

VOLUME 5TH
OF
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS
OF
C. C. BRONSON
OF
TALLMADGE
MISCELLANIOUS

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SKETCHES OF PIONEER HISTORY

The first General Election and Township Meetings held on the Reserve

After the organization of Trumbull County in July 1800 by Governor St. Clair - the Governor by his writ dated Sept. 22nd of that year and directed to David Abbot, sheriff of said county, and commanding him, the said sheriff - "That on the second Tuesday of October, he cause an election be held for the purpose of electing one person to represent the county in the Territorial Legislature". All elections at that time by the existing laws were to be held at the respective county seats of the respective counties in the territory. Of course the election was held at Warren, the seat of Justice for Trumbull county. The manner of conducting the election was after the English mode. That is the Sheriff of the county assembled the electors by proclamation, he presiding at the election and receiving the votes electors orally, or viva voce. It will readily be conceded that in a county embracing as Trumbull then did so large a Territory that but a minority of the electors would come to the election. The number conceived at that election was small: forty two was the amount of the poll. Out of this number Gen Edward Paine received 38 votes, of course he was the member elect. Gen Paine took seat in the Territorial Legislature in 1801. Immediately after the organization of Trumbull County, at the first Court of Quarter Sessions in August, the county was organized into eight townships. The townships were named Youngstown, Warren, Hudson, Vernon, Richfield, Middlefield, Painesville and Cleveland. Before the next general election Trumbull County was divided into two elections districts. The four northern townships Richfield, Middlefield, Painesville and Cleveland constituted the north district. The place for holding the election was fixed at a place known in pioneer days as Perkins Camp. This place was considered as the most central in the newly organized district. It was in the south part of Concord, known as the Company or old Girdled Road, which was laid and partially cleared out by the Connecticut Land Company. The road was started from Cleveland and was laid on the same ground with but slight variation as that travelled from that city to Willoughby. From Willoughby, through the town of Mentor, Concord, LeRoy and Thompson across the south east corner of Madison, through Harpersfield to and crossed Grand River at what was known as Austins Mills in Austinburg. From that place the road run north easterly to Pennsylvania Line, intersecting said line at Lexington, Pa. This road when laid out was intended to constitute the great leading thoroughfare from the Reserve to the Eastern States. East of Willoughby, but a few detached parts of the road are now travelled, nor has it been for more than forty years. A short distance east of the present road leading from Painesville to Chardon where it crosses the trace of the company road in Concord the Connecticut Land Company laid and also par-

tially cut out another leading southeasterly to Warren. It was where this latter road was started from the first named Company Road, that at a verry early day a few families had settled and built their cabins in close neighborhood. The name of one of the settlers at this was Richard Gilford. This little settlement was known as Perkins Camp and as before stated was designated as the place where the elections of the newly organized district should be held. From the United States census of 1800 it was ascertained that that part of the North West Territory constituting the present state of Ohio, contained over forty two thousand people; and as the population of the Territory was rapidly increasing, measures were taken in 1801 to know the will in refference to calling at convention to frame a state government. The qualified electors and every man assumed to be a qualified if he had not sojourned in the Territory a month were empowered to meet at their respective townships and declare their sentiments for against going into State Government. The electors of Painesville Township met at the house of Ebenezer Merry, who then resided in the Marsh Settlement in the north part of Mentor. This was in Oct. 1801. At this meeting the electors attended almost to a man. Sheriff Abbot presided at the meeting. When called upon to vote which was done viva voce every person present excepting two declared for a convention . The two dissensients were Jesse Phelps (in aftertimes when Geauga County was organized was appointed one of the Judges) and Charles Parker (after Geauga County was organized was elected first Sheriff) the oposition of these gentleman to go into state government arose from no particular political bias or predilection for Phelps was a decided Federalist and Parker as decided a Jeffersonian Republican. But the oposition was manifested from simply a careful consideration of the value of dollars and cents. "The Governor, Secretary and Supreme Judges of the Territory were now paid out of the United States Treasury and if we go into State Government we shall have to pay their salaries from our own pocketts". Such were their reasons. This was the first meeting for the transaction of public business ever held in Painesville. At the same time and place a Millitary Election was held for a choice of officers to command the first and only company of Militia in the then Township of Painesville, which at that time covered more territory than Lake County does at this day. Edwin Paine, Jr. was chosen Capt., Charles Parker, Lieutenant and Ebenezer Merry Ensign.

At the session of the Territorial Legislature commencing the first Monday of December, 1801, a law received the sanction of the Governor authorizing the people in the different townships in the territory to convene on the first Monday of April in each year and elect their township officers. The electors when assembled to be not less than fifteen in number, to choose a moderator to preside in the meeting and then proceed by ballot to elect their township officers. An attempt was made at the same session of the legislature to constitute each township an election district for the purpose of electing representatives to the legislature. This project Govenor St. Clair strenuously

oposed; the consequence was it had to be abandoned as the Governor had an unqualified veto upon all bills passed by the legislature. I well recollect the conversation of Gen Paine on this subject after his return from the Legislature. He spoke of the Governors acknowledgement and abilities, of his great experience and of his undoubted integrity. The Governor was a Scotchman by birth, and had been bred to arms. His military education had a tendency to make him inflexible when he made up his mind as to what was best. Towards the latter part of the time he held office in the Territory, my recollections are that he was extremely unpopular, especially among the Jeffersonian Republicans. Before the passage of the law conferring on townships the privilege of electing all needful township officers, such officers were appointed by the General Court of Quarter Sessions. The first township meetings held under the new law was first Monday in April 1802. The first township meeting for Painesville was held at the house of Ebenezer Merry who had removed a short time before from Marsh Settlement and now resided in that part of Mentor on the road or path leading from the Oak opening, the present Village of Painesville to Chagrin now Willoughby. At that session of the Legislature before mentioned, a measure had been brought forward and in part matured to divide the Territory into two parts and form two Territorial Governments. I have it impressed on my memory that the Serota River was to have been the dividing line. But when presented to Congress, that project met with no favor from that body, and a law was passed on the 30th of April 1802 authorizing the call of a convention to form a state constitution. The time set to elect delegates to the convention was the second Teusday in October 1802 and the electors were required to meet at the several places of holding their district elections: and this was the time also for holding the biennial elections for a representative to the Territorial Legislature. Trumbull County was to be represented in the convention by two delegates. By proclamation of the Sheriff the electors of the southern election district met at Warren, and the electors of the northern district at Perkins Camp. At this latter place a verry general attendance took place. From the extremes of the district that is from Mesopotamia in the south east Coneaut in the east, and Cleveland in the west. The electors had some distance to travel and from the newness of the paths, for the public highways in those early times were but paths and having not unfrequently to follow blazed trees, lopped bushes and to skip over logs, and go around the fallen tree tops. The journeyings in fact, substantial labor. Notwithstanding this, I well recollect many citizens attending the election from those distant places, particurly from Cleveland. The poll was opened in the open air, in the yard in front of Gilfords Cabin. Sheriff Abbot as had heretofore been the custom, took his seat to preside at the election and receive the votes from the electors. But as Abbot was one of the candidates before the people as a delegate to the convention, several leading men then present objected to this course, prefering to have three gentlemen chosen to preside as Judges of Election the Judges to select two persons as clerks, the clerks keeping separate poll books. The Sheriff contended that it was his privilege and his duty to preside

at the election. I perfectly recollect the question being put to the Sheriff by Col John Stark Edwards a highly respectable lawyer well known in pioneer days that as there was but one Sheriff in the county, and as there were two election districts in the county both their polls opening at the same day; who should preside at the election held in the Southern District? The Sheriff made answer it would be his deputy. This was promptly denied as being the proper course. The finale was the Sheriff requested the people for and against his receiving the votes to divide right and left. This was done and the Sheriff found himself in the minority. Three gentlemen were nominated as Judges of Election, Solomon Griswold Esq. of Windsor and Maj. Amos Spafford of Cleveland being two of them. The name of the other not now recollected.

The Judges selected two gentlemen as Clerks: Col Eleazar Paine of Painesville and Dr. Orestes K. Hawley of Austinburg were the two selected. This was the last of any Sheriffs attempting to preside at any popular election. There were several candidates for seats in the convention. Col Samuel Huntington and David Abbot Esq. were chosen as the two delegates from Trumbull County. Both of the delegates were of the Jefferson School of Politics. Abbot was somewhat talented; but a singular genius radical in all his political opinions and is common with such men made many warm friends and some bitter opponents. Huntington on the contrary, although belonging to the Jefferson School was rather conservative. Aaron Wheeler Esq. was chosen at the election as the member from Trumbull, to the Territorial Legislature but he never took his seat as the new constitution for State Government went into operation shortly after. This was the last election held under the authority of the Territorial Government. The delegates to the convention met at Chillicothe the first of November. After organizing, but before proceeding to business that body requested Gov. St. Clair to deliver them an address. To this the Governor assented and his address strongly urged the convention not at that time to go into State Government, giving as a reason the objectionable nature of the propositions of the Federal Government allowing the Territory to assume State Government. Notwithstanding the Governors objections the convention proceeded to form a constitution which was signed by all the members of the convention. From that date of the constitution the labors of the convention appear to have been brought to a close on the 29th of November. As the legislature under the new constitution were to meet the first Teusday in March, following, at Chillicothe the convention requested the Governor to issue his proclamation to indefinitely postpone the meeting of the Territorial Legislature which was to assemble at Chillicothe the first Monday in December. This the Governor complied with. The legislature did not meet. Gen Paine, whose term of service had not yet expired started on his journey to Chillicothe, but on his way met the Governors proclamation and returned back. The first election under the new State Constitution for the election of Governor, Members of the General Assembly, Sheriff, Coroner and etc was held at the respective election districts in the state on the second Teusday of January, 1803. The electors of the northern district in Trumbull County met at Perkins Camp. At this election, the

people of the State of Ohio selected as their first Governor the president of the late convention Edward Tiffin, Esq. Tiffin was a man of good talents and a good speaker, it was understood at the time that he could preach occasionally. He was by birth an Englishman. This election being held in mid winter, many of the electors from the extremes of the district were absent from home attending the election there four and five days. From the roughness and bad state of the roads and paths at that season of the year, most if not all the electors preferred making the journey on foot. Many of the electors reached the place of the election in the evening preceding especially those from the extremes ends of the district. On the morning of the election at early dawn might be noticed a lengthend line of pedestrians wending their way to election from the various cabins in the north part of Painesville where most of them had collected and staid the night before. In this train I well remember the presence of that distinguished old pioneer, the Rev. Father Badger, and right merry and jovial was he as he trudged along on foot. The meeting was organized by choosing Solomon Griswold, of Windsor, Eliphalet Austin of Austinburg and John Walworth of Painesville, judges of election; and they made choice of Tim Hawley of Morgan and Abraham Tappan of Painesville as clerks. From the two election districts of Trumbull Col. Samuel Huntington to the senate and Aaron Wheeler and Ephraim Quimby were elected representatives. Huntington at that time resided at Cleveland; Wheeler at Harpersfield, Quimby at Warren. These gentlemen were the first that were elected under State Authority to the Legislature and this was the last election held at Perkins Camp. after this period, every organized township constituted an election district.

Unionville, O. March 28th, 1850 Pioneer
Copy of an editorial in the same paper.

PIONEER HISTORY

We copy an interesting article prepared by a Western Reserve pioneer for the Painesville Telegraph. The reminiscences of the early history of the State and particularly of the Lake Section possess an additional interest at this time from the fact the people are about to exchange the old for the new Constitution - We wish more of the Pioneers would place on record their experience and knowledge of early events in Ohio. Copied by C. C. Bronson April 16th, 1864.

SURVEY OF THE CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANYS LAND WEST OF THE CUYAHOGA RIVER BY ABRAHAM TAPPAN

When the Connecticut Land Company made the purchase of the Western Reserve of the State of Connecticut in the year 1795, that purchase embraced both sides of the Cuyahoga River - but by Waynes Treaty with the Indians, held at Greenville in that year, only from that part of the Company's land lying east of the Cuyahoga River and the Portage Path between that river

and the Tuscarawas had the Indian title been extinguished. This land, that is, the company's land east of said River was surveyed into townships and other subdivisions made in the years 1796 and 1797. And immediately offered in market for sale. Settlements were soon made in many of the townships east of the Cuyahoga whilst to the west of that river, the company's land, owing to the Indian Claim upon it remained unsurveyed, consequently unoccupied. Owing to various causes, a treaty for the extinguishment of the Indian title to the company's west of the Cuyahoga, and also the sufferers; or Fire Land was not held untill June 1805. Cleveland was designated as the place for holding the treaty. The Indians residing in western New York, having some claim to the land sent a deputation of not far from thirty of their number to attend the treaty at Cleveland. The Indians to the west having claims to the land in question were invited to attend in council at Cleveland. The Indians from the State of New York arrived at Cleveland in June, accompanied by Jasper Parrish their interpreter. The Treaty was to be held under the auspices of the United States Government. Commissioners from the different parties interested in the treaty were promptly and in season at the contemplated treaty ground. On the part of the General Government, Col. Jewett was the Commissioner, a very large muscular man. On the part of the Connecticut Land Company, Gen Henry Champion appeared as Commissioner. Gen Champion was also of more than common size, and a man of good sense. Roger M. Sherman appeared as Commissioner on the part of the Sufferers; or Fire Land Company. For some cause the Indians living to the west and interested in the subject matter of the treaty refused to meet the Commissioners in council at Cleveland. And if we except the deputation from New York, few or no Indians appeared at that place. After staying a few days at Cleveland, and being well assured that the Indians would not meet them in treaty there, the commissioners proceeded westward and after some delay, and a show of great reluctance on the part of the Indians, they finally succeeded in meeting them in council. The treaty was held at the Ogonty place near Sandusky City. At their treaty the Indians relinquished their claims to all lands belonging to the Western Reserve west of the Cuyahoga River as they had done ten years before to the company's land east of that river. It is said by those that attended this treaty that the Indians in parting with and making sale of the above lands to the whites, did so with much reluctance and after the treaty was signed many of them wept. On the day that the treaty was brought to a close, the specie, in payment of the purchase money arrived on the treaty ground. The specie came from Pittsburgh and was conveyed by way of Warren, Cleveland and the lake shore to the place where wanted. The treasure was entrusted to the care of Leyman Potter, Esq. of Warren, who attended by the following persons as escort: Josiah W. Brown, John Lane, James Staunton, Jonathan Church and Lorenzo Carter and another person by the name of Clark. All resolute men and well armed. The money and other property as presents to the Indians was distributed to them., the next day after the signing

of the treaty. The evening of the last day of the treaty, a barrel of whiskey was dealt out to the Indians. The consequent results of such a proceeding were all experienced at that time. It is hoped that in this day of temperance pledges and other kindred appliances, no such practice will prevail in the future. After the conclusion and adjournment of the treaty council, the commissioner and agent of the Connecticut Land Company, Gen Champion returned to Painesville and was the guest of his friend agent Capt. Abraham Skinner. Gen Champion was the owner of several tracts of land in the vicinity of Painesville. He yet owned the larger part of the south half of equalizing lot No. 3 the north part had been sold to Gen Paine and to some other persons. I had been employed in the summer and autumn of 1804 by Capt Skinner as agent of Gen Champion in surveying some of these lands, when Gen Champion came on to the Western Reserve in May 1805 to attend the Indian Treaty, I was further employed by him to survey some other of his lands. After his return from the Indian Treaty I was employed to lay out the village plat of Painesville, which last survey I made in July and August of that year. As the Indian title to the land west of the Cuyahoghs had been extinguished the Connecticut Land Company could survey and put into market that part of their purchase, as soon as the treaty should be ratified by the government at Washington, which was confidently expected would be done in the course of the following winter. Gen Champion whilst at Painesville expressed a willingness to receive any proposals for surveying the new purchase into townships and such other and such other divisions as would be necessary and lay them before the directors of the company on his return to Connecticut. The directors were to meet immediately after the general's return. I had spoken to Anson Sessions to join me and endeavor to obtain a contract for surveying the new purchase the coming season. Mr. Sessions was not a surveyor, but he was a man in the prime of life and possessing energy of character, and a great perseverance in business he undertook, would make him a safe and trust worthy partner. We accordingly made the following proposals to be laid before the directors.

Painesville, August 20th, 1805

To Gen Champion

We will survey the land belonging to the Connecticut Land Company west of the Cuyahoga River at the rate of _____ dollars _____ cents per mile. We will survey it into townships, and make other subdivisions as shall be directed by the Company. We will plainly blaze and accurately chain the lines: will map and return field book etc. We will begin and finish the survey next season. For the purpose of furnishing provisions and other necessaries for said survey to receive _____ dollars in hand at the commencement of the survey. Remainder at close. For the well and faithful performance of such survey we will bind ourselves in bonds with sufficient security.

Abr'm Tappan
Anson Sessions

Other proposals were made by different persons to obtain the contract. But ours were accepted by the Directors and Ephraim Root Esq. of Connecticut was appointed agent and attorney by the Directors to close a contract with us agreeable to our proposals. Mr. Root came on to Warren in November, in fulfillment of his appointment. But I was absent at the time on a visit to my friends in Onondaga County, N. Y. Articles of agreement however were made dated November 19th and signed by Anson Sessions; but in consequence of my absence Judge Walworth then attending court at Warren obligated himself in writing that at my return from the east I would also sign the contract. I returned to Painesville in Feb. 1806 and signed the articles of agreement the 20th of that month. A clause had been inserted in the articles of agreement that if the Indian Treaty should not be ratified in season by the general Government, and the survey postponed for a time in consequence of the nonratification that the company should not be subject to damages on the subject of the treaty being ratified, Gen Champion writes as follows

Colchester, Feb. 1st, 1806

Mr. Abraham Tappan Dear Sir our treaty with the Indians is ratified by Congress. The south line will be first measured and the southwest corner established. I saw Mr. Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury, who has the care of measuring the outlines of the Reserve, he says he shall send a man to measure the south line and as soon as that is begun and got five miles, you can begin to measure. I hope you will begin early in the spring and finish in season. But it is some uncertain and we must wait the movements of Mr. Gallatin. I stated to him the necessity of the measuring being done early in the year. When our directors and the agent of the Sufferers meet, which I expect will be this week, we shall unite in writing to him, to urge his early attention to the measuring business. I am sir, your humble servant

Henry Champion

After my return from the east in Feb. we were engaged in active preparation to commence the survey as early as the season would permit. I went to Pittsburgh early in April to procure necessary articles, which at that early period could not be procured on the Reserve. Grain was not plenty in the country. But we were fortunate in purchasing a supply of wheat from Judge Walworth at Painesville. For 100 bushels of wheat we gave one hundred and twenty five dollars. This we took by water to Chagrin Mills and got it manufactured into flour. Our supply of pork we obtained at Cleveland; price twenty dollars per barrel. Turhand Kirtland Esq. of Poland was the local agent of the Connecticut Company on the Reserve. We received a letter on the subject of the survey dated March 2nd, 1806 in which he says: "I received a letter from Gen Champion informing me that he had been to the seat of government - that Mr. Gallatin had

agreed to send a surveyor in the spring to run the south line, and that you may begin to run the east line as soon as they have got west the width of one town, and so continue on; and that he expects the Fire Land will be measured off by the time you have run the Meridian line to that part". The south line of the Reserve, as surveyed in 1796 by Seth Pease, measuring from the Pennsylvania line ended at the Tuscarawas River, a distance of sixty four miles was yet to be run, making the whole distance, to the south west corner of the Reserve, 120 miles. From the south west corner a line was to be run to the Lake, parallel to the west line of Pennsylvania. The running of these lines was to be done by a surveyor, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington. The surveyor selected by the Treasurer was Seth Pease, then a principal clerk in the Post Office Department at Washington and who ten years before had run the eastern section of the south line to the Tuscarawas. From the west side of the Reserve, five hundred thousand acres of land were to be measured off by the surveyor of the Fire Land Company. Almon Ruggles Esq. was the surveyor of that company. The balance of the Reserve, from the east line of the Fire Land to the Cuyahoga River was comprised in our contract for surveying amounting to some eight hundred and thirty thousand acres. We had agreed to meet in Cleveland on the 15th of May together with our men, chain carriers, pack horses and their drivers. Capt. James A. Harper of Harpersfield was engaged as surveyor. The names of the men employed were James Arbuckle, Ira Wright, Augustus Staughton, Guy Carlton, John Ross, Samuel Parker, Mr. McMahan and William McMahan, and a young man by the name of Hewit, and an Englishman, a worthless fellow whom we soon discharged. Also for a short time an active half breed Indian who took charge of a verry vicious Indian horse, hired as a pack horse. The horse had once belonged to the noted Indian Chief Ogonotz. As before stated, our party assembled at Cleveland on the 15th of May and our boat with flour, tents, and other necessary articles came into the river on the same day. We were prepared to send out two surveying parties immediately. But the surveyor designated by the United States Government to run and mark the south line had not yet arrived. We had notified Judge Kirtland at what time we should be at Cleveland to commence the survey. He accordingly met us at that place on the day of our arrival. As it could not be known the precise time when the government would commence running the south line, Judge Kirtland proposed that our surveying parties should commence and should measure off their own meridians, taking care to commence as far south that when the south line was run it be sure to cross our ranges. The government surveyor did not commence running the south line untill the 24th of June at which time we had nearly finished our meridians. Two days after our arrival in Cleveland, that is on the 18th of May, our surveyor Cept. Harper with his complement of hands commenced running that of the eleventh range lying west of the Cuyahoga River and the Portage path. He began on the west bank of the river and ran south. May the 18th I started with my party of hands to take the traverse of the Portage path between the Cuyahoga and the Tuscarawas - that part of the Tuscarawas to the north of the of the south line

