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The Necrology of Tallmadge, 1878. Read before the Tallmadge Historical Society Jan 22nd 1879 by C. C. Bronson

ASHBEL DEAN

Ashbel Dean was born in Litchfield County Conn in May 1794. His parents died while he was a little child, after which he lived with maternal relatives in Cornwall Conn. He received a good common school education, and he was apprenticed to the saddlers trade, but did not serve the full time of his apprenticeship for some cause. At what time Mr. Dean came to the Reserve is unknown, but Mrs. Nancy (Wright) Jones informs me that when her father built his brick house in 1816, (and this was the first brick building erected in Tallmadge), he worked for Mr. Erastus Chidister at carpenter work in 1816. Mr. Chidister was a native of Cornwall Conn and at that time a resident of Tallmadge and it would naturally be inferred that Messrs Chidister and Dean were old acquaintance in Conn. In 1818 or about that time he came to Tallmadge, where he assisted in the pioneer labors of that day. He returned to the east, and from there he went to Lake George, in the state of New York; where he had relatives and as far as we know suffered those losses of friends and property which over threw his reason. He has since been haunted by immaginary creditors and others whom he had known in the past. His insanity was of a mild form. He had no very clear and settled ideas on any subject. The last thirty years of his life he spent in Ohio and Michigan, having no near relatives, and not staying longer at any time than three years in any place. To the end of life he showed the qualities of thrift industry intelgence and refinement; which under more favorable circumstances would have made a substantial and good citizen. We believe he was a Christian though under a cloud. He bore his many troubles and trials patiently and without complaint. The joy and peace of eternal life will be the more sweet after the weariness and pain of this earthly pilgrimage. He died at the house of Mr. Treat Fenn in Tallmadge on the 16th of Jan 1878 aged 84 years. We are indebted to Miss Emily A. Fenn for the above sketch of Mr. Dean. In connecting with Mrs. Jones recollections as previously mentioned, I would add my own recollections. When my father moved his family into Tallmadge in 1819, Mr. Milo Stone had about thirty acres of improved land on his farm around his log house and log barn. He had cleared by under brushing and girdling the large timber; and in the winter of 1817 and 1818 chopped the timber clean on five acres where the house of Sydney C. Barnes now stands (1879), which was cleared and fenced, and it was chopped by Ashbel Dean. And the apple trees were set many of which are standing at this time.

And in the winter of 1818 and 1819 Mr. Dean chopped ten acres clear of timber for Dea Peck Fenn on the south east corner of the original lot owned at this time by the heirs of John C. Treat, and others. He left Tallmadge and in Sept 1823 he returned to Tallmadge, but soon left, this was the first time the writer saw him. About 30 years since he returned, and Mr. Treat Fenn

and his family gave him a shelter and kind treatment. Many anecdotes are related of his excentric habits and singular remarks.

#### JOHN CALVIN TREAT

He was the fourth child and eldest son of Calvin and Jane Carrothers Treat, and was born in Tallmadge June 29th, 1833. He remained at home on his fathers farm untill he came to his majority. And in the meantime, he obtained a common school and Academic education. He continued to work on the farm and taught schools winters some. He was married to Mary, daughter of Fredrick and Eliza (Gaylord) Wolcott, of Stow township; This made the necessity of a home, and as farming was his chosen occupation, he bought of Peleg Taylor lot No. 3, Tract 6 in Tallmadge 123 acres. On this farm he resided until his death which occurred May 1st, 1878, aged 45 years.

#### CHILDREN OF JOHN C. AND MARY W. TREAT

Mr. Treat was an exemplary man, and a good citizen and died much lamented by his fellow citizens.

#### THOMAS PRICE

Mr. Price was a native of Wales, and by occupation a coal miner. He united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge April 1st, 1847 and never withdrew his connection with the church in Tallmadge. His son John Price enlisted into the \_\_\_\_\_ and was lost when the steam boat Sultana was blown up on the Mississippi River in 186 \_\_\_\_\_. Mr. Thomas Price died June 7th, 1878, aged 60 years.

#### CHARLES EDWARD STONE

This young man was the third child and eldest son of Alvin H. and Serena E (Treat) Stone, and was born in Tallmadge Oct. 5th, 1857. He received a good education, of quiet, industrious, and prudent habits, having no propensity to vicious practices or bad company, he was quiet, peacable, and of good report among his companions, he was one that was always in his seat in the house of God, and in his class in the Sabbath School. On the 4th of March 1877 he made a public profession of religion uniting with the Cong Church in his native town and in one year and five months he joined as we trust the church triumphant. He died Aug. 1st, 1878, aged 21 years. The funeral was attended by a large number of relatives and friends and associates of the deceased and drop the sympathetic tear with the afflicted parents brothers and sisters. There were very appropriate remarks

made by Rev. Wm. B. Marsh of Tallmadge, the remains were carried to the cemetery, and male companions lowered the coffin to its last resting place. And female companions strewed the casket with beautiful bouquets of flowers. Thanks were returned and the people left this city of the dead.

MISS FANNIE VIRGINIA WRIGHT

this lovely Christian young lady, was the only daughter of Benjamin D and Nancy A (Treat) Wright, and was born at the center of Tallmadge, Oct. 26, 1858. Her parents spared no expense in her education, to prepare her for usefulness in the church and in society, wherever in the providence of God she might be called to labor. "But man proposes, but God disposes". That fell destroyer of the human family consumption fastened upon her, and kind parents, a loving brother and skilled physicians could not arrest the disease. But hopes at the first that it could be arrested, she struggled hard to overcome the disease. But when the physicians and those of eminence too were consulted and pronounced her case hopeless, she received with composure their opinions and began to set her house in order, and to put her whole trust in that Savior, with whom she had entered into covenant with 5 years before. She united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge, May 4th, 1873. And it can be said that she had the pleasure of sitting at the Sacramental Table, with her parents and only brother. She departed this life on the 10th of Sept. 1878, aged 20 years. Sorrowing friends followed her remains to their last resting place where she is safely sheltered beneath the "Shadow of a Great Rock."

Benjamin Harmon

His parents were from Penn , and settled in Columbiana County O, where Benjamin was born in 1818. He married and settled in New Baltimore south of the Reserve line between Randolph in Portage County, and Marlborough in Stark County, Ohio. He had three children two daughters and a son. They are respectable people, the daughters reside in Youngstown. Since the death of his wife, he has led a roving life, he has been in the western states and also in the eastern states. And when drovers were buying cattle and driving them over the mountains to Philadelphia and New York, Mr. Harmon was employed to have charge of the ox that lead the drove and in this way, he made a great many journeys over the Alleghany Mountains. He was a quiet peacable man, cheerful and sunny a man of good information, spent much time reading the newspapers. He has been a resident of the north east quarter of Tallmadge, off and on for the last twenty years; making himself a useful man in many families. He was in the Federal Army and was wounded at Port Republic, and received his discharge from the Federal Army. He spent the summer and fall at Mrs. Fanny P. Wolcotts, and died in her house on the 17th of Nov 1878, aged 60 years.

Necrology of former residents of Tallmadge in 1878

MRS. MARY WOODRUFF TREAT

OBITUARY

Died Friday morn Jan 4th, 1878 in Trinidad El Moro County, Colorado, Mrs. Mary (Woodruff) widow of Deacon Garry Treat, in the 71st year of her age. Mrs. Mary Woodruff Treat was born in Milford Conn May 1807. Her father was a man respected for his integrity. He was a member of the legislature of Conn for a time and held several other positions of public trust. Her mother died when she was but eight years old (1815) and the busy part of her life commenced that early, as a sister two years older, together with an old colored servant, assumed the responsibility of her fathers household. Her education was that of the common school and Academy of those days. She lived in Milford untill at twenty she removed to Tallmadge and was married in what is known as the "Western Reserve" in northern Ohio. There she lived untill the spring of 1861, thirty years of that time she resided in one house. Her husband was an active business man, but also had time to attend wants of others. He was one of the earliest abolitionists in Northern ohio, and in that he was warmly seconded by his wife, who untill the last month of her life has shown a great interest in the welfare of the freedmen, and who always thought that she, in common with others, owed it to them, and to the country to assist in educating and elevating them. Mrs. Treat always spoke of her married life as having been as happy as any womans could be. Her husband died in the spring of 1847, when her youngest child was a few weeks old, so that she has been for more than thirty years a widow. She was the mother of eleven children, six of whom grew to maturity. Only two of her children survive her, one of whom a son lives in Nebraska, and the other in Trinidad. One of her foster children is also dead. The war-time was one of trial to her, her foster son, William Austin whom she and her husband had adopted when an infant only a few weeks old, and had made him one of the family, sending him to school, and through college, and through a law school, and whom she loved as one of her own children. He resided in New Orleans at the break of the war and nothing could be heard from him untill after its close, when it was learned that he entered the Confederate Army, and contracted disease and died. Two other sons were in the Union Army. One was wounded and a prisoner of war for nine months in the Confederate prisons of Texas. In the spring of 1861, her sons having come west, she followed to Tabor Iowa, and about five years ago joined her son Sydney Clark Treat in Colorado. Her physical constitution was excellent, and at fifty five she was active as a young woman. In 1868 while on a visit to Ohio, she slipped and fell while crossing a icy street and dislocated one hip, the effect of which has been to make her a cripple ever since. That and the loss of several children broke her down. She contracted a severe cold on Sunday Dec. which induced congestion of the lungs, and that agravated by a light stroke of pyralysis caused her death. During her

painful illness not one complaining or impatient word was heard from her, but she showed the same thoughtful consideration for others that marked her whole life. On last Thursday afternoon when she could no longer speak, she shook hands with her son, and with Mrs. Gwin, her attendant, for a farewell and from this time failed rapidly, but apparently suffering no pain and early Friday morning ceased breathing without a struggle or expression of pain. Death was not terrible to her as it came to her. She was an unostentatious Christian woman. Her life has always been an inspiration to her children, and will continue to be so as long as any one of them live. One lesson of it was that of patient, and cheerful industry. She did not believe in laziness, nor in complaining, nor in gloom. We believe that there are but two of her of Mrs. Treats large family of children now living: her youngest son Charles Payson with whom she made her home, and another son in Nebraska. The above obituary was very kindly given me to copy, by Mrs. Flora I (Treat) Sackett of Tallmadge. It was copied from the Enterprise and Chronicle, a newspaper printed at Trinidad El Moro County Colorado; which is the present residence of her youngest son Charles Payson Treat. Thinking that some additional information respecting Mrs. Treat, and also her husband and family would not be out of place would say: that Mrs. Mary Treat was a resident of Tallmadge thirty four years. Her father Mr. Ichabod Woodruff was a native of Milford Conn. And he was one of the honorable men of his day; he was representative from Milford in the Legislature of Conn and also held the office of Justice of the Peace in his native town. When Esq. Woodruff had become advanced in life and his children had come west he disposed of his farm and removed to Tallmadge where he died Sept. 4th, 1854 aged 77 years. Mrs. Mary Woodruff Treat was born in that portion of the ancient town of Milford, that was set off as a society and called North Milford and is now known as the township of Orange, May 1807. In the early summer of 1827 Miss Woodruff left her native town for Ohio destination Tallmadge, making the journey by water via the Erie Canal and lake, arriving safe about the first of July 1827. And was married to Mr. Garry Treat, Jan 16th, 1828, by Rev. John Keys, Pastor of Tallmadge.

#### DEACON GARRY TREAT

Garry Treat was the second son and third child of John and Esther (Clark) Treat, and was born in North Milford now Orange June 19th 1799. His father died Dec. 23rd 1807, aged 52; when Garry was eight years and 6 months old. His mother was left with five sons and three daughters, the eldest nearly thirteen years, and the youngest a year old. This mother kept up the farm and gave all her children an education, and inculcated into their minds those high principles of a high standard of morality, industry and economy. In 1817 John, the eldest son, thought his younger brothers could carry on the farm and he left for the Western Reserve, arriving at his Uncle John Clarks, in Vienna, Trumbull County Ohio, where he settled. This awakened

a desire with the other sons to seek for another locality. The mother consented to dispose of the farm and move west. They sold the farm in Orange and moved west and the mother of four sons and her youngest daughter, settled in Tallmadge in the spring of 1823. Andrew Treat the next brother younger than Garry, born Dec 22nd 1800, he had bought the farm owned by Mr. Harvey Sackett, on which he resides at this time (1879) Garry Treat, he purchased the farm owned by David Beach. Garry Treat from early childhood was very sedate and quiet, never under any circumstances getting excited. A man of good judgment, and a successful man in all his business, and carried on his farm with success. He was the subject of a revival in his native parish in the winter of 1821 and 1822. And he united with the Cong. Church in North Milford now the church in Orange, at that time under the pastorate of Rev Erastus Scranton. He transferred his church relations to the Cong. Church in Tallmadge July 10th, 1825, under the pastorate of Rev John Keys. Garry Treat was ordained the fourth Deacon of Cong. Church in Tallmadge, April 9th, 1829. He acted as Deacon of the church until his death. Deacon Elizur Wright, ceased to act as deacon April 4th, 1841, and then deacon Treat was the senior deacon until his death. He being in early life by the death of his father, and only brother and sister older than himself, his services were early brought into requisition to help work the farm but to assist in supporting the family. He thus early formed habits of industry, prudence and a close application to business and being temperate in all things, kind and genial to all, a good neighbor and a man very much respected by all classes. He was a man of uniform good health, but he by taking a violent cold which did not yield to the usual remedies, he died April 13th 1847, aged 49 years, of congestion of the lungs. In the spring of 1823 Mr Beach having two log houses on the farm one was made ready for Mr Treat and his mother and sister and two younger brothers. His mother and sister had the care of his household affairs until his marriage. Mr Treat when he bought the farm of Mr Beach, there was a fine orchard, a fine frame barn, and a good many acres of land cleared for cultivation. He being prospered he was able to build a large two story frame house in 1827, I think which is now occupied (1879) by Mr James Chamberlain. Dea Treat lived in this house until his death; after his death the house was somewhat changed by the sons. The family continued to reside in the house until the spring of 1860, when Mrs Treat removed with her children to Iowa settling in Tabor, Fremont County. Mrs. Treat united by letter the Cong Church Tallmadge Nov 2nd 1828, dis May 27th 1860.

#### OBITUARY OF DEACON GARRY TREAT

The death of Deacon Garry Treat of Tallmadge was briefly mentioned in your paper some weeks since. His character and the circumstances of his death, seem to demand that a few particulars should be communicated to the public.

He was born July 16th, 1799 at North Milford, now Orange New



Haven Co . Conn. His father Mr. John Treat, died when Garry was about nine years of age, casting the care and education of a family of small children on a widowed mother. The duties devolved on her were successfully discharged. She had the satisfaction of seeing her children devoting themselves to the service of God, and successful in their various situations in life. Garry her second son was peculiarly affectionate and dutiful. He possessed such an amiable disposition as to render him specially beloved by the other members of the family.

In early life he became hopefully pious and connected himself with the Congl Church in Orange; of which he was an exemplary member while he remained in that place. He removed to Tallmadge in 1823, and transferred his church relations to the Congl Church in the last named place. Soon after removing to Tallmadge, he was noted for his piety; and the interest he manifested in the cause of Zion. In the Sabbath School he became a teacher and was distinguished for his success in securing the attention and interesting the children entrusted to his care. His election to the office of deacon in the church in Tallmadge took place April 9th, 1829, when he was 30 years of age. In this station he acted the part that secured to him the affections and confidence of the church and community. In the peace and prosperity of the church he took a lively interest, and was prepared to spend and be spent for their accomplishment, the more intimately he was known the more was he beloved, and the greater the confidence reposed in him. However individuals might differ from him in judgement, and as to the propriety of measures which he might propose, it is believed that none well acquainted with him, doubted the sincerity of his heart, or the goodness of his intentions. The cause of benevolence always found a place in his heart. To promote the salvation of the world he was not backward. In regulating the domestic circle he was unusually affectionate and happy. His children reposed such confidence in him and so cheerfully yielded to his wishes, that compulsory measures were seldom necessary in the government of his family. The domestic circle seemed to be governed by love. Much attention was devoted to the instruction of his children, to improve their minds to promote right affections, to train them to useful and active habits, and to benevolent efforts. To train them for usefulness and heaven. His children will long remember the sentiments he impressed on their minds, and the kind and wimning manner in which they were inculcated. He was diligent in business and successful in managing his worldly concerns. Most men with the amount of his worldly business would have been worldly minded. With him, however, it appeared otherwise. His thoughts seemed to be so much associated with higher objects, as to be prepared at almost any time to engage at a moments warning, in conversation which entered into the vitals of Christianity. It is believed that the pressure of worldly business seldom prevented him from paying suitable attention to the spiritual

interests of the family and the claims of the church, especially in the latter years of his life. His character corresponded with the direction of inspiration, "not slothful fervent in spirit serving the Lord". He endeavored to render happy, all within the circle of his influence and to do good unto all as he had opportunity; especially the poor and afflicted. How much such esteemed him could easily be ascertained from many living witnesses. The loss of such a man, in the meridian of life, is greatly felt, in the family circle, the church and community. May the Lord raise up faithful and devoted men to fill his place. The death of Dea. Treat was remarkably sudden and unexpected. He had been absent from home several days and returned but two days before his death. On his return and the day following, he was in his usual health. He arose on the morning of the day of his death as usual, attended to the concerns of the family and then went into the field to labor. No one then knew nor has anyone since learned that he was not well. About ten o'clock in the forenoon he returned to the house, complained that he was very chilly, efforts were made without success to produce perspiration. He complained of no pain in his head but appeared apprehensive that he was attacked by cholera morbus, a difficulty to which he had been occasionally subject. He manifested no inclination for conversation, but remarked that he was afraid he was going to be very sick. When the physician arrived, Dea Treat had become helpless and to a great degree insensible. He continued to sink under the power of the disease and at ten o'clock in the evening he ceased to breathe. A solemn warning to all to be ready for we know not the day nor the hour when the Lord will call for us to depart. Copied from the Ohio Observer of June 9th 1847, by C.C. Bronson

#### WILLIAM CLARK

He was a son of Leverett Clark and was born in Watertown Conn in 1802. He was educated in the district schools of his native state; and at the age 14 he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter and joiners trade in the town of New Milford Conn. Before he was out of his apprenticeship expired, his father sold his farm in Watertown, and with his family moved to the Western Reserve, settled in Twinsburg. And William removed to Twinsburg, and lived a good many years working at his trade, and raised a family of children. He came to Tallmadge, and built a house and barn on the lot that was purchased where he lived a few years. He worked at his trade in Tallmadge, until age and its many infirmities admonished to desist. He moved from Tallmadge to the west to live with his sons, and his sister Mrs Phila (Clark) of Twinsburg, their children and numerous friends were contemplating celebrating the golden wedding of Mr and Mrs Herrick and he was invited to come and be a participant of the festivities of the occasion. He came on to Twinsburg to attend the fiftieth anniversary of his sisters marriage. He arrived at his brothers in feeble health and was laid on a bed of sickness; and on the day of the Golden Wedding was not able to be

present. He died in Twinsburg on the 17th of April 1878, aged 75 years. Mr. Clark was respectable and good citizen, a worthy active member of the M. E. Church for more than half a century.

MRS SYLVIA (NEAL) CHAPMAN

She was the daughter of William and Abigail (Denison) Neal, and was born in New Hartford Oneida county N. Y. in 1796. She came to Ohio and married Dea Richard Chapman. She united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge July 5th, 1829 by letter. She and her husband were both dismissed to the Presbyterian Church in Middlebury, Dec. 12th, 1831. Mrs Sylvia N Chapman died in Hudson Lenawee Co Mich June 1878, aged 83.

DENNIS A HINE

Died suddenly at his residence in Middlebury, July 27th, 1878 aged 70 years. He was the son of Abraham and Abigail (Elton) Hine and was born in North Milford now Orange New Haven County Conn, April 11th, 1808. When Dennis was 12 years old, his father sold his place in Conn and with an ox team moved with his family to Ohio; their destination Tallmadge. As chopping and the clearing of land and farming was not his choice, he obtained a situation as clerk in the store of John H Cleveland at that time a merchant in Middlebury. Then he opened a store with M. L. Sherman in company under the firm name of Hine and Sherman. This firm was dissolved and in 1832 he had charge of a store of goods at the center of Tallmadge. Philo C Stone having disposed of his farm in Tallmadge, he and Mr Hine entered into a co-partnership and opened a store and did business under the firm of Stone and Hine. And carried on the mercantile business in the village of Middlebury for a time. He then went into the nursery business with Dr Mendall Jewett, under the firm of Hine and Jewett. And they were successful in their business. Mr. Hine was enabled by his success to build a fine residence and pleasant surroundings. He was married to Miss Lucy Ann Smith, Dec 29th 1831, by Rev John Keys of Tallmadge. Mr. Hine was a man very much respected and honored for his honorable and upright dealings with his fellow men.

MRS. CHLOE MARIA (UPSON) COLLINS

Mrs. Collins was the seventh child and fourth daughter of Reuben and Hannah (Richardson) Upson; and was born May 23rd, 1813, in the second log house built in the township of Tallmadge. This house was well known by the pioneers as the residence of Rev David Bacon. This house is noted for being the place where was the first reading of the scriptures the first prayer and family devotion. And in this house the first sermon was preached, the first prayer offered in public worship, the first singing of psalms and hymns to the praise of God. In this house the first Cong. Church was organized Jan 22nd, 1809. And in this house the first administration of the Lords Supper, and also the first administration of the ordinance of baptism. Surely the people

of Tallmadge and all future generations may look upon this spot as almost consecrated ground if not classic; and worthy the attention of all who shall visit the place as one of historic interest for all coming time. Mr. Upson continued to reside in the Bacon house until some of the first days of Oct 1818. Mr and Mrs Upsons 8th child and 5th daughter Hannah Richardson was born in the Bacon house. May 20th, 1815, (now Mrs. Noble of Tallmadge). Mrs Collins was past five when her parents moved onto Lot No 1 in Tract 8 and my impression is that Mr Upsons family were the last who lived in the Bacon house, and they being log buildings they very soon went to decay. Lot No one Tracts 8 is now (1879) owned by Mr Sylvester Barnes. Here Mrs Collins lived attending school, and learning the various branches of housework with spinning etc. In the spring of 1831, Mr Upson purchased the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson Leonard Upson. Mrs. Collins remained in her fathers house until her first marriage with Mr. Philo C Stone in her fathers house Oct 17th 1833 by Rev. J. C. Parmelee. They began house keeping on the west part of Lot No 6 in Tract 3, the house standing on ground now occupied by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

COL PHILO CURTISS STONE

He was the eldest child of Milo and Sally (Beardsley) Stone, was born in Litchfield Co Conn in 1812. He came to Tallmadge with his parents in 1816. He cleared 25 or 30 acres of the farm he first commenced on he built a small barn having an opportunity to dispose of this farm he went to Middlebury, and went into the mercantile business with Dennis A. Hine, the firm was known as Stone and Hine. When he disposed of his store, he returned to Tallmadge and purchased the land that had been previously occupied by Mr Richard B Treat, in Lot 1 Tract 8. Here he lived a successful farmer, a worthy and respected citizen, and a very active and efficient member of the M. E. Church in Tallmadge. He was a social intelligent man, of good judgement and financial ability was kind and agreeable to all, and a man that from year to year was increasing in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He was democratic in his political views but conservative so much so that when he was the democratic candidate for sheriff of summit County, he was ahead of his ticket by Whig votes. I think I am safe in expressing the opinion that if he had been living when the southern confederates fires on Fort Sumpter, he would have been in the Republican ranks without any doubt. He was a man that made a fine appearance in a military parade, and he held the commission of Colonel in the O Militia. His last sickness was short but severe, but his hopes of recovery had been very strong although he was sensible he was very sick; but when his youngest brother Nelson B. Stone informed him of his danger the summons found him with his house set in order. But with calmness and composure he set about arranging his worldly affairs and all this being done he was ready to depart with the full hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. He died Feb 13th 1850, aged 38 years. His bereaved widow continued

to reside on the farm untill she was married to Mr. George Collins. They removed to Middlebury, thence to Cuyahoga Falls, and from there to Tallmadge and from there back to Cuy Falls where Mr. Collins died. Mrs. Collins continued to reside at the Falls untill her death Aug 23rd, 1878 aged 65 years. She received religious instruction at the family fireside and in the church and she was one of the early schollars in the sabbath school. After her marriage with Mr Stone, she felt it her duty to waive her views and feelings on doctrinal points, and go with her husband, she united with the Cong Church in Tallmadge by letter July 3rd 1864, and was dismissed to the Cong Church at Cuy Falls, July 2nd 1869. She was one of the excellent singers of her day inheriting the gift from both father and mother. She was a woman of a very social turn cheerful and sunny. She was always ready to sympathize with all in their afflictions and was kind to the poor and distrest, and in truth it can be said: she was one of the noble Christian women.

#### BENNET DAVID BRONSON

He was the third son and fourth child of Jairus and Irene (Mallery) Bronson, and the last brother of the writer. He was born in Middlebury, New Haven Co Conn, July 28th 1810. When his parents emigrated to Ohio in 1819, he was nine years of age. And to him pioneer life was a reality to him at that early day. When he was about 18, he went serve an apprenticeship to the shoemakers trade with Mr. John C. Root, and he continued to work at his trade in Tallmadge. He married Miss Rhoda Hayes, Sept 28th, 1833. She was a native Burton Geauga County, Ohio. Her father Joseph Hayes and two brothers emigrated from Mass and settled in Burton on the west branch of the Cuyahoga River in the north west part of the township in 1798, being among the first settlers of the Western Reserve. They had three daughters all born in Tallmadge, viz: Lucy Almira, Celia Irena, Celestia Jane. All are married and have families. In 1852 he removed with his family to Appleton Ontagamie County, Wisconsin. After living in Appleton two or three years, he removed into the township of Freedom, in the same county onto a farm of about 50 acres where he spent the remainder of his life. His life was one of hardship and toil, and still he never murmered nor repined at the hardships he was called to endure, but was a quiet and submissive. He was the subject of a work of grace enjoyed by the Cong. Church in Tallmadge, in Aug 1837 this being the first four days meeting held in Tallmadge. and on the 6th of Nov 1837 he with 52 others united with the Cong Church in Tallmadge, the largest number that has ever united at one time up to this time (1878) Fifty by profession and now 47 years have passed away and Mr. Bronson is the 24th one of the number that is known to be dead. When he removed to the township of Freedom, he with a few others of a kindred spirit would hold meetings, and they gathered a Sabbath school, and he was one of the active ones in the promotion of religious institutions in the community in which he lived. He was dismissed from the Church in Tallmadge, to the

Cong Church in Appleton Oct. 3rd, 1852. We may reasonably infer I think that like other pioneers he carried his religion with him, and it also appears that he was one that was to be relied upon to bear a part in meetings on the Sabbath, and in prayer meeting, and also in the Sabbath School, as Superintendant and as teacher. And the feeling in the community in which he lived is that a good man has fallen; and that his influence will be felt in years to come. But his work is done and he had left good evidence by his daily walk and conversation was such that he could cling to the promise, "There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God". He died almost instantly at his home Aug 24th, 1878 aged 68.

FAMILY RECORD OF BENNET D AND RHODA H. BRONSON

Bennet David Bronson born in Middlebury Ct. July 28th, 1810  
Rhoda Hayes born in Burton Geauga Co. O, Oct 10th, 1814  
Bennet D. Bronson and Rhoda Hayes were married Sept. 28th, 1833

CHILDREN OF BENNET D & RHODA H. BRONSON

1st - Lucy Almira Bronson, born in Tallmadge June 13th, 1834  
2nd - Celia Irena " " " Oct. 6th, 1836  
3rd - Celestia Jane " " " Nov. 11th, 1842

THE FIRST COURT OF OHIO AND ITS DISTINGUISHED LAWYERS

The memories of the wise and brave men who laid broad and deep the foundations of our great state should be revered and cherished by the present generation, who enjoy the rich fruits of their labors. Senator Woodbridge said of them that they laid the foundation stone of the state, and it may truly be said the first settlement at Marietta, was the Plymouth Rock of the great west. The first court ever held north west of the river Ohio under the forms of civilized juris prudence was opened at Campus Martius, (Marietta) Sept 2nd, 1788. The following account of the ceremony is copied from the Marietta Intelligence of March 10th, 1843. It will be remembered that, on the 7th of April, 1788, Gen Rufus Putnam with forty seven men, had landed and commenced the first permanent settlement in what is now the State of Ohio. Gen Harman with his regulars occupied Fort Harman. Gov. St. Clair, and also Samuel H Parsons and James M Varnum, Judges of the Supreme Court, arrived in July. The Governor and Judges had been employed from their arrival in examining and adopting such of the statutes of the states as, in their opinion would be appropriate to the situation of the new colony. The governor had made appointments of civil officers for the administration of justice, and to carry into effect the laws adopted. Some idea may be obtained of the character of the early settlers of Ohio by describing the order with which this important event, the establishment of civil authority and the laws was conducted. From a manuscript written by an eye witness, now in my possession, I have obtained

the substance of the following.

The procession was formed at the Point (where most of the settlers resided) in the following order; 1. The High Sheriff with his drawn sword. 2. The Citizens. 3. The officers of the garrison at Fort Harmar. 4, the members of the bar, 5. The Supreme Judges. 6. The Governor and Clergymen. 7. The newly appointed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Generals Rufus Putnam and Benjamin tupper. They marched up a path that had been cut and cleared through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, (Stockade) when the whole countermarched and Judge Putnam and Tupper took their seats. The Clergyman, Rev. Dr. Cutler, then invoked the divine blessing. The Sheriff, Col Ebenezer Sprout one of natures nobles, proclaimed with solemn "O Yes O Yes" that "A court for the administration of even handed justice to the poor and the rich, to the guilty and the innocent, without respect to persons, none to be punished without a trial by their peers, and then in pursuance of the law and the evidence of the case". Although the scene was exhibited thus early in the settlement of the state, few ever equaled it in dignity and exalted character of its principal participators. Many of them belonged to the history of our country, in the darkest as well as the most splendid days of the Revolutionary War. To witness this spectacle a large body of Indians were collected from the most powerful tribes then occupying the almost entire west. They had assembled for the purpose of making a treaty. Whether any of them entered the hall of justice, or what were their expressions, we are not told. The members of the bar who practiced in that court were men of great legal attainments. Among them were the following, with the dates of their admission: Paul Fearing, Sept, 1788; Return J. Meigs, 1789; Dudley Odin, 1791 Mathew Backus 1793; Wm. Littel 1797; Solomon Sibley 1797 David Putnam 1798; Edwin Putnam, 1799; Wyllis Silliman 1801 Philemon Beecher 1802; Lewis Cass 1803; Charles Hammond 1804 Wm Woodbridge 1804; Jacob Burnett was also one of the early practitioners of the Washington County Bar, and subsequently Thomas Ewing. They nearly achieved a national reputation and compare favorably with the members of any other bar in the Union. Cincinnati Gazette

FROM THE GEAUGA REPUBLICAN  
PIONEER SKETCHES

Friend Converse: While attending the Old Settlers Meeting yesterday at Hambden, I felt myself most highly entertained, and although the repast so kindly furnished by the citizens was excellent, it did not furnish me as much satisfaction as the intellectual feast which I had at the church. I found myself in something like the condition of David Crockett says he was when he was first a candidate for Congress, and was called on for a speech, he told the assembled multitude that he had a bit of a speech in him, but he could not get it out; but I think I could have said something if time and opportunity had allowed. I should have been glad to tell the people there assembled of the

journey of parents brothers and sisters from Charleston Genessee County, (now Lima Livingston County and State of New York) untill they arrived at their new place in the eastern part of what is now Chester, all of which was written out in the summer of 1852 by elder G. T. Day, then of Chester and read before a meeting of the citizens of that place on the fourth of July 1852, but which has never been in print. But, as I did not have the opportunity of doing so, I thought I would write for publication. During the summer of 1801, my father Justus Miner traded his farm of 100 acres in Charleston Genessee co., to Nathaniel Norton and part of the stipulation price he was to have in land, in Tract No 3 in the township No 8 in the 9th range of townships of the Connecticut Western Reserve, and was to have his selection of land in said tract, the whole being an unbroken wilderness and no settlement nearer than Burton. After the close of harvest, he started for New Connecticut, taking with him son Philo Miner, and Harvey Sheffield, who had married his oldest daughter, and after travelling for some time, they reached their expected new home. They chose a part of lot 28, and the whole of 29 and 30 in the above mentioned tract. The land lay on the east line of the township and extending west one mile, and half a mile from north to south. This covered some of the best land in the township. They then went to work, and chopped three acres on the north east corner of the land they had selected, covering the ground where Wm. L. Smiths house and barn now stand. They built a small shanty in which they lived while doing the work. After this they returned to their former home, intending to remove their families during the winter. The winter proved an open and warm one. (I had heard my step mother, who was here before my father came, say that she ate lettuce at the house of Amariah Beard, in Burton, either Christmas or New Years day of that winter). There was no sleighing till about the 20th of Feb, and then, being all ready, they atarted the 22nd. The company consisted of my father and mother and five children unmarried, my oldest brother and wife, my oldest sister and her husband, and one child, and John Sheffield, a brother of Harvey, making the number of persons sixteen. They went with ox teams, having a number of cows driven loose. When they arrived at Buffalo the snow was fast disappearing but they drove on to Cataraugus Creek, where they were obliged to stop. They put up in a block house, which had been built by the authority of the United States Government, but was then owned by Indians. They left their cattle feed upon rushes, which grew on the bottoms nearly as high as a mans shoulders, and thick as they could stand. For these privileges, they had to pay the Indians what they considered an exorbitant price. Here they remained till after the month of April. In the meantime, Harvey Sheffield and Philo Miner went up the lake by land to procure a boat in which to remove as soon as the lake was fit for navigation. They had heard of one belonging to David Abbott, who lived where the village of Willoughby now stands, to which place they accordingly went, but from some cause, they



could not procure it, but heard of one belonging to Judge Austin, of Austinburg. Leaving Abbots, they started for Burton passing on the way the place they had selected for their future home. This was the 24th of March. They found leeks four inches in height, pricking through a light snow which had fallen. From Burton they went to Austinburg where they found the boat with one end stove in, which they repaired, after which they rowed her down Grand River to its mouth, and thence down the lake to where they had left their friends in the block house. Before leaving Cataaugus, they were joined by Mr. Seth Phelps, the father of Judge Alfred Phelps, late of Chardon who had removed to the vicinity of Painesville at an earlier date, and had buried his wife, returned to his native home and married a widow lady with one or more children, and was returning with his new wife and family to his home on Grand River. As soon as possible they embarked their families and goods on the boat, with men enough to row her, while the other men and boys drove the cattle by land. The boat was rowed along during the day as far as possible, keeping near the shore, and encamping at night on shore, they met with nothing worthy of note till passing what was called the Ten Mile Rocks, they were met by a headwind, by which they were in great danger of being dashed against the rocks, or driven back, how far they knew not. But after several hours of the most incessant effort, they weathered the gale, and passed the rocks in safety. How long they were coming from Cataaugus to the mouth of the Grand River, I cannot tell but they arrived there the 2nd of May, and I believe that those who had the cattle in charge arrived about the same time. There was no road which they could travel to their destination, but by the way of Burton, and as no wheeled vehicles were to be had, they procured some ox sleds, on which they put their goods and such persons as could not walk. They started again for Burton, passing between what are now Concord and Leroy to Hamden and Claridon, when I believe no white inhabitants were in any of those towns. They arrived at Burton, where my father had a brother living, who had moved there a year or more earlier, and who was afterwards killed in Chester by a tornado. There they stopped for a time and cut a road from Beards Mills in the west part of Burton to their place, eight miles, after which they took Philo Miners wife to cook for them, and bedding and cooking utensils, and the men and boys going along, they arrived at their shanty which they had left the year before. They then cleared off the ground they had chopped, the previous year, and planted it with corn, after which my father cut logs for a house, and invited hands from Burton, and got it raised. They built two other houses in the same way, during the season, into which they removed their families. Now, I have given as brief a history as I possibly could, and do the subject justice. There are many other incidents which I could mention, but shall defer for the present. I have a few relics of olden time which I will mention. I have some old books. One a treatise on the Lords Supper, was brought to me by Mrs. Haskell. She says it was the property of Mr Haskell's great grand father, Deacon Smith of New Salem, Mass, at least 100 years ago. The book bears marks of being much older than that. The title page is torn out, so that

the authors name cannot be certainly ascertained, but there is an address to the reader signed Tho Doolittle. The print is in the oldest kind of Roman and Italic characters of which I have knowledge. I have another in which the dates are all over 100 years old, but the print is not so ancient as the other. I have a flat iron which my parents brought with them when they came. I will not attempt to state how many thousand garments it has smoothed, but it has been in constant use ever since they came, and how much longer I cannot tell. I have a flax hetchel, which has been in use about the same length of time. I have a treatise on English Grammer, by Samuel Kirkland, which I bought of Dr. O. W. Ludlow, in the winter of 1827 and 1828, while attending his school in Chardon, for two full weeks, and studying the grammatical construction of my native langusge, and this is all the instruction in that science that I have ever received. I have also a ladys back comb, a trifle larger than one presented by Mr. Hale, and in a better state of preservation, and a facsimile of the one worn by my wife when we were married, and which I used to carry in my bell crowned hat, when ever we rode out, before and after our marriage. Now, Mr. Editor, I have a proposition to make to all the old pioneers of Geauga County, and all that have ever lived in the county to meet on the 4th of July 1870 at the Agricultural Hall in Claridon for a picnic celebration. Yours truly C. Miner Munson on Oct. 30th, 1869. Copied from the Geauga Democrat of Nov 11, 1869 by C. C. Bronson of Tallmadge April 21st 1879.

