

VOLUME 6TH
OF
C. C. BRONSON
OF
TALLMADGE

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Biographical Sketch of Dr. P. Wright

Dr. Philo Wright, a son of Deacon Elizur and Rhoda (Hanmer) Wright, and was born in South Canaan Litchfield County, Conn Feb. 3rd, 1790. His father having exchanged his farm in Canaan Ct with the Brace Company for land in Town 2 Range 10 on the Western Reserve. His father came to Ohio in the fall of 1809 to see the land he had purchased. He was so well pleased with the country that he made up his mind that he would on his land, and that the town of Tallmadge should be his future home.

He accordingly made his arrangements, and left his native state with his family in May 1810 arriving in Tallmadge in June 30th, Philo being 20 years of age came to Ohio with his father. His father being a graduate of Yale College was capable of aiding his family in obtaining a superior education, of which Dr. Philo availed himself. Having made up his mind to practice Physics, he prepared himself for that profession.

He located as a Physician in the township of Burton in the county of Geauga O, this was in the year 1812. Here he had a severe attack of the inflammatory rheumatism from which he never recovered; he was an invalid the remainder of his life.

He went to the state of Georgia to try the effect of that climate on his health, he returned to Ohio in 1818. He spent some time with his sister Mrs. Upson who at that time resided in Worthington Franklin County Ohio. About 1821 he returned to Tallmadge and remained in his fathers family, his health began to improve he, married Mrs. Sally, widow of Dr. Anson Owen of Aurora in the county of Portage.

In the Western Courier a paper printed in Revenna is the following. Married in Aurora on the 20th of June 1827 by Rev. Wm. Hanford, Dr. Philo Wright of Tallmadge to Mrs. Sally Owen of the former place.

This union formed in mutual trust,
Cemented by their love,
May it remain untill they must,
From hence be called above, Com.

After his marriage he returned to Tallmadge purchasing the point of land adjoining the Center, which is now (1871) occupied by James E. Baldwin, and also the point now (1871) occupied by Homer S. Carter. Both of these points were bought of Asaph Whittlesey Esq. He afterwards bought of Mr. John C. Root, the land on the north side of the west road oposite his residence; he also owned a piece of land on the south side of the road running west of the center on which he built his house in 1831. He practiced in his profession for several years, but age and infirmities warned him that he must desist from his profession, which he did; and for several years he was not in active life. They had four children; 1st, Philo Elizur, born March 27th, 1828, resides in Detroit Mich is in comand of a steam boat on the lakes. 2nd - died in infancy. 3rd - Rhoda Hanmer, born Jan. 27th, 1831,

Married Dennis Treat, Dec. 24th, 1857, lives in Tallmadge. 4th - Amelia Hanford, born Jan. 28th, 1833, married Benjamin F. Martin. Dr. Wright made a profession of religion by joining the Cong. Church in Tallmadge Dec. 27th, 1812. His Christian life was active, for one that was always in poor health; he made great efforts to be in his seat in the Sanctuary on the Sabbath, and also the weekly prayer meetings. He was also a man of peace, of a kind heart, a good neighbor, and a consistent Christian. He was a verry intelligent man, his reading was extensive, being well versed in the various subjects that agitated the public mind, religious, moral and political. The last two years of his life, he was unable to be out but verry little being most of the time confined to the house.

He departed this life Jan. 22nd, 1870, aged 80 years.

Wm. C. Oviatt

William Charles Oviatt was born in Milford New Haven County, Conn. May 3rd, 1805. He served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith trade. After arriving at his majority, he intending to make a permanent location at some point, and two of his sisters having married and were living in Tallmadge, he left Conn in company with John W. Burr for Ohio destination being Tallmadge. He liking the place, he soon made arrangements for opening a shop, this I think was in July 18th, 1826, under the name of Oviatt and Burr. In the fall of 1826 Oviatt and Burr worked at the Iron work of Sock Gates on the Ohio Canal, in the town of Bath. And at this time he became acquainted with his first wife. His first shop at the Center of Tallmadge was a log house built and occupied by Mr. Norman Sackett for a dwelling. This log cabin was on or near spot where Benjamin D. Wrights house now stands. His shop was opened for country work; Mr. Oviatt being a good mechanic his mind aspired to higher things in blacksmithing than mere country work. Mr. Amos Avery comeing from Mass. had commenced the waggon making business at Tallmadge Center, Mr. Oviatt turned his attention to ironing Waggons and working in steel, making edge tools could temper steel finely. This kind of work of various descriptions being much more congenial to his taste and feeling he left horse shoeing and the like to others. His ingenuity was brought into requisition in all the various kinds of vehicles that appeased on the tapis from the east or elsewhere. Mr. Oviatt considered the first man that made eliptis springs for carriages west of the Allegany Mountains.

In 1827 Seth C. Smith bought an acre of land of Mr. Aaron Hine on which he built a small house. Mr. Smith died of apoplexy June 3rd, 1828. Mrs. Smith not wishing to keep the property after her husbands death sold it to her brother. Mr. Oviatt built a shop of Oviatt Sperry & Ritchie. Mr. Oviatt afterwards built the house in which he lived at the time of his death.

The call for light buggies and carriages becomeing so great that Mr. Amos Avery and Mr. Oviatt formed a co-partnership for the purpose of manufacturing carriages of various descriptions.

The copartnership was entered into June 8th, 1836. They erected the large shop lately occupied by Sperry & Ritchie (1871) the buildings that had been occupied by Mr. Avery were all removed from the west side of the public square up on to the ground making additions to the buildings. Isaac C, B, Robinson bought Mr. Averys interest in the carriage shop. And on the 9th of May 1839, the firm of Oviatt and Robinson commenced business. And on the 1st of Dec of the same year Wm. Smith (since deceased) and Marcus Brundige became owners in the establishment, under the name of Oviatt Robinson & Co. About 1848, Ira P. Sperry bought Mr. Brundiges interest in the firm Mr. Smith having before this disposed of his interest. The firm took the name of Oviatt & Sperry. Samuel J. Richie. When the firm was known as Oviatt, Sperry & Richey. Mr. Oviatt was a man of great industry and perseverance, prudent, cautious, honest, verry watchful of his own interests, as well as the interests of those with whom he was connected. He was also a man of peace, among the great numbers of those who have served apprenticeship in the various branches of the business and of the many journey men in the various departments all speak highly of Mr. Oviatt. He united with the Cong. Church by letter in Tallmadge March 2nd, 1828. He was married to Miss Pamilla Hale of Bath Sept. 10th, 1828. Mrs. Oviatt died Feb. 27th, 1866 of cancer. His 2nd wife was Miss Pamilla S. daughter of Andrew Hale of Bath. They were married in Bath by Rev. S. W. Segur of Tallmadge Sept. 11th, 1866.

Mr. Oviatt and his first wife, a daughter and son, who were provided for by will. Mr. Oviatt by his own labor and strict economy had accumulated a handsome property. He died suddenly of congestion Feb. 18th, 1870 aged 65 years.

