until his bridges are now spanning rivers and minor streams in all parts of the country from Maine to Texas, he being the first who introduced the use of iron to any extent for ordinary highway bridges.

Mr. King has already built a hundred miles of bridges, and is making larger additions to the number every year. In 1871 he organized the "King Bridge Manufacturing Stock Company," of which he is the president and manager. He is also president of the St. Clair and Collamer railway company. The "King bridge" is not only a monument of the inventive genius and business ability of Zenas King, but is also a great public benefit, and as such it will doubtless be recognized in the near future.

Mr. King has long been a vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In 1844 he was married to Miss M. C. Wheelock, of Ogdensburg, New York; they have four children living.

JARED POTTER KIRTLAND.

This eminent man—physician, scientist and naturalist—achieved decided distinction in his chosen sphere, and Cuyahoga county, where a large portion of his scientific work was done, may well feel proud of a citizen so intently devoted to some of the profoundest researches of which the human mind is

capable. Dr. Kirtland was eminently a self-made naturalist, and to an inborn genius for that branch of science he added enthusiasm and untiring perseverance—twin sisters of success.

He was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1795, and at the age of fifteen made his first appearance in Ohio, in Poland township, whither his father had preceded him as general agent of the Connecticut Land company. It being decided that young Kirtland should be a doctor, he was sent in 1817 to the famous medical school of Dr. Rash, in Philadelphia, and upon completing his education there, he returned to Poland, and entered upon an active medical practice. It was during his experience as a country physician that his taste for natural science began to develop itself, and for twenty years of his life in that section he paid eager attention to the study of animal nature, with which the country richly teemed.

The publication of his extensive researches was made under the patronage of the Boston Historical Society, and brought him into prominent notice as a high authority in that department of science. In 1838 he was appointed to the department of Natural History in the Geological Survey, organized by the State of Ohio, and shortly afterwards was chosen to fill a chair in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. The latter position he vacated in 1838 to take a similar place in the Cleveland Medical College. In that year he purchased a residence in Rockport, and there introduced the culture of fruit, which, largely followed by others, has bestowed remarkable prosperity upon that township. Meanwhile Dr. Kirtland continued his studies as a naturalist and his lectures at the college. His developments in the field of scientific horticulture gave to that business an emphatic impetus, and his valued labors as a naturalist are perpetuated in the Kirtland academy of natural sciences, of Cleveland. At the close of an extended and useful life, Dr. Kirtland died at his home in Rockport, December 10, 1877, at the age of eighty-four.

DAVID LONG.

Dr. David Long, the first physician who located in Cleveland, was born in Washington county, New York, September 29, 1787. In 1810, at the age of twenty-three, he first set foot in Cleveland, whither he had removed to begin his career. There was no doctor in all Cuyahoga county at that early day, and the arrival of Dr. Long was hailed with much joy by the inhabitants. The arduous task of "doctoring" in that sparsely settled country, found in Dr. Long a man well calculated to overcome its difficulties, and despite the hardships, the inconveniences and incessant labors attendant upon his duties, he pursued them with unflagging zeal, and became a very successful practitioner. He was a surgeon in the army during the war of 1812, and, as an example of what he had trained himself to do in an emergency, it is related that he rode from Black river to Cleveland—twenty-

eight miles—in two hours and a quarter, to report the news of General Hull's surrender.

After a continuous medical practice of upwards of thirty years, Dr. Long rested upon the well earned fruits of his industry, and at the end of an active and honorable life he died on the first day of September, 1851, aged sixty-four years.

He was one of the foremost in the promotion of public enterprises, and freely gave his influence and support to numerous religious and educational institutions of his time. Although popular in a remarkable degree, he never craved political distinction, and perhaps the only public office he held was that of county commissioner. It was at the time when the villages of Newburg and Cleveland were hotly contesting for the honor of being the county-seat, and an election as county commissioner then was no slight mark of popularity. As a physician, as a man, and as a citizen, Dr. Long achieved a high reputation, and left the heritage of an honored name not only to his descendants but to the medical profession in Cuyahoga county, of which he was the foremost pioneer.

ROBERT F. PAINE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Madison county, New York, on the 10th day of May, 1810. He is the second son of Solomon J. Paine and Lucretia Bierce Paine, who were both natives of Cornwall, Litchfield county, Connecticut. His father was the son of Rufus Paine, and his mother was the daughter of William Bierce, both of whom served in the American army during the entire war of the Revolution, and both of whom shared with that army the sufferings and privations of the winter of 1777-8 at Valley Forge. They both also lived to be over eighty years of age.

In March, 1815, Solomon Paine left his native town and removed with his family to Nelson, Portage county, Ohio. His entire property consisted of two horses and a wagou, and such goods as he was able to store in the latter after furnishing room for a wife and four children. After five weeks weary journeying they arrived at Nelson, where the family remained until after the death of Mr. Paine, which occurred in 1828.

Robert F. Paine's opportunities for obtaining an education were very few. He had to travel a mile and a half daily to the log school-house, and after he was nine years old was obliged to work on the farm during all but the winter months. At the death of his father, which occurred when he was eighteen years of age, he took charge of the family and continued to provide for them by his labor until the children were able to care for themselves.

In 1837 young Paine determined to become a lawyer, and, without an instructor and with but few books, he entered upon a course of hard study. Without a single previous recitation, he was examined at the September term of the supreme court,

sitting at Ravenna, in 1839, and was admitted to practice. In the fall of the same year he was elected justice of the peace, and served a term of three years. Immediately after his admission to the bar he opened an office in Garrettsville for the practice of his profession.

In 1844 Mr. Paine was elected to the Ohio legislature, and the following year was renominated but declined; his declination being followed by his election as prosecuting attorney of Portage county and his removal to Ravenna. At the expiration of his term of two years he removed to Cleveland, and on the 1st of May, 1848, opened a law office in that city. In 1849 he was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas, which position he held until the adoption of the new constitution in 1852, when he returned to his legal practice. In 1860 he was chosen a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president, and took an active part in its proceedings. He was appointed United States district attorney for the northern district of Ohio, in April, 1861, and held that position four years.

In 1869 Mr. Paine was elected judge of the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga county, which office he retained until May, 1874. During his term he disposed of an unusual number of civil and criminal cases. Some eight or ten cases of homicide (five of which resulted in conviction of murder in the first degree) were tried before him. Among them was the noted trial of Dr. J. Galentine, convicted of manslaughter. The defense of emotional insanity had been ineffectually set up, and in his charge to the jury the judge dealt in an original and able manner with that class of defenses. The following letter was written to him on that occasion by General Garfield:

“WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1871.

“Dear Judge:—Allow me to congratulate you on your splendid charge to the jury at the close of the Galentine case. The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude for brushing away the wicked absurdity which has lately been palmed off on the country as law, on the subject of insanity. If the thing had gone much further all that a man would need to secure immunity from murder would be to tear his hair and rave a little, and then kill his man. I hope you will print your opinion in pamphlet form and send it broadcast to all the judges of the land.

“Very truly yours,

“J. A. GARFIELD.”

We also quote extracts from the *New York Tribune*, embodying the best opinions of the country. After giving a brief synopsis of the case it says:

“But it is to the extremely lucid and sensible charge of Judge Paine to the jury that we desire to call special attention. It is not always that a judicial summing up has so much common sense crowded into it. ‘If you should find,’ said Judge Paine, ‘that the defendant was overwhelmed by any real or supposed provocation, which for the moment deprived him of all power to control his action, and incapable of reasoning or deliberation, then inquire, did the defendant, by indulging passion, by meditating revenge and cultivating

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R. J. Payne

to Cleveland. His father soon afterward purchased a farm in Newburg, where he resided until his death.

Until twenty-five years of age Mr. Quayle worked as a journeyman at his trade of ship-carpenter, to which he had been apprenticed before leaving the Isle of Man. In 1847 he formed a co-partnership with John Codey, and at once started in the ship-building business. This firm lasted three years, during which time it built the brigs "Caroline" and "Shakespeare" for Charles Richmond, of Chicago. In 1849 Mr. Codey withdrew from the business and went to California.

Soon afterward Mr. Quayle went into company with Luther Moses, and for two years the firm carried on an extensive business, having from six to seven vessels on the stocks at once, and turning out two sets a year. The year after Mr. Moses left the firm, a partnership was formed with John Martin, and the business was enlarged and extended. In one year this firm built thirteen vessels, among others, the barque "W. T. Graves," which carried the largest cargo of any fresh-water vessel afloat. The propeller "Dean Richmond" is another important production of Quayle & Martin's yard. Besides these, four first-class vessels, built for Mr. Frank Perew, deserve mention as giving character to Cleveland ship-building. They were named the "Mary E. Perew," "D. P. Dobbin," "Chandler J. Wells" and "J. G. Masten." Messrs. Quayle & Martin also built the tug "J. H. Martin," intended for their use in the port of Erie.

In 1874 the partnership with Mr. Martin was dissolved and a new one was formed with George L. and Thomas E. Quayle, under the name of Thomas Quayle & Sons, which is still in existence. The first vessels built by this firm were the "E. B. Hale" and the "Sparta." The following year it built the "Commodore," the largest vessel on the lakes. During the summer of 1878, Quayle & Sons built two propellers for the Anchor Line, and one for the Western Transportation Company, of Buffalo; the latter being called the "Buffalo." They have just launched (August, 1879,) the "Chicago," a magnificent boat of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five tons burden, which they have built for the latter named company. The vessels built by the firms of which Mr. Quayle has been the head are known all over the great lakes, and far exceed in number those of any other firm in the West.

Mr. Quayle stands high among the citizens of Cleveland for integrity of character, and as a man who always fulfills his obligations to employer and employed. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian church and active in all the duties pertaining to that relation. For a number of years he has been associated with the Masonic order, being a member of Bigelow lodge, on the West Side, and of Webb chapter, on the East Side. He is also a member of the Monas Relief Society, composed of people from the Isle of Man.

Mr. Quayle was married in 1835 to Eleanor Can-

non, of the Isle of Man, by whom he had eleven children, of whom six are living. She died in September, 1860. In February, 1867, he was married to Mary Proudfoot, daughter of John Proudfoot, Esq., of Cleveland. His children have been Thomas E., born July 26, 1836; William H., born April 27, 1838; John James, born October 17, 1839, who died February 13, 1843; Eleanor M., born March 7, 1841, who died February 16, 1843; George L., born June 15, 1842; Charles E., born January 23, 1845, who died September 16, 1871; Matilda, born July 30, 1846; Caroline J., born March 31, 1848; John F., born August 31, 1850, who died February 4, 1853; Mary H., born November 19, 1853; and Frederick M., born May 11, 1858, who died September 14, 1859.

DANIEL P. RHODES.

The subject of this memoir was born in Sudbury, Rutland county, Vermont, in the year 1814. When but five years of age he lost his father, and from that time onward was compelled to help earn his own livelihood. Thus, almost at the threshold of life, he had to struggle with adverse circumstances, and was compelled to overcome by his own energy the discouragements and difficulties everywhere met with. When he was fifteen years of age his mother remarried, and he then found a home with his stepfather for six years.

At the age of twenty-one young Rhodes determined to leave Vermont, and make for himself a home and fortune in the distant West. His stepfather was strongly attached to him, and, being a man of means, offered him a farm if he would remain in Vermont. But the young man was firm in his determination, and declining the tempting offer departed for the West. On his subsequently returning to the home of his youth, his stepfather offered him half of his property if he would remain and occupy it. The inducement was very strong, but the young man had made an engagement of marriage with a lady in the West, and before giving a final answer to the proposition, he decided to revisit his pioneer home and consult her to whom he had plighted his faith.

He came back West by canal, and on the long, slow journey had ample time to consider the subject of his future home. The beauty and grandeur of the western scenery, the freedom from all the conventionalities which prevail in more densely settled sections, the stern, rugged virtues of the men whom he found in the wilderness, together with the independent career opened to him strongly impressed his manly, democratic mind, and he resolved to cast his lot in the West. Saying nothing of the matter to his affianced, he wrote to his parents, making known his resolution to decline their kind offer, and future circumstances proved the wisdom of his decision.

For thirty years Mr. Rhodes was a resident of Cleveland, and the same restless and indomitable energy which prompted him to prefer the untrodden paths of the wilderness to the pleasures of an eastern

home, accompanied him throughout that time and impressed his name upon many of the most important enterprises of the Forest City. He was one of the pioneers in the coal trade of Cleveland, which has since grown to such magnificent proportions.

His first enterprise in that line was at what are known as the old Brier Hill mines, in 1845, in company with Gov. Tod and Mr. Ford. Their production of coal was about fifty tons per week, and this was then deemed a large business. The difficulties in the way of the introduction of even this, the very best of coal, were very great. Wood was the universal fuel for domestic use. The only chance to sell coal was to the lake steamers, and even there the old prejudice against any departure from the beaten track had to be overcome. Mr. Rhodes, who had charge of the Cleveland end of the business, was, however, well fitted to make a fight against obstacles, and by his steady perseverance he succeeded in introducing coal largely for use on the lake boats. He was an untiring worker, ever on the watch for his customers from early morn to the close of day, devoting his evenings to posting up his books and attending to his other office work. The coal business of the firm grew rapidly, and the members turned their attention to other sections of the State, opening mines in both Tuscarawas and Wayne counties. In Tuscarawas county Mr. Rhodes, in company with Gov. Tod, began the development of the black band iron ore, the uses of which had not previously been appreciated, although its existence had been known.

In 1855 the firm of Tod & Rhodes was dissolved, and in 1857 Mr. Rhodes formed a copartnership with Mr. I. F. Card. They went to work with great earnestness developing the black band ore and other mineral resources of Tuscarawas county. At first they mined large quantities for sale to the Massillon furnaces, but subsequently they made up their minds that the proper place to smelt the ore was where it was mined, and in 1864 they purchased the old blast furnace at Canal Dover, in Tuscarawas county, where they have since carried on large manufactures of pig metal.

In 1860 Mr. Rhodes' attention was attracted to the mineral resources of Stark county, and in that year he opened the famous Willow Bank mine, which has proved to be one of the most extensive and profitable coal mines ever opened in Ohio. This was only the beginning of his enterprises in this county and valley, for he was the principal prompter of other efforts of a similar character. Under his auspices were opened the Rhodes, the Willow Bank number Three, the Buckeye, and the Warmington mines. He was likewise largely interested in the Fulton Coal company and the Silver Creek Company, and a zealous promoter of their interests. So that from his original production of fifty tons of coal weekly, he increased the amount until, at the time of his death, he had the controlling interest or was a large owner in mines

which were capable of producing two thousand tons daily. His peddling steamboat business, too, of 1845-50, had increased under the direction of the firm of which he was the founder, to a trade of two hundred and fifty thousand tons of coal yearly. In 1867 the firm of Rhodes & Card was dissolved, Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Card retiring, and that of Rhodes & Co. was formed, consisting of George H. Warmington, Marcus A. Hanna, (Mr. Rhodes' son-in-law,) and his son, Robert R. Rhodes.