#### A SCRAP OF HISTORY

The following was handed me by Mrs. Rhoda H. Treat, who found them among the papers of her grand father Deacon Elizur Wright of Tallmadge, and I consider it worthy of being copied into my historical collections. C. C. Bronson

#### CONSTITUTION AND SUBSCRIPTION PROPOSALS OF THE CONNECTICUT WESTERN RESERVE BIBLE SOCIETY

Presented to the well disposed of every denomination. Having experienced the benefits of a gratuitous circulation of the Bible in this part of the country, and having taken into consideration the great want of the scriptures in our new settlements, we the subscribers do hereby form ourselves into a society, with a view to furnish destitute families and persons with the words of God. When we reflect on the exertions made in Europe, Asia and America to spread the gospel of the Redeemer, and on the success that has crowned such endeavors, we feel an ardent desire of assisting in the further promotion of this benevolent object. As this is not to build up a sect or party, but to promote the interest of the Redeemers Kingdom, we invite all the well disposed to unite with us in this benevolent attempt.

CONSTITUTION

Article 1. This Society shall be known by the name of the Connecticut Reserve Bible Society.

Article II. The great object of this society shall be to distribute the scriptures in the version in common use among Protestants, without note or comment.

Article III. The officers of this society shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, auditor, and a board of trustees, to be chosen from among the members, and shall not be less than five nor more than twenty.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the president to preside in all meetings of the Society and in his absence the Vice President. The President shall be ex officio, a member of the board of trustees; and shall call a special meeting of the Society, at the request of twenty members; or he may at his discretion.

Section 2nd. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a record of all the transactions of the Society; and under the discretion of the trustees, shall correspond in their name.

Section 3rd. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all monies belonging to the Society and dispose of them agreeable to the order of the trustees, and make report annually of the state of the funds. He shall also give bonds to the trustees to such an amount as they may think proper.

Section 4th. It shall be the duty of the auditors annually to examine the accounts of the treasurer, and certify the state of the same.

Section 5th. It shall be the duty of the trustees to procure Bibles that combine plainness with cheapness, and superintend the distribution of them. It shall also be their duty to collect subscriptions and transmit them to the treasurer; seek out the destitute and supply them, according to the object of the Society. A majority of the trustees shall constitute a quorum. At each annual meeting the trustees shall appoint a committee consisting of one or more members, in each county, with whom Bibles shall be deposited, and whose duty it shall be to distribute the Bibles according to the order of the trustees.

Article IV - Any person may become a member of this Society by subscribing the constitution and paying annually not less than one dollar; or by paying twenty shall be considered a member for life. Every person who is a member for life shall be entitled to one Bible annually; every person who gives one dollar and fifty cents annually shall also be entitled annually to receive a Bible; every person who gives three dollars annually shall be entitled to two Bibles, and the same proportion for a larger amount.

Article V. This Society shall meet annually on the 2nd Wednesday of June, at such place as shall be agreed on at the annual meeting next preceding. Notice shall be given of the time and place of each annual or special meeting in the Warren paper, by the president, at least thirty days before such meeting.

Article VI - No officer of this Society shall receive any compensation pecuniary for his services.

Article VII - All the officers of this Society shall be chosen by ballot at their annual meeting, by a majority of the members present, personally or by proxy.

Article VIII - No amendment of this constitution shall be made without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present, at an annual meeting; and the proposal for such an amendment shall be made known to the Society at the annual meeting next preceeding that in which the decision is to be made.

At a meeting in Tallmadge, May 18th, 1814, the preceeding constitution was read and subscribed by a respectable number from different parts of the Reserve; after which they proceeded to choose officers to continue in office till the first annual meeting, and the following gentlemen were chosen:

Elizur Wright, President  
Jeremiah Root, Esq. Vice President  
Rev. John Seward, Secretary  
David Hudson, Esq. Treasurer  
Rev. Joseph Badger, Auditor

The following gentlemen were elected trustees:

Rev. Giles H. Cowles  
Rev. Nathan B. Darrow  
Rev. Joshua Beer  
Rev. Thomas Barr  
Rev. Simeon Woodruff  
Rev. William Hanford  
Deac. brad Sherwood, Trustees

The first annual meeting is to be holden at Warren, Trumbull County, on the second Wendesday of June, 1815. The Rev. Mr. Hanford is appointed to preach on the occasion, and the Rev. Mr. Cowles as his substitute. We the subscribers, hereby engage to pay the treasurer of the forenamed Society, the sums annexed to our respective names, as long as we continue members of the Society, or untill we choose to alter the amount of our subscription.

H.B. The subscription papers to be returned to one of the trustees.

SUBSCRIBERS	RESIDENCE	COUNTY OF	SUM
Elizur Wright	Tallmadge	Portage	\$20.00
Salmon Sackett	"	"	1.50
John Wright	"	"	1.50
Matilda Sackett	"	"	1.50
Jonathan Sprague	"	"	1.50
Reuben Upson	"	"	1.50
Ephraim Clark	"	"	1.50
Nathaniel Chapman	"	"	1.50
Jotham Blakeley	"	"	1.50
Ira Carter	"	"	1.50
Drake Fellows	"	"	1.50
Edmond Strong	"	"	1.50

	<u>Residence</u>	<u>County of</u>	<u>Sum</u>
Harvey Sackett	Tallmadge	Portage	\$ 1.50
Norman Sackett	"	"	1.50
Sally Sackett	"	"	1.50
Almira Kilbourn	"	"	1.50
Sarah Wright	"	"	1.50
Amos C. Wright	"	"	1.50
Philo Wright	"	"	1.50
Justin E. Frink	"	"	1.50
Asaph Whittlesey	"	"	3.00
Ephraim Clark Jr.	"	"	1.50
Ala A. Clark	"	"	1.50
George Kilbourn	"	"	1.50
John Wright Jr.	"	"	1.50
Aaron Norton	"	"	4.50
Hosea Wilcox	"	"	1.50
Abigail Wilcox	"	"	1.50
Ara Gillett	"	"	1.50
David Preston Jr.	"	"	1.50
Justus Bradley	"	"	1.50
Stephen Upson	"	"	1.50
John Cruthers	"	"	1.50
Philander Adams	"	"	1.50
Jesse Neal	"	"	1.50
Conrad Boosinger	"	"	1.50
Elizur Wright Jr.	"	"	1.50
Nathan Patterson	"	"	1.50
Clarissa Wright	"	"	1.50
Amelia Wright	"	"	1.50
Leander Sackett	"	"	1.50
Erastus Chidester	"	"	1.50
Demming Whittlesey	"	"	1.50
Reuben Beach	"	"	1.50
Jane A. Stephens	"	"	1.50
Albion Taylor	"	"	3.00

Total of Bible Subscriptions by people of Tallmadge \$93.50

#### HISTORICAL SKETCH CONTINUED

It seems important to mention still further the organization of this, Connecticut Reserve Bible Society. On the 18th of May 1814, a council was called by letter missive to install Rev Simeon Woodruff as pastor over the first Cong. Church of Tallmadge. The installation was in a barn at the time owned by Ephraim Clark Jr. and is still standing south of the center of the township, and owned by the heirs of J. Willard Thomas. The installing services were held in the forenoon, and was considered by the pioneers as a very interesting day and an epoch in the history of Tallmadge. How changed are the scenes from 1814 to 1879, then almost every clergyman on the Western Reserve was called by letters missive to bear a part in the interesting exercises of the day in the examination of the candidate one the 17th in the small log office of Dr. A. C. Wright, or the services of the installation on the morning of the 18th of May 1814.

In the afternoon the people assembled in the same barn and

adopted the foregoing Constitution and chose their officers and adjourned to meet in Warren on the 2nd Wednesday of June 1815. And it is thought that all the subscribers with the exception of the ladies and Elizur Wright Jr, in Tallmadge participated in the organization of the Society by voting. And the same can be said of numbers present from the various townships of the Reserve that were settled and chose to be represented. The printing was done at Warren, where the first printing press was set up on the Western Reserve.

It may be interesting to the reader to know the place of residence of the officers chosen on the 18th of May 1814. Dea Elizur Wright Tallmadge. Dea. Jeremiah Root Aurora, Rev. John Seward Aurora, David Hudson Esq. Hudson, Rev. Joseph Badger Ashtabula, Rev. Giles H. Cowles Austinburg, Rev. Nathan B Derrow Vienna. Rev. Joshua Beer Springfield, Rev. Thomas Barr Euclid, Rev. Simeon Woodruff Tallmadge, Rev. William Hanford Hudson, Dea. Brad Sherwood Nelson.

It is proper to remark that Rev Mr. Hanford had only arrived a few days before the installation of Rev. Mr. Woodruff. He was sent out by the Connecticut Missionary Society to labor in the desstitute churches and in townships where churches had not been gathered.

#### REV. WILLIAM HANFORD

As this is thought to be Mr Hanfords first visit to Tallmadge and bore a part in the installing services of Rev. Mr. Woodruff, in connection with Rev. Messrs Badger, Cowles, Leslie, Derrow, Seward and Hanford. And as the last years of his life was spent in Tallmadge, and where he died and was buiried it was fitting to briefly mention him.

William Hanford was born in Norwalk Fairfield Co. Conn in 1787. He graduated at Yale College in the class of 1808. He studied Theology at Andover Mass, leaving the Theological Seminary in Sept 1813. In Oct 1813, at the request of the Missionary Society of Connecticut, he was ordained as an Evangelist at North Stamford in the county of Fairfield Conn. A few days after his ordination, he set out upon the journey to the Connecticut Western Reserve to which mission he had been previously appointed. He reached the Reserve on the 3rd of Dec 1813, and the following week at Boardman and Canfield and spent the second Sabbath at the latter place. Thence he took a missionary tour through Portage and Trumbull Counties; returned and preached at Canfield, Boardman and Poland, as regular stations untill the following June, In June 1814, he "took missionary tour" through the southern and western parts of the state, visiting Steubenville, Marietta, Chilicothe, Cincinnatti, Hamilton , Dayton, Columbus, Granville, Newark, Zanesville, Coshocton, Canton and other towns on the route, preaching in all these places, and becoming acquainted with almost every minister in the state. Returning to Canfield and Boardman, Mr. Hanford

preached regularly in these places a part of the time, being paid by the people of these churches, and performing missionary service in destitute fields the rest of the time, untill the close of the year 1814. "Some hopeful conversions occurred at Canfield and a number were received into the Church", during his ministry in that place. In Jan 1815, he received an invitation to preach at Hudson, and in the course of the spring received calls for settlement from the church in Hudson, and from the Church in Burton, and also from the church in Painesville. The call from Hudson was finally accepted and Mr. Hanford was installed over the 1st Cong Church and Society in Hudson, on the 17th of August 1815, by the Presbytery of Grand River.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE

Aug 17th 1815, Rev. William Hanford was installed over the Cong Church and Society of Hudson, Portage Co, Ohio

Introductory Prayer

By Rev. Luther Humphrey Pastor of the Church in Burton

Sermon

By Rev. Giles Hooker Cowles Pastor of the Cong. Church in Austinburg, from 1st Thess 2nd Chap, 4th Verse:

"But as we are of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak; not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts".

Installing Prayer

By Rev. Joshua Beer, of the Pres Church Springfield

Charge to the Pastor

By Rev. Thomas Barr, of the Pres Church Euclid

Charge to the People

By. Rev. John Seward, Pastor of the Cong. Church Aurora

Right Hand of Fellowship

By Rev. Harvey Coe, Pastor of the Cong. Church Vernon

Concluding Prayer

By Rev. William Gould

Mr. Hanfords settlement over the church and Society of Hudson but half of the time; the other half he labored as a missionary of the Missionary Society of Connecticut among the people of the Reserve, preaching in destitute places. It was stipulated that he might continue thus to labor in the missionary field, as long as he should regard it to be his duty and this Mr. Hanford did zealously perform untill the meeting house in Hudson was finished which was dedicated 1820. From that time the people of Hudson, employed Mr. Hanford to labor in the gospel ministry the whole time. Rev. William Hanford was married to Miss Amelia, daughter of Dea Elizur Wright of Tallmadge, Sept 30th 1817 by Rev. Simeon Woodruff of Tallmadge.

Mr. Hanford was a willing laborer in the vineyard of the Lord, and the field a large one, and the laborers few he labored far beyond his strength. When between 30 and 35 years of age in riding through wilderness (I think Brecksville) he was overtaken in a verry heavy shower it raining so hard and no shelter but

the forest that his clothing was so wet that it could literally be said that he hardly had a dry thread about his person. He not having a change of clothing, the result was a violent cold which ultimately settled with rheumatism in the Sciatic nerve, which not only caused a great amount of suffering but he was a cripple the rest of his life.

The writer about 1844 heard Mr. Hanford in the Cong. Meeting House remark that the first sermon he preached in Tallmadge, was at the funeral of a young bride. This was Mrs. Cynthia Preston, the wife of Mr. Clark Sackett. they were married May 2nd 1816 by Rev. Simeon Woodruff and she died June 4th 1816, aged 19 years. Mr. Hanford after all his suffering and debility he was an active man in the field of labor which God in his providence had evidently called him; he assisted in forming twenty churches amongst which may be mentioned the first Pres Church at Cleveland in 1820, the Cong. Church in Strongsville in 1817; at Brecksville in 1816; at Richfield in 1818; at Brunswick in 1819; at Atwater in 1818, at Ellsworth in 1816; at Johnson in 1814, etc.

The relation between Mr. Hanford and the Church in Hudson was most happy and useful and continued until Sept. 7th, 1831, when at Mr. Hanfords earnest solicitation, he was dismissed in order to accept a call from the Cong Church at Windham in Portage County. The infirm health of Mr. Hanford rendering him in his own opinion, incapable of discharging the duties devolving upon him at Hudson, was the ground of his removal. Another cause was by some of the people of Hudson assigned, that the location of the Western Reserve College had something to do with his desire to change his pastoral relations; Hudson as a rural township the inhabitants mostly farmers made it a very pleasant place to reside. But the location of the College and the erection of its buildings and it going into operation made a great change in the population of Hudson, plainly visible to all. And they thought that Mr. Hanford could see that in the change that was going on he could not in his state of health could not have that influence over the people he had up to this time. During the pastorate of 16 years, his labors had been greatly blessed for under his ministrations the church in Hudson increased by the addition of one hundred and twenty members. The bond of affection between pastor and people had become very strong, and a separation was of course painful, as is indicated by the fact that "not a single individual in the congregation voted in favor of dismissal".

On the 12th of Oct 1831, Mr Hanford was installed pastor of the church at Windham, and retained that connection nine years. Here also the church increased under his ministry from seventy five to one hundred and seventy members, besides deaths and dismissions. Increasing infirmity again necessitated his removal from a second beloved people. His complaint was a severe pressure of blood upon the brain, which prevented that mental exercise necessary for sermonizing, and compelled him for a while to entirely abandon the ministry. He purchased about 30 acres of land with good buildings, in the southwest quarter of Tallmadge, where he



lived. My impressions are that Rev. Mr. Hanford moved into Tallmadge in the spring of 1843. After relaxation and exclusion from all public services it seemed to remove his complaint so that he could venture again to preach. After the dismissal of Rev S. W. Magill Aug 1st, 1843, a church meeting was called Aug 31st, being the first meeting called that is recorded, Rev. Mr. Hanford was invited to act as moderator, and about the same time was invited by the Church and Society to preach to them. He consented to do so, on condition that as soon as possible they should call some other minister to labor with them. I think in all he must have supplied the Tallmadge people about a year and six months and afterwards he rendered a similar service for the Pres Church in Middlebury. (I think after the dismissal of Rev James Shaw in 1845) Mr. Hanford also for a short time labored in Northfield; but in each instance it was followed by entire physical prostration. Which was an admonition to him that his days of active labor in the sacred desk were nearly ended. He did continue to preach occasionally, though it was with difficulty. Mr. Hanford was very early identified with the ecclesiastical organizations of the Reserve. At a meeting of the synod of Pittsburg in Oct 1814, the Presbytery might be divided and a new one erected to be known by the name of the Presbytery of Grand River; to include the whole Western Reserve, with the exception of churches in six townships in the south east corner, and with undefined limits on the west. The synod of Pittsburg granted the request to divide the Hartford Presbytery and appointed a meeting to be held at Euclid, on the second Teusday of Nov 1814. The members of Hartford Presbytery set off to constitute the new Presbytery were Rev. Messrs Joseph Badger, Giles H Cowles, and Thomas Barr. Mr. Badger was appointed to preach at the opening of the first meeting, and preside untill a moderator should be chosen. From the records of that meeting, we find the following. Presbytery of Grand River Euclid Nov 8, 1814.

Presbytery of Grand River met according to appointment of Synod and was opened with prayer by the moderator.

Present: Rev. Joseph Badger, Moderator Ashtabula  
Rev. Giles H. Cowles Austinburg  
Rev. Thomas Barr Euclid  
Elder John Reuble, from the church in Euclid  
Dea Marmion Cook " " Burton

Rev. Messrs Simeon Woodruff and William Hanford being present, were invited to sit as corresponding members. Rev. Joseph Badger was chosen moderator, and Rev. G. H. Cowles scribe. Mr. Cowles being in a feeble state of health, requested an assistant scribe, which was granted and Mr. Hanford was appointed.

August 19th 1818 voted to request the Synod of Pittsburg to set off that part of Grand River Presbytery which lies west of the east line of Portage and Cuyahoga Counties into a new Presbytery. The Presbytery of Portage was constituted in accordance with the above request, by an act of the Synod of Pittsburg, Oct 7th, 1818. The first meeting was held at Hudson Dec. 8th, 1818. The Presbytery of Portage extended to the west line of the Reserve,

when it was organized.

#### SYNOD OF THE WESTERN RESERVE

In May 1825, the gen assembly of the Presbyterian Church "after hearing the papers relating to the erection of a new Synod", and duly considering the subject, resolved, that the Presbyteries of Grand River, Portage and Huron, be and they hereby are detached from the Synod of Pittsburg, and constituted a new Synod, to be designated by the name of the Synod of the Western Reserve; that they hold their first meeting at Hudson on the fourth Teusday of Sept next, at 11 o'clock A.M. and that the Rev. Joseph Badger preach the synodical sermon and act as moderator, till another be chosen or in case of his failure then the oldest minister present shall officiate in his place. Sept. 25th, 1825. The synod of the Western reserve agreeably to appointment by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, met in the Presbyterian Church in Hudson at 11 o'clock and was opened by the Rev. Joseph Badger, with a sermon on 2 Cor, IV 5 "We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord." We find this completed the organizing of the Presbyterian Ecclesiasticism of the Western Reserve. And her was offered the gratifying spectacle of a vigorous, harmonious Synod, built up from the very first upon the plan of unions. In this organization Rev Giles H. Cowles, D.D. was chosen moderator, Rev. Wm Hanford stated clerk; Rev Joseph Treat permanent clerk; Rev Stephen I. Bradstreet, Temporary Clerk. Mr. Hanford was appointed stated clerk at the organization of the Presbytery of Portage and continued to officiate untill 1855 or 1856. And then Stated Clerk of the WEstern Reserve Synod from its organization untill 1855 or 1856 when he resigned both offices being admonished by his age and many infirmities to withdraw from the active duties of the position he had so long held. He found that place of 30 acres he had purchased in Tallmadge for a home was to much labor for one in his situation and he sold it and purchased two acres of land of his brother-in-law, Dr. Daniel Upton. On this Mr. Hanford built a house in which he resided untill his death. He occasionally preached and busied himself with raising fruit and vegetables untill his health became so impaired that he could do it no longer. The leading characteristics of Mr Hanfords life were fervent piety and inflexible integrity, a sound judgement and straight forward business talent. His preaching was always clear and practical, and his prayers were peculiarly impressive. and he had a very clear voice and so distinct that he could be heard by those whose hearing was impaired. The last years of his life he was a great sufferer but he was patient and submissive. Rev. William Hanford died on the 31st of May 1861, aged 73.

#### SETTLEMENT OF THE RESERVE BY REV. JOHN SEWARD

Written for the Ohio Observer in 1830

The settlement of new countries is generally attended with many interesting circumstances: interesting not only to those who have an opportunity to know the facts in succeeding years and even in remote ages. Many of the events connected with the

settlement of the Reserve would now be very interesting to a large proportion of the inhabitants of this territory, could they have the opportunity to contemplate them as they actually transpired. And the next generation would review the history of these events with much greater interest than the present. Ought not considerations of this description induce us to collect and preserve a knowledge of these events for the entertainment and benefit of those who shall come after us. The death of original settlers is, every year, is throwing many of these events into the shades of oblivion. Unless the history of them is soon collected, and put into a visible form, they will be forever lost, for such are the character and taste of the times for printing and reading, that the knowledge of past transactions is not now preserved, as in ancient days, by oral tradition. Instead of a talking, we are becoming more and more a reading people. A great part of the time which was formerly spent by Father in recounting the past, and by children in listening to the oft repeated story, is now spent, both by parents and children in reading. What is not printed and read will soon be forgotten. Amzi Atwater, Esq. the only surviving individual as is supposed, not on the Reserve, who belonged to the first company that came out to survey this country has kindly furnished at my request with a number of facts, which together with such others as I have in my possession or may hereafter receive, I propose to forward to you for publication in the Observer and Telegraph. I give no pledge respecting the frequency of these communications as this will depend on circumstances. I send the communications for publication in your paper, because I suppose it has a more general circulation through the Reserve than any other, and because, on account of the valuable matter with which your columns are filled, I indulge the hope than many persons will preserve the papers for future reference and that thus the facts by me communicated, will be in safe keeping for the use of some future historian. The first company of surveyors with their attendants, consisted of a party of 44 men, 2 women and one child, and a negro man employed Cataaugus, to come on as an Indian interpreter. The surveying party made a short stay at Buffalo, for the purpose of holding a council with the Six Nations of Indians. The chiefs of these nations were all said to be present and the principal part of the Senecas, to the number of several hundreds. As a matter of course, the business of the council was concluded by an Indian Treat and Dance, for savages can treat and dance with much satisfaction, as those who follow these low and foolish practices among civilized people. this scene of Indian amusement was exceedingly diverting to the surveying party, as it was novel to them all. From Buffalo, most of the party proceeded by water in five boats, while some went by land with cattle and pack horses. July 4th, 1796 they all arrived in safety in Conneaght, at the north east corner of the Reserve, near the spot where the pleasant village of Salem now stands. There just twenty years from the time of the Declaration of Independence they commemorated the event with joyful hearts.

THOMAS SPENCER

Thomas Spencer is thought to be a decendant of Serj. Jared Spencer, who died in Haddam in 1685, through Thomas who died in Saybrook Ct., before 1703.

Thomas Spencer was born Jan 16th, 1736, O.S. and was married to Miss Phebe Grenell, April 10th, 1760; she was born July 20th 1736, O.S. they lived in Saybrook until 1772 when they moved with their family of six children from Saybrook to Winchester. He settled on the west side of Long Pond, south of Sucker Brook. The house which he built and occupied the remainder of his life, and where his three youngest children were born; remained standing until the winter of 1862 and 1863. It then yielded to the wintry blasts. He was a prominent man of the town, and eight of his ten children became heads of large and influential families; but of more than twenty of his decendants now residing in the township, not one bears the name of Spencer.

Mr. Spencer died May 1st, 1807, aged 71. Mrs. P. G. Spencer died Oct 2nd, 1812, aged 77 years.

Children of Thomas and Phebe G. Spencer

1st	-	Phebe,	born in Saybrook Ct.	April 20th,	1761
IIInd	-	John,	"	Oct. 18th,	1762
IIIrd	-	Chloe,	"	Dec. 15th,	1764, died May 16th, 1767
IVth	-	Thomas Jr.	"	Nov. 19th,	1766
Vth	-	Grinnell	"	Sept. 9th,	1768
VIth	-	Chloe	"	Dec. 4th,	1770
VIIth	-	Charlotte,	born in Winchester	April 4th,	1773
VIIIth	-	Candace	"	June 14th,	1775
IXth	-	Sylvia,	"	April 12th,	1778
Xth	-	Huldah,	"	Oct. 1st,	1780

JOHN SWEET

He came from Rhode Island. He married, Phebe, daughter of Thomas Spencer Dec. 7th, 1780. In 1783 he bought the Edward Manchester farm on Spencer Street, and built the rear part of the dwelling thereon, in which he lived until he purchased the Mill property and farm of David Austin, at the outlet of the lake, in 1796. He then lived in the house directly east of the bulkhead, at the pond outlet a few years, and about 1800 sold out to the Rockwell brothers, and bought the Erastus Woodford farm, on which he built the house at the parting of the turnpike and Colebrook roads. In 1806 he removed to Otis, Mass when he returned about 1812, and bought the farm between the lakes, and a few years later removed to Tyringham, Mass., thence to Staten Island, N.Y. and thence to East Hartland, where at 90 years of age, he married his third wife, and died a few years later. He was a shrewd, long headed restless man, who made sharp bargains, but attained to no more than ordinary wealth, owing to his frequent removals from place to place. He early became a local Methodist Minister, and preached and traded to the close of his life.

Children of John and Phebe (Spencer) Sweet

- Ist - Anna, born Aug. 16th, 1781 Married Wm. Keyes Nov 23rd, 1797 Married (2nd) Rev. Daniel Coe. Died Nov 29th, 1818 leaving children
- IInd - Phebe, born Jan 20th 1783. Married Cyrus Bertrick, Oct. 18th, 1798
- IIIRD - Riley, born Aug 16th 1785 was a Capt in the War of 1812, and left town soon after the close of the war.
- IVth - Adah, born Sept. 29th, 1787
- Vth - Orra, born Jan 20th, 1790
- VIth - John Wesley, born Feb. 18th, 1792. He married Laura, daughter of Asahel Miller. He owned for a few years the farm between the lakes on the Winchester Road. He moved to Tyringham in 1820, where he still lives (1873)
- VIIth - Charles Wesley, born July 28th, 1794. left the state in 1815.
- VIII - Benedict, born Oct. 15th, 1796. Married Lois Lucena Grant, these brothers have long resided in Wellington, O.
- IXth - Addison, born Sept. 9th, 1800
- X - Algemon Sydney, born July 2nd, 1804.

The only decendants of John Sweet remaining in the town are the children of Col. Nelson D. Coe, son of Anna his eldest daughter.

JOHN SPENCER

John Spencer the eldest son of Thomas, married Abigail, daugh of Abner Marshall of Torrington, Feb. 14th, 1792. In 1784 he bought of David Austin 39 acres of land in the heart of the west village of Winsted, embracing all of Main Street from Camps block southerly and easterly to Clifton Mill Bridge, and the whole of High Street, Elm Street, the Green Woods Park and adjacent streets. He entered on this purchase, and cleared a few acres and built a log house on the flat near the corner of Elm and Main Streets, before any bridge had been erected across Mad River at Lake Street, or any road opened south of the bridal path now known as Hinsdale Street. Despairing of ever having access by a road and bridge to the civilized part of town and unwilling to rear a family in this savage region, he sold his purchase for three dollars an acre, and bought a 200 acre farm in Danbury Quarter, lately owned by Edward Rugg, then a well populated section of the town, on this farm he lived until 1799. In 1800 he removed to Peacham Caledonia County, Vt. where he accumulated a fortune of \$15,000, and lost it by becoming surety for the sheriff of the county. He then removed to Westmoreland Oneida Co, N.Y. and after two years, again lost all by the burning of his house. In 1816 he purchased a farm in the adjoining town of Vernon, on which he resided until his death which occurred Feb 14th, 1826, aged 63 years. His wife Mrs. Abigail M. Spencer died in 1849.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND A. M. SPENCER

- 1st - Julius, born in Winchester, Jan. 31st, 1794. living at Lisbon, Illinois in 1857  
 IInd - Almeda, born in Winchester, Aug. 19th, 1795, married Carter of Worthington, Ohio  
 IIIrd - George Grinnell, born in Winchester, Nov. 17th, 1796. Was living in 1857 in Lexington Virginia  
 IVth - Harlow, born in Vermont, died at 23  
 Vth - Sylvia, " " Married Marshall of Westmoreland, N. Y.  
 VIth - Wm Scott " " of Warsaw Ill, in 1857  
 VIIth - Laura, " " M, Green of Westmoreland, N.Y.  
 VIII - Orpha " " M, Hiscock of Rochester, N.Y.  
 IXth - John " " Died at the age of 4 years  
 Xth - Franklin Augustus, recently Cong. Minister of New Hartford Conn, now living in Clinton, N. Y.  
 XIth - Riley of Lexington, Ky in 1857

THOMAS SPENCER JR.

Thomas Spencer Jr, was a millwright by trade, and lived until about 1795, in a house that stood on the east side of the Dugway road, nearly opposite a road that turns west to Winchester Center Village. In 1795, in company with Benjamin Jenkins and James Boyd, he built the first forge in the town, on the "Old Forge Site", on which the grinding works of the Winsted Manufacturing Company now stand. He also built a store in which he traded in company with Hewitt Hills, on the depot grounds of the Conn Western Railroad Company, on the north side of Lake Street, directly opposite the store building, in which he lived until his removal to Vernon, Oneida County, N.Y. about 1801 or 1802. Thomas Spencer died at Vernon in 1828, aged 62. He was married to Miss Lucy, daughter of Hewett Hills, May 28th, 1795. Their children were three sons, Hilamon, Thomas, and Alpha, and six daughters, Clarissa, Lucy, Sylvia, Huldah, Elizabeth and Sabrina. The two sons, Hilamon and Alpha died between the ages of fifteen and twenty. All the daughters except Clarissa were married. The particulars of this and the household of John Spencer, were kindly furnished by Rev. F. A. Spencer of Clinton, N. Y.

CAPT. GRINNELL SPENCER

He married Abigail who died Aug. 29th, 1811. He married (2nd) Mrs. Case of Farmington, who survived him about one year. He died of Cancer March 5th, 1843 aged 74 years. His wife was inoculated it is thought by taking care of him and died of the same disease. He settled in Winsted, and first lived on a high hill about 100 rods west of the Spencer Street road, and adjoining his original orchard, which can be seen from the west village of Winsted. About 1808 he built and occupied until his death the house on Spencer Street road now owned and occupied by his

son in law, Amos Pierce. He improved more than 200 acres of land as a dairy farm, and for many years spent his winters in Charleston, South Caroline, as a dealer in cheese. He was an energetic, public spirited, warm hearted man always foremost to turn out and break the winter roads, to attend upon the sick, or to relieve the misfortunes of his neighbors.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. GRINNELL AND ABAGAIL SPENCER

Ist - Matilda, Married Elisha Kilbourn  
IIInd - Harriet  
IIIrd - Abigail Born in Winchester March 24th, 1801  
IVth - Phebe, married Grinnell  
Vth - Hellen, married Amos Pierce

Harriet Spencer married Sheldon Norton Sept. 14th, 1818, they moved to Bethany, Wayne Co Pa. He died Sept. 15th, 1838, aged 45.

CHILDREN OF SHELDON AND HARRIET S. NORTON

Ist - Edmund Kirby  
IIInd - Oscar Montgomery  
IIIrd - Abigail Catlin  
IVth - Mary Elizabeth

Edmund K and Abigail C, were living in Wayne Co Pa, in 1872. Sheldon Norton was early a clerk of Wayne County, Pa, and afterwards an agent of the American Sunday School Union, in Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

She married for her second husband Rufus Grinnell of Clinton, Pa. Hellen married Amos Pierce and lives on the homestead of her father Capt. Grinnell Spencer in 1873. From another source I have found that Capt. G. Spencer and his wife had six children. They appear to have been both of them strict adherents of the Puritan principles of the ancestry. they gave their children a good common school education and taught them in early life to reverence and to obey them, observe the holy Sabbath, and keep the commandments of God, which they adhered to. They also received the rich benefit of the united prayers of her parents, more espeicially their dear mother, who was called away by death to leave her affectionate husband their six daughters to mourn the loss of a fond mother. After she had committed her dear companion and children to the care and keeping of a holy God, and resigning her beloved children to the care and charge of their affectionate father, she then joyfully and calmly into the arms of death. The youngest of her six daughters in a few weeks followed her to the grave, being about two and a half years old; five daughters were still left to make their way across the sea of life bereft of their dear fond mother. Abqagail the third daughter experienced religion about the age of 13 and ever after a devoted Christian, a member of the M.E. Church she married Goodrich in 1827, and lived in Barkhamsted. She died Sept. 13th 1828 in the 28th years of her age.

FAMILY REUNION IN MENTOR

The Hart, Munson and Parmelee families had a pleasant reunion at the residence of Abner Munson Parmelee, in Mentor, Sept. 12th 1879. They met to represent three of the children of Abner and Azubah (Bronson) Munson, viz; Sarah (Munson) Hart, Ashbel (Munson and Azubah Munson) Parmelee, who were once residents Mentor; three sons of Stephen and Sarah M. Hart were present, viz; Rosaville Hart and daughter from Firtland, he was the oldest person on the ground being 82; Stephen H and Daniel B. Hart and families, Julius Hart son of Chester Hart, T. G. Hart, son of Stephen Hart and family and miss Cora Goodell, a great grand daughter of Stephen and Sarah M. Hart, all reside in Mentor. Then the family of Ashbel Munson was represented by the eldest daughter, Mrs. H. H. Wilson, and Mrs. Henry Wilson and daughter of Concord. Mrs. C. M. Bronson and husband of Tallmadge, and her son and wife, O. W. Scott of Mentor. These two sisters are the only surviving members of Ashbel and Candace (Spencer) Munsons family. The family of the late Henry W. Munson were represented by Mrs. Amanda Munson and Henry W and family, Horatio N and family, and Mrs. S. J. Cleveland and daughter. Mrs. Emerit M. Ingersoll, the second daughter of Ashbel and Candace S. Munson was represented by G. Stiles Ingersoll of Cleveland, with wife and son Frank who resides in Huntoon settlement in Concord, and two daughters and two grandchildren, which were the 4th generation from ashbel and Candace S. Munson. The late Edward Spencer Munsons family was represented by Mrs. Sophia C. Munson, and her son Spencer Munson, and family. Mrs. Allice W. Munson, daughter of George and Mary E. Munson was present with her husband Eugene Case, who resides in Hudson. Mrs. Azubah M. Parmelee had a numerous representation; Mr. A. M. Parmelee and wife, Mrs. J. D. Barber, with two sons and two daughters with grand children; who resides in Willoughby. Erastus Parmelee and wife, Mr Robert Murray with son and daughter, whose mother was Mrs. A. Sophronia (Parmelee) Munson of Mentor, and Philander Parmelee and wife of Burton. The whole number present was 76 decendants by marriage and otherwise. The tables were set in the basement of the M. E. Church, and the contents of the various baskets were brought forth and the various edibles made a very fine display; there seemed to be enough of quality and quantity to satisfy the most fastidious, for the fields, the gardens and orchards yielded their productions and even the Pacific Coast contributed her canned salmon. We have to say: that what was on those tables are any criterion to judge, the art of cookery has decended from these mothers to their daughters and grand daughters. After being seated at the tables, Mr. Erastus Parmelee called the assembled friends to order, the Rev. Mr. Ely of the M. E. Church invoked a blessing. After partaking of the bounteous feast, they retired to the auditorum of the church, where biographical sketches were read of Abner Munson, the fathers of Ashbel Munson and his sisters Mrs. Hart and Mrs. Parmelee and their husbands, Mrs. Candace S. Munson, H. W. Munson, Mrs. E. M. Ingersoll, the late E. S. Munson and his brother George Munson, by C. C. Bronson of Tallmadge. They being so well pleased



with the reunion that on motion of Philander Parmelee of Burton, it was resolved without a dissenting voice to hold another reunion next year. The following were appointed a committee to carry the resolution into effect. A. M. Parmelee, Chairman of the committee; H. N. Munson, Secretary; Spencer Munson, Julius Hart and T. G. Hart, Esq. Committee. Yours truly C. C. Bronson  
Copied from Painesville Telegraph of Sept 18th, 1879 by C. C. Bronson

DR. AMOS WRIGHTS BIRTHDAY PARTY

Monday evening, Oct. 6th, 1879, there was a very pleasant gathering at the residence of Dr. Amos Wright to celebrate his 71st birthday, the whole affair being a complete surprise to both host and hostess, who entertained their guests in the happiest manner. Mr. Henry W. Bill and wife of Cuyahoga Falls were present, also Mr. Joseph Peirarie and wife, of Kent. The Pioneer band discoursed sweet music of "ye olden time," and there was also furnished very fine modern music both vocal and instrumental. There was a generous supply of good things to satisfy the wants of the "inner man" and a general good time all around. Mr. C. C. Bronson read an account of early life in Tallmadge especially connected with the Doctors advent, he being the first male born in Tallmadge. The doctor responded in his lively manner, then related interested reminiscences of his youth. Mr. Sydney Barnes also made some very interesting remarks.