MRS. AMANDA S. STONE

Mrs. Stone was the third child and second daughter of Lyman and Deborah (Newton) Sperry. She was born in Woodbridge New Haven County, Conn June 2nd, 1801. Mrs. Stone was married to Mr. Samuel M. Stone April 6th, 1819. Came to Ohio arriving in Tallmadge in Aug. 1819. Mrs. Stone experienced religion in Waterbury in a powerful revival in the first Cong. Church of which her parents were members in the winter of 1816-17. Rev. Asahel Nettleton D.D. laboring in the church as an evangelist. She made a public profession in the First Cong. Church in Waterbury then under the pastoral care of Rev. Luke Wood. Her church relations were transfered to the Cong. Church in Tallmadge June 4th, 1820.

For almost 50 years she was a member of this church leading a quiet conscientious and consistent life. A kind friend. a good neighbor ready to help in sickness and in affliction. She was a woman of great energy, verry industrious and had the faculty of doing a large amount of labor. She was the mother of twelve children. She had buiried her husband and three children who are buiried in Tallmadge. In the fall of 1869 she left her house in Tallmadge to spend the winter in the family of her daughter Julia Mrs. Burgess in St. Louis, Mo. After spending some time in St. Louis she went to Kansas to visit her sons Edwin and

William, here she was taken sick and after a short illness, she died March 1st, 1870 of congestion of the brain, aged 68. Her earnest request was to be brought to Tallmadge (to be buiried) her son Alvin complied with her request, her corpse was brought back to Tallmadge and was buiried by her husband.

MRS. SALOMA (GILLETT) WRIGHT

A pioneer life, is one of hardship and privation in whatever circumstances we view the subject.

And to those that first battled with the privations incident to the settlement of the Western Reserve, when the nearest mill flouring was in Ontario County, N. Y. or at least Hudson and Tappan obtained their flour and meal from there. They went from Ashtabula County to Erie Pa, to get grain ground. The first mill built on the Reserve was at Newburgh and about the same time David Abbott had his mill in operation at Chagrin, now Willoughby.

This was near the close of the year 1800. The settlers went from Hudson to these mills for their grain to be ground. In 1802 Austins Mills were built in the town of Austinburg on Grand River. In the fall of 1802 there were standing before a farm house in the town of Norfolk Litchfield County Conn, two loaded waggons and good teams. They belonged to Nathan Gillett and Hosea Wilcox. The venerable Dr. Robbins of the Cong. Church led in a fervent prayer, commending them to a covenant keeping God, through the long and perilous journey before them. They started on their long journey with their families, their destination being what at that day was called New Connecticut. After suffering much hardship arrived safely in Morgan Ashtabula County Ohio.

Among those emigrants was the subject of our biographical sketch. Saloma Gillett was the fourth child and second daughter of Nathan and Lucy (Harrison) Gillett. She was born in Torrington Con n. May 26th, 1786. On the 12th of June 1804, she was married to Mr. John Wright Jr. the Rev. Joseph Badger performing the ceremony. This marriage was in Morgan. Mrs. Wright was the mother of eleven children, viz:

Mary Ann, born in Morgan Oct. 24th, 1805. Married to Salmon Sackett, Died Feb. 16th, 1872, aged 66.

John Chester, born in Morgan May 23rd, 1807. He died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Lucy A. Chapman in Middlebury, Oct. 17th, 1874, aged 67 years

Sydney Harrison, born in Morgan Nov. 8th, 1808. Married Mabel Fenn, Oct. 7th, 1832. Mrs. W. Died Oct. 21st, 1856. Mr.

S. H. Wright died at Memphis, Tenn. Oct. 6th, 1864, aged 56

Asahel Case, born Nov. 18th, 1810 in Tallmadge, died Dec. 18th, 1835, aged 25

Orestes Gillett, born Jan. 23rd, 1813, married Mary W. Camp Nov. 2nd, 1837, O. G. Wright died Oct. 3rd, 1843, aged 30

Sophia Kilbourn, born May 4th, 1815, married Wm. A. Chapman

Charles, born Feb. 26th, 1817, died Sept. 12th, 1833 aged 16

Marcus, born April 17th, 1819

Lucy Amanda, born May 5th, 1821, married Edgar Chapman

Saloma, born April 25th, 1823, died Aug. 4th, 1845, aged 22
Fredrick Mason, born Nov. 26th, 1824

Rev. David Bacon held out such inducements to Capt. John Wright and his sons John Jr., Dr. Amos C. and Alpha to come to Tallmadge and settle and help build up a Cong. Church & Society of the true Puritan Stamp.

They came in Feb. 1809. Mr. and Mrs. Wright made profession of religion in Morgan June 10th, 1804, transferring their church relations to Tallmadge June 25, 1809, at the second communion season of the Ch. There were five admitted at that time, and Mrs. Wright was the last survivor and the eldest member at the time of her death. Mr. Wright was an active man in his day, was fond of music, and was a teacher of vocal music in this and other places, when such music of the olden time was in vogue as Schenectady, Florida, New Jerusalem, Montgomery, Bristol, Delight and others of that day. Mr. Wright sung in the choir untill about 1826. He was a quiet conscientious man through life. He died July 31st, 1844, aged 68.

Mrs. Wright was a woman of intelligence, a humble Christian, was of that class of persons that could compose and also write a fine letter, had also a retentive memory. She had long lived in the township, and had been identified with the interests of the town and church. After Mr. Wrights death the family retained the farm on which the family had lived so many years. She finally sold the farm, and the avails were loaned to a man who failed in business. And she was left in the evening of life, with but little of this worlds goods. But she did not murmur or repine, feeling that the being who rules all things knew best.

Her last days were spent with her daughter Lucy, Mrs. Chapman of Middlebury. She died May 5th, 1870, aged 84.

She was the last survivor of her fathers family, and the oldest pioneer that was head of a family at the time of coming into town, with the exception of Mr. Jotham Blakeley 2nd. Thus has passed away another pioneer of the Reserve, and also of Tallmadge living to see a howling wilderness become a fruitful field; a solitude in which wild beasts and savage men roamed. Teeming with a dense population. But she is gone, may her life, and example be followed as far as she imitated him in whom she had put her trust, and loved so well to follow.

She was buiried at the Center of Tallmadge by the side of her husband and children. Surrounded by those who were cotemporary with her who are quietly sleeping that sleep that knows no waking.

MR. ANSON ASHLEY

Mr. Ashley was a native of Sheffield Berkshire County Mass. and was the son of Oliver and Tabitha (Baker) Ashley. And was born March 27th, 1795. When he was about three years of age his parents removed from Sheffield to a place called Half Moon in Saratoga County, N. Y.

His parents returned to Mass when Anson was about 14 years of age. He went to Warren Litchfield County Conn, to Mr. Elnathan Hall as an apprentice to the tanning, currying and shoe making business.