In the work of developing the great railway system of northern Ohio Mr. Rhodes had an honorable share. He took an active part in the construction of the northern division of the Cleveland and Toledo railroad, and was a member of the executive committee of the company. He also bore a large part in causing the construction of the Massillon and Cleveland and the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley railways. Mr. Rhodes' residence was on the west side of the Cuyahoga, and he did more than any other man to build up that portion of Cleveland. One great cause of contention between the two sections arose from the persistent efforts of the people on the west side to obtain improved means of communication with the more important region east of the river. In all these contests, from the time when a float bridge was the only means of passage, to the inception and partial completion of the splendid viaduct (for he died before it was finished), Mr. Rhodes was one of the foremost in urging the claims of his section of the city. He, in company with Mr. H. S. Stevens, constructed the West Side Street railroad; he was a zealous promoter of the building of the West Side Gas Works, and was the founder of the People's Savings and Loan Association, of which he was the president at the time of his death. He was also one of the builders and a large stockholder in the Rocky River railroad, which connected the West Side with the favorite resort at Rocky river. He had likewise various other interests, such as in Illinois coal land, Chicago real estate, and he was large real estate owner in his own city.

In politics he was a strict constructionist Democrat of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian school, but though very active in his party he never asked nor cared for any office in its gift. He was a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas, and from the first entrance of the latter into public life until his death Mr. Rhodes was his earnest and steady supporter; being a delegate to both the Charleston and Baltimore Democratic national conventions of 1860, at the latter of which Mr. Douglas was nominated for the presidency.

Mr. Rhodes died on the 5th day of August, 1875, and we close our article with two articles published by leading journals soon after that event. The first says:

"Among those men, whose efforts form the corner stone of Cleveland's prosperity, Mr. Rhodes was in the front rank; and for this reason his memory will always be honored by our people. But other traits will make his memory perennial. The kindness and



Amos Roberts

sympathy of his manner endeared the deceased to all who came in contact with him. This manner was for the poor and lowly, as well as for the wealthy and exclusive. Wealth in his hands was not alone for personal gratification, but was freely drawn upon to help the needy and unfortunate."

The second article reads as follows:

"Mr. Rhodes had the happy faculty of securing the genuine esteem and warm friendship of all with whom he came in contact, whatever their position in life, or however widely apart his views and theirs might be. He was a man of the people, a practical disbeliever in class distinctions and yet having a healthy contempt for demagogues of all descriptions. His bluff, hearty-manner was not assumed, but was a genuine characteristic of the man. The wealth that came as the result of hard work and good business judgment made not the slightest difference in him. His was one of those sterling characters that prosperity could not spoil. Warm-hearted, true-hearted, and thoroughly unselfish, his wealth benefited others as well as himself, and the prosperity which brought ease and comfort to him was begrudged him by none."

ANSEL ROBERTS.

Ansel Roberts, the eldest son of Chauncey and Lydia (Albro) Roberts, was born in the town of Mendon, Ontario county, New York, on the 17th of October, 1807.

His father was of Welsh descent, but was a native of Vermont, having emigrated to western New York when a young man, where he engaged in farming. When about nineteen years of age he married Lydia Albro, a native of Newport, Rhode Island, by whom he had ten children. In 1818 he removed, with his family, to Ohio, traveling overland to Buffalo, and from there by boat to Ashtabula, where he first settled. Soon afterward he engaged in the manufacture of boots, shoes and harness, employing a number of hands, in which business he continued until 1825, when he sold out. The following year he removed to Lower Sandusky, and purchased an interest in the stage-line running between Sandusky and Cincinnati, of which he became the superintendent. He remained in this employment until his death, which occurred in 1838. His wife survived him several years, dying in 1844. He was a prominent person in the community where he resided; a man of great liberality and generous impulses, slow to anger, but implacable when once aroused.

The subject of this notice had but few educational advantages, his father being in moderate circumstances and obliged to make his way in a new country. Young Ansel remained at home until 1826, when he went to Monroe county, New York, where he remained until the fall of that year. He then returned to Ohio, and found employment at first in a warehouse, and afterward as clerk in the stores of H. J. Reese and William W. Reed.

In the spring of 1831 he left Mr. Reed's employ-

ment and removed to Rochester, New York, where he engaged in the dry goods business on his own account. This business he carried on for fourteen years, meeting with varying success. At the end of that time, the business not proving satisfactory, he disposed of it and went to New York city, where he remained one year. Subsequently he spent some time as clerk in a large wool-dealer's establishment in Rochester.

In 1846 Mr. Roberts returned to Ohio, coming directly to Cleveland, where he engaged in the fleece and full-wool business, which he carried on successfully until his retirement in 1867.

During his residence in Cleveland Mr. Roberts has been prominently identified with the politics of the city and county. He is widely known as a staunch Republican, having invariably supported that party. In the spring of 1860 he was elected a member of the board of education, and was re-elected the following year, serving as secretary of that body and as a member of the committee on buildings and supplies.

In 1862 he was elected to the city council from the second ward for a term of two years, and was appointed chairman of the finance committee. He was re-elected to the council in 1864 and again in 1866; holding the same position throughout the three terms. In 1864 he was elected auditor of Cuyahoga county, and was re-elected to that office in 1866, serving with his usual vigor and ability. He was assistant assessor of internal revenue in 1873 for the eighteenth district of Ohio, and was appointed collector of that district by President Johnson, which appointment was confirmed by the Senate in 1867, but was declined by him. In 1868 he was elected sanitary trustee for one year; was re-elected in 1869 for three years, and at the end of his term was again re-elected for the same time. For seven years he occupied the position of secretary of the sanitary board.

In addition to these civil offices Mr. Roberts has been for several years a director of the Ohio National Bank, and is a trustee of the Cleveland Society for Savings and the president of the Cleveland Paper Company.

In his business relations, and throughout his official career, Mr. Roberts has maintained a high reputation for integrity and strictly honorable dealing. During the war for the Union he was active in support of the national cause and spent a great deal of time in procuring substitutes for those liable to draft.

He is a member of Trinity church (Episcopal) in which he has for twenty years held the office of senior warden. He was married on the 20th of October, 1836, to Miss Sarah J. Hatch, daughter of Orrin Hatch, of Genesec county, New York. By this union he had one child, Sarah Louisa, born July 30, 1836, and now the wife of John M. Sterling, Jr. Mrs. Roberts died in October, 1863. Mr. Roberts married his second wife, Miss Amanda Bartlett Cowan, in October, 1867.

JOHN P. ROBISON.

Dr. John P. Robison, one of Cleveland's prominent citizens, became a resident of Ohio, in 1832 and of Cleveland thirty years later. His grandfather, John Decker Robison, an American of Scotch descent, was a soldier under Braddock in his disastrous campaign against Fort Du Quesne, and fought throughout the Revolutionary war. His son, Peter Robison, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer in Western New York, and in Ontario county of that State John P. Robison was born, on the 23d day of January, 1811.

Until he reached his sixteenth year he lived upon his father's farm, passing his time in active agricultural labors and at the village school. It being then determined to provide him with a good education, he was sent to Niffing's high school, at Vienna, New York, where he attained high rank as a student, and also imbibed a taste for medical science and the medical profession. He was received as a private pupil of President Woodward, of the Vermont College of Medicine, from which institution he was graduated in 1831.

Eagerly ambitious to enter the bustling scenes of practical life, he migrated without delay to Ohio and settled as a medical practitioner at Bedford, Cuyahoga county, in February, 1832. He pursued the practice of his profession at that place with gratifying success for eleven years, but in 1842 he decided to engage in the mercantile business at that point. Accordingly, in company with Mr. W. B. Hillman, he carried on for some time thereafter an extensive business as a storekeeper, miller, provision dealer and land speculator; engaging in fact in almost any enterprise that promised a liberal return.

In November, 1832, Dr. Robison married a daughter of Hezekiah Dunham, the founder of the village of Bedford. Of their children three survive; one son being engaged with his father in business, and another being upon the eve of entering the legal profession.

During his busy experience at Bedford Dr. Robison was not unmindful of the high claims of religion, and as early as practicable founded at Bedford a congregation of Disciples, he being a close friend and associate of the leader of that denomination, Alexander Campbell. He labored for the upbuilding of that cause "without money and without price." Such was his energy, zeal and devotion that although at the beginning of his ministerial labors his congregation numbered less than a dozen persons, yet he left it to his successor—at the close of a sixteen years' ministry, given without fee or reward of any kind—swelled in membership to four hundred and forty. As a teacher of the Disciple doctrine he frequently journeyed with Alexander Campbell through the State, and with that eminent leader lifted up his voice before vast assemblages, while his purse yielded

freely and often of its wealth to prosper the cause of the Church.

In 1862 he took up his residence in Cleveland, having entered, in 1858, with General O. M. Oviatt, into the business of packing provisions at that city, on an extended scale. The firm held a conspicuous place as packers, and their "Buckeye" brand was known and highly lauded in all the great provision marts of America and England. After continuing until 1867, the partnership between Dr. Robison and Gen. Oviatt was dissolved. The former continued the business a short time on his own account, and then took as a partner, Archibald Baxter, of New York, through whose failure in the latter city, in 1875, Dr. Robison suffered very heavy loss. In that year he formed a new partnership, with Dr. W. S. Streator and S. R. Streator, under the firm name of J. P. Robison & Co., which continues to this day as one of the leading packing houses in the West. Previous to 1875 he had engaged largely in packing in Chicago, Illinois, and Lafayette, Indiana; returning permanently to Cleveland, however, after a brief absence.

He has ever been active and generous in the promotion of public enterprises, and in schemes for the public good his heart and hand have always been freely enlisted. His services on behalf of the Union cause during the rebellion were of no slight value and they were exercised moreover with untiring zeal and patriotism. He was among the most active workers in procuring volunteers for the Federal army, and in many other ways displayed in a substantial and emphatic manner his devotion to his country. His earliest political faith was that of a Clay Whig, and upon the dismemberment of that party he joined the ranks of the Democracy. In 1861 he was chosen to the State senate by a coalition of the War Democrats and Republicans, by the largest vote given to any senator from Cuyahoga, and after that event he cast his lot with the Republican party, to which he still remains a staunch adherent.

Since his retirement from the senate he has rejected political honors, as being less in keeping with his desires and tastes than the duties pertaining to his own large and important business. In the capacity of director of public and private trusts he has always been watchful and capable in the administration of his duties. For twenty years or more he has been a trustee of Bethany College in West Virginia, and for a long time filled a similar place in connection with Hiram College in the Western Reserve. He is a director of the Second National Bank, of the People's Savings and Loan Association, and of the Lake View Cemetery; having been one of the earliest supporters of the last-named institution and one of the first subscribers to its stock. He has been closely identified with the Northern Ohio Fair Association from its formation and has been the president of that widely known and valuable organization for the past five years.



J. H. Wiskey, M.D.

WILLIAM G. ROSE.

William G. Rose was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on the 23rd day of September, 1829, and is the youngest of eleven children, all of whom lived to be married and became heads of families. His parents were James and Martha (McKenley) Rose, the former of English and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Rose, was for many years manager of an iron furnace in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and removed with his family to Mercer county in 1799. His maternal grandfather, David McKenley, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

His father, who with four brothers served in the war of 1812, had ten grandsons who enlisted in the Union armies at the commencement of the late rebellion; all serving three years and all re-enlisting except three, one of whom died in a rebel prison. William G. Rose also served as a private in a three months' regiment, in West Virginia.

The subject of this sketch labored on a farm in summer and attended school during the winter months until he was seventeen years of age, when, in order to provide means to obtain a more thorough education, he taught in the public schools part of each year and pursued his studies during the remainder. He pursued this course for six years, attending various academics, and at the expiration of that time had acquired a fair knowledge of Latin, Greek and the higher mathematics. At the age of twenty-three he commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. Wm. Stewart, of Mercer, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar on the 17th day of April, 1855, when he immediately entered upon the duties of his profession in his native county.

Soon afterward, however, Mr. Rose became interested in politics, and for a short time was one of the editors and proprietors of a weekly newspaper known as the *Independent Democrat*. Although his antecedents were Democratic, his opposition to the extension of slavery in the Territories induced him to join the Republican party at its inception. In 1857 he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, and was re-elected in 1858. In 1860 he was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Lincoln for the presidency, but on account of illness was unable to attend, his place being filled by an alternate. He was twice presented by the Republican party of his native county as a candidate for Congress; the last time, in 1864, unanimously. His nomination in the district, which was composed of four counties, and at that time was largely Republican, was only prevented because, under the system then in vogue, in that portion of Pennsylvania, other counties claimed a prior right to the nominee.

In 1865 Mr. Rose removed to Cleveland, where, after being admitted to the practice of the law, he engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. He

continued this pursuit until 1874, when he retired from business and made an extensive tour through California, and the Western Territories.

In 1867 Mr. Rose was elected mayor of Cleveland, an office which he filled with entire satisfaction to his constituents. His administration was characterized by a wise and judicious management of municipal affairs generally, and an active support of all enterprises calculated to develop the prosperity of the city.

He was married in 1858 to Martha E. Parmelee, a graduate of Oberlin College. Their family consists of four children, Alice E., Hndson P., Frederick H. and Willie K.

JAMES HENRY SALISBURY.

The subject of this sketch was born at "Evergreen Terrace," in the town of Scott, Cortland county, New York, on the 13th day of October, 1823. His earliest ancestor in this country came to America from North Wales, and settled in Rhode Island about the year 1640. His great-grandfather was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, but early in life removed to Cranston, in the same State, where he married a Miss Pierce, by whom he had the following children: Peleg, (known as the "big man of Warwick"), Martin, Job, Mial, Nathan, Rebecca and Phœbe.