Copied from the Summit Beacon of Oct. 15th, 1879.

THE REMARKS OF C. C. BRONSON, AS MENTIONED ABOVE.

To take a retrospect of half a century as some of us can, we find wedding anniversaries, under their various names, picnics, surprise parties as social or birthday, or of some other epoch of a persons life; are all modern and were unknown to our fathers and mothers. Militia training, were about all the time they could afford to spend in recreation of any kind. Our friends Dr and Mrs Wright has had this evening their house taken by storm and on inquiry by what authority and being informed that the Dr was 71 the 5th of Oct, and it being the Sabbath, they surrendered at discretion on the 6th of Oct. Let us look into the history of Tallmadge; in March or April 1807, George Boosinger and his wife moved into the first log house built in Town No 2 in the 10th Range of the Conn Western Reserve on the farm now owned by Sherman Pettibone. In June 1807, Rev. David Bacon with his family into the second log house built in the township and a fraction over a mile west of Boosingers and is known at this day as the Bacon place. George Boosinger and his wife, and their infant daughter Betsey; Rev. David Bacon and Mrs. Bacon, their son Leonard, and daughters Susan Dunham, and Juliana Smith and Justin E. Frink were all the inhabitants of Town 2 Range 10, until Feb. 1808 when Ephrm. Clark Jr, arrived from Mesopotamia in Trumbull County, and he was followed by Jonathan Sprague, Nathan-Chapman and Charles Chittenden from Canfield; Wm. Neal from

Boardman; Capt. Joseph Hart from Atwater, the first settler in Middlebury. Moses Bradford from Revenna; George Kilbourn from Newburg; Aaron Norton from Northampton; Thomas Dunlap from Westmoreland County, Penn; Dr. Amos C. Wright from Vernon. These 13 families were all the inhabitants in 1808, and this year Town 2 Range 10 received its present name Tallmadge. In June 1808 Cornelia daughter of Charles and Elma (Steele) Chittenden was born the first white child born in Tallmadge. She was born near the residence of the late George Ruckle. The second white child born, was Eliza, daughter of Capt. Joseph and Anna (Hotchkiss) Hart, on the 6th of Aug. 1808, the first birth in what has since been known as middlebury, She is living today within almost a stones throw of where she was born. And she is the widow of Mr. Roswell Kent, a prominent citizen in his life time. The third one born was Eliza, daughter of George and Almira (Wilcox) Kilbourn, born Aug 15th, 1808, near the house now owned by Mrs. Anna (Sheldon) Snyder. The fourth child born was Amos, son of Dr. Amos C and Lydia A. (Hinne) Wright, he was born on the farm now owned by Mr. Perry C. Carruthers, Oct. 5th, 1808, being the first male child born in Tallmadge. The fifth child born was Allice Parks, daughter of Rev. David and Allice (Parks) Bacon, born Dec. 25th, 1808. And I consider it worthy to remark in this connection that the First Cong. Church being organized Jan. 22nd 1809, Rev. Jonathan Leslie moderator, in Mr. Bacons log house, where the sacrement of the Lords Supper was administered for the first time, and the ordinance of Baptism was administered to Juliana Smith, and Allice Parks, children of Rev. Mr and Mrs Bacon; and Amos, son of Dr. A. C. Wright and wife and Eliza, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Kilbourn. And all that are living at this time are Dr. Wright and Allice P. Bacon, now Mrs. Peck of Rochester N. Y. Now what a change in 71 years, the vast wilderness has become a fruitful field. Your father and mother were considered a valuable addition to the infant settlement, he being the first physician in the township, and also a professor of religion and your parents being two of the original nine members of the Cong. Church in the township; and both being singers, they both were active in laying the foundations so broad and so deep, and let us revere the memory of these pioneers. And we can say: that in the 71 years of your life has been spent in your native town with the exception of three years you spent in the township of Vernon, in practicing your chosen profession. According to Portage County records, you were married March 31st, 1831 by Rev. John Keys who pronounced you husband and wife. And you have had your joys and your sorrows, you have your children and grand children, and your pleasant home and its surroundings. And you have full proof in this pleasant interview, that you have warm and sincere friends who are ready to shake hands in friendship, and also to give you the right hand of fellowship. And may this company again take this castle by storm on the 31st day of March 1881 to participate in the festivities of another Golden Wedding.

OBITUARY OF GEN SIMON PERRKINS OF WARREN, OHIO

The earthly existence of Gen Simon Perkins was terminated by his death at his late residence in this village on the 19th of Sept, 1844 aged 73 years. His health has not been good for some years, and a visit to the Virginia Springs did not improve it. The usual exercise on horseback was taken on Friday. Apparently, he was as well as he had been for some weeks when he arose on Monday morning; but a fit or faintness soon after banished all hope that he would survive a long period. He lingered until Teusday night, at ten o'clock, when he expired with a single groan: conscious as his family believe, of the approaching event. He was born in Norwich Conn on the 17th day of Sept. 1771. At the age of seven years, he was left in charge of a widowed mother, which probably tended to promote decision and independence which were conspicuous traits in his character in after life. Having studied mathematics, he was employed in surveying wild lands in the state of New York, as early as 1795. Agencies for selling lands were soon conferred on him, and decided his future occupation, and laid the foundation of an ample fortune. The trustees of the Erie Land Company employed him in 1798 to survey their lands on the Western Reserve and constituted him their agent to sell and convey them. Western New York was then a wilderness, almost unbroken, which he penetrated; shipped his provisions on Cayuga Lake for the head of Lake Ontario, and having obtained a bateau at Buffalo, he coasted up the south shore of Lake Erie; disembarked at the mouth of the Grand River in July, and established his camp in what is now known as the town of Concord. (And it is known and pointed out at this day as Perkins Camp, and a place of some historical note in the early settlement of the Western Reserve. He was at Youngstown the next year and made a permanent residence at Warren in 1801. A post office having been established here, he was appointed postmaster on the 2nd of Cec 1801 and held the office until 1829. For many years he had a general supervision of the routes and offices on the Reserve, the north eastern part of Ohio and Michigan. The department was notified of the wants of the new settlements and it was owing to his fatchful attention that mail facilities were so generally furnished in the early settlement of the Reserve. In 1809 at the request of Mr. Gideon Granger, then Post Master General, he explored the mail route from Cleveland to detroit, which was through a country unsettled. That part of the route between Lower Sandusky and the Maumee River, had never been penetrated by any wheel vehicle, and it was so difficult to pass over it on horseback, t hat the mail was carried by men on foot, In conversations with Gov. Hull, who was superintendant of Indian Affairs, he suggested the expediency of obtaining a grant of land from the Indians for constructing a road from the Indians 12 miles reservation on the Maumee, to their reservation at Lower Sandusky and from thence to the Western Reserve line. The idea, although new to Gov Hull met his approbation and resulted in the treaty of Brownstown on the 25th of Nov. 1809, under a commission appointed by President Jefferson, by which the Indians

ceded the right of way to the United States, for a road, from the rapids of the Maumee to Lower Sandusky, and the Western Reserve line and land one mile wide on each side of the road. That grant was the basis of a turnpike of earth from the Reserve to Perrysburg, and more recently of the macadamized road from Perrysburg to Lower Sandusky. this suggestion thus made, relieved many emigrants from the perils of the black swamp; opened an easy communication for the mail to Michigan and the territories west; removed a barrier to the cultivation of a large section of the country, and has been of incalculable benefit. Previous to the declaration of war in 1812, he was elected Brigadier General, and on calling out the militia to protect the frontier, after the surrendering of Gen. Hull, Gen. Wadsworth detailed Gen Perkins for service, and ordered a brigade to his command. The first general place of rendezvous was at Cleveland and soon Gen Perkins was ordered to take a position at Avery, in Huron County, in advance of the main body of Gen. Wadsworths division which was then to be concentrated at old Portage on the Cuyahoga River, to move through the wilderness on the Smith road, to camp Avery (now Milan). Soon after the main body arrived, Gen. Perkins was ordered to Lower Sandusky with a part of his command. Most of the inhabitants in Ohio west of the Cuyahoga River abandoned their homes and property, on hearing of the capitulation of Gen. Hull. Whatever of value was left behind was at the disposal of the first occupant. Gen. Perkins detailed trusty officers to collect the property thus abandoned with orders to take and keep a correct list of it so that the United States might avail themselves of these partial supplies for their North Western Army, during a winter campaign and that the distressed and houseless owners might obtain a just compensation for their property without the tedious delay, attendant on applying to Congress for relief. If the same measures had been pursued by all in command during the War of 1812, and the subsequent Indian Wars, large sums of money would have been retained in the treasury from unprincipled, speculating claimants, when the real honest owner, would have been promptly paid. Gen. Perkins served a tour of six months, the period limited by the laws of this state, for retaining drafted militia in the field, and assisted in constructing the stockade at Lower Sandusky and at Fort Meigs. The former was afterwards the theatre of Major Croghams brilliant victory and the latter, with more prominent works, protected the army under Gen. Harrison, against the repeated attacks of the British, and their Indian allies. He and his command would have remained longer, if their services had not been dispersed with by the arrival of troops from Pennsylvania and Virginia. His conduct as an officer, was so meritorious and so fully approved Gen Harrison and by President Madison that the latter tendered to him a Colonels commission in the regular army. His skill as a financier, and his rigid integrity attracted the attention of the legislature and he was appointed a member of the board of the Canal Fund Commissioners in the winter of 1825 and 6, and was subsequently elected from time to time, irrespective of the strife of party, and was only relieved from that responsible duty, by his resignation in 1838, on

account of declining health. The state is greatly his debtor for the advantageous loans, he and his colleagues obtained to construct her canals and other public works. His judgment was sound and discriminating, and his integrity, incorruptible. His industry, economy, perseverance, and system are worthy of the attention and imitation of the young men of the country, who desire to obtain wealth. The varied duties of his public stations were discharged with the same unyielding fidelity and promptitude that distinguished him in his private concerns. He was attached to the Constitution of his Country and an advocate of order, peace and law. His attendance at the house of public worship on the Sabbath, was uniform and although not a professor of religion, he practiced many of its leadings.

In the early part of his residence in this country, before he had a family, he contributed to the support of different clergymen; and during his military tour, the Sabbath was observed as a day of rest, and religious worship. The Rev Joseph Badger, a soldier of the revolution, distinguished as the first Cong. Missionary on the Reserve, and as a faithful soldier of the Cross, he appointed Chaplain. No divine ever watched a sick bed with more solicitude or administered more timely and bountifully to the temporal and spiritual wants of the diseased and wounded. Mrs. Einsman, Gen. Perkins sister, and himself, endowed a professorship in the Western Reserve College.

His domestic relations and kindred were dear to him and in these he was generally blessed. It pleased the Almighty to continue his useful life to a good old age: but now, a dissolution of the domestic ties, saddens and grieves the heart of a devoted widowed wife, of affectionate children and a fond sister. He was respected in life, by those who knew him and appreciated moral worth; and his death creates a chasm that will not soon be filled. Warren Chronicle. Copied from the O. Observer Oct. 4th, 1844.

#### REMINISCENCE OF JUDGE AMIZ ATWATER OF MANTUA

In the year 1797 I was employed in the service of the Conn Land Company on the Reserve, a part of the time as a surveyor. Mr. Warham Shepard and myself, both young and not much experienced were assigned to go together, one carrying the compass and the other the chain alternately. About the middle of July the surveyors and their assistants were assembled at a temporary camp between the falls of the Cuyahoga and the Old Portage. The township lines were then nearly all run except the 5th, 6th and 7th meridians. To run those lines Mr. Shepard and myself were ordered to the 5th meridian (which is now the east lines of Portage, Geauga and Lake Counties) Mr. Stoddard to the 6th and Mr. Redfield to the 7th. Mr. Stoddard being at the time away, I took his compass and started his line. We all began at the south line of the Reserve to run to the Lake. I run the lines between Deerfield and Atwater, and between Edinburg and Palmyra. There I met Mr. Stoddard, who took his compass and I

with one man with went east and met Mr. Shepard at the north east corner of Palmyra. Mr. Shepard was at that time very unwell with a dysentary and one of our men, Miner Bicknal with a fever. We proceeded on the west line of Windham township, where it was found that Bicknal was so unwell that he could not ride a horse. What was to be done under such circumstances was difficult to determine. The sick man with a high fever and no prospect of being any better soon, not a house or habitation nearer than Cleveland, and not many there. To get his conveyed to Cleveland appeared to us the most prudent measure if it could be accomplished; but to accomplish this was not an easy task. We had heard of sick and wounded soldiers being conveyed on horse litters, but how one could be formed with our scanty means, or how it could be conveyed through a trackless wilderness we knew not, but necessity required us to make the attempt. We took two poles of sufficient size and length, and by lashing cross sticks with bark at suitable distances, lashed them to our horses by the saddles so that one horse followed the other, leaving the space between the horses sufficient for a man to lie, and by the means of barks and blankets made a tolerably comfortable where the going was anything like good. I took charge of this expedition, leaving Mr. Shepard to run, chain and mark the line with one man as well as they could. I took the tent and we divided the provision, and with a sad heart parted. I had with me five healthy, active and faithful young men. We went south to the corners of Paris and Windham, and turned west on the township lines. Our horses not being accustomed to such kind of gearing often broke our bark ropes, but after a suitable training with care we got along better than we had any reason to expect. The next morning I sent one man to the old camp below the falls with directions to have a boat prepared to convey the sick man down the river if they had not broken up, and if they had, to come back and meet me. We proceeded on west to the corners of Hudson and Stow, then turned south to the old Indian path and following that westward we met the man I sent to the camp, who informed me that the camp was broken up and the boats gone. I then directed him to go to Cleveland, and have a boat come up the river and meet me at the north line of Independence township. We proceeded on to the west line of Stow, then turned north and followed the township line to the north west corner of Twinsburg, then west and followed the line to the river. The weather had been very dry during the whole time until the last night before we arrived at the Cuyahoga River, where we encamped on the high hill east of the river, when there was a heavy thundershower. I with one man early in the morning went down to explore and mark a pathway among the gullies and ravines and make marks at the river for the boatmen to know where the line was. This was a tedious task; the herbage on the flats was about as high as my head and a large portion of it was nettles and very wet with the late shower, my pantaloons were worn out on the knees so that the skin was bare, but I had no time to mend them. When this was accomplished, we moved down to the river where the man died about two hours after we arrived at the river. The boat with Dr. Shepard

came up some time later. This was July 25th, 1797. We buiried him near where he died as well as we could. ("Gen S. V. Bierce says that Bicknal was buried in the south west corner of Bedford township on a farm first settled by Esq. Frazer") I have been through fatigue and hardships in the course of my life, but do not remember any quite equal to that. I and the rest of my company were in good health and used our utmost ability to get along and take care of the sick man. We then followed that line east, and joined Mr. Shapard at the north east corner of Portage County. He had got the line thus far completed. We then went on to the Lake and finished the line without further difficulty. Yours respectfully, Amzi Atwater Mantua June 14th, 1850, copied from Ohio Observer of June 26th, 1850

OBITUARY OF HON ELIAS HARMON

Died at his residence in Mantua, on the morning of Sept. 18th, 1851, Hon Elias Harmon, one of the first settlers of Portage County, aged 78 years. Thus has passed off the last of the first settlers of this township, two others having died since the first of May last. Judge Amzi Atwater, May 14th, 1851, and Mrs. Sabrina, the last companion of Judge Harmon on the 23rd of May, 1851. Judge Harmon was one of the most perseveringly industrious of the pioneers, having come to this county with his late companion, without capital in the summer of 1799, and raised and educated a large and respectable family and left a good estate. They spent the first summer in Aurora, being the first white family in that township. They settled in Mantua in the fall of the year 1799, being the second family which settled in Mantua. On the first organization of Portage County in 1808, Mr. Harmon was appointed County Treasurer, which office he filled two years, and in the fall of 1810, he was elected and again in 1811, to represent this county in the legislature of the state. In the winter of 1814, and 15, he was elected Associate Judge (of the Court of Common Pleas) which office he filled for three successive terms of seven years each, with honor to himself and advantage to the public. Copied from the Ohio Observer

A REMINICIENCE OF JUDGE AMZI ATWATER OF MANTUA

As I believe it is well understood, I was one of the first of the surveying party in the service of the Connecticut Land Company on the Reserve in the year 1796. I would further state that I entered their service again about the middle of April, 1797. I joined them at Schenectady. The Company procured six boats and a sufficient quantity of suitable stores for the expedition. These boats were the common bateaux for the navigation of rivers and lakes as practiced in those days. They were supplied with four oars, setting poles, paddles and a movable mast and sail. Such in these days was the practical means of navigation on these waters. The more modern improvements which our country is now blessed with were not then known. We ascended the Mohawk River through the old locks at Little Falls, up to the carrying place at Rome. The canal there was in progress, but not completed. The boats and were got across into Wood Creek;

down that narrow crooked stream, we got along some easier than up the Mohawk River, which I may say was a sore job for raw and inexperienced hands like myself. In passing down this stream, which had a long been known by boatmen (and some improved by cutting of short bends) we passed in a small inlet stream two large formidable looking boats or small vessels which reminded us of a seaport harbor; we were told that they were the season before conveyed from the Hudson River partly by water and finally on wheels, to be conveyed to Lake Ontario; that they were made of the lightest materials and intended for no other use, than to have it published in Europe that vessels of these dimensions had passed those waters, to aid land speculation. We passed down and across the Oneida Lake, and passed the Oswego Falls, into Lake Ontario. At Oswego Falls the boats were unloaded and the loading conveyed by land to the lower landing, about a mile, and the boats were run down a slide into a small natural basin and a pilot employed to steer them to the lower landing. The stream looked dreadful (in my eye) to run a boat. But as I considered that as we had a pilot who followed the business at 50 cents a trip I would risk myself for once. I belonged to the first boat, and took my station in the bow strictly attending to the pilots orders. We went quick and safe, and I was cured of all my former fears. I went back to attend to my baggage. I met the pilot on his return from his second trip, who requested me to go down with the other boats, and I accordingly did. We passed down to the lake and stayed some time for fair weather, then went on as far as Gerundegut Bay and up to the landing, where the boats took in provisions. This was a slow and tedious way of conveyance, but it was the way some of the early settlers of this country moved here for want of a better. I was sent with a party of those men who could be best spared from the boats to Canandaigua and its vicinity to collect cattle and pack horses for the use of the company. In a few days I was ordered with those men to drive to Buffalo and take care of them until Maj. Shepard of the exploring and equalizing committee come on. We drove there and across the creek for safe and convenient keeping. In a few days the Indian Chiefs came and demanded of me three dollars for pasturing the cattle and horses. I thought it unreasonable as the land all lay open to the commons as I considered it, but I went with them up to Capt. Johnson the interpreter and plead my cause as well as I could, but I was no match for them in pleas and arguments. I concluded to pay their demand with their consent that we might stay as long as we pleased. Soon after one of our horses strayed away up to the Indian village, and they sent it back without asking fee or reward. In a few days Maj. Shepard came on and took the command and we arrived at Conneaut May 25th. After a short time of preparation we went to the various stations assigned us. I went with Maj Shepard to run the north lines of the township of Monroe and Sheffield in Ashtabula Co. A part I ran under direction and inspection. This was the first time I undertook to use a surveyors compass. After this I was ordered with a party



of men to take cattle and horses to Cleveland. We got along very well until we got to Grand River: we had no boat or other means of conveyance across, except we found an old Indian bark canoe which was very leaky, we had one horse which I knew was a good swimmer. I mounted him, and directed the men to drive the others after me. I had got on perhaps half way when I heard the men on shore scream; I looked back and saw two men with horses in the water but had parted from them, one of them got ashore and the other David Eldridge made poor progress. I turned my horse as quick as I could and guided him up within reach him, when I very inconsiderately took hold of his hand, as soon as I could. This turned the horse over and we were both under the water in an instant; but we separated and I again mounted the horse, and looked back and saw him just raise his head above the water, but he sank to rise no more, this was on the 3rd day of June 1797. We built a raft of flood wood, lashing together with barks, and placing on it three men who were good swimmers, they with hooks drew up the body, but this took some time, perhaps two hours. We took some pains to restore the body to life but in vain. Two of our boats came up soon after with a large portion of the men. They took the body to Cleveland and buried it in the then newly laid out burying ground. We then went on with the cattle and horses and arrived in Cleveland without any further difficulty. After a few days of preparation, the two boats with some of the surveyors started up the river with the assistants and provisions. I with one or two other men was sent by land to get the horses up above the mouth of Tinkers Creek for the use of the surveyors. Not far above the creek, we found the remnants of some old huts partly overgrown with thorn and plumb trees, one or more fragments of doors were fastened with nails, which to me was a curiosity to see in such a place. I suppose they might be the remains of the old Moravian settlement, but if this I may be mistaken. I found the boats, and gave up my charge of the horses to the surveyors, and went on board the boats. We got along very slow, the river was very low, and in some places trees had fallen into the stream and obstructed the channel, and in others, stones had to be removed, and all hands had to join, lift by the sides and get one boat up some distance, and then go back and get the other. When we got up to the marked line of Boston, Mr. Pease, wishing to give some directions to Mr. Redfield, who was supposed to be near the northwest corner of Hudson township, I was sent up there with a back load of provisions, and some directions for him. I passed the falls at Brandywine Mills to the corner of Hudson, not finding Redfield there I erected a staging some ten feet high, and deposited the provisions and directions covered with a bark, which I had peeled for that purpose, and returned to the boats. After we got some distance above Peninsula we found it some better, but very good there. The weather was very warm and frequent showers of rain. I think my clothes were not entirely dry for nearly a week. We succeeded in getting the boats past the old Portage, and about half a mile above the south branch of the Cuyahoga, where we established a camp. I was left there in charge of the

provisions and stores, while some of the surveyors ran lines to Pennsylvania line, and others back. I erected a shed covered with barks to cover the provision, etc and a tolerable good bark camp for myself. The surveying parties were frequently coming and going, and once in a while the boats came up, some sick, others well. While there, two or more Indian hunters were camped some little distance, near the river, below us, one of them frequently visited us, he was very active and more talkative than Indians generally, and he could talk a little of our lingo, and I had learned a little of the Indians, and between us both, by signs and motions, we could convey ideas tolerable well. We felt anxious and from him we got some valuable information to us. He showed a scar on his thigh which looked as though it might be a gunshot wound, I understood him to tell how his horse was shot under him at the battle when Gen Wayne, at the battle of Fallen Timbers, defeated the Indians some years before; he made the motions how his horse plunged down, and he scrambled off into the bushes. He often repeated "Capt Wayne very good man, Capt Wayne very great man." Mr Pease wishing to go to the salt spring and convey some provisions, employed this Indian to go with his horse and convey a load, who was gone three days when he came back near night, I set before him some victuals I had cooked, when he handed me a few lines from Mr. Pease, stating how he got along and the Indian had been very serviceable to him, and I must give him a quart of whiskey, or more. I went and filled a junk bottle and presented it to him, (with more ceremony than I am in the habit of using) as a present from big Captain (Mr. Pease) he went off to his camp with many praises of us all, next day he came back and presented a deer skin for the Big Capt, and then the bottle, "A little more whiskey" I put on my most serious countenance and told him we had but little, and our brethren would come in from the woods, some of them sick and we should want it for medicine, but drew my finger across the side of the bottle, telling how full I would fill it, but he must not ask for any more; I accordingly did so. He next day came back and brought bottle, but never asked for any more whiskey, although he frequently visited the camp. I think it was the 4th of July, Mr. Warham, Shepard and myself were sent to run the 9th Meridian beginning at the north east corner of Hudson, and running south to the south line of the Reserve. I commenced the line and run between Streetsborough and Hudson the first day, then Shepard took the compass and I the chain, thus we proceeded on alternately to the south line of the Reserve and then returned to camp. Next we were ordered to the fifth meridian as related commencing on Page 54th of this book. After that was completed we all returned to Cleveland. Then we were directed to run out a few of the remaining out lots of Cleveland, then to lot out the township of Warrensville and a part of Bedford. This completed, my work was finished for that season, for I was taken sick with the ague and fever.

Sickness prevailed the latter part of the season to an alarming degree, and but few escaped entirely. William Andrews, one of our men, and Peleg Washborn, an apprentice of Nathaniel Doan, died of dysentery at Cleveland in August or September.

All those that died that season, were of my party who came on with me, with the cattle and horses, in the spring, and were much endeared to me as companions, except Tinker, our principle boatman, who was drowned in Chautaugua Co., N. Y. on his return in the fall. At Cleveland I was confined for several weeks with several others much in the same situation as myself, with little or no help, except what we could do ourselves. The inhabitants there were not much better off than we were, and all our well men were required in the woods. My fits came on generally every night, and long nights they appeared to me; in the day time, I made out to get to the spring and get some water, but it was a hard task to get back again; but my fits became lighter, and no so frequent, untill the boats went down the lake as far as the township of Perry, which they were then lotting out, the cold night winds, and fatigue to which I was exposed brought on the fits faster and harder. I considered that I had a long journey before me to get home, and no means but my own exertions, a large portion of the way. I procured a portion of Peruvian bark and took it, it broke up my fits and gave me an extra appetite, but very fortunately for me we were short of provisions and on short allowance, my strength gained and I did not spoil my appetite by overeating, as people are in danger of in such cases. And soon began to recover my health, but soon after Maj. Spafford started with a boat down the lake with a sufficient number of well hands, and a load of us invalids to the number of fourteen in all. We passed on tolerably well down beyond Erie opposite the rocky shore; there arose a dreadful looking cloud with a threatning windy appearance; the wind was rather high, but some in our favor. Maj. Spafford was a good hand to steer and manage a boat, they double manned the oars on the land side to keep off shore, and we went fast, till we got past the rocky shore, and few or no words spoken, but immediately the wind came very heavy so t hat no boat could have stood it. There we staid three days without being able to get away. We got out in the evening, went below Cataraugus where we were driven ashore again , where we lay about two days on short allowance of provision. The next time we had a tolerable calm lake, and safely arrived at Buffalo. By that time I had so far recovered as to feel tolerably comfortable, and pursued my journey home on foot to Connecticut.

Amzi Atwater

Copied from the Ohio Observer of Sept. 4th, 1850

OBITUARY OF CAPT. HEMAN OVIATT

Died at his residence in Richfield, very suddenly, on the morning of Dec. 5th, 1854, Capt Heman Oviatt, aged 79 years. He had been quite unwell for about three weeks, but as usual, on the morning of his decease he arose, washed and dressed himself, and lay down upon the lounge, and died almost instantly. Capt. Oviatt was one of the pioneers of Ohio and perhaps some of the incidents of his life, as connected with the first settlement of this now beautiful "New Connecticut" would be interesting and profitable to some of the readers of the Ohio Observer. Capt. Oviatt was born in Goshen, Litchfield County, Conn, on the 20th day of Sept, 1775, and on the 10th day of Jan. 1796 he was married to Miss Eunice Newton. In the year 1798, under the preaching of Rev. Asahel Hooker, he experienced religion, and made a public profession by uniting himself with the Cong Church of Goshen. In April 1800 he left Goshen for the far west the "Western Reserve." As there was no method of public conveyance at that time, almost the whole country west of Utica being one vast wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild beasts, it became necessary for every emigrant to make his own passage as best he could. He left Connecticut on horseback, and traveled until he reached Bloomfield, (then a small settlement in Ontario County, New York) At this place he found David Hudson Esq, and a few others fitting up an expedition for Ohio. He there joined them. At this place it was necessary to purchase provision and all needed implements, not only for the voyage, but for use after their arrival at Ohio. They bought at this place two boats, called "Schenectaday bateaux." These boats were built at Schenectady and taken up the Mohawk River and into the Oneida, thence down the Oswego River to Lake Ontario, thence up the lake to the mouth of the Irondequoit Creek, on Lake Ontario, from which point the embarkation of this Bloomfield company took place. After getting all their provisions and other materials on board of their boats, they being of sufficient capacity to carry from six to ten tons each, they started from the Irondequoit bay on Lake Ontario, for the Niagara River, they proceeded up the river to the landing below the falls, there unloaded and took the boats with all the loading by land around the Falls and launched and reloaded above and proceeded to Buffalo thence in these open boats to Cleveland, with no propelling power but the muscles of the arm and white oars, rowing all the way from Buffalo to Cleveland. From Cleveland they stemmed the current of the Cuyahoga River up to "Hudson Landing" now the mouth of the Brandywine Creek. Here they disembarked made some wood sleds and hauled their goods and provisions through the wilderness to Hudson, a distance of about seven miles and arrived at Hudson the last of May. The Oct following, Capt. Oviatt returned to Connecticut for his family, and on the 10th day of Jan 1801 with his wife and two children (Marvin and Orson M. Oviatt) he left Goshen with an ox wagon and team of two yoke of oxen, which he drove himself by the way of New York City, Reading and Pittsburg, and on the 22nd of March of the same year, all reached Hudson in safety. A log cabin was soon erected, about a

mile south of the centre of Hudson, and the family moved into it. The next thing and that which appeared of the greatest importance, now that the fatigues and dangers of the passage were over, was, what shall be done for provision. In the year 1799 Esq. Hudson had been out and surveyed the township and cleared off and put in a piece of wheat. Of this crop Capt. Oviatt got six or eight bushels, and with his oxen and horse went to Newburg Mill, the only mill in the country at the time. (This is a mistake, there was another at Willcoughby). While waiting for his grist he went on horseback to the mouth of the Rocky River, swimming his horse across the Cuyahoga and there fished with a spear two nights, got a fine bag of fish and returned to the mill, he got an old flour barrel, in which he packed his fish with salt enough to save them, and returned to Hudson the third day with his temporal wants well supplied, a bag of fish, to be cured principally by smoking and a grist of flour. But the temporal wants of himself and family were not all that occupied his mind. He did not, like too many, leave his religion and the cause of the Redeemer, when he removed west. One of the principle with him was to secure the preaching of the Gospel of Christ and establish the ordinances of the church. He was a strong congregationalist, and his exertion, connected with the energies of the late David Hudson, Esq. A Cong. Church and society was soon organized and of that church he remained a member until the spring of 1839, when he removed to Richfield, with letters from the Hudson Church and united with the Cong. Church of Richfield on the 22nd of Aug of that year, and remained a member of that church until the time of his death. Through all the changes, trials, delusions and attempted innovations of the church, he remained steadfast in the faith of pure Bible Congregationalism. Perfection, by which, at one time, the Church in Hudson seemed almost ready to be devoured, produced no change in him, principle could not yield to fancy. And so with all the different phases of come-outer-ism. Although a strong temperance man and abolitionist, and in fact a zealous advocate of all the reforms of the age, still the church was his main hope, and in connection with its labors he expected to see all the good accomplished that was accomplished in this wicked world. And his faith was not a dead faith, as his works fully manifest. When the Western Reserve College was chartered, he feeling the necessity of a place to educate the young men of the west for the ministry, bestowed of his means liberally for that object, and so anxious was he that orthodox congregational theology should be taught in the theological department of that institution that when he endowed a theological professorship, he made one of the conditions of the endowment to be, the teaching of orthodox congregational theology, and manifested his sincerity by paying the sum of eleven thousand and seven hundred dollars to that institution. The American Board, Home Missionary, Bible, Tract and Christian Union Societies have shared liberally of his donations. At one time, a few years since, he donated to the American Board four hundred dollars, and at two several times each six hundred and five hundred dollars to the Home Missionary to the Christian Union also about three hundred. Although particular in the extreme in all his business transactions, he was as always ready to pay the last cent as to exact it. And when we

review his life and some of the thrilling incidents connected with it, it does seem that the God in whom he trusted spared him to do good. At the time of his settlement in Hudson, there were no roads in the country, except Indian trails or paths, and very few travellers upon the paths, except Indians. There was a path of this description from the southeast to Sandusky, crossing the Cuyahoga River at the standing stone (this standing stone is a large rock and standing in the river, it is in the township of Franklin in Portage Co.) This trail it is said after crossing Fish Creek left the main trail which went to the Cuyahoga Portage; taking a north west through Hudson about 80 rods north of Capt. Oviatts log house, that was near where Justin E. Kilbourns residence (1879) transcriber. From this point east it was called "Big Sons Trail." From the same point west it was called "Stiganishs path." (This path probably the same that crossed the Cuyahoga River at Pontys Camp in Boston, Transcriber) When the Indians were travelling this path, they usually stopped at Capt Oviatts, all of them knowing him, and frequently trading with him. Some of them were very friendly, and others always manifesting a disposition to be hostile. Of the former class, George wilson and Big Son stood pre-eminent; of the latter, a Chippewa Indian by the name of Ogontz, took the lead. One day when Capt. Oviatt was absent from home, Ogontz, Wilson and others came to his house. Very soon after their arrival, Ogontz commenced bantering Mrs. Oviatt for a trade for a fine horse which Capt. Oviatt owned. Mrs. Oviatt told him she would not sell the horse at any price. Ogontz insisted upon having the horse. She finally sold him a Chickasaw pony, (a small Indian pony) that Capt. Oviatt had and he went on, but at night returned, and still insisted that Mrs Oviatt should sell him the large horse. She refused and the Indians concluded to stay all night. when Ogontz lay down, he put his knife and tomahawk under his head as usual, and in his countenance was depicted all that ferocity and revenge belonging to Indian character. George wilson discerned it, and said to Mrs. Oviatt, after Ogontz fell asleep "Cawin nehishin Ogontz" (meaning Ogontz was for fight). Mrs. Oviatt understood the Indian character so well, that he was but little alarmed and after Ogontz was sound asleep, she and her two sons, Marvin and Orson watched the performance. George Wilson begun the operation of disarming Ogontz with all the shrewdness, caution and elasticity of the Indian race. Wilson crept sllily to the head of Ogontz and by moving hardly a hairs breadth at a time, he succeeded in getting both his knife and tomahawk. these, with his gun, were secreted till morning. The family then felt safe and were about retiring when Capt. Oviatt came home. Soon after Ogontz awoke, found his arms gone, and lay quiet till morning. In the morning his arms were restored to him and he commenced with Capt. Oviatt for the horse. Capt. Oviatt would not sell him. Ogontz then packed up and mounted his pony and pretended that he did not know where to strike Stiganishs Path and would be satisfied with nothing short of Capt. Oviatts going with him and showing him the path. Mrs. Oviatt remonstrated with the Captain. she read the Indian character. She feared the consequences. But his resolution was not to be daunted. He was not to be frightened by an Indian. He went to the path, put Ogontz upon it and turned to go to the house. As he turned, being ten to sixteen feet from Ogontz, and back to him, he heard the click of his rifle as Ogontz cocked

it. Quick as electricity he turned. Ogontz sat upon his pony, with rifle cocked and breech at his shoulder, raising the deadly weapon to level at him. Cool, resolute, and quick as springs of steel, Capt. Oviatt sprang upon him, clenched his rifle, took it from him, fired it off, then threw it down and caught his knife and tomahawk, and threw them away, all done in an instant. He then pulled Ogontz from his horse, and as the boys say "the way he caught it was a caution to Indians". Reader, when the report of that rifle was heard at the house, imagine if you can, the feeling that existed there. Mrs. Oviatt understood the Indian character and she read Ogontz like a book. she knew the deadly malice of his heart and the deadly aim of his rifle, when leveled. There she was, in a little log cabin in the wilderness, with two little boys, and to her mind as really a widow as though in fact it was so - with her husband a few rods off brutally murdered by an Indian. For a moment extreme agony filled her bosom, but relief soon came. As they pressed to the door they saw Capt. Oviatt leading Ogontz and Ogontz leading the pony, and all coming to the house. Ogontz begged and promised and Capt. Oviatt let him go without further chastisement. Many other incidents, of the most thrilling kind, could be mentioned, but we have already occupied as much space, perhaps more than an obituary notice should claim. Such spirits as Capt. Oviatts were necessary for the settlement of a new country, and but for such the churches and colleges that now adorn Hudson, and other parts of the Reserve, would not have been. God carried him safely through all these scenes to a good old age, and permitted him to expire in the midst of his family and friends, lamented most by those who knew him best.