up to said Portage path. And also the Cuyahoga River from the place where the Portage path strikes it to the mouth of the river at Cleveland. I had taken the traverse of the Portage path and was proceeding with the traverse of the Tuscarawas south westerly when Capt. Harper and his party had finished running the eleventh range and had struck the river, with said line, but a few minutes before my arrival. This was the 22nd of May. Harper and his party had been impeded as the line had to be run through a verry tedious Tamarack swamp of some 2 or 3 miles continuance. This swamp is perhaps one and a half miles west of the Portage path. The party by this delay were running short of flour. I supplied them from my own stock. The party then measured west five miles, to the west line of the 12th range and ran that line North, striking the Cuyahoga a few miles south of Cleveland; then proceeded to that place after an absence of eleven days. The 23rd of May I commenced the traverse of the Cuyahoga beginning at the north end of the Portage and continued the traverse to the lake, which I reached the 30 of May. The 13th Meridian was run by Capt. Harper. He began at the south and ran north to the lake, which he reached on the 8th of June at night. Nothing particular occurred durring the running of this line. The 14th Meridian was run by myself, began at the south line the 3rd of June and ran north to the lake, which I reached on the 9th of June. In running this we had some difficulties to encounter. In the first four miles from the south line, we crossed several swamps, some of them verry tedious, particularly the last one we had to cross. It was a perfect morass course southeast and northwest, and I found it almost an impossibility to convey our pack horse over it. I therefore directed the pack horse man with one of the axe men to lead the horse to the northwest, around the head of the morass and come to us on the north side of it. The remainder of us crossed the morass with difficulty, most of the way in mud and water to the armpits, sustaining ourselves on alders, willows and pond lilly roots. - After crossing the morass we continued our course nearly two miles. But as the men with the horse had not arrived, I thought it not prudent to proceed further untill we heard from them. They had left us in the forenoon and expected they would join us, we had not taken the precaution to take provisions with us. We heard nothing from them during the remainder of the day. But in the early part of the evening, the night being verry still, we heard a hallo, something like an Indian whoop. It was repeated several times. It appeared to be at a great distance. I noticed the course and at early dawn next morning I dispatched two of my remaining men in that direction to find them. It was half past twelve o'clock Meridian before the party reached me. The men with the horse proceeded to the northwest on the side of the morass on which they started, but found no place at which to cross over. At evening they encamped on the west side of a small lake now known as Chipewa Lake, situated in township No. 182 in the 15 Range and out of which flowed the waters of the morass. The horse had to be taken around the head of the lake, and reached me at the time above mentioned. In the meantime the party remaining were without provisions, the time nearly thirty hours. And

the horse with provisions arrived, bread and pork had an excellent relish. The distance at which the hallo of the men with the horse was heard must have been full a mile and a half. The 15th Meridian was run by Capt. Harper. Beginning at the south line on the 13th of June his party reached the lake the 21st of the same month. The summer of 1806 was a verry dry season. The northern portion of this land was verry level - often swampy. The brooks of water were much dried up and the party suffered both for water to drink and for cooking. The great and total eclipse of the sun occured during the running of this line, and also of the 16th Meridian, which I was runing at the same time. The darkness was so great that for a short period we had to suspend operations. This noted eclipse took place in the forepart of the day on the 16th of June. Harper was on that part of the line between the towns now known as Litchfield and York. I was on that part of the line between the towns now known as Chatham and Spencer. I ran the 16th Meridian. Began on the south line the 15th day of June and reached the lake the 22nd of the month. At the 18th milepost from the south line, in running this range, our party entered a heavy windfall of timber. To appearance it had been prostrate five or six years. It had grown up verry thick with underbrush. So much so, that it appeared almost impossible to lead a pack horse through it. I had therefore, directed the man having care of the horse to take one of the axe men with him, go to the west try to find some opening through which to pass and to join the party to the north of the fallen timber. This was early in the day. It took the remainder of the day to penetrate through the fallen timber, the distance being about two miles. In that distance our line led across the east branch of Black River several lines, and we encamped on the bank at night. Our men with the horse had not arrived, and we had with us but a trifle of bread and no meat. The next day we continued the survey, determined to mark the line to the lake at all hazards. After running and fasting nearly all day, we had the pleasure, late in the afternoon of welcomeing our men who had found and followed our trace untill they overtook our party at the time mentioned. After running to the lake, both of our surveying parties rendezvoused at the mouth of Black River, where we had established a depot of provisions. The 17th Meridian was run by Capt. Harper. He began on the south line 27th of June and reached Lake Erie on the 8th of July. Nothing requiring particularly to be noticed occured on running this line.

The 18th and last Meridian in our contract was run by myself. The 19th range line which was the dividing line between the Fire Land Company and the Connecticut was to be run by the surveyor of the Fire Land Company. I began on the 27th of June, and reached Lake Erie the evening of the 2nd of July. I took the traverse of the lake from the 19th range eastward to the 17th range. Harper took the traverse of the lake from the 17th range to the east side of Rocky River. I took the balance of the traverse from Rocky River to the mouth of the Cuyahoga. My chainmen in measuring off the 13th range, made a mistake in count, and fell half mile short in the true width, making only four and a half miles. I corrected the mistake the year follow-

ing by running a new line, one half mile further west, extending from the south line to Lake Erie. July 16th with my party I began to run the second parallel or line between the 2nd and 3rd township. I began at the Cuyahoga Portage and ran west to the 18th Meridian. Whole distance over 36 miles. This line almost without exception was good land. I reached the 18th range July 17th and the only incident worth noticing was that our men with the pack horses were separated from us one night in their attempt to go around a dense windfall. The consequence was the party remaining with me had to go supperless to bed. July 18th began on the 18th Meridian to run the first parallel or line between townships one and two. Ran east and reached the portage path on the 24th July at night. The only thing worthy of remark in running this line was that on reaching the west margin of the little Lake that gave us so much trouble as related in running the 14th range. I despatched the two pack horses and their drivers to the north to go around the lake and the long miry swamp at the head of it, and come to my line on the, at a stated point on the 14th Meridian. In the meantime I traversed around the south end of the lake through a tedious morass to come to my line on the east side. But before I could get there night overtook the party and we were necessitated to encamp without provisions and without a tent. A verry heavy rain in the course of the night gave us a most thorough drenching. The third parallel or line between the 3rd and 4th townships, was run by Capt. Harper. He begun July 12th, starting from the west bank of the Cuyahoga running west to the 18th Meridian, which he reached the 18th of July. Harpers field notes represent this line in its entire length as being verry good land, but has a scarcity of water in some parts. No incident worthy of notice occurred in running this line.

The 5th parallel or line between 4th and 5th townships was run by Harper. He began on the of July, beginning on the west bank of the Cuyahoga and ran west. When the party running this line had nearly reached the 16th Meridian, they encountered the windfall before mentioned in running said Meridian. It appeared impossible to lead a pack horse through the brush and fallen timber at that place. Harper therefore dispatched two men with the horse, directing them to seek a more favorable opening and reach them on the west side. In the meantime the party continued the line. But not being able to penetrate through the fallen timber for want of time had to encamp in it. They were without provisions. They continued the line the next day and soon got through the windfall. But no word from the men with the horse; and what added to their discomfort, there was a continued rain. The party reached the 17th Meridian towards night verry wet and as may well be supposed verry hungry. No horse yet and the party encamped and being without a tent passed a verry uncomfortable night. They remained the next morning untill nine o'clock, and having now been without provisions forty eight hours and no prospect of the arrival of the pack horse, the party started for the lake, fifteen miles distant and the whole distance from Cleveland more than forty miles - the nearest place they could reasonably expect to procure provisions as we had a short time before removed our stores from Black River to

that place. Harpers party on arriving at the lake discovered the trace of the men and horse going towards Cleveland. Some of the party started in pursuit and in the forepart of the evening came up with them encamped on the beach. The balance of the party arrived soon after. It appeared in the sequel that no blame was attached to the men with the horse. The summer following when I ran the equalizing lot lines, I continued the parallel to the 18th Meridian. July 27th I began to run the 5th parallel, beginning on the west bank of the Cuyahoga and ran west. This line is between 5th and 6th townships. I reached the 13th Meridian August 3rd. From thence with my party I returned to Cleveland.

Captain Harper and his party began to run the 6th parallel on the 3rd of August beginning on the west bank of the Cuyahoga and ran to the 18th Meridian, which he reached the 10th of August. This line is between townships 6 and 7. Nothing worthy of note attended the survey of these latter lines except that the parties suffered much from the scarcity of water. The summer from the beginning continued verry dry, and the streams were mostly dried up. Thus finished our survey for this season. From various causes, the dividing line between the Connecticut Land Companys land and the Fire Lands had not been run, nor was it probable that it would be for some little time to come. From this circumstance I could measure no part of the 19th range. During the progress of the survey, I had been in frequent correspondence with the agent Judge Kirtland. I had informed him of the probable time of finishing the running of the township lines. It was an object with the agent to assemble the equalizing committee at an early period to make their exploration of the different townships and to agree upon the quantity of land to be surveyed into equalizing lots before the season closed, and also to enable the directors of the company to make a division of their lands early in the ensuing winter. On finishing the running of the township lines, I went to Poland to see the agent, who accompanied me back to Cleveland. The agent made his arrangements to have the equalizing committee meet at the Cuyahoga Portage on the first day of September, in order to proceed with the exploration. The gentlemen composing the committee were Turhand Kirtland Esq. of Poland; Eliphalet Austin Esq. of Austinburg, and Gen Martin Smith of Vernon. Whilst at Cleveland Judge Kirtland in connection with Judge Austin, who was also at that place, engaged me to accompany the committee on the route through the different townships, offering the same pay that the individual members of the committee received and that was two dollars and fifty cents per day and all expenses paid. At the time appointed for the assembling of the committee, they met at Aaron Nortons house in Northampton. Mr. Norton lived about two miles easterly from Cuyahoga Portage. Norton was the nearest except one family living one mile down the river, commonly known under the cognomen of "old Giers family". On the first of September the exploring party were all present with the exception of Judge Austin. Those present were Kirtland, Smith and

myself and also an Irishman by the name of Wilson with a pack horse to carry the tent and provisions, etc. for the use of the party. At the period of which I am writing, not a person white, red or black lived on the tract of country we went to explore. The consequence was every article of supply had to be carried with us. And thanks to the agent, who, fortunately was one of our party, and who by the way, was fond of good cheer, everything for our comfort was amply provided. And, as the good father Mathew must at that time have been young, or at least had not begun to administer temperance pledges, in accordance with the custom of the times a little good old Monongahela, then a favorite beverage was snugly stowed away among the luggage. The party first penetrated through and carefully examined and explored the second tier of townships commonly expending a day on each township. As the 19th range or the dividing line between the two companies had not been run, the party had to make some calculations as to whereabouts the line would be located. The committee returned through the first or south tier of townships. They were absent about fifteen days. The committee again put up at Nortons, and after resting a day or two and procuring a new supply of provisions the party explored the third tier of townships and returned through the fourth tier. In going through the third tier of townships, we met a party of gentlemen returning to the settlements. One of the gentlemen John Stark Edwards Esq. was well known to all the committee. This meeting took place at the township now called Granger. Mr. Edwards the evening before, had lost his horse which had strayed from him, and could not be found. Edwards when we met him was trudging home on foot, and being a heavy fleshy man, and but little used to exercise, the effort to him was a weary one. He resided in Warren, on our return through the fourth tier, and in the township now called Hinckley, we discovered tracks of a horse and following some that appeared to be fresh made, soon came up to him. It was known to the most of us as being Edwards horse. The noble animal was a genuine bred Yankee horse, having been raised in Connecticut and having been all his life used to social society, appeared to be as well pleased with the meeting as those that found him. The horse rode by Gen Smith about this time began to fail and soon after reaching Hudson died. For the remainder of the time we were exploring Smith had of necessity to ride Edwards horse. Returning from this tour the party made their headquarters in Hudson at the house of David Hudson Esq. At that place we were joined by Judge Austin; a member of the committee, who up to that time had not been with us. The committee remained at Hudson a few days to recruit and refresh themselves. From Hudson, James Wilson, our pack horse man, becoming somewhat unwell returned to his home in Poland, but we retained his pack horse. Wilson did not recover from his illness, but died soon after his return home to his family. There were yet three tiers of townships to be explored, and it was desirable that a finish should be made of the whole in our next route out and returning. In the forepart of October, the committee commenced the last tour. First entering the fifth tier, and at times going into the sixth and thus throughout. In returning the party took the seventh tier occasionally going into the sixth, into those townships

that had not been visited on the route out. The party were absent on this tour not far from three weeks, reaching Cleveland about the 24th of October. Nothing occurred in this last trip worthy of particular record. The weather was fine, with the exception of a day or two of an October storm of heavy rain and wind. From Cleveland, the gentlemen composing the committee returned to their several homes, with the understanding that they should meet at the house of Judge Kirtland in Poland, immediately after it should be known what quantity of land remained to the company, after the division line should be run, taking off the half million of acres of the Fire Land Company. It was the firm expectation of the Company's Agent that the line would have been run and the necessary papers ready by the time the committee should be through the exploring the different townships. This proved not to have been the case. Major Amos Spafford had been designated as the commissioner on the part of the Connecticut Land Company to superintend the running of the division line. Almon Ruggles was the Commissioner and also the surveyor on the part of the Fire Land Company. At the time the members of the committee left Cleveland, the above named commissioners were either out, or were to go out in a few days with their assistants to run the dividing line. Directions had been given to Major Spafford to forward all the papers containing the transactions of the Commissioners to me, directed to Harpersfield where I then resided. On the reception of the necessary papers, I was without delay to proceed to Poland by the way of Austinburg and Vernon, to notify Judge Austin and Gen Smith, who were to go with me to the place of meeting. The finale of the business was, the commissioners to run the boundary line were out for some length of time. Some difficulties arising the commissioners deemed it not best to establish the division line, and the parties all returned to Cleveland. The main difficulty was, the present measurement to ascertain how far east the line would come to take off half a million of acres did not agree with the measurement of the south line. The difference was so great that a very considerable error must have been committed in measuring one of the lines - perhaps in both. Not until about the 20th of December did I receive any communication from Major Spafford at which time I received a line from him accompanied by one to Kirtland. These letters related to the difficulties in the way of establishing the line of division. In the interim I had received several letters from the agent, urging all possible despatch and knowing his great anxiety, I immediately went to Poland, Gen Smith going with me. As circumstances were no business, could be done by the committee.

Judge Kirtland without delay set out for Cleveland. At his desire I went with him. At that early period, particularly in winter our roads were bad. We were several days reaching that place. At Cleveland we met Ruggles and his surveying party. They were making preparations to return to the Fire Lands and make another attempt to run the division line. Major Spafford and Judge Kirtland united in the wish that I should go with them and on the part of the company, Superintend the running of the boundary.

I accordingly went with the party to Huron. After a day or so spent in making preparations, we run the 22nd Range, beginning at the north and run to the south line. This range at the south end goes nearly through a verry extensive cranberry marsh, intersecting the south line towards the south boundary of the swamp. This swamp at the time was the larger part of the way covered with water, varying in depth, often ten or twelve inches. This was the forepart of January, the water was frozen, but not sufficiently so to bear up a man. The weather was cold, rendering the run through the swamp most uncomfortable. We entered the swamp late in the day, and had not sufficient time to reach the south line before it became too dark to proceed. The party retraced their steps to dry ground to encamp. The surveying party then proceeded to the west line of the first tier of townships. The main object in running these two lines, one parallel to the west line, the other parallel to the south line, was to test the correctness of the measurement of those lines when they were run. When the commissioners were last out, although they concluded it not best to establish a division line, for the reasons before mentioned, yet they concluded to run a check line from the south line to Lake Erie, to serve as a base, by the help of which a true division might be run, when a true and satisfactory measure was made. In the present instance, on reaching the check line we found some difference in the measure of the line now run, and the south side as formerly run. We felt confident however that as much pains had been taken, our present measurement was correct. And acting on this belief, we ran a line from the south line to Lake Erie, cutting off the half million acres claimed by the Fire Land Company. After leaving the settlement at Huron, the party were out seventeen days before returning to that place again. At the commencement of the tour, the ground was bare of snow, but had frozen. In running the range on tier lines, verry little snow had fallen. Soon after commencing the running of the division line snow began to fall in quantities.

Some days before reaching the Lake, snow had fallen knee deep and the weather had become intensely cold. What added to our discomfort, our provisions fell short. For the last six days, the party had not to exceed one third of the usual quantity of food. After our return to Huron, Mr. Ruggles and myself made out a written report of our proceedings. Taking this report with me, I returned to Cleveland. Our travel in those days was the old Indian path near the lake short. No pleasant ridge roads were then in existence. In this journey to Cleveland I had the company of Sylvenas Burke, one of the earliest residents of that place. Burk had been out with the last surveying party and was one of the assistants. We could not reach Cleveland in one day and were necessitated to stop in the woods a few miles east of Black River. The night was verry cold. We had the luxury of a fire, but neither a covering nor tent. From Cleveland I went by the way of Harpersfield, Austinburg and Vernon to Poland. Austin was not ready to accompany me, but agreed to be at Kirtlands in a few days. But from Vernon I had the company of Smith. On receiving the report of the goings of the commissioners, the equalizing committee who had convened at

Judge Kirtlands house proceeded to put a valuation upon each township and each fractional part of a township of the land we had recently surveyed. Several townships were selected as standards of medium valuation. Townships ranging below these standards in valuation had land added to them sufficient to raise them to a medium. The lands added were known as equalizing lots. Many of the lots thus added to the poorer townships were the fractional parts of townships. The 19th range being short of the usual width of something over a mile, but one township was taken off from the north end - now known as Brownhelm. The ballance of the range was divided into fifteen equalizing lots, numbering from the south line north to the south line of Brownhelm. But one full township was divided into lots; that was No. 2 in the 15th Range (now Westfield) was divided into three parts. Judge Austin, one of the committee was not present during the first few days, but came in season to examine and sanction the proceedings of the other members of the committee. The committee brought their labors to a close on the seventh of February. And the same day Judge Kirtland set out for Hartford, Connecticut to meet the directors of the Land Company at that place. He went the way of Pittsburgh performing the whole journey on horseback at that inclement season of the year. In September and October (1807) following I surveyed the equalizing lots.

Mr. Sessions, my partner was out with me during the running of these lots. Names of the other assistants not particularly remembered.

This summer proved to be as wet as the last had been dry. Our party suffered much from incessant rains during most of the time we were out. The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington was not satisfied with the measure of the south line. Accordingly early in the summer of 1808 a remeasure was made of that line from the Tuscarawas westward to the southwest corner of the Reserve. Joshua Stowe of Middletown, Connecticut was the agent on the part of the land company and accompanied the measuring party the whole route. Names of Government Agent and Fire Land Agent not recollected. By the present measure the first measure was ascertained to have been made to large. The division line had to be removed to the west, leaving a narrow strip of land from the south line to the lake. This strip of land was short of a half mile wide at the south end, and a little over twenty rods wide on the lake shore. It contained 5,400 acres of land. This strip of land by the request of Gen. Champion, I surveyed into twenty seven lots, containing 200 acres each, beginning to number at the south line and progressing north to the lake. This survey I made in October, 1808. My assistants were Jonathan Root, now residing in Mentor; (died in 1864) Chester Elliott, and Sebastian Adams. A short biographical sketch of the principal actors mentioned in these reminiscences will bring this narrative to a close. Gen Henry Champion was a resident of Colchester Connecticut. He was an extensive land owner on the Western Reserve and was in possession of a large property in

other places. He was in person, over the common size, and inheriting a vigorous constitution. With a good intellect, he also possessed strong energy of character. Gen Champion lived to a good old age, but has now been dead many years. He died in 1823.

Turhand Kirtland, Esq. was the oldest member of the Equalizing Committee and at the period before mentioned, that is, when the Committee explored the townships west of the Cuyahoga, he must have been considerably past middle life. He was tall, but rather spare built. Before moving to the Reserve, Judge Kirtland resided in Wallingford, Connecticut. Kirtland was a man of kindly feelings and social habits, possessing a fund of dry humor. During our zigzag course and travels west of the river, the many anecdotes which the Judge was in the habit of repeating and they lost nothing of their interest in the repetition, helped materially to pass the hours agreeably in our many night encampments in the woods. Judge Kirtland possessed very good abilities, was often either appointed or elected to offices of trust. He also knew perfectly well the value of dollars and cents, and in the course of a long life had accumulated a large property. He died August 16th, 1844 aged 89 years.

Judge Eliphalet Austin came onto the Reserve and with his family settled Austinburg in April 1801. Previous to his removal to Austinburg he resided in New Hartford, Connecticut. His family connections in that state were highly respectable. Austin brought a considerable property with him, and what was more, was thorough and very enterprising. He was a middle sized person and very active in his movements. He possessed marked business habits. At the time of equalizing the townships west of the Cuyahoga he was in the full vigor of life, perhaps forty six years of age. To the last year of his life he fully sustained his character for energy and perseverance. He was of a jovial disposition and his family ever exhibited a kind and affectionate deportment. And that Western Reserve pioneer, whoever he may be, who is the last survivor will speak with feeling and emotion of the uniform hospitality of Judge Austin and his family, as exhibited in the early times. He died in Austinburg in January, 1838, at the age of seventy eight years. Gen. Martin Smith. This gentleman emigrated from Hartland, Connecticut and was among the earliest settlers on the Reserve. He brought with him a large family of children, consisting principally of daughters. Gen Smith was below middle size but firm built and active. He settled in Vernon and became somewhat of an extensive farmer. He had good sense, was of a lively sprightly turn of mind and had a relish for good cheer and for good company. To sum up all in one short sentence, Gen. Smith was a worthy and useful citizen. I learned not long since that he is still living, having now arrived at the great age of eighty eight. In a few words, we may say truly that the gentlemen constituting the Equalizing Committee were all of well established character and of truly respectable standing in their day.

Mr. Anson Sessions who held the surveying contract with me, was

a native of Windham, Connecticut. But before coming onto the Reserve had resided in Cooperstown, N. Y. He arrived in Painesville in October 1800 and purchased of Judge Walworth the farm opposite the Huntington place on the south side of the river. The farm contained one Hundred and fifty acres. Sessions was large and well proportioned and in his younger days was decidedly good looking. He was a man of herculean strength. Although a man unacquainted with him, Sessions presented rather a rough exterior, but among the pioneers he was known and esteemed as a very kind and benevolent man. Indeed, from his accommodating disposition, designing and unprincipled men, in unguarded hours took advantages of him which in pecuniary matters resuted very much to his injury. He died in Painesville in August 1827.