Mr. Hall represented him as a good faithful apprentice. On arriving at his majority, he made up his mind that the west was the place for a young man with small means, and willing hands. Mr. Warren and Bradford Sturtevant were making their preparations to leave Warren with their families for the Western Reserve. This was in 1816. The Sturtevants went to Richfield. Mr. Ashley came to Tallmadge. And he lived there untill his death. The first tan yard at the Center of Tallmadge was owned by Mr. George Kilbourn. This was situated on the Brook, south of the center, a few rods west of the road.

Mr. Kilbourn sold out his farm to Mr. Aaron Hine in 1817. Mr. Ashley and Hine repaired the tan works, the building was accidentally burnt and a new one was built which was occupied by Mr. Ashley for several years. Mr. Ashley in 1819 bought out Mr. Erastus Chidester who owned the land on which he lived at the time of his death. On this he built a tanery about 1830. About 1850 he gave up the tanning business. He was a successful business man, honest, and industrious, shrewd in his business calculations, a good financier was prudent in his expenditures; and in this way he had made a fine property, when he retired from business.

When he retired from active business life, he divided a portion of his property among his children; a course he regreted, for it made him some trouble, to obtain such a competency as he desired. Mr. Ashley was married to Miss Miranda, the eldest daughter of Dea Peck Fenn, March 9th, 1820, by Rev. Simeon Woodruff. Mr. and Mrs. Ashley had ten children, six are living. Mr. Ashley made a profession of religion joined the Cong. Church in Tallmadge June 10th, 1822, with 9 others all of whom are dead but one Rev. Fredrick Chapman of Prospect, Conn. Mr. Ashley was an active man in the church for many years and was Treasurer of the Benevolent Society for several years. He was a verry regular attendant on the Sabbath services, on the weekly meetings of the church. His filial duty was manifested by removing his parents from Mass and providing for their wants, and ministering to their comfort while they lived. He had a parylitic shock, some years before his death from which he never fully recovered. On the morning of the 5th of July, 1870, he went out as usual to labor, went back to the house complaining of feeling unwell, he lay down on the bed, and in a few moments breathed his last. Disease apoplexy.

Aged 75 years. Another of our old men has passed away, one that has been active in his day. Republican in his politics, always going to the polls and putting his vote. He served one term as Justice of the Peace.

Mrs. H. E. Fenn

Hannah Emeline Root, wife of Mr. Wyllys Fenn died on the 20th of Dec. 1870 aged 62 years, 4 months and 2 days of heart disease. Mrs. Fenn was the daughter of Capt. Samuel and Rebecca (Pritchard) Root. And was born in Waterbury New Haven County Co Conn, Aug 11th, 1808. Her father moved from his native town of Waterbury like other emigrants of that day, with his own ox team, arriving in Tallmadge on the 5th of July, 1820.

Her father and mother were both excellent singers in their day, and Mrs. Fenn inherited a good voice for singing and was one of the prominent singers in the choir, and also at the dedication of the Meeting House in 1825.

She married Mr. Wyllys Fenn Dec. 20th, 1826. Rev. John Keyes of Tallmadge performing the ceremony. Mrs. Fenn was the mother of 10 children, a son died young several years since, the remaining 9 are living, 5 are married. She united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge July 6th, 1834. Her Christian course was well set forth by her pastor Rev. S. W. Segur, in a discourse preached at her funeral.

"The more prominent features of her Christian character were an undeviating purpose to serve the Lord, and a high regard to the ordinances of the gospel. Her seat was never vacant at the table of the Lord unless detained by ill health. Family worship and private devotion were to her all important. She was ever calm and submissive under sickness and affliction acknowledging the Divine Hand. She was generous and sympathizing and ever ready to impart aid to every good cause.

She was distrustful of self; ever feeling that at best, she was an unprofitable servant, her only dependence was on the mercy of God, in Christ Jesus her Lord for salvation. She had an undying desire to see all her children converted and serving the Saviour.

MRS. AMELIA HANFORD

This amiable and esteemed lady was the daughter of Dea. Elizur and Mrs. Rhoda (Hanmer) Wright. She was the youngest and sixth child of Deacon Wright, by his first wife.

Mrs. Hanford was born in Canaan, Litchfield Co Conn; Feb. 2nd, 1797. Her mother died on the 27th of April 1798.

Being thus left without a mother at the age of one year and almost 3 months old. She came to Ohio in 1810 with her fathers family being 13 years of age. Tallmadge at this time was a wilderness, except here and there a few inhabitants had commenced making improvements in the south western portion of the township. Having removed into these western wilds so young, her education in some respects was imperfect.

When about 19 years of age, she lived with her brother-in-law, Rev. John Seward, at that time pastor of the Cong. Church in Aurora Portage Co Ohio. Her object being to attend to some studies that was deemed important in anticipation of her becoming the wife of a minister of the gospels.

While living in Aurora, she made a public profession of religion uniting with the church in Aurora, Feb. 11th, 1816, almost 54 years ago. She married Rev. Wm. Hanford pastor of the Cong. Church in Hudson Sept. 30th, 1817.

The marriage was solemnized by Rev. Simeon Woodruff of Tallmadge. On the 29th of Sept. 1817, Rev. Simeon Woodruff and Miss Mary Granger were married by Rev. William Hanford. Thus we see that two ministers of the Gospel, were married in Tallmadge on two successive days. Mr. Hanford was the Pastor of the Cong. Church in Hudson for years, and Mrs. Hanford was his faithful and very successful helper during his pastoral labors in Hudson, and also the 9 years of his pastoral labors in the Cong. Church in Windham, Portage County. And during the latter years of his life while he was a constant sufferer from pain and infirmity, she was the kind attentive and loving wife. Mrs. Hanford lived in Tallmadge only about 7 years in her youth. About 1840 Mr. Hanford finding disease coming on him to that extent, that he found it necessary for him to give up his Pastoral labors; and a council dissolved the pastoral relations between Mr. Hanford, and the church in Windham. He came to Tallmadge purchasing a small farm in the south west portion of the township. But the care of a farm was to much labor for him in his infirm state of health. He disposed of it and purchased of Dr. Daniel Upson, an acre or so of land, built a house on it in which he lived the remainder of his life. Mrs. Hanford transferred her church relations from Windham to the Cong. Church in Tallmadge July 3rd, 1842. Mrs. Hanford was one of those quiet unobtrusive women that are ever ready to assist the distrest, always ready to drop the sympathetic tear, with the afflicted. Her hand was always open to the needy. All the benevolent operations of the day received her attention. Not being disposed to keep house after her husbands death, she sold her place to Rev. John Seward. She has resided in several places. She went to Cuyahoga Falls, to reside with Wm. A. Hanford, a nephew of her husbands. On the 21st of Dec 1870, she walked out a short distance from the house, she was seen to fall to the ground suddenly, and soon ex-

pired in the 73 year of her age.

She was brought to the Center of Tallmadge and buiried by the side of her husband.

It is proper for me to say that I am indebted to Rev. Mr. Seward for many facts and incidents of Mrs. Hanfords life.
C. C. Bronson

The foregoing Bigraphical sketches were read by C. C. Bronson before the Tallmadge Historical Society.