Nathan, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born December 1, 1751. He was married on the 16th of July, 1771, to Abigail Stone, (born October 16, 1753,) only daughter of Joseph Stone, of Cranston, a descendant of Hugh Stone, the "stolen boy," and ancestor of the Stone family in America. The maiden name of Abigail Stone's mother's was Brown. She was a near relative of John Brown, the founder of Rhode Island College, afterward Brown University. Nathan Salisbury was lieutenant of the company under Captain Burgess that fired into the British frigate "Gasper," a short time before the Revolutionary war. He resided at Cranston until 1795, when he removed to Providence. In March, 1803, he removed to Hartford, Washington county, New York, where he remained till 1806, and then went to Cazenovia, in Madison county, in the same State. In March, 1807, he removed to Homer, now Cortland county, and in the fall of the same year settled in Homer and purchased a farm lying on the waters of Cold brook, where he remained till his death, on the 14th of May, 1817. His children were Waity, Sally, John, Joseph Martin (who followed the sea, and died on a voyage returning from China), Anna, Mary, Lucinda, Ambrose, Cyuthia, Nathan and Phœbe.

Nathan, the father of James H. Salisbury, purchased, in 1815, a farm on lot ninety-five, in the town of Scott, which is the site of "Evergreen Terrace," the Salisbury homestead. On the 21st of January, 1818, he was married to Lucretia A. Babcock, (born September 30, 1792), daughter of James and Mary Gibbs Babcock, who moved from Blandford, Massachusetts, to Scott, New York, in 1815. Nathan

Salisbury and wife have resided at "Evergreen Terrace" sixty-one years, and have reared the following children: Amanda A., Charles B., James H., Milton L., Bardette J., Charlotte A., William W. and Nathan, Jr.

James H., the subject of this sketch, received his early education at Homer Academy, then presided over by Prof. Samuel Woolworth, now secretary of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York. He received the degree of Bachelor of Natural Sciences (B. N. S.) at the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, in 1844, previous to which he had been appointed assistant under Prof. Ebenezer Emmons, in the chemical department of the Geological Survey of the State of New York, which place he filled till January 1, 1849, when he was made principal of the same department. He remained principal, with his brother, Charles B., as assistant, until 1852.

Dr. Salisbury received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Albany Medical College in January, 1850, and that of Master of Arts from Union College, Schenectady, in August, 1852. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1848, and the same year was also made a member of the Albany Institute. In 1853 he was elected corresponding member of the Natural History Society of Montreal. In 1879 he was elected a member of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. In 1857 he was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and in 1876, was made vice president of the Western Reserve Historical Society, which office he still holds.

In 1848 Dr. Salisbury received a gold medal from the Young Men's Association of Albany, New York, for the best essay on the "Anatomy and History of Plants." In 1849 he won the prize of three hundred dollars, offered by the State Agricultural Society of New York for the best essay on the "chemical and physiological examinations of the maize plant during its various stages of growth." This made a work of over two hundred pages, and was published in the New York State Agricultural Reports for 1849, and subsequently copied entire in the State Agricultural Reports of Ohio. In 1851-52 he gave two courses of lectures on elementary and applied chemistry, in the New York State Normal School. He also conducted a series of interesting experiments, on different subjects, which were embodied in a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1851, and were published in their transactions, and also in the *New York Journal of Medicine* of a later date.

The following list of his published works and papers will serve to give some idea of the extent and variety of his labors:

Analysis of Fruits, Vegetables and Grain; Chemical Investigations of the Maize Plant (prize essay, 206 pages); Chemical Analysis of Five Varieties of the Cabbage; Chemical examination of the various parts of the Plant *Rheum Rhaponticum*; Chemical Exam-

ination of *Rumex Crispus*; Experiments and Observation on the Influence of Poisons and Medicinal Agents upon Plants; Chemical Examination of the Fruit of Five Varieties of Apples; Chemical Investigations connected with the Tomato, the Fruit of the Egg Plant, and Pods of the Okra; History, Culture and Composition of *Apium Graveolens* and *Cichorium Intibus*; Facts and Remarks on the Indigestibility of Food; Composition of Grains, Vegetables and Fruits; Microscopic Researches in the Cause of the so-called "Blight" in Apple, Pear and Quince Trees, etc.; Chronic Diarrhoea and its Complications; Something about Cryptogams, Fermentation and Disease; Probable Source of the Steatorzoon Folliculorum; Investigations, Chemical and Microscopical, on the Spleen and Mesenteric and Lymphatic Glands; Defective Alimentation a Primary Cause of Disease; On the Cause of Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; Experiments on Poisoning with the Vegetable Alkaloids; Discovery of Cholesterine and Seroline as Secretions of Various Glands; Remarks on Fungi; On Inoculating the Human System with Straw Fungi; Parasitic Form Developed in the Parent Epithelial Cells, etc.; Remarks on the Structure, Functions and Classification of the Parent Gland Cells, etc.; Microscopic Researches relating to the Histology and Minute Anatomy of the Spleen, etc.; Description of two new Algaic Vegetations; Geological Report of the Mill Creek Canal Coal Field; Analysis, Organic and Inorganic, of the Cucumber; Experiments on the Capillary Attractions of the Soil; A New Carbonic Acid Apparatus; Analysis of Dead Sea Water; Two Interesting Parasitic Diseases; Pus and Infection; Microscopic Examinations of Blood, etc.; Vegetations found in the Blood of Patients suffering from Erysipelas; Infusorial Catarrh and Asthma; Analysis, Organic and Inorganic, of the White Sugar Beet; Analysis, Organic and Inorganic, of the Parsnip; Ancient Rock and Earth Writing and Inscriptions of the Mound-builders; Influence of the Position of the Body upon the Heart's Action; Material Application of Chemistry to Agriculture; Analysis, Organic and Inorganic, of the Several Kinds of Grains and Vegetables. Besides the foregoing, Dr. Salisbury is the author of nearly thirty unpublished works and papers of decided value, on similar subjects.

While in charge of the State laboratory of New York from 1849 to 1852, he was constantly engaged in chemical and medical investigations; the results of many of them being published in the Transactions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in State geological and agricultural reports, and in the various scientific and medical journals of that period.

In 1849 he began the studies in microscopic medicine in which he has been so successful. He has persevered in these studies, with scarcely any intermission, ever since, devoting much of his time daily to microscopic investigations. In 1858 he began the study of alimentation, which he mastered in all its phases, and his subsequent investigations in regard to



J. C. Sanders

chronic diseases, diphtheria, intermittent and remittent fevers, measles and many other diseases, have been extensively published in foreign and domestic medical journals.

The extended labors of himself and brother, C. B. Salisbury, on the ancient earth and rock-writing of this country, in connection with the earth and rock-works of the ancient Mound-builders, have been embodied in a large quarto volume with thirty-nine plates, which is in the hands of the American Antiquarian Society, and is only partially published. The great labors of his life, comprising, as he claims, an explanation of the causes and successful treatment of nearly every chronic disease that is supposed to be incurable, are yet unpublished.

In January, 1864, Dr. Salisbury came to Cleveland to assist in starting the Charity Hospital College. He gave to this institution two courses of lectures, in 1864-5 and 1865-6, on Physiology, Histology and Microscopic Anatomy. From January, 1864, to the present time he has been busily engaged in treating chronic diseases, especially those which have hitherto been considered fatal, and his success in this field is widely known. In the early part of 1878 he was chosen president of the "Institute of Micrology," a position he continues to hold.

JOHN C. SANDERS.

Doctor Moses Sanders, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Milford, Massachusetts, having been born there on the 27th of May, 1789. He received a good English education and some knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. At an early period he removed with his father's family to Saratoga county, New York, where he studied medicine, attending medical lectures in New York City. He began the practice of his profession in Manchester, near Canandaigua. He soon afterward married Miss Harriet M. Thompson, of Cherry Valley, by whom he had five children—Olive, Isabella, William D., John C. and Rhoda, the last of whom died in infancy. In 1818 he removed to Peru, Huron county, Ohio, where, with the exception of three years spent in Norwalk, he passed the remainder of his life. Mrs. Sanders died on the 20th of October, 1829, and he married, for his second wife, Mrs. Pearly Douglas, of Elyria, Ohio. By this union he had one child, Elizabeth Chapin, born April 15, 1832.

Doctor Moses Sanders was one of the pioneer physicians of Ohio, and for a period of nearly forty years devoted himself to the duties of his profession, which was relinquished only when illness prevented its longer continuance.

He died on the 18th of May, 1856, and consequently lacked only nine days of being sixty-seven years of age. The following extracts are taken from an address delivered at his funeral by the Rev. A. Newton:

"In looking at the traits of Dr. Sanders' mind, I regard as among the most prominent, its energy and

force. He never seemed to think feebly. His mind seized every subject within its range, with a firm grasp. * * * This mental force, combined with an ardent physical temperament, imparted great energy to all his movements. He had great executive power. Whatever he took hold of, he would accomplish in a short time. Whatever he had in hand, he did with his might.

"An open frankness was characteristic of Doctor Sanders. He carried his heart in his hand. He knew no concealment. * * * He was a man of warm social feelings. As a husband and a father, no man could be more beloved. The strong social principles of his nature found their finest development in the family circle of which he was the honored head. * * * He was also liberal and public-spirited. He had a ready sympathy with those objects and plans which look to the benefit of others. * * * He saw the value of religious institutions before he felt a personal interest in religion itself, and was therefore a liberal supporter of the Gospel from his first entrance upon professional life. * * *

"But the most marked characteristic of Doctor Sanders was his professional enthusiasm. His strong natural powers were entirely, I may say *intensely*, devoted to his chosen work. His profession was not a stepping-stone to wealth and fame, but it was an end in itself. * * * Generous and public-spirited—attached to his friends—devoted to his patients—untiring in his efforts to alleviate human suffering in all its forms, and in every grade and condition of life—a true philanthropist, he will long be remembered by the people of this county. An ornament to his profession, he has left an example to its members which few, indeed, will be so fortunate as to excel."

John C. Sanders was born in Peru, Huron county, Ohio, on the 2d day of July, 1825. He received his education (subsequent to that of the common schools) at Lima Academy, after which he began the study of medicine with his father, remaining in his office five years. He was then graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve College, which at that time owned a distinguished faculty, consisting of Professors Kirtland, Delamater, Ackley, J. Lang Cassells and St. Johns. After his graduation young Sanders entered into partnership with his father, in the practice of his profession at Peru.

The young doctor continued in this relation for eighteen months, when, becoming convinced of the need of a broader general culture, he broke away from the ties of social and professional life, and began assiduously to prepare for a literary college course. At the end of one year he entered the Western Reserve College, where he remained two years, after which he became a member of the junior class at Yale College, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1854. Immediately after his graduation he returned to Ohio, and established a partnership with Dr. A. N. Read for the practice of medicine and surgery, at Norwalk.

Soon after the death of his father, in 1856, Dr. Sanders removed to Cleveland, and opened an office there. Becoming gradually impressed with the success of the homœopathic system, he decided, with his

usual promptitude, to give it a special and thorough study. The line of his investigations was not in the direction of its literature, with which he was familiar, but of the clinical experience of the representative practitioners of that school in the city of Cleveland. He first entered the office of Dr. Turill, and subsequently that of Dr. Wheeler, remaining a year in each, engaged exclusively in the study of their clinical experiences. He became convinced of the superiority of the system in question, and decided to adopt and follow it. The success that has since attended his labors proves, as he claims, the wisdom of his choice.

He opened an office on the Public Square, and soon took his place among the leading practitioners of the city. Within a year afterward he received the appointment of professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the Cleveland Homœopathic College, which position he occupied exclusively, with the exception of one session, for a period of twenty years. For the past five years the chair has been divided, but he still presides over the department of obstetrics. For three sessions he lectured on the theory and practice of medicine, and during one session on physiology. As a lecturer he is fluent, logical and eminently clinical, with a fine command of language and a complete mastery of his subject.

Aside from his collegiate duties he has enjoyed a large general practice, and ranks among the most successful physicians of Cleveland. For nine years he has been treasurer of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio, of which he has long been an active and valued member. He has also been a frequent contributor to its literature. For many years he has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, holding the chairmanship of its bureau of obstetrics for a series of years, and having also been its vice president.

The same energy and ability which characterized his youth have been conspicuous in all his subsequent life, and in the professor's chair as well as in the extensive practice of a prominent physician, he has ever discharged his duties in such a manner as to gain the approbation of the public. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the public school system, takes a deep interest in promoting all educational interests, and has been instrumental in the advancement of the standards of professional scholarship in the medical schools. He is now president of the Homœopathic Inter-Collegiate Congress.

Though taking no active part in political matters, he acts with the Republican party, and is firm in his convictions and decided in his expressions of opinion.

He was married October 25, 1854, to Albina G. Smith, of Cleveland, by whom he has five children—John K., Albina G., Ezra C., Gertrude G. and Frank B. Sanders.

WILLIAM JOHNSON SCOTT.

William Johnson Scott, physician and surgeon, was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, on the 25th day of January, 1822. His father came to Ohio in 1830, settling in Knox county, where he resided until his death. Young Scott worked on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age, with occasional intervals of attendance at a common school. He then, entirely on his own responsibility, entered the preparatory department of Kenyon College, and went regularly through the college course; being graduated in 1848. After his graduation he was appointed tutor, which position he held for two years. He directed his special attention, as he had previously done, to those branches of science which would aid him in preparing for the medical profession. The studies in question were directed by Homer L. Thrall, M.D., who was professor of chemistry in the college at the time.

In the winter of 1849-50 Mr. Scott attended a course of lectures at Cleveland Medical College. He returned to Gambier in the spring, taking charge of the laboratory of the college, and practicing medicine with Dr. Thrall until the fall of 1852. Having then been elected professor of chemistry in Jefferson College, at Washington, Mississippi, he removed to that place, holding the position in question two years. He then returned to Ohio, and attended a course of lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus; being graduated from that institution in 1853, with the degree of M.D. He had previously received the degree of A.M. from Kenyon College.

Dr. Scott then opened an office in Shadeville, Franklin county, Ohio, where he practiced until 1864, when he accepted the professorship of materia medica and therapeutics in Charity Hospital Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio. He held this position two years, when he was transferred to the chair of principles and practice of medicine, in which he still remains.

He has been consulting physician in Charity Hospital and clinical lecturer on medicine ever since he came to Cleveland. His college and hospital duties, however, only occupy a portion of his time, the remainder being devoted to his private practice.

After a time Charity Hospital Medical College became the medical department of the University of Wooster, but Dr. Scott holds the same relations to this institution as to the former one. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, of the American Pharmaceutical Society, the Franklin county Medical Society, and the Cuyahoga County Medical Society. He has also been the president of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, of the Cuyahoga County Medical Society, and of the Ohio State Medical Society.



Elias Linn

Dr. Scott was married to Miss Mary F. Stone, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in the year 1854. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Cleveland, and maintains a high standing as a faithful Christian, a skillful physician, and an upright citizen.

ELIAS SIMS.