Captain James A. Harper was a native of Harpersfield, N. Y. He together with his fathers family emigrated to the Western Reserve in June 1799 and settled in Harpersviold. At the time of assisting us as surveyor he was thirty years old. In person Capt. Harper was tall but spare built. He was talented and in public life held some saluable appointments. Few persons had more of the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens than he had. Capt. Harper died at Madison Dock September 18th in the year 1824.

Abraham Tappen

Unionville, Ohio Oct. 24th, 1850

The following is copied from a manuscript in the possession of Col. David Wright of Morgan, Ashtabula County, Ohio by permission September 1864

GENEALOGY OF THE WRIGHT FAMILY

Tradition says that during the persecutions of the Pilgrims about the year 1630 or 35 three brothers by the name of Wright, one of whose Christian name was John left Wales and landed in Massachusetts Bay. One of the brothers settled in Mass, one in Virginia and John (the son of John from Wales) settled in the valley of the Connecticut probably at Wethersfield about 1675 or 80 where his son John was born June 4th, 1710. Married Prudence Demming, a daughter of Benjamin Demming who (Prudence) was born June 28th, 1709. They moved to Goshen, Litchfield County Connecticut in 1741 and removed Winsted in 1769. Where he died Nov. 1784, his wife died Feb. 1st, 1799 almost 90 years of age.

Their children born probably at Wethersfield and Goshen were:

- 1st - Dorcas, born 1734, married Elisha Thompson
- 2nd - Jabex, born 1738, married Martha Baldwin Feb. 11th, 1767, who was born Jan. 22nd, 1749.

3rd - Lucy, born 1740, married Esq. Elijah Rockwell and lived in Colebrook
John born Jan. 22nd, 1743
Mercy
David
Charles, born in Goshen
Freedom, born in Goshen

1st - Dorcas, born at Wethersfield, 1734. Married Elisha Thompson, son of Deacon Silas Thompson, a numerous progeny decended from this woman.

2nd - Jabez, born at Wethersfield 1738. Married Martha Baldwin Feb. 11th, 1767, who was born January 22nd, 1749. He was usually called Capt. Jabez Wright being such in or soon after the Revolutionary War. He died at Goshen March 21st 1813 age 75. They both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Their children born in Goshen were:

1st - Freelove, born Jan. 1st, 1768. Married to Silas Pratt, lived in Canaan, N. Y.

2nd - Martha, born March 28th, 1770 married Truman Merrill lived in Litchfield.

3rd - Asaph, born Jan. 3rd, 1772 married to Prudence More, Torrington

4th - Sybil, born March 8th, 1772 married to Bazil Upson 3rd

Lucy born at Wethersfield 1740. Married to Elijah Rockwell Esq. and lived in Colebrook

4th - John, born at Wethersfield (Goshen? G.M.W.) Jan. 22nd, 1743. He married 1st - Lydia Mason who died without children, daughter of his 2nd wife was Sarah Case, daughter of Lieut Asahel Case of Norfolk. She was born September 9th, 1758.

He (Mr. Wright) was a soldier in the Revolution he served at New York but was not in the service long in N. Y. before he was taken with the camp distemper (disentary) returned home and recovered then had the small pox. He was a Captain of the Militia Company in Winsted he lived in Winsted as early as 1768, 69. His farm lay bordering on a beautiful pond of water one half mile south of Colebrook line. He sold this farm to Luke Hayden, a member of Torrington Land Company in 1802. And moved with his family to New Connecticut in the month of June of that year (1802) and settled in Morgan Ashtabula County Ohio and removed to Tallmadge Portage County (now Summit) Ohio in 1809 where he died July 29th, 1825 age 82. She died Feb. 14th, 1826 age 68. Both are buiried in the cemetary south of the Center Meeting House. Their names were enrolled in the Congregational Church in Winsted at its first organization and was transfered from that to the Congregational Church in Austinburg and Morgan

June 10th, 1804 and from thence to the Congregational Church in Tallmadge where they united June 2nd, 1811. Where they remained untill their death.

Their children born in Winsted are as follows:

- 1st - Lydia Mason, born Jan 19th, 1776, married Luman Beach, born in 1778 of Colebrook, they married with three children to the Genesee Country, N. Y. in 1801 and from thence to Morgan in 1803, thence to Wadsworth in Medina County Ohio in 1834. Died Dec. 29th, 1837, aged 59. She united with the Cong. Church in 1800. She died Jan. 23, 1848 age 72.
- 2nd - Infant born Sept. 16th, 1777, died 1777.
- 3rd - David, born Aug. 16th, 1778 died Sept. 1st, 1784, aged 6
- 4th - John, born Jan 11th, 1780, married Saloma Gillett June 12th, 1804. He was a member of his fathers family when he came into Morgan, where he his wife by letter made a public profession of religion and united with the Congregational Church in Austinburg June 10th, 1804 from thence they transferred their connection to the Cong. Church in Tallmadge June 25th, 1809 where they remained untill his death. They moved with their family in 1809 into Tallmadge. He was in the United States Service under Gen Simon Perkins in the War of 1812. He died July 31st, 1849 aged 68.
- 5th - Doct. Amos Case born Sept. 5th, 1781, married Lydia Avery Kinney, born March 26th, 1780, daughter of Rev. Aaron Kinney Nov. 1804. He came to Ohio with his father in 1802 and settled in Smithfield in Trumbull County (now Vernon) where he practiced as a physician untill 1808 when he moved to Tallmadge. They both united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge at its organization Jan. 22nd, 1809. He by letter, she by profession. He was in the service of the United States under Gen. Perkins in the War of 1812. He died in tallmadge, May 19th, 1845, aged 63. She died in Tallmadge May 9th, 1845, aged 74.
- 6th - Sally, born April 16th, 1784. Married the Hon. Quintus Flaminius Atkins Feb. 25th, 1804. They both were members of the Cong. Church in Morgan. He was an officer in the service of the United States under Gen. Perkins in 1812. She died of the dropsy at Brooklyn, O. Feb. 27th, 1853. aged 69. He died Nov. 1858.
- 7th - David, born July 27th, 1786. Married Miss Laura Knowlton Jan. 1st, 1810. She was born Sept. 21st, 1788. He came to Ohio with his fathers family in 1802 and has lived in Morgan on the same farm untill now (1864) Both are members

of the Congregational Church in Morgan. He was an officer in the United States Service in the War of 1812. He died in Morgan May 15th, 1879, aged 93.

- 8th - Alpha, born December 26th, 1788, was married to Miss Lucy Foster Dec. 12th, 1811 who was born June 15th, 1790 and lived in Tallmadge. He was in the United States Service under Gen Perkins in 1812. He united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge March 10th, 1822. Mrs. Wright made public profession Nov. 4th, 1827. He died March 1st, 1856 aged 68. Mrs. Lucy F. Wright died Sept. 30th, 1875, aged 85.
- 9th - Artis, born April 25th, 1790, died Aug. 25th, 1790
- 10th - Infant born April 27th, 1791, died
- 5th - Mercy, sister of John married a Mr. Ebenezer Shepard who suffered severely while in the service of his country in the march through the wilderness to Crownpoint, Ticonderoga and the north, they had to roast old shoes leather breeches etc. for food.
- 6th - David, this young man enlisted as a soldier in the company of Capt. John Sedgwick of Goshen to go to the north in the Continental Service while at Skeensborough (now Whitehall) he was taken with the camp distemper (dysentary) and died in 1775 (This date should be April 1776, see original deed of partition between his heirs dated February 20, 1778 Geo. M. Wright)
- 7th - Charles, born at Goshen married Ruth Smith Nov. 11th, 1757. He was a serjeant in Capt. Sedgwicks Company and served at Crownpoint, Tyconderoga, St. Johns, Chamblee, etc. He mooved to Winsted probably in 1770. His farm lay on the north side of his brother Johns where he lived and served as Capt. of Militia. He sold his farm to Samuel Hayden in Feb. 1802. And moved with his family to Champion in the Black River country N. Y. They both united with the Cong. Church in Winsted. Their children were as follows:
- 1st - Sarah, died of dropsy in the head 1794-5.
2nd - Lydia, married William Merriam of Win sted
3rd - Charles, a carpenter by trade and taught singing.
4th - Stephen
5th - Augustus
6th - Ruth, married a Mr. Twitchell in the Black River Country
7th - Erastus
8th - Chester
9th - Nathan
10th - Mathew

- 2nd - John Chester, born May 23rd, 1807, Morgan, died Oct. 17, 1874, aged 67
- 3rd - Sydney Harrison, born Nov. 8th, 1808, Morgan, married Miss Mabel Fenn, died Oct. 21st, 1856. He died at Memphis, Tenn. Oct. 6th, 1864
- 4th - Asahel Case, born Nov. 18th, 1810, Tallmadge, died Dec. 18th, 1835, aged 25
- 5th - Orestes Gillett, born Jan. 23rd, 1813, Married Miss Mary W. Camp, Nov. 2nd, 1837. Died Oct. 3rd, 1843, aged 30.
- 6th - Sophia Kilborn, born May 4th, 1815, married William Chapman
- 7th - Charles, born Feb. 26th, 1817, died Sept. 12th, 1833 aged 16
- 8th - Marcus, born April 17th, 1819, married Miss
- 9th - Lucy Amanda, born May 5th, 1821, married Edgar Chapman
- 10th - Saloma, born April 25th, 1823, died Aug. 4th, 1845
- 11th - Fredrick Mason, born Nov. 26th, 1824

3rd - Amos Case Wright, married Lydia A. Kinney

CHILDREN

- 1st - Marcia, born Feb. 26th, 1806 in Vernon, O. married Russel A. Ashmun
 - 2nd - Nancy, born April 6th, 1807 in Vernon, O. married Morris Jones of Wales April 1855
 - 3rd - Amos, born Oct. 5th, 1808, Tallmadge, married Miss Clemence C. Fenn
 - 4th - Aaron Kinney, born Feb. 9th, 1810, married 1st June E. Coe, Hudson, 2nd Hellen M. Ashmun, Tallmadge, died July 8th, 1842, aged 32
 - 5th - Lydia, born Dec. 20th, 1811, died Nov. 22nd, 1812
 - 6th - Son, born Aug. 19th, 1814, died Oct. 1st, 1814
 - 7th - Sarah, born Oct. 19th, 1815, married Rev. Lewis Godden of Newark, O.
 - 8th - Rev. Samuel, born April 27th, 1817, married Miss Anna Maria Stewart of Unadilla Falls, N. Y. died Sept. 3rd, 1852, aged 35.
 - 9th - Lydia, born Feb. 6th, 1819, married Dr. Geo P. Ashmun
- 4th - Sally, married Quintus F. Atkins

CHILDREN

- 1st - Emily, born Geneva, O. married Geo Turner of died
- 2nd - Louisa, born 1806, married Edward Wade, died 1852
- 3rd - Stella, born 1808, married Harvey Gaylord
- 4th - Ophelia, born 1811, married Dr. Bostwick
- 5th - Flora, born 1815, married Wm. Wheeler, Olean, N. Y.
- 6th - Horatio, born died
- 7th - Hellen, born died 1838
- 8th - Mary, born married John Lynch March 28, 1869, died 1888, Benicia, Cal.
- 9th - Martha, born married Rev. J. Todd Tabor

10th - Bertha, born married Frederick
Judson, Cleveland
11th - Arthur, born died Aug 1884

5th - Alpha Wright married Lucy Foster of Suffield, O

CHILDREN

- 1st - Philo, born Oct. 2nd, 1812, married Electa E. Coe, Hudson June 29th, 1837, by Rev. Harvey Coe. Died Dec. 3rd, 1844, aged 32
- 2nd - Wm. Wheeler, born May 12th, 1814, married Miss Susan Allen, died Dec. 1st, 1883, aged 70
- 3rd - Lucy Ann, born Jan. 9th, 1816, married Rev. Luther Shaw June 12th, 1835 by Rev. J. C. Parmelee
- 4th - Clement, born Jan 2nd, 1818 died Dec. 29th, 1821 age 3
- 5th - Abigail, born April 1st, 1820, married Rev. Loomis Chandler
- 6th - Clement, born March 15th, 1822, married Miss Lucy Ayer Whitney
- 7th - Amelia, born Jan. 4th, 1825, died March 3rd, 1848, aged 23
- 8th - Martha, born Jan. 24th, 1827 married Homer S. Carter
- 9th - Mary " " " " married Sydney Edger-ton
- 10th - Benjamin Demming, born June 30th, 1829, married Miss Nancy Treat
- 11th - Handel Hayden, born Feb. 13th, 1832, died July 18th, 1854, aged 22
- 12th - Charles Storrs, born Jan. 1st, 1834, died Oct. 6th, 1854, aged 20

SKETCH OF A JOURNEY MADE BY CAPT. JOHN WRIGHT AND FAMILY FROM
CONNECTICUT TO THE WESTERN RESERVE IN 1802 -

By Col David Wright, his son of Morgan, Ohio

My honored father Capt. John Wright exchanged his little farm on which he had lived more than thirty years in Winsted Litchfield County, Connecticut with Luke Hayden one of the Torrington Land Company and thus became one of said company taking a deed for it one hundredth and one quarter of all the lands they owned in the Connecticut Western Reserve, amounting to about eight hundred acres. The preliminary arrangements being made and the blessing of Almighty God having been invoked on the enterprise by the Rev. Aaron Kinney, who was invited to be present we gave the parting hand to friends and neighbors and embarked on board not a steamboat nor a railroad car, but a heavy waggon drawn by four oxen and a horse having an extra horse to serve as occasion might require and a cow to afford us milk in the wilderness, we proceeded on the Hartford and Albany Turnpike destined for New Connecticut being the first of June 1802. The family consisted of Father and Mother, John Jr., Amos C., David, Alpha and Sally our elder sister having married and moved to the

Genessee Country some 2 years before. We pursued our way through Colebrook, Norfolk, Canaan, Sheffield in Massachusetts Barrington, Egremont, Alford to Green River in New York through Spencertown, Chatham to Greenbush, we crossed the Hudson River on a scow ferry boat into Albany where we purchased some books, medicine and other supplies and proceeded on across the pine to Schenectady where we crossed the Mohawk River and pursued our course up the north bank of the river through Amsterdam, Johnstown, Palatine, Manhein, Little Falls, German Flatts, German-town Stone Arabia, Deerfield where we crossed the Mohawk to Utica where we purchased more books, thence through New Hartford, Westmoreland, Paris, Whitesborough, Oneida Cazanovia (Staid at the Indian tavern John Hennys) Onondadaga Hollow, Marcellus, Aurelius, Cayuga (crossed the lake on a bridge 1 mile and 30 rods long) on through Washington, Phelpsstown, Canandagua, Bloomfield, Big Springs, Hartford (where we crossed the Genessee River in a scow boat) Buttermilk Falls, Batavia, Birnis on the Holland Purchase, Widow Davises, Vandevenders, to Buffalo. June 28, 1802. Here we found one of the three schooners which sailed the lake (the Good intent of Presque Isle) lying at Fort Erie Upper Canada, on board of which we put the load together with the waggon yokes and chains as there was no road but the beach of the lake to pursue our journey further. My father and mother Amos and Sally went on board the vessel while John, Alpha and myself were to drive the oxen unyoked, the horses and cow along the beach and through the wilderness. Accordingly on the 30th of June we left the village of Buffalo consisting of some 10 or dozen log cabins and crossed the creek in a scow boat the oxen swimming the creek we pursued on our way about 10 miles on the beach and through the woods stayed during the night under a booth thrown up to afford some shelter from the damp air on the bank of the lake. July 1st, after collecting our cattle, milking the cow, drinking the milk and eating some bread for breakfast, we pursued our way on the margin of the lake, crossed 18 mile creek, the Cataraugus and Silver Creek on the bank of which we put up for the night and slept soundly having the soft earth for our bed and pillows. July 2nd: We again traversed the beach sometimes wading around precipitous points which projected into the lake through water 2 and 3 feet deep untill nearly night when we crossed the Chautaugue Creek and soon came to Mr. McHenrys which was the first house we had seen or passed since we left Buffalo, a distance of 66 miles. July 3rd: We again resumed our journey and crossed the line between N. Y. and Pennsylvania and at night reached Mr. Benjamin Russels in Erie, Pa., formerly a townsman of ours where we were verry hospitably entertained. This day the good intent having encountered a severe storn the waves breaking over her deck to the depth of half a yard or more while most of the passengers were troubled with distressing seasickness and attempting to enter the harbor of Presqueide (Erie) the vessell struck on the bar and was fast but by the help of boats the passengers were landed safe and after a while the vessel rode over the bar into the harbor without much damage. Capt. Lee of the Good Intent refused to take our goods further although he had received \$30 and agreed to land us at Ashtabula so our load was left at Erie, Pa. July 4th: Being the Sabbath we all staid with our friend Russell feeling grateful for the escape from the perrils of the deep and of the

wilderness thus far. July 5th: The family being all together again, we left Presqueile the women on horseback the rest on foot along the beach as before untill we passed on 5 miles west of Walnut Creek where we spread some blankets on the soft sand where we encamped for the night. July 6th: We pursued our journey along the beach across Elk Creek and before noon crossed the transit line which forms the western boundary of Pennsylvania into New Connecticut, the north west territory and passed across the Conneaught Creek here at the mouth of the Creek on the west bank lived Mr. Levi Montgomery and Capt. James Harper with their families being the only individuals of the Anglo Saxon blook residing east of Austinburg as far south as Gustavus within the bounds of Richfield Township which then embraced the present limits of Ashtabula Geauga and Lake Counties. We left Capt. Harpers anxiously looking out for Ashtabula Creek where we were to leave the beach of the lake and take the road through the woods to Austinburg. But so barred up was the mouth of the creek with sand that we passed it unnoticed went 4 or 5 miles further west when strongly suspecting our mistake we encamped as before having the warm sand for our bed and the blue canopy of heaven for our tavern house.

Next morning July 7th: While breakfast was preparing Father went back to explore more thouroughly the beach of the lake in order to find the road and ascertained that indeed we had passed the Ashtabula some 4 or 5 miles accordingly having become used to traversing the woods we left the beach of the lake and passed through the woods the first 2 or 3 miles untill we found the road where it crossed the ridge and arrived at Mr. Roger Nettletons in Austinburg New Connecticut. We tarried in Austinburg about 2 weeks during which time Father and two of my brothers went back to Presque Isle in an open boat and brought our goods to Ashtabula from thence in the waggon to Morgan where we arrived July 22nd, 1802. And moved into Moses C. Wilcoxs house where we lived untill we could roll up on for ourselves. Father selected Lots 57 and 124 and we went to work on 57 near the center of the east end of said lot (57). We chopped and cleared off 5 acres and sowed it to wheat, rolled up our log house (20 by 30) and moved into it about the middle of October. Brother Amos who was prepared for the practice of physic went to Smithfield now (Vernon) Trumbull County and commenced the practice as a physician. He left Smithfield in 1808 and moved to Tallmadge where he resided untill his death in 1845.

Messrs Gillett and Wilcox returned with their families (consisting of 15 persons) the 12th day of Nov. They came the same road which we had traveled from Conn which was usually called the North route that is through Albany, Utica, Canan dagua, Buffalo and the beach of the lake. In the Cataraugus Woods Lucy Gillett now Guy Humphreys wife (being then about five years of age) fell from the waggon and broke one of her legs which detained them some weeks before she was able to be moved. The next Sabbath after their arrival which was the 18th of Nov. 1802, (our settlement numbering 26 souls) the first meeting for divine service was held at my fathers house the Rev. Joseph Badger preached most if not all the inhabitants were present. Meetings

on the Sabbath have been kept up ever since, before this we attended meetings at Austinburg (G W Hawley, J Battle, M C Wilcox and others were found here) Col David Wrights family record should have been placed before his brother Alpha. Col David Wright married Laura Knowlton. She died March 3rd, 1875. Aged 86 years

CHILDREN

- 1st - Cornelia Leonora, born Nov. 10th, 1810, married Richard C. Ward July 27, 1833
- 2nd - Edward Augustus, born May 12th, 1812, married Oct. 20, 1840 to Rosalina Lawtis, now living in Morgan
- 3rd - Florilla, born June 21st, 1814, married Treat Fenn Nov. 21, 1861, lives in Tallmadge
- 4th - Harriet Clarissa, born Feb. 26th, 1817, married Dr A W Ronson, who died in Santa Cruz, Calif. April 6, 1861. She is now living in Santa Clara, Colef.
- 5th - Laura Matilda, born April 9th, 1819, married Ashbel H. Bailey April 15, 1845 of Randal, Illinois Died Dec. 10th, 1869, age 51 years
- 6th - Sarah, born Oct. 17th, 1821 married to Alexander Osborn March 13, 1845 of Morgan
- 7th - Eliza, born Feb. 7th, 1824, married Luther Baldwin, Oct. 2, 1851 of Morgan
- 8th - Amelia Henrietta, born Dec. 12th, 1825, died Aug. 3rd, 1828
- 9th - Mary Fidelia, born Jan 26th, 1828, married Geo Ashen, March 29, 1866 of Morgan
- 10th - Martha, born Jan 4th, 1832

Sydney H. Wright, the son of John Jr.

CHILDREN

- 1st - Charles
- 2nd - Richard Fenn
- 3rd - Heziah
- 4th - Sydney Ervin

Aaron K. Wright, the son of Amos C.

CHILDREN

- 1st - Jane Elizabeth, born Oct. 22nd, 1838
- 2nd - Reginald Heber, born Jan. 17th, 1841

Amos, son of Amos C.