Copied from Ohio Observer

OBITUARY OF GEN. MARTIN SMITH

Died in Vernon Trumbull Co., Ohio March 20th, 1853, Gen. Martin Smith, Esq. in the 92nd year of his age.

Gen. Smith emigrated from Hartland, Hartford Co., Conn, to Vernon about the year 1800. His was the first family that settled in Vernon, and among the first that settled on the Western Reserve. There were at that time but a very few families in Northern Ohio, and they so widely scattered or dispersed, that one, not more than five miles distant, was considered a near neighbor. He and his family experienced all the hardships and privations incident to the pioneers in an unbroken forest, and sometimes they suffered for bread, because there was no mill to grind their wheat and corn. Sometimes he was tempted to go to Beaver, more than 50 miles, with an ox team and sled on bare ground to get his milling done. He must go with a sled, because there was no road, and he could not make his way through the forest, and over logs with a waggon. Father Badger once called at his house, when he was gone to Beaver to mill and found his hungry wife and children without bread or flour. They had corn, but no means to grind it. He cut down a large oak tree, leaving the stump flat. With such tools as he had, and the help of fire. he made a mortar in the top of the stump, suspended over it, on a spring pole, a pestle and there pounded the corn much to the relief of the family. (This operation I have been told Mr. Badger called Priest Craft - transcriber) Esq. Smith sustained an irreproachable character for morality, uprightness and integrity, and exerted an extended influence for good in the community and was looked up to for counsel and advice. All were his friends, he was early elected a magistrate in the town, and remained in office many years. He lived and died on the same farm. He was married young to Miss Sarah Kellogg, of New Hartford, Conn, by whom he had nine children, two sons and seven daughters, five of whom, one son and four daughters with numerous grand children, and their children survive him. Mrs. Smith was a professor of religion, and one of the original members of the Church in Vernon, which was formed in Sept. 1803. She was an ornament to the church, and died in peace some sixteen or eighteen years ago. Esq. Smith did not indulge a hope or make a profession of religion until after the death of his wife, but was always friendly, and an active supporter of religious order and institutions. He lived in impenitence, a monument of Gods long suffering and forbearance, until he was between seventy and eighty years old, and then, it is devoutly hoped that he became a subject of Gods wonderful grace and mercy in saving sinners. He indulged a trembling hope that his sins were pardoned and his heart renewed, and was received into the Cong. Church in Vernon. From that time he lived a consistent Christian life, and his children and friends are comforted with the belief that he died the death of the righteous, that to exchange worlds was a happy and glorious event to him.

Copied from the Ohio Observer



REMINICIENCES OF 1879

Read before the Tallmadge Historical Society June 14th, 1880

By C. C. Bronson

On refering to the records of this Society, we find that the following individuals having previously held a consultation with respect to forming a Historical Society, met at the house of Dea Andrew Fenn, March 19th, 1858; viz: C. C. Bronson, J. O. Wolcott, Andrew Fenn, L. V. Bierce and L. C. Walton. After some discussion, it was resolved to call a public meeting of the citizens of Tallmadge, at the Town Hall Wendesday evening March 24th, 1858, at 7 o clock the object to be to organize a township Historical Society. Notice having been given from the pulpits of the M.E. and Eong. Churches, that a meeting would be held in the Town Hall. The meeting being called to order; Mr. Zerah Hinman, was chosen chairman, and Dr. L. C. Walton, Secretary. On motion a committee were appointed, viz: Andrew Fenn, C. C. Bronson and Lucius V. Bierce, draft a constitution which the committee presented to the meeting, and it was adopted; and the Tallmadge Historical Society became one of its institutions, and it was hoped at the time and is still hoped will be for good. In the almost 21 years of its existence many changes have taken place; death has made inroads on its officers and members, and those that were active in getting the Society in operation and sustaining it. Four of the Societys Presidents have passed away and are numbered with the dead, viz; Capt. Amos Seward, Rev. Carlos Smith, Dea Clark Sackett, Rev. S. W. Segur, Dea E. V. Wolcott, Vice President and also one year Recording Secretary and L. C. Walton, Rec Secretary from the organization of the Society until his death excepting 1864, 1865, 1866. James O. Wolcott, Wm. C. Oviatt, Martin Camp, Jotham Blakelee, Zerah Hinman and many others, male and female who have taken a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Society.

Mr. President. The year 1879 has passed down the stream of time and the year 1880 has been ushered in bringing to the living that are interested another annual meeting. And in accordance with the custom of the society to read before it the remeneicences of the year. This task has generally been done by the Recording Secretary, although the Corresponding Secretary has done it a few times. The year 1879 has brought its joys and sorrows, to the people of Tallmadge, as well as other communities, in many dewllings the vacant seat testified, that the angel of death has been there and has removed a dear husband, a loving wife, or beloved parents and dear children, all have been followed by mourning and sympathizing friends to that last resting place the City of the Dead. The aged of 82, the middle aged, the youth and the little infant of six weeks. Like Memphis and other southern cities, the pestilence that walketh at noon day has not been permitted visit Tallmadge and vicinity, yet there has been 17 deaths in Tallmadge, that has been obtained. The deaths are:

Jan 10th - Mrs. Hannah, widow of Evan Harris, aged 82  
Jan. 17th - Mrs. Sally Isabel, widow of Aaron Morris, aged 77  
Jan. 18th - Infant of Newton and Mary P. Dunbar, aged 10 mos.  
Jan. 26th - Mrs. Richard Hiland Clayton, aged 69  
Feb. 6th - Mrs. Hiland  
Feb. 24th - Samuel, son of David and Jane Williams, aged 16  
April 20th - Mary, daughter of Richards, aged 3  
May 22 - Dr. Lucius Clark Walton, aged 63  
May 23rd - Willie, son of J. M. Jones, aged 12  
May 29th - Mr. Zerah Hinman, aged 79  
July 8th - Miss Emmeline S. Fenn, aged 37  
Aug. 20th - Francis, infant of Williston and E. C. Alling, aged 5 mos.  
Sept. 1st - Infant of Winkleman, aged 6 weeks  
Sept. 10th - Mrs. Kate A., wife of Clark A. Sackett, aged 40  
Sept. 22nd - Mrs. Eliza Chapin, wife of Capt. J. A. Means, aged 68  
Oct. 16th - Infant of Allen Limber, aged 6 weeks  
Dec. 17th - Mrs. , Wife of John W. Thomas, aged 58

#### DEATHS OF FORMER RESIDENTS OF TALLMADGE

Feb. 14th - In Cleveland, Mr. Enoch Burwell, aged 89  
Feb. 23rd - In Akron, Mrs. Mary, widow of James Douglass, aged 81  
Feb. 27th - In Cuyahoga Falls, Abner D. Hitchcock, aged 74  
March 10th - At Norton, Mrs. Harriet Parmelee, aged 82  
Sept. 1st - At Geneseo Livingston Co., N. Y. Edwin Sackett, aged 52  
Oct. 28th - At Hiram Portage Co., Mrs. Cleora B. Clinton, aged 74  
Dec. 15th - At Bayfield Wis. Asaph Whittlesey, aged 53  
Dec. 19th - At Penfield Lorain Co., Mrs. Fanny C. Richmond, aged 80

#### MARRIAGES IN 1879

Jan. 14th - Mr. Arthur C. Hart to Miss Etta L. Skinner  
Oct. 5th - Mr. George C. Lee to Miss Cora L. Norris  
Oct. 7th - By Rev. Wm. B. Marsh, Mr. Edward L. Hinman of  
Revenna to Miss Ella E. Root of Tallmadge.  
Oct. 29th - By Rev. Wm. B. Marsh in Cong. Church Mr. Albert A.  
Viall to Miss Hellen J. Carruthers, both of Tallmadge.  
Nov. 25th - Dr. Samuel S. J. Wright to Miss Ellen Webb, of  
Nassau, Island of New Providence, one of the Bahama  
group  
Dec. 17th - In Stow by Rev. E. A. Simmons, Mr. John Ripley of  
Tallmadge to Miss Celia Driesbaugh of Stow  
Dec. 24th - By Rev. E.V.H. Danner, Mr. Horace J. Stahl to Miss  
Mary E. Baldwin  
Oct. 7th - At Saginaw Michigan, Mr. Clare Beach to Miss Winnifred  
Camp  
Oct. 9th - At Oberlin, Rev. William Coit Stevens to Miss Louisa  
E. Upson.  
Both of the above brides were natives of Tallmadge.

#### NOTES OF THE WEATHER OF 1879

The new year was ushered in with cold weather, the 2nd day of Jan the thermometer stood at 12 degrees below zero, the 3rd. 10 below; Jan 5th, at zero; deep snow in some sections. Jan 15th A heavy snow storm, the old and new snow was 14 inches deep, extending

all over the country.

Jan 26th, thawing some but we have had about 40 days of good sleighing.

Feb. 1st - Cold and some snow.

Feb. 15th About 5 inches of snow and sleighing.

Feb. 23rd - Good sleighing.

Feb. 26th - Thawing fast snow 12 inches deep.

March 2nd - Snow storm that extended over the country,

March 5th - Rainy and thawing fast.

March 7th - Snow gone with the exception of snow drifts.

March 8th - Heavy Thunder the first in 1879

March 10th - Frost coming out fast very bad roads.

March 17th - Snow fell about three inches deep.

March 22nd - rainy with ice. April 3rd and 4th - snow fell to

the depth of 8 inches. April 15th, Rainy and it

can be said that it has been a rough winter, March

and the first week in April included. The last of April and the

first of May was dry weather. May 8th, the cherry trees in full

bloom. May 12th, the pear and peach trees in bloom. May 14th,

the apple trees in full blossom and still very dry. May 15th,

a heavy shower which revived vegetation. May 25th, showery. June

vegetation flourishing. On the 7th of June a frost that injuring

corn and other vegetation on low land. And on June 17th, there

was frost seen in places. Weather dry and warm until July 11th.

When there was a heavy shower with heavy wind that injured shade

and fruit trees. July very warm and heavy showers. August warm

with showers. Sept warm until the 21st when it was cool, and

frost seen on low grounds. Sept. 25th, a white frost. Oct. 21st

the first frost that killed vegetation and on the same day the

first snow squall. Nov. 3rd, snow fell three inches deep. The

remainder of the month of Nov mostly pleasant. Dec cool weather,

on the 25th of Dec, snow fell to the depth of 6 inches, and the

thermometer was 20 below zero. Dec. 29th, rainy and Dec. 31st, very

rainy with Ice.

#### THE CROPS OF 1879

Owing to the drouth in May and June, corn failed to come up, it being a general failure, and by planting the second time made it late in ripening, but the frost not being as early as it is some years, it could be called a middling crop. And not a middling crop of potatoes. The crop of small fruit good, cherries, pears, and peaches fair. apples were almost a failure. The wheat can be called good. Oats a middling crop. The hay crop fair considering the drouth of April and May. And in conclusion would say: that the farmer has cause for thankfulness to him who rules all things, for the good degree of prosperity which has crowned his labors; and all classes have cause for thankfulness, for the revival of business which appears to be taking place all over the country.

THE CHURCHES

Rev. Wm. B. Marsh, continues to minister to the Congl. Church. And the East Ohio Conference of the M.E. Church at its session in Akron in Oct, Rev. Merchant was transferred to Canfield, and Rev. E. A. Simmonds now ministers to the M. E. Church in Tallmadge.

NEW BUILDINGS

Clark A. Sackett, a large bank barn, at S. W. Six Corners.  
H. A. Sackett, a barn on the Upton farm west of Center.  
Thomas Roberts, a barn N. W. of the Center.  
John W. Ray, a bank barn repaired N. W. of Center.  
Wm. E. Hinman, a large bank barn east of the Center.  
Alvin N. Stone, a large bank barn N. E. part of town.  
Dr. W. Sperry, a barn on his farm in N. E. part of town  
S. J. Ritchie, a barn S. W. of Center  
A School House at the south east six corners.  
L. B. Peck, an addition to his house at the Center.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS

Pottery S. E. Center  
H, A. Peck, to the Board of Education, S. E. Six Corners  
Henry M. Camp to Charles P. Parmelee

Biographical Sketch of Dr. L. C. Walton

Read before Tallmadge H. S. Jan 14th, 1879 by C. C. Bronson

As it has been my invariable practice since I commenced to write Biographical Sketches, to consult with surviving friends and obtain their consent, to passing down to future generations what might be said of their deceased friends.

For this purpose I called at the late residence of Dr. Walton, and found the family absent in Cleveland. Wishing not to disturb the feelings of anyone; and yet feeling a strong inclination to make mention of as prominent a man in the Church and Society and township as Dr. Walton. Hoping that my efforts will not create unpleasant feelings in the minds of surviving friends, paying this tribute to his memory, without the consent of the surviving friends.

Lucius Clark Walton was the third child of Ward and Susan (Ensign) Walton, and was born on July 2nd, 1816. His maternal ancestor, James Ensign was among the first settlers of Hartford Conn, and his name is inscribed on the monument erected in the ancient cemetery in the rear of the Center church, where sleep Rev. Thomas Hooker, and the worthy men who were cotemporary with him; it is a small plat of ground but it is rich in historical interest. Oct. 14th, 1865, the writer was in this ancient buirial place in the roar of the 1st Cong. Meeting House, or the Center Church. I will give an extract from my Diary. "Here were Tomb Tables, and Tomb Stones

of curious and quaint devices cut in on the large slabs and on the small ones too; which were costly in their day, designed to perpetuate the names of departed friends. But time has obliterated the inscriptions. But still in some instances, they had evidently been recut. Here was the last resting place of Rev. Thomas Hooker, the leader and first minister of Hartford. There was a tomb table standing over where he was buried, covered with a long inscription, the letters looking as if they had been recut, Mr. Hooker died July 7th, 1647, aged 61 years. Here as I read one name after another, of those who braved all the dangers incident to planting this feeble colony which was planted in weakness, but their faith was strong in the promises of God. (For my ancestor John Bronson, was one of the colony of 1635.) As I stood upon this historic ground, the thought came into my mind? What a might work has been done, and how much has been accomplished by the prayers, the faith, and the unwavering trust in the promises of God; of these stern old Puritans, and their decendants for the last 230 years". And I think we can in truth say: that some of this Puritan Ancestors principles cropped out in Dr. Walton. The parents of Dr. Walton resided for many years in Lenox, Madison Co. N. Y. where his mother died in June 1833. Dr. Walton had a good education, and a man of good natural abilities. He studied medicine and attended one course of medical lectures at Yale College, but he never gave much time to practice. He married Miss Mary V. Whittlesey in Sailsbury Conn. Feb. 24th, 1844, they had one child, John Whittlesey Walton who is a resident of Cleveland at this time (1880). In the spring of 1848, he came to Tallmadge and purchased the Whittlesey homestead of the heirs and he lived there several years. He had made a profession of religion previously to coming to Tallmadge. He and Mrs. Walton united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge by letter Nov. 5th, 1848. In 1863 he removed to Connersville Fayette Co., Indiana; and was dismissed Dec. 20th, 1863. Having disposed of his store of hardware in Connersville, he returned to Tallmadge, and bought of J. S. Crocker, the house and lot on which he resided untill the day of his death. They were readmitted to the church July 1st, 1866. When he first came into the township, he entered into the work and was an active and efficient worker in the lords vineyard, not only in the church and in the Sabbath School, here he had a class of girls that are now the mothers. He was appointed by the Church, Sabbath school Superintendant, Jan 5th, 1859 and resigned Oct. 1863 when he removed to Indiana. On his return he was again chosen, Jan 12th 1868, and he retained the position untill Jan 1870. Thus we see he was the superintendant 5 years lacking about 2 months. And if I am not mistaken his classes have been young ladies. The church records show his services were fully appreciated by his brethren, he being appointed on committees, and often sent as a delegate to meetings of various societies and also to ecclesiastical bodies. And he also held offices of trust by the gift of the people, he was appointed township clerk and held the office several years. Of the 27 years that he lived in Tallmadge, he was the Justice of the Peace nearly 20 years. The Tallmadge Historical Society has lost one of its active members from its organization, he has been its recording secretary from its formation, with the exception of the three years he lived in Indiana. Dr. Walton was

a beautiful writer as the township, church, Historical, Benevolent Society, School and Cong. Society Records fully show. It is thought that in the long time that he acted as Magistrate, his decisions were such that received as little censure as most men acting in the capacity of Magistrate. He always had a conscientious regard for right at all times. We can say: he has acted well his part in the drama of life. He died at his residence in Tallmadge May 22nd, 1879, aged 63.

MISS EMELINE SARAH FENN

Miss Fenn was the daughter of Wyllys and Hannah E. (Root) Fenn; and resided all of her life in her fathers house in Tallmadge. She was of a quiet turn of mind was of an amiable disposition which made her a favorite in her fathers family, and among the relatives and friends. Miss Fenn made a profession of religion uniting with the Cong Church in Tallmadge Sept. 1st, 1861. This was under the pastorate of Rev. Carlos Smith, she was usually in her seat in the sanctuary, and was a member of the sabbath school for many years. She was one of 34 who united with the church by profession in the year 1861. And adorned her profession in a well ordered life and conversation. Miss Fenn departed this life July 8th, 1879, aged 37 years.

MRS. CATHARINE ATWATER (ASHMUN) SACKETT

This lady was the wife of Clark A. Sackett, and was daughter of Russell A. and Marcia W. Ashmun, and was born in Tallmadge, where she was a resident all her life. For a great many years she was a prominent singer, being a great grand daughter of Capt. John Wright, whose family and decendants have held such a prominent place in sacred music in Tallmadge, from its early settlement. Mrs. Sackett united with the Cong. Church in her native town Jan 1st, 1854. Mrs. Sackett from her early years was connected with the sabbath school, in the Cong. Church; first as a schollar and then as a teacher for many years. She continued to be with her class untill that fell destroyer of the human family, consumption, attacked her and she was laid on a bed of sickness, from which she never arose. She was an active Christian woman and identified herself with the interests of the church and community. She lingered along untill the 10th day of September 1879, the weary wheels stood still, aged 40.

MRS. ELIZA CHAPIN MEANS

She was the wife of Capt. John A. Means, and the daughter of Dea. Amzi Chapin, and was born in the parish of Rehoboth, Westmoreland County, Pa Feb. 4th, 1811. From the Summit Beacon, an obituary I draw a few extracts. "Her father Dea Amzi Chapin was a decendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin of Springfield, Mass. Her mother was a daughter of Rev. James Powers, D.D. He was the first minister who moved across the mountains and took up his abode with the new settlers of that region. And he became identified with the establishment of the early churches of Western, Pa. He was a graduate of Princeton College in the class of 1766; the last year of Dr. Finleys Presidency." Dr. Spragues Annals of the American Pulpit says, "Mr. Power was licenced to preach by the Presbytery of New Castle at Mill Creek, on the 24th of June, 1772. In the summer of 1774, he crossed the Alleghany mountains and spent three months as a missionary in what are now the counties of Westmoreland, Alleghany, Washington and Fayette in Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1776, however, he seems to have made up his mind to settle in the west. The Presbytery May 23rd, determined to ordain Mr. Power, at their next meeting in August, "as he was about to remove to the west-

ern parts of the province." In Nov following, he having received ordination, he removed with his family to Western Pennsylvania and fixed them at a place called Dunlaps Creek near Brownsville. He became the pastor of Mount Pleasant and Sewickley congregations; but it seems to be a matter of question whether he took charge of them immediately after his arrival in 1776, or whether he divided his labours between them and other destitute churches in the region untill the spring of 1779 when he assumed the pastoral relation; although the preponderance of evidence would seem to be in favor of the latter supposition. He retained the pastoral charge of these two congregations untill April 22nd, 1787, when a dissolution of the of the connection between him and the Sewickley Congregation took place. But he remained in charge of Mount Pleasant congregation untill April 15th, 1817, when, on account of advanced age and infirmity, the pastoral relation between and them was dissolved. He died Aug. 5th, 1830, in the 85th year of his age. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Jefferson College in 1808. Mrs. Powers maiden name was Mary Tanner, she was of German extraction and a daughter of an elder in the church of the Rev. James Finley. They had eight daughters and no sons. The daughters were remarkably inteligent and active women. Three of them became the wives of Presbyterian ministers, and the others were married to respectable men in the neighborhood". Some extracts from a letter of Rev. James Carnahan D.D. in the annals by Dr. Sprague. Dr. Carnahan says: To appreciate the labours and self denial of Dr. Power, and other clergymen who settled in Western Pennsylvania, during the Revolutionary War, it is necessary to keep in view the difficulties and dangers to which, in common with other pioneers, they were exposed. The journey over the mountains, not less than a hundred and twenty miles, was not what it now is. There was no macadamized roads, or canals, or railroads. A horse path over rocks, and precipices and marshes, was the only was of access to what was significantly called "the back woods". In the whole county of Westmoreland, then covering more than twice the space it now does, there was not, in 1781 a single stone or brick or frame house. All the inhabitants lived in log cabins, more or less comfortable, according to the means of the occupants. The difficulty of obtaining articles necessary in carrying on farming operations was very great. Iron, with which that country now abounds, had to be carried on pack horses over the mountains, and salt, which now may be purchased for twenty cents, could not, at that time, be had for less than five dollars per bushel. The want of mills to grind their bread stuff was severly felt. Posterity will find it difficult to conceive of the rudeness of these primitive churches. They were constructed entirely with the ane. No saw or plane, or even hammer to drive a nail was used; for neither nails or iron in any other shape were employed. The roof was clapboards, fastened by wooden logs laid upon them; and the doors were also clapboards, fastened by wooden pins to cross bars, projecting suficiently far, at one side, a part of the hinge. The windows were small openeings but, in two adjacent logs, and were glazed with oiled paper or linen. The floors, when they had any



were split logs, smoothed with an axe. The people to whom Dr. Power ministered were chiefly the descendants of Scotch Irish. Their forefathers had fled from Scotland to Ireland, and from Ireland to this country, to escape religious persecution. Educated under Presbyterian influence, and familiar with the doctrines of the Westminster Confession of Faith, they retained in a good degree, the religious customs of their ancestors. The shorter catechism was learned at school, and was recited every Sabbath evening at home, by young and old. The pastor accompanied by an elder, visited, as he was able, the families belonging to his charge, prayed with them and gave them such advice as the case of each required. After he gone from house to house, in a particular neighborhood, he would appoint a general meeting, which all the families in the district were expected to attend. And at these meetings he examined the heads of families, the young people and the children, in separate divisions as to their knowledge of the catechism and the doctrines and duties therein taught, and closed the whole with a discourse suited to the occasion. Dr. Power punctually and faithfully continued this custom. The consequence was that both old and young were excited to diligence in the study of the sacred scriptures, and of the catechisms of the Presbyterian Church; and among these hardy back woods people, you would find individuals much better instructed in the great truths of the bible than many at the present day, placed in more favorable circumstances. The part of the country in which Dr. Powers exercised his ministry, was principally settled by young families. When he commenced his labours, few of the children in that region had been baptized; and as the new settlers were a prolific race, he had much to do in administering the ordinance of baptism, so that he found it convenient to appoint set days for the purpose. On these occasions, he would sometimes have from thirty to forty children presented at once; and one day he baptized as many as sixty. His services were also frequently put in requisition for performing the ceremony of marriage. In connection with this branch of his duty, the following anecdote is told of him: - As no bridges had then been erected, the streams were often quite impassable. Having to cross one of these swollen torrents to marry a couple, he found, when he reached it, that it could not, by any possibility, be forded. In this dilemma, word was by some means conveyed to the young couple, when they immediately made their way to the river, and the minister standing on one side, and they on the other, he solemnized the marriage. The law then required the publication of the banns, and on some sabbath, four or five announcements of this kind would be made". The above is introduced to show Mrs. Means maternal ancestry, and the class of people with which she was surrounded from infancy until she was 20 years of age, and also to show the rise of the Presbyterian Churches in the early settlement of Pennsylvania, back woods, west of the Alleghany Mountains. The early settlers being Scotch, and Scotch Irish, and such men to go there and endure the hardship of going from house to house to preach the gospel and hear old and young recite the shorter catechism of the Westminster Divines, by such men as Dr. Power, Rev.

Joseph Smith, Rev. John McMillan D.D., and Thaddeus Dodd, these men were all cotemporary, and they organized the first Presbytery west of the Alleghany Mountains, and were active in their day and generation. With all this information before us, is it any wonder that Mrs. Means was a diligent student of the word of God. And when called upon to answer questions propounded by the teacher of the S.S. Class of Elderly ladies Brother Ira P. Sperry, she was ready with an answer, and clearly showing her belief in the Calvinistic doctrines as taught in the longer and shorter catechisms of the Divines at Westminster. Mrs. Means united with the Church in Rehoboth when she was about 15 years of age. She removed to Northfield in Summit County in 1831 and was one of the number at the organization of the church in Northfield in 1833, all of whom have now gone to their rest. The short time Mrs. Means had lived in Tallmadge, she was held in high estimation by all with all with whom she had become acquainted, by her gently spirit. Her memory will be dear to all her friends and the whole circle of her acquaintance. Mrs. Means died the 22nd day of Sept. 1879, aged 68, and was buiried in Northfield.

ZERAH HINMAN

Mr. Hinman in 1877, in a familiar conversation permitted me to take notes, knowing what use I wished to make of them if I should outlive him. Mr. Hinman was a lineal decendant of Serjeant Edward Hinman, of Stratford Connecticut, the first of the name in the country in 1651. He was the son of Zerah and Anna (Mills) Hinman. Zerah Hinman Sen, was born in Simsbury, which has since been set off into a township and called Canton, on the 12th of Dec 1771. He married Anna, daughter of Moses Mills of New Hartford, who was born March 4th, 1773, and they were married Nov. 8th, 1793.

CHILDREN OF ZERAH AND ANNA (MILLS) HINMAN

Ist	- Luman, born in Canton	March 11th, 1794
IIInd	- Anna, "	April 22nd, 1796
IIIrd	- Holden "	May 20th, 1798
IVth	- Zerah Jr. "	May 23rd, 1800
Vth	- Lewis "	Feb, 20th, 1803
VIth	- Warren Waller "	May 7th, 1805
VIIth	- Eliza "	July 12th, 1807
VIII	- Julius "	May 27th, 1810
IXth	- Eliza Jane "	June 17th, 1813
Xth	- Hector "	Feb. 10th, 1815

Zerah Hinman Jr., as above stated was born in Canton Conn. and his education obtained in the common schools of his native state. His oldest brother Luman Hinman, having served an apprenticeship at the blacksmiths trade, he commenced the business for himself in the town of Torrington. In 1816 Zerah went to Torrington to work with his brother and learn the trade. He worked with his brother untill 1819, when he went to the center

of Plymouth, and worked for Ransom Blakelee, as a journeyman at \$10 per month, at country work. In Oct, 1821, he sailed for the island of Cuba in the Brig Emily, Capt. Robbins of Middletown conn, as a passenger. In March 1822 he returned to Conn in the Brig Mary. He making up his mind that roving around the world would not answer his purpose, he opened a shop at the center of Canton, his native town. As he was now settled in Business, and believing the scripture injunction, "It is not good that man should be alone." On the 16th of Nov 1822 he married Miss Miriam Moses. He continued to work at his trade doing country and other black smith work; untill the fall of 1837, he went into the axe Manufactory of Collins and Co, in the village of Collinsville, in his native township. In 1833 he bought clocks and sold them in Ohio, and returned in Feb 1834, returned to Conn. He went to work again in his shop un till Oct 1834, when he left home for Ohio via Washington City, to collect his money on debts where he had sold clocks on credit. He returned to his home in Conn in Feb. 1835. He sold his property in Canton, and in May 1835 he left his native town with his family for Ohio. He settled on a farm in Rootstown, Portage County, where he lived nine years; when he removed to the center of Rootstown, built a shop and went to work at his trade. In 1851, he removed to Tallmadge, bought 32 acres of land with good b uildings, on this he built a shop and he continued to work axes and other edge tools, and repairing wagons and farming tools, and continued to work his land and work in the shop untill the infirmities of age compelled him to retire from the active and laborious duties of life. He made a profession of religion uniting with the Church in Collinsville. He transferred his church relations to Rootstown, and from thence to the Cong. Church in Tallmadge. Mrs. Miriam M. Hinman died Nov 4th, 1864, aged 66 years. A biographical sketch written at the time and read at the annual meeting of the T.H.S. will be found in Vol of these collections. They were the parents of seven children 4 died young and 3 are living.

CHILDREN OF ZERAH AND MIRIAM M. HINMAN

Ist	- Julius Saul, born in Canton	June 16th, 1823
IIInd	- Margaret "	April 30th, 1825
IIIrd	- Lloyd "	Dec. 17th, 1826
IVth	- Margaret "	June 17th, 1831
Vth	- Rufus Moses, born in Rootstown	Sept. 25th, 1836
VIth	- Infant "	April 3rd, 1841
VIIth	- Zerah "	Aug. 20th, 1844

DEATHS

The first child named Margaret died in Canton Jan. 14th, 1826, age 8 mo  
 Margaret, the second child, died in Rootstown, Aug. 1st, 1843 age 12  
 The Infant died in Rootstown  
 Zerah the youngest child died in Rootstown July 14th, 1845, age 10 mos.

Mr. Hinmans second wife was Miss Marcia A. Bronson of Tallmadge. They were married by Rev. S. W. Segur, Feb. 15th, 1865. It can be said of Mr. Hinman as a businessman he was successful; and he began life without help from any, by his own industry and continued perserverance with the aid of both Mrs. Hinmans, with the prudent management of all their affairs, which insures success in life. And they obtained a competence, and he was active in church and society, a regular attendant on sabbath and church meeting. Mr. Hinman died of Pylalysis May 29th, 1879, aged 79 years.

MRS. MARY (MC MILLAN) DOUGLASS

Mrs. Douglass was the eldest daughter of John and Rebecca (Wood) McMillan. She was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 1st, 1798. Her father and his family, with her brother John H. McMillan Jr. and his family. In 1816 they all left Pa, and came to Ohio. They came to Tallmadge and settled on Lot 3 Tract 15, now owned (1880) by Joseph Ripley. She married James Douglass March 21st 1823. They had several children. Mr. Douglass died of cancer on his face Dec. 12th, 1840, aged 42 years. She was left with her family and a farm with new frame buildings. This farm she sold and gave up keeping house and lived with her children. The last years of her life were spent with her daughter Mrs. Stinehour in Akron, where she died Feb. 23rd, 1878, aged 82 years. Mrs. Douglass was a woman of energy and well calculated to battle with the life of a pio neer, and lived to see the wilderness become fruitful fields.

ABNER DAVID HITCHCOCK

He was the youngest son of Abner and Mary Warner Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock was a native of Cheshire and Mrs. Hitchcock was a native of Plymouth Conn. Mr. Hitchcock by trade was a saddle and harness maker, and opened a shop in Waterbury, where Abner D. was born Aug 12th, 1804. His father died in Waterbury Aug. 1811, Abner lived a while in Westfield, Mass. His mother married for her second husband Daniel Clark, who was a native of Waterbury. They emigrated from Waterbury to Tallmadge in the year 1817. Lucius W. Hitchcock, his brother older came to Ohio to visit his mother, and being pleased with the country, and the farm at that time owned by Philander Adams being for sale, he bought Mr. Adams farm. This farm lay both sides of the south center road and taken from the south side of Lot No 2 Tract 14, and from the south side of Lot No 1 Tract 15, and in the division Lucius took the east side of the road and Abner the west side. Lucius returned to Connecticut and in the spring of 1823, returned to Ohio with his brother Abner, and took possession of their respective farms and went to work. Abner not feeling disposed to walk lifes journey alone he married Miss Emma, second daughter of Mr. Reuben and Hannah Upson; they were married May 13th, 1824 by Ephm Clark J. P. of Tallmadge. They commenced house keeping in a log house on the farm he had purchased, like others of their day. He resided here several years, then sold to his brother L. W. Hitchcock, and bought the farm owned by the heirs

of Chester Tucker. Here he lived a few years, and sold this farm to Wm Harris, which is at this day (1880) the homestead of the heirs of Wm Harris. He removed to Stow, from there to Northampton thence to Cuyahoga Falls where he spent the remainder of his life. He made a profession of religion and joined the Cong. Church in Tallmadge, May 4th, 1836, and was dismissed April 2nd, 1854. They were the parents of 8 children. Mr. Hitchcock spent the last years of his life in the family of his youngest son Franklin L. Hitchcock; where he died suddenly of apoplexy Feb. 27th, 1879, aged 74 years.

MRS. EMMA (UPSON) HITCHCOCK

Mrs. Hitchcock died nearly nine years before her husband and I think best to give a brief sketch in this connection. She was born in Waterbury, Conn, May 12th, 1804. In 1809, her parents moved to Ohio, settling in Suffield, Portage County, and in 1812, came to Tallmadge, and for 40 years was her place of residence. In her early childhood she was called upon to pass the ordeal of pioneer life. And her life was one of toil, and she had much to contend with, in raising a family and severe sickness, all having its tendency to discouragement; but not so with her. She was a subject of the revival of religion in the Cong. Church in connection with the first four days meeting in Aug 1831. She united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge with 52 others Nov. 6th, 1831, and all by profession but two.

The last years of Mrs. Hitchcocks life was spent in Cuy Falls, she transferred her church relations from Tallmadge Sept. 29th, 1853. She died at Cuyahoga Falls July 18th, 1870, aged 66 years.

MRS. CLEORA (BARTHOLOMEW) CLINTON

I have not been able to obtain much information respecting Mrs. Clinton. She came to Tallmadge with her father and half brother Joseph Bartholomew Jr. Her half brother and sisters were cousins of Mr. Reuben Upsons family. Her father was Dea Joseph Bartholomew, one of the settlers of Vienna, Trumbull Co, where it is thought she spent her childhood, it is also thought she was born in 1805. She was married to Mr. Willis Clinton of Springfield Jan 22nd, 1826 by Rev. John Keys. She lived a few rods across the line in the township of Springfield. She was almost a constant attendant of meetings on the sabbath, and there is the record of 4 children of hers baptized. She was one of the converts of the four days meeting in Aug 1831, and united with the Cong. Church Nov 6th, 1831, and on referring to the records, I find that 25 of the 52 that united with the church that day, is known to have passed over the river. The first that died was Miss Phebe Preston Feb. 24th, 1832, aged 16 years, and the last, the subject of our sketch who died in Hiram Portage County, Oct. 28th, 1879, aged 74 years. She was considered by her intimate friends and her acquaintance as a very exemplary Christian woman. For some reason she never transferred her relations to another church.