Captain Elias Sims, son of John and Eliza Sims, was born in Onondaga county, New York, on the 4th day of August, 1818. The members, on both sides, of the family to which he belongs are remarkable for their longevity. His father, a successful and enterprising farmer, was a native of Pennsylvania; his mother was born in New York. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and his educational advantages were very limited. Being the sixth of a family of twelve children, he early realized that it would be necessary for him to make his own way in the world. Possessing considerable ambition and enterprise, he left the paternal home at the age of fifteen, determined to carve out his own fortune.

He first secured employment as a driver on the Erie canal, and continued in that occupation three years. He then commenced contracting on the canal, making drains, etc., and at the end of the first year, found that he had realized a snug sum of money. He then took another contract and lost everything he had accumulated. Undiscouraged by this reverse of fortune, he at once resumed work as an employee, and at the end of another year again commenced jobbing and contracting, a business which he has continued with varying success until the present time.

In 1855 Captain Sims came to Cleveland to dredge the bed of the Cuyahoga river, but in 1860 he removed with his family to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained three years, returning to Cleveland in 1863. He then settled on Washington street, on the West Side, where he still resides.

In connection with John H. Sargeant, D. P. Rhodes and John Spalding, Captain Sims, in 1868, built the Rocky River railroad, of which he is now president, this (1879) being the fifth year he has occupied that position. He has also been, since 1875, president of the West Side street railway company, and in connection with Mr. Rhodes organized the West Side Gas Company, in which he is a director. He assisted in organizing the People's Savings and Loan Association, in which he is also a director; besides holding the same office in the Citizen's Loan Association on the East Side. Since his residence in Cleveland he has, to some extent, engaged in lake traffic; is a large real estate owner and is also interested in the Cuyahoga Stone company of Berea.

Captain Sims has never sought public office, but is an earnest supporter of the Republican party and is liberal and progressive in his views.

He has been the architect of his own fortunes, having been compelled to depend upon his own energies and to push his way unaided. His success is due to

his untiring industry and his sound judgment. He is no niggard with the wealth he has acquired, but is a constant and liberal contributor to many public and charitable enterprises. Although not a member of any church organization he is an attendant—and for three years has been a vestryman—of St. John's Episcopal Church. By his uprightness of character, generosity, and general good qualities he has won the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

In 1838 Mr. Sims married Cornelia Vosburgh, daughter of James Vosburgh, of Onondaga county, New York, by whom he had four children. Only three of these are living (one having died in infancy). They are Eliza, wife of William W. Sloan, of Buffalo, New York; Sarah J., wife of Charles Everett, of Cleveland; and Olivia, wife of W. J. Starkweather. Mrs. Sims died on the 27th day of November, 1876.

ABRAHAM D. SLAGHT.

Abraham D. Slaght was born in Morristown, New Jersey, on the 5th day of May, 1786, and died at Brooklyn, Ohio, on the 21st day of September, 1873, having reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The name of Mr. Slaght is well known among the older residents of Cleveland, he having removed to Ohio in the spring of 1817, coming from New Jersey with his family in company with several other emigrant households. The journey was made in heavily laden wagons, drawn by ox-teams, and was necessarily slow and wearisome. At Buffalo the women and children were left, and came from that place by the way of the lake, while the men pushed forward through the forest with the wagons.

Mr. Slaght first settled on what is now known as Euclid Ridge, and, until a house could be erected, his covered wagon was the only shelter to be obtained for his wife and three children. As soon as their rude dwelling was finished, he commenced working at his trade, which was that of a shoemaker, and also engaged in farming to some extent.

In 1832 he purchased a tract of land on what is now St. Clair street, near Madison avenue, and removed thither the same year. He then gave up his trade, and devoted his energies to cutting down and clearing off the timber with which his land was covered, and to the cultivation of the soil. He remained on this place until 1860, when, his property having greatly increased in value, he retired, and for the remainder of his life resided with his daughter, Mrs. Francis Branch, to whom this notice and the accompanying portrait are due.

In manner and dress Mr. Slaght was plain and unostentatious, and never, in any way, sought public notice. In politics he was first a Whig and afterward a Republican, and though never taking a prominent part in political movements, he did not neglect the duties of a good citizen, and served with ability in various local offices of trust. He was, in fact, a good citizen, a good neighbor, and a kind and indulgent

father. He was married on the 21st of February, 1811, to Taphenis Dickerson, by whom he had ten children—six daughters and four sons, viz: Edgar, born February 29, 1812; Louisa, born October 16, 1813; Adeline, born July 20, 1815; Joseph, born January 22, 1818; Sarah, born November 24, 1819; Cornelius, born October 4, 1821; Mortimer, born October 22, 1824; Elizabeth, born October 18, 1826; Martha, born April 2, 1831, and Julia D., born October 20, 1834. Mrs. Slight died October 4, 1851.

AMASA STONE.

Amasa Stone, a prominent railroad manager and builder, was born in Charlton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, April 27, 1818. The founders of the family in America, mentioned in the succeeding sketch, were members of a Puritan colony which landed at Boston in 1635.

Mr. Amasa Stone's father was a farmer, and the former remained at home, laboring on the farm and attending the district school, until he was seventeen years old, when he engaged to work three years to learn the trade of a builder. The first labor he did on his own account was to fill a contract for the joiner work of a large house in Worcester, at the age of nineteen. At twenty he associated himself with his two elder brothers, in a contract to build a church-edifice at East Brookfield. The next year he acted as foreman in the erection of two church edifices and several buildings, in Massachusetts.

In 1839 and '40 he was engaged with Mr. Howe in building the bridge across the Connecticut river at Springfield, Massachusetts, for the Western railroad company. Mr. Howe had just secured his patent for what is known as the "Howe Truss Bridge." From the time of building this bridge, and for several years, Mr. Stone was constantly employed in building railway bridges and depot buildings. In 1842, he and Mr. A. Boody purchased from Mr. Howe his bridge patent for the New England States, and a company, under the name of Boody, Stone & Co., was formed for the construction of railways and railway bridges, the mechanical branch of the work to be under the care of Mr. Stone. In 1845 he was appointed superintendent of the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield railroad, still continuing his relations with the firm, but the business of the latter became so heavy that he was obliged to resign the position of superintendent.

Messrs. Boody & Stone had agreed to pay forty thousand dollars for the patent of the Howe truss bridge. A few years afterward defects were found in bridges erected on this plan; other plans competed for the superiority, and it was feared that the purchase was a very poor investment. Mr. Stone's inventive genius was such that he was able to improve the patent in several important particulars, so that it was not found necessary to change it afterward.

In 1846 the bridge over the Connecticut river at

Enfield Falls, one fourth of a mile long, was carried away by a hurricane. Mr. Stone was applied to by the president of the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield railroad for advice in regard to its reconstruction. This meeting and the subsequent action of the directors resulted in making Mr. Stone sole manager of the work of erecting another bridge. It was completed, and a train of cars passed over it, within forty days from the day the order was given for its erection. He regarded this as one of the most important events of his life, and he was rewarded by complimentary resolutions and a check for one thousand dollars, given by the company.

The next winter the firm of Boody, Stone & Co. was dissolved, Mr. Stone taking, of the States covered by the patent, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. He then formed a partnership with Mr. D. L. Harris, which continued until 1849. In 1848 he formed another partnership, with Mr. Stillman Witt and Mr. Frederick Harbach, and this firm contracted with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad company to construct the road from Cleveland to Columbus. This was thought by many to be a doubtful undertaking, as a part of the payment for the work was to be taken in the capital stock of the company. It was finished, however, and the stock proved to be a very profitable investment.

In 1850 Mr. Stone was appointed its superintendent, and in the same year he removed to Cleveland. Another most important enterprise with which he was connected was the construction of the railroad from Cleveland to Erie. This was completed in the face of numberless difficulties, and Mr. Stone was appointed its superintendent. In 1852, while still acting as superintendent of both the roads named, Mr. Stone was elected a director in each of the companies, and he attended to the duties of these various positions with great ability until 1854, when he resigned the superintendency on account of ill health. He was also, for several years, president of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula railroad. In 1855 Messrs. Stone and Witt contracted to build the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad, and the former was for many years a director in that company.

He was also a director in several banks—the Merchants' of Cleveland, the Bank of Commerce, the Second National Bank, the Commercial National Bank, and the Cleveland Banking Company. For several years he was the president of the Toledo branch of the State Bank of Ohio, at Toledo, a director of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Company, and the president of the Mercer Iron and Coal Company. He also aided in establishing several manufacturing concerns, carried on extensive car works, and gave financial aid to several iron-manufacturing interests. In 1861 he erected a large woolen-mill in Cleveland. He also gave special attention to the construction of roofs of buildings, covering many acres of ground; the last designed by him being that of the Union passenger depot at Cleveland. He was also said to



Abraham S. At



Francis Brand

be the first to design and erect pivot drawbridges of long span, and in the construction of railroad cars and locomotives he introduced numerous improvements.

Mr. Stone took a prominent part in the recruiting and supply of troops during the war for the Union, and was offered by President Lincoln a commission as brigadier-general for the purpose of building a military railroad through Kentucky to Knoxville, Tennessee, a project which was afterwards relinquished by the government. He went abroad in 1868 for the benefit of his health, and spent two years in travel and observation. On his return, in 1873, he resumed charge of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad as managing director, which position he resigned in 1875; afterward devoting his time to the care of his own estate. He gave, at this and other periods, a great deal of attention to works of public charity, and in 1877 he built and endowed a home for aged and indigent women at Cleveland.

Mr. Stone was married on the 12th day of January, 1842, to Miss Julia Ann Gleason of Warren, Massachusetts. His children have been three in number: a son, Adelbert B. Stone, a young gentleman of remarkable promise, who was drowned in the Connecticut river while a student at Yale College; and two daughters, the elder of whom was married in 1874 to John Hay, Esq.

ANDROS B. STONE.

This gentleman was born in Charlton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 18th day of June, 1824. He is a descendant, in the seventh generation (in this country), from an English family. In the year 1635 two brothers named Simon and Gregory Stone sailed from Ipswich, England, for Boston, in the ship "Increase." They settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts—were yeomen and land owners; Mr. Simon Stone being one of the owners of the old Cambridge burying ground, where his remains have lain for nearly two hundred and fifty years. Mr. Stone's ancestors were nearly all noted Puritans—prominent in the church and in public affairs. His great grandfather, Jonathan Stone, removed to Worcester county, where his son Jonathan and his grandson Amasa, the father of the subject of this sketch, permanently settled.

Mr. Andros B. Stone was the youngest of ten children, and remained upon the home farm until he was fifteen years of age, receiving such education as the common schools and academies in that part of the country afforded. On leaving home at the early age just named, Mr. Stone was actuated by one strong desire, that of mastering a trade. He chose that of a carpenter, placing himself under the tutelage of an elder brother. Mr. William Howe, a brother-in-law, having about this time taken out a valuable patent for a bridge called the "Howe Truss," an advantageous

opening was thereby presented to the large family of brothers, and A. B. Stone was made a superintendent of the construction of bridges when he was but eighteen years old. As soon as he attained his majority he began building bridges in the State of Maine, in company with an elder brother, and afterward became associated with Mr. Azariah Boody in the construction of bridges in Vermont.

In 1852 Mr. Stone removed to Chicago, and he and a brother-in-law established themselves as builders of "Howe" bridges in Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa. The rapid increase of railroads in the western country at this time gave the young men an opportunity for enterprise which they amply utilized, as the bridges on the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago and Northwestern railroads and others fully testify. In addition to this large business, Mr. Stone was also engaged in manufacturing cars of all kinds, which for five years was a successful business.

After six years of busy life in Chicago, Mr. Stone turned his attention to the great iron industry, and in 1858 identified himself with a small establishment at Newburg, near Cleveland, owned by Chisholm & Jones. At this time the firm had one small mill for re-rolling old rails, and employed about forty men. The business grew from year to year, and in 1863 the ownership was vested in a stock company, under the name of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, with Mr. Stone as president, which position he retained for fifteen years. The business has steadily increased until the establishment has become the largest one on the American continent devoted to the iron and steel industry; giving employment to nearly five thousand men, who, with their families, constitute one-sixth of the population of Cleveland. The yearly value of the products of the mill amounts to nearly eight million dollars.

During the unparalleled depression in the iron industry extending over the five years previous to the present one, Mr. Stone proved himself a financier of no common ability by taking this company through the crisis without difficulty, and without loss to either stockholders or employees. In 1878 Mr. Stone resigned his position as president of the company for that of vice president, which he still occupies.

Among other prominent positions which Mr. Stone holds, are those of president of the Union Rolling Mill Company of Chicago—an important corporation, devoted to the manufacture of steel rails; president of the Kansas Rolling Mill Company, which manufactures iron rails and fastenings; president of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern railway company, and president of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, chartered by the State of New York for the purpose of bridging the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie. He is also engaged in many smaller enterprises, as would naturally be expected in the case of a man of his business capacity and versatility.

Mr. Stone was married early in life to a daughter

of Rev. Mr. Boomer, by whom he has two daughters. He is, at present, living in New York City.

It has been truly said that throughout his career Mr. Stone has shown two marked characteristics which usually lead to success; a clear and thorough understanding of whatever he has undertaken, and unvarying respect for the rights and opinions of others. Thus we see what ability and energy can do in a country so rich in opportunity as ours. A boy of fifteen starts out from an obscure home, without other capital than his own powerful brain and strong will—at fifty-five he stands among the very foremost chiefs of American manufacturing industry, with the proud satisfaction of feeling that it is his own hands which have placed him in that position.

WORTHY S. STREATOR.

The Hon. Worthy S. Streator was born in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, October 16, 1816. He received an education at an academy and afterwards entered a medical college, where he graduated after a four years course. He removed to Aurora, Ohio, and commenced the practice of medicine in 1839. After five years of general practice he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, spending a year in the College and Hospital in that city, under the tutelage of the celebrated Dr. Groes, now of Philadelphia. He then resumed the practice of his profession at Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio.

In 1850 Dr. Streator removed to Cleveland, when, after devoting two more years to his profession, he turned his attention to railroad building. His first undertaking in this direction was the construction of the Greenville and Medina road, in partnership with Henry Doolittle; and on the completion of this line they contracted to build that part of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad which runs through the State of Ohio—its length being two hundred and forty-four miles. In 1860 they contracted for the construction of the Pennsylvania division, ninety-one miles in length, and still later for that of the New York portion. Mr. Doolittle dying, Dr. Streator disposed of the contracts to James McHenry, Esq., of London, England, and acted for him in the capacity of superintendent of construction.