CHILDREN

- 1st - Stella Elmina, born July 17th, 1832, married Dr. Dwight Sayles
- 2nd - Celia Converse, born May 16th, 1834, married Henry M. Camp
- 3rd - Henry Martyn, born Feb 1836, died July 6th, 1836

teams and carry her to Aurora. On the third day they left 18 Mile Creek, this side of Buffalo. Laura, with a younger sister eleven years old, and a little boy 4 years old, started ahead while they were harnessing the teams. The man carrying Rhoda soon came up with his waggon, and asked them to ride, which they were all pleased to do, as they usually had to walk. After they were all in, he whipped up his horses and drove on as fast as he could. The children begged and pleaded with him not to take them away from their friends, but he paid no attention to their cries. After driving in this manner sometime, he took them all out but Rhoda and set them down by the side of the road and left them. The two youngest remained there till their friends came up towards dark.

Laura, unwilling to be separated from her helpless sister, caught hold of the hind wheel of the wagon and held on to it to keep up. Her feet were soon blistered, so that she could not wear her shoes, but carried them in one hand and held onto the wagon with the other, and the ground covered with snow mingled with mud. In this way she travelled about two weeks. Says Aunt Laura, as she is familiarly called - "to keep up Rhoda's spirits, I was as cheerful in her presence as my aching naked feet, and still more aching heart would allow. We were almost starved and the last day before we reached Burton, he gave us a little fried pork and hard bread for breakfast, but not enough, poor as it was. Towards evening, we entered the last piece of woods before reaching Burton, and when about half way through, the wagon stuck fast in the mud". It was now dark and tying one of his horses to a tree he mounted the other and left the girls in the woods. The next day he returned with a yoke of oxen, and giving the horses into the charge of Laura, they started for the settlement, arriving at Burton about noon and stopping at the house of Mr. Brooks where they got the first food since their scanty breakfast the day before. Here this man, if he deserves the name of man, coolly told them he had nothing more to do with them and left them. Here they were among strangers, penniless, barefooted and without a change of dress. "I got by myself", says Aunt Laura "and cried to my hearts content; but finding this did no good, I brushed away my tears and went in and asked Mrs. Brooks if she would set me to work. "Yes" says she, "my child you are just the girl I want". This Mrs. Brooks was a very kind hearted woman and it was at her house that Doctor Philo Wright, six or seven years later was so long confined with inflammatory rheumatism. She was a sister of Ephraim Clark, Esq., one of the early residents of Tallmadge and afterwards of Revenna.

The girls remained in this kind family four days, when, as the record is, the "Ship Trumbull" which was "A log dougout" arrived at head of navigation on the Cuyahoga River, and touched at Burton Wharf. The Captain kindly offered to take them as passengers and the next morning their hospitable friend Mr. Brooks took them to the boat, and after a pleasant passage,

- 4th - Ellen Maria, born July 22nd, 1837, married Frances C. Nesbit
- 5th - Julia Isabel, born Feb. 22nd, 1840, married George C. Berry
- 6th - Darwin Erasmus, born Feb. 13th, 1842, married Hellen E. Berry
- 7th - Sarah Elizabeth, born Dec. 15th, 1845, died Feb. 5th, 1848
- 8th - Allice Lillian, born Sept. 9th, 1850, died Nov. 28th, 1873, age 23
- 9th - Samuel St. John, born July 24th, 1852

Rev. Samuels, son of Amos C

CHILDREN

- 1st - Arthur Henry, born Sept. 12th, 1845, died at Key West, Fla of yellow fever Nov. 6th, 1881, age 36
- 2nd - Mariah Stewart, born Nov. 1847

Sarahs Child (daughter of Amos C)

Henry Lewis, born Jan. 4th, 1850

Lydia, youngest daughter of Dr. Amos C.

CHILDREN

- 1st - Charles Collins, born Sept. 1841, died Nov. 18th, 1864, age 23 of consumption
- 2nd - Sarah Wright, born 1843
- 3rd - Francis Houghton
- 4th - Mary Elizabeth
- 5th - Celia

COPIED FROM THE SUMMIT BEACON OF MAY 12, 1864

PIIONEER WOMEN

LAURA CANNON

In 1804, John Cochran Jr. left Blanford, Mass. with his family and settled in Aurora, Portage County. The next year his father John Cochran Sen, left the same place with a large family of younger children, for the same destination. On arriving at Buffalo, he was taken sick and died in about one week. He was the first white person buiried in Buffalo. In his family was a daughter, Rhoda, who at the age of nine years was attacked with rheumatism, which made her a cripple for life. She was 20 years old when her father started for Ohio and so helpless as to have to be lifted whenever she moved. Her little sister, Laura, then 13 years old, afterwards married to Stephen Cannon, was specially detailed to take care of Rhoda on the journey. Her father now being dead, the family among strangers, they had to make new arrangements for her conveyance to Ohio. Finding a man, Oliver Mills in Buffalo going to the Western Reserve, they paid him to carry Rhoda; and Laura was to go on foot to take care of her. He agreed to keep company with the

they arrived at Edwards landing in Mantua, about three P.M. where they found Samuel H. Ferguson with a cart and oxen, who took them to Aurora the same evening. They arrived there in November, three weeks after leaving Buffalo.

The craft, there called the "Ship Trumbull" is probably the same that was used nearly seven years afterward to convey Doctor Wright in his helpless condition from Burton down to the same landing place in Mantua and not at the "Rapids" in Hiram as misstated in a former article.

Mrs. Cannon, after having raised a large family in Aurora, which scattered and settled some in Ohio, some in Wisconsin, and some in Iowa; after having lost her husband some years since, in one of the latter states, whither they went to visit their children living there, has returned to Aurora and is usefully spending the latter part of her life in associating with her former friends and acquaintance in Aurora, Twinsburg, Solon, where her son Peter Cannon resides and at whose house she can have a pleasant home whenever she may choose to be there; but as she entered the state of Ohio attending upon a sick sister, nursing the sick has seemed to be her great business and we may almost say, the great pleasure and amusement of her life, often leaving a large family for days and sometimes for weeks in care of her husband and elder children, while she was moving with skill and care among the diseased and dying. And now at the advanced age of 72, active and vigorous, her services are in great demand, where ever watchful attention, experience and cheerful words are required in the apartments of the sick; and those who have been preserved from death and restored to health, by her careful attention, do now, and will for long years to come remember her with grateful emotions, and pray that her kindness to the afflicted may have an abundant reward at the resurrection of the just.

Tallmadge, April 28th, 1864

John Seward

Aunt Laura Cannon died at the house of F. B. Cannon in Aurora, April 8th, 1880, aged 82

The following Song is old, having in all probability been in print more than a century it is mentioned by Oliver Goldsmith in his Vicar of Wakefield as one of pastimes to add to the scenes of the family circle by singing the song Barbara Allens Cruelty. I have often heard it sung in the days of my childhood in the tune called Boyne Water. I found the song in an old book entitled Elegant Extracts belonging to Mr. Henry Hart of Akron, Ohio Feb 1865 C. C. Bronson

BARBARA ALLENS CRUELTY

1. In Scarlet Towne, where I was borne
There was a fair maid dwellin,
Made every youth crye, Wel-awaye!
Her name was Barbara Allen.

2. All in the merrye month of May,
When green buds they were swellin,
Young Jemmye Grove on his death lay,
For love of Barbara Allen
3. He sent his man unto her then,
To the town where shee was dwellin;
You must come to my Master deare,
Giff your name be Barbara Allen
4. For death is printed on his face,
And ore his heart is stealin:
Then haste away to comford him,
O lovely Barbara Allen
5. Though death be printed on his face,
And ore his heart is stealin:
Yet little better shall he bee
For bonny Barbara Allen
6. So slowly, slowly she came up,
And slowly she came nye him;
And all she say'd when there she came,
Young man, I think y' are dying.
7. He turnd his face unto her strait,
With deadlye sorrow sighing;
O lovely maid, come pity mee,
Ime on my death bed lying.
8. If on your death bed you doe lye,
What needs the tale your are tellin;
I cannot keep you from your death:
Farewell, sayd Barbara Allen
9. He turned his face unto the wall,
As deadly pangs he fell in:
Adieu! Adieu! adieu to you all!
Adieu to Barbara Allen!
10. As she was walking ore the fields,
She he heard the bells a knellin;
And every stroke did seem to saye,
Unworthy Barbara Allen
11. She turned her bodye round about,
And spied the corpse a comeing:
Laye down, laye down, the corpse, she sayd,
That I may look upon him.
12. With scornful eye she looked downe,
Her cheek with laughter swellin;
Whilst all her friends cryed out amain,
Unworthy Barbara Allen
13. When he was dead and laid in grave
Her heart was struck with sorrow;
O Mother, Mother, make my bed,
For I shall die to morrowe
14. Hard harted creature, him to slight,
Who loved me so dearlye:
O that I had been more kind to him,
When he was alive and neare me!
15. She, on her death-bed as she lay,
Beg'd to be buiried by him;
And sore repented of the daye
That she did ere denye him.

amputating the mutilated limb of the unfortunate young lady. Measures should be taken to obviate similar disasters at this crossing in the future, this being the second wagon that has there been run into by a passing locomotive within the last year, though the first was fortunately unattended with such disastrous consequences.

Copied by C. C. Bronson March 7th, 1865

C. C. Bronson while on a visit to Connecticut in the autumn of 1865 and being desirous of obtaining some information respecting the ancestry of my mother the Mallery family, he examined Ancient Records in New Haven and Waterbury. The results of that examination I will now record Jan 1866 C. C. Bronson

It has been the tradition that the first Mallery came to New Haven with the Rev. JOHN Davenport and Mr. Theophilus Eaton in 1637. The name is not among the Planters. In what capacity is unknown to the writer, perhaps an orphan or an adventurer if so he undoubtedly succeeded for we find the name on the records of New Haven at an early date in all probability they settled in West farms, West Side farms now West Haven in the town of Orange. I suppose there is no doubt but settlements were made at an early day on those plains west of the river that empties into the bay and called West River. The first name of Mallery is the record of the birth of Rebekah, daughter of Mr. Peter Mallery, born May 18th, 1649. This was 12 years after the first settlement of New Haven. The strong presumption is that she was born in what is now the city of New Haven, it is doubtful whether the people would venture at this early day the West side of the river for fear of Indians. The name of Mallery often occurs in the early records, it is written in various ways, it is spelled Mallary, Mallery, and Mallory. The Record of the Births Deaths Marriages etc. were taken from a leather bound book of square form containing records of births, marriages and deaths estrays and ear marks for cattle and sheep. Within a few years they have transferred all the births, marriages and deaths to another book and alphabetically which is a great help to one who is wanting to look after things of an ancient date. Peter Mallery Sen. seems to have been a man of property A deed from Joseph Morris to Peter Mallery dated March 1st, 1678-9 John King to Peter Mallery Sen. dated Nov. 8th, 1680. Peter Mallery Sen. I suppose had the following childrens births recorded viz:

Rebecka, born May 18th, 1649
Peter, born July 27th, 1653
Mary, born Oct. 28th, 1655
Benjamin, born Jan 4th, 1668
Samuel, born March 10, 1672 or 73

There is the name of Pooler Mallery in a description of a piece of land deeded by John Mallery to his brother Thomas Mallery. It is described as lying in west side farms adjacent to land owned by his father Pooler Mallery and it may be that Pooler is the son of Peter Sen. There is recorded but 2 births of children of Pooler Mallery viz: Judith, born Sept. 2nd, 1687, and Benjamin, born March 3rd, 1692.

16. Farewell she said, ye virgins all
And shun the fault I fell in
Henceforth take warning by the fall
Of cruel Barbara Allen

Copied by C. C. Bronson Feb. 25th, 1865

FROM THE SUMMIT BEACON OF FEB. 23rd, 1865

DISTRESSING RAILROAD ROAD ACCIDENT

Distressing Railroad Road accident on Sunday last, at about half past twelve o'clock a most distressing accident occurred at the rail road crossing of the A & G, W, R.R. on the diagonal road from Tallmadge to Middlebury, the particulars of which so far as we have been able to gather them are as follows;

Mr. Henry Bellows of Coventry with his wife and sister, Harriet Bellows, Catharine Hinman, Charles Rhodes and Enoch Rouley of Middlebury, being in attendance upon a quarterly meeting at the Center of Tallmadge, had at the close of the morning service started towards home in a two horse lumber waggon, while at the same moment, a locomotive, that had been run up from Akron to the station at Tallmadge for water, was starting upon its return trip to Akron. The railroad track runs in quite a deep cut and crosses the wagon road at an acute angle, and it seems that the person in charge of the engine was unable to see the wagon which was approaching the crossing, while the occupants of the wagon, owing to the noise which it made upon the frozen ground, did not hear the ringing of the bell, in consequence of which a fearful collision took place. The wagon was entirely demolished and its inmates thrown in every direction. Miss Hinman, a young woman about 18 years old, was run over by the locomotive, one of her legs being so badly crushed that the surgeons who were immediately summoned found it necessary to amputate the limb near the thigh. She was otherwise also very seriously injured, though it is hoped that her life may be saved. Mrs. Bellows was thrown against the head light of the locomotive with such force as to shiver it to atoms, and dropping on the cow catcher, was carried some 25 or 30 rods, until the locomotive was stopped. She was badly bruised, but no bones were broken. Miss Harriet Bellows had some of her teeth knocked out, and received a severe cut on the head, and was also injured in her side. Messrs Bellows, Rhodes and Rowley were all more or less injured but fortunately escaped without any broken limbs, the latter having but recently recovered from the effects of the fearful disaster near Hudson, a few weeks ago. One of the horses, a fine young animal had one of his forward legs broken, probably by a sudden jerk of the wagon, or by a fragment thereof, and was afterwards killed by being shot. The citizens of Tallmadge were immediately upon the spot, rendering every possible assistance to the sufferers, Miss Hinman being conveyed to the residence of Dr. Amos Wright where she is now being cared for. J. W. Upson, Esq. came immediately to Akron upon the engine and speedily returned with Dr. G. P. Ashmun who together with Dr. Wright and Sperry of Tallmadge and Dr. G. C. Upson of Cuyahoga Falls participated in the delicate and dangerous operation of

But there seems to be others Thomas & John and Pooler Jr., Elizabeth, daughter of Pooler Mallery Jr. was born April 27th, 1687. Thomas Mallery (probably the son of Pooler Sen) was married to Mary Umberfield by Capt. Samuel March 26th, 1684 John Mallery (his brother I think) was married by Jonathan Nash, assistant (a political office in the early days of Conn) Dec. 30th, 1686. There is evidence to my mind that Peter Mallery Sen mentioned in the records of New Haven was the first of the name but the births of all his children are not recorded probably Pooler Mallery was the son of Peter Sen. Pooler Mallerys children are not all recorded but in a deed dated Jan 18th, 1687 John Mallery deeds to his well beloved brother Thomas Mallery land in West Haven lying by the side and adjacent to the land of their father Pooler Mallery, leaving evidence that John and Thomas were brothers and sons of Pooler Mallery. As we have seen they both married. John has a son named John born, Sept. 6th, 1687 and another daughter named Silence born Oct. 13th, 1698.

In the first Vol of the records of the Probate Court of New Haven, there is this entry, Probate Court of New Haven Oct. 9th, 1712. The estate of John Mallery deceased, the children of the dec are Elizabeth and Rebekah of full age, Mahitable 17 years, Silence 14, Obedience 8 years of age, no mention made of John (probably dead) Thomas Mallery married Mary Umberfield March 26th, 1684. His children that are recorded are:

Thomas, born January 11th, 1685

Daniel, born January 2nd, 1687

Aaron, born March 10th, 1689

Thomas Mallery died Feb. 15th, 1690, the father of the above children.

April 20th, 1691, Pooler Mallery deeded some land to Mary, the widow of Thomas Mallery in trust for her son Thomas and if he dec then to Daniel Mallery. It appears that Thomas, the son of Thomas removed to Woodbury for Thomas Mallery of Woodbury deeded land to his brother Daniel of New Haven Feb. 2nd, 1707-08 Cottren in his History of Ancient Woodbury mentions Thomas Mallery, Daniel Mallery born Jan. 2nd, 1657. He married Abigail Hyde in 1715. Their children were

1st - Abigail, born May 29th, 1716, married	Smith
2nd - Esther, born June 18th, 1718, married	Osborn
3rd - Daniel, born Feb. 4th, 1719/20	
4th-Lois, born Nov. 30th, 1721, married	Candee
5th - Thomas, born Aug. 12th, 1723	
6th - Eunice, born Aug. 8th, 1725, married	Clark
7th - Hannah, married	Smith
8th - Sarah	" Bunnell

Daniel Mallery the father of the above family lived and died in West Haven in the Ancient Buyrying ground at the Center of the Parrish is a red stone with this inscription. In memory of Mr. Daniel Mallery who departed this life April the 24th, 1760.

His wife Abigail one third of his estate, his son Daniel of

Woodbury, his son Thomas of Waterbury and his daughters as mentioned above are mentioned in the will. The will was witnessed by Samuel Sherman, Job Downs and Nathaniel Downs. His estate inventoried at 590 L 19 7. He was a man of some wealth he bought proprietors rights to land in Woodbury, which his son Daniel is supposed to have had. He bought of Benjamin Barnes one of the proprietors of the town of Waterbury this is supposed to have been given to his son Thomas who was born in West Haven Aug 12th, 1723. It is supposed that he came to Waterbury about 1750 and settled the east side of the Ancient Town Line between Woodbury and Waterbury in what is now the town of Middlebury. He owned land in various places in Breakneck on Bedlam Hill etc. He married Elizabeth Catlin, the date of their marriage I have not yet ascertained it is recorded in Waterbury the births of the family of Thomas Mallory, the record says their second child named

David was born March 6th, 1756
Elizabeth was born April 11th, 1758
Sarah was born June 25th, 1760
Esther was born Feb. 20th, 1762
Anna was born Nov. 5th, 1763
Thomas was born July 27th, 1765
Enos was born May 24th, 1768 died young

David married Hannah Curtiss of Southbury

Elizabeth (called Betty) married James Radford, their children were Beers, born April 1784, Thomas, James, Alice who married Mr. Carpenter

Sarah (or Sally) married Elijah Bradley, had Leman, Nancy, Catharine and Sally

Esther married Reuben Hale, had children

Anna married 1st Wareham Smith; 2nd John Johnson, no children

Thomas married Esther Benham Dec. 22, 1793; children, Lydia, born Nov. 3rd, 1794, married Jared Bronson Dec. 2nd, 1813 died Dec. 8th, 1830 age 35

Henrietta was born May 5th, 1796, died Oct. 5th, 1797, age 17

Mary, born Aug. 11th, 1798 died Sept. 1st, 1860 age 62

Maria, born June 17th, 1800, married Stephen Stone 1829

Garry, born May 28, 1802, died May 28, 1845, age 43

Thomas & Samuel (TWINS) born March 23, 1804, Thomas married Jennet Hinman Oct. 28th, 1829, Samuel died March 16th, 1855 age 51

Eliza, born Feb. 24th, 1806

Anna, born May 5th, 1808, married Jared Bronson 2nd wife Nov. 29th, 1831

Henrietta E., born June 22nd, 1810, married Charles Treat 1831

Charles, born Aug. 20th, 1812, married Lucy Evans Nov. 30th 1857 Died April 18th, 1864, age 52

Thomas Mallory died Jan. 30th, 1849, age 84. Esther his wife March 16th, 1857, age 84.

David Mallory married Hannah Curtiss Sept. 30th, 1782.

THEIR CHILDREN

1st - Irene, born Jan. 17th, 1784, married Jairus Bronson

- 2nd - Betsey, born 1785, died 1813, age 28
- 3rd - David, born died in infancy
- 4th - Esther, born June 29th, 1786, married Alijah C. Stoddard in 1804. He died Dec. 16th, 1858, age 76, she died Aug. 17th, 1847
- 5th - Eunice
- 6th - Enos
- 7th - David, born Dec. 7th, 1794, married Electa Munson
- 8th - Celina, born Nov. 22nd, 1796, married Joshua M. Church Oct. 17th, 1822
- 9th - Ira, born Feb. 2nd, 1799, married Susan Morris, died Oct. 8th, 1858
- 10th - Harriett, born Sept. 1803, married Timothy E. Robinson died April 10, 1852
- 11th - Julia, born married Daniel D. Hamlin, Died July 14, 1839

Thomas Mallery died in West Haven April 14th, 1805, age 82
Elizabeth Catlin his 1st wife died of palsy
Parthenia his 2nd wife died
David Mallery died in West Haven Aug. 5th, 1833, age 78
Hannah Curtiss his wife died June 1st, 1831 age 66
Celina married Joshua M. Church had children: Truman, Henry Clay,
Joshua, Celina
Ira married Susan Morriss, Susan born died
Samuel born died
Anthony born
Sarah born, married George C. Scarrett
David
Jane married Perkins
Ellen married Henry M. Stocking

THE FIRST FOREFATHERS DAY EVER HELD IN TALLMADGE

COPIED FROM THE SUMMIT BEACON OF DEC. 27th, 1865

In pursuance of public notice previously given a verry interesting meeting was held in the Cong. Church in Tallmadge, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst, commemoration of the landing of our Pilgrim forefathers on Plymouth Rock 245 years ago. Rev. Luther Shaw was chosen chairman, Lucius C. Walton, Sec.

The Chairman remarked that the impression that the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock on the 22nd of Dec, 1620 was not strictly correct and that the Puritan Society of Mass. have decided that the 21st is the appropriate day to be observed. The exercises of the evening were commenced by singing the national hymn -

My Country tis of thee
Sweet Land of Liberty
Of Thee I Sing

Rev. S. W. Segur led in Prayer The hymn Commencing
O God! beneath thy guardian hand
Our exiled fathers crossed the Sea

Was sung with animation by the whole congregation. Rev. John C. Hart of Kent, then occupied the attention of the audience for about an hour in a verry able and interesting address in which he traced the history of our forefathers from the time of Wickliffe to the time when the wild woods of New England rang with the anthems of the free "and the world gazed with won der upon the grand and novel spectacle of a Church without a bishop, a State without a King". After the address, several sentiments were read by the Chairman, and responded to by different individuals: 1st The Pilgrims the true nobility Rev. S. W. Segur showed that the Pilgrim fathers professed in high degree the elements of genuine greatness, inteligence, courage, integrity, and the fear of God. Rev. Mr. Shaw, vindicated the character of our fathers from the oft repeated slander that they "bigoted and ignorant". 2nd. The Church and School House. Mr. Horace J. Clark contrasted the inteligence of New England with that of some of the southern states. The Governor of Connecticut being asked what provision was made in his state for education of the young replied: "We appropriate one fourth of our revenue for this purpose" Gov Berkley of Ken thanked God that there were no free schools nor free press in his state, and hoped there would be none for a hundred years to come.