EDWIN SACKETT

He was the son of Dea Clark and L Melissa (Aikins) Sackett, was born in Tallmadge Jan 1st, 1827. His father and mother were decendants of that New England Puritan Stock, which has done so much to create a standard of religion and morals in this republic. He was early instructed by his parents to walk in the path of rectitude by precept and example. He was taught to attend meeting on the sabbath, and also the Sabbath School; and to avoid vicious company, and not tarnish his own good name or bring reproach upon his parents and the family. His education was good, and his fathers circumstances such that he could not expect a large amount to commence business with. He worked on his fathers farm after he was 21 years of age. He remained in Tallmadge and vicinity untill 1852. His eldest sister having married and was residing in Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y. He went to visit her, a good opportunity presented itself to go into business there. He made his arrangements and entered into business, and being one of the energetic go ahead men he was in a good measure successful. He married Miss Susan Pierce, a native of Woodbury, Conn. He became a member of the Cong. Church in Tallmadge, by profession July 23rd, 1843. He never changed his church relations. He died suddenly at his residence in Geneseo, Sept. 1st, 1879, aged 52 years.

ASAPH WHITTLESEY

READ BEFORE THE T.H.S., JAN 14th, 1879, by L. V. Bierce

Asaph Whittlesey was born in Tallmadge May 18th, 1826. His parents (Asaph and Vesta H. Whittlesey) lived at that time in house located upon the site now occupied by the dwelling of James Baldwin (1879) His childhood and youth were spent in Tallmadge. His father died in 1842, and Asaph from that time lived in the families of his brother Samuel H. and his sister Mrs. Mary V. Walton, untill arriving at his majority. About the year 1846 he joined with Henry B. Carter in purchasing a team and wagon which they drove to the north eastern part of Iowa. They bought a tract of land in Clayton County, and commenced to cultivate it. The hermit life of this wilderness home was distasteful to one of his social quality and he soon after sold his interest to Mr. Carter and returned to Tallmadge and bought a part of the farm known as the Griswold farm, now owned by John Morris and Richard Clayton. After remaining here a year or two, he sold this farm and removed to Peoria, Ill in 1850. At that place he became acquainted with Miss Lucy Haskell, and they were married in 1851. In June 1854, Mr. Whittlesey went with his wife and infant child to La Point, Wisconsin and in July of that year, he made the first improvement upon the site of the now flourishing town of Ashland. He built the first log cabin and afterwards the first frame house in the place which is still standing. He was the first Post Master, and the first Justice of the Peace in Ashland. He was afterwards elected Judge of the County of Ashland. In 1860 he was elected a member of the legislature, to represent the counties of Ashland, Burnette, Douglas, La Pointe, Polk and St. Croix. In 1861 he was

appointed by President Lincoln, Receiver of the United States Land Office at Bayfield, to which place he removed. He held this office until 1868, and then resigned it to accept that of Indian Agent which he had been appointed that year. Mr. and Mrs. Whittlesey had two children; Eugenia Vesta, and Delia. Eugenia was born in Peoria, Ia, Oct. 17th, 1852, she married Theodore F. Noble, of Erie Pa Nov. 19th, 1872; she died at Bayfield Aug 10th, 1874, while at home on a visit and was brought to Tallmadge for burial. Delia was born in Ashland May 30th, 1857. She was married to Mr. George Green of Bay City, Mich in 1875.

Mr. Whittleseys health began to fail about six years ago. His disease was of a spinal character, occasioning great suffering, rendering him for this long period almost completely helpless, which put to the severest test his patience and christian resignation, as it did also the physical endurance and persevering kindness of his heroic wife. That both were equal to the demand we have full proof. He died at Bayfield Dec. 15th, 1879. His wife accompanied his remains to Tallmadge where they were interred by loving relatives, friends on the 26th of Dec. 1879. Of Mr. Whittlesey we can truthfully say: He was a kind and loving husband, father and brother. He was a true and life long friend. He was honest and energetic in business matters. He had hopefulness and fortitude, and mirthfulness in an unusual degree. He fairly bubbled over with fun. He had a remarkable faculty of making others happy. He was whole souled and generous, and made hosts of friends. His conversation, his letters, and his whole deportment during his long sickness fully attest that his soul was filled with peace of God, and that he had made good preparation for the better life. Asaph Whittlesey the father of the above sketch came from Connecticut with his wife and two children in 1813. And he was a prominent man until the day of his death. Six of their children settled in life. In the year 1879, the following deaths occurred in the whittlesey family, in Jan at Silver Islet, north side of Lake Superior, Dr. Myron Tompkins, the husband of Nancy Whittlesey Tompkins. May 22nd, Dr. L. C. Walton, the husband of Mary V. Whittlesey Walton, Nov. 15th, Mrs. Lamira, wife of John Whittlesey Walton of Cleveland. At Bayfield Wis Dec. 15th, Asaph Whittlesey, he was the youngest son.

MRS. FANNY COWLES RICHMOND

This woman was the child of respectable parents who were not in affluent circumstances. She was born in Farmington, Conn Sept. 13th, 1799. Her parents sent her to the common schools of her day, and with the good natural abilities which she possessed, she made good proficiency in reading, spelling, writing and not a large amount of arithmetic. And she was early placed under the necessity of earning her own living. She became acquainted with Sebbens Saxton who was a native of middlebury, and they were married in Cheshire, New Haven Co., Conn Nov 6th, 1817. He removed after their marriage to his native town Middlebury, and commenced keeping house and their first child was born and died there. On the first day of May, 1820 they arrived in Tallmadge. They sold their place in Tallmadge, and removed to Norton,

where Mr. Saxton died July 22nd, 1842, aged 49. She after Mr. Saxtons a few years, married Abel Beach of Wadsworth, Medina County, and after his death, she was married the third time to Bishop Richmond of Penfield, Lorain Co O. She was left a widow the third time, she died Dec. 19th, 1879, aged 80, a fine woman and mother of thirteen children.

Mrs. Richmonds maiden name was Fanny Cowles Welton.

#### OBITUARY

The following obituary was copied from the Wadsworth Enterprize. Died at Penfield Lorain County, O. of paralysis, Dec. 19th, 1879, Mrs. Fanny C. Richmond, wife of the late Bishop Richmond, aged 80 years. Mrs. Richmond was born in Farmington, Conn, she married Sebbens Saxton, and removed to Tallmadge, then Portage County, O nearly 60 years ago, where they remained until about 1836, thence they removed into Summit Co, near Western Star, where Mr. Saxton died shortly after, leaving a family of 12 children. In Oct, 1847 she married Mr. Abel Beach and removed to Wadsworth, Medina County, with a part of her family, where she remained until Nov. 1851, when she buiried her second husband, Mr. Beach. She then lived in the family of Orlando Beach, until 1857 when she married Mr. Bishop Richmond, and removed to Penfield, Lorain County, O, where she buiried Mr. Richmond, her third husband, about five months since. She has been a woman that was beloved by all who ever made her acquaintance. She has been a member of the Methodist Church, in good standing for more than forty years, and has left a good record wherever she has lived.

#### THE OLD FOLKS IN TALLMADGE

Read before the T.H.S. Jan 14th, 1879 by C. C. Bronson

#### GENTLEMEN

Francis Hammer Wright, born in Canaan Ct., April 16th, 1795  
Joseph Richardson, born in Middlebury, Ct., March 10th, 1796  
Ebenezer Richardson, " " " May 23rd, 1799  
Marcus Hinman, born in Oxford, Ct., May 27th, 1799  
William Douglass, born in Washington Co., Pa. March 17th, 1800  
Rev. Luther Shaw, born in East Rutland, Vt., July 4th, 1800  
Thomas Jones, born in Carmathen Shire, S. Wales, Sept. 15th, 1800  
Andrew Treat, born in Orange, Ct., Dec. 23rd, 1800  
William Hine, born in Orange Ct., July 22nd, 1801  
Wyllys Fenn, born in Milford Ct., Feb. 14th, 1803  
Calvin Treat, born in Orange, Ct. March 13th, 1803  
Charles C. Bronson, born in Middlebury, Ct., July 5th, 1804  
Treat Fenn, born in Milford Ct., Dec. 10th, 1804  
Sylvester Barnes, born in Tolland, Mass. Feb 28th, 1805  
Warren W. Hinman, born in Canton Ct., May 7th, 1805  
David Evans, forn in Cardigan Shire Wales, Dec. 25th, 1805  
Daniel Hine, born in Orange Ct., May 23rd, 1806  
Elijah Lyman, born in New Hartford Ct., Feb. 6th, 1807



Dr. Amos Wright, born in Tallmadge O., Oct. 5th, 1808  
Sereno Fenn, born in Orange Ct., July 8th, 1809  
Nathaniel Pierce, born in Woodbury Ct., Aug. 27th 1809  
Jesse Sprague, born in Tallmadge O., Oct. 13th, 1809

#### LADIES

Mrs. Harriet wright Seward, born in Canaan Ct., Oct. 7th, 1792  
Mrs. Mary Douglass, born in Virginia Aug 28th, 1793  
Mrs. Miranda Fenn Ashley, born in Orange Ct., Jan 1st, 1798  
Mrs. Catharine Bumbarger Mishler, born in Lancaster Co Pa Oct 31, 1799  
Mrs. Harriet Saxton Hinman, born in Middlebury, Ct. June 23rd, 1802  
Hannah L. Topliff, born in New Hartford, N.Y. April 3rd, 1802  
Mrs. Mary McCormick Hall, born in Little Beaver Pa May 25th, 1803  
Mrs. Marietta Treat, born in Orange Ct., July 21st, 1803  
Mrs. Phebe N Sperry Porter, born in Waterbury Ct Dec 20th, 1803  
Mrs. Martha J. Root Bronson, born in Waterbury Ct April 1st, 1804  
Mrs. Esther Treat Barnes, born in Orange Ct., Oct. 22nd, 1804  
Mrs. Harriet Clark Peck, born in Milford Ct., April 1805  
Mrs. Phila M. Root Hine, born in Waterbury Ct., Dec. 18th, 1805  
Mrs. Marcia Wright Ashmun, born in Vernon O., Feb. 26th, 1806  
Mrs. Eliza Fenn Wright, born in Orange Ct., April 12th, 1806  
Mrs. Laretta P. Richardson, born in Warwick Mass, May 17th, 1806  
Mrs. Polly Upson, born in Waterbury Ct., June 9th, 1806  
Mrs. Martha Clark Monk, born in Northumberland Pa Aug 28th, 1806  
Mrs. Nancy Heller Limber, born in Fairfield Columbiana Co, O.  
Dec. 16th, 1806  
Mrs. Nancy Wright Jones, born in Vernon O., April 6th, 1807  
Mrs. Abigail Law Fenn, born in Orange Ct., May 29th, 1807  
Mrs. Elizabeth Rollin Evans, born in Monmouth shire Wales, June 25th  
1807  
Mrs. Mary E. Myres, born in Alsace Germany, April 30th, 1809  
Mrs. Mahala Atwood Munson, born in Canfield, O June 23rd, 1808  
Mrs. Charlotte Taylor Isbell, born in Warren Ct., Sept. 29th, 1808  
Mrs. Jane Minor Sackett, born in Woodbury ct., Aug 15th, 1809

#### SOLDIERS REUNION

Remarks made by J. S. Upton at Thorntons Grove, Sept. 2nd, 1879

In the eventful year of 1863, when the militia spirit of the people of the north had been fully aroused, an organization of the Militia of Ohio was made in accordance with orders, an election of commissioned officers for the local militia of Tallmadge was held on the afternoon of July 4th, 1863. Norman S. Heller, was elected captain, Charles H. Sackett, 1st Lieutenant, and Louis H. Ashmun 2nd lieutenant. At a regimental election held in Akron Aug 21st, our Capt. N. S. Heller was elected Major. Buckley was elected Colonel and A Kent Lieut. Colonel. The next week the commissioned and noncommissioned officers went into Camp Cuyahoga at Cleveland; where we were fully represented. The last Regimental Drill of the militia was held in Akron Sept. 29th, 1863. The millitary spirit received quite impetus from the millitary bearing of our Col, and espeicially from his patriotic and red hot utterances. We all remember what red hot language he used when talking about the rebels. Soon after this drill an attempt was made to enlist a company of infantry. There had been already

enlisted in Tallmadge, a gun squad of about 50 men. These men proposed to enter the new infantry organization and rally around the nucleus of the new company. A sufficient number of names having been obtained an organization was completed October 22nd, 1863, by the election of Norman S. Heller, Capt, Charles H. Sackett Lieut, and Francis H. Wright, 2nd Lieutenant; the company having been sworn into the service of the state of Ohio, for the term of five years by Andrew Fenn, Justice of the Peace; the military organization of the company, now Company C. 54th Battallion: Ohio National Guards; was completed by the election of sergeants and corporals, Nov. 7th, 1863. The Company Roll at first consisted of 86 names, forwarded to the Adjutant Generals Office at Columbus.

The company was uniformed in Dec of same year. April 25th, 1864, 2nd Lieut F. H. Wright, was elected 1st Lieut in place of 1st Lieut. C. H. Sackett who resigned. April 30th, 1st Serg Sydney C. Barnes was elected 2nd Lieut, vice lieut Wright promoted. April 28th, 1864, an order was issued from Battallion Head Quarters; Capt. Everett Commanding ordering the company to report at Akron, Monday May 2nd at 12 noon to await marching orders from Adjutant General. Governor Brough having tendered the services of the O.N.G. to the United States Government for 100 days; and the tender had been accepted. This order to report was countermanded by the Adjutant General, and company ordered to report May 5th. Company met at the Armory at 7 o'clock in the morning of Thursday, May 5th, 1864, formed and marched to town square where a beautiful banner was presented by Mrs. Sarah Ann wife of Leonard B. Peck, a member of the company in behalf of the ladies of Tallmadge, and received in behalf of the company by Serj. J. S. Upton. Company then marched to the cars and proceeded to Akron, where companies A and B, proceeded by Rail Road to Cleveland, when it went into quarters at Camp Cleveland at 1 o'clock P.M. of same day. On May 7th, 54th Battallion was consolidated with the 49th Regiment O.N.G., and on May 11th, the regt. thus formed was mustered into the United States service, as the 164th Regt. O.N.G. Infantry; Company C being Company D. Previous to mustering in 2nd Lieut. S. C. Barnes was discharged and 2nd Lieut. Theodore E. Strong, of Company A 83rd Battallion was ordered to take his place. Also one serjeant and 14 men from the same company (A 83rd) were added to the muster roll of com D. We brought into camp 13 colunteers for 100 days. So that we mustered into the United States Service 89 men. On Saturday May 14th, the regiment now fully organized and officered received marching orders: and at dusk broke camp and to the R.R. Depot in Cleveland, while the rain poured in torrents. We took the train at Cleveland and early next morning, Sunday May 15th, found ourselves in Dunkirk N. Y. From there we went down to Elmira on the Erie Rail Road, then were transfered to the Williamsport and Sunbury R.R. by which we were taken to Baltimore, arriving in the latter city Monday evening May 16th. Remained at the Soldiers Rest all night and next morning Wendesday May 18th, took up our march to Arlington Heights which we reached in the afternoon. Companies D and H were assigned to Fort Woodbury, Capt. Heller

Comp D becoming Post Commandant. Here we remained until the 23rd of May when we were transferred to Fort Corcoran, where we were brought into duty with our Akron Friends. While at Fort Corcoran, we lost two members of our company, Henry L. Hart, who died at Fort Strong Hospital May 25th, and Christopher Callahan, who died in the barracks June 6th. On the 6th of June the company was transferred to Fort Woodbury where it remained until it broke camp for return home. On the 4th of July Capt. Heller assumed command of Fort Woodbury, which position he held during the balance of our stay at that fort. Joseph Guinerick died Aug. 4th. On the 18th, of Aug the Regt. broke camp and reported for transportation home at Soldiers Rest, Washington City, where we remained all night. Starting next morning for Baltimore. Had dinner at the Soldiers Rest. From Baltimore we were transported to Pittsburgh, where we partook of a splendid supper, furnished by the ladies of that city. This was Saturday evening, we pulled out of Wellsville Sunday morning, and in the afternoon went into our old Camp Cleveland. We were mustered out of the United States service, Aug. 25th, 1864. Saturday morning Aug 27th, the old 54th battalion started for home. On the afternoon of the same day Company C steamed into Tallmadge, on the A and G.W.R.W. It received its pay for service in Akron Sept. 10th, and this last act of service being performed, and company C's connection with the memorable one hundred days service ended. The company fell at once into its old time habits, meeting for drill once per month, and attended Battalion musters regularly during the remainder of 1864 and 1865, and until discharged from State Service in 1866.

The last regularly reported meeting of Company C for drill was in March 1866. The act for the discharge of the O.N.G., became a law April 2nd, 1866, by which act the Ohio National Guard was mustered out of the State Service on account of its service in the U.S. Army for 100 days; it was mustered out as having completed its term of enlistment, five years. Discharges were given, and dated at Columbus May 1st, 1866. Company C met at its old armory for the last time under the command of Lieut S. C. Barnes, who delivered the last order, "Company Break Ranks". And Company C, 54th Battalion O.N.G. became an organization of the past. So far as can be ascertained there have been but seven deaths since the organization of the company, and these seven were all members of the original company; four died in service, one was accidentally killed, and two has died of disease since the war. Their names are, Charles C. Carruthers, Christopher Calaghan, Joseph Guinerick, Henry S. Hart, George C. Monks, William T. Owen and John C. Treat. Of the 86 original men 36 now live in Tallmadge. The remaining 43 now living are scattered all over the United States, from New England to California. There are but 27, 100 days men now living in Tallmadge. Two have died since our return; viz, William T. Owen and John C. Treat. Of the 89 men mustered into the United States Service at Camp Cleveland, 60 at that time were residents of Tallmadge. According to a return made to the trustees by Andrew Fenn, township assessor, dated May 20th, 1864, 28 of these were married men. Of these 60 men, at least eleven (11) are still bachelors. Whether they hold love hands or not, at least they

persist in playing the game of life alone so far. Despite there persistence may they yet be "scooped."

THE BACHELORS NAMES, 1879

Daniel A. Upson, Tallmadge  
William H. Bronson, "  
Frederick B. Fenn "  
Clark E. Barnes "  
David Evans "  
Henry Harris "  
Sherman B. Pettibone "  
Edward Hope, resides in Burton O.  
Warren B. Crane, resides in Cuy Falls, O.  
Francis W. Sperry, resides in Rock Creek, O.  
Oliver Sprague, Tallmadge

ROLL OF COMPANY D, 164th REGIMENT OF O.N.G.V.P.

Capt. Norman S. Heller	T. Davis
1st Lieut Francis H. Wright Jr.	J. Derr
2nd " Theodore E. Strong	W. Derr
1st Serj. Jonathan S. Upton	David Evans
2nd " Alonzo A. Hine	Jonus Evans
3rd " Sylvester E. Barnes	W. Engler
4th " Dennis Treat	Fredrick B. Fenn
5th " J. D. Strong	Florenzo F. Fenn
1st Corp William H, Ashmun	U. D. Fritz
2nd " Jonathan Sprague	Joseph Guinerick
3rd " R. Ellis	R. M. Gittinger
4th " William Bell	Henry Harris
5th " George F. Lyman	George E. Hitchcock
6th " Byron M. Allison	Edward Hope
7th " Samuel Harris	C. D. Hawn
8th " Sereno Fenn	Henry L. Hart
Musician Warren B. Crame	J. Jordan
Louis H. Ashmun	Charles A. Lyman
Clark E. Barnes	Jefferson Limber
Francis N. Barnes	Andrew F. Means
Bruce Baldwin	John McNeal
William H. Bronson	W. H. Miller
P. Billman	William T. Owen
J. Bowser	John Owen
Henry M. Camp	Lawrence B. Pierce
Leroy N. Camp	Leonard B. Peck
Robert W. Clark	John Palmer
Frank A. Clark	Sherman B. Pettibone
Henry C. Cochran	R. M. Pittinger
Christopher Calahan	George W. Rice
U. F. Cramer	Levi Rickard
A. D. Crossley	William Ripley
James Drake	J. Roudebush
William Denmead	John Rowinsky

Oliver Sprague	Atkin Ogle
Frederick Shenkenberger	John C. Treat
Clark A. Sackett	W. L. Thomas
Bradford W. Skinner	Joseph E. Upson
Lyman S. Stone	Henry C. Upson
Francis W. Sperry	Norton L. Upson
B. Strohl	Daniel A. Upson
F. Luke Stouffer	J. R. Olmstead
E. Shoemaker	Daniel Voght
Orange S. Treat	Willard W. Wetmore
Harry Westover	George Young

Members of Company C., 54th Battalion not on the above roll.

1st Lieut	Charles H. Sackett	Charles C. Carruthers
2nd "	Sydney C. Barnes	Albert B. Clark
Serjt.	W. Hier	Horace J. Clark
"	Otto Limber	Justin E. Dimmock
	James E. Baldwin	Joseph E. Fenn
	Samuel Baldwin	Richard T. Fenn
	J. H. Baily	W. W. Fitch
	Thomas Havercroft	E. A. Jones
	D. Huddleston	Hiram Limber
Serjt	D. J. Lloyd	George Ogle
	George C. Monks	William Palmer
	Seth Meacham	George H. Root
	J. E. More	J. T. Ridelle
	Henry Seymour	Parmenas Sprague
	Samuel C. Taylor	William H. Shenkenberger
	John W. Walton	S. E. Wright

OBITUARY

Died at his home in Weeping Water, Nebraska, Jan 28th, 1880, Lucius F. Reed, aged 34 years 2 months and 11 days. Mr. Reed was born in Garrettsville, Portage Co Ohio, Nov 11th 1845. When he was six months old his parents removed to Washington Iowa. His mother, a devoted Christian woman died when he was but a year old. But she had lived long enough to lead him to Christ. When he was twelve years old he united with the Cong. Church of Clay Iowa. In the spring of 1859 he came to Weeping Water, Neb. Soon after he entered the preparatory department of Oberlin College, Ohio, with the intention of fitting himself for the ministry. But while there his health failed and he was obligated to return. From his childhood he had been frail and slender, and his friends now feel that he has borne from the cradle the seeds of the disease, which then stopped him in his career as a student, and now has carried him to his grave before his manhoods prime. He has for several years struggling against disease with all the energy of his nature, and with all the helps that medical science could provide. He has lived through several periods that seemed critical, and when recovery has seemed owing almost as much to his persistent will as to the use of medicine. He was a man of marked character and influence, and has had perhaps a greater share than any other man, in moulding the

of the community in which he lived. As a business man he was honest to others as well as to himself. He was willing to give every man his rights, and he claimed and insisted upon his own. When any question involving principle was at stake, he stood for the right and seemed to know no such thing as fear, and to be moved by no such things as policy. As an illustration, in the year 1862 himself a mere lad, his brother Eugene being in the Union Army, he had charge of the flouring mill at Weeping Water which he had just got in running order; many rebels (and as they were called Copperheads) were scattered through the country and expressed their sentiments with no apparent fear and rejoiced over the misfortunes that seemed to attend the Union Armies, two men came one afternoon with grist from the south eastern part of the county, and on account of the lateness of the hour were compelled to stay overnight. During the evening the men were not backwards in expressing their rebellious sentiments in the most vehement manner. In the morning when they came to the mill, Lucius asked if they really endorsed such sentiments. They replied with emphasis in the affirmative, where upon he hustled them out of the mill without ceremony, declaring with as much emphasis that his mill should give no flour to feed traitors. In his business capacity he was quick to see, and exceedingly competent. He had good judgement and an accurate knowledge of human nature. The principles of Christianity which he espoused in his early years, he closely adhered to until his last hour. He was a worthy and efficient member of the Congl. Church which will look long before it can find another as willing and competent to manage its financial affairs. He was no politician. He despised duplicity and trickery. He was plain even to bluntness, and not infrequently offended men with whom he dealt by his simple directness, yet he was kindhearted and benevolent, never refusing a favor when he could grant it, if he thought the recipient would sue it honorably. He never put himself forward, nor came to the front unless the dictates of duty demanded it, and then he did what he thought he ought to do, no matter where the blow struck. He never asked anybody else to do what he was not willing to do himself, and had occasion demanded it, he would have laid down his life before he would sacrifice principle. He was such a man as makes a real loss to the community which he leaves. He leaves behind him a wife and four little boys, the oldest about eight years, these with his other relatives are well entitled to, and receive the tender sympathy of his many friends. C. Mrs. Reed was a native of Tallmadge, and this is the reason it is copied.

C. C. Bronson.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TALLMADGE ACADEMY

SECTION 1ST

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio; that Elizur Wright, Aaron Norton, Amos C. Wright, Salmon Sackett, Nathaniel Chapman, Jonathan Sprague, Reuben Upson, Shubael H. Lowery, Asaph Whittlesey, Martin Camp, Hosea Wilcox, Jotham

Blakely, Jesse Neal, Dudley Griswold, Justin E. Frink, John Wright Jr., Alpha Wright, Norman Sackett, Justus Barnes, George Kilbourn, Harvey Sackett, Daniel Beach, Ephraim Clark Jr., and their associates for the time being, be, and they are hereby declared a body politic and corporate in law, by the name of the "Tallmadge Academy," and as such shall remain and have perpetual succession, subject however to such alterations as the legislature may from time to time as they shall think proper.

#### SECTION 2nd

Be it further enacted, that the trustees of said corporation shall be capable in law of having, receiving, acquiring and holding, either by gift, grant, devise, or purchase, any estate real or personal and the same to dispose of for the use of the institution. Provided that the clear annual income of all such property may not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars: Provided also. That if the corporation shall apply any part of the funds for any other purpose or in any other manner than is herein expressly mentioned, this act and the powers herein granted shall cease and become void; any provided also. The said corporation shall at no time, use any part of these funds in banking or in striking or issuing bank paper.

#### SECTION 3RD

Be it further enacted that the said corporation by the name aforesaid be capable in law, of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded in any action or suit in any court proper to try the same and be authorized to have one common seal, and the same to alter at pleasure.

#### SECTION 4TH

Be it further enacted that there shall be elected annually, by the corporation on the first Monday in May, a Treasurer, A Clerk, A collector, and Trustees in number not less than seven or greater than eleven, and such other officers as the corporation may find necessary, who shall hold their office one year, and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified: Provided. That if by neglect or casualty an election of the officers should not be made on the day appointed for the annual elections or in the event of a vacancy of any office by death, removal or otherwise, the corporation may elect their officers, or supply such vacancy, at any meeting of the corporation duly assembled.

#### SECTION 5TH

Be it further enacted, that all elections of the corporation shall be by ballot, and the person or persons having the greatest number of votes given for any office shall be considered duly elected; every member shall have equal suffrage, and any person paying ten dollars for the benefit of the institution shall be entitled to a certificate for a share, which shall entitle the

person his, her, or their heirs or assigns, to all the privileges and immunities of a member of the corporation, and all matters of the corporation shall be determined by a majority of the members present.

SECTION 6TH

Be it further enacted that all meetings of the Corporation either for the election of officers, or for other purposes relative to the institution aforesaid, shall cause notice to be given, of the time, place and object of such meeting in three public places in the town of Tallmudge at least fifteen days previous to such meeting.

SECTION 7th

Be it further enacted that the said trustees or any five of them shall have power to make such rules, bylaws, and regulations for the government of the institution and carry the same into effect as shall from time to time be deemed necessary and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of this State.

SECTION 8th

Be it further enacted that the trustees or any five of them be empowered to procure a teacher or teachers, assistants and other officers necessary for conducting the Academy; to cause all necessary buildings to be erected and repaired, and all necessary furniture and apparatus to be procured; to regulate the admission and government of the students, and take all proper measures for the support of the Seminary; and they shall have power to make all contracts in behalf of the corporation and dispose of any funds there unto belonging; provided that when any property has been given to said Academy, for a particular purpose the trustees shall dispose of said property for the sole purpose pointed out by the donor; provided also, that if any officer of said corporation shall abuse any power or trust committed to him whereby damage to the institution shall be sustained he shall be liable to the said corporation for such damage so sustained, to be recovered by action of debt.

SECTION 9th

Be it further enacted that the Treasurer shall give bonds with sufficient security to the trustees and their successors in office, in such sum as the trustees shall deem sufficient, conditioned for the faithful performance of those duties that appertain to his office of the regulations and by-laws of the corporation. All process against the corporation shall be by summons, and the service of the same shall be by leaving an attested copy thereof with the treasurer of the corporation.



SECTION 10th

And be it further enacted that Asaph Whittlesey, and George Kilbourn, or either of them, be and are hereby authorized to receive subscriptions agreeably to the fifth section of this act, prior to the first election and to appoint the place where the first election shall be held.

This Act was passed the 27th of Feb. 1816.

FIFTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF OHIO

The Fifteenth General Assembly of the State of Ohio convened at Columbus on Monday, the 2nd of Dec., 1815. This being the first session held in the State House, just completed, Governor Thomas Worthington, in his message of Dec. 3rd, 1815 says: "It will no doubt be highly gratifying to you that your first meeting at the permanent seat of government, under the dispensation of a Divine Providence, should be attended with many favorable circumstances. With few exceptions, the whole world is now freed from the turmoil and desolation of war, and restored to a state of tranquility and comfort; and even where war does exist, we find a people struggling to establish that independence and liberty which our forefathers, after similar efforts, established in this our happy country. Among the objects which claim your particular attention are the public schools and means of improving the minds of the rising generations, the navigable rivers and public roads of the State, the beauty and advantages of the site fixed on as the permanent seat of government of the state are more apparent as it progresses in improvement. You may for the present be subject to some inconveniences, but from the fertility of the surrounding country, and the extraordinary improvements made since its establishment, there is every reason to expect that in a short time the growth of the town will remedy the inconvenience."

Thomas Worthington was Governor of Ohio from Dec. 8th, 1814 to Dec. 14th, 1818. And at the time of the act incorporating the Tallmadge Academy, was passed Abraham Shepherd of Adams County was Speaker of the Senate; and Daniel Chambers, Clerk of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thomas Kirker of Adams County was Speaker of the House and William Doherty, Clerk of the House. David Clendenin of Mahoning Co at this time Member of Congress; it being the 6th Congress and District of Ohio. The district for State Senators was the following counties on the Reserve Viz; Ashtabula, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Huron and Portage. Aaron Wheeler of Harpersfield and Almon Ruggles of Norwalk were elected Senators for the fifteenth General Assembly. And Darius Lyman of Revenna, was the representative from Portage County.

OBITUARY OF MR. SAMUEL OLIN

Died in Streetsborough, Sunday morning, Nov. 22nd, of lung fever, Samuel Olin in the 82nd year of his age. Mr. Olin was the second child in a family of 14 children, all of whom reached years of maturity. He was born in Shaftsbury, Bennington County, Vermont, July 1st, 1793. When about of age, he moved to Whites-town near Utica, N. Y. where he resided until 1818, when he moved to Perry Wymoning Co in the same state, and remained until March 1839 when he came to Ohio and settled on the place now occupied by his son Nathaniel S. Olin. The first season he built the brick house, then quite a novelty in which he resided until he moved, a few years ago, into his beautiful home a few rods distant. He was married twice, first while residing at Whitestown, to Miss Betsey Green, by whom he had nine children. After her death he married Miss Mercy Seymour, who survives him, and by whom he had seven children, of his sixteen children, only seven, four sons and three daughters survive him. All but one reside near the old homestead. Before he passed away, 41 grand children, 27 of whom are now living, and 10 great grand children have been added to his family. Mr. Olin was a kind husband and father, and a good neighbor and citizen. In early life he had to struggle with poverty, and early formed the habits of industry and economy that clung to him while strength lasted. He was prospered in business, and became one of the wealthiest men in Streetsborough. He was blessed with more than average health and vigor. His last sickness was short. Two weeks before his death he occupied his seat in the Universalist Church in Kent. The next day he took a severe cold and from the first he said that his work was done. Medical skill and the ministry of kind friends were insufficient to arrest the disease. His eulogy is written in the memory and hearts of those who survive. To him belongs the credit of starting the movement which resulted in the formation of the Kent Pioneer Association. Those who survive will gratefully remember his thoughtful kindness. One by one the pioneers are passing to the higher home. Sacred is their memory. Mr. Olin's funeral was held at his late residence, on Teusday, Nov. 24th. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, a very large concourse of relations and friends paid their tribute of respect. An appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. Andrew Willson, from John XIV, 11nd verse, "In my Fathers house are many mansions."

OBITUARY OF JOHN BOOSINGER  
ANOTHER PIONEER GONE

Died in Brimfield, March 16th, 1875 of paralysis and lung disease, John Boosinger, Sen aged 90 years.

Mr. Boosinger was born in Eastern Virginia, March 17th, 1875. His parents were born and raised in the same vicinity. In 1790 his parents moved to Port Cumberland, Virginia and remained there until 1800 when they came to Ohio. His father bought 200 acres of land in Revenna, cleared five and sowed it with wheat, then returned to Virginia. The next March the family moved to Revenna where they remained some eight years, paid \$300 on the farm, but owing to a great scarcity of money, all was lost, and the family moved to Tallmadge, Summit County. During his stay in Revenna, young Boosinger had quite an adventure, remaining all one night at the foot of a tree, surrounded by wolves, which came within a few feet of him and were only prevented from satisfying their hunger by a constantly burning fire.

In 1807 he worked for the Hon Benj. Tappan for \$3 per month. This year Portage County was organized. Mr. Boosingers account of the location of the County Seat is this: "Mr. Tappan was a lawyer and was absent part of the time at Warren, attending court. On his return one evening he told his wife that he had received a grant for a county seat. She asked where he thought it would be established. He said on the Cuyahoga at the "Standing Stone; (or named by the Indians) on account of the excellent water privilege. She told him that if he would clear a place where Revenna now is the committee would there locate the county seat. The next morning Mr. Tappan told me to take my axe and we would go and select a site. We did so, and blazed around about two acres. The next day Mr. Tappan cut a string three feet long and directed me to cut every tree that that would reach around. I did so, clearing and underbrushing about three acres before the arrival of the committee. When they came they went to the "Standing Stone" and when they returned and retired for the evening I heard their conversation. They said that Franklin was certainly the right place, but Tappan had been so much trouble they would decide in favor of Revenna.

The next day I went with them, and by direction cut a large stake and drove it for the County Seat".

In 1812, at the time of Hulls surrender at Detroit, he was called out as a spy. He went to Huron River, and for some time did scouting duty. Soon after his return he joined the army of Gen Wadsworth with Capt. McArthurs company. He served over a month in the rank when his team was pressed into the service and he was detailed as a teamster. He hauled supplies from Canton, Stark County, Ohio to Cleveland and from there up the lake to

army headquarters, forty miles from the mouth of the Maumee River. He served several months, was honorably discharged at Cleveland and returned home. While engaged as a teamster during the winter of 1812 and 1813 the ice was so strong on Lake Erie that heavy loads were drawn from Cleveland to several places on the lake. One day while crossing the lake in the company of Henry Boszor and Wm Ward, the cold was so intense that he and Mr. Boszor started their teams at a full trot and followed to keep from freezing. Mr. Ward continued to ride, but it was soon discovered by his companions that he was growing sleepy. They seived him, lifted him from his sled, and each taking an arm compelled him to run until he became warm, and thus his life was saved. In Dec 1813, he married Miss Barbara Williard, and in June 1816 moved to the farm that he has since occupied, in then Wylestown and afterwards Thorndike but now Brimfield, in honor of Brimfield in Massachusetts.

It is said that Mr Wyles paid \$100 to have the name changed to Brimfield. Mr. Boosinger was the first permanent settler in this now wealthy township. The hardships and privations that he experienced are more easily immagined than described. Wild meat was a large portion of his living, and wolves were often troublesome companions.

One incident is mention ed in the county atlas that attests the hardships of the early days. He had only been in Brimfield a few days and had just thrown up a rough cabin when he was summoned as a witness in a suit pending at Ravenna, where he was obliged to remain till the next day. Mrs Boosinger had to pass the night alone, with her two children, one eighteen months and the other only four weeks, in a mere log pen, with no door, but only a blanket hung up at the opening. As darkness came on the wolves surrounded this rude structure with their hideous howlings, impatient for their prey. They would frequently thrust their noses through the wide spaces between the logs, and now and then present themselves at the doorway and attempt to enter by pushing aside the blanket. The only protection Mrs. Boosinger had was a dog, who faithfully performed his part in keeping the beasts intimidated by using his sharp teeth upon their noses when protruded into the cabin. Had it not been for this noble friend, Mrs. Boosinger and her babes would have undoubtedly been devoured by these wild beasts. To Mr. Boosinger, belongs the honor of shooting the last wolf ever seen in Brimfield. This was some nineteen years ago.