NECROLOGY OF 1871

Read before the Tallmadge Historical Society at its Annual Meeting by C. C. Bronson

The following was copied from the Summit Beacon.

Miss Lucy M. Sutton was born in Kurtenholme, Lincolnshire Co., England March 9th, 1850. Her parents soon after sought a home in the New World, locating at New Philadelphia, O. At three years of age she became a member of the Sabbath School and gave herself to the Saviour when quite young.

When 12 years of age she made a public profession of religion, became a teacher in the Sabbath School and organist in the Church. On the 27th day of Aug 1868, she was married to Mr. William Cowan and shortly after moved to this place where by her gentle and many social qualities and consistant Christian example, she soon became endeared to the church and a large circle of friends who today mourn her loss, but not as those who have no hope, for we believe her sweet voice is now in tune with the "heavenly Choir", and that her fingers which may no more on Earth strike the notes of song, are now permitted to "Sweep the Golden Lyre" in anthems of praise to him who has redeemed and safely brought her home. she died Dan. 8th, 1871 aged 21 years.

R. B. TREAT

Richard Bryan Treat was the fourth son and fifth child of John and Esther (Clark) Treat, and also a lineal decendant of Maj. Robert Treat for many years Governor of Conn.

Mr. Treat was born May 1st, 1803, in the part of Milford at that time a parish called North Milford, now the town of Orange, New Haven Co, Conn. His father died Dec. 23rd, 1807, the mothers kept the family together for a while but John the oldest son thought Ohio a more congenial field for him, and he left the place of his nativity, and in May 1820, he arrived in the town of Vienna in the County of Trumbull O. His younger brother Richard the subject of our sketch, being but 17 years of age came with him. He

remained 18 months and in this time he visited Tallmadge.

His brother Andrew visited Ohio, and being pleased with the country they returned to Conn, disposed of their property and the Mother and her family came to Ohio and settled in Tallmadge in the spring of 1823. Andrew bought out Harvey Sackett, Garry bought out Daniel Beach.

Richard remained on the farm with his mother and his brother untill 1824 or 25 when he bought the farm owned by Mr. Aaron Morris. He worked this farm boarding with Mr. Seth Meacham, and part of the time occupying the log house on his farm and Susan Clark, a deaf and dumb aunt of his kept house for him. On the 26th of March 1828 he married Miss Amorett Hutchins of Vienna. Mr. Treat was a man of verry great energy, he could accomplish a great amount of labor in a short time, by this means and his close economy and his shrewd calculation, he cleared his farm, erected a house and barn. Mr. Aaron Morris, a native of Milford came to Ohio liking the country and having ample means to purchase a farm he made Mr. Treat an offer for his farm of sufficient inducement for him to sell and buy again, this was in 1834. Mr. Treat moved to Vienna, but did not remain long for in July 1835, he bought of Henry F. Tallmadge the farm in Tract 8 which had been occupied by his brother George W. Tallmadge, on this he made large improvements, in clearing the farm of timber, and in making additional buildings. In consequence of a bad title to this farm he was compelled to leave it. He then purchased of Jonathan F. Fenn his farm in Tract 4, this farm he purchased in 1843. On this farm Mr. Treat spent most of the remainder of his life. In 1844 he built the house now occupied by his son Orange S. Treat, he also built a horse barn the same year, afterwards he built a large bank barn. These buildings with about 100 acres of land of the west side of the farm he let his son Orange have. In 1859 he bought the place owned by his brother-in-law Mr. Augustus Fuller, south east of the center of Tallmadge. He still owning and occupying part of the farm in Tract 4. About Christmas 1862 he was attacked with chronic Rheumatism, he sold his place at the Center for a water cure establishment, he remaining as a boarder, hoping to be benefitted by water treatment, but failing in this, he made arrangements for having a house built on his farm. This was built by Joseph and Edward A. Richardson in 1863. Mr. Treat was a man of good judgement and close calculation both in buying and selling, seldom misjudging. He was also a man of foresight, still was cautious, and yet would embark in schemes that would to some appear hazardous. He was the first man to introduce thoroughbred short horn Durham Stock into Tallmadge.

He also was the first to introduce the first Threshing Machibe with stationary power. Mr. Treat with his cousins Henry and Elizur Clark owned and run the first threshing machine and separator in town and owned the first corn cul-

tivator in Tallmadge. He was a verry successful man in business he was capable of managing a large business. A kind and obliging neighbor ready to help anyone in time of need.

Mr. Treat made a public profession of religion by uniting with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge March 3rd, 1833.

There is some coincidences worthy of remark. He has raised a family of 8 children, 3 sons and 5 daughters, the daughters all married and settled in the township, a large number of grandchildren and Mr. Treats death was the first that occured in the family. His disease caused great suffering for 9 years, all which he bore with fortitude and Christian resignation; always expressing his willingness to depart whenever the summons should come.

His death took place on the 10th of Jan. 1871, aged 68 years.

Read before the T. H. Society Jan. 1872 by C. C. Bronson

THE FOLLOWING OBITUARY APPEARED IN THE SUMMIT BEACON

Mr. Richard B. Treat died in Tallmadge, Tuesday the 10th inst. He was the son of John and Esther Clark Treat, and was born in North Milford, Conn. the first day of May, 1803, and was consequently in the 68th year of his age. When 17 years old he came to Ohio, and resided for a time in Vienna, Trumbull County, and then he returned to Conn. In 1822 he, with his mother, returned to Ohio, and resided in Tallmadge; and with the exception of a few months has resided there ever since. In 1833 he made a public profession of religion, uniting with the Cong. Church of which he continued a worthy and valuable member till called to the "fellowship of the church above". His has been a case of most remarkable suffering. He was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism in the fall of 1861, and for more than nine years was hardly free even for a single moment from pain; much of the time his sufferings were very intense and partial relief could only be obtained by injecting morphine into his flesh. Such was the contraction of some of the muscles as to dislocate some of the joints of his limbs.

Yet during all this long period of intense suffering, Mr. Treat took a deep interest in all the affairs of the township and of the county, and kept well informed in regard to them, and was able to transact business and to give directions in reference to his own business affairs as long as he lived. His mind retained its clearness and strength to the last. His interest in the church was rather increased than abated by his afflictions, and he rejoiced greatly when learning of its prosperity and of religious interest in the community.

During his sickness he rested in simple childlike trust in

God. He had full confidence in the wisdom and love of his heavenly Father, even though unable to see why he should be called thus to suffer.

His cheerfulness and patience under his severe trials were very remarkable and made a deep impression upon the minds of all who knew him.

His example of "patience in tribulation" will long be remembered and its influence felt in the community. There was seen in his case, the value of a "good hope through grace" even for the trials of this life. His funeral was attended on Friday, the 13th, when a very large concourse of people followed his remains to their last resting place.

"Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warfars past;
The battles fought, the race is won
"And thou art crowned at last".
S.