Religion, education and freedom were the rich legacy which the Pilgrims handed down to their decendants.

3rd: Pilgrim Mothers and their Daughters.

Dr. Amos Wright paid a high compliment to the Pilgrim mothers, who endured so much suffering - not only with patience, but with cheerfulness.

4th: American Statesmen

Gov. Edgerton of montana, being present, responded in a brief but eloquent speech, contrasting the course of those members of Congress with whom he had been associated, who had been governed in their political course by the principles of the forefathers, with that of those who had been governed in their political course by the principles of the forefathers, with that of those who had proved themselves degenerate sons of faithful sires and barely bowed to the dark spirit of slavery

5th: 1620 - 1776 - 1865

Mr. C. C. Bronson showed that the same spirit which animated the little band who signed the Declaration of Liberty on board the Mayflower actuated those noble men who put forth the Declaration of Independence in 76 and the hosts who put down armed rebellion in the struggle which terminated in the peace of 1865. A un-animous vote of thanks was tendered to Rev. Mr. Hart for his able and instructive address. Voted that the Secratary be requested to prepare and copy of the proceedings of this meeting for publication in the Summit County Beacon.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow" was sung, when the

audience was dismissed with a benediction by the Chairman.

L. C. Walton, Sec.

Copied by C. C. Bronson

FOR THE BEACON

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING

We have had a day of thanksgiving for national peace and prosperity. In Tallmadge, Mr. Segur ministered to the Congregational Church, delivered a discourse on the occasion, those who heard it, before leaving the house, requested a copy for publication and took measures to raise funds to defray the expense.

Fifty years ago last April (13th day) on a similar occasion and for a similar purpose, a day of thanksgiving was observed, appointed by James Madison, then President of the United States, at the close of the War of 1812, and the restoration of peace by the treaty of Ghent. From a sermon which I prepared and delivered on that occasion, I make the following extract:

"Among the things which, on this occasion demand our lively gratitude, we called on to bless God for the restoration of peace. For more than thirty dark and dismal months our country has been involved in a distressing war. The judgements of God hung over our guilty land, the storm of vengeance had gathered in the heavens - the clouds of divine wrath poured upon us the fury of his indignation. The war which we carried into the land (Canada) of our enemies, was soon returned to our own borders; shameful surrenders, ignominious defeats and humiliating disasters attended many of our military operations. Often were our fellow countrymen seen wounded, writting in their own blood, groaning and dying on the field of battle. Often were they carried captive into the land of their enemies; direful pestilence marched in the train of our disasters; it invaded our camps; it spread over our land like an impetuous torrent, sweeping away the ancient and the honorable, the man of energy, the robust youth and the blooming virgin. Many of our front tier settlements were disturbed, distressed and depopulated by encroachments of barbarous savages. We have seen families disgraced and ruined, houses pillaged, farms plundered and robbed, villages laid in ashes and the stupenduous capitol of our nation consigned to the flames. And is this only a flight of fancy - a mere vision of the night? No, it is a solemn fact! Such times we have lately seen; such things we have just now experienced. But the storm is past, the clouds are scattered. The light of peace again shines upon our land; we no longer hear the harsh and doleful croakings of the War Eagle. The sweet bird of peace now hovers over our land and cheers our hearts with notes of consolation and joy. These are the Lords doings, they are marvelous in our eyes. Bless the Lord, O my Soul, and all that is within us, join to bless His holy name.

Tallmadge Dec. 9th, 1865

John Seward

Copied by C. C. Bronson Jan. 17th, 1866

The following was copied by C. C. Bronson Feb. 27th, 1866
From the Portage County Democrat of the date of Feb. 14th, 1866
Vol. 12th, No. 48th. It is headed Murders in Portage County,
from this it appears that the first Murder Trial.

That occurred in Portage County was had at the October term of
the Court of Common pleas, in 1813, whereof Hon. Benjamin
Ruggles was President Judge, and Aaron Norton, Amzi Atwater
and Samuel Forward Associates. John McManus the the defendant
in this case, being indicted for the murder of Betsey McManus,
his wife and lived on what was then and since known as the
Bell lot, in Ravenna township, near the present residence of
Edmund Babcock. The indictment charged that McManus assaulted
his wife while she was lying in bed, soon after the birth of
a child, and struck her with a boot jack breaking the shoulder
blade and one of the ribs upon the right side, also making a
wound eight inches long and six inches wide and that he also
kicked her. The injuries were inflicted upon the 12th of May
1813 and the woman died upon the 27th of May, 1813. Benjamin
Wheedon (of Hudson) was the foreman of the Grand Jury finding
the indictment. The following are the names of the jurors
before whom the case was tried:

Gipson McDaniels, Jr. Palmyra; Isaac Osmun, Boston; Paul
Williams, Portage; James McCormick, Springfield; Asher Gurley,
Rootstown; Jonathan Sprague, Tallmadge; Theophilus Anthony,
Atwater; George Walker, Hudson; Jonathan Foster, Mantua; Robert
Taylor, David Way, Suffield; Wm. Price, Revenna.

The case was conducted by Peter Hitchcock as Prosecuting Attorney
and by Benjamin Tappan and the late John C. Wright for the
defence. After a protracted and exciting trial the defence claim-
ing that the woman died of child bed fever, the accused was
acquitted of the charge of murder and discharged.

McManus is described as a quarrelsome man, who was perpetually
in trouble and indicted several times for assault and battery
several times. He was a volunteer in the War of 1812, and
from ailments contracted in that service died in 1814 or 1815.

THE MATHEWS MURDER

In the month of August 1814, the body of a man was discovered
by Capt. Waller of Palmyra, on his to Ravenna, lying behind a
log in the woods near the school house now standing on the
corners of the Charlestown and Edinburg roads, a mile and a
quarter east of Ravenna Village.

The body proved to be that of Epaphro Mathews, a peddler of
Pittsburg Pa. An investigation proved that Mathews was seen
last at the tavern at Campbellsport, on the 20th of August
and on the same day by a party grinding scythes in front of
the present residence of Richard J. Thompson. It was noticed
that a man was traveling with him and to this man suspicion
attached as the murderer. On the night of August 19th, Mathews
and the strange man who afterwards proved to be Henry Aunghst,
stayed at the tavern of Jabez Gilbert in Palmyra.

Taking these facts as a starting point, Robert Eaton and Lewis Ely started in pursuit of the murderer, whom they followed about a month and arrested in a blacksmith shop or forge in Chester co, Pa. The meshes of the inevitable fatality surrounding a murderer seemed woven about Aunghst and without any of the modern resources for tracing a great criminal, his pursuers at once struck his trail and steadily followed him until their pursuit culminated in his capture. Some weeks prior to the murder, Mathews and Aunghst left Pittsburg in company and travelled together until the hour of the murder. What pretext Aunghst gave to his victim is unknown, but upon his confession he stated that his purpose was to effect a robbery of his friend and companion. At first his plan was to seize and bind Mathews to a tree in the woods, rob him and flee; but chance or destiny frustrated the purpose in each instance. Once when in the woods near Poland, when a suitable moment seemed to have arrived, Deacon (Salmon) Sackett of Tallmadge, travelling with his wife came upon them. The deacon knew Mathews well and the meeting was an agreeable one between the two friends and formed an important link in the chain of evidence against the murderer, as deacon Sackett afterwards visited Aunghst in jail and recognized as the man he saw with Mathews in the woods near Poland.

At times on their travels when going into a village, Aunghst would take some goods and visit some of the houses, making sales, giving the money up to Mathews. The idea of murdering Mathews, Aunghst stated first occurred to him about the time they reached Campbellsport. So many times had various plans of robbery been frustrated, that grown desperate, when this suggested itself he acted upon it at the first opportunity. The murder was committed with a blue beech fence stake or club, which the murderer purloined from the premises of Gen. Campbell at the "Port". Coming to the spot where the murder was committed, he dealt his victim a vigorous death blow with the club. Seeing at once he had given his victim a death blow, he seized the body, threw it over a log and the club after it; next unharnessed the horse and turned it loose in the woods, dropping the harness on the thills, rifled the waggon and walked off. The money obtained consisted of \$270 in coin, or thereabouts, which the murderer tied up in a pocket handkerchief. Coming to Ravenna, Aunghst stopped at Greers Tavern - now Taylor House (on the S E Corner) of the Public Square) got a drink of whiskey, and enquired the road to Pittsburgh. While at the tavern he placed his handkerchief of coin on the bar. He was next seen at Daniel Collins' in Rootstown and in the afternoon of the same day in Randolph and the next day in Deerfield, enquiring from point to point the road to Pittsburgh. Next we hear of him in Canfield, where he bought a horse, paying for it in silver.

Next at Petersburg, where he fell in with Gen Simon Perkins and Judge Calvin Austin. With Gen Perkins he exchanged the greater portion of his silver for paper money. (Not liking the country as well as he expected, he was going back and had got tired of "lugging the coin" so the General gave him all the paper money he had with him for coins).

Stating that he had made it boating on the river, and intending to buy some land near Wooster, had brought the silver supposing he could do better with it than with paper money. Not liking the country as well as he expected, he was going back and had got tired of "lugging the coin" so the General gave him all the paper money he had with him for coin. So from point to point he was traced on his route to Pittsburgh and from that city to the forge in Center, where he was arrested. At the January term of the Court of Common Pleas in 1815 the Grand Jury of which Willey Hamilton (of Northampton) was foreman, found an indictment against Aunghst. He was arraigned and plead not guilty and the case continued. At the October term, 1815, Hon George Tod, Presiding Judge and his Counsel, John C. Wright moved his discharge in consequence of some error in the indictment. The Court overruled the motion. The Grand Jury however, of which Erastus Carter (of Ravenna) was foreman, found a new indictment which was certified to the Supreme Court, the prisoner electing to be tried by that Court. At the June term 1816, he was again indicted, Lewis Day being foreman of the Grand Jury and Darius Lyman Prosecuting Attorney.

These proceedings were certified to the Supreme Court. This last indictment proved to be sound and at the September term, 1816, of the Supreme Court, Hon Ethan Allen Brown of Cincinnati and Hon Jesup N. Couch of Chillicothe upon the bench, the trial was had. Darius Lyman and Benj. Tappan were the Attorneys for the State, and John C. Wright for the defence. A motion for a Change of Venue to Columbiana County was made being alleged that the prisoner could not have an impartial trial in this county. The motion was overruled and the trial proceeded. The following persons out of a panel of thirty six were chosen as the jury to try the case: Daniel Collins, Rootstown; Simeon Crane, Lyman Hine, Asa K. Burroughs and David Hine of Shalersville; David Thompson, Ravenna; Denoni Thompson Shalersville; Elijah Burroughs Shalersville, Fredrick Willyard, Franklin; J. F. Wells, Revenna.

The trial terminated in the finding the accused guilty of murder in the first degree; whereupon the following sentence was pronounced. "It is considered by the court that the said Henry Aunghst be taken from hence to the jail of the County of Portage, from whence he came, there to remain untill the last Saturday of November next, being the 30th day of Nov, on which day he will be taken to the place of execution, between the hours of twelve o'clock at noon and two o'clock in the afternoon and there be hanged by the neck until he be dead".

When the day of execution arrived Asa K. Burroughs was Sheriff of the County and Wm. Coolman , Wm. Frazer and Almon Babcock his deputies. A military force was called out, under command of Col. Solomon Day of Deerfield, as special guard on the occasion. The g allows were erected in the center of what is now Sycamore Street about one hundred feet west of the present dwelling of Timothy Carnahan. Upon the gallows Aunghst made a partial confession, the subject of which has been narrated above. The neck of the wretched criminal was dislocated, but not broken by the fall and after hanging a suitable time he was cut down and

buried at the foot of the scaffold. The night after the execution the body was dug up by some parties, who doubtless desired it for anatomical purposes. They were discovered soon after the body was out of the coffin and attempted to flee with it. Hot pursuit was made and they were forced to drop their prize and left it on what is now the corner of Oak and Meridian Streets. The body was carried to the court house and guarded that night. The next day a party of German residents of the town took the body with the intention of sinking it in "Mother Wards Pond" to keep it from the doctors. Wm. Tappan, an erratic Justice of the Peace, pursued this party and commanded them in the name of the State of Ohio to return the body.

This they did with fear and trembling and again the body lay in state at the Court House, surrounded by the Sheriffs posse. It was finally reinterred in the original grave, the coffin being filled with lime and the largest log possible placed upon it. It is rumored that the doctors got the body after all, but there is no positive evidence of the fact. Aunghst was a man from twenty five to thirty years of age and was six feet and seven inches high. He was a man of powerful muscular organization and great strength. He was a foundry man or iron worker, by trade; but naturally sluggish in his movements. It was told of him that when at work in Pittsburgh he would pick up a trip hammer, weighing five hundred pounds and lift it into an old fashioned Pennsylvania Waggon. He was a man of easy disposition. The jail in which he was confined was a log one, and the jailor was in the habit of storing some of his household effects in the prison portion of the jail. One day the jailors wife, Mrs. Mason went into the prison to deposite a spinning wheel. Aunghst pushed her aside at the door and ran out. Mrs. Mason gave the alarm, and immediate pursuit was made. After running a short distance Aunghst gave out and turned back to his pursuers laughing and gave up the race and puffing and blowing came back to the jail.

THE FIRST EXECUTION IN CLEVELAND

EXECUTION OF OMIC

On the night of the last day of March, or the first day of April 1812, Michael Gibbs and Dan Buel were killed by two Indians named Semo and Omic, at the cabin of Gibbs near Sandusky. This cabin was still standing in 1859; it was on the Milan road within the late inclosure of the State Fair Grounds at Sandusky. Buel was a trapper and went one evening to pass the night with Gibbs. On the same evening, the Indians called as friends, to stay over night. Gibbs was engaged in preparing supper, and Buel being tired and wet had spread his blanket on the floor and lay with his feet to the open fire. Gibbs went out of doors to get some wood, and while out Semo seized an axe and buried its edge in the face of Buel. Buel sprang to his feet and made for a gun suspended upon the side of the cabin, but a second blow from the axe brought him to the floor

a corpse. The pole of the axe was buiried in his head and one arm cut off, connected only be a little of the skin. Gibbs, on opening the door, received a blow across the face from the handle of the axe, with a stick of wood he felled Semo to the floor, but Omic struck the right arm of Gibbs with the blade of his war club, which wholly disabled it. Gibbs turned and ran about ten or twelve rods from the Cabin, when a ball from the pistol of Semo brought him down. The Indians then plundered the house of five dollars in money, some furs and blankets, and attempted to burn it, but the floor being green the fire went out. The bodies of Gibbs and Buel lay several days before the murder was discovered.

A party of three or four went from the head of Cold Creek (now Castalia Ohio) to bury them. In washing the body of Gibbs, a spear was taken out of his head; it was about three inches long and two inches broad at the but end, running to a point. There was a shank at the but end, with square shoulders; the shank was set in a club and fastened. The blade entered under the ear, and the shank broke off and left the blade in. The latter circumstance led to the detection of the murderers. The blade was recognized as belonging to Semo by the person who had made it for him, but a short time previous. The Indians were arrested but Semo made his escape to his tribe and claimed their protection. He was arrested the second time and brought to a house near Fremont. While a messenger was sent to notify whites to come and get him, he destroyed himself with a rifle; though pinioned with his arms behind him, he contrived to get the muzzle of the piece to his head and discharged it with his toe. Omic Pokehaw was brought to Cleveland and tried before the Supreme Court of Cuyahoga County in April 1812, convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 29th day of June following. The gallows was erected on the north side of the square, near Ontario Street. An eye witness of the first execution in this county gives the following account of it. He says:

I was present at the execution and as distinctly reccollect the facts I shall narrate as I did the night of the day which they occurred. I was not at the trial but I understood that Peter Hitchcock was assigned as counsel for the accused. The custody of the prisoner was assigned to Lorenzo Carter, (there being no jail) because he was a man of uncomon energy and because he had more influence over the Indians than any other man in the west, or at least in Cuyahoga County. Mr. Carters house was on the high ground near the bank, to the right of the road that descended the hill to the ferry across the river and to the left of the street that leads to where the lighthouse stands.

The prisoner was confined in a chamber of Mr. Carters house. Strong irons were above his ankles, was with which was connected to a staple that was driven into a joist that supported the floor, so that the prisoner should go to any window. Probably I should have said with more accuracy, that a chain was attached to the fetters and a staple was attached to the other end which was driven into the joists, etc.

After his conviction, Omic told Mr. Carter and Sheriff Baldwin (who was from Danbury) that he would let the pale faces see how an Indian could die: that they need not tie his arms, but when the time came he would jump off the gallows. Before Mr. Carters house, in the direction of Superior Street, was an open space, somewhat extensive, and covered with grass. The religious exercises were held there. Several clergymen were present and think the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Darrow of Vienna, of Trumbull County. The millitary were commanded by Major Samuel Jones, a fine looking officer in full uniform but he was in the condition that Captain McGuffey of Centreville said he was in when he was commanded to perform an evotulion by his company and could not do it. His explanation was: "I know Baron Steuben perfectly well, but I cannot commit him to practice." Omic sat on his coffin in a waggon painted for the occasion. He was a fine looking young Indian and watched every thing that occurred with much anxiety. The gallows was erected on the public square, in front of where the old Court House was erected. After the religious exercises were over, Major Jones endeavored to form a hollow square so that the prisoner should be guarded on all sides. He rode backwards and forwards with drawn sword, epaulettes and scabbard flying, but he did not know what order to give. The waggon moved ahead and stopped, but as the Sheriff doubted whether he was to be aided by the military, he proceeded onward. Major Jones finally took the suggestion from some (and I have been informed that it was Hon. Elisha Whittlesey) C.C.B. who told him to ride to the head of the line and double it around until the front and rear line met. Arriving at the gallows, Mr. Carter, the Sheriff and Omic ascended the platform by a ladder. The arms of the prisoner were loosely pinioned. A rope was round his neck with a loop in the end; another was let down through a hole in the top piece on which was a hook, to attach to the rope around the neck. The rope with the hook was brought over to one of the posts and fastened to it near the ground. After a short time Mr. Carter came down, leaving Omic and Sheriff Baldwin on the platform. As the Sheriff drew down the cap, Omic was the most terrified being rational or irrational I ever saw, and seizing the cap with his right hand, which he could reach by bending his head and inclining his neck in that direction, he stepped to one of the posts and put his arm around it. The Sheriff approached him to loose his hold and for a moment it was doubtful whether Omic would not throw him to the ground. Mr. Carter ascended the platform and a negotiation in a regular diplomatic style was had. It was, in the natives tongue. As I understood at the time, Mr. Carter appealed to Omic to display his courage, narrating what he had said about showing the pale faces how an Indian could die, but it had no effect. Finally Omic made a proposition that if Mr. Carter would give him half a pint of whiskey he would consent to die. The whiskey was soon on hand in a large glass tumbler, real old Monongahela for which an old settler would almost be willing to be hung if he could now obtain the like. The glass was

given to Omic and he drank the whiskey in as little time as he could have turned it out of the glass. Mr. Carter again came down and the Sheriff again drew down the cap and the same scene was again re-enacted, Omic expressing the same terror. Mr. Carter again ascended the platform and Omic gave the honor of an Indian pledge that he would not longer resist the sentence of the Court if he should have another half pint of whiskey. Mr. Carter representing the people of Ohio and the dignity of the laws, thought the terms not unreasonable and the whiskey was forth coming on short order. The tumbler was not given to Omic, but it was held to his mouth and as he sucked the whiskey out, Mr. Baldwin drew the rope that pinioned his arms, more tight and the rope was drawn down to prevent the prisoner from going to the post and to prevent him from pulling off his cap. The platform was immediately cleared of all but Omic, who ran the ends of his fingers on the the right hand between the rope and his neck. The rope that held up one end of the platform was cut, and the body swung in a straight line towards the lake as far as the rope permitted and returned and after swinging forth and backwards several times and the weight being about to be suspended perpendicular under the centre of the top of the gallows, the body turned in a circle and finally rested still.

At that time a terrific storm appeared and came up from the north west with great rapidity, to avoid which and it being doubtful whether the neck was broken, and to accomplish so necessary part of hanging, the rope was drawn down with the design of raising the body, so that, by a sudden relaxation of the rope, the body would fall several feet and thereby dislocate the neck beyond any doubt; but when the body fell, the rope broke as readily as a tow string and it fell upon the ground. The coffin and grave were near the gallows, and the body was picked up, put in the coffin and the coffin immediately put into the grave. The storm was heavy and all scampered but Omic. The report was at the time that the surgeons at dusk raised the body, and that when it lay on the dissecting table, it was easier to restore than to cut it up.

Copied by C. C. Bronson, March 20, 1866 From Cleveland Herald, Vol 46th, No. 7th, Feb. 17th, 1866.