The animal had made sad havoc among the sheep, and the citizens turned out one day to destroy the enemy. Uncle John knowing the habits of the beast, stationed himself near a swamp in the north part of the township and shot the animal with an old musket which he had cleaned for the occasion and which belonged to his eldest son. He and his faithful companion were privileged to celebrate their golden wedding March 26th, 1866, at the age of

77 she was called from earth. To them were born eight children five sons and three daughters, all of whom survived both parents. They have had thirty five grand children, twenty six of whom are still living. And the early pioneer, before he was gathered to his fathers, greeted one great grand child. Father Boosinger, as he was called for many years, lacked only one day of completing his ninetieth year. He had witnessed the steady growth of his township in material prosperity and had won, not only by his historical position, but by his genial disposition universal respect. In early life his advantages for intellectual culture were exceedingly limited, and during his long life he regretted his lack of early opportunities but he endeavored to make use of what privileges he possessed and sought to wisely use his limited advantages. After he was 80 years old his grand children taught him to read English, and he took great satisfaction in perusing his Bible. This was the light and hope of his life, and the assurance of Christs universal victory cheered and blessed. Although he had reached an unusual age, his friends had hoped that he might be spared yet many years. When his sister, Mrs. Sapp reached her one hundredth birthday, many thought it probable that he also would become a centenarian. His vigorous constitution and general good health gave reason for that hope.

Before his last sickness arrangements had been made by the children for celebrating his ninetieth birthday. But in the midst of life he was in death, and speedily heard the summons and departed for the higher home.

His funeral was held March 19th, at the Universalist Church of which he was a member and constant attendant. A very large concourse of people assembled to pay a tribute of respect to his memory and an appropriate discourse was preached by the pastor, Rev. Andrew Willson. One by one the early pioneers are passing away, but they still live in the works that remain, and in the memory of their survivors.

#### OBITUARY OF MRS. ESTHER (CLARK) TREAT

Before writing the obituary, a brief biographical sketch will be given. Her maiden name was Esther Clark. John Treat was a lineal decendant of Governor Robert Treat, whose name stands so high in the history of his time both civil and millitary. As he was a resident of milford, his decendants have become very numerous through the country. John Treat was born in Milford Nov. 17th, 1755. His occupation was a farmer, his farm being located on the south line of a parrish set off from the ancient town of Milford, and called North Milford and since has by act of the legislature, erected into a township and called Orange. Esther Clark was born Aug. 23rd, 1770 in Milford. They were married May 1st, 1794.

77 she was called from earth. To them were born eight children five sons and three daughters, all of whom survived both parents. They have had thirty five grand children, twenty six of whom are still living. And the early pioneer, before he was gathered to his fathers, greeted one great grand child. Father Boosinger, as he was called for many years, lacked only one day of completing his ninetieth year. He had witnessed the steady growth of his township in material prosperity and had won, not only by his historical position, but by his genial disposition universal respect. In early life his advantages for intellectual culture were exceedingly limited, and during his long life he regretted his lack of early opportunities but he endeavored to make use of what privileges he possessed and sought to wisely use his limited advantages. After he was 80 years old his grand children taught him to read English, and he took great satisfaction in perusing his Bible. This was the light and hope of his life, and the assurance of Christs universal victory cheered and blessed. Although he had reached an unusual age, his friends had hoped that he might be spared yet many years. When his sister, Mrs. Sapp reached her one hundredth birthday, many thought it probable that he also would become a centenarian. His vigorous constitution and general good health gave reason for that hope.

Before his last sickness arrangements had been made by the children for celebrating his ninetieth birthday. But in the midst of life he was in death, and speedily heard the summons and departed for the higher home.

His funeral was held March 19th, at the Universalist Church of which he was a member and constant attendant. A very large concourse of people assembled to pay a tribute of respect to his memory and an appropriate discourse was preached by the pastor, Rev. Andrew Willson. One by one the early pioneers are passing away, but they still live in the works that remain, and in the memory of their survivors.

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CHILDREN OF JOHN & ESTHER (CLARK) TREAT

1st	- John Jr.,	Born in North Milford	Feb. 15th,	1795
IIInd	- Elizabeth Ann	" "	Sept. 5th,	1797
IIIrd	- Garry,	" "	June 19th,	1799
IVth	- Andrew	" "	Dec. 22nd,	1800
Vth	- Richard Bryan	" "	May 1st,	1803
VIth	- Esther	" "	Oct. 22nd,	1804
VIIth	- Sydney Clark	" "	Dec. 5th,	1806

Mr. John Clark Sen. died on his farm in North Milford, Dec. 23rd, 1807, aged 52 years. Mrs. Treat being thus left a widow with 7 children, the eldest not quite 12 years of age, and the youngest a few days over a year old. But Mrs. Treat was equal to the situation which in the providence of God she was called upon to assume. She managed the farm, educated her children and instilled into their minds habits of industry and prudent management in order to be successful in business. The eldest son John, not being satisfied to work on the rough stoney farm on which he was born, and remaining one year on the farm after coming to his majority. In the spring of 1817, he left his native township for the Western Reserve; his destination being the township of Vienna in the county of Trumbull. He arrived in due time at the house of his uncle John Clark. He liking the country he settled in Vienna, and became an active useful man. The western fever prevailed in that township, and many emigrated to the Western Reserve, settling in Tallmadge, and other places. All this had its influence on the minds of the sons as they were not in a condition to buy the farm and remove to Ohio. Andrew and Garry had both remained on the farm and had both become of age, and had a desire to settle in life. Andrew the fourth child and 3rd son made a journey to Ohio in the fall of 1822, he came to Tallmadge to visit those who had previously emigrated from his native town, he made an arrangement with Harvey Sackett for the farm on which he lives. In the spring of 1823, Mrs. Treat and four sons and her youngest daughter all settled in Tallmadge. Her eldest daughter married Col Alpheus Clark of a North Milford where she died before the Treat family left for the west. The sons all had farms, and Sydney C. died unmarried Jan 1st, 1832, aged 25 years. Mrs. Treat wher she came to Ohio her second son Garry had bought the farm owned by Daniel Beach, his mother and sister kept the house untill his marriage. Mrs. Treat being thus relieved of the cares of house keeping, and not being disposed to keep house herself, she felt at liberty to be with her children wherever duty seemed to dictate. And thus she passed the remainder of her useful life.

## OBITUARY

COPIED FROM THE OHIO OBSERVER, BY C. C. BRONSON 1879

Died in Vienna Trumbull County, Ohio, March 30th, 1845, at the house of her son Mr. John Treat, widow Esther Treat of Tallmadge, aged 75 years. Mrs. Treat was from Conn, the parish of North Milford, now Orange. She was a sister of the late Mr. John Clark, who with his died in this place last fall. She was early left a widow with seven small children. Soon after this afflictive bereavement, she was led to feel it her duty and privilege to unite

herself with the church; and she joined the Cong. Church in North Milford. Finding herself at the head of a family, she regarded it as her duty to maintain the worship of God in her household. This she habitually did, not only when alone with her children, but when she had in her family the ordinary laborers on her farm, or occasional visitors, who were not disposed themselves on her invitation to lead in prayer. Her great desire, as a parent, was not so much that her children should become rich or great in the world as that they should become good. She was remarkable for her promptness and punctuality in the discharge of what she regarded as her duty. Her arrangements were made in view of her covenant obligations. She early dedicated her children to God in baptism and made it her aim, by precept and example to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. She was not only with her family constant in her attendance upon the weekly worship of God on the Sabbath, but her habitual attendance on the stated and other prayer meetings of the church here left a deep impression upon the minds of her children of the affectionate regard which she cherished for religion.

In the year 1823, Mrs. Treat with her family of children removed to Tallmadge, where she united herself with the Cong. Church, (JULY 10th, 1825) and continued a consistent member of the same while she lived. She was firmly attached to the doctrines and order of the church which she belonged, and had the satisfaction of seeing her children connected in the same communion. The value of her piety was best estimated by her diligent, humble, peaceful walk. It was her aim while her children were young to train them to the habits of intelligent consistent piety and when she saw them all hopefully pious it was her pleasure to be around among them to assist and comfort them. She came to Vienna, on what she regarded a call of duty, to be with her son and his family in a season of sickness. While here she was taken with a typhus fever, of which after about two weeks illness she died. When she the hand of God was laid upon her in sickness, she was asked by one, if she was sorry that she had come. She promptly replied she was not. She resigned herself calmly into the hands of the Savior to do his will with her. Though from the nature of the disease she was not communicative during her sickness, yet to inquiries made she usually gave direct answers, and as long as she could speak her mind was clear, her faith and hope was firm in the Gospel of Christ. Com.

#### ABRAHAM TAPPAN

The following was written by Mr. Tappan and appeared in the Painesville Telegraph and copied into the Cleveland Herald Vol 38, No. 15 April 10th, 1850.

#### SKETCHES OF PIONEER HISTORY

The first general election and township meetings held on the Reserve. After the organization of Trumbull County July 10th, 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 Teusday 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 of the electors orally or viva voce. It will readily be conceded that in a county embracing all the territory east of Cuyahoga River and the Portage Path, as Trumbull County then did, being so large a territory that but a moiety of the electors would come to the election. The number convened at that election was small; forty two was the number of votes that was polled. Out of this number Gen Edward Payne, received thirty eight votes, of course he was the member elect. Gen Payne took his seat in the Territorial Legislature in 1801. Immediately after the organization of Trumbull County, at the first Court of Quarter Sessions in August, 1800, 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 election districts. The four northern townships of Richfield, Middlefield, Painesville and Cleveland constituted the northern district. The place for holding the election was fixed at a place known in pioneer days as Perkins Camp. This place was considered the most central in the newly organized district. It was in the south part of Concord, on what was known as the Companys 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 variations, as that travelled from that city to Willoughby. From Willoughby, through the towns of Mentor, Concord, Leroy, and Thompson, across the corner of Trumbull and Harpersfield, and crossing Grand River, at what was known as Austins Mills, in Austinburg. From that place the road ran a north easterly to Pennsylvania line, intersecting said line at Lexington, Penn. 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 companys road in Concord. The Connecticut Land Company laid and also partially cut out another leading southeasterly to Warren. It was where this latter road was started from the first named Company Road, that at a very early day a few families had settled, and built their cabins in close neighborhood. The name of one of the settlers at this time was Richard Gifford. (Moses Cleveland, Joseph Perkins and Daniel L. Coit, by their agent Simon Perkins, deeded to Richard Gifford Lot No. 4 in Concord, on the road cut out from

the Cuyahoga to the Pennsylvania line, being on the south side of said road 67½ acres; dated Nov 10th, 1803. This little settlement was known as Perkins Camp and as before stated was designated as the place where the election 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 of the people in reference to calling a convention to frame a state government. The qualified electors and every man assumed to be qualified if he had not sojourned in the territory a month, were empowered to meet at their respective townships, and declare their sentiments for or against going into a 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 dissenting were Jesse Phelps, (in after times when Geauga County was organized he was appointed one of the Associate Judges) and Charles Parker, (after Geauga County was organized he was elected the first sheriff). The opposition of these gentlemen not to go into a state government, arose from no particular political bias predilection, for Phelps was a decided Federalist, and Parker was as decided a Jeffersonian republican. But the opposition 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 a state government, we shall have to pay their salaries from our own pockets." This was the first meeting for the transaction of public business ever held in Painesville. (And it is well to say that Painesville, at this time included all the townships of Lake County, but Madison, and the townships of Chardon and Hampden, in Geauga County.) At the same time and place, a military 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 Payne Jr. was chosen Captain. Charles Parker Lieutenant and Ebenezer Merry Ensign. At the session of the Territorial Legislature, commencing the first Monday of Dec. 1801, a law received the sanction of the governor authorizing the people of 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 Governor St. Clair strenuously opposed; 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 acknowledged 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 had 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 were held under the law on the first Monday of April 1802. The first township meeting for Painesville was held at the house of Ebenezer Merry, who had removed a short time before from the 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 Sciota 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 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 election 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 election of the northern district at Perkins Camp. At this latter place a very general attendance took place. From the extremes of the district, that is from Messopotamia in the southeast, Conneaut on 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 journey in going was in fact, substantial labor. Notwithstanding this, I well recollect many citizens attending the election from those distant places, particularly from Cleveland. The poll was opened in the open air, in the yard in front of Giffords 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, preferring to have three gentlemen chosen to preside as judges of election, the judges to select two persons as clerks; the clerks to keep 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 time of day; who should preside at the election held in the southern district held at Warren? The sheriff made answer it would be his deputy. This was promptly denied as being the proper course. The finale was, t he 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 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 Eleazer Paine of Painesville, and Dr. Orestes K. Hawley of Austinburg were the two selected. This was the last of any sheriff 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 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 as 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 in his address strongly urged the convention not at that time to go into state government, giving as a reason the objectionable nature of the proposition 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 the date of the constitution the labors of 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 request 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, 1802. 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, Sheriffs, Coronors, 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, and 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, the evening preceding, especially those from the extreme ends of the district. On the morning of the election at early dawn, might be noticed a lengthened line of pedestrians wending their way to election, from all 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, Eliphalat Austin of Austinburg, and John Walworth of Painesville, Judges of Election and they made choice of Timothy R. Hawley of Morgan and Afraham Tappan of Painesville as clerks. From the two election districts of Trumbull county, 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 and Quimby at Warren. These gentlemen were the first that were elected under the 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

REMINISCENCES OF WATERTOWN CONNECTICUT

Copied from the Waterbury American of July 23rd, 1880

Written by Mrs. Rev. Frederick Holcomb

And read at the Centennial Celebration June 17th, 1880

I have been requested by some friends whom I highly esteem to say a few words through my pen on this interesting occasion. A strange request to make to one of my years, and to one so unused to address an audience. There is no conceivable reason for it except it be that my memory reaches back through eighty years of the century. Acting on this supposition, you shall have some of my childish reminiscences, for you can expect none other from one who has reached the years of second childhood. The first thing that I distinctly remember is being led across the street to look at the lifeless remains of Dr. John Elton. He was highly esteemed as a physician but died in 1800 at the age of 45 years and leaving his son Samuel as his successor. He educated this son from early childhood to be a physician and he commenced practice in company with his father at the early age of 18 years. He soon won the confidence of the whole community and his attendance and advice was sought from the adjacent towns. Perhaps his success may be attributed more to his native strength of mind, his ingenuity in devising ways and means to relieve distress and his avoidance of powerful medicines excepting extreme

cases rather than from knowledge derived from medical books. He said one in my hearing that medicine was good for nothing but as an auxilliary to assist nature in throwing off disease. He once told me that when he had nervous, fidgetty persons who could not be pacified without some medicine when he thought they required none, that he manufactured some pills of pure bread for his patients, specifying the number to be taken, and charging them not to take an overdose. He added that the patient would afterwards speak of the wonderful curative properties of those pills, and the sudden relief obtained from their use. I will next speak of the days of millitary exercise called "training days." On the morning of those, the children of the willage were on the alert, watching for the hoisting of the national flag to the summit of the liberty pole. This pole was erected a few rods westward of the residence of Mrs. Eli Curtiss. They (the children) made a hasty breakfast and dressed in their Sunday suit, and their pocketts lined with coppers, were ready to proceed to the scene of action. These coppers were designed to purchase gingerbread of a venerable old lady who lived near the liberty pole, and always kept in readiness for such occasions. Oh, the flavor of that ginger bread on youthful lips; me thinks I taste it yet, and see the shining lustre on its shining surface. The train band were in readiness by 9 o'clock to perform their evolutions, their marches and counter marches, all the children following in their wake to the music of fife and drum, unless the troopers appeared and scattered the little girls in wild dismay to find some place of security, for the troopers presented quite a formidable appearance, wearing fiery red coats, black bearskin caps and fiding furiously on prancing steeds, the musicians blowing vigorously on trumpets and the others occasionally firing off their pistols. Oh, the tired little feet at the close of those days and the welcome rest on the downy pillows. A vivid remembrance comes up before me. It was Saturday evening, just after sunset, I was passing the residence of a neighbor in which dwelt an aged pair. There was a little porch in front of the house, in which were seated this venerable couple. Oh, the silence, the stillness, the holiness that seemed to pervade the atmosphere. Even the zephyrs dared not play with his hoary locks. Their Sabbath had commenced with Saturdays setting sun and they seemed to be holding secret communion with their God. Awe struck and silent I passed along, but the impression remained. Had anyone passed the house on Sunday evening at the same hour, possibly they might have found the people all astir making preparations for the labors of the following week, as their Sabbath ended at sunset. Some of you remember the little red school house on the village green, surrounded by highways. There was a large fireplace at either end; there was a swing partition which could be let down and form two rooms, or be raised and by the aid of a platform make a fine place for the display of oratorical powers. Oh, those long pages in Mor-ses geography, without the globe or map. One kind teacher used to carve apples in various devices to brighten our dullness about the division of the earth and the first principles of astronomy. But more distinctly than all is remembered the shape and size of his ferule, and very vividly the peculiar tingle

left in the palm of the hand when administered as a punishment for whispering. There were a class of young people older than myself who had the benefit of the instructions of Mr. Wm. J. Punderson, who were said to be the best readers and the most intelligent, enterprising class ever raised in Watertown. Some of them emigrated and became distinguished in other places; others remained to benefit their native place. Two of these persons I would briefly notice. The one was a lady of commanding form and presence, with an intellectual and lovely face, pleasing powers of conversation; in short, in her were combined all the loveliness of the female character. She died in 1862, at the advanced age of 87. You will anticipate that I speak of Mrs. Younglove Cutler. Oh, how I loved her while living, how I venerate her memory still. The other lady still lives, though now in her tenth decade. I make an annual pilgrimage to look into her gentle face and listen to her lively, interesting conversation as she speaks of the happiness of the past, the mercies of the present, and the bright hopes in the future. I allude to Mrs. Deacon Allen Hungerford. I would not omit honorable mention of our worthy fellow citizen, Capt. Merit Barnes. He resembles the sturdy oak which has breasted the storms and winds of nearly a century, still remaining hale and vigorous imparting shade and shelter to all around it. You shall next have my recollections of the old Congregational Church, then called the "meeting house". It was situated a little north of the present post office, the steeple end at the west near the public highway. Drawing near, you would discover a huge stone horse block for the convenience of equine worshipers. There was a little square room at the entrance for the convenience of bell ringing. Here might be usually found the stalwart form of Mr. Jeremiah Peck tugging at the bell rope. It is said that this old gentleman for eight or ten years rang that bell every evening in the week, Saturdays excepted, precisely at 9 o'clock to warn the good people that it was time to be at home. Saturday evening being holy time, it was taken for granted they were at home and at their devotions. From this little room there was a door of entrance into the main building. There was also a door at the eastern extremity. The decent of land was so great that it required a very high underpinning so they built a double flight of steps, one from the north, the other from the south to bring them onto a platform on a level with the door of entrance. Possibly to avoid all imitations of popery or even of churchmanship the main door or entrance was placed directly in the side of the building. The broad aisle led across to the opposite side, where was a flight of stairs leading up to an elevated pulpit about on a level with the singers gallery. There was a huge piece of architecture built on the wall behind the pulpit projecting over the ministers head called a sounding board, said to assist the minister in making himself heard. Beneath the pulpit was the deacons seat, a long straight pew with the back to the pulpit. The audience room was divided into pews resembling pens, with the door of entrance on one side, and seats running around the other three sides. In these little pens the good people rose up to pray, and sat down to praise. The singers gallery was composed of two straight rows of slips ex-

tending around three sides of the building. The leader sat directly in front of the pulpit with his tenor on his left hand, his counter on his right. The treble occupied the seats on the east side of the building, the bass on the west. They were arranged in single file. Behind the singers seats there was an elevated platform, extending quite around the gallery, and between this platform and the walls of the building was a row of pens, similar to those below elevated one step. These were designed for the younger members of the society. They then had a warden appointed whose duty it was to watch over the conduct or misconduct of these youngsters, and woe be to them if they saw him marching towards them in all the pride of office. The Rev. Uriel Gridley was the minister at that time. He was a man of more than ordinary size, and beautifully proportioned. I shall never forget and language would fail me to describe his majestic dignity and easy grace as he walked bowing reverently up the broad aisle, ascending the steps to the pulpit and turned his placid, benign face towards the audience. No doubt the good man entertained some of the prejudices of that age against forms of prayer, but some of his sentences are indelibly engraven on the memory from their oft repetition. The minister then read a psalm or hymn. The choir rose, the leader produced an immense pitch pipe and blew upon the key note; every singer responded to bring their voices in unison. Then commenced the singing, the leader beating time the full length of his arm to keep them all up to the mark. They frequently sang fugue tunes the parts responding back and forth till the walls seemed filled with melody. I remember how majestically it sounded to my infant ears, when they sang:

On cherubim and seraphim  
Full royally he rode,  
And on the wings of mighty winds  
Came flying all abroad

There was a bald headed old gentleman small in stature with spindling limbs who frequently took his stand beside Mr. Gridley, in the pulpit, or rather beneath him, and held up in the direction of his face a large funnel shaped ear trumpet to catch the words of wisdom as they fell from his lips. On one occasion he seemed rather dissatisfied with his trumpet. He removed it from his ear, applied its orifice to his lips and blew into it, as if to remove some real or imaginary obstruction. The trumpet responded with a loud blast. The children had a great veneration for Parson Gridley. If he entered the school room, we all rose en masse to show our respect. If we saw his portly form advancing on the highway, we ranged ourselves on the side of the path, and made our obeisance as he passed. The good man with true civility always returned the salute. There was a building erected for the convenience and comfort on Sundays for those who lived at a distance. they called it a Sabbaday House. It stood on the ground near the present residence of Mr. Day Woodward. I think there was a shelter in the rear for their horses. In front was a room with a large fireplace which in winter was filled with a roaring wood fire with hot burning coals on the hearth. Into this comfortable room the good people



used to bring their luncheon and it is said a small wooden bottle filled with cider to refresh them at noon. They then left for church, some of the more delicate of the females filling their little foot stoves with burning coals. There was no smell of fire in any house of worship in those days, save what came from those little foot stoves. No one thought of staying at home on that account but our sufferings were at times almost unbearable. It has always remained an unsolved problem, how the minister could perform the duties of the sanctuary with such frosty feet and chattering teeth. There was one worthy old pair whom no extremes of heat and cold could prevent attending public worship. They were always to be seen at the regular hour, each mounted on a pacing horse. At length came the era of the one horse wagon. The old gentleman procured one, together with a harness to fit his wife's horse, and after adjusting things to his own satisfaction, gave the whip and reins into her hands, after inviting a widow of the neighborhood to take a seat by her side. He then mounted his own pacer, and with John Gilpin civility rode "on horsback after we." They reached the church in safety and passed a most enjoyable day. But on their return, just as they were passing our dwelling, the vehicle suddenly capsized and threw its occupants with much force onto the dusty pathway. They rose with smashed bonnets and garments filled with dust and moved towards the house. We hastened to meet them and soon discovered that the driver's nose was minus a large piece of skin, and the widow had sprained her wrist. The driver washed the blood from her face, procured a piece of white paper, wet it and laid it carefully over the bruised member, then mounted her spectacles over the whole and taking up a bible that lay near, calmly proceeded to read in it, while the widow, some hurt, but more frightened, could not suppress her sighs and tears. The gentleman after attending to the welfare of his horses, came to the house to ascertain the situation of his wife. In a state of high nervousness he kept crying out "you pulled the wrong rein, why didn't you pull t'other rein." The lady calm and serene as the surface of an unruffled lake, pursued her reading. She of the sprained wrist groaned audibly, while my young eyes opened widely that any man should thus speak testily to his wife, especially when she was smarting under the sharp twinges of such a skinless nose. But don't draw any wrong inferences. He was truly a good man. This little episode was the natural result of having passed through such a new and unlooked for experience. My parents, in their youthful days were attendants at the Congregational Church. They conformed to the Episcopal Church before my remembrance. As the parish was small and unable to support preaching but one third of the time, we all went to meeting (as it was called) the other two thirds. This may be one reason, among others, why to this day I enjoy their services, and when present always feel myself to be among friends. My first recollections of the Episcopal Church is being led in one day before service to hear the choir practice music. The singers' seats were arranged very much like those at the other church. They sat in single file extending round the gallery. They had the same formidable pitch pipe and three tenor singers beating time to the

iminent danger of dislocating their shoulders. The treble sang alone. It sounded sweet to my childish ears:

From pleasant trees that shade the brink  
The lark and linnet like to drink

Surely this poetry was not found in the prayer book or hymnal. The Rev. Chauncy Prindle, rector soon walked up the aisle in his clerical robes, and passed through the chancel into the reading desk. I recollect little except being awe struck as he read the commandments, but never can I forget the impressions received as he passed through the old cemetery at the head of a funeral procession, reading the service for the burial of the dead. Surely never language on human ears so sublime as that. It seemed a voice from another world, and it seems so still. Indeed, all the prayers and services of the Episcopal Church have become from life long use a part of my being. They never tire, are ever fresh and new, and, as is said of old wine, the longer kept, the richer the flavor. Pardon me, my friends, but if you place an old lady on this spot, you must allow her to show her colors. My first recollection of the Methodists in this place, is that of a few people who were peculiar in excluding all bows and trimmings from their dress, denied all necessity for human learning in a preparation for the ministry and demonstrative in their manner of conducting public worship. Truth and candor compel me to confess that these peculiarities were then considered a fit subject for ridicule. but what a change hath time wrought! They now have colleges and seminaries of learning all over the land to educate their ministers and no outward garb or custom to distinguish them from others. In this town they have a neat little house of worship, a flourishing congregation in whose male and female members are numbered some of the most esteemed citizens, and with a leader and guide at their head "whose praise is in all the churches". This confession is due to them from one who in her thoughtless days laughed with others at their peculiarities. She now wishes them all success in "whatsoever things are lawful and of good report," but must confess to a lurking desire, a secret hope that they will yet return to the mother that they have deserted and bringing their zeal with them, warm us all up to more zeal and devotion in the cause of the Master. There is an element in our society formerly unknown. In olden days we seldom if ever looked into the face of an Irishman, but now they swarm in all our borders. Like bees they are industrious, loading themselves with honeyed sweets to carry home to their hives, but like bees if trampled on or crowded into a corner beware of their sting. Kindhearted and sympathetic they are true to their friends. They came from the mother country to better their condition, and judging from appearances they have found what they sought. Look at their nice church edifice and at the large congregation of well dressed people that attend their services. Look at the full employment they all find, at the comfortable homes they own, and at the opportunity their children have for acquiring an education. The intelligent Irish child is not a whit behind the keenest little Yankee. They are rather exclusive in their notions of church fellowship and are honest about it, but my faith looks forward

to the day (either in this world or the next) when all who truly love the Lord Jesus shall see eye to eye. Our colored inhabitants who a century ago had not the right to call themselves own, now enjoy all the privileges of others, whether civil, educational, political or religious. Must we not all thankfully exclaim "What hath God wrought?". A few words about our two cemeteries and I will close. The first record of an interment in the old cemetery was in March, 1741. It continued to be the only place until August, 1856. Perhaps as many persons lie buried there as are now living in Watertown. There repose in death the two first congregational ministers of the gospel, and with them nearly all their people. There sleep our ancestors and many of the friends of our youth. They sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Not even the tramp of the horse, or the rattling roar of the cars dashing through their midst, can arouse them from their slumbers. But the last trumpet of the arch angel can, and will, and what a rising that will be of priests and people. The first interment in our beautiful Evergreen cemetery was in August 1854, of Miss Sarah B. Atwood, a few days before its dedication. It seemed sad to turn from her grave and leave her alone in that field; but how soon is she surrounded by numbers. Most of our families can say, "there lies one of our hearts chief earthly treasures". There sleeps the kind physician, Dr. Elton, who would cheerfully rise at midnight and breast the storm to alleviate the sufferings of his poorest patient, and near him lies the good Lawyer Holbrook Curtiss, who himself so averse to angry litigation that he trained our people to such habits of peacefulness, that to this day they scarcely need a lawyer to settle their differences. And here rest from their labors three ministers of the gospel. The first of the three was the Rev. Frederick Holcomb (Episcopal) He was the person that offered the opening prayer at the dedication of the cemetery. It becomes not his widow to speak of him in terms of unmeasured praise. She leaves the record of his long life of patient effort to advance the best interests of Watertown and its inhabitants to the memories of those who survive him. In the home which his love and kindness so cheered and gladdened, there must, while life lasts, remain a sad vacancy, and a grief in the heart of the bereaved one or with which a stranger meddleth not. The second interment was the Rev. Dr. Lewis (Episcopal) Who that ever listened to his godly teaching, can ever cease to mourn his loss. He was a teacher who convinced himself. The third was the Rev. Franklyn Tuxbury (Congregational) His sojourn among us was short, and as I was not a member of his flock, of course had few opportunities of listening to his preaching, but he gave a course of scientific lectures which I attended, and came to the deliberate conclusion that no man had labored more earnestly to elevate the literary, moral, and religious character of this people than did Mr. Tuxbury. It gives me pleasure to bear this public testimony of my appreciation of his worth of character and am confident that many with me are thankful that his remains rest in our pleasant cemetery, where we can occasionally visit his grave. To this quiet receptacle of the dead, we are hastening one by one. Oh, may our short lives so

be spent that at the last great day, our rising may be joyous.

Died at Watertown, July 6th, 1880, at his summer residence the Honorable William E. Curtiss, first speaker at the late Centennial. The doing of our Heavenly Father are inscrutable. His ways past finding out. Why was this stately tree cut down in its prime, while the poor, withered, useless branch is still spared.

Copied by C. C. Bronson Nov. 1880

Mrs. Holcombs maiden name was Nancy Merriman. She was the 5th child of Charles and Anna (Punderson) Merriman, born in Watertown Oct. 8th, 1796. She married 1st, Edward E. Porter; 2nd - Rev. Frederick Holcomb, D. D. Rector of the Episcopal Church, Oct. 28th, 1827. C.C. Bronson

#### PIONEER WOMEN

The following was written from Tallmadge to the Portage County Democrat, April 2nd, 1864, by Rev. John Seward

Copied by C. C. Bronson Sept. 11th, 1880

Harriet Wright came from Canaan Ct in 1810 with her father Dea. Elizur Wright and family reaching Tallmadge in June (30th) after a journey of four and a half weeks with ox teams over the mountains of Pa, she being about 18 years of age. In the summer of 1811 she went to New England in company with Dr. Amos C. Wright and wife with Aaron E. Wright, then an infant, together with Capt. John Wright and wife the parents of Dr. Wright. In this journey they used the same carriage in which the family of Elizur Wright rode from Conn the previous year. Intending to take the northern route through New York state, they left Tallmadge for Morgan in Ashtabula County, where they lay out in the woods two nights before reaching that place; not very encouraging circumstances for Harriet who had undertaken the journey for the benefit of her health. After recruiting at Morgan and Austinburg; they went on their way prosperously to their former home, enjoying for several months the society of friends, and then returning by the southern route over the mountains and reaching Tallmadge late in the fall (about the middle of Nov) with improved health and increased vigor. In the spring or early summer of 1812, her elder brother Philo Wright having studied medicine, went to Burton to enter on the practice of his profession. He had been there but a short time before he was seized with a violent attack of inflammatory rheumatism which soon laid him prostrate and helpless. Mrs. Brooks with whom he boarded, being pressed with family cares could not give him the attention he needed, and a messenger was sent to Tallmadge for assistance. Harriet was detailed to go to their relief. The distance was more than 30 miles and with few exceptions through an unbroken forest; the path muddy, rooty, and crooking about among stumps and trees, through brush and over fallen timber. As the condition of her brother required speed, it was decided she should go on horseback, starting thus as speedily

as possible with her solitary guide and he a stranger; impelled forward by a sisters love for a suffering brother she performed the ride in a single day, with scarcely any stop for refreshment or rest. When arriving at Burton she was so exhausted that she could not walk or stand without help. After attending to him about four weeks, she returned, and a few weeks later he was paddled down the Cuyahoga River in a canoe to the rapids in the township of Hiram; and conveyed from there to Tallmadge in a carriage, where he remained for a long time suffering from pain and debility. Indeed, he never recovered the use of his limbs since that attack at Burton, although he has been able to accomplish considerable amount of business; and is now passing down the hill of life with the respect of his acquaintance, and with as much comfort as is often enjoyed by those who have the age of three score. On the 12th of July 1813, Harriet Wright was married to the writer of this article and has ever since managed his household affairs. And he wishes to record the fact with emotions of unfeigned gratitude to God, that during all this period of more than fifty years, such has been her health and cheerful ability, that she has done her own housework without hired help with but very few exceptions. This cannot be imputed to the smallness of our family for in the earliest part of our married life our family was always large; having boys and girls studying and boarding with us; or teachers and some of their scholars would make our house their home. Many individuals could be named who for a time have been members of our family. Two from Tallmadge, Ephraim T. Julian, M. Sturtevant D.D. the latter now President of Illinois College at Jacksonville Ill. Moses Hampton, since member of Congress from the Pittsburgh District Pa, and many others. Ministers did not then as now, pass through the place without calling on the minister. Our doors were always open to receive them and many a time has Mrs. Seward laid aside all other business to cook and furnish a meal for a weary and hungry missionary, who had unexpectedly called. Besides boarders and much transient company, we generally had one or more children as permanent members of our family, the care of whom devolved on Mrs. Seward. None of these children were over six years of age when we took them, and one only about three months old. Three of these, the earliest under our care have been settled in life, raised up families of children and are now members of Christian churches. Henry Tidden who came to live with us after the death of his father, being then about six years of age, continuing with us eleven years, and was dismissed last summer, with our fervent prayers to go with Mr. Edgerton and become a pioneer in the Rocky Mountains. Mrs. Seward was the first among the young ladies of Tallmadge to become the wife of a minister; but quite a number have followed her example, and so far as I know, have been respectable and useful in the stations they have been called to occupy. At the early age of 13 years Mrs. Seward became a member of the Cong. Church and in early youth as well as in riper years, casting her influence on the side of piety industry and sobriety, taking charge for many years of classes in the Sabbath Schools, both in Aurora, and Solon, associating with the female members of the church in meetings for social prayer, praise and conversation, visiting the sick and especially in her younger years, spending days and sometimes weeks, in their apartments of disease and pain in log cabins, crowded with a numerous

family, with poor accomodations for the well, and much poorer for the sick. After an absence of many years, she has returned to her youthful place of abode, to spend the evening of her days in the pleasant society of beloved sisters, and brothers, and other early associations, as well as friends of more recent acquaintance. She enjoys comfortable health for a person 71 years of age; in pleasant weather walks to church on the Sabbath, three fourths of a mile, and frequently shows her relish for the weekly prayer meeting by walking that distance to attend after having done the housework in the morning, while many members of the church in the vigor and the bloom of life are absent, showing by this conduct that they have more relish for a social party than they have for a religious meeting. Should any think that I had unduly praised my companion, I refer them to the 31st Chap of Proverbs, which is just as good and fresh and appropriate as it was three thousand years ago. It will never grow old. Rev. John Seward, the writer of the above died in Tallmadge, Jan 24th, 1873, aged 89 years; the oldest person in the township at the time of his death. Henry Seward Tilden, died in Tallmadge of consumption aged 22 years.