MRS. SUSAN E. SEWARD

Mrs. Seward's maiden name was Susan Fitch. She was a distant relative of the celebrated John Fitch, who invented and navigated the first steamboat that plied on our western waters. Mrs. Seward was born in a parish taken from the towns of Windsor and Simsbury Hartford Co Conn; and called Wintonbury. At the session of the legislature in 1836, it was made a town and called Bloomfield. Her birth day was Oct. 25th, 1790. In 1817 she was married to Dr. William Everett. They removed to Hudson in this county in 1828, where he died in 1833, leaving a son and a daughter, they are both still living. The son Wm named after his father, resides in Columbus, O. The daughter, Susan A. married Rev. Wm. M. Hoyt. She was soon left a widow with an infant daughter. She has since resided with her mother.

May 4th, 1836 Mrs. Everett was married to Asaph Whittlesey of Tallmadge with whom she lived until his death, which occurred on the 17th of March 1842. Mrs. Whittlesey transferred her church relations from Hudson to Tallmadge Nov. 6th, 1836. After the death of Esq. Whittlesey, she remained on the Whittlesey homestead until she went to reside with her son in Sharon, Medina County, O. She was dismissed from the Cong. Church in Tallmadge July 30th, 1846. The family disposed of their farm in Sharon, and Mrs. Whittlesey returned to Tallmadge purchased the house and lot on which she resided at the time of her death. She reunited with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge July 6th, 1851. In 1854 she was married to the late Capt. Amos Seward of Tallmadge, Capt. Seward died Nov. 12th, 1859, leaving her a widow for the third time.

On the 18th of Feb. 1871, after a brief illness of only

six days, surrounded by loving children and friends, without a struggle or a groan, "She breathed her life out sweetly there" "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord for their works do follow them" As a wife, mother, friend and Christian, she has acted well her part in life, even to fourscore years. All who listened to the funeral discourse, delivered by her pastor, Rev. S. W. Segur, from the text, Mark 14th 8th, "She hath done what she could", declared it a fitting tribute to one so much beloved by all who knew her. He said of her: "She was a person of ardent love, of strong faith and of fervent prayer - she seemed to come very near the mercy sent when she came before God in prayer. It seemed that her place was nearer to the throne of grace than that which most of us attain to. It seemed that she was in the inner circle of the disciples of Jesus." Her age was eighty years.

Copied from the Summit Beacon of March 8th, 1871 by C. C. Bronson

WOLCOTT W. HITCHCOCK

Wolcott Warner Hitchcock was the oldest son of Lucius W and Eleanor (Wolcott) Hitchcock of Tallmadge, were the subject of this notice, was born on the 15th of Sept 1827. He remained at home on his fathers farm untill his marriage with Miss Sarah Jane Moore of Springfield. This took place on the day of 18 . He was at this time 27 years old. Mr. Moore owning a fine farm in the west part of the township of Portage, in that section known in the early days as the Ayers Settlement.

He and his wife went on to this farm, and for 16 years they lived peacefully and happily as kindred natures could enjoy. He united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge Sept. 3rd, 1848. He retained his connection with the church always attending the communion untill Aug. 13th, 1865 when he transfered his church relations to the Cong. Church in Akron.

The obituary in the summit beqcon of March 22nd, 1871 says: "At the age of 22 (it should have been 21) he became connected with the church in Tallmadge, and untill death claimed him as its own; his was a consistent and devoted Christian life.

His heart and home were ever open to the wants of the poor, and none went away empty. No harsh words or discordant strife ever entered the dwelling, but in its stead the family altar (never neglected) upon which they lovingly asked God to banish all but his love and his blessings. In nothing could the community engage in of a worthy character, but that W. W. (as we familiarly called him) was found at the bottom, urging it forward. The Sunday School was a great field of his for labor. His whole soul appeared to ask how to interest the children and turn their young hearts to Jesus.

He strove to make an example of himself for each of his scholars to imitate. He was followed to the grave by most of the Sunday School Schollars, a large number of relatives and sympathizing friends. A loving husband, society one of its brightest gems, and community a bounteous benefactor. He died March 16th, 1871 aged 44 years.

CHARLES CLARK CARRUTHERS

Charles C. Carruthers was the son of Perry C and Cynthia (Clark) Carruthers, and was born in Tallmadge March 24th, 1848. He remained with his parents, attending the district and other schools until the 23rd of Feb 1864 being but 16 years and 11 months old he enlisted and was mustered into an independent company of Sharp Shooters at the City of Cleveland. He was soon ordered to the front, and first beheld the awful scenes of the battle field at what is known in the History of the Rebellion as the Battle of the Wilderness. He was in reserve corps, and was not brought into action on that eventful day. The next was the Battle of Spotsylvania, and thus marching day after day, suffering the hardships incident to the life of the soldier, he with this grand army arrived before Petersburg, and took a part in that celebrated siege.

By request of the Cor Sec of this Society when home on a furlough in Oct. 1864, he wrote a graphic description of his march to Richmond, or as we might more appropriately say to Petersburg, giving a vivid description of the incidents connected with this memorable campaign. This was read before this Society by his brother Elmore P. Carruthers on the 11th of Jan. 1865. After the surrender of Richmond, and the Grand Federal Army was disbanded, he received an honorable discharge, and returning home. He spent some time in the Western Reserve College. But he gave up the idea of taking a collegiate course, and entered upon the study of medicine with the expectation of attending Medical Lectures, preparatory to entering upon the medical profession when he met his tragical death.

The circumstances attending his death are the following - he was visiting his friend Walter Hine, and they had been to Akron in the forenoon and returned to Mr. Daniel Hines about noon and waiting for dinner they proposed to take their pistols and shoot at a target. While thus amusing themselves, Walters pistol accidentally went off, shooting Carruthers through the left side near the heart.

He exclaimed, "Walter you have killed me", he was taken up and carried into the house, and in a few minutes expired. May 12th, 1871, aged 23 years. He made a public profession of religion by uniting with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge Sept. 4th, 1864.

MRS. CHARLOTTE O. RICHARDSON

Mrs. Charlotte Oviatt, wife of Mr. Joseph Richardson was born in Milford, New Haven County, Conn. June 11th, 1799.

They were married in the city of New Haven April 8th, 1817. In the spring of 1819, Mr. Richardson and Sebbens Saxton left Conn in company and came to Ohio, Tallmadge being their first stopping place. They soon contracted to build a grist mill for Mr. James McCormick in Springfield. Fulfilling their contract, in the fall they both returned to their wives in Conn in the same manner they came, that is on foot.

Mr. Richardson remained in Conn untill the spring of 1821, when in company with his brother Ebenezer, with their own team for Tallmadge Ohio. Mr. Richardson was by trade a joiner. He bought 30 acres of land of Capt Ira Carter off the N Ewst Corner of Lot No. 2 Tract 7 and built his log house and moved his family in the Spring of 1822, building a barn for Capt Carter the same spring being the third frame building erected on Tract No. 7. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were industrious they have cleared their little farm and erected their buildings always living well and enjoying the good of their labor.