MARCH 28th, 1861

The following statement of the names and residences of the different United States Senators from Ohio prepared by W. T. Coggeshall, State Librarian

<u>Term</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence County</u>
1803-1807	Thomas Worthington	Ross
1803-1808	John Smith	Hamilton
1807-1809	Edward Tiffin	Ross
1808-1810	Return J. Meigs	Washington
1809-1809	Stanley Griswold	Trumbull
1809-1813	Alexander Campbell	Adams

1810-1814	Thomas Worthington	Ross
1813-1819	Jeremiah Morrow	Warren
1814-1815	Joseph Kerr	Ross
1815-1823	Benjamin Ruggles	Belmont
1819-1822	William A. Trimble	Highland
1822-1825	Ethan Allen Brown	Hamilton
1825-1828	William Henry Harrison	Hamilton
1828-1831	Jacob Burnet	Hamilton
1831-1837	Thomas Ewing	Fairfield
1833-1839	Thomas Morris	Clermont
1837-1849	William Allen	Ross
1839-1845	Benjamin Tappan	Jefferson
1845-1850	Thomas Corwin	Warren
1849-1855	Salmon Chase	Hamilton
1850-1851	Thomas Ewing	Fairfield
1851-1857	Benjamin F. Wade	Ashtabula
1855-1861	George E. Pugh	Hamilton
1861-1861	Salmon P. Chase	Franklin

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OBITUARY
SAMUEL HUTCHINS

Died in Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, at the house of his son Hon. John Hutchins, April 24th, 1865. Mr. Samuel Hutchins, aged 87 years, 7 months and 24 days.

Little does such a brief notice say to us of the life just gone out. Those 87 years stretch back past the dividing line of centurys, till we reach this beginning - born in Bolton, Tolland Co., Connecticut, Aug. 30th, 1777. Samuel Hutchins, the babe of the Revolution died the old man of the Rebellion! Born as he was, in the troublous days of the nations birth, he was permitted to live till her regeneration was almost attained also beginning life in times of action and strife, an active life might have been prophesied as before him, such as had been realized. The death of his father while he was but ten years of age brought upon him the discipline needed for his after course. Self reliance was one of the first lessons he learned, so well and so early had he acquired it, and such confidence had he gained in his own community that at the age of 21 we find Mr. Hutchins one of six young men, eager for enterprise and commissioned by a company in Connecticut to go to the west on a survey of lands, with the intention of locating a settlement.

To understand the full magnitude of an enterprise, we must recall to mind the vast wilderness tracts which were to be traversed and the familiar abodes of wild beasts, and the no less fierce savage Indian. through the central portion of the State of New York were immense thick tracts broken here and there only be feeble settlements, while along the short of Lake Erie from Buffalo west lay an unbroken wilderness of hundreds of miles. These six young men (to read their names is like catching echoes of the past) Samuel Hutchins, Edward Scovell, Titus Hayes,

David Clark, Robert Edmunds and Raphael Cook, set out on their mission in June 1798 passing the whole distance, by the shore of Lake Erie on foot. Their steps led them to Vienna of this state, where they surveyed and cut roads, and cleared lands and put in three acres of wheat, spending the summer and most of fall in this work; all this time on the watch against the Indians and in hard conflict with the wilderness, doing their own cooking, washing, mending, living a true pioneer life. Having thus made a beginning in the great forrest tract, and winter drawing near, preparations were made for a return to their homes again.

Having possessed themselves of a rough articles of serviceable ware, kettles, basins, a few dishes, etc, these must first be concealed in place of safety. "Necessity is the Mother of invention" the dishes smeared with pork grease were packed into a barrel with a large kettle turned over the same and the whole covered with an immense brush heap, completed the novel store room. In order lest the too curious Indians should suspect some hid treasure, the other brush heaps similar in appearance were also made to stand guard about the place. These arrangements completed, with nothing but one tin cup left of all their household furniture with a cow which was to be driven some ten miles to a small settlement in Vernon with a racoon caught the night before and now roasted, we see them take their last meal before leaving for their homes. The roast coon served up with jack knives and fingers, the cow yielding milk to those men standing round her cup in hand, the tall trees standing sentinel about them closes this picture of pioneer life. Mr. Hutchins returned again we believe the next year with a large party and their ox teams to make a permanent settlement in the place already chosen. Thus began the earnest effort to transform this portion of the western wilderness into a garden of bloom. And as the sturdy stroke of the axe, the upturning share of the plough, and the strengthening muscle of the arm, hastened forward the physical transformation of these wilds, so also the active mind and the true heart were no less surely at work at a moral transformation. To these old pioneers how much is owing both of our material and moral progress and prosperity. Among these due honor be awarded to the one who had just finished his work. Samuel Hutchins married his first wife in 1803 and found in her during 31 years a fitting help mate, what can we say of these years but that with rapid feet they sped along bearing with them joys and sorrows, the strife of youth, the burden and heat of manhood, the cares of a growing family, the spreading settlements, the renovating wilds, the rising school house and church, no less with moral than with physical difficulties, did Mr. Hutchins who had early lifted the standard of the Cross contend. Who can estimate the influence of the Christian life and of Christian precepts of 60 to 65 years duration?

The wife of Mr. Hutchins dying in 1834, he married the second time four years later and found himself again blessed with one who could sympathize with and help him, from whom now after 27 years of companionship, he has gone to his home above.

Few men attain to the privilege of finding himself surrounded

in such a ripe old age with such a goodly number of descendants. Of his eight children, all are alive and most of them were gathered about him in his last hours. He saw them with their families. He knew them as of the family of Christ, and as men and women of honor and worth in community and country. He saw about him also, his childrens children of the third generation. While Mr. Hutchins was not what would be called a brilliant man, he was one of the earnest of purpose and equitable temperament, with a true heart which was sancitified by the indwelling of the spirit of God. It may be emphatically said of him he was a good man, an office bearer in the Church of Christ for many years, his own private life showed that he was not unworthy of such a trust. Having learned how to live, he knew how to die; with his word, almost the last he spoke, "All I have left me now is Jesus", has he left us. "He did come to his grave in full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season".

Copied by C. C. Bronson May 19th, 1866

The subject of the above obituary was the father of Mrs. Richard Treat of Tallmadge and Mr. Hutchins was often here on visits to his daughter and grand children and had many acquaintance in Tallmadge. C. C. Bronson

The following was copied from a pamphlet entitled "A Family Record of the Descendants of Serj. Edward Hinman" who first appeared in Stratford in Connecticut about 1650 by Royal K. Hinman of New York City

Col. John Jay Hinman, Esq. son of Major Benjamin and Anna, born Utica, N. Y. May 7th, 1798. Married at Rushville, Ill. Miss Huldah M. Sturtevant April 11th, 1842; she is sister of President Sturtevant of Jacksonville, Illinois and of the Fairfield County Sturtevants of Connecticut. He read law at Utica and was admitted to the bar in the State of New York, and a few years after removed to Rushville, Ill. and followed his profession for a few years and then went into the milling and flour business; and afterwards about three years before his death, removed with his family to Ottoway, Ill. and commenced merchandizing. Col. John Jay died at Ottoway, Ill, Oct. 5th, 1849 and was there buiried. He died of Cholera four days after the death of the last of his five children. His grief at the loss of his five children produced on himself the Cholera; and thus died a man of as pure a heart as ever lived and the only survivor of that once happy family was his widow.

CHILDREN

- 1st - Anna Keyser, died Aug. 21st, 1846 buiried at Lagrange farm
- 2nd - John Jay, Jr. died at Ottoway of Scarlet Fever May 11, 1849
- 3rd - William A, died at Ottoway of Scarlet Fever May 19th, 1849
- 4th - Grace A. died at Ottoway of Cholera, Sept. 30th, 1849
- 5th - Jay S. died at Ottoway of Cholera, Oct. 1st, 1849

His widow resides at Beardstown, Cass County, Ill. Single (1852)
Copied Sept. 3rd, 1866 by C. C. Bronson

Mrs. Huldah M. (Sturtevant) Hinman was the daughter of Warren and Lucy (Tanner) Sturtevant, was born in Warren, Litchfield Co., Ct. in 1816 her parents removed to Ohio, settled in Tallmadge, Summit County, here she lived untill about 1840 when she went to Ill to reside with her brother Rev. J. M. Sturtevant D.D. She made a public profession of religion by uniting with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge Jan. 6th, 1828. She was dismissed by her own request April 2nd, 1840. She died at Beardstown, Illinois March 5th, 1860

The following epitaph was copied in May 1866 by my sister Marcia A. Hinman from a tomb stone in the cemetary in Canton Hartford County, Conn.

In memory of Capt. John Brown who died in the Revolutionary Army at N. Y. Sept. 8th, 1776, aged 48. He was of the 4th generation in regular decent from Peter Brown, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who landed at Plymouth, Mass. Dec. 22nd, 1620. "Leave thy fatherless children I will preserve them alive. And let thy widow trust in me"

Mrs. Hannah Brown his relict died May 18th, 1831, aged 91. Fixt in an eternal state

Capt. Brown was the father of Owen Brown Esq. of Hudson and Owen Brown was the father of John Brown who was hung by the order of Gov Henry Wise at Charlestown, Berkeley County, Virginia Dec. 10th, 1859. The family of O. Brown I was acquainted with and also with John. C. C. Bronson

The following notes were collected by the late Capt. Amos Seward, copied by C. C. Bronson Sept. 1866.

The enquiring mind is prone to travel back for years and often generations or centuries, desirous to learn the past. Who filled the place 50 years since now occupied by my associates and myself. Were they possessed of energy, were they temperate, were they professedly pious, what was the landscape presented to their view, where we now see so much of interest to the beholder and that bears such marks of prosperity and enjoyment. As often the mind travels forward with some solicitude as to the future: who will occupy the position in community of which I am a part; will they be men, and women of devoted piety, will they copy the example of those worthies who have lived before them and gone to their rest; what will be the appearance of the dwellings and fields, will they bear marks of comfort and contentment; or will they show marks of decay with worn out fields deserted dwellings and the inhabitants seeking a home on the Pacific Slope of the continent. These propensities should never be suppressed but cultivated, should we find an individual with no desire to review the past or to cast a thought to the future and endeavour so to make his mark that it will tell for good on those who succeed him we would apply

the lines of the poet, "He neer looks backward, onward still he goes, yet neer looks forward further than his nose".

The present nineteenth century commenced when the territory north west of the Ohio River was comparatively an unbroken forest, the settlements were few and far between without roads or bridges. Early in this century a pious individual conceived the idea of establishing a community that would be a model society to be composed of none but those of good morals, professedly pious and such as would harmonize in religious doctrines.

He selected for this enterprize Town 2 Range 10 on the Connecticut Western Reserve now the township of Tallmadge. He then proceeded to enlist such families as he could rely on to assist him in carrying into effect his design. Having succeeded in engaging a number of families, he like a true pioneer led the van and in the year 1807 erected his dwelling on the south line of the township and there this devoted missionary of the cross, with his household at the family altar sought the blessing of Abrahams God, on comeing generations in the place. This individual was Rev. David Bacon, in the employ of the Connecticut Missionary Society.

The township almost entirely encircled by streams that furnish ample water power for mills all which are remarkable for enduring severe droughts, covered with valuable timber, with extensive beds of mineral coal. The account given by the surveyors as to soil and other advantages was flattering, yet no permanent settlement was made untill the time named above. Other individuals commenced improvements in the year 1807 but Mr. Bacon was the only family in the township during the winder of 1807-1808. The original proprietors were the Brace Co. Azariah Rockwell, Abraham Root, Oliver Dickinson and Stephen w. James. Benjamin Tallmadge and Ephraim Starr were assignees of Rock Root and others, the Brace Company consisted of Jonathan Brace, Justin Ely, Roger Newberry, Elijah White and Enoch Perkins. Sometime prior to 1803 Caleb Palmer, a surveyor laid out the whole into twenty five sections of a mile square each and on the 19th of May, 1803 the proprietors made a partition. The Brace Company took 2 miles on the west side of the township extending from N to S. Starr had 3 sections on the Center Line beginning on the North line and the balance belonged to Tallmadge. Mr. Bacon contracted with Starr and Tallmadge for their lands together with some of the Brace Companies land in all about 12,000 acres at \$1,50 per acre payment on time but when payments were made on any part in full a deed was to be given. In Nov. 1807 Mr. Bacon caused a new survey to be made by Seth I. Ensign upon a new plan which has been the guide in all subsequent sales. It was first laid off into 16 square tracts of 1000 acres each or 1 and 1/4 mile on a side called great lots. A road or highway 66 feet wide was established on each line of the lots except the exterior or township line and a diagonal from each corner of the township to the geographical center where there is a public square of 7-1/2 acres. An additional road E and W 1/2 a mile North of the South line was established shortly after the settlement called the Mill Road leading

Middlebury to Brimfield past Mrs. Harriet Peck, Aaron Morris and Calvin Treats. The great lots were generally subdivided into six small lots of 160 acres each.

In April 1808 several families came into the township and the settlement increased rapidly until the commencement of the War with England when it ceased until peace was declared in 1815.

Those who settled at the center were George Kilborn and Asaph Whittlesey. Those south were Ephraim Clark Jr. Dr. Amoc C. Wright, Capt. John Wright, John Wright Jr., Alpha Wright, Philander Adams, Stephen Upson, those in Middlebury Aaron Norton, Joseph Hart, Liverton Dickson, Peleg Mason, Jotham Blakelee 2nd,; those on the hill between the Center and Middlebury were Ara Gillette, Nathaniel Chapman, Jonathan Sprague, Jesse Neal, Drake Fellows, David Preston, John S. Preston, those SE of the Center; Daniel Beach, Salmon Sackett, Norman Sackett, Harvey Sackett and John Cruthers, those North were Edmund Strong, Alexander Griswold and Luther Chamberlain; those West of the Center Shubael H. Lowry, Justus Barnes, Elizur Wright settled about 1 mile these and other families were here when war was declared in June 1812.

These families were most of them recently from the New England states and settled here at the solicitation of Mr. Bacon two or more families from Revenna left that place on account of the oppressions of the agent of that place. The 22nd of Jan. 1809 a church was organized consisting of 9 members viz: Alice Bacon, wife of Rev. David Bacon, George and Almira Kilborn, Ephraim and Ala A. Clark, Hepzibah Chapman, Amos C. and Lydia Wright, and Justin E. Frink. Jonathan Leslie a missionary of the west assisted on the occasion the Church was Cong. in discipline and form but adopted the confession of faith of the Presbyterian Church in America. Thus in the 2nd year of its existence were the principles of the bible adopted as the rule of moral government in this settlement.

In June of the same year 5 were added to the church in 1811 4 more were added to their number in 1812, 3 in 1813 six. The stern piety of these New Englanders relaxed none of its vigor in consequence of the removal from the regular administration of the gospel in the east to the depths of a western wilderness. The usual depravation of morals in new countries was not experienced here. To this day the good effects of this primitive establishment of religion and order is plainly visible among this people and their posterity and no doubt will exhibit them through all coming time.

After much deliberation as to its location, a log meeting was commended in 1814 placed about 1 mile east of the stone school house (in the woods) it was never completed but was abandoned and fell piecemeal to ruin.

Meetings were held regularly in houses and barns in different parts of the township untill 1815 when an Academy Building commenced the year previous completed on the ground now occupied by the Congregational Meeting House. The first frame barn was raised in June 1810 by Dr. Amos C. Wright and it stood on the east side of the road and nearly oposite the brick house afterwards built by Dr. Wright in 1816. The meeting house at the Center was commenced in 1822 and completed in 1825. As early as 1818 the congregation had increased so much that they could not be accomodated on the Sabbath in the Academy, but no move was made towards erecting a house for public worship untill near the close of the year 1819. The last Sabbath of that year Rev. Simeon Woodruff preached a sermon from Isaiah 49th. 20th. The place is to strait. an anonimous notice was posted at the same time calling on the citizens to meet at a given time not far distant to take measures for the erection of a meeting house, the call was responded to a meeting held and a committee of 7 appointed to fix the location plan of the house and manner of proceeding to effect the object viz: the erection of a Meeting House.

The Committee were Salmon Sackett, Peck Fenn, Lemuel Porter, Asaph Whittlesey, Reuben Beach, Amos C. Wright and Amos Seward Of that committee but one of them is now living (1857) they were not all present at the time of their appointment but those that were agreed to meet in the Academy the 12th of Jan. 1820 in the evening. At that meeting the committee were all present and the first subject acted on was the location, the site agreed upon was the point of land between the East and Northeast diagonal roads in the front of Mr. Anson Ashleys house. The committee adjourned for one week, at 1/2 past 9 and before the next morning the Academy was burned down. AT the next meeting the committee agreed on the plan of the house as since built; recommend the raising by subscription 3500 dollars to be paid 500 dollars in 1820; 800 dollars in 1821; 1500 in 1822 and the balance 700 dollars in 1823, to commence the work in the spring of 1822 and have it enclosed in 1823. A meeting of the society was called the committee reported and their report was accepted. A committee of 2 was appointed to circulate subscriptions, Mr. Warren Sturtevant and Mr. John Lane said committee. Both living at this time (1857) It may be thought at the present day the sum of 3500 dollars more than was necessary to erect the frame and enclose it, an explanation is here needed. At that time there was no market for our surplus produce except to emigrants the farmer with 100 bushels of wheat could not realize 25 dollars in cash for it, all other products of the farm in the same ratio; the subscriptions were paid in produce, labor, or lumber, wheat 1 dollar per bushel, corn 50 cents, pork 5 dollars per hundred. The nails, glass etc. to be procured in Pittsburgh the roads nearly impassable. But a few days was needed to fill the

subscriptions, a meeting of the society held and a building committee appointed consisting of Reuben Beach, Peck Fenn, Lemuel Porter, Asaph Whittlesey, Aaron Hine, Richard Fenn, and Amos Seward, the 2 last named only are living (1857) At this meeting of the society, Mr. Ashley stated his grievance and requested that the site for the house be removed, the meeting was large and were unanimous in fixing it where the house now stands, the Academy being out of the way. The building committee chose Reuben Beach for their president and leader a man of decision and perseverance. In Nov. 1821, Lemuel Porter and Sebbens Saxton, spent some days in marking the timber, standing in the woods, for the frame about the same time Guy Wolcott and Amos Seward commenced quarrying stone for underpinning. After about 10 days the work was suspended on account of the frost the quarry is about 1/2 a mile SW of Daniel Hines. Our president and leader issued his proclamation early in Dec 1821 fixing Monday, the 24th of the month for the timber then standing on to the public square. A spirit of engagedness was manifested in all parts of the township to be the first on the ground and probably some encroached on the Sabbath in their zeal. Amadeus N. Sperry justly claims to have been the first. Timber from each of the 8 roads was there before 1 o'clock A.M. All and more than was needed was on the square before sunset. It had long been the desire of some to have the siding for the house all from one tree. A Whitewood of remarkable size, length and beauty making five logs 12 feet long was taken to the sawmill, but the waste in hewing off in order to pass the logs through the saw gate was so great that it failed, but there was timber enough could it have been sawed without waste. The above tree was from the farm of Deacon Salmon Sackett, now owned by Mr. Andrew Treat. The committee employed Lemuel Porter architect, Sebbins Saxton builder, Reuben Upson, Chauncy F. Chamberlin, Noah Joy, Samuel M. Bronson through the season of 1822 and the commenced in April. The last named of those employed is the only one living (1857) An incident occurred in the fall of 1822 that will plainly show the difference in the position and circumstances of our farmers. There was a strike of the workmen not for higher wages, but for wool, there was not a pound to be for cash at any price by an effort of the committee enough wool was obtained for the purpose, had it been any other enterprize they would have failed, the hands would have left and the work stoped. Wool has been the staple commodity of the township for several years past. The number of sheep in 1856 was 6027. After the house was enclosed the society appointed Mr. Ephraim Clark and Ira Carter a committee to finish the inside work the workmen they employed Lemuel Porter, Joseph Richardson, Wyllys Fenn and Nathan Howe. The work was completed in August 1825. The House was dedicated Sept. 8th, 1825. Sermon by the Rev. John Keyes from 2nd Chronicles, 6th Chap. 41 verse. Now therefore arise, O Lord God, into thy resting place. The choir wore badges of mourning on account of the death of Dr. Luther Spalding who had consented to lead on the occasion and had met several times with them. Alva Kingsbury was then selected leader. The house has since been remodeled the rededication sermon by the Rev. Carlos Smith.

for which he was engaged. Rev. James Shaw was dismissed in Oct 1845, Rev. Horace Foot was employed for one year as Stated Supply. Rev. Eleroy Curtiss a licentiate from the Portage Presbytery commenced preaching to this church in Nov 1847 was ordained and installed in Sept. 1848 was dismissed in April 1854 the Society being unable longer to raise the means for his support. The Presbyterian Society of Middlebury commenced their brick meeting house in 1833 and completed it in 1834, repaired and improved it in 1848. Dec. 25th, 1845, 21 members seceded from the Presbyterian Church in Middlebury and organized a Congregational Church and have had preaching most of the time since. Rev. Lucius Smith first, Henry Bates succeeded Mr. Smith. Rev. Larmon B. Lane is now preaching as Stated Supply. Two efforts have been made to reunite these two churches both of which failed. The Presbyterian have held no meetings for the last 16 months. A Methodist Episcopal Church at Middlebury was formed prior to the Presbyterian Church, their meeting house was built in 1840 they have passed through some severe trials but are now gaining strength and enjoying the confidence of community. A Congregational Church was organized at Cuyahoga Falls Feb. 14th, 1834 by Rev. Benson C. Baldwin consisting of ten members. Mr. Baldwin preached to that church one half of the time until Jan 1835 from that time until the summer of 1838 the church had stated supplies at which time Rev. Wm. C. Clark a licentiate of from the Presbytery of Portage commenced preaching and was ordained and installed as pastor over that people. Mr. Clark was dismissed in 1846. They have since had the labors of Rev. Mr. Foster , Rev. Mr. Leeds and others. Rev. Mr. Tominson is preaching at the present time. The Methodist Churches have generally had faithful and devoted ministers stationed with them. All the churches named here contributed liberally for the benevolent objects of the day. A Welch Presbyterian and a Welch Baptist Churches had preaching in the Welch language during the years 1842-43-44 in the stone school house (at the SW Six Corners) one in the afternoon one in the forenoon. The Welch Presbyterians have recently built a small meeting house at the NW Six Corners and have preaching regularly. A society with the apellation of the Washington Benevolent Society was organized shortly after the declaration of war in 1812, all that can now be found of its doings is the constitution as amended and adopted Sept. 7th, 1813. Being the offspring of the war it expired at its close. The Middlebury Lodge of Free Masons No. 34 was constituted some time in 1816 and held meetings regularly ever month until the unhappy difficulty between the unfortunate Morgan and his misguided brethren of the Craft in the Western part of the State of New York. The members then surrendered their charter and gave their funds to aid in erecting a school house now the town hall in Middlebury.