WARREN WALLER HINMAN  
Read T.H.S. 1882

He was the son of Zerah and Anna (Mills) Hinman, and was born in New Hartford Litchfield Co., Ct. May 7th, 1805. Cothren in his History of Ancient Woodbury, gives a genealogy of that branch of the Hinman family who settled in that township about 1681. Royal R. Hinman, at one time State Secretary of Ct, and a prominent man in his day. He also devoted much time to antiquarian and genealogical research Mr. Cothren remarks respecting the Hinman family says: "For the sketch of this family; I am indebted to Hon Royal R. Hinman of Harlen N. Y. Sergeant Edward Hinman appears to have the only one of the name who came from England to this country, either in the early settlement or since. Edward located at Stamford as early as 1645 probably. He had before his emigration belonged to the life guards of King Charles II. He died in Stratford, Nov. 16th, 1681." Now I do not wish to be understood as advancing the idea, that the tracing our ancestors back 2-3 or 500 years, adds one jot or tittle to our honor or respectability. Yet it is a pleasure to some, to sit done and trace back through 7 or 8 generation to a stalwart old Puritan who perhaps left all to come to these western shores, enjoy religious freedom and plant civil liberty. And there is not a reasonable doubt but that Mr. Hinman was a lineal decendant of Serj Edward Hinman of Stamford and Stratford. I take a few items from an obituary, that appeared in the Summit Beacon of Aug. 11th, 1880. "When three years of age his fathers family moved into Canton, Hartford Co, where he labored on the farm with his father until he was 22 years of age. Nov. 29th, 1827 he was married to Miss Murcia Moses, and in July 1830 they moved to Windham Portage Co., uniting with the Cong. Church in 1831. In 1845 he moved to Ravenna and engaged in business and obtained prominence and success in business and social circles. In 1864 he moved to Tallmadge, and secured him a quiet pleasant home to spend the evening of life.

March 2nd, 1877, his wife died, and Sept. 5th, 1877 he married Mrs. Lorain J. Laird of Messopotamia, in the county of Trumbull. They both united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge, Jan 6th, 1878. He was an active business man through life. His kindness of heart was manifest in his family and in his intercourse with his fellow men. Having no children of his own, an adopted neice and her children enjoyed his generous hospitality, and in turn shared his home. Although he had been feeble for some time, he attended to his usual duties up to the time of his death. The last day of his life he was in Akron and spent the evening in pleasant conversation with his wife at home, retiring at his usual hour. At midnight the summons came and found him ready. He died July 14th 1880 aged 75 years.

MRS. JANE (IMBODEN) HARMON

This lady the wife of William Harmon was born near Newark Licking Co O, in 1829. Her mother died when she was young and her father broke up keeping house and a brother and sister were separated and never met again; and from that tender age, she has battled with the stern realities of life, without the kind care of a mother or any other relative to guide her steps in the thorny paths of life. She early in life made a profession of religion. She became acquainted with Wm. Harmon and they were married in Lancaster Fairfield Co, Ohio, Aug 12th, 1861. They very soon left and came to Tallmadge, and commenced to keep house in what is known as the Empire. Mrs. Kellogg being desirous of selling her place Mr. Harmon purchased it and it was here home while she lived. She united with the M.E. Church in Tallmadge, and was one of its active members, not only in the church, but in erecting their house of worship. But that insidious disease consumption fastened upon her and she battled against it with all her energy and strength, yet she was fully aware that her time had come and she set her house in order, and awaited with patience and submission, for the summons which finally came on the 23rd day of June 1880, aged 49 years.

SARAH (WAY) PALMER

Read 1882

Mr. Palmer very kindly handed me the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate of Sept. 2nd, 1880 which contained the following obituary "Sarah Palmer, wife of Wm Palmer, of Tallmadge, O, was born in Somersetshire, England, March 7th, 1840: moved with her parents to this country in 1858. United with the M. E. Church in 1859, and in 1860 was married to Wm Palmer. On the morning of Aug. 16th, 1880 she arose strong and healthy as usual, and busied herself about her ordinary cares. About ten A.M. the hand of disease was laid suddenly upon her, and in about four hours she died. From the first of the attack she was speechless, and her life for the testimony that gives comfort. The evening before her death she attended the church prayer meeting and enjoyed the services much. The comforts of religion sustain her husband and her children that are left. In the absence of her pastor, Rev. J. H. Merchant, her former pastor officiated at her funeral. Copied by C. C. Bronson Feb. 2nd, 1881. Her age 40.

WYLLYS FENN

T. H. S. 1882 C.C. Bronson

Wyllys Fenn was the son of Richard and Mabel (Platt) Fenn and was born in Milford, New Haven Ct., Feb. 14th, 1803. His twin brother Dennis Fenn died Nov. 16th, 1827, aged 24 years. The Fenns are good Puritan stock, "Their ancestor Benjamin Fenn the first, left his dwelling and estate in the parish of Whiddington Masworth, Buckinghamshire in England (as did others of the Puritans for conscience sake;) and came to New Haven in 1637". There would be an impropriety if they had the disposition, for the Fenn families in Tallmadge, to deny that they were not of Puritan descent. For the Fenn Fowler, and Platt families were among the first planters of the town of Milford in 1639. Robert Treat, the ancestor of all who bear the name in Tallmadge, and the maternal ancestor of the Fenn families in Tallmadge. It may not be out of place to state that Robert Treat, came to New England with Sir Richard Saltonstall, and were among the first settlers of Wethersfield in 1635. He came to Milford in 1639 with Rev. Mr. Pruden. He was appointed Major of the Connecticut troops in 1670. In Philips War, at the attack of Springfield, Mass by the Indians in 1675, he marched to its relief, and drove them from the town; and in their assault upon Hadley, he put them completely to flight. The same year in Dec, he helped to destroy the Indians at Fort Narraganset. In 1676 he was elected Deputy, and in 1686, elected Governor of Connecticut to which last office he was annually reelected for fifteen years, till he declined serving (1701). He died July 12th, 1710, aged 88 years. Wyllys Fenn thus being of Puritan descent, was brought up under religious and moral influence, and educated in the common schools of his native state; and they were not by any means to be despised. And habits of industry with prudence and strict economy in all things, were inculcated into his mind by precept and example, by his parents. In 1817 Mr. Benjamin Treat, their eldest brother left with his family for the Western Reserve, their point of destination Tallmadge, where they arrived July 14th, 1817, was taken sick the 18th and died the 25th, 1817 aged 51 years. His brothers Dea Peck and Richard Fenn and Abraham Hine who came with his brother Aaron Hine, all being in company, the two Fenns and Hine, came to see the country. They being highly pleased with the country, and resolved they would make Tallmadge their future place of residence. They returned to Conn and disposed of their property and preparations to remove to Ohio. The family arrived in Oct 1818, Here was a new field opening to view, his twin brother and himself were approaching 16 years of age, and their fathers farm covered with heavy timber with the exception of five acres that Mr. Fenn let as a job to Leander Sackett to chop, clear the land and fence it to secure the crops. The work on a farm not being congenial to Wyllys, he went to serve an apprenticeship to the joiners trade with Col. Lemuel Porter and while working with Col Porter he was one that helped do the inside work of the Cong. Meeting House in Tallmadge. When his apprenticeship expired he went east working at the trade in the city of New York. He also visited Milford Ct, his native place. In about a year he returned to Tallmadge. He married Miss Hannah Emeline, daughter of Capt. Samuel and Rebecca (Prichard) Root,



Dec. 20th, 1826. He continued to work at the trade, and after the death of his brother Dennis, he father gave him a few acres of land and the log house his brother had built. Here he lived and carried on the carpenter and joiners trade, somewhat extensively, having a good many apprentices and journeymen working for him at times. Mr. Fowler F. Fenn, wishing to dispose of his famr, Wyllys Fenn purchased it running in debt, for part of his purchace. He relinquished his trade and went into farming, he hired help and bought the farm on the south side of road and let jobs of clearing land, while some predicted his cartain failure, his good financial ability, enabled him to come out at last all safe. He informed the writer many years ago that he had paid interest money enough to buy a farm. His dealings with his fellow were honest and upright, and his close application to business all go to show he was a successful business man. He was a subject of a revival of religion in the Cong. Church in the summer and fall of 1821; and on the 10th of March 1822, he united with the church with 39 others, and has been a consistent Christian for 58 years, and a good portion of the time, active in church and society, and as a teacher in the Sabbath School. In looking over the catalogue of the church, I find but 5 that I know or suppose to be living, viz Elizur Wright, Boston Mass, Mrs. Marcia Ashmun, Mrs. Nancy Jones, Dea Alvin Upson Mich City Mich and Mr. Treat Fenn, Mrs. Sophia D, widow of Samuel Tyler, and Nathan Howe, I do not know about them. Mr. Fenn withdrew from active business some years since, and his health has been declining sometime, and at last the summons came on the 19th of Nov 1880 aged 78 years. They were the parents of ten children, one named Wyllys, died Nov. 22nd, 1851, aged 6 years, 6 months. Mrs. H. E. Fenn died Dec. 20th, 1870, aged 61. Mrs. Harriet L. (Fenn) Woodruff died June 3rd, 1873, aged 37. Fowler F. Fenn died July 24th, 1876, aged 38 years. Miss Emmeline S. Fenn died July 8th, 1879 aged 37 years. From this it appears that in ten years lacking one month, there has been five deaths in this family.

HENRY SEYMOUR

Read before the T.H.S. 1882 by C.C.B.

Mr. Seymour has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Tallmadge about 35 years. He was one of her active members when it seemed necessary for all to labor with all their might. When he came into the church, he was not only a valuable member in the church, but was also a valuable member of the choir. And thus we see Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Palmer, and Mr. Seymour all three active and efficient members, removed by death in one year. Mr. Seymour was a decendant of the Seymours of Connecticut. His father emigrated from Hartford Conn, to Onandago County, N. Y. previous to the War of 1812. He enlisted into the U. S. Army, and had not received his discharge from the army, when Henry was born. He was born in Bridgewater Oneida Co., N.Y. March 16th, 1815. When he was of sufficient age to commence an apprenticeship, he learnt the waggon makers trade in Manlius Onandago Co., N.Y. At the time he learnt his trade there was no division of labor, he built waggons, wheels, running gear box and seat and paint it too. He was married to Miss Clarissa

Whitney Nov 14th, 1837, in Manlius. He worked at his trade in Rochester in Bergen and in Brockport, and then returned to Manlius. It is proper to remark that at this time a division of labor had taken place, and Mr. Seymour worked at carriage bodies and was known to the craft as a body maker. In 1844 he removed with his family to Tallmadge, at this time the firm of Oviatt Robinson and Co. were engaged in the manufacture of carriages at Tallmadge Center. The members of this firm were Wm. C. Oviatt, Isaac C. B. Robinson, Wm. Smith, and Marcus Brundige. The firm employed Mr. Seymour, to work as a body maker, and he worked in that shop 21 years. And although the firm changed names, the manufacture of carriages was continued until the death of Mr. Oviatt Feb. 18th, 1870; when the firm of Oviatt, Sperry, and Richie discontinued the business of carriage making, thus Mr. Seymour was thrown out of employ. Mr. Seymour was in the employ of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, about 18 months. And since has worked in the carriage shop of James E. Baldwin; but his health began gradually to fail, that insidious disease Consumption had fastened upon him, and was doing its work. The electors of Tallmadge appointed Mr. Seymour Township Clerk, and he held the office years, a faithful and efficient officer. He made a profession of religion in early life, and has always pursued a consistent Christian course through life. And he died in the full enjoyment of the Christians hope. Nov 14th, 1880, aged 66 years.

MR. EDWARD LYMAN

Read before the THS 1882 C.C.B.

Edward Lyman was born in New Hartford Litchfield Co, Conn. Aug. 5th, 1810. His early life was spent like others of his day in the district school, and in such labor as he was able to perform. When he became 21 or before or in the years 1831 and 1832, he sold clocks in Marietta O and its vicinity. He finally settled in Braceville in the county of Trumbull and was married to Miss Emily Merwin, of Braceville May 12th, 1836. He removed his family from Braceville to the village of Newton Falls, and was in the mercantile business several years. Having disposed of his store and other property, he came to Tallmadge, and bought the farm of Joel Bast, a house, barn, and 48 acres of land and moved his family onto his new purchase in April 1863. He was a member of the Pres. Church at Newton Falls, but he did not transfer his church relations to Tallmadge. He and his family attended at the cong. Church, of which Mrs. Lyman and her daughter are members. Mr. Lymans impaired health prompted him to dispose of his land the west side of the railroad; still retaining 10 or 12 acres with the buildings. His health continued to gradually fail, and the last year of his life was one of great suffering, which he bore with great fortitude, with patience, and resignation to the will of God, he feeling that he had that "Anchor to the Soul sure and steadfast and reaching to that within the veil" His peace flowed like a river, and his family and friends feel that it is well with him beyond this vale of tears. In the full enjoyment of the Christians hope, he fell asleep Nov. 10th, 1880 aged 70 years.

MRS. ELECTA C. ALLING  
Read THS 1882 by S. C. Barnes

This lady, the wife of Francis D. Alling was the 5th child and 4th daughter of Reuben Burton and Phebe Bronson (Upson) Beach; and was born on the farm on which she died April 5th, 1836. (date of B.) She was married to F. D. Alling, Nov 22nd, 1855 and they had walked lifes journey together 25 years, lacking 14 days. She was baptized July 10th, 1836 her name on the baptismal record is Cynthia Electa. She made a public profession of her faith in Christ, joining the Cong. Church in her native township Sept. 4, 1853, Rev. Carlos Smith Pastor Elect. She was a regular attendant on the services of the Sabbath and Sabbath School from her early childhood, and with the instructions and the example of a devoted and pious mother, were by no means lost on her. And it can be said of Mrs. Alling that for more than 27 years, she had been a devoted Christian woman. At the time of the death of her dear mother. "That she was always cheerful and sunny, and always looking at the bright side." The same remark can be applied to Mrs. Alling; for in the church or in the social circle, in her family, among her neighbors and her associates, can all bear testimony of her sunny peaceful life. She caught a violent cold, and died of pneumonia Nov 8th, 1880, aged 44 years. Leaving a bereaved husband, a daughter and son, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

MR. JOSEPH SPELLMAN  
Read THS 1882 by C. C. Bronson

He was born in the state of Virginia, Dec. 1st, 1820. When a young child, his parents moved into Pennsylvania, and were the parents of 14 children. And 10 of them were living before Mr. Spellman died. The family of John F. Wells of Stow, were connections Mr. Wells, was an uncle of Mr. Spellmans and from Mr. Wells, he came to Tallmadge and entered into an apprenticeship to learn the trade of a blacksmith in the shop of Oviatt, Robinson, and Co. When he had served his apprenticeship; he worked in Wadsworth in Sullivan and Wellington, and York, all in Ohio. He married 1st, Miss Miranda, daughter of Wm. P. and Susan Fenn, she was born in Tallmadge, but they were married in Sullivan. She died Sept. 17th, 1845, aged 25 years. He married 2nd, Miss Stevens, and 3rd, Mrs. Clarinda F. Sperry of Tallmadge, July 24th, 1873, and his residence has been in Tallmadge since that time. He made a profession of religion in the Cong Church Tallmadge July 20th, 1841, dis Oct. 12th, 1843, and readmitted May 3rd, 1874. He was a man of honor, a humble christian and after intense suffering, died Dec. 26th, 1880, aged 60 years.

MRS. LUCIA (GRISWOLD) HEUSTIS, A FORMER RESIDENT

Mrs. Heustis was the third child and eldest daughter of Alexander and Lucy (Humphray) Griswold. She was born in Goshen Conn, Dec. 4th, 1798. Mr. Griswold disposed of his farm in Goshen, and

bought Lot No. 6 in Tract 2, and Lots No 1, 3 and 5 in Tract 3 all this land being on the Starr Tract. And 700 acres of land in the township of Norton, thus he proved land for each member of his family. He having made his arrangements he left his native place with his family, himself and wife, his children Dudley, Alfred, Lucia, Augustus, Betsey, Allexander Jr. David and Guy. His teams and his household goods, and his waggons they went on their way, their destination Tallmadge, where they arrived in July 1814. There was log house on the north west corner of the farm occupied by J. P. Howland, then owned by Luther Chamberlain. Mr. Griswolds family occupied the house until he could build one on his own land. Mr. Griswold and his sons Dudley and Alfred were the first to made an inroad on the forest north of the north-east and west road. At this time but six farms had been taken and land cleared on them north of the east and west center line, viz Edmond Strong, and Ara Gillett on the north road, Justin E. Frink, Shubael H. Lowrey, Justus Barnes on the west road, and Asaph Whittlesey at the center, and 7 years after its first settlement. Thus the subject of our sketch came into Tallmadge at the age 15 years. She resided in Tallmadge until her marriage with William Heustis, Nov 30th, 1830. Heustis had a farm in Norton and commenced housekeeping and by industry, and prudent management of affairs they obtained a competence, "She was a member of the Cong. Church for more than 30 years, and lived a consistent Christian life. She was in her usual health and as was her custom, lay down on the lounge about noon. Soon after it was found she was breathing hard, and upon trying to awaken her, she was found to be unconscious and remained so until she died Feb. 16th, 1880 aged 81 years." She left a husband and four children to mourn. When her parents moved into Tallmadge, pioneer life was a reality, and she was of an age to fully appreciate the changes that had taken place.

#### SALMON DUNHAM SACKETT

He was the 10th child and 6th son of Dea Salmon and Mrs. Mercy M. (Curtiss) Sackett. He was born in Warren Conn, March 27th, 1804. On the first Monday of July, 1811m Dea Sackett arrived in Tallmadge with his family. Salmon was 7 years of age at the time. He was thus early initiated into pioneer life. Like other children of the pioneers, the luxuries of life he enjoyed were far from being plenty. But they were able with their healthy and robust constitutions to withstand the hardships and privations, that are always incident to the life of a pioneer. Salmon as he advanced in life, was taught to use the axe and hoe, as his strength would admit. He attended the district school, and he attended the Tallmadge Academy, two or three terms under the tuition of Elizur Wright Esq. He being the youngest son living, it was the wish of his father that he should remain on the homestead, and he did one or two years after he was of age. He finally sold his interest in his fathers farm to his brother Elezer C. Sackett. He went to Ruggles then Huron Co, and purchased a farm. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann, a daughter of John and Saloma G. Wright Sept. 27th, 1828, and immediately moved to Ruggles, where he lived and cultivated a farm many years. With

a large family and thinking to better his future prospects, he moved his family to Fulton Co, Ill, where he buiried his wife and several children. Mrs. Sackett died Feb. 16th, 1872, aged 66 years. He enlisted into the service of his country in the late war, and faithfully performed every duty. He went to Kansas in 1878, to improve the lan d which government had awarded him, hoping to again make him a home. He died in the triumphs of faith in his Redeemer, having been a professing Christian for nearly 50 years. During his sickness of two months, when asked if he was afraid to die, his answer was always, "No, I'm not afraid, only waiting", often repeating "One day nearer home", and "fly swiftly round ye wheels of time etc." He died at his residence near Garfield, Sat morn, Sept 19th, 1880, aged 77.

JUSTIN EDWARDS KILLBOURN, ONCE A RESIDENT

Died at his residence in Hudson, Nov. 16th, 1880, Justin F Killbourn, aged 68 years. He was the youngest of six children of George and Almira (Wilcox) Kilbourn, and was born in Tallmadge Aug. 12th, 1812. He was baptized by Rev. John Seward, Sept. 22nd, 1812. Mr. Seward visited Tallmadge as a Missionary and in visiting house to house he called on the Kilbourn family Mrs. Kilbourn desired Mr. Seward to name her infant son. Mr. Seward suggested Justin Edwards as a good name. Dr. Edwards was an intimate friend and class mate in Williams College, with Rev. Mr. Seward. And on the Sabbath, when Rev. Mr. Seward requested the parents to present their children to be baptized, Mr. Norman Sackett and wife, and Mr. and Mrs Kilbourn, and Horatio Northrop and Justin Edwards were baptized, they being the 19th and 20th infant baptism in the church as yet no adult baptisms in the church. Rev. Mr. Seward related to the writer the incident of nameing the child and baptizing it several years before his death. The Kilbourn family trace back to William De Kilbourn of Yorkshire England who died A.D. 1233, aged 60. George Kilbourn and family, and Dea Stephen Thompson and family left Goshen Conn for Hudson in the territory north west of the Ohio River, on the 1st of Sept. 1801. And on the sixtieth day after leaving Goshen they arrived in Hudson. He settled in Tallmadge in 1808, where his youngest daughter Eliza was the third child born in Tallmadge, being born on the 15th of Aug 1808. And was the 4th baptized, Jan 22nd 1809. Mr. Kilbourns name stands first on the Cataloque of Communicants. And was the last who died of the origial nine members of the Conq. Church in Tallmadge. He died March 15th, 1866, aged 96 years. Mr. Kilbourn sold his land in 1817 and removed to Hudson and purchased the farm on which he lived until his death. Justin E. had the farm having the care of his parents in the decline of life. He was a member of the Conq. Church in Hudson. He married Miss Amanda, daughter of Col Luther Fitch of Sharon O. She died a few years since. He was a successful business man. His health has been poor 2 or 3 years.

OBITUARY - MRS. ABAGAIL DENISON (NEAL) FOSTER

"Abbie Neal Foster, whose sudden death after a short illness occurred Friday morning, Jan 16th, and shocked our community already sorrowing over the death of others, was the daughter of Major Jessee Neal, and was born in Tallmadge in this county May 4th, 1824, and was the youngest but one in a family of nine children. She lived in her fathers family, and as part of it, at Middlebury and Tallmadge, until Oct 1850 when she removed with her father and two widowed sisters to Hudson, they being all that then remained out of nine children, two brothers in law and the two parents; and all that time she was in such poor health from disease of the lungs, bronchitis and organic heart disease, that she was hardly able to be moved, and was not expected to live longer than a few months at most. Her health improved after her removal here, slowly and considerably, though without the possibility of ever attaining robust health or complete recovery and in July 1855, she was married to H. B. Foster of this place. From Sept 1855 until the fall of 1856, she resided in Akron with her husband, he being then superintendant of the public schools there. About the first of Jan, 1857, they commenced keeping house in this village, where with their surviving child Jessee E. Foster, they have ever since continued to live. Since she has lived among us, she has buiried her father, in Oct, 1854, an infant son her, first born, in 1858; her sister Mrs. Johnson in 1866, that sisters husband Mr. E. Johnson in 1861, and her brother in law Mr. B. Merrill. Her last sickness can be told in few words. A hard cold, followed by congestion of the lungs, quickly ended a life which for many years had been so feeble and frail that it was maintained and prolonged only by constant watchfulness and tender care. The loveliness of her life and character need not be told. All know it. She was the humble and devoted follower of her Divine Master and she lived ever tenderly, trustingly and lovingly as if in His conscious but unseen presence. and at the same time firmly and cheerfully as if by His aid, and in the serene brightness of an unclouded faith. Her funeral on Monday was largely attended and sorrowfully attended by friends from Hudson, Akron, and vicinity. A special train from Akron brought up the older members of the Bar of Summit County, including Judge Tibbals, who had adjourned court in respect to her memory, and also many other friends. Professors E. W. Morley, T. D. Seymour, and C. J. Smith, N. V. Wadsworth, Rollin Bosworth and R. P. Williams were the pall bearers from Hudson and E. P. Green, Esq. Judge Bryan Hon Wm. H. Upson, Hon N. W. Goodhue, Hon N. D. Tibbals and Hon. U. L. Marvin were the pall bearers from the members of the Bar. M. C. Read, Esq. had general charge of the funeral and President Cutler assisted by Rev. T. Y. Gardner and Rev. S. W. Garrett, conducted the services. All places of business in the village were closed during the funeral. Thus has passed away one whose life was a continued benefaction and whose memory will long be tenderly cherished by all who knew her.

OLD TIME MILLING

Hinckley, Medina Co, March 21st 1872

I saw in your last weekly issue an article from Stow, Summit Co. signed E. W. (which I take to mean Edwin Wetmore) in which he gives an account of a tea kettle, hay knife, and pitch fork, etc. to show the great improvements made in those and similar articles in the last 50 or 60 years. Allow me to tell a story told to me by Judge William Wetmore of the same place (and father of your correspondent E. W. ) to show the great advance made in another important means of living, viz the art of milling and going to mill. This story was told to me by the Judge in 1827, the year of his death, and it made such an impression upon my mind that it has remained unobliterated to this day. William Wetmore moved here from Middletown. Connecticut into Stow in 1804. accompanied by three other families. viz Capt Gregory Powers. John Campbell. and Thomas Rice. and Titus Wetmore. a younger brother. then unmarried. and Josiah Starr. a young unmarried man. accompanied them. These four families lived in Stow township nearly four years before they received any accession to their number. They suffered greatly from the want of the common necessities of life, and especially from that scourge of the Western Reserve when new, the aque and fever. In 1804, the Judge, aided by his brother Titus, cleared off a piece of land and put in a crop of wheat. And this was the first wheat grown in Stow, and was harvested in 1805. After harvesting it, he had a few bushels threshed out with flails, for threshing machines had not then been invented, and cleaning it up as best he could with a sheet or hand fan, I now forget which, he got two bags full, say four bushels. The next thing was to get it ground. The nearest mill was twenty four miles away, at Newburg, then considered a more important place than Cleveland. There was no road to it through which a wagon cart could hardly be driven but only a trail on which horses or footmen could travel Indian file. There was not a horse in the township. Here was a dilemma that had to be overcome. In the south east part of Hudson lived a man, man half hunter, half farmer, named William Lappin, who owned an old podunk of a horse on which he used to ride when he went hunting. The Judge went to Lappin and bargained with him to do his milling on halves. Lappin would come down to Stow and get the grain and return to his dwelling in Hudson, say on Monday or Tuesday he would go to Newburg, footing it all the way, leading his horse or driving it before him. In the course of the evening or early morning, the grist would be ground, and on Wednesday he would return to his home and the next day he would take the Judge his share. Now let us see what it cost to get milling done in that day. The miller would take one eighth for toll. Lappin would take one half the remainder for carrying it to mill and the Judge got only seven sixteenths for his share. In other words, of every sixteen bushels of wheat which was sent to the mill, Mr. Wetmore got the flour and bran of only seven bushels! Lappin complained that he had a hard bargain, and from our present standpoint of view, he had. He would not go to the mill as long as he had any of the farmers grist left, and, as the Judges family was the largest, he used often to get out of flour. Then Mrs. Wetmore would make puddings of the kernel, then they would eat the bran, and then go without anything till Lappin would go to the mill again and the Judge

told me that he verily believed that but for the Indians, who used to bring him bears meat and venison, and exchange for trinkets he happened to have in the house, his family would have starved. The first grist mill built in Stow was erected in 1810 by Wilcox and Kelsey at what is now called the old village of Cuyahoga Falls. Previous to this however, there was one built on the Cuyahoga in Franklin, and about the same time on the Mud Brook in Northampton. About the time Wilcox and Kelseys mill was ready to grind it took fire and burned up. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary in the interest of its Northampton rival. The next year Wilcox and Kelsey rebuilt, but their dam was soon carried off by a freshet, and disgusted with the business, Wilcox retired to his farm, and Kelsey built anew at Monroe Falls, as it is now called, but for many years known as Kelseys Mill. The first mills built on the Western Reserve were primitive affairs. They were like the mills of the Gods in one respect, they ground exceedingly slow, but were very unlike in other respects, they neither ground sure nor fine. They were often called, by way of derision "Pepper Mills" and often you could almost count the kernels of corn as they dropped into the hopper, and we felt very happy if we could get the grist the same day we carried it. Now let your readers contrast the magnificent steam mills of the present day with the "pepper mills" of pioneer times. Let them compare the good roads we now have, with the "trails" and poor roads of olden times and then judge whether we have not made great improvement in mills and milling as well as in pitch forks and tea kettles.

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SUMMIT, STOW, APRIL 2nd, 1872

I read with deep interest the article from your Hinckley correspondent, Doctor Wilcox, no doubt. To think he would give so minutely, and yet so truthfully, facts connected with my fathers early settlement in this township! As I read of the doings of my dear mother, in relation to the disposition made of that quite expensive flour; I thought of what she used to say and do with and by her importuning children. Mother used with aching heart and falling tears give sparingly of those carefully kept loaves of bread, lest there might be greater suffering by giving than withholding. But we, through the kindness of the Indians, lived to see better days. In the fall of 1805, my father was sick, apparently near unto death, and the kindness and attention we received from the Indian Chief, Wagmony, will go with me to the end of life. He was the chief of a tribe settled upon the south bank of the beautiful Stow Lake. There are many things that might be said of and by the few remaining of the early settlement of this country that must be said soon, or never, for time is winging us away to our eternal homes.

Copied from Cleveland Herald

Edwin Wetmore

Dr. Wilcox communication constrains me to say a word, I well remember Judge Wetmore, Capt Powers, Capt Rice, Titus Wetmore, John Campbell, Josiah Starr and William Lappin.



There was a road from Hudson to Newburg and Cleveland, that teams could go through probably in 1801. And in 1805 the nearest mill was Newburg, and that was where Lappin went. But in 1805 Aaron Norton built mills on Mud Creek in Northampton and a log mill was built on or near the site of Kents Mill in the village of Kent, in Franklin township. This log mill was built in 1805 by Haymaker, he came from Pennsylvania. There was a log mill built in Middlebury or sixth ward in 1808, by Hart and Norton. These mills were better than none. C. C. Bronson

#### PIONEER HISTORY

#### AN EXCITING INCIDENT IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF STOW TOWNSHIP

Eds. Herald: Friend Edwin Wetmore truly says in his communication in the Herald that "many things might be said of and by the few remaining, of the early settlement of this country but what is said must be said quickly, for time is winging us away to our eternal home. I especially realize the truth of the above when I recall to mind that but few, very few, of the settlers of Stow who lived there forty five years ago are now living to tell the story of their toils, their sufferings and their joys in subdueing the wilderness and rendering it an Eden for their children to enjoy after them. They were eminently a social people, and I have listened with intense pleasure to the recital of their adventures with the wild animals and the wild men of pioneer times. I propose to rescue some of the incidents of those early times from the oblivion into which they are falling, if you will aid me by publishing them. At the time of the affair which I am going to narrate, there were only four families in Stow township, but Indians were numerous. There were two large villages of them at the Big Falls of the Cuyahoga one on the west side occupied by the Delawares, and one on the East side occupied by the six nations probably of the Seneca tribe the Cuyahoga being the national boundary between them. Wagmong with his band lived on the south side of Stow Lake. Peace and quietude prevailed between the whites and Indians, and among the Indians themselves, and they maintained friendly intercourse with one another, but private squabbles and fights would now and then happen, as my story will go to show. Judge William Wetmore lived in a log house on the east shore of the lake, and but a few rods from it. Capt. Thomas Rice lived a little south west of the lake, and Wagmond lived between on a sandy ridge thrown up by the action of the wind and waves on the south side of the lake. It was a lovely spot. The Cuyahoga was only a short distance to the south and lake on the north. Both abounded with fish. It was a favorite resort for wild fowl, and in summer, the deer, then numerous, would wade in the water in the night to escape from the torment of insects, and it was a fine place to hunt deer by a process called by the whites "candling," and of spearing fish by torch light. All these advantages and the natural beauty of the scenery made it favorite resort for both whites and Indians. It happened one day that Bill Lappin, whom I mentioned in a former communication as acting the part of a mill boy for the Judge, as visiting at the Judges, Capt Rice and I believe others were also

there. The Indians had got some "snickee" (whiskey) and were going to have a grand drunk, and as is their custom, gave up their guns, knives, and tomahawks to the squaws previous to beginning their pow wow in the madness induced by the "fire water" they should hurt one another or do things they would be sorry for in their sober moments. These arms the squaws secreted. This was their usual custom. Lappin liked "snickee" as well as the Indians and joined them in their drunken frolic, and was a hail fellow well met. After the fire water began to work, from some cause, what I cannot say, a quarrel arose between Lappin and Wagmong. From words they proceeded to blows. They clinched and fell to the ground, they rolled and tumbled and pummeled one another as best they could. Of Lappin it might justly be said, "a stalwart man was he, of large and brawny hands", and so was Wagmong. By some mischance Lappin badly hurt his hand and his blows fell more feebly, and Wagmong was gaining to all appearance the victory when Lappin espied a large most jewel suspended from the septum nasi (cartilaginous partition between the nostrils) of Wagmong's nose. Seising it, he wrenched it from its firm fastening and threw it away. They parted, how I do not know, whether Wagmong cried, hold, enough, or friends intervened. Lappin went up to the Judges and sat down on the back side of the room leaning against the logs directly in front of the door. Judge Wetmore sat near the door and others were seated around. Here I will leave them for a short time and go back to Wagmong. He was badly hurt, not only in his nasal jib, but in his feelings. To have his beautiful jewel, his much loved jewel, torn from his nose and like a worthless thing thrown away was an indignity too great to be put up with. He brooded on revenge. He searched for his gun, and having found it, he hurried up to the Judges to find Lappin. Standing square in the doorway he took aim at Lappin. Judge Wetmore threw up his hand just in time to derange his aim, and the ball entered a log just above Lappin's head. All the whites sprang to their feet. Wagmong turned and ran towards the lake and Lappin in hot pursuit after him, followed by the rest of the company. The Indian jumped into the lake and swam out into the deep water. Lappin paced the shore, and as he saw his enemy so near and yet beyond his reach, he foamed like a caged tiger. If the British army "swore terribly in Franders", so did Lappin on this occasion. The Judge and other whites restrained Lappin and acted the part of peace makers. The cold water of the lake had a sobering effect on Wagmong and he agreed to bury the hatchet if Lappin would. Influenced by the rest he agreed to do so. Wagmong came ashore and shook hands, all took a drink to ratify the treaty and then went to their respective homes. A few days after the fight, Lappin was walking along the Indian trail that ran along the east side of the lake, with his hand suspended in a sling, for it had not yet recovered from its hurt, when he saw Wagmong, all alone, approaching him from the opposite direction. He jerked his hand from the sling and boldly walked forward as if nothing ailed him, for he did not know but the Indian still harbored thoughts of revenge, and that was a favorable opportunity to obtain it, but Wagmong held out his hand for a shake, saying as he did so, "How'd do, how'd do. You stout man.