They had four children. The first a son died in infancy in Conn, the second Louisa born in Conn now Mrs. Dewey resides in Middlebury. The third a daughter named Julia died July 22nd, 1824, aged 2 years. The fourth Adward Alonzo resides in Tallmadge. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson had been healthy through life performing the household duties devolving upon her taking a lively interest in the incidents of the day as they were passing along enjoying the social circle and other things that are calculated to make life pleasant. A few months before her decease she had a parylitic shock which rendered her partially helpless byt she nearly recovered and was able to take care of her house and visit her friends and to attend meetings. But a second attack was so severe that she never appeared to be conscious. She lay in this unconscious state a few days when on the 1st day of Sept. 1871 she passed away aged 72 years.

ROBERT ISBELL

Robert Isbell was the son of Lyman Isbell who emigrated with his family from Ontario Co N Y into Granger, Medina Co, O. in 1817. He bought 600 acres of land, his object being to give each of his sons a farm as they became of age.

From the history of the township of Granger, I find the following "On July 8th, 1820, the sparsely settled citizens of Granger had met, by invitation to raise a log barn on the farm now occupied by David Sheldon. Lyman Isbell was there aiding. A log 80 feet long was in progress of being pushed onto the building. By want of necessary care, one end of the log got from the forks, used in pushing up the logs, causing the other end to be displaced and the log rolling from the building upon the body of Mr. Isbell, killing him instantly". And to add to their calamities, after Mr. Isbells death, the family found the title to the land he had bought was not good, and there was no alternative but to pay for the land the second time or give it up.

Robert was born Jan. 30th, 1806 near Canadague N. Y. and at his fathers death would be but 14 years of age. Robert was thrown on his own resouces when young, he worked by the month, and by his industry and strict economy, and close attention to business together with good business habits he had been able to get a start in the world.

He married Miss Charlotte, daughter of Rev. Reuben Taylor, who

at that time resided in Granger.

In 1832 Mr. Isbell moved from Granger to Freedom in Portage Co, here his health failed and he was unable to work his farm himself, and he then resorted to other means to carry on his farm. He went south in the employ of Cyrus Prentice of Revenna. Selling cheese and other property, and by this means and his farm he accumulated a good property.

In the fall of 1867 he purchased the farm owned by Henry M. Camp, he having previously disposed of his farm in Freedom. He moved his family onto his farm in Tallmadge in Dec. 1867. Mr. Isbell made a profession of religion in Freedom, transferring his church relations with Mrs. Isbells to Tallmadge March 1st, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Isbell have had 3 children, one daughter, Mrs. Howland and lives in Tallmadge, and two sons one died young the other named Henry died in Federal Army near Chattanooga.

Mr. Isbell died Oct. 31st, 1871 aged 66. By his request was buired in Fredom.

NECROLOGY OF 1872

The first death in the year 1872 was Mr. Martin Camp. There was read before the Tallmadge Historical Society by Gen. Lucius V. Bierce of Akron on the 5th of Jan. 1859, an autobiography of Mr. Camp. This renders it unnecessary to more than add a few additional facts; and also draw from the sketch of his life by Gen. Bierce. Mr. Camps ancestry was probably not known by him, he was the 2 son of Daniel and Mary (Whittlesey) Camp and was born in that portion of the town of Washington that is included in the Society of New Preston. And in the County of Litchfield Conn. His parents were married in Sept. 1788, they had one son older than Martin who they named Isaac, he became insane in early life lived to be over 70 and died in Conn several years before his brother. Martin was born Oct. 6th, 1791. His mother died of the Small Pox Dec. 1792, leaving Martin an infant fourteen months old. His father died in Dec. 1801, leaving him an orphan; but fortunately, he fell into good hands, who supplied the place of parents. Mr. Joel Camp a brother of his father took the charge of him and his brother older and trained them up as a parent might wish but could hardly expect to be done. They labored for their uncle in summer and went to school in winter, untill old enough to teach school when they engaged in that as winter employment. On the 19th day of Jan. 1815 he left his native town with three other young men, viz his brother Isaac, Demming Whittlesey, a cousin of Mr. Camp and Daniel Redding, Redding stopped in Canfield one year then came to Tallmadge united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge Sept. 13th, 1818 by letter. He lived in this town several years removed to Pa. leaving this vicinity on the Sabbath the Church called him to account for it he giving the Church no satisfaction, he was excommunicated Sept. 30th 1841. They came on what was known at that day as the South Road over the Alleghany Mountains through Pa, with a waggon drawn by two horses. On the second day of their journey it began to snow, and on the third day it was so deep as to make good sleighing,

but verry different waggoning. Their progress was consequently slow and almost discouraging. One day having stopped and fed their team, they in the hurry of getting again under way forgot to pay their bill, and left slightly in the landlords debt. Traveling being so bad they were compelled to make another halt. As they went into the room they found the landlord at whose tavern they had a short time before fed their horses. A grave looking gentleman in company with the landlord, stepped up to Mr. Camp and with much official dignity says "I have a capias for you". This was a lesson in lifes varied teachings that Mr. Camp had not before learned. The idea of being a prisoner was new as well as the sense of restraint. On ascertaining the cause of the arrest, Mr. Camp recollected he had forgotten to pay the bill and even convinced the landlord that it was forgetfulness and not intentional dishonesty and they parted in good humor at the "mistakes of a day". This is believed to have been the first and last time that Mr. Camp either through forgetfulness or otherwise, made a loophole through which the officers of the law could get their clutches on him.

He had reason to be thankful that this forgetfulness got him into a scrape from which he learned the lesson, "Beware of the law". The snow being so deep they could not make headway with a waggon they purchased a sled and put their waggon on it fastening the wheels on the outside of the sled box, in this way they travelled 150 miles, a subject of gazing and remark as they passed along.

After a tedious journey of thirty three days they arrived safe in Tallmadge, and stopped at Asaph Whittleseys (a cousin of his) rejoiced that their journey was at an end. Mr. Camp having decided to make Tallmadge his future residence, he purchased a farm with some land cleared and a log cabin, south east of the Center owned by Mr. Norman Sackett, he soon exchanged farms with Mr. Luther Chamberlain who owned the south half of Lot No. 1, in Tract 7 being nearly a mile north of the Center. He purchased in company with his brother Isaac, lot 4 in tract 7 69 62/100, also in Lot 4 Tract 6 60½ acres, according to Ensigns Survey. All this was considered by the people of Tallmadge as a valuable aquisition to its inhabitants for he was considered to be a rich man, how much money and other property he was in possession of his family does not seem to know. He hired his land cleared and built the barn now owned by L. V. Bierce 2nd, (1873) in 1817 built the back or low part of the house now (1875) owned by Mr. Joel Bast in 1818 or 1819. And in 1821 he built the large two story house now owned by the heirs of Robert Isbell. And the barn belonging to the Isbell Estate was built in 1827.