A lodge of the I. O. of O. F. No was organized some time in 1845 and held their meetings regularly for several years and is still in existance giving relief to the needy of their Craft and to others when their funds will permit. A division of the Sons of Temperance was started about 8 years since but shortly

One of that choir is now (1857) connected with the present choir. (Capt. Seward I think alludes to Dr. Amos Wright) C.C.B. One who had been a member of the choir for more than 45 years, most of the time the leader always to be relied on was in his seat Sabbath morning the 24th of Feb. 1856 but did not sing, died the Saturday following universally lamented (Mr. Alpha Wright) The subject of education received the attention of the citizens at an early day, a school was taught by Miss Sophia Kilborn in the house of Josiah Hart in the summer of 1809. and in 1810 a school house built near the residence of Mr. John Randall and a school kept by Miss Lucy Foster, now the widow of Mr. Alpha Wright.

A township Library was formed Sept. 27th, 1813 containing about 70 volumes of solid reading drawn and returned quarterly. Not far from this time the ladies formed a library and subsequently the two were merged in one and has increased in volumes and interest to the present time. Shortly after a lyseum or debating society was formed and continued to meet regularly through the winter months for several years.

Rev. Simeon Woodruff was the first settled minister in the place. His installation took place in May 1814 in the barn of Ephraim Clark Jr. then living 1/2 mile S of the Center. This connection ceased with this people in Sept. 1823 individuals making him such compensation as would secure him against pecuniary loss. Rev. John Keyes succeeded Mr. Woodruff in Nov 1823 and was installed Sept. 8th, 1824. Mr. Keyes was dismissed April 16th, 1832. Rev. Jedediah C. Parmelee was engaged late in the year 1832 and continued serve by contract with general satisfaction untill the winter of 39 and 40 when a disease that terminated his life closed his labors with this people..

Rev. Seagrove W. Magill was engaged in Oct. 1840 and was installed in August 1841. The connection was dissolved by mutual consent in June 1843. Rev. Samuel Hall a licentiate from Cleveland labored as a supply commencing in Sept. 1843. Rev. Mr. Hays was emploted for one year as stated supply. The last ten years Rev. Carlos Smith has occupied the desk as stated supply. A Methodist Episcopal Church was formed at the Center March 11th 1827, consisting of seven members. They have steadily increased in numbers to the present time and are noted for their piety and harmony.

In 1832-3 they built a plain meeting house which was repaired and improved the year past (1856) and is now as neat and comfortable a house as any of its size in northern Ohio. A Presbyterian Church was organized in Middlebury Dec. 15th, 1831 by Rev. J. D. Hughs. Consisting of 26 members, mostly from the Congregational Church in Tallmadge. Rev. Benson C. Baldwin had been preaching in Middlebury most of the year 1831 and continued his labors one half of the time untill the first of Jan 1835 from that period all the time till Oct 1838 Rev. Alanson Saunders succeeded Mr. Baldwin for one year. Rev. Seth A. Sackett was employed on a stated supply in June 1840 his labor with the church ceased with the close of the year

expired for want of interest in the lodge not in the cause of temperance. Lodges of Knownothings are supposed to exist in various parts of our country but as their cognomen implies their locality, numbers and operation are hid from the historian.

A School for the education of Mutes in the vicinity was at one time a prominent object with the citizens. At a meeting in the spring of 1827 a committee of 5 was appointed to secure to them the benefit of instruction. A school was soon established with 12 schollars under the care of Colonel Smith, a deaf mute educated at Hartford. It was kept one season, at the house of Mr. Alpha Wright and one at the residence of Doct Amos C. Wright. In the year 1828 the legislature appopriated \$100 dollars towards its support the remainder being supplied by charitable persons. When the state asylum went into operation Oct. 16th, 1829 the pupils were transfered to Columbus. This was the first school for deaf mutes in the state of Ohio. The prospectus for a newspaper was started in the summer of 1825 entitled the Ohio Canal Advocate by Lauren Dewey but was issued in the course of the summer by the Hon Ozius Bowen now one of the Supreme Judges of the state and Elijah Mason with the caption Portage Journal. The paper was continued several years but changed owners several times. This was the first paper printed within the limits of Summit County. This region was originally well stocked with bears, wolves, deer and turkies. The flesh of the two last was not only a luxury, but a necessary article of food. The wolf made great havoc with the few sheep introduced here committing depredations at the same time upon the wild deer he has been known to attack cows. The bear con fined himself to hogs and many instances are given of his boldness in capturing and carrying away provision of this kind. He springs suddenly upon his victim grasps him in his arms or forelegs with a force that is irresistible, erects himself on his hind legs like a man and makes in an instant with his load. One of these creatures took a shoat from a drove belonging to Capt. Josiah Hart in his presence. The Capt followed him closely but the bear evidently gained in the race till he came to a brush fence and not being able to climb it with sufficient expedition, droped the dying pig to save himself. Edmund Strong while choping on his lan d had one of his hogs taken near by. After a severe contest with clubs, Mr. Strong recovered the body of his hog and using it as a bait caught the offender in a trap. Another seized a full grown hog belonging to Asaph Whittlesey near the center and not withstanding men were near by and made close pursuit, he carried him off without difficulty. When Mr. Ephraim Clark Jr. lived in his log house half a mile S of the Center, his hogs were fed in a field the oposite side of the road from his house. One morning as he return ed from feeding them a large bear attacked his hogs before he had reached the house. By the time he had seized his rifle and recrossed the road, the bear had secured one and as he rose preparatory to retreat received a bullet in the chest. He then let the hog fall and made fiercely at Mr. Clark, but in making an attempt to scale the bars fell back and died. Mr. John Cruthers and his dogs fell in with a bear of moderate size while traversing the woods near the east line of the township in

search of his horses. An engagement followed in which the bear had apparently the advantage. To an early settler the loss of a dog his companion and faithful sentinel was a misfortune that effected not only his interest but the best feelings of his heart. Mr. Caruthers had nothing in his hand but a bridle and could bring no weapons to the assistance of his friends, but such dry clubs as lay around him, the bear paid but little attention to these, but at length finding a young sapling he broke it into a good stick and managing to give several hard blows repeatedly on the same spot just behind the ears, by that means the bear was killed and the dogs released. With the assistance of a large and valuable wolf dog, Mr. David Preston and Mr. Drake Fellows killed a bear with stones and clubs at the south end of Stone Hill. The township was much infested with rattlesnakes during the first ten years of its settlement although but one instance is known of a bite among the inhabitants. There were two kinds, the large yellow and the small black venomous or Massasauga. Whilst building Mr. Bacons house Mr. Justin Frink in the heat of the day lay down in a shade and fell asleep on waking he discovered a large live yellow rattlesnake lying by his side. At this day a wold, a bear or a rattlesnake would be equally an object of curiosity. Some years previous to the War of 1812, it was evidint that the Indians West and North West were ready to raise the tom ahawk when they should be confident of success. Their defeat at Tipacanoe from Gen. Harrison in Nov 1811 rendered the inhabitants more safe and less apprehensive of danger. The second war of the United States with Great Britain which was declared in June 1812 and the position of the inhabitants was such as to involve them in the duties and its dangers. At the time of Hulls surrender at Detroit there were but few families west of Tallmadge and the Indian Title had but recently been extinguished to that part of the Reserve West of the Cuyahoga River (and the Portage Path) The prisoners taken at Detroit were generally dismissed on parole and a large portion proceeded to Cleveland in transports on their way to their respective homes in Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Virginia, when these vessels hove in sight off Cleveland, they were supposed to contain Indians and Brittish Troops mediatating an attack on the place and the capture of the millitary stores. This information reached Tallmadge by express while the citizens were engaged in divine worship on the Sabbath at the barn of Deacon Elizur Wright. This little band of worshipers was immediately dispersed and before night most of the able bodied men would have been armed after the guerilla fashion with knives, tomahawks and pistols, guns and amunition and ready to march to the defence of Cleveland. A second dispatch arrived the latter part of the same day with the comfortable news that there was no enemy to meet but a few brave and betrayed soldiers who required sympathy and subsistence. The disaster at Detroit rendered it necessary for self defence to make a general levy of the fourth division of Militia commanded by Gen Wadsworth of Canfield.

Capt. McArthurs company of riflemen in the west part of Portage County, now Summit, was the pride and reliance of the settlement this company volunteered in a body and were ordered first to

Cleveland, shortly afterwards to the old portage and finally to join Gen S. Perkins on the Huron River about six miles from its mouth. The Rifle Company commenced their march on the first of Oct for Perkins Camp across the country, then an almost impenetrable wilderness, eight of them were dispatched at the same time on horseback with ammunition for the same place, these left the encampment at old Portage late in the afternoon and arrived at Huron on the evening of the third day by way of Cleveland performing a march of more than 90 miles with heavy loads in a little over two days. The Company remained there until the winter set in this with a short tour of duty in the spring of 1813 completed their services in the field. No fighting occurred at either of the above points but the most unpleasant part of the life of a soldier was and sickness and duty as scouts fell largely upon them all.

Tallmadge was first connected with Hudson for civil purposes. That township then embraced almost the whole of what afterwards Randolph was erected a township including by that name Springfield Tallmadge Suffield Brimfield and others, again Tallmadge and Springfield formed one township. Tallmadge was first organized Nov. 11th, 1812. Nathaniel Chapman was the first Magistrate elected in the township those elected to that office since are Elizur Wright, Asaph Whittlesey, Josiah W. Brown, Alfred Fenn, Nathan Gillett Jr., Ephraim Clark, Milo Stone, John Hanford, Henry Newberry, William Slater, Joseph T. Holloway, Elijah Mason, Minot Leroy Sherman, John Davis, Francis W. Upson, Anson Ashley, Elbert V. Carter and Lucius C. Walton, the last now (1857) in Commission.

The first Post Office in the township was established at the Center in April 1814, Asaph Whittlesey Post Master. Mr. Whittlesey held the appointment until the time of his death March 17th, 1842. Rev. Samuel H. Whittlesey was then appointed, Elbert V. Carter succeeded him and Homer S. Carter is the present incumbent (1857). A Post Office was established at Middlebury (time not known) George F. Norton P.M. Nathan Gillett succeeded Mr. Norton in 1827. Roan Clark, Edgar T. Chapman, Phineas Stephens, Elijah Mason, George Barber, Elijah Curtis and George A. Peckham have since held the appointments, the last named now in office (1857).

A Post Office was established at Cuyahoga Falls in the spring of 1828, Henry Newbury Post Master, George H. Penfield succeeded Mr. Newbury, Charles S. Sill succeeded Mr. Penfield. Mr. Joshua L. Homeidieu succeeded Mr. Sill (1857) There is in Middlebury an establishment for manufacturing woollen machinery employing from 16 to 20 workmen, a carriage factory giving employment to 25 or 30 men, one for making stone sewer pipe on a large scale, two iron foundries, three match shops with a large number of mechanics of various kinds.

Cuyahoga Falls is a manufacturing Village or township the paper mills consume over 300 tons of rags annually, a machine shop giving employment to a large number of workmen. Cuyahoga Falls

was made a township in 1851 covering from Range 10 Town 2 (Tallmadge) all of Tract one. At the Center is a carriage shop employing from 25 to 30 workmen. Most of their work is at this date (1857) sold in Cincinnati. In 1834 Sebbens Saxton erected a steam sawmill, the engine 14 horsepower. Mr. Saxton sold his interest in 1836, the engine was taken out in 1837 and a smaller one of 10 horsepower put in in 1839, the mill was kept in operation until June 1844 when it was burned down. It was rebuilt the same year by Wm. Gay and Wm. Wells with an engine of 14 horse power and has ever since done good business. Mr. H. S. Carter is now (1857) owner and Mr. Wells Manager. Joseph A. Treat built a steam sawmill engine 12 horse power on his farm west of the north east six corners in 1854 that has provided a safe investment doing a fair business. Col. C. Whittlesey gives the sum total of taxable property on the duplicate in 1841 \$221,342. In 1856 lands on duplicate \$443:551. Town lots \$128:386 Personal Property \$243:964, total 715:901.

Value of real estate taken from Tallmadge for Cuyahoga Falls \$85:376. Grand Total \$801:277 dollars.

The first death in Tallmadge was Titus Chapman who died Nov. 4th, 1808 and was interred in Middlebury burying ground. The first burials at the Center were two infants Doct. Amos C. Wright one in Oct. the other in Nov. 1812. The next was a stranger Mr. Zephaniah Pritchard, a soldier of the war who died of consumption on his journey south. Four adult persons and five children were interred in a family burying ground on the land of Mr. David Preston now owned by Marshall Viall. Their remains were removed to the Center Cemetery on the land formerly owned by Capt. Nathaniel Bettes on the East and West Center Road near the West line of the township. There is a family cemetery in Middlebury on the premises of Mr. James Irvin near his house. The summer of 1816 was marked by a great mortality among females and children. The records show 13 such deaths in the Center Congregation that season. History informs us that as far back as 1755 there was a communication kept up between Pittsburgh and Detroit. There is evidence that in passing and repassing from one of these points to the other they passed through this township. There was plain to be seen two trails passing through this township when the first settlers came and in fact for 20 years after. The south one entered the south line of the town, the Rev. Mr. Bacons location passed the Mill Road a few rods west of Widow Ira Spragues crossed the west north and south road between Mr. Taylors and Mr. Hagenbaughs crossed the diagonal road SW of Mr. Daniel Prestons. Crossed the West road near the barn of Edwin Treat, crossed Camp Brook near Port Carbon and entered Portage township not far from the former residence of Nicholas Reece. The North trail entered the township at the NE corner passed along near the Cuyahoga River and entered Stow township NW of Edwin Upsons, human bones have been found on the land of Mr. Jairus Bronson near that trail.

There has been sixteen deaths of males over 80 years of age, Mr. Reuben Beach, Capt. Nathaniel Bettes, Mooers Dimick, Isaac

Dudley, Nathan Gillett, Alexander Griswold, Thomas Granger, Richard Harrington, Abraham Hine, Godfrey Hoofman, John Mc Millan, Wm. Neal, Salmon Sackett, Thomas Summer, Elizur Wright, and Capt. John Wright. The eldest 94, he possessed a large share of energy and fire in his composition held a commission in the War of the Revolution and was buiried with millitary honors Jan 1840. There has probably been a greater number of females over fourscore that have died in the township the eldest 93. She retained her mental faculties to near the close of life was remarkable for deep toned piety her decendants are living in 7 of the states, equal number of the counties in this state and rising of 70 now in this township (he alludes to Mrs. Sarah Fellows, mother of Mr. Richard Fenn). The changes that take place in communities are often so gradual as hardly to be perceptible at the time, yet when reviewed after a lapse of years we find the change to be great. One of the early settlers had a large family most of them settled near him at the present time but one of his decendants is living in the town and that the only one in the county. The following casualties have occurred in the township resulting in death:

- 1st - Deming Whittlesey by fall of tree
- 2nd - A child of Jairus Bronson - drowned
- 3rd - A child of Ephraim Robison by inhaling steam from a coffee pot of boiling water
- 4th Stephen Upson 2nd, by fall of a tree
- 5th - John Godfrey by fall in a barn.
- 6th - A child of Wm. Harrington being strangled
- 7th - A child of Abraham Yockey, drowned.
- 8th - A child of Henry B. Stephens by strangulation.
- 9th - Mr. Denslow suicide
- 10th - A child of Shubael H. Lowrey by falling from a fence.
- 11th - James Wood by fall of a tree
- 12th - A child of Nicholas Welch drowned.
- 13th - A child of Garry Treat burned
- 14th - John Straw, perished with cold
- 15th - Henry James child, drowned
- 16th - A child of Clark Sackett by taking muriatic acid into the stomach
- 17th - William Ally, suicide
- 18th - Walter Uphams child by being overturned in a waggon.
- 19th - Isaiah Wells by a saw log rolling over him
- 20th - My. Myers suffrocated in Daniel Hines well.
- 21st - A child of John Warner drowned.
- 22nd - A son of Enoch Burwell drowned.
- 23rd - S. S. Cases child burned
- 24th - Anthony Peck fall in his barn
- 25th - Mr. Wests child drowned in a cistern
- 26th - Lewis Bull drowned
- 27th - A child of Mr. Jenkins cars passing over it.
- 28th - A workman on railroad by falling of earth.
- 29th -
- 30th - Charles S. Wright by the accidental discharge of his gun.

- 31st - Wm Irish son by being thrown from a waggon.
- 32nd - John Sloane Jr. Drowned
- 33rd - A child of Edmond Newell by being scalded.
- 34th - A child of John Longroth burned.
- 35th - A child of Moore K. Dimmick by falling on a toy trumpet while having it in his mouth.

In 1821 The Cuyahoga Furnace was blown out (a term used when they cease operations for repairs) Joshua Larkin one of the men employed about the furnace in a fit of delirium tremens had got the impression that the devil was chasing him ran into the top house and finding no way of escape he jumped into the furnace stack striking onto the bosh 33 feet from the top, he was taken out at the hearth the draft of cool air at the bottom of the stack saved his life for it was so hot at the top they could not bear the hand over it. Casualties not fatal:

- 1st - Asaph Whittlesey, leg broke at raising Mr. R. Beaches log house.
- 2nd - Stephen Upson, loss of an eye by kick of a horse.
- 3rd - Mr. Luther Chamberlin fall in his barn.
- 4th - Nelson B. Stone by wound on the knee with an axe.
- 5th - Wife of Mr. Samuel Treat - fall.
- 6th - Mrs. Anson Ashley fall injuring the hip.
- 7th - Mr. Griffiths wound in the knee by a cradle scythe.
- 8th - Daniel Hine by falling of lumber in a drying kiln.
- 9th - Wesley Doty, fall
- 10th - Mrs. Merrill, fall
- 11th - Charles S. Sill by being overturned in a stage coach.

One casualty resulted in impairing the mind.

The citizens of Tallmadge have had their share of representation in the State Legislature. In 1824 the Senator from this district composed of the counties of Medina and Portage was from Tallmadge; several acts. passed at the session of 24 and 25 were of importance viz: the act for the better regulations of schools; the act for commencing our internal improvements and the act for a more equitable system of taxation all of these had a warm advocate in our Senator Aaron Norton. Senator Norton died in June 1825 and Elkanah Richardson from Stow was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Norton. In 1832, 1833 and 1834 the representative from Portage County was from Tallmadge (Mr. Amos Seward). The Senator from Portage County in 1836 was from Tallmadge, Dr. Daniel Upson. The Senator from the county in 1838 was from Tallmadge Gregory Powers, Jr. The sessions of 38 and 39 is memorable for the passage of the Kentucky Black law which disgraced our Statute Book for five years. Of those who opposed the passage of that Act, no one was more decided than Gregory Powers, Jr., to use his own emphatic language, he fought it to deaths door. Mr. Powers health was feeble on his return home and declined rapidly and he died in July following. Col. Simon Perkins of Portage was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Powers. The County of Summit was erected during the session of 39 and 40 from the Counties of Portage, Medina and Stark.

In the fall of 1840 the Senator from Portage and Summit Counties was from Tallmadge (Elisha N. Sill) The representative for Summit County in 1842 one of them for 1843 the floating representative for Portage and Summit Counties in 1847 and the representative for 1848 were from Tallmadge. Several young gentlemen a few years since purchased brass instruments of music and employed a competent teacher to instruct them and soon became skilled as a band of music.

Many are the delights the citizens have enjoyed as they from one part of the township to another serenading each dwelling as they pass. They have now a beautiful band waggon at a cost of \$275 dollars. A gloom was cast over them in Oct. 1854 by the sudden and awful death of one of their number (C S Wright) and before the close of another year one more of their members was removed by death (O. Bronson)

The first marriage in the township was John Collins and Miss Sally Chapman, Esq. Joseph Harris from Randolph officiated on the occasion. The first birth is a contested point Doct Amos Wright was the first male child born in the township.

A large number of citizens in the prime of life, vigor of manhood active and useful have died since the first settlement, some I will name; Aaron Norton, Joseph Hart, John McMillan, Gregory Powers, Ira Sprague, Alfred Fenn, Asaph Whittlesey, Russel A. Ashmun, Alpha Wright, Milo Stone, Ira Carter, Samuel Root, Fowler F. Fenn, Philo C. Stone, Anson Upson, Garry Treat.

Do the ladies suppose I attribute all the moral worth and usefulness to the male part of community, by no means. Often have we been called to mourn the departure of those females called away by death whose council and aid was needed in the family circle and else where. I will name some of them; Mary Cotter, Nancy Neal, Nancy McMillan, Malissa Sackett, Vesta Whittlesey, Sally Camp, Bethiah Hine, Olive Blakelee and Amelia Chapman. Would feelings permit I could name another who was often at the bedside of the sick and dying. (Mrs. Asenath Seward) One of the early settlers in the township had a family of three sons and a daughter born and educated in the township, they all lived to mature years settled as heads of families, have since all died and the father and mother are still living (he alludes to Mr. Ara Gillett and wife) Early in June 1806 a gentleman from the east part of the Reserve (Gen Elijah Wadsworth of Canfield) and a youth 15 or 16 years of age in a playful mood of past time with their hatchets cut and collected a brush heap at the Center stake of the township. That youth shortly after settled the township and had a large family of children well educated and much respected, he now resides within gun shot of the public square (he refers to Jotham Blakelee). Near the last of July 1807 a team with a waggon attached cut their road through the township from North to South the first wheeled vehicle that had passed through it, contained a family (Mr. Martin Kent of Suffield) on their way from one of the eastern states to their future home south east of Tallmadge. In this family was a

young lady who had left refined society to cast her lot with those who were to encounter the privations of a new settlement. A few years after she returned into the township as a teacher, shortly after was married; with her companion they had a large family of sons and daughters who are beloved and respected for their probity, integrity and amiabilities. That lady now resides in plain view where we are now assembled (this lady is Mrs. Wright, widow of Mr. Alpha Wright).