In 1862 Dr. Streator projected the Oil City railroad from Corry to Petroleum Center, Pennsylvania, the central point of the oil regions. The line, thirty-seven miles long, was built with extraordinary rapidity, and its success was almost without a parallel in the history of railroading. Its cars were crowded with passengers as soon as it reached the vicinity of Titusville, and the resources of the road were entirely inadequate to accommodate the people rushing into the oil regions, or to transport the immense amount of oil seeking the markets of this country and Europe. Although Dr. Streator worked with untiring energy to accommodate the public, and to keep pace with the

development of the country and of the oil interests consequent on the construction of the road, it for a long time outstripped all his efforts. While the profits of the line were enormous, the creation of wealth by the enterprise was beyond all computation. Dr. Streator controlled and operated the road until 1866, when he disposed of it to Dean Richmond, of the New York Central railroad. He constructed for that company the Cross Cut railroad, running from Corry to Brocton, a distance of forty-two miles, to connect the new purchase with the main line.

After this the doctor organized a company for the purchase of a large body of coal land on the Vermilion river, in La Salle and Livingston counties, Illinois. The tract comprised over five thousand acres, on which was a splint vein about six feet deep, the coal resembling that at Massillon, Ohio. To connect these beds with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad he built fifteen miles of railroad, and afterwards built seventy-one miles more in order to connect them with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago and North western roads. He disposed of the former to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy company, and in 1869 sold one half of his coal lands to parties acting in the interest of that corporation. The product of these mines has now reached the vast amount of six hundred thousand tons per annum.

In 1869 Dr. Streator was elected by the Republicans of Cuyahoga county to represent their district in the Ohio State senate, and served with ability and fidelity until the close of his term in 1871.

During this time he formed a friendship with Governor (now President) Hayes, and has lately received from him the offer of the position of collector of internal revenue for the district of Northern Ohio.

While a member of the senate he was chosen president of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas railroad company, which had been organized to build a railroad connecting Lake Erie at the mouth of Black river with Wheeling on the Ohio, and he has remained connected with this road down to the present time. In 1875 Dr. Streator became a member of the firm of J. P. Robison & Co., proprietors of the National Packing House, of Cleveland, one of the largest in Ohio and one of the most complete in the world. Nearly all the meats packed by this house are shipped by them direct to the English market, being cured with especial reference to the wants of that country.

Dr. Streator has two large farms near Cleveland, and has stocked them with short-horn thoroughbred cattle, Kentucky horses and Cotswold sheep, not excelled by any in America. So thorough have been his efforts in this direction (although he originally began farming merely as a recreation), and so fully have his exertions to benefit the agricultural interests of the country been appreciated by those interested in husbandry, that he has been elected at various times president of the Northern Ohio Fair Association, one of the most complete organizations of its kind in the world.

Two marked characteristics of the doctor's life have been promptness and thoroughness, and his reputation for honesty in either his public or his business life has never been questioned. Although so actively engaged in large and varied enterprises, he has never neglected his duties as a citizen or a man. He has for many years been a member of the Church of the Disciples, and the prosperity of the denomination in Cleveland is largely due to his liberality and efforts. Every worthy enterprise, public or charitable, has found in him a patron and supporter.

Dr. Streator was married in 1839 to Miss Sarah W. Stirling, of Lyman, New York, and they have a family of four children—one daughter (wife of Mr. E. B. Thomas, general manager of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad) and three sons.

PETER THATCHER.

Peter Thatcher, familiarly known as "Uncle Peter," was born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, on the 20th of July, 1812. He is a direct descendant in the sixth generation from the Reverend Thomas Thatcher, founder of the old South Church of Boston, who came to New England in 1635, at the age of fifteen years, with his uncle, Anthony Thatcher. He was the son of the Rev. Peter Thatcher, rector of the old Salisbury Church in England, and a most estimable and pious man, as well as learned, being thoroughly versed in theology, the arts, sciences and languages, and also a physician of considerable note.

He was spoken of, in New England, as the best scholar of his time, and many of his descendants have also rendered this name illustrious in church and State.

Peter Thatcher, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the Wrentham and Amherst academies, which he attended from 1826 to 1828.

In 1830 he went to Taunton, Massachusetts, and determined to earn his own livelihood. He found employment with a house carpenter, to whom he engaged himself to work one year for forty dollars and board.

After two years service in this employ, he, in November, 1834, commenced work as a mechanic on the Boston and Providence railroad—one of the oldest roads in this country—and soon won the confidence of his employers by his faithfulness and capability. He was advanced to the position of superintendent of construction, and after a few years took several contracts on his own account, which he carried out to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. After finishing his work on the Boston and Providence railroad, he was engaged until 1843 on various railroads in New England, Long Island, Maryland and New York.

In 1843, 1844 and 1845, he was engaged in the construction of forts Warren and Independence, in Boston harbor, under the superintendence of Colonel

Sylvanus Thayer. The value of his services, and the esteem in which he was held by his employers, may be inferred from the following extracts from letters of recommendation. The first is from Mr. William Otis, contractor on the Boston and Providence railroad, to Mr. Latrobe, of Baltimore, chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

He says: "The bearer, Mr. Peter Thatcher, wishes to become a bidder for some of your work. I can say for him, that he has been in my employment, as superintendent, for the last four years, and he has always acquitted himself with entire satisfaction to the engineer over him and to myself. I feel pride in saying that he is a young man in whom the utmost confidence can be placed."

Mr. Wright, superintendent of engineers at Fort Warren, wrote of him in the following terms: "He possesses a thorough acquaintance with his business, and combines great intelligence with an uncommon degree of faithfulness in the discharge of duty. I feel assured that whoever is so fortunate as to command his services will esteem him a great acquisition."

Others equally commendatory might be quoted, but these will suffice to show the character he had established. He subsequently became extensively engaged as a railroad contractor, building many of the prominent railroads in the Eastern States, and all along the coast from Maine to Georgia.

In 1850 he obtained control of the Howe patent truss bridge, and established the firm of Thatcher, Burt & Co., bridge builders, with offices at Springfield, Massachusetts, and Cleveland, Ohio. At this time Mr. Thatcher removed to Cleveland, and for many years was one of the principal bridge builders in the West. He erected nearly all the original railroad bridges in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky, on the Cleveland, Columbus and Pittsburg; Cleveland and Toledo; Panhandle; Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; Cincinnati and Marietta; Cincinnati and St. Louis; Baltimore and Ohio, and other railroads. In 1862 he rebuilt the bridge over the Cumberland river at Nashville, which was burned during the war.

After having, for thirteen years, carried on the bridge building business and added to it a trade in lumber, the firm built the Union Elevator, in Cleveland, and a new firm of Thatcher, Gardner, Burt & Co., was formed. This firm was dissolved in 1865, by the withdrawal of Mr. Thatcher. About this time a company was formed for the purchase of a patent obtained for the manufacture of a durable paint and fire-proof mastic from iron ore. Mr. Thatcher was chosen president of the company, which at once entered on a vigorous prosecution of its business and has succeeded beyond the anticipation of its directors. The paint is made of Lake Superior iron ore, ground fine, and mixed with linseed oil, with which it forms a perfect union. It is then used in a thin state, as a paint for surfaces, whether of wood, stone or metal,

exposed to the weather, and in a thicker state for a fire-proof mastic. The ore is crushed by machinery of great strength, and about three tons of paint are produced daily, besides the mastic, and find ready market.

In connection with the above Mr. Thatcher has also purchased a patent for the manufacture of "metallic shingle," or iron roofing, which, after a test of a number of years, has been acknowledged to be unequalled for strength, durability, economy and beauty, and is water, fire, snow and dust proof.

On the 11th of September, 1854, Mr. Thatcher first became connected with the Masonic order by being initiated an entered apprentice in Iris Lodge, No. 229, of Cleveland. He rapidly advanced in the society, has filled many high and responsible positions, and, since 1862, has been grand treasurer of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio. He has also passed through the Scottish rites to the thirty-second degree.

In politics he is a Republican, and, although he has never sought political preferment, has been appointed to several offices of public trust. For six years he has been a commissioner of the water works. He was elected a member of the board of public works of the State, in which position he remained three years, and has also been president of the Cleveland Library Association for two years. In every instance his services have given universal satisfaction. He is not a member of any church organization, but is a constant and generous contributor to churches, schools, public institutions and charitable causes.

He is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, and enjoys the affection and respect of a large circle of friends. As a citizen and a man of business he commands the confidence of all. He was married on the 6th of May, 1849, to Sarah Adams, daughter of Eudor and Lydia Adams Estabrook, of West Cambridge (now Arlington), Massachusetts. To them have been born three children—two sons, and one daughter who died in infancy. The eldest, Peter, Jr., who represents the seventh generation of this name, was born on the 31st of August, 1850; John Adams, the second son, was born on the 26th of February, 1852; Annie Adams, the only daughter, was born on the 18th of March, 1855, and died February the 7th, 1857.

AMOS TOWNSEND.

Amos Townsend was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1831. His father, Aaron Townsend, was a well-to-do farmer, belonging to the Townsend family of Philadelphia. His mother was a daughter of Captain Jacob Cox, who served under Washington in the Revolutionary war. He received a good education, and when fifteen years of age entered a store near Pittsburg, in which he remained until he was nineteen. He subsequently removed to Mansfield, Ohio, and formed a partnership with N. B. Hogg, under the firm name of A. Townsend & Co., for the

transaction of a general mercantile business. This firm was dissolved at the end of five years, and the business closed.

During his residence in Mansfield the Kansas troubles broke out, and a committee was appointed by the National House of Representatives to proceed to the scene of the disturbance, make investigation, and report the exact condition of affairs. Mr. John Sherman procured for Mr. Townsend the appointment of marshal of the committee, and he attended it in that capacity.

This position proved a dangerous as well as responsible one, but was filled in such a manner as to gain the respect and good will of both parties.

In 1858 Mr. Townsend removed to Cleveland, and accepted a position in the wholesale grocery establishment of Gordon, McMillan & Co., in which he remained until 1861. He then became the junior partner in the firm of Edwards, Iddings & Co., engaged in a similar business. On the death of Mr. Iddings, in 1862, the firm became Edwards, Townsend & Co., which it still remains. The house has been very successful, establishing an extensive business and a high reputation for stability and enterprise.

Mr. Townsend has always taken an active interest in public and political matters, and, although not an office seeker, has been chosen to many positions of public trust. In the spring of 1864 he was elected a member of the city council, on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected to the same position five successive terms, serving continuously for ten years. During seven years of that time he was president of the council, and during the last three years was chosen by a unanimous vote. In the spring of 1874 he took leave of that body in an address which presented a clear exhibit of the progress the city had made, during the period of his connection with municipal affairs. In 1873 he was elected a member of the State constitutional convention, serving in that body on the important committees of finance, taxation and municipal affairs. He was one of the most conscientious and pains-taking members, and rendered valuable service.

In October, 1876, Mr. Townsend was elected to the forty-fifth Congress, entering upon his duties in 1877. He took an active part in the business and debates of the session, serving as a member of the committee on post-offices and post-roads. The introduction and successful passage of the letter-carrier bill was mainly due to his efforts. He made an able speech, which attracted marked attention, on the important tariff bill introduced by Fernando Wood. He was re-elected to Congress in the fall of 1878, was appointed a member of the committee on commerce, and will undoubtedly serve in the forthcoming session with his usual vigor and ability.

As a business man he is active and persevering, possessing a clear head and a sound judgment, which enable him to form a correct estimate of the men he meets, and of their aims and purposes. He belongs to that class of citizens whose services in political



Oscar Townsend

affairs are so much needed, and, as experience teaches, are so difficult to obtain. During the war for the Union, he proved himself thoroughly patriotic, contributing in different ways to the support of the Union cause, and serving for a time with the First Light Artillery.

In addition to his other business interests, he owns stock in several important corporations; he has been, and is, a director of the Mercantile Insurance company, and in March, 1875, was chosen a director of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad company. In all the varied positions he has occupied, both in public and private life, he has shown the same indomitable energy, clear judgment, thorough information and strict integrity, and he is regarded by all as an eminently successful business man and politician.

OSCAR TOWNSEND.

The subject of this sketch is of English ancestry, being descended from the Puritans who, as Macaulay says, "prostrated themselves in dust before their Maker, but set their feet upon the neck of their king." The following genealogy shows his lineage in this country.

Samuel Townsend was born in England in 1637, and came to this country about the time (1649) when the head of Charles First was brought to the block. He settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, and died there in 1704. His son, Jonathan Townsend, was born in 1668, and died at Lynn in 1717. The son of the latter, also named Jonathan, was born in 1697, and entered Harvard College in 1712. After being graduated, he was ordained in 1719 as pastor of the Congregational church, at Needham, Massachusetts, and died there in 1762, after a pastorate of forty-three years; a length of service, especially if compared with the average modern pastorate, creditable alike to the congregation and their evidently trusted minister.

His son, Samuel Townsend, great-grandfather of Oscar, was born in 1729, and died at Tyringham, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1822. The son of the latter, William Townsend, a youthful soldier at the close of the Revolutionary war, was born in 1765, and died in Huron county, Ohio, in 1848.

His son, Hiram Townsend, father of Oscar, was born August 31, 1798, and removed to Greenwich, Huron county, Ohio, in the spring of 1816, and there married Miss Eliza Fancher, on the 23d of April, 1823. It was no pathway of roses which opened at that time before the newly-wedded couple. They saw clearly what was before them, and entered knowingly upon a life of labor and self-denial in a region which at that time, apart from a few small hamlets and some scattering cabins, was a dense wilderness, roamed over by wild beasts, hardly more savage than the Chippewa and Delaware Indians who occasionally visited the locality. Yet they endured with patience and fortitude all the perils and privations incident to pioneer

life in the West, sustained by their mutual affection, till at last, after a long life of usefulness and self-sacrifice, Hiram Townsend passed to his rest on the 9th day of December, 1870, at the age of seventy-two, universally honored and esteemed. His widow still survives, residing in Cleveland, on the West Side.

Their son, Oscar Townsend, was born at their residence in Greenwich, March 22, 1835. He was, from the very first, inured to the practical labors of farm life, labors which no doubt aided largely both in developing his present muscular and well knit frame, and in giving that practical readiness and that power of adapting means to ends, which have so thoroughly characterized him throughout his life. His educational advantages were limited to such training as the country schools of that time afforded, except during a few months in 1852, when he attended the old Prospect-street grammar school, then under the charge of Mr. L. M. Oviatt, afterwards superintendent of the Cleveland public schools and librarian of the public library, of whose attentive guidance Mr. Townsend has ever since cherished the most grateful recollections.