Although we have to say that the manner of erecting buildings of that day was different from the present mode; all the material for building was furnished by the owners, the lumber for the first barn he built the lumber was sawed at the sawmill built by Zenas and Francis Kelsey at the Old Village in Stow in 1810 it required a considerable amount of labor to draw the lumber onto his farm. In 1818 Guy Wolcott and Dudley Griswold built a sawmill at Monroe Falls where the sawing was done for his house. Mr. Camp made all these improvements without making any debt, of course

he must have had ample means. He was ever ready to help all that needed help, when the Cong. Meeting was built, he was one of the liberal donors and in cutting out roads, building bridges, and helping raise log houses and other pioneer labors. Mr. Camp made a profession of religion in his native town, he united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge by letter May 19th, 1816, with 17 others, he was the last survivor of the number. By papers in my possession it appears that he was connected with the Cong. Sabbath School in 1822 having a class of boys, he was teacher, and superintendant and Assistant Superintendant untill the infirmities of age was an admonition to retire this was in He was connected with the school.

I think it can be said that it is of rare occurrence that one is connected with a Sabbath School the length of time that Mr. Camp was. Mr. Camp was married to Miss Sally Coe of Charlestown, Portage Co O, on the 23rd of March 1816, by Rev. Simeon Woodruff of Tallmadge. She was the daughter of Capt. David and Mrs. Coe, and was born in West Granville Berkshire Co, Mass.

Capt. Coe was a soldier of the Revolution. A man of wealth, and was one of a colony that came to Charlestown in 1810 where he died in 1823. Miss Coe was well educated for that day, a practical school teacher untill her marriage. She was employed to teach the Center School when Mr. Camp became acquainted with her in the summer of 1815. Mrs. Camp was a woman of firmness and energy, a prudent well ordered house keeper, an active woman in the sphere in which she moved and a consistent Christian. Their family was:

- 1st - Mary Whittlesey, born 1818 married Orestes Wright
- 2nd -
- 3rd - Heman Coe, born married Samatha Clark
- 4th - Sarah C., born 1821, married Henry Emery
- 5th - Henry Martin, born married Celia, dau. of Dr. Amos C. Wright
- 6th - Leroy Newton, born married Celia Scott
- 7th - Harriet Hine Coe, born Jan. 16, 1835, married L. V. Bierce 2nd

Mrs. Camp united with the Cong. Church March 10th, 1822 with 39 others and of this number, it is supposed but 12 are living (1873) Mrs. Camp died Sept. 17th, 1850, aged 56. For more than half a century was Mr. Camp identified with the interests of this township, its churches and society, aiding in its various objects to advance the interests of the town, its religious societies, Sabbath School, etc.

After the death of Mrs. Camp, he disposed of his house and portion of his farm, to his son Henry M. and a portion to his younger son Leroy N. retaining that part on the West Side of the road on Tract 7, on this land he built a house in 1855. He lived here untill 1863 when he exchanged places with his son-in-law, L. V. Bierce 2nd for his house and lot at the Center, where he lived untill disease rendered it necessary that he should be cared for by his children. He rented his house and went to live in the family of his son Henry where everything was done by him and his wife to

render the evening of his life comfortable. His disease increasing upon him rendering him incapable of taking care of himself, and of course it was a verry great task to take care of him. But it was kindly and efficiently done. Near the close of life he was removed to the house of his son-in-law Mr. Bierce, where all was done that could be for his comfort. Here he died Jan 14th, 1872, aged 80 years. He outlived almost all of those who were his cotemporarys and companions of the early days of his residence in Tallmadge.

MRS. SALLY WESTON MEACHAM

We have to record the death of a pioneer and a mother in Israel. Mrs. Sally W. wife of Mr. Seth Meacham, who died on the 22nd of Jan 1872, aged 79 years and six months. Mrs. Meacham was the daughter of Mr. Samuel Weston, and was born in Warren Litchfield Co. Conn. June 2nd, 1792. Mr. and Mrs. Meacham were married on the 1st of Oct. 1809. There had been several families and individuals who had laft Warren and settled in Tallmadge, her uncle John Weston settled in Springfield in 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Meacham looked on their prospects as not verry flattering and that the fertile land of the Reserve would be prefferable by far than the land of their native state.

They left Warren on the 1st of Oct. 1816, bound for Ohio their mode of conveyance an ox team. They arrived at Mr. Westons Mrs. Meachams uncle on the 1st of Nov. A quick journey for that day and that mode of travelling. Mr. Meacham bought of Col. Tallmadge 132 acres in Lot 6 Tract 16, being the SE corner lot of the township. He cleared a small spot of ground and built a log house and moved his family into it on the 17th day of April 1817. And on this farm and within a few rods of where she died, they have lived and toiled fifty five years. They were the parents of 14 children. Mrs. Meacham was a verry energetic, industrious, prudent woman and verry well calculated to battle with the hardships and privations of the life of a pioneer.

At the time that Mr. Meacham moved into Tallmadge, there were quite a number of settlers in that quarter of the town and he the only one living in town and old Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap and Dea Harvey Sackett are all that had families at that time, they are still living in Ruggles. Mrs. Meacham experienced religion at a camp meeting held in a grove west of the meeting house in Springfield, in June 1829. She united with the M.E. Church in Tallmadge in 1829, and was ever after an earnest Christian woman the remainder of her life. She was always an attendant on the Sanctuary priveleges of the Sabbath or in class meeting was one that enjoyed in them and considered them a verry great blessing. She was always in her place on the Sabbath and in the class meeting untill age forbid it.

ELIJAH TAYLOR

Elijah Taylor departed this life Feb. 9th, 1872 aged 76. By an interview with his sister, Mrs. Booth of Cuyahoga Falls, and by a letter before me from his brother Elisha Taylor, who

resides in Nelson Portage Co. O. I have been able to get the following facts concerning Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor in his letter says, "My grand fathers name was Elisha, born in 1723, died in 1805, aged 82 years. My fathers name was Elisha, born in Mass. near Cape Cod, Aug. 7th, 1760. He was married to Anna Kimball in Tolland County, Conn in 1782. He came to Ohio in the summer of 1814, with an ox and horse team, and was on the road 40 days. He settled in the town of Nelson, Portage Co. O, in which township he died June 9th, 1863, aged 75 years and 10 months, his occupation was farming. Mr. Elijah Taylor was born in Great Barrington, Berkshire Co. Mass. Feb. 12th, 1796. He came to Ohio with his father being 18 years of age. He lived with his father and worked the farm. He married Miss Sally Bishop of Nelson March 13th, 1823. In 1826 he exchanged with his brother Horatio Taylor, and came to Tallmadge where he resided untill his death. His wife Sally Taylor died in Tallmadge Feb. 23rd, 1827 aged 31 years. He married for his second wife Miss Betsey Clinton, they were married

Mrs. Betsey Taylor died Nov. 25th, 1864 of congestion of the lungs aged 66 years. Mr. Taylor made a profession of religion in 1818, Nelson uniting with the M.E. Church, transferring his connection to the M.E. Church in Tallmadge.

Mr. Taylor was a verry quiet unobtrusive man good judgment, prudent of untiring industry a successful farmer, owning at one time 2 farms besides his home farm.