A blast furnace was put in operation in Middlebury in 1816 by Messrs. Laird and Norton called Cuyahoga Furnace and it continued in operation several years. In 1817, Asaph Whittlesey in connection with Laird and Norton built a forge on the Little Cuyahoga $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the furnace which proved a poor investment. Mr. Vinton and others erected a blast furnace at Port Carbon in 1845-6 called Cambria Furnace. They made two attempts to make iron but failed for want of skill. Some think for want of temperance. It was designed to heat with raw pit coal. A tub and pail factory at the site of the old forge it was built in 1851 and is doing a good business giving employment to 6 or 8 men, Linus Austin proprietor.

This was written by Capt. Amos Seward in 1857.

Copied by C. C. Bronson from the original manuscript in 1866.

At page 67 of this book is the account of the trial of John McManus for the murder of his wife Betsey McManus. Mr. Jotham Blakelee of Tallmadge says he was well acquainted with McManus and his wife and was present as a spectator at the trial and that the principal witness on the part of the state was Mrs. Ward (known as Grany Ward by the settlers in those early days). Mrs. Ward was a midwife and McManus was her son by a former husband under those peculiar circumstances when she came on to the witness stand the Hon Benjamin Ruggles the presiding Judge addressed Mrs. Ward thus: Mrs. Ward the court are fully aware of the verry trying circumstances in which you are placed, the prisoner is your own son and we are fully aware of what a mothers feelings must be in this trial of life and death, you understand fully the nature of the oath you are called upon to take, (answer) I do. (question) You believe in a supreme being (answer) I do, (question) You believe in future rewards and punishments (answer) I do most firmly believe in all these. (question) You was present and assisted when Betsey McManus was put to bed at the birth of the child after the injuries she had received at the hands of her husband John McManus (answer) I was, (question) Now as you will answer to God say that the wounds that Betsey McManus received from the hands of her husband John McManus the prisoner at the bar; was the cause of her death? (answer) I do think so. Mr. Blakelee says Mrs. Ward gave this testimony in a straight forward manner not withstanding the verry trying place she was in.

Mrs. Ward raised a large family by her 2nd husband who lived on a farm in Revenna on the south line of the town. Here she lived to an advanced age; there is a small lake near the farm, called Mother Wards Pond. The Ward family were early settlers in Revenna from Westmoreland County, Pa.

Copied by C. C. Bronson from the Cleveland Herald Vol. 46th, No. 40th, date Oct. 6th, 1866, copied from the Portage Co. Democrat

Deerfield has been called upon to bury its oldest pioneer, Judge Alva Day, who died on the 17th instant (Sept) at the age of 85 years 7 months and ten days. Judge Day was born in Granby, Conn Oct. 1781 and his line of descendants can be traced from Robert Day, who emigrated from England in 1632. He came to Deerfield in 1799 with his father, making the trip on foot, put in a crop of wheat and returned as a pedestrian. Upon the 4th of March, 1800 he emigrated from Conn. with his wife and fathers family. He held many offices of trust and honor.

Cleveland Herald of the same date as above the following:

Died in Belmore Putnam County Ohio Aug. 15th, 1866, Mrs. Cynthia Crooks, wife of Henry Powell, aged 67. The deceased was born in Warren Trumbull County, O Sept. 10th, 1799, and was the first white child born in that township and the second one on the Western Reserve.

She could distinctly recollect all the passing events of the early day when the Western Reserve was a mere wilderness and when it was a daily occurrence for the Indians to call at her fathers door and ask for bread. In a few years her father, William Crooks moved from Warren to Nelson and shortly from thence to Aurora, Portage County.

In the fall of 1820 Cynthia became the wife of Henry Powell and sustained that relation to him nearly 46 years. Her sickness was short congestion of the lungs, resulting in sinking chills. On being informed that her end was near she expressed a desire to recover that she might see and converse with all her children once more, as only one of them was with her but said, "if my time has come, all is well, all is well." She said she was sure that Jesus would receive her. She then entreated her husband, if he had not already, to give his heart to Jesus and lead a godly life that he might meet her in heaven. Mrs. Powell for many years had been a member of the Disciple Church and for a few years past had seemed to realize that her days were nearly numbered and had apparently made daily preparations for the coming event. Her last hours were spent in prayer and conversation with her husband. She retained her senses until within a few minutes of her last. By her request her remains were taken to Mantua, Portage County for interment. My wife, our mother has gone to rest.

Copied by C. C. Bronson of Tallmadge Oct. 22nd, 1866

On page 73 of this book is copied from the Cleveland Herald the Execution of Omic, the first execution in Cuyahoga County. When my father moved from Conn on to the Reserve in 1819 the old Carter house was standing and the execution was frequently the subject of conversation by the people of Tallmadge in which town my father settled. Another fact was that many of the early settlers of Tallmadge were well acquainted with him and I have heard the following persons residents of Tallmadge speak of the Indians and of the one hung in Cleveland and they all declared that it was not Omic but Pokakaw, the son of Omic.

The family of Capt. John Wright moved from Conn to Morgan in Ashtabula County in 1802 and from thence to Tallmadge in 1809. The families of Hosea Wilcox and Nathan Gillett moved from Conn to Morgan in the fall of 1802 and afterwards lived in Tallmadge. Deacon Moses Wilcox of Rome, Ashtabula County corroborates the same. In conversation with Dea David Wright of Morgan in June 1866 the only survivor of the family of Capt. John Wright, I was speaking of Omic the Indian and referring to conversations I have formerly had with Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Strong and with Mr. John Wright Jr., and wife and with Mr. Alpha Wright and also Dea Wilcox, after his return home he wrote me the following letter:

Morgan Aug. 18th, 1866

Mr. Bronson

Dear Sir

I find there are some mistakes in the article copied in your manuscript from the Cleveland Herald. It was not Omic, but Pokekaw, the son of Omic who, with another Indian killed the two men. I was acquainted with Pokekaw for several years before the murder, he was a welcome visitor at my house, he played with my children, drew maps of the country on our kitchen floor with chalk. I taught him the English alphabet. When he was in the jail awaiting his execution, I visited him. I said, "Pokekaw why are you here!" he dropped his head and said "Waubunk meah kickapoo" (ie, Tomorrow I die) I said "What for, why?" "Meah killed Chemokemun" (ie, I killed white man). Said I talk Yankee, you can talk yankee if you wish to. How came you to do so! After a pause he said "Me too much mad too much mad" I replied I am verry sorry, Pokekaw, verry sorry. He said "Me come again may be white man may be Indian, may have horse, may be dog, may be bear, me come again". I told him no. Pokekaw die to morrow I shall see him no more. Nothing however that I could say had any influence to change his ideas of a future state. By signs he made me understand that he wanted to prepare for death in the Indian fashion. Some red and black paint was brought to him and he painted his face as he wanted it to look. On the way to the gallows, he sang the death song; the words I cannot recollect the song I shall never forget, nor his look of deep solemnity when he mentioned the name of the great spirit Manitow. I accompanied him by his request to the gallows, and stood within twenty feet of the platform. My brother Dr. Amos C. Wright was likewise present at the execution. My brother in law Luman Beach who was at Sandusky at the time of the "Battle of the Peninsula" (although not himself in the engagement) who was told by a soldier that Omic was in that battle and was killed at that time. While his son Pokekaw was in jail he started for Washington to get the President to reprieve him. He found at Pittsburgh that it could not be done. Then he wanted to have him shot and not hung told the officers of justice if they would bring him out he would shoot him down himself if he need not be hung.

I submit this to you to dispose of as you think best.

Yours respectfully
David Wright

Copied Oct. 25th, 1866

I would also mention that the Millitary Commander at the execution Maj. Samuel Jones lived in the Village of Middlebury in 1819 he married a sister of the wife Judge Aaron Norton was a carpenter and joiner by trade, his knowledge of millitary tactics was not verry extensive for they wanted him to form the Battallion into a hollow square to march the prisoner to the

gallows and he did not know what orders to give in order to perform the evolution. It is said that the Hon Elisha Whittlesey of Canfield being present and seeing the dilemma Maj. Jones was in suggested to him to march his men in single file in a circle untill the right of the column had closed up on the left thus forming the square. Maj Jones died about 1826, he was one of the pioneers of the Reserve coming to Cleveland from Vermont I think in 1802 or 1803, was a man of respectable talents but addicted to a free use of intoxicating drink.

C. C. Bronson

Copied from the Summit Beacon of Jan. 10th, 1867

DEATH OF THREE PERSONS IN ONE HOUSE

Died at the residence of Dr. L. C. Walton in Tallmadge on the 27th of Dec. 1866, after an illness of only five days, Mrs. Rebecca Whittlesey, aged ninety years, six months and twenty nine days. On Friday Dec. 28th, Mrs. Nancy Preston, wife of David Preston, aged seventy five years, five months and twenty one days. On Monday Dec. 31st, Mr. David Preston, aged seventy four years, seven months and twelve days.

Within the short space of five days, these aged persons were called from this world of sin and suffering to their home above. Their average age was a little over eighty, the sum of their ages two hundred and forty. Mrs. Whittlesey formerly Miss Rebecca Camp was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, just a time before the Declaration of American Independence. She was one of the few that connect us with the generation of the fathers. She was married Feb. 19th, 1817 to John Whittlesey, (brother of Hon Elisha Whittlesey) whom she survived twenty four years.

Mrs. Preston, formerly Miss Nancy Hart, was born in Southington, Conn. July 7th, 1791 and was married to David Preston at Tallmadge Dec. 11th, 1815 living verry happy with her husband for the long period of fifty one years.

Mr. David Preston was born in Canaan, Conn. April 16th, 1792. He was one of the early settlers of Tallmadge, having come to this township in the year 1810, three years after the first settlement of the township. Mr. Preston has always taken a lively interest in every thing pertaining to the interests of his fellow men and to the cause of morrality and religion in his native land and throughout the world. His contributions to the needy and to the various benevolent societies, were generous and methodical and leaving no natural heirs, he had willed nearly the whole of his property to those institutions whose object it is to spread the knowledge of the religion Jesus Christ in the world. It is perhaps superfluous to say that such a man was a firm supporter of the government in every-thing that was right. He has always been a thorough going union man and at our last state election was taken in a carriage to the door of the Town Hall, that he might deposit his vote

in favor of republicanism.

During the last year he has felt the infirmities of age and disease pressing heavily upon him and looked forward with the Christian faith and hope to the time of his release. When informed of the death of Mrs. Whittlesey, he said: "Well no one could reasonably wish it otherwise, and if the same could be said of me tomorrow morning, I should rejoice". Nearly his last words were "Unwavering trust in Christ".

"Night dews fall not more gently to the ground
Nor weary, worn out winds expire so soft.
Behold him in the evening tide of life,
A life well spent - whose early care it was-
His riper years should not upbraid his green.
By unperceived degrees he wears away -
Yet like the sun seems larger at his setting."

Copied by C. C. Bronson Jan 17th, 1867 W

THE FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF THE MINUTES OF THE ECCLESEASTICAL BODY THAT LICENCED AND ORDAINED THE REV. JOHN KEYES THE 2ND PASTOR OF THE CONG. CH. IN TALLMADGE - EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE NEW YORK PRESBYTERY

At Orangedale the third day of Oct. 1805

The Presbytery having received sufficient testimonial of Mr. John Keyes of his gaving gone through a regular course of literature of his good moral character and of his being in communion of the Church proceeded to the usual parts of trial for his licensure and he having given satisfaction as to his accomplishments in literature as to his experimental acquaintance with religion; and as to his proficiency in Divinity and other studies; the Presbytery did and do hereby express their approbation of all these parts of trial; and he having adopted the confession of faith of this Church; and satisfactorily answered the questions appointed to be put to candidate to be licensed; the Presbytery did and do hereby license him the said John Keyes to preach the Gospel of Christ, as a probationer for the hold ministry with the bounds of this Presbytery or wherever he shall be orderly called.

Edward D. Griffin Stated Clerk

At a meeting of the Presbytery of New york held at Perth Amboy August 4th, 1807, a minute was made of which the following is an extract:

The Presbytery proceeded to the Ordination of Mr. John Keyes to the work of the Gospel Ministry Mr. McDowell who had been appointed to preach on the occasion being unwell the Rev. Dr. Hollock on invitation delivered a sermon from Hebrews 2.3 first clause "How shall we excape if we neglect so great Salvation" Mr. Hillyer presided and gave the charge to the

Minister and Mr. Keyes was solemnly set apart and ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry by prayer and imposition of the hands of the Presbytery Mr. Richards delivered an exhortation to the people and Mr. Keyes took his seat as a member of Presbytery

A true extract
John McDowell Stated Clerk

Copied by C. C. Bronson from the original papers in the possession of his daughter Mrs. Catharine S. Moore of Dover, Cuyahoga County, Ohio Feb. 15th, 1867

The following was written for the Summit Beacon by C. C. Bronson of Tallmadge, Feb. 9th, 1867

The first Congregational Church in Tallmadge was organized in a log house, standing between the road leading east from Middlebury over the hills to Brimfield and the south line of the town, south or south east of the present residence of Elijah Taylor. This house at that time was occupied by the family of Rev. David Bacon. Rev. Jonathan Leslie, a missionary from the Missionary Society of Connecticut, presiding as moderator.

The organization took place on the 22nd of January, 1809, consisting of 9 members viz: George Kilbourn, Almina his wife; Ephraim Clark Jr, Alla Amelia his wife; Aalice Bacon, Amos C. Wright, Lydia A. his wife; Hepzibah Chapman (the first wife of Dea Nathaniel Chapman) and Justin E. Frink. The last survivor of this little band was Mr. Kilbourn who died in Hudson, March 12th, 1866 aged 96 years. Mrs. Chapman being the first death of a member of the Church, she died Jan. 28th, 1813. Rev. Mr. Bacon preached his farewell sermon to the people of Tallmadge in a log school house that stood on the northwest corner of the four corners on the top of the hill east of Middlebury from 2nd Timothy 3rd Chap 9th Verse: " But they shall proceed no further; for their folly shall be manifested unto all men, as their also was."

Rev. Simeon Woodruff the first pastor of the Church was born in Litchfield, South farms, Conn (now the township of Morriss) July 26th, 1782. A graduate of Yale in 1809, left the Andover Theological Seminary, a licentiate in 1812, ordained an Evangelist at Washington, Conn. April 27th, 1813. On the 10th of May, he left Conn, on horseback for the Western Reserve. On the 25th of July, he preached his first sermon in Tallmadge in Esq. Wrights barn which stood west of the present residence of Daniel A. Upson and soon after received a unanimous call to settle. He was installed on the 18th of May, 1814, in a barn at that time owned by Ephraim Clark Jr., about half a mile south of the Center (now owned by the heirs of the late John W. Thomas) Who of the ministers of that day had a part in the exercises I have not as yet been able to ascertain; the Council was called by letters missive and it is said that Dr. Amos C. Wright wrote the letters. Rev. Samuel Robbins of Marietta, was selected to

preach the Sermon, but was unable to get into this part of the country in consequence of high water. It is thought that the sermon was preached by Rev. Giles H. Cowles, of Austinburg, by some of the pioneers and that Messrs. Badger, Leslie, Derrrow, Seward and Hanford took part in the installing exercises. The examination of the candidate was held in a small log building, occupied by Dr. A. C. Wright for an office, near the old brick house south of the Center. If these ministers were the installing council, but one is living, Rev. Mr. Seward. Mr. Woodruff was dismissed Sept. 19th, 1823, and died in Bainbridge Mich, August 28th, 1839, aged 57.

The second Pastor was Rev. JOHN Keyes, he was born in Wilton, Hillsborough County, N.H. Aug. 28th, 1778; was a graduate of Dartmouth College of the Class of 1803. Studied theology with Rev. Dr. Richards of Morristown, N. J. afterwards professor in the Theological Seminary at Auburn N.Y. was licenced to preach by the Presbytery of New York in 1805. Ordained by the same Presbytery at Perth Amboy, Aug 21st, 1807, was installed at Sand Lake east of Albany N. Y. in 1808, Wolcott, Conn. in Sept. 21st, 1814. On the 9th of Sept, 1821 was installed in Tallmadge by the Presbytery of Portage. The Semiannual Meeting was held in Springfield, ministers present, Rev. Messrs. Caleb Pitkin, Charlestown; John Field, John Seward, Aurora; Wm. Hanford, Hudson; Joseph Treat, Windham; Charles B. Storrs, Ravenna; Joseph Merriam, Randolph; Delegates, Aurora, John Austin; Mantua, Dea Eleazer Ladd; Windham, Dea Henry Bliss; Hudson, Heman Oviatt; Franklin, Dea Samuel Andrews; Ravenna, Dea Ashbel Bostwick; Charlestown, Dea. Ozias Norton; Palmyra, Jesse Palmer; Rootstown, Walker Sanford; Edinburg, Benjamin Carter; Thorndike, Dea. Alpheus Andrews; Tallmadge, Samuel Root; Springfield, Elder Charles McWright; Randolph, Almon B. Coe; Churches not represented, Nelson, Shalersville, Stow and Atwater; adjourned to meet in Tallmadge. The several parts of the installation services were assigned as follows: Introductory prayer by Rev. Joseph Merriam of Randolph, Sermon by Rev. Caleb Pitkin, Charlestown, Installing Prayer by Rev. John Seward, Aurora. Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Joseph Treat, Windham. Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Charles B. Storrs of Ravenna. Address to the people by Rev. William Hanford, Hudson. Concluding prayer by Rev. Israel Shaler, Richfield, he was invited to sit as corresponding member. Mr. Keyes was dismissed April 16th, 1832, died Jan. 21st, 1867 at Dover, Cuyahoga County, aged 88.

Rev. Jedediah C. Parmelee was acting Pastor from Jan. 18th, 1833 to April 14th, 1840. Mr. P was born in Bethlehem, Litchfield County, Conn in 1805, in 1806 his parents removed to Brandon Vt. He graduated at Middlebury Aug. 15th, 1827, studied Theology at Andover, he was licenced by the "North Suffolk Association of Mass," April 27th, 1831, preached at Westfield, and was ordained by the Chautaugue Presbytery in 1831, from there to Tallmadge. His health failing he went to Vermont, and died at Sandy Hill, N. Y. June 28th, 1841, aged 36 was buried at West Rutland, Vermont.

The next was Rev. Seagrove W. Magill, was born in Georgia Sept. 1810, entered Amherst College in 1827 and graduated at Yale in 1831, studied theology at New Haven, he was licenced by the New Haven West Association, spent 5 years in Bryan County Georgia, thence to Tallmadge; was installed Aug. 17, 1841. The following is copied from the Ohio Observer, in the Library of the Western Reserve College:

Installed in Tallmadge on Teusday the 17th ins, as pastor of the Cong. Church and Society in that place, the Rev. Seagrove W. Magill. The installation was by an Eccleastical Council convened by letters missive agreeably to the usages of the Congregational Churches of New England.

Invocation and reading of the scriptures by Rev. Lewis F. Lane of Bath. Introductory prayer by Rev. Horace Smith, of Richfield. Sermon by Rev. Mason Grosvner of Hudson. Installing Prayer by Rev. Joseph Merriam of Randolph. Charge to the Pastor by Rev. John Hough of Windham. Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Wm. C. Clark of Cuyahoga Falls. Charge to the people by Rev. Elijah P. Barrows of Western Reserve College. Concluding prayer by Rev. Anson Y. Tuttle of Rootstown. Ohio Observer of the date of Aug. 19th, 1841.

Rev. Carlos Smith began his labors July 25th, 1847, was called by the people to settle as their Pastor and accepted, but was not installed; his labors ceased as Pastor Elect, Jan. 14 1862. Mr. Smith is living and laboring in Akron, and having no notes concerning his ministerial life and if I had, would not feel at liberty to make them public without his consent, I leave the subject.

INSTALLATION IN TALLMADGE

Rev. Seth Willard Segur, a native of Pittsfield Rutland County Vermont. Educated at Middlebury College and at Auburn Theological Seminary commenced his, as Pastor of the Congregational Church in Tallmadge in June 1862 and was installed Feb. 6th, 1867.

The Council was called by letters missive and the following is the order of the installing exercises. Invocation and reading of the scripture by the Rev. George Hicks of Middlebury. Introductory Prayer by Rev. D. D. Waugh of Edinburg, sermon by the Rev. Henry M. Storrs D.D. of Cincinnati. Installing prayer by the Rev. John C. Hart of Kent. Charge to the Pastor by the Rev. George Darling of Hudson. Right hand of fellowship by the Rev. J. A. McKinstry of Richfield. Charge to the people by the Rev. Henry S. Hitchcock D.D. of Western Reserve College. Concluding prayer by Rev. E. E. Lamb of Rootstown. Benediction by the Pastor Rev. S. W. Segur. The exercises were extremely interesting throughout, a verry large concourse of delegates and citizens being in attendance.

From the Christian Herald of May 2nd, 1867

Rev. John Keyes died in Dover, Cuyahoga County, O Jan. 21st, 1867 at the advanced age of 88, being in his 89 year. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1803. He was a classmate with Drs. Mussey, Shattuck and Twitchell, Prof Frederick Hale, Gov. Hubbard of New Hampshire and Chief Justice Weston of Maine. He was ordain ed in 1807, having been for 60 years an ordained minister of the Gospel. He was a man of agreeable deportment, of an inquisitive mind, an acceptable and useful preacher, original in his illustrations and effective in his appeals. His labors in the revival of 1831 are remembered with interest. He had the care of the Church in Wolcott, Conn. Whence he removed to Ohio, took charge of the church in Tallmadge.

His last days were spent in Dover with one of his children. We learn with pleasure that a fear of the dying struggle, which troubled him many of his days, was at last entirely removed. His end was peace. Presbytery also express their sympathy with the bereaved relatives.

Copied by C. C. Bronson July 1867