The location of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad across his father's farm, in 1848, had aroused the ambition of young Townsend, then only thirteen years old, to find a wider and more congenial sphere of action than his rural occupation had afforded. Beginning in a subordinate position on the railway just mentioned, his earnest and constant endeavor was to subserve the interest of his employers by unwearied faithfulness to every assigned duty. This trait was soon observed by those who could not only appreciate but reward it; and in the spring of 1856 young Townsend, at the age of twenty-one, through the kindness of E. S. Flint and Addison Hills, was transferred from Shelby station to the freight office at Cleveland.

In April, 1862, Mr. Townsend was invited to a position in the Second National Bank of Cleveland, where he remained till 1865, when he was tendered the post of superintendent of the Empire Transportation Co., and assumed the charge of the western department of that line. The energy and ability which had characterized Mr. Townsend in every position which he had hitherto occupied were, by this time, so fully recognized that in August, 1868, he was tendered and accepted the offices of director and vice president of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad. When, a few months afterwards, Mr. L. M. Hubby, the president of the company, met with an accident which disabled him from performing the duties of his position, Mr. Townsend became the acting executive officer, and in September, 1870, at the age of thirty-five, was elected president of the corporation.

In this position his executive and financial abilities had a wider scope for their display than ever before, and, whatever adventitious circumstances may be claimed to have contributed to the result, Mr. Town-

send can certainly point to that term of five years—from 1868 to 1873—under his management, as embracing the most prosperous period in the history of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad. In closing his connection with the road, in 1873, Mr. Townsend carried with him a written testimonial by his successors as to the correctness of all his official transactions in behalf of the company, covering millions of dollars, from first to last, a testimonial which he prized far beyond the prestige gained while at the head of the company.

After a few years of comparative leisure, improved by him in other pursuits, Mr. Townsend was tendered the position of general manager of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling railroad company, by its board of directors, composed of such capable and successful business men as Selah Chamberlain, Amasa Stone, Dr. W. S. Streator and others, who had been associated and intimately acquainted with him for many years. This post he accepted and now occupies.

He is also a part owner and the president of the Lake Superior Transportation Co., which owns several vessels employed in the iron ore trade between ports on Lake Superior and Lake Erie.

Mr. Townsend was united, December 22, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Martin, daughter of the late Thomas Martin, formerly of Huron county, Ohio, by whom he has four sons, viz: Frank M., now twenty-one years of age; Jay Frederic, nineteen; Willard H., twelve; and Oscar, Jr., five.

In general personal appearance, that is, in height, weight, massiveness of frame, and in movement, Mr. Townsend is said to resemble the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas, although their faces, as the pictures show, are dissimilar. Mr. Townsend is of medium height, with a large, well-shaped head, abundant brown hair, well streaked with gray, dark auburn whiskers, large, blue eyes, a florid complexion, indicating a sanguine temperament, a firm, full neck, very broad shoulders, with a chest that, like Douglas', is of extraordinary size in proportion to his height. His movements are active, and his gait is usually very rapid.

He is genial and kindly in manner, readily accessible to all, but prompt and decided when promptness and decision are necessary. He loves and attracts children, and greets acquaintances with a smiling eye and a hearty grasp of the hand. He possesses and expresses strong feelings and preferences, with sincerity, and is noted for the faithfulness with which he fulfills every promise, no matter how much it may prove to his own disadvantage. Although naturally modest and retiring in his disposition, yet he mingles freely in the social circle, and is ready to do his part in promoting the general enjoyment of any assemblage met for mutual entertainment.

Mr. Townsend is a member of the First Baptist church of Cleveland, as are also his wife and his eldest son. He is strictly temperate in his habits, and abjures the use of alcoholic drinks and tobacco in

every form, as certain to prove deleterious to health in the end. But, while thus holding his faith and moral principles, he is never intolerant of the views of others, and, as the result of his study and thought, is in full sympathy with the most enlightened science and philosophy of modern times. His hand and his heart are alike open to all proper demands, whether for the public advantage or for private unostentatious charity, tempered by a wise discrimination, which knows almost instinctively when to withhold and when to give freely.

JEPHTHA H. WADE.

Jeptha H. Wade, whose name has been prominently connected with the telegraphic history of the West, and associated with many other important enterprises, was born in Seneca county, New York, on the 11th of August, 1811.

He is a son of Jeptha Wade, a surveyor and civil engineer, and was brought up to mechanical pursuits, in which he achieved a fair amount of success. In youth he was unexcelled as a marksman, and, in the days of militia training, he was the commander of four hundred Seneca-county riflemen. They generally closed the season with target practice, and in these annual trials of skill he invariably showed his right to command by not allowing himself to be beaten.

Having a taste for art, and finding his health impaired by the labors and close application consequent upon his mechanical employment, he, in 1835, turned his attention to portrait painting, and by study and conscientious devotion to the art he became very successful. While engaged in this work, in Adrian, Michigan, the use of the camera in producing portraits came into notice. He purchased a camera, and, aided only by printed directions, succeeded in taking the first daguerreotype ever taken west of New York.

In 1844, while busy with his pencil and easel, taking portraits, varying his occupation by experimenting with the camera, news came to him of the excitement created by the success of the experiment of working a telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington.

He turned his attention to the new science, studied it with his accustomed patience and assiduity, mastered its details, so far as then understood, and immediately saw the advantage to the country, and the pecuniary benefit to those immediately interested, likely to accrue from the extension of the telegraph system which had just been created.

He entered earnestly on the work of extending this system, and the first line west of Buffalo was built by him, between Detroit and Jackson, Michigan. The Jackson office was opened and operated by him, although he had received no practical instruction in the manipulation of the instruments. After a short interval he again entered the field of construction, and, working with untiring energy, soon covered all Ohio, and the country as far west as St. Louis, with a net work of wires known as the "Wade lines."

This was not accomplished, however, without experiencing the difficulties, annoyances and misfortunes to which all great enterprises are subject in their infancy. Ignorant employees, imperfect insulation and ruinous competition were the greatest embarrassments. But to Mr. Wade these obstacles were not insuperable and in the face of all these difficulties he proceeded with the work of opening and operating telegraph lines. Imperfect insulation was met by the invention of the famous "Wade insulator," which is still in use. He was the first to enclose a submarine cable in iron armor (across the Mississippi river at St. Louis), for which invention the world and its telegraph system owes him much; as it was this important discovery and improvement in their construction that made telegraph cables a success, and the crossing of oceans a possibility.

The "House consolidation" placed his interests in the Erie and Michigan, and Wade lines in the hands of the Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company, and before long this consolidation was followed by the union of all the House and Morse lines in the West, and the organization of the Western Union Telegraph Company soon followed. In all these acts of consolidation the influence of Mr. Wade was active and powerful. Realizing the fact that competition between short, detached lines rendered them unproductive, and that in telegraphy as in other things union is strength, he directed his energies to bringing about the consolidation, not only of the lines connecting with each other, but of rival interests. The soundness of his judgment has been proven by the remarkable prosperity of the lines since their consolidation, in marked contrast with their former condition. He was one of the originators of the first Pacific telegraph, and on the formation of the company was made its first president. The location of the line, and its construction through the immense territory, then in great part a wilderness, between Chicago and San Francisco, were left mainly to his unaided judgment and energy, and here again those qualities converted a hazardous experiment into a brilliant success.

He remained president of the Pacific company until he secured its consolidation with the Western Union Telegraph Company, to accomplish which he went to California in the latter part of 1860, and succeeded in harmonizing the jarring telegraphic interests there. On the completion of this arrangement, in 1866, Mr. Wade was made president of the consolidated company, having his headquarters in New York. It is scarcely possible to overestimate the value of his connection with the Western Union Telegraph Company at this period of its history, especially after he became its chief executive officer.

He possessed, in a superior degree, the invaluable faculty of administration and the power of clear, accurate, discriminating systemization. He knew how to appreciate and estimate the value and force of obstacles, how to carry out by careful and prudent

steps, and in well arranged detail, a fine conception, and organize it into a permanent force. His work was done by quiet, effective, well-planned and thorough methods. At a meeting of the board of directors in July, 1867, a letter was received from Mr. Wade declining, on account of failing health, a re-election to the office of president. His withdrawal from telegraphic administration was received with general regret, and the following resolutions were passed after the election of the new board was announced:

"Resolved, That, to the foresight, perseverance and tact of Mr. J. H. Wade, the former president of the company, we believe is largely due the fact of the existence of our great company to-day, with its thousand arms grasping the extremities of the continent, instead of a series of weak, unreliable lines, unsuited to public wants, and, as property, precarious and insecure;

"Resolved, That we tender to Mr. Wade our congratulations on the fruition of his great work, signalized and cemented by this day's election of a board representing the now united leading telegraphic interests of the nation."

The telegraph had brought to Mr. Wade vast wealth, but it had also brought him into a state of health which imperiled its enjoyment. To dismiss care he sold out his entire telegraphic interests, and in travel and in the enjoyment of his home in Cleveland, which he provided with every appliance of art and taste and comfort, gave himself up to needed rest and recuperation. On his restoration of health, which followed a judicious respite from labor, he entered into many spheres of active life. The wealth he has accumulated is mostly invested in such a manner as to largely aid in building up the prosperity of Cleveland. The large and pleasant tract of land in the seventeenth ward, adjoining Euclid avenue, known as "Wade Park," was beautified at his own expense for the enjoyment of the public.

At the organization of the Citizen's Savings and Loan Association, of Cleveland, in 1867, he was elected its president, and still retains that office. He is the originator and president of the Lake View Cemetery Association. As a leading director in many of the largest factories, banks, railroads and public institutions, his clear head and active judgment are highly valued. He is a director of the Second National Bank, of Cleveland; a director of the Cleveland Rolling Mills, Cleveland Iron Company and Union Steel Screw Company, and the president of the American Sheet and Boiler Plate Company, and of the Chicago and Atchison Bridge Company, of Kansas. He is also a director in three railroad companies, and the president of the Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids, and Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railroads. He is, besides, president of the Valley railroad, running from Cleveland toward the coal fields of Ohio. This will be a valuable acquisition to the interests of Cleveland, and under the management of Mr. Wade will be promptly carried forward.

The Valley railroad was projected previous to the panic of 1873, which put a stop to it. As the times began to improve, vigorous efforts were made to carry it forward, which met with but little success until the summer of 1878.

The importance of this road was strongly advocated by the newspapers, meetings of the citizens were held and a general interest awakened. Under this impetus the road was put under contract, and considerable progress was made in the work, when it was checked by a controversy between the contractors and the company.

Before this a contract had been made by the city of Cleveland with the Valley railroad for the transfer to the company of that portion of the bed of the Ohio canal sold to the city by the State, which would give the railroad the most favorable entrance into the city and access to shipping facilities on the lake.

The terms of this contract had not been complied with, and its abrogation by the city was threatened. At this juncture the management of the Valley railroad succeeded in effecting a negotiation with capitalists for the amount necessary to complete and equip the road, but the parties who agreed to lend the money demanded as a condition that Mr. Wade should become the president.

Mr. Wade took the matter into consideration, and announced his willingness to assume the position if the canal-bed negotiation could be satisfactorily adjusted without a lawsuit with the city, to which he was utterly averse. The city council met the difficulty by a resolution authorizing the mayor to make and sign a new contract, on terms satisfactory to Mr. Wade and the Valley railroad company.

The company was reorganized, with Mr. Wade at its head, the difficulties with the contractors were satisfactorily adjusted, work was renewed and the road will be completed by the end of the present year (1879).

In addition to his other manifold duties Mr. Wade has been appointed by the citizens of Cleveland as commissioner of the city sinking-fund, park commissioner and director of the Workhouse and House of Refuge. For several years he was vice president of the Homœopathic hospital, to aid which he has contributed freely. He is one of the trustees of the Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum, and is now building for that purpose, at his own expense, a magnificent fireproof building, sufficiently large to accommodate from one hundred to one hundred and fifty children. This building is located on St. Clair street, and will be completed in a few months.

Mr. Wade has also contributed freely to many other charitable causes and objects. He is now in the zenith of his power, and is universally beloved by the people of the beautiful city which he has made his home, and which he has done so much to enlarge and adorn, and by the many recipients of his unostentatious charities.

SAMUEL WILLIAMSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of March, 1808. He is the eldest son of Samuel Williamson, who was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Crawford county about the year 1800. During his residence in that county he was married to Isabella McQueen, by whom he had a family of seven children. On the tenth of May, 1810, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where, in connection with his brother, he carried on the business of tanning and currying, which he continued until his death, which occurred in September, 1834. He was a man of enterprise and public spirit, highly esteemed as a citizen, liberal in politics, and for many years justice of the peace and associate judge of the court of common pleas.

Samuel Williamson was but two years of age when he came, with his parents, to Cleveland. When he attained a suitable age he was sent to the public schools, which he attended until 1826, and then entered Jefferson College, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He graduated from that institution in 1829, and, returning to Cleveland, entered the office of Judge Andrews, with whom he read law for two years. In 1832 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in connection with Leonard Case, with whom he was associated until 1834, when he was elected to the position of auditor of Cuyahoga county. He remained in that office for a period of eight years, at the expiration of which he returned to the practice of law. This he continued with slight interruptions until 1872, when he retired from its activities to the enjoyment of a well-earned leisure. During these years his time was not, however, wholly engrossed by his professional interests. He was elected to a number of responsible positions of public trust, and discharged the duties pertaining to them with unvarying fidelity and marked ability. In 1850 he was chosen to represent the county in the legislature; in 1859-'60 he was a member of the board of equalization, and in the fall of 1862 was elected to the State senate, in which he served two terms. He rendered valuable service as a member of the city council and of the board of education, being active in promoting public improvements and educational institutions. He was a director of the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, and for two years held the office of prosecuting attorney. He is now president of the Cleveland Society for Savings, one of the largest and best conducted associations of this kind in the West, having a deposit of over \$8,000,000.

Throughout his professional career he maintained a high rank at the bar of Cuyahoga county, and while he had a wide and varied experience in every branch of legal practice he was particularly successful as prosecutor's counsel, and was extensively employed in the settlement of estates.

In all the phases of his career and life he has been thoroughly upright, and well deserves the high respect and esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

HIRAM V. WILLSON.

This gentleman, an eminent lawyer and jurist, and the first judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, was born in April, 1808, in Madison county, New York. He was educated at Hamilton College, graduating from that institution in 1832. Immediately afterward he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Jared Willson, of Canandaigua, New York. Subsequently his legal studies were continued in Washington, D. C., in the office of Francis S. Key, and, for a time, he taught in a classical school in the Shenandoah valley.