You whip Indian". That was the last of it. Had Lappin been killed or badly wounded by Wagmong, no body knows what the result would have been. When Diver was shot by John Mohawk in Deerfield, the whole country was aroused, and Nickshaw was shot in Richfield only five miles from my residence, in retaliation. It seems providential that Judge Wetmore was so near the Indian when he fired, and prevented some unknown but dreadful catastrophe to the infant settlement in Stow. How changed the scene! The beautiful lake is still there, but where are the red men of the woods? Another race has filled the land. The forests have receded. Populous towns have sprung up and the hum of busy industry is heard where all was solitude, and all this within the recollection of my much esteemed friend Edwin Wetmore, who was there to see! May his days be many and his last days be his best, for he has seen many of grief and sorrow.  
Hinckley, April 1872, Dr. Wilcox, Copied from Cleveland Herald by C. C. Bronson

#### LUCIUS WARNER HITCHCOCK

He was the eldest son of Abner and Mary (Warner) Hitchcock and was born in Cheshire, New Haven Co, Conn, Oct. 10th, 1801. His father was by trade a saddler, and removed when Lucius was an infant to Waterbury in the same county, and worked at his trade; here his only brother Abner David Hitchcock was born Aug 12th, 1804. After his fathers death, the court of probate appointed Noah Warner, his uncle of Plymouth his guardian; and after his death another uncle of his in Plymouth, Elijah Warner was appointed by the court his guardian. With these uncles he lived two or three years. His mother having entered into a second marriage with Daniel Clark of Waterbury, and they having emigrated to Ohio in the spring of 1817, settling in Tallmadge. Being desirous to visit his mother and see the country, he left his uncles house in Plymouth Litchfield Co Ct, Aug. 29th, 1822 for the west, destination Tallmadge, Portage Co Ohio. He arrived safe and liked the country, and as he would be 21 years of age in a short time, and he must carve out his own fortune. Philander Adams owned 100 acres of land, 50 acres off the south side of Lot no. 2 in Tract 14. He bought out Adams, and in Jan 1823 he and Adams left Ohio in company with a horse and jumper on snow for Conn. On arriving at Buffalo, they sold the horse and there took the stage and went through safely. He remained in Ct until May 1823, when he and his brother Abner left their native land on foot for Ohio, to occupy the farms they owned. On arriving at Buffalo, there was a schooner just ready to sail, and they went on board to be landed at Cleveland. But a storm arising the schooner run into the harbor of Dunkirk. According to usage of that day, the passage money was paid when they went on board; and no refunding. Abner had got enough of maritime operations to last him, and positively refusing to go any further on the schooner, and the brothers left and came to Tallmadge on foot. When they got to Ashtabula, they left the Ridge Road as it was called, going south to Warren, travelling the Warren and Ashtabula Turnpike. And from Warren to Tallmadge. Lucius had the farm on the east side of the south center road, and Abner D had

the farm on the west side of the road. Moses Bradford settled on this farm in 1808, being one of the early settlers of Tallmadge. Land was cleared on both farms, and on the east side of the road Bradford set about 50 apple trees about 1810. There was a log house on his farm. The brothers went to work on their respective farms. Abner married Miss Emma Upson May 13th, 1824, and Lucius lived in his brothers family some. But he made up his mind that it was not well for man to live alone. And he married Miss Eleanor, the youngest daughter of Dea Guy and Abigail (Allen) Wolcott, April 20th, 1826, Rev. John Keys officiated. They commenced housekeeping like others of that day, in their own log cabin and by their united efforts, with industry, prudence and good economy, the farm was cleared of timber, a frame barn was built, and then a frame house, and Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock walked lifes journey together 47 years lacking 3 months. They raised a family of five sons and one daughter, and all settled in life, and one daughter died young. And their oldest child Wolcott Warner Hitchcock died March 16th, 1871, aged 44 years. They gave all their children a good education, and Elizur their third son being a graduate of Yale College of the Class of 1854. They pursued a course of honesty and uprightness, which gained for them and their family the respect of the community in which they lived. In one of the many very pleasant interviews with my friend Hitchcock, he informed me that when he came to Tallmadge he was somewhat skeptical, but had enough puritan principle by inheritance from his ancestors, that he would go to meeting and thus place himself under the means of grace. Mrs. Eleanor Hitchcock was a subhject of what is known in Torrington Ct. her native place, as the Great Revival, conducted by Rev Asahel Nettleton D.D. in the summer of 1816. She united with the Cong. Church in Torrington, Rev Allexander Gillett Pastor. She transferred her church relations to the Cong. Church in Tallmadge July 10th, 1825. In the spring and summer of 1827 the church enjoyed a revival of religion, and L. W. Hitchcock was a subject for he had a praying mother and a praying wife. He united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge Sept. 5th, 1827, with 21 others; and 13 are dead, and he and Dr. Amos Wright and Calvin Treat, are all that are residents of Tallmadge or its vicinity at this time (1881) Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock were regular attendants on the Sabbath and the regular meetings of the church. The Sabbath School also received attention from them and their family. For many years Mrs Hitchcock was one of the Class of Elderly Ladies. And Mr. Hitchcock was the teacher about four years, of that which in some churches is called a Spectacle Class. Some occupy those seats yet, but most have passed over the river. Mr and Mrs Hitchcock had a good degree of worldly prosperity, both pursuing the even tenure of their way. When his brother Abner designed to sell his farm he purchased it and bought a piece off the south side of Lot No 5 Tract 15 of 20 acres. Thus gaining a competence for themselves and to assist their children to commence business for themselves. Mrs Hitchcocks health began to decline, about 18 months before her death, and declined gradually until the 11th of Jan 1873, she passed from earth, aged 69 years. Mr Hitchcock remained on farm until 187? when he sold his home farm to Adam Fulmer, and thus retiring from the care of a farm. He went

to Akron and lived in the family of his son, and apparently living at his ease. But single blessedness not being satisfactory or pleasant, he again entered into the matrimonial state with Mrs. Matilda L. Harvey of Akron. They were married by Rev. Carlos Smith, Jan 3rd, 1877. Mr Hitchcock had a very pleasant home on James Street in the city of Akron, where he was in the enjoyment of life; he had a slight stock of pyrallysis from which he partially rallied but it admonished him that he must set his house in order. Other shocks followed and he passed from all earthly scenes April 3rd, 1881 aged 80 years.

#### SECOND REUNION OF THE DECENDANTS OF ABNER MUNSON

After various delays, this reunion took place at the house of Abner Munson Parmelee, a grand son of Abner Munson, of whom his decendants choose to honor by meeting together and haveing a feast of reason and flow of soul, all meeting to have a good time from the aged parent to the little infant of a few weeks old. As a majority of the decendants live in Mentor Lake Co O, and vicinity it has been considered best to hold the reunion at Mentor, Mr and Mrs Parmelee very kindly opened their doors to receive all that come with that hearty welcome that comes from the heart. The lateness of the season it being the 27th day of Oct, 1880, entirely forbid the idea of an outdoor picnic and the basement story of the M. E. Church within a few feet of Mr Parmelees house was opened and warmed and as all things were there for church sociables, the tables were set up and nimble fingers were at work spreading the contents of baskets as they were brought from the various vehicles as they came up, and the tables were soon covered with what the most fastidious epicure would be willing to partake. All being ready the decendants with some invited guests, were all seated except those who volunteered to be waiters. H. N. Munson, a great son called the decendants to order, and the Rev H. G. Steadman of the M. E. Church invoked the divine blessing in a very appropriate manner. The rapid disappearance of the various edibles was conclusive evidence that the decendants of Abner Munson had not forgotten the art of cookery even to the fourth generation. It is not necessary to describe the bill of fare, it was ample and of the best quality, and old and young were satisfied, and voted to have another at the call of the officers of the reunion. On motion that the audience remain seated, except room be given sufficient at the tables for the waiters to partake of their portion of the rations. A. M. Parmelee, the President called the meeting to order and appointed its officers for the ensuing year. And called on C. C. Bronson who addressed them as follows:

When we open the Holy Scriptures we read of the mothers in Israel; and from Genesis, to Revelations, we read of women and the part they have acted in the spheres they have moved. Homer in his Illiad, has a Hellen, who acts a conspicuous part in the Trojan War. And in wanderings of Ulysses, in the Odyssey, he brings forth a Penelope. And then we read in ancient history of Semiramis, and of the Spartan women, and others of ancient Greece,

General Court, (about the same as our Legislature) but had more jurisdiction. If an eligible site for a new settlement had been found, those interested must send a petition to the General Court for a committee to explore, and report at the next session of the court. Thus we find for example, that in 1673, a number of citizens of Farmington, petitioned the Gen Court for a committee to review Mattatuck. The committee appointed were Lieut Thomas Bull, Lieut Robert Webster, and Nicholas Olmsted. This com reported that they had viewed Mattatuck, and at the April session in 1674, they close their report thus. "And our apprehension are that it may accomodate thirty families." By a deed bearing "Aug 21st, 1684, to a tract of land lying both sides of the Naugatuck River, ten miles in length from north to south, and six miles from east to west, butting east on Farmington bounds, south on Pegasset (now Derby) west on Pegasset, Potatuck (now Southbury) and Pompeeraug, (now Woodbury) and north on the wilderness. The considerations were thirty eight pounds in hand and divers good causes". This tract of country is now divided into the following towns, and parts of towns viz, Plymouth and Watertown in Litchfield Co Ct. And Naugatuck, Wolcott, one half of Prospect, two thirds of the township of Middlebury, and the city and township of Waterbury. Isaac Bronson, as before remarked was one of the original proprietors. He joined the first Cong. Church in Farmington, May 15th, 1681. He was a petitioner with Rev. Mr. Peck to the General Court for liberty "to gather" a church in Mattatuck, (now Waterbury first Cong. Church) and he was one of its seven pillars at its organization in 1691. When the Train Band was reorganized after the town was incorporated in 1689, he was appointed Corporal. And about 1695 he became Serjeant, and as long as he lived he was known as Serj. Isaac Bronson. He was Deputy to the General Court, in May 1697 and Oct. 1701, and held offices in the town. And he appears to have been an active member of the church and a worthy man in the township. Serj. Isaac Bronson died about 1719, and his widow soon after. His estate inventoried L. 386, Isaac Bronson the eldest son of Serj. Isaac was born in Farmington in 1670. Bronson in his History of Waterbury says; he was prominent and one of the most respectable and influential men of the town for many years. A tract of land at Breakneck was purchased at an early day. This is the first farm which was surveyed and entered on the proprietors book in the present township of Middlebury with doubt. This was known as the Bronson Farm at Breakneck, before they felt safe to move the family to the farm on account of marauding parties of Indians who joined the French in making depredations upon the feeble colonies of New England. This might be considered a good and sufficient reason why our ancestor did not move his family onto the farm. The road which is travelled at this day, was then a mere bridle path or trail and the only road between Ancient Waterbury, and Ancient Woodbury, a distance of about 10 miles, both being frontier towns at this time. The Bronson Farm was four miles from Waterbury, and when Isaac Bronson felt it was safe to move his family onto the farm, his house was the only one between Waterbury and Woodbury. The day of the month when he was born, who and when Isaac, the son of Serj. Isaac married and the date of his removal to the farm known in the early days of the town of Middlebury as the Bronson Farm; the date is not known. We cannot but regret that these dates have

and the matrons of Rome. And of a later day we read of Joan of Arc, of Catharine De Medici, and in English history of Queen Elizabeth, of Queen Mary, of Mary Queen of Scots, and of Queen Ann. And who can read of those heroic women on the Mayflower, and the Puritan mothers, who followed them and feel grateful for their heroic and self-denying labors in there shpere, to plant the seed of civil and religious liberty so broad and so deep, in the soil of New England, when it was settled. And as their sons and daughters came into active life, went forth to form new settlements or townships, and thus to battle with the untried scenes of pioneer life which their parents had passed through before them. "West the Star of Empire takes its way". And they have continued to advance until settlements now extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Hudson Bay, to the Gulf of Mexico. And who is so recreant to their duty, as to attempt to deprive those hardy self-denying women, all the honor which belongs to them, who have done so much in the position they were in, to bring about the religious, moral and social, as well as the political privileges we are living under today. Who can read the letters John Adams received from his wife while he was attending the sessions of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia; and not feel that the worthy matrons of the Whig portion of the inhabitants of the colonies had much to do in moulding those influences that in time achieved our Independence as a nation. Let us then hold in grateful remembrance the noble and active influences that actuated them to do what has been done, and what their decendants are still doing to sustain us as a nation. We can look back 18 years and call to mind our mothers, our wives, our sisters and our daughters, who so nobly helped by their labor and influence, in the Sanitary Department and other positions, to ameliorate the condition of our sick and wounded soldiers, in the late Rebellion, or as "Nasby calls it the late unpleasantness". But I started with the intention of bringing before this reunion the Maternal Ancestor of the Harts, the Munsons, and the Parmelees; I alude to Mrs. Azubah Bronson, wife of Abner Munson; whose decendants so many of them reside in Mentor, and its vicinity and are assembled here this day with those who have intermarried and with some who are invited to participate in the festivities of this reunion. In Bronsons History of Ancient Waterbury, there is a genealogy of the Bronson family. By that it appears that John Bronson came to Hartford Ct, with Rev. Thomas Hooker, and his colony from Dorchester, and Watertown Mass in 1635. In 1641, the colony at Hartford, seems to have been disposed to enlarge her domain. The beautiful interval land 10 miles west of Hartford, on the Tunxis River had by someone been discovered, and a colony went forth and it was called Farmington. And among these settlers was the Bronson family. It also appears that 7 children, 4 sons and 3 daughters were born unto John Bronson. And it appears also that he was settler not only in the church, but in the affairs of town. He died Nov. 28th, 1680. His third son Isaac Bronson born in Nov 1645, was baptized in Hartford Dec. 7th, 1645, by Rev Thomas Hooker. He married Mary Root of Farmington, about 1669, they had nine children, 6 sons and 3 daughters. He was one of the original proprietors of Mattatuck now Waterbury. I will give a historic explanation; the

not been obtained. Isaac Bronsons eldest child was named Jerusha born Nov 8th 1703; leaving us to infer that somewhere between 1703 and 1707, he moved his family onto the Bronson Farm. On the 29th of March 1707, his son Isaac was born. On a plain slab of marble in the cemetary in Middlebury, is this inscription. "In memory of Isaac Bronson who departed this life Dec. 7th, 1799, aged 93 years. He was the first child born in this place". I would say: that this ancient homestead remained in the Bronson family until 1870 when on the death of my uncle Leonard Bronson, it passed out of the name of Bronson, in which it had been owned for 180 years. Isaac Bronson the first settler died and was buiried in the ancient burrying ground in Waterbury. On a red stone slab I copied in 1865, the following inscription. "Here lyeth ye body of Mr. Isaac Bron who departed this life June ye 15th, 1751 in the eighty second year of his age". AS I stood by this ancient tomb stone, a few thoughts came into my mind as I thought of my ancestor, who had passed from earth more than a century before, and being surrounded by those who were cotemporary with him. I could not help but pass in review before my mind, the great changes that had taken place in the century past, not only in the city with its busy population and its immense manufactories but in the rural township of Middlebury, where he died and brought here and buiried. He was the father of nine children, two sons and a daughter died young; leaving three sons and three daughters. The daughters married and settled in New Milford Ct. The sons were all married and settled in New Milford Ct. The sons were all married and settled on portions of the ancient farm, raised families and were all successful business men in their day and generation. The names of these three were Isaac, josiah and James. Josiah the maternal ancestor of the decendants of Abner Munson, was born June 1717. "Lieut Josiah Bronson son of Isaac married Dinah, daughter of John Sutliff, July 23rd, 1735. She died Sept. 10th, 1736, and he married Sarah, widow of David Leavenworth of Woodbury, May 15th, 1740. She died Aug 28th, 1767, and he married third Rebecca, widow of Moses Hurlbut of Woodbury, Dec. 23rd, 1767. She died June 5th, 1797 and he married 4th widow Huldah Williams, June 12th, 1798. Blest by nature with a robust constitution, a cheerful buoyant spirit and an iron will, he was eminently fitted to grapple with the many difficulties incident to the times in which he lived. He was shrewd, calculating and social; became a Lieutenant, secured wealth, and obtained an honorable position in society. With less of the Puritan strictness which characterized most men of his day, he was a professor of religion and died at a good old age, Feb. 20th, 1804, aged 91 years. By his first wife he had a daughter, she was born the day her mother died, she was named Lucy. By his second wife he had 7 children, six sons and one daughter. All of his children settled in life raising families, he having 24 grand children and at the time of his death he had many great grand children. Azubah Bronson was the fourth child of Lieut Josiah and Sarah Bronson, and was born on the farm in Middlebury, April 28th 1745. At the period of her birth, the great characteristics were industry, with prudence, and strict economy in all the various walks of life. And all these had a predominating influence at that day. When a man worth \$2000 was a rich man or so considered; in order to obtain a living and have prosperity, it was necessary to be satisfied with a small income. And then by constant labor, and a little saved here and a little there, and also



eating the bread of carefulness, and having it continually in view that something must be laid aside against a wet day. This was a proverbial saying and has been handed down from generation to generation, and is as applicable today as it was 140 years ago, among the decendants of the Puritan stock of New England. At the present day we little realize the amount of labor necessary when the linnen and woollen cloth was made in the houses of the farmer. When the male and female members of the family were clothed in homespun, and all kinds of woollen and linnen cloth for the various household purposes, were all made by the female part of the family. The father and the sons would dress the flax and carry it into the house, and then the female part of the household would take it in hand. They would pass it through a course and five hatchell before it was fit for the distaff. Our ancestors, yea our mother and our sisters too, could do what the wise man said the women would do in his day, "she layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands held the distaff". Then the wheels would be brought out and run after run of linnen yarn would be hung on nails around them old kitchens of different degrees of fineness. And then about April the tow that was hatchelled from the flax is brought out and carded with hand cards, and then the large wheels were brought forth, and the miss of 10 or 12 summers is initiated into the mysteries of spinning tow. Then the weaving, then the whitening or bleaching process. And no sooner was this all done, then the wool must be brought out picked by hand, and selected for the various uses and kinds of cloth. And the days of our ancestor, Azubah B. Munson, wool was all carded with hand cards. The wheels were brought out again, and again was heard the hum of spinning wheel, and the merry laugh, and the voice of singing. Now with all this routine of labor, what time had they for amusement, not much. Their holidays were few and far between, they had not the time to spare. The company and regimental trainings had to be attended to when the law of the states called for every able bodied man to do millitary duty. Pic Nics were unknown, as well as many other amusements known at the present day. But after all those that chose to did indulge in dancing, a rough floor was no hindrance to a couple, dancing a jig to the tune of Money in both Pockets, or Molly hand the Kettle on, or Jack on the Green, now known as Go to the Devil and Shake Yourself. Or another one called High Betty Martin. Whether this ancestor indulged in these pastimes is unknown to me, but they were the amusements of the period in which we write 120 years ago. It was work year in and year out; but we can say our ancestors were equal to the emergency, and although the spinning wheel and the loom are not longer seen in the houses of the farmer, for the manufactories of wool and cotton have driven the home manufacture from the field. If our ancestors could arise from their graves, would there not be astonishment depicted on their countenance; or would they not exclaim what a change? Truly there is a change, and who is ready to say that it is for the worse. For the world progresses, and it is for the present generation to progress with it, there is no standing still. Death is constantly making inroads upon the decendants of him whom we meet to commemorate this day. One who was with us at the last reunion; Rosaville Hart, has passed

from this vale of tears at the advanced age of 82 years. His wife Mrs. Lovina (Kilbourn) Hart, died on the 18th of Nov. 1879 aged 75 years. And he died Nov 20th, 1879. Having been married 54 years. A biographical sketch was read of Mr and Mrs Hart by Mr Bronson, and on motion of Wm. S. Parmelee of Cleveland, a vote of thanks to Mr. Bronson for his address and unanimously adopted. On motion adjourned to meet in 1881, at the call of the officers.

THE DECENDANTS OF ABNER AND AZUBAH (BRONSON) MUNSON  
WHO WERE PRESENT AT THE SECOND REUNION IN MENTOR, OCT. 27th, 1880  
THIRD GENERATION

Stephen Horatio Hart, son of Stephen and Sarah M. Hart, Mentor age 71  
Huldah Harriet, daughter of Ashbel and Candace (Spencer) Munson  
and wife of Orson Wilson, of Concord - age 78  
Clarrissa Amelia, daughter of Ashbel and Candace (Spencer) Munson,  
and wife of C. C. Bronson of Tallmadge - age 70  
Abner Munson, son of Samuel and Azubah (Munson) Parmelee, and  
Residence in Mentor; Age 75  
Mrs. J. D. (Parmelee) daugh of S and A. M. Parmelee, and widow  
of Erastus N. Barber, residence Willoughby, age 73  
William Samuel, son of S and A (Munson) Parmelee, residence in  
Cleveland, age 69.  
Erastus, son of Samuel and Azubah (Munson) Parmelee, resides in  
Mentor, age 67  
Philander, son of S. an d A. M. Parmelee, residence Burton,  
Geauga co, age 61

Those of the third generation by marriage

Mrs. Amanda wilson, widow of H. W. Munson, son of Ashbel, age 78  
C. C. Bronson, Tallmadge, his wife Clarrissa, a daughter of  
Ashbel, age 76  
Sophia C., widow of Edward S. Munson, son of Ashbel, age 70

Parmelee family

Mrs. Margaret Kerr, wife of Erastus Parmelee, Mentor age  
Mrs. Eunice Kerr, wife of Abner M. Parmelee, Mentor, age  
Robert Murray, Mentor, his first wife Sophronia A. Parmelee, age  
His second wife Mrs. Belinda P. Wheeler, Mentor, age  
Elizabeth Cook of Burton, wife of Philander Parmelee, age

Fourth Generation

Mrs. Mary M. Frost, daughter of Stephen H & Lucretia (Ring) Hart  
Norman C. Frost, husband of Mary M. (Hart) Frost, Mentor  
Henry W., son of Henry W. and Amanda W. Munson, son of Ashbel,  
Residence in Mentor, age 46  
Horatio Nelson, son of H. W. and Amanda W. Munson, residence in  
Mentor.  
Sylvia Jane, daughter of H. W. and A. W. Munson, wife of Sylvanus  
Cleveland, residence Mentor, age 40.

Henry, son of Orson and H. H. (Munson) Wilson of Concord, daughter  
of Ashbel and C. S. Munson, age 44  
Spencer, son of Edward Spencer and Sophia C. Munson, Canada, age 39  
Stiles Enoch, son of Dea Enoch and C. A. Munson Scott, residence  
Hudson, Summit Co., age 34  
Orson Wilson, son of Dea Enoch and C. A. Munson Scott, residence  
in Mentor, age 29  
William Rayen, son of William S. Parmelee, residence with his  
father in Cleveland, age  
Miss Emma, daughter of Robert and Sophronia A. Parmelee, residence  
with her father in Mentor

Those of the fourth generation by Marriage

Mrs. Jane L. Hollister, wife of Henry Wetmore Munson, residence  
in Mentor, age 46  
Mrs. Elizabeth Cullings, wife of H. N. Munson Esq., residence  
in Mentor, age 39  
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Weaver, wife of Henry Wilson, resides in Con-  
cord, age  
Sylvanus Cleveland, his wife Mrs. Sylvia J, daughter of H. W.  
and Amanda W. Munson, res Mentor, age 43  
Mrs. Addie C. Singletary, wife of Orson Wilson Scott, residence  
in Mentor, age  
Mrs. Eva Boyd, wife of Spencer Munson, age

Fifth generation

Son of Norman C. and Mary M. (Hart) Frost, age  
Mertie, daugh of H. W. and J. L. H. Munson, Mentor, age 18  
Mary E., " " " " " age 13  
George W., son of H. W. and J. L. H. Munson, Mentor, age 8  
Nettie C., daughter of H. N. and E. C. Munson, Mentor, age 15  
Henry Edward, son " " " " 13  
Jennie C., daughter " " " " 8  
Frances E., daugh of S. and S. J. Cleveland, of Mentor, age 4  
Nellie, daughter of H and E. A. Wilson of Concord, age 19  
Frank Howe Ingersoll, son of G. Stiles and Anna M. (Howe)  
Ingersoll, residence Concord, age 28  
Mrs. Virginia A. Huntoon, wife of Frank H. Ingersoll, residence  
Concord, age  
Edward, son of Spencer and Eva (Boyd) Munson, residence age  
Samuel, son of S. and E. B. Munson, age

Sixth Generation

Jessie May, daughter of F. H., V. A. Ingersoll, Concord, age 5  
Louis Henry, son " " " " age 4

THE NAMES OF THE VOTERS IN TALLMADGE IN 1880  
BY THE KINDNESS OF CHARLES H. HOWLAND OF TALLMADGE  
The names of voters copied from Canvass Book, 1880  
By C. C. Bronson

Francis D. Alling  
George Allison  
Milton J. Atwood  
Charles Atwood  
Anson Ashley

Williston Alling  
R. F. Adams  
Isaac Adams  
Lewis Atwood  
C. D. Abbey

-B-

Lucius V. Bierce  
James E. Baldwin  
Frank Baldwin  
Frederick Berger  
Sylvester Barnes  
Sylvester E. Barnes  
Charles C. Bronson  
Henry Bronson  
William Bell  
Byrus P. Bettis  
Solomon Bittennan  
John Brady  
Thomas Bastion  
H. J. Barker  
Daniel Beal  
Samuel Baugh  
J. Bolinger  
Thomas Bergen  
P. Bumbarger

Joel Bast  
Howard Baldwin  
R. P. Barnett  
Thomas S. Beach  
Sydney C. Barnes  
Clark E. Barnes  
William H. Bronson  
Jacob Bowers  
C. Brumbaugh  
Silas Wellington Bettis  
J. Barder  
William Bohn  
Wm. H. Beaver  
John Bowen  
L. Billbrook  
Ebenezer Bolinger  
H. Bolinger  
Joseph Bierdman  
James Billman

-C-

Perry C. Carruthers  
Allen N. Carruthers  
D. Collum  
Homer S. Carter  
Charles C. Conighan  
J. J. Cowley  
James Chamberlain  
L. D. Chamberlain  
R. Cochnan  
J. Chapman Jr.  
J. C. Carver  
Thomas Callahan

John A. Carruthers  
Clarence D. Carruthers  
Edward Clayton  
William W. Carter  
John Chapman  
Thomas Cave  
B. J. Carn  
J. Carver  
C. Clark  
P. Carl  
J. B. Commins

-D-

William Denmead  
James Den mead  
Justin E. Dimmock  
Newton Dunbar  
John Duffy  
George W. Douglass  
William Douglass  
William Daniel  
Robert Driesbaugh

Robert Denmead  
Charles Denmead  
Judson Davis  
William Davis  
J. Watson DeHaven  
John J. Davis  
James Doyle  
Thomas Doyle  
George Demming

H. Dunlap  
J. Donaldson  
J. W. Denmead

H. Donaldson  
Frank Donaldson

-E-

John Emmit  
Ira Emmit  
Stephen Everhart  
O. C. Everhart  
David Evens  
Miles Evens

Franklin Emmit  
William J. Emmit  
E. B. Everhart  
James Eavens  
C. Erickson, Swede  
Edward Evans

-F-

Richard T. Fenn  
Sereno Fenn  
Andrew Fenn  
Treat Fenn  
Nelson W. Fenn  
Everton Newton Fenn  
Thomas H. Fenton  
W. Fenton  
George Fletcher  
D. France

Dennis E. Fenn  
Wyllys Fenn  
Wilbur Fenn  
Wyllys P. Fenn  
Frederick B. Fenn  
Curtiss C. Fenton  
Horace Foote  
Benjamin Frazier  
Giles Filley  
Alexander France

-G-

C. Guice  
John Gratton  
James Gilhully  
R. Griffith  
Harvey Grey

J. S. Gibbons  
George Gezlin  
James Glennan  
Glais  
H. Gladwish

-H-

Marcus Hinman  
William E. Hinman  
N. S. Hackett  
William Hine  
Daniel Hine  
Arthur Hine  
Frank Haugh  
John P. Howland  
Charles H. Howland  
John Heir  
Henry E. Harris  
Reuben Harris  
M. Hawk  
Michael Hugenbaugh  
C. W. Hagenbaugh  
C. S. Hagenbaugh  
Samuel Hile  
Samuel Holvey  
Henry Harris  
Myron Harris

William L. Hinman  
Arvid Hinman  
Albert J. Hine  
Alvin alonzo Hine  
Elton Hine  
F. E. Hine  
William Harmon  
Franklin Hart  
John Henry  
Samuel W. Harris  
John Harris  
William Hurd  
J. Honoddle  
A. Honoddle  
Adam Helwig  
John Helwig  
J. W. Helwig  
William Holvey  
P. Hawk  
J. W. Hogue

Hiram Henry  
A. Hamilon

Jonas Hamline  
J. Hall

-J-

C. Johnson  
Thomas Jones  
Pearl Jones

Morris Jones  
C. Jones  
William James

-H-

John Kepler  
M. S. Kirk

William Kunkler

-L-

Alexander Limber  
Jefferson Limber  
Richard Limber  
Elijah Lyman  
Edward Lyman  
R. R. Lawrence  
Samuel Like

Hiram Limber  
Allen Limber  
Z. Lee  
Royal A. Lowrey  
George Lee  
Morgan Lewis  
David Lewis

-M-

J. M. Morris  
Rev. William B. Marsh  
Gaylord McClelland  
Oliver Moore  
J A Means  
Andrew F. Means  
Leroy Munson  
Benjamin Miller  
Michael Miller  
John Miller  
Daniel Metthony  
James Mea  
David Morgan  
John McMullen  
O. J. Mason

W. H. Marsh  
Christopher Myres  
Philip Myres  
F. B. McNeil  
John C. Means  
F. M. Martin  
Charles Mawrer  
Abner S. Myers  
Henry McNeal  
William Matthews  
Henry Murray  
Orrin Moulton  
Barney Mite  
George McMannus

-N-

Benjamin F. Norris  
William Norris  
Cornelius Nye

Sydney Newport  
H. Nieswander  
O. Bart O Neil

-P-

Herbert A. Peck  
John H. Post  
Georg Price  
William Palmer  
Charles P. Parmelee  
Garry Treat Preston

Leonard B. Peck  
William Price  
E. C. Price  
Sherman Pettibone  
Sherman B. Pettibone  
Edward Porter

Nathaniel Pierce  
Lawrence B. Pierce  
L. O. Percel  
David Phillips  
William Peck

Lemuel Porter  
John Paul  
Edwin T. Paul  
William Post

-R-

Samuel J. Ritchie  
William Ripley  
George Ripley  
Henry Roth  
Joseph Richardson  
Edward A. Richardson  
John Ropel  
Abraham Rowinsky  
John Rowinsky  
George Ruckle  
Charles Ruckle  
H. M. Russell  
William Reed  
George Reed  
Charles Reid

John W. Ray  
Eli Ripley  
John Ripley  
Ebenezer Richardson  
Joseph B. Richardson  
Thomas Roberts  
George H. Root  
Thomas Rhymes  
George Reed  
Albert Ruckel  
P. Ryan  
David Ruce  
William Rackard  
Thomas Richards  
J. Rupert

-S-

L. Streiker  
Rev. Luther Shaw  
John Sentemore  
John W. Seward  
Horace H. Stahl  
Henry Seymour  
Bradford W. Skinner  
Hiram Sackett  
Charles H. Sackett  
Alvin N. Stone  
Joseph Spelman  
Jessee Sprague  
Hurmod Sprague  
Harvey Sharp  
F. Smith  
W. H. Simmons  
J. C. Smallfield  
Rev. E. A. Simmons  
Adam Smith  
John Stroll

John Stroman  
A. J. Snowden  
Ira Peck Sperry  
Dr. Wyllys Sperry  
Willard P. Sperry  
Dr. Willis C. Sperry Jr.  
Clark A. Sackett  
Walter B. Sackett  
Edward A. Sackett  
Charles C. Sackett  
Norman Smith  
H. Sparhawk  
H. g. Stahl  
J. H. Sponsler  
R. Shirtliff  
N. Soloman  
W. Shannon  
George Shuts  
H. Spousler  
G. S. Snyder

-T-

Samuel c. Taylor  
Calvin Treat  
Orange S. Treat  
Dennis Treat  
Stanley w. Treat  
David B. Treat  
A. Treap

Philip Thomas  
Philip Thomas Jr.  
Andrew Treat  
Joseph A. Treat  
John H. Thomas  
John W. Thomas  
William Thomas

Thomas Taylor  
Richard Thomas

D. E. Thomas

-U-

Daniel A. Upson  
Rufus Peck Upson  
William Upton

Henry C. Upson  
Leonard A. Upson

-V-W-

Daniel Voght  
A. Wolfe  
J. B. Winkleman  
Xavier Charleswood  
Dr. Amos Wright  
Dr. Samuel J. Wright  
Benjamin D. Wright  
Clement Wright  
George M. Wright  
Francis H. Wright  
Francis H. Wright Jr.  
George Warren  
E. W. Wolcott  
James Wright  
Frank Webber  
John Wood  
Charles Warner

Albert A. Viall  
W. Wise  
Hobart Wolcott  
Waldo W. Wolcott  
W. Wagoner  
James Webb  
R. T. Wells  
John Williams  
Daniel Williams  
George Williams  
Paul Webber  
G. Wolfe  
A. Wade  
Adam Williams  
Thomas Williamson  
G. Warner  
William Wode

-Z-

George Zellinger

J. Zwisler

OBITUARY OF CHESTER STONE

Mr. Stone died at his residence, on Clinton Avenue, Oct. 14th, 1880 after a brief illness of congestion of the lungs. He was born in Middlebury, New Haven Co Conn, July 13th, 1795. June 11th, 1823 he was married to Miss Almira Welton of Oxford, Cn who was the mother of his eight children, five daughters and three sons, and who died at Rootstown, Feb 18th, 1849, at the age of 49 years. Before and for some time after his marriage, Mr. Stone engaged in teaching school. In 1834 he removed to Ohio stopping at Tallmadge and at Stow, and in 1835 settled in Rootstown where he resided until 1850. In December 1849 he married Rachel Calvin of Edinburg, who died June 12th, 1850. November 22nd 1855 he married Rowena Prentiss, who died Dec. 31st, 1863. Of his eight children, four are now living, Miss Esther A. Stone, of Ravenna, Mrs. Sarah A. Rockhill of Alliance, Andrew W. Stone at Washington D. C. and Marvin C. Stone at Baltimore, Md. He is survived by four grand children, two sons and two daughters of his daughter Louisa, deceased who married Wellington Bettes of Randolph, now of Cuyahoga Falls. Mr. Stone had inventive mind, and made in his time 14 or 15 inventions, 8 or 10 of which he patented. The chief of these was a cheese press, which in the



days of dairy cheese making was extensively used. He also invented a farm gate, washing machine, a clothes horse, etc. At an early day he took an interest in temperance, and it is related that at his marriage in 1823 when the whole company, including the clergyman partook of wine, he alone declined that beverage, and drank the health of his bride in a glass of water. His interest in the cause of temperance continued to his death. He was one of the earliest anti slavery men, belonging to the Third Party which was the rallying nucleus of the Republican Party. He rejoiced to have lived to see the death of American slavery, and his interest in the Republican Party continued to his latest hour. He lamented that he could not vote Oct. 12th and the next day asked earnestly to have the paper brought him that he might know the news, and expressed his rejoicing that the Republicans were victorious. At an early period he gave his heart to the Savior, and in 1843 with his two oldest daughters united with the Congregational Church of Rootstown, when Rev. Anson Y. Tuttle was its pastor, and never removed his membership. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and latterly a pensioner. He was a man of cheerful temperament, inclined to look upon the bright side, possessed of a rick store of general information, blessed with a retentive memory, and so always interesting in his social circle. His residence in Ravenna dates back very nearly a quarter of a century, and if he did not fill a great space in the world, he was a most worthy citizen, good neighbor, whose aims were pure, and whose walk among his fellow men without reproach. The funeral occurred on Saturday afternoon from the Congregational Church, conducted by Rev. A. M. Hills, and the buirial took place in Maple Grove Cemetary. He sleeps well.

Copied from the Republican and Democrat of Oct. 20th, 1880.

The transcriber of the above would say: that Mr. Stone was 9 years my senior, yet I knew him in his youthful days and all his fathers family. His father, Ezekiel Stone was a native of Milford Ct., born in 1770. On his arriving at his majority, he left his native town with his brothers John and Mansfield and two sisters Sarah and Comfort. The family settled in Middlebury with the exception of Mansfield; Sarah, born 1773 married Capt. Ephraim Tuttle, had 8 children, died in 1847 aged 74. Comfort born 1777 married Nathaniel Richardson April 1794, they had 7 children, she died March 24th, 1856, aged 79 years. Esq. Richardson died Feb. 13th, 1868, aged 93. Ezekiel Stone married Hannah, the eldest child of David and Anna (Porter) Bronson, and was born Nov. 10th, 1774, they had 5 children, viz: Chester, Samuel Mansfield; David; Julia and Anna. In the cemetary in Middlebury is the following inscription on a slab of marble. In memory of Mrs. Hannah, wife of Ezekiel Stone, who departed from this life Oct. 5th, 1804 aged 30. He married for his 2nd wife, Susanna the eldest daughter of Benjamin Strong of Southbury, she was born Dec. 20th, 1777.

Their children were Susan, Charles, william, Benjamin S, Hannah and Maria. Susan married late in life Abraham Smith of Oxford, and died Dec. 8th, 1865, age 61. Charles lives in Middlebury.

He married Miss Elvira Benham of West Haven raised a family. She died May 1st, 1860, aged 42. He has buried several of his children.

William Stone died of cancer in Middlebury, Sept. 26th, 1859. He was an industrious man and died unmarried aged 50. Benjamin Strong Stone, was for several years in the mercantile business, Fairfield County, Ct. he married and the last years of his life he spent in his native town. He died Aug. 16th, 1867, aged 56.

Hannah Stone married a Mr. French and resided in Trumbull in the county of Fairfield Ct where she died July 30th, 1855, aged 38. Maria married Edward Clark of Waterbury. He died and she married 2nd, Israel Upson of Waterbury. The children by the first wife Mansfield died in Tallmadge 0 July 24th, 1851, aged 54 of cancer. David died in Middlebury of consumption Aug 21st, 1857, age 58. Julia married Mr. Smith lived in Washington raised a family and has recently died. Anna married Daniel Smith raised a family and has buried her husband. Mr. Ezekiel Stone was one of the industrious prudent farmers of his day. And a man that was retiring in his habits but was elected to offices of trust which he fulfilled to the satisfaction of his fellow men. His education like others of his day and generation was limited, but his native talent enabled him to act well his part in the drama of life. Mrs. Stone died Dec. 31st, 1851, aged 74. He died July 2nd, 1854, aged 84.