During his early studies he acquired the familiarity with legal text books and reports which in afterlife became of great service to him. Throughout his collegiate course, and during his law apprenticeship, he maintained a close intimacy with the Hon. Henry B. Payne, then a young man of about his own age.

In 1833 he removed to Painesville, Ohio, but soon proceeded to Cleveland, where he formed a law partnership with his friend, H. B. Payne. They commenced business under the most disadvantageous circumstances, being almost destitute of means in a land of strangers. They, however, met with encouragement from some of the older members of the profession, and in a short time established their reputation as able and rising lawyers. After a few years Mr. Payne withdrew from the firm, and it became successively Willson, Wade & Hitchcock and Willson, Wade & Wade. By these partnerships even the extensive business and high reputation of the old firm were much increased.

In 1852 Mr. Willson was the Democratic candidate for Congress against William Case on the Whig, and Edward Wade on the Free Soil ticket. In this contest Mr Wade was successful, but Mr. Willson received a heavy vote.

In the winter of 1854 he was selected by the Cleveland bar to labor in behalf of a bill to divide the State of Ohio, for Federal judicial purposes, into two districts. After a sharp struggle the bill was successful—mainly through his efforts—and the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio was formed. In March, 1855, President Pierce appointed Mr. Willson judge of the court just authorized; an act which was received with general satisfaction by the members of the bar.

Until the time of his appointment he had been a strong political partisan, but in becoming a judge he ceased to be a politician, and to the time of his death never allowed political or personal motives to affect his decisions. He proved himself an upright judge, whose decisions were based entirely on the facts of the case and its legal and constitutional bearings. The new court did not lack for business.

In addition to the ordinary civil and criminal cases, the location of the court on the lake border brought it a large number of admiralty suits. Many of his decisions in these cases were regarded as models of lucid statement and furnished valuable precedents.

Among the most noteworthy of his decisions in admiralty was one regarding maritime liens, in which he held that the maritime lien of men for wages, and of dealers for supplies, is a proprietary interest in the vessel itself, and cannot be divested by the acts of the owner or by any casualty until the claim is paid, and that such lien inheres to the ship and all her parts, wherever found, and whoever may be her owner.

In the case of *L. Wick vs. the schooner "Samuel Strong,"* which came up in 1855, Judge Willson reviewed the history and intent of the common-carrier act of Ohio, in an opinion of much interest.

In other cases he supported his decisions by citing precedents of the English and American courts for several centuries. A very important case was what is known in the legal history of Cleveland as the "Bridge Case" in which the questions to be decided were the legislative authority of the city to bridge the river, and whether the bridge would be a nuisance, damaging the complainant's private property. Judge Willson's decision, granting a preliminary injunction until further evidence could be taken, was a thorough review of the law relating to water highways and their obstructions. In the case of *Hoag vs. the propeller "Cataract"* the law of collision was clearly set forth.

In 1860, important decisions were made in respect to the extent of United States jurisdiction on the Western lakes and rivers. It was decided, and the decision was supported by voluminous precedents, that the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction possessed by the district courts of the United States, on the Western lakes and rivers, under the constitution and the act of 1789, was independent of the act of 1845, and unaffected thereby; and also that the district courts of the United States having, under the Constitution and the acts of Congress, exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, the courts of common law are precluded from proceeding *in rem* to enforce such maritime claims.

In a criminal case the question was whether the action of a grand jury was legal in returning a bill of indictment found by only fourteen members of the jury, the fifteenth member being absent and taking no part in the proceedings. After reviewing the matter at length and citing numerous precedents, Judge Willson pronounced the action legal.

In 1858 the historical Oberlin-Wellington rescue case came before him, a case growing out of a violation of the fugitive slave law by certain professors and leading men of Oberlin College and town, who had rescued a slave captured in Ohio and being taken back to Kentucky under the provisions of that law. Indictments were found against the leading res-

cuers, and their trial caused great excitement. They were convicted, fined and imprisoned. The result caused a monster demonstration against the fugitive slave law, which was held in the public square, midway between the court-house and the jail.

In this trying time Judge Willson remained calm and dispassionate, his charges merely pointing out the provisions of the law, and the necessity of obeying it, no matter how irksome such obedience, until it was repealed.

During the excitement caused by the John Brown raid, and afterward on the breaking out of the rebellion, he defined the law in regard to conspiracy and treason, drawing with nice distinction the line between a meeting for the expression of opinions hostile to the government, and a gathering for violently opposing or overthrowing the government.

At the January term in 1864 he delivered an admirable charge, in which he discussed the questions arising from the then recent act of Congress, authorizing a draft under the direction of the President, without the intervention of the State authorities, and conclusively established the constitutional validity of the act in question.

The judicial administration of Judge Willson was noticeable for its connection with events of national importance, and our limited space will allow us to quote but few of the important cases which came before his court. And here it should again be repeated that in all his conduct on the bench he was entirely free from personal or party predilections. In 1865 his health began to fail and symptoms of consumption appeared. He yielded at last to the persuasions of his friends to seek the restoration of his health in a milder climate, and, upon the approach of the winter, visited New Orleans and the West Indies. The weather proved unusually severe for those latitudes and he returned without benefit from the trip. He gradually sank under the attacks of the fell disease, and died on the evening of the 11th of November, 1866. A few hours before his death he suffered much, but he became easier and passed away without a struggle. Some months before he had been received as a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he had long been a member and an active supporter.

On the announcement of his death the members of the Cleveland bar immediately assembled, and all vied with each other in rendering testimony to the integrity, ability and moral worth of the deceased. The bar meeting unanimously adopted resolutions of respect, in which he was truthfully described as "a learned, upright and fearless judge, ever doing right and equity among the suitors of his court, fearing only the errors and mistakes to which fallible human judgment is liable." Not a word of censure was breathed against any one of his acts, and tributes of heartfelt commendation of his life, and sorrow for his loss were laid on his grave by men of all parties and shades of opinion. He was married, in 1835, to the widow of Mr. Ten Eyck, of Detroit, Michigan,

who survived him. He also left a daughter, Mrs. Chamberlain.

RUFUS KING WINSLOW.

Richard Winslow was a direct descendant from Kenelm Winslow, brother of Governor Edward Winslow, of Plymouth Colony, and one of the Mayflower Pilgrims. He was born in Falmouth, Maine, on the 6th of September, 1769. He left that State in 1812, and removed to North Carolina, where he established himself at Ocracoke. He became largely interested in the commerce of that place, both by sea and by land.

In May, 1831, he arrived with his family in Cleveland, determined on investigating the chances which were then attracting considerable attention. He invested his capital in mercantile and shipping interests, and in addition became agent for a line of vessels between Buffalo and Cleveland, and also of a line of boats on the Ohio canal. His first venture as a ship-owner was the brig "North Carolina," built for him in Black River. He afterwards became interested in the steamer "Bunker Hill," of four hundred and fifty-six tons, which at that time was considered a very large size. These were the forerunners of a long line of sail and steam vessels, built for or purchased by him, alone or in connection with his sons, who became partners with him in the business. The Winslows became widely and favorably known and ranked among the foremost ship-owners on the western lakes. In 1854 Mr. Winslow retired, leaving his interest to be carried on by his sons, who inherited his business tastes and abilities.

For twenty-five years he had been in active business on the lakes, but he was destined to enjoy his retirement only for the short space of three years. In 1857 he met with an accident which seriously affected a leg he had injured years before, and resulted in his death, he being in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

Throughout his long and active life he enjoyed the respect of all with whom he was brought in contact, whether in business or social relations. He was a gentleman in the highest sense of the word, warm and impulsive in his nature, courteous to every one and strongly attached to those he found worthy of his friendship. In business he was quick to perceive and prompt to act, but was free from the least suspicion of meanness or duplicity.

As a citizen he took a deep interest in public affairs, but was not a politician and neither sought nor desired public office of any kind. He was married to Miss Mary Nash Grandy, of Camden, North Carolina. By this union he had eleven children, of whom N. C., H. J., R. K. and Edward survived him. Mrs. Winslow died in October, 1858, having outlived her husband a little over one year.

His son, Rufus King Winslow, was born in Ocracoke, North Carolina. He came with the family to Cleve-

land in 1831, and was educated at the old Cleveland academy. When he reached his majority he became associated with his brothers, N. C. and H. J. Winslow, in the shipping business, their father being, as already stated, a large owner of vessels on the lakes. The family had, indeed, from their first arrival in Cleveland, been among the foremost, if not at the head of all, in the ownership of vessels; they having a large fleet of ships always on the lakes. In 1854, when the father retired from active business, the management of the family's interests devolved upon Rufus K. and his brothers. Upon the death of their father in 1857, the business was left wholly to them.

It has since that time been successfully carried on, he remaining in Cleveland, whilst one brother settled in Buffalo and the other in Chicago. In 1859 and 1860 they dispatched some vessels to the Black Sea, but most of their operations have been confined to the lakes, on which they are still extensively engaged.

Mr. Winslow is also a large real estate owner, and although an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, has avoided political life, having invariably declined to accept positions of public trust. During the rebellion he was an active and liberal supporter of the Union. He is deeply interested in scientific pursuits, and for many years has been a devoted student of ornithology. In 1873 he was elected president of the Kirtland Academy of Natural Sciences, of which he had for a number of years been an active member. He is well known as a skillful connoisseur in paintings, and a liberal patron of art in all its branches.

He has never sought notoriety of any description, and is seldom seen at public gatherings. When occasion demanded it, however, he has always been found ready to take an active part in works of benevolence or public enterprise. He is a member of the Western Reserve Historical Society, and has ever been an earnest supporter of educational interests. His sound judgment and correct taste have frequently rendered good service in devising and carrying out plans for charitable or other purposes. He was married in 1851 to Miss Lucy B. Clark, daughter of Dr. W. A. Clark, of Cleveland.

REUBEN WOOD.

This early lawyer and statesman of Cleveland was born in the year 1793, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont. Brought up on a farm, he acquired sufficient education to teach school during the winter months, and made this the stepping stone to higher acquirements. Finding special facilities in Canada he went over the line to prosecute his studies, but was compelled to return by the breaking out of the war of 1812. Having already begun the study of the law, he completed it with Gen. Clark, a prominent lawyer of Middletown, Vermont, and obtained admission to the bar.

In the year 1818 he was married, and immediately afterward removed to Cleveland, then a small but

promising village, closely surrounded by woods. His only rival there in the legal profession was Alfred Kelley, except Leonard Case, who paid little attention to law except in connection with land. Mr. Wood being a wide-awake, energetic man, well suited to the western country, soon obtained a good practice, in which he was actively engaged for twelve years. His characteristics as a lawyer have been mentioned in the chapter devoted to the early bar of Cleveland.

His practice was somewhat interrupted by his election to the State senate in 1825, a position to which he was twice re-elected.

In 1830 Mr. Wood was elected by the legislature president judge of the third judicial circuit. He was, as described by an old lawyer, especially good as a *nisi prius* judge—that is, in presiding over the trial of suits—his quick, active mind enabling him to catch easily the main points of a case, to understand readily the bearing of evidence, and to appreciate off-hand the points of a lawyer's argument. In 1833 he was elected a judge of the supreme court of the State, and at the end of his term, he was re-elected. For the last three years of his second term he was the chief justice of the court.

Judge Wood was elected governor of Ohio in 1850 by the Democratic party, by a majority of over eleven thousand. His official term was brought to a close within a year by the adoption of the new constitution, but in the autumn of 1851 he was a candidate for election under that instrument, and was chosen by a majority of about twenty-six thousand. During both terms he served to the satisfaction of the people, and obtained a wide reputation for ability. When it was found impracticable, at the Democratic National convention of 1852, to nominate one of the leading candidates for the Presidency, Gov. Wood was strongly talked of as a compromise candidate. The position, however, was finally assigned to Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.

After the expiration of Gov. Wood's gubernatorial career he was appointed, in 1853, by President Pierce, as consul at Valparaiso, in the republic of Chili. While there he acted for a short time as minister to Chili. On his return he retired to a farm in the township of Rockport, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 2d day of October, 1864, he being then seventy-two years old.

The characteristics of Mr. Wood's mind were quickness, promptness, acuteness and thorough knowledge of human nature; all qualities especially calculated to promote his success in a new, wide-awake, go-ahead country.

TIMOTHY DOANE CROCKER.

Timothy Doane Crocker, a lawyer and capitalist of Cleveland, is descended on the paternal side through J. Davis Crocker, formerly of Lee, Massachusetts, in a direct line from the Crockers who settled at Cape Cod, shortly after the landing of the Pilgrim fathers

upon Plymouth Rock. His mother is a daughter of Judge Timothy Doane, a native of Haddam, Connecticut. The old Doane mansion is still standing, the ancient frescoes of which represent scenes familiar to the patriots of the Revolutionary days. One of Mr. Crocker's name—a historical character—was a captain in the British navy before the Revolution, and was at one time governor of Long Island, under British rule.

Mr. Crocker's paternal grandfather was a prominent citizen of Lee, where he owned an extensive landed property. Being urged by his pastor, Dr. Hyde, and others, to head a colony of immigrants to Ohio, he consented to do so. Before leaving for the new settlement the colony organized a church, and he was chosen one of the officers.

He traveled to Ohio in 1811 in his own private carriage, which was said to be the first pleasure carriage driven through to the Reserve. He purchased large tracts of land in Euclid and Dover townships, the village of Collinwood being now situated on a portion of the former tract, which was extensive and valuable, reaching to the lake, and as far west as the Coit farm.

Although quite young at the time of the Revolution, this gentleman was in the military service before its close, and was on General Washington's staff. After the passage of the act giving pensions to those who survived the war, he was urged by his friends to apply for one. His reply was: "I would never be guilty of receiving reward for services rendered my country in time of peril and need." He was a gentleman of sterling qualities of head and heart, unblemished integrity, well informed, and one whose advice was sought from far and near. In this connection it is worthy of note that no representative of that branch of the family was ever known to be a drunkard, although in early times a sideboard was esteemed a household necessity.

The father of the subject of this sketch, who was quite young when the family came to Ohio, possessed then, to a large degree, *his* father's superior qualities. He had four children—Sarah, who married Rev. E. Adams, an Episcopal clergyman, (of the family of John Adams, of Massachusetts); Mary, who married Judge P. H. Smythe of Burlington, Iowa (a descendant of the Patrick Henry family of Virginia); Timothy Doane; and Davis J., a lawyer, of Chicago.

The heads of the family of Mr. T. D. Crocker's mother, on the paternal side, were, for at least three generations, sea captains, owning the vessels they commanded, and trading to the Indies. John Doane, the founder of the family in this country, crossed the Atlantic in one of the first three vessels that sailed to Plymouth. He was prominent in the affairs of the colony, and in 1633 was chosen assistant to Governor Winslow. Subsequently he was one of the commissioners chosen to revise the laws; in 1642 he was again chosen to be Governor Winslow's assistant, and for several years he was selected as a deputy in the colony court.

Judge Timothy Doane moved from Connecticut to

Herkimer county, New York, about 1794. In 1801 he migrated to Euclid, now East Cleveland, in this county. With his family he made the journey from Buffalo to Cleveland in an open boat rowed by Indians, landing where night overtook them, only to resume their travels the following day. Near Grand river they saw a storm approaching and attempted to land, but their boat was swamped. All were saved, however, and Mr. Doane and his family continued their journey to Cleveland on horseback along the Indian trail. At this period the mother of the subject of our sketch was five years old, and at the present time (September, 1879,) is still living, in the full possession of her faculties, and thoroughly familiar with the growth and development of the country, especially in northern Ohio. During the war of 1812, and, later, during the rebellion of 1861-65, she was very active in giving aid and comfort to the sick and wounded soldiers, and good cheer to those in health. She is a woman of liberal and intelligent views, accomplished, and beloved by all who know her.

At the period of Judge Doane's advent, there were but three log houses where now stands the beautiful city of Cleveland. West of the Cuyahoga was Indian territory, and Judge Doane found the Indians to be peaceable and good neighbors. They were always received at his house as friends, and on many a night, Indian-like, they would wrap themselves in their blankets and sleep around the Judge's cheerful fire. In appreciation of his kindness they would frequently present him with some of the best venison or fish which their skill could procure.

During the first year of his administration the first governor of Ohio appointed Judge Doane to be a justice of the peace. The original commission is now in possession of Timothy Doane Crocker, and reads as follows:

EDWARD TIFFIN, Governor, in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio:

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

Know ye, that we have assigned and constituted, and do by these presents constitute and appoint, Timothy Doane, Justice of the Peace for Cleveland Township, in the county of Trumbull, agreeably to the laws, statutes and ordinances in such case made and provided, with all the privileges, emoluments, etc., for three years from the date hereof, and until a successor shall be chosen and qualified.

In witness whereof, the said Edward Tiffin, Governor of the State of Ohio, hath caused the seal of the said State to be hereunto affixed, at Chillicothe, the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1803, and of the independence of the State of Ohio, the first.

By the GOVERNOR, EDWARD TIFFIN.

WM. CREIGHTON, JR., *Secretary of State.*

[L.S.] (Private seal. The State seal being not yet procured.)

Subsequently Judge Doane served as associate judge for many years.

At an early age, Timothy Doane Crocker exhibited those traits of character—energy, integrity and perseverance—which proved the beacon lights in his after



J. D. Crocker
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carcer. In his youth he worked on his father's farm during the springs, summers and autumns, and in the winters attended a district school. He early showed especial facility in mathematics, and when only thirteen was a thorough arithmetician, being able to solve mentally many of the most difficult arithmetical problems. From the district school he went to Twinsburg academy, where his expenses were defrayed by the manual labor he performed, and where, by habits of industry, he undoubtedly laid the foundation of his successful life. Subsequently he attended Shaw academy and afterward entered Western Reserve College, where he paid the most of his expenses by his own labor. He was graduated in June, 1843, taking high rank both in scholarship and deportment—no unfavorable "mark" having been recorded against him.

In the fall of 1843, in which year his father died, he became principal of a select school near Bowling Green, Kentucky, prosecuting assiduously, at the same time, his classical and other studies. During his two years and a half stay at Bowling Green, he developed a high order of talent as an educator and disciplinarian. On his return to Cleveland in 1846, he read law in the office of Allen & Stetson for a few months, and then entered the law school of Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1848; having previously—in 1847—been admitted to practice at the Middlesex (Massachusetts,) bar, after a severe examination in open court by Chief Justice Wilds.

He returned to Cleveland the same year, and in November again left home—this time for Burlington, Iowa—spending the winter in the office of Grimes & Starr. In March, 1849, he opened an office, and was engaged in active practice until 1864. He distinguished himself as counsel in many important cases, in which some of the best legal talent in the State was opposed to him. His practice rapidly increased until it became worth ten thousand dollars a year; an exceedingly large one in a city of the size of Burlington, and one of the largest in the State of Iowa. He invested his professional gains in land, becoming a large landholder in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and this real estate has now increased very greatly in value. Mr. Crocker was also attorney for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company from the time that it broke ground on the east side of the Mississippi. He became interested in other railroads as well as in plank-roads in that section, and was a stockholder and director in the Burlington Bank.

The health of his wife demanding a change of residence, he removed his family to Cleveland in 1860. Since closing his legal business (about 1864) the care of his estate has required all the attention he could give to business matters. He has, however, been prominent in the support of benevolent institutions, and in the promotion of religious education. He was president for several years of the Sabbath School Union, and superintendent for ten years of the Mis-

sion Sabbath School of the First Presbyterian Church, of Cleveland, of which latter body he was a member. The school had but eighty pupils when he took charge of it, while at the time of his resignation there were one thousand enrolled, seven hundred of whom were regular attendants.

He is one of the trustees of the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, (in aid of which he has given ten thousand dollars), and of Mount Union College, of Alliance, Ohio, in which latter institution he is also the lecturer on political economy and commercial and international law.

Mr. Crocker has ever eschewed politics so far as seeking political preferment is concerned. In Iowa he was often solicited to be a candidate for judge of the district court, but declined the honor. During the war for the Union he devoted much time and money to the national cause, and rendered valuable service to the Christian Commission on the Potomac.

His success in life has been due not only to great industry and energy but to a peculiar and intuitive faculty of seizing the right opportunity at the right moment, together with the foresight to determine accurately the probable results of an undertaking.

Mr. Crocker is one of the few representative men of Cleveland who are natives of Cuyahoga county. He was married in September, 1853, to Eliza P., only daughter of the late Wm. A. Otis, Esq., of Cleveland and has had five children; three sons and two daughters.

RUFUS P. RANNEY.

The subject of this sketch has been a resident of the city of Cleveland for the last twenty-one years. He was born in Hampden county, Massachusetts, October 30, 1813. His father, who was a farmer of moderate means in that rugged region, having exchanged his land for a larger tract in the West, removed with a large family in the fall of 1824 to what was afterwards known as Freedom, in the county of Portage, in this State, and erected a log hut near the center of a nearly unbroken forest of about seven miles square, without roads, schools or churches, and still filled with wild beasts, including the bear and wolf, in such numbers as to make the rearing of domestic animals next to impossible. It is needless to say that such a state of things must be attended with many privations, and, for those who had nothing but wild land, the provision of food and clothing became a consideration of the first necessity.

To secure these, the land must be cleared of the heavy timber upon it, and to this very hard labor, for a growing boy, Rufus P. devoted himself for the next six years, with only one winter's schooling in a neighboring town during the period. This course of life then began to tell on his health, and an irresistible desire to acquire some education ensued, which his parents warmly seconded by their wishes, although

they were ignorant of the way to accomplish it, and without the means to furnish any considerable aid.

But the departure was to be made, and, having no reliance but upon his ax, he chopped cord-wood for a merchant to pay for a Latin dictionary, a Virgil and a razor—this being an implement his age began to demand, while the others, he was told, were necessary to commence a literary career. Thus prepared, he commenced study with Dr. Bassett, of Nelson, who taught an academy part of the year and gave private instruction the residue. After staying a considerable time with him and contracting a very strong attachment for him, he pursued his studies at the Western Reserve College, supporting himself during this period by frequent intervals of manual labor, and by teaching two terms, the first in a district in Hiram, where Mormonism first broke out in the West, and the last in the academy building in Nelson formerly occupied by Dr. Bassett. At the end of this term, in the spring of 1834, when he was preparing to return to Hudson, a mere accident, without previous thought or calculation, ended his plan of completing a classical education, determined his profession and settled the course of his whole life.

Accidentally meeting an old college friend who was designed for the bar, and who had been a year with Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade (who have since acquired such marked distinction) his friend advised him to give up the college, and go back with him to Ashtabula county and read law. He received the proposal with the utmost astonishment, knowing absolutely nothing of courts, law or lawyers; but having a vague idea that a college graduation was indispensable to such an undertaking. His friend knew how to correct this impression, and so effectually to remove other objections that a single night's reflection decided him to go to what then seemed a distant point, where he had never been, and where he knew no one, having until the day before never heard even the names of the lawyers whose office he proposed to enter. His reception and treatment were, however, such as to make the two and a half years ensuing the most enjoyable and profitable of his life, and resulted in the formation of personal friendships between him and his instructors and fellow students which no subsequent events ever impaired.

The study of jurisprudence as a science was so exactly suited to his tastes that a constant incentive existed to master its fundamental principles, which he accomplished so thoroughly as to account for the ease and readiness with which he has ever used them.

In the fall of 1836 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court, and soon after located at Warren, in the then large county of Trumbull, where he commenced practice alone. But in the course of the ensuing winter, the firm of Giddings & Wade being dissolved and Mr. Giddings elected to Congress, at the earnest request of his old preceptor, Mr. Wade, he returned to Jefferson and formed with him the

partnership of Wade & Ranney, which lasted for ten years, and until Mr. Wade was elected a judge of the court of common pleas.

During this period he married a daughter of Judge Jonathan Warner, and in 1845 he took up his residence again in Warren. The firm of Wade & Ranney was rather noted for the extent of its business than for the gains from it, and at its conclusion, such was the confidence of the partners in each other, its affairs were settled by simply passing mutual receipts. In addition to the heavy labor which their practice imposed, neither of the partners neglected the interests of the political party to which they respectively belonged. The junior, from his majority, was an ardent Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school, and without a thought for his personal interests or prospects he cast his lot with the small minority then comprising the party in this part of the State, and at once became one of the leading advocates of its doctrines. Without any hope of local preferment, it was nevertheless a settled principle with the leaders that in aid of the general State ticket the best local nominations should be made, and that those who urged others to stand by the cause should, without a murmur, take such positions as their associates assigned them.

In accordance with this idea, Mr. Ranney was first nominated for the State senate, but was obliged to decline because he was not of an age to be constitutionally eligible. He was three times a candidate for Congress; once in 1842 in the Ashtabula district, then including this county and Geauga; and in 1846 and 1848 in the Trumbull district, which embraced also the counties of Portage and Summit. But his exertions were not limited to law and politics. Conscious of the deficiency of his general education, he resolved to supply it so far as possible by individual exertion. While he was yet a student, availing himself of the aid of a French scholar and his books, he had commenced the study of that language, and from that day to this has constantly read a French newspaper, and the solid literary and scientific productions of French authors, including the Code Napoleon and the commentaries upon it, in the language in which they were composed.

After the dissolution of the firm of Wade & Ranney he continued the practice alone until 1850, and in the spring of that year, in connection with the late Judge Peter Hitchcock and Jacob Perkins, he was elected, by a large majority, a member from the counties of Trumbull and Geauga of the convention called to revise the constitution of the State. In that convention, comprising, as is well known, a very able body of men, he served upon the judiciary committee, and was chairman of the committee on revision, to which the phraseology and arrangement of the whole instrument was committed. He took a very active part in the debates upon most of the important questions considered, and may be said to have done as much as any one to impress upon the instrument those popu-

lar features which have ever since made it acceptable to the people of the State.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention, in the spring of 1851, when he had just returned to his neglected practice, and without any previous knowledge on his part that a vacancy existed, he learned of his election, by the legislature then in session, as a judge of the supreme court of the State, at the same joint session at which his old preceptor and partner was first elected to the United States Senate.

The new constitution being afterwards adopted by the people, he was elected to the same position, in the fall of the same year, by a majority of over forty thousand votes, and continued to discharge its duties, both in the district and supreme courts, until shortly before the expiration of his term, in the winter of 1856, when he resigned. He soon after associated himself with F. T. Backus and C. W. Noble in the practice of law in Cleveland, and about the same time was appointed, by the President, United States attorney for this district; but as the appointment, which had been wholly unsolicited, proved to be too much in the way of his more important civil business and not suited to his tastes, he resigned it a few months afterward.

Nothing further occurred to interfere with the large and increasing business of his firm until 1859, when the State convention of his party unanimously and very unexpectedly placed him in nomination for governor. The canvass was a very spirited one, and was attended with the unusual feature of a joint discussion between him and his competitor at many of the important points in the State; but the Republican party retained its ascendancy, and he was defeated.

On the breaking out of the civil war, which he did everything in his power to avert, he became satisfied that arms must settle the conflict, and that the preservation of the Union depended upon making it as short and decisive as possible; and to this end, in the spring of 1862, he readily accepted the invitation of Governor Tod, and, in connection with Hon. Thomas Ewing and Samuel Galloway, addressed the people at several points in the middle and southern portions of the State, to encourage enlistments.

In the same year he and his partner, Mr. Backus, were nominated as opposing candidates for the supreme bench. Not desiring the place, and having a very high opinion of the qualifications of Mr. Backus for it, he declined the nomination, but his party not acquiescing his name was kept upon the ticket, and in the fall he found himself again elected to the position. He took his seat and remained two years, when, convinced that duty to his family required it, he very reluctantly resigned, resolved to devote himself exclusively to his profession, to which resolution he has steadily adhered; holding no public position in the time, except that of president of the State board of Centennial managers, for the Philadelphia exposition. The result has been that, in addition to his large practice in the courts of his own State, his engagements in important cases have extended into several other States, and into all the courts, State and Federal, where such cases are disposed of; and, while he is very far from having amassed a fortune, he has so far succeeded, without ever embarking in any speculation, and from the avails of his labor alone, as to have acquired a competency, which with his disregard of all show, and his economical habits, places him in a position of complete independence.

Of one so well known as he is, but little need be added. That he has discharged the duties of every position in which he has been placed with distinguished ability and strict integrity, no one that has ever known him well will deny. As an advocate and jurist he has had very few if any superiors among his contemporaries, while his recorded judicial opinions upon many great questions that arose during his service upon the bench are conceded to be models of clearness, learning and force, and especially distinguished for the broad and comprehensive principles upon which his reasoning is generally founded. In the very best sense of the words, he is a specimen of a self-made man; and his history furnishes additional evidence that integrity of purpose, when coupled with perseverance and assiduous labor, will overcome all the difficulties which may beset the path of the young American, and enable him to fully fit himself for honorable and useful positions in society.