SAMUEL MARTIN COMBS

On the 9th of March 1872, another resident of this township who had for half a century had been identified with its interests. This man was Mr. Samuel M. Combs. Born in Wethersfield Hartford County, Conn. on the 25th of June, 1794. Not taking an opportunity of obtaining information of Mr. Combs of his early life, and in order to obtain as much as I could of his early life, I addressed a letter to an old friend and mate of his and received the following reply:

Concord Lake Co, O. April 22nd, 1872

C. C. Bronson

Dear Sir Your favor was duly received and I would say as respects your requests about the antecedents of my old friend S. M. Combs that known but little about him when young; but according to my best recollection, he was bound out at about 14 years of age to Mr. Elijah Steel who lived in a district in Watertown, Litchfield Co. Conn called Geurnsey town, he Combs at the age of 21 was to have a new suit of cloths and \$100 in money, but Mr. Combs has often told me t hat at the settlement, he did not get all was promised him. But when he left Mr. Steel, he told him he would be worth enough if he lived to buy them all out; which he was abundantly able to do years before he died.

He was a verry industrious and exemplary young man. About the

time he became of age; I left Watertown, and lost sight of him untill I came to Ohio to reside, when we renewed our acquaintance. In conclusion I can say this, he has always sustained a good moral character and has been a verry successful farmer.

I am respectfully yours
Samuel H. Judd

Mr. Combs informed me that when he left Watertown he found his way to North Milford now Orange. He was employed by his first wifes mother Mrs. Clarissa Treat to work on the farm.

In the Spring of 1819 Mr. Samuel Treat (a brother of Mrs. Combs) came to Ohio and purchased the farm now owned by his son Dennis Treat. In t he fall he returned to Conn, and came back to Ohio in the spring of 1820. Mr. Combs came in company with Mr. Treat; liking the country and perhaps he thought that clearing land of timber in Ohio was more congenial to his mind than laying stone wall in Conn. He bought his farm of Leander Sackett 160 acres being Lot 2 Tract 15 in Tallmadge. He spent the summer of 1820 in chopping, clearing and fencing a few acres on his farm; in the fall he started in company with Asahel Clark who owned a horse and waggon, John Hine and Dan Saxton Jr and Augustus A. Hotchkiss they were going to Waterbury. Mr. Combs destination was Orange Conn. They left Tallmadge in company with Mr. Clark to carry their knapsacks on his waggon and bear a portion of the expenses of the horse, they pursued their journey on foot untill they got into Pa. When Mr. Combs and Hotchkiss informed Clark that he must make more progress or they should go on and leave them, but he would not and they staid over night on the Alleghany Mountain and they Hotchkiss and Combs took their knapsacks from the waggon and went on leaving their company behind. They pursueing their journey, arrived in Conn some 4 or 5 days before the rest of company with whom they started from Ohio with, arrived. He spent the winter in Conn, making preparations for a return to Ohio in the spring. On the 1st of March 1821, he was married to Miss Orriell Treat, she was the daughter of Mr. Samuel and Mrs. Clarrissa (Whetmore) Treat and was born in Orange New Haven Co. Conn April 21st, 1797. Her father died May 13th, 1813 her mother thus left with a family she assumed the care of the farm, and Mr. Combs worked for Mrs. Treat on the farm on which his wife was born. He soon left with his wife for their new home in Ohio and arrived in due time, in Tallmadge. In consequence of Mr. Combs not having his log house built on his farm, they did not go to keeping house but in the fall they occupied a small log building near the house of Dea Salmon Sackett, which Leander Sackett built for the purpose of a study. Mr. Combs in the meantime was preparing his house on his own farm for the reception of his wife, and for their future home with fond anticipation, but before their removal, she gave birth to their first born. But soon Pueporal Fever set in and all hope of recovery passed away. Mrs. Combs being fully aware of her situation, she set her house in order, being in full possession of her mental faculties, although Mrs. Combs had not made a public profession of religion yet, the evidence she gave was abundantly satisfactory. On being reminded by a dear friend of her fond hopes and anticipations she replied, "O yes I have often expressed how much

enjoyment I expected with my husband in our new log house, which is now done, but I feel that I can say with the Apostle; I have a building of God A house not made with hands eternal in the Heavens". A short time before she died, she gave Mr. Combs advice and instructions and then expressed a wish to see her babe, it was brought she imprinted a kiss on its little face, commended him to a covenant keeping God, named the child Arrelious Treat, and soon after the weary wheels of life stood still. Thus passed away this lovely woman on the 1st day of Dec. 1821. aged 21 years. There was a deep and heartfelt sympathy manifested for Mr. Combs in his great affliction, a large concourse of people attended the funeral. Mr. Combs and Mr. Samuel Treat being all that could strictly be called mourners, Mrs. Treat being confined with her first born son. The corpse was brought to the Center on mens shoulders and a bier that being the way at that day of carrying the dead to their long home. It was the first time the writer ever saw bearers specially appointed, to carry and place the coffin in the grave. The bearers on this occasion were Mr. Wm. T. Fenn, Mr. Anthony Peck, Mr. Willson Bennett, these three were from the ancient town of Milford, the 4th I do not remember. The ladies who were pall bearers were Mrs. Susan Fenn, Mrs. Harriet Peck, Mrs. Miranda Ashley.

Mr. Combs remained single man untill April 7th, 1825, when he married Miss Sarah M. Kingsbury by Rev. John Keyes. I have not been able to obtain any information respecting Mrs. Sarah Combs birth place or early life, she was living with a brother in Wadsworth, Medina Co. O. and was employed to teach the district school at the SE Six Corners in Tallmadge, the winter term of 1824 and 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Combs became acquainted and the result their marriage. She was a woman of education and intelligence, social energetic and industrious. She made a profession of religion, by uniting with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge Nov. 4th, 1827 being a subject of a revival that summer previous. Mr. and Mrs. Combs immediately went to house keeping and both were anxious to clear the farm of timber, and erect the necessary buildings; and as the lumber must be procured, Mrs. Combs assisted in sawing the logs with a cross cut saw, by this means saving the wages of a hired man. By their united efforts they were successful. He built a barn in 1827, and about 1835 built his house.

Mr. Combs was a man of good judgement, honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow men, held the office of trustee for the township for several years, and from the time he came into town untill his death he was regular attendant at meetings on the Sabbath in the Cong. Church was an active memter of the Cong. Society for many years, always supporting the preaching of the Gospel. Mr. Combs was experienced religion in March 1834 and united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge May 4th, 1834. Mrs. Sarah M. Combs died July 30th, 1865 aged 65 of Cancer.

Mr. Combs married for his 3rd wife, Miss Abigail D. Thompson of Hudson Sept. 26th, 1866. In 1869, Mr. Combs finding the care of his farm a burden, he sold to his nephew Stanley W. Treat, and purchased of James Chamberlaim about 11 acres with building on

it, making repairs of his buildings, he felt a relief from the cares of an extensive business. He had been subject to ill turns from time to time, showing that a vigorous constitution cannot always last. He was taken sick and a physician was called but the disease did not yield to the remedies given and after a sickness of a few days, he passed away from earth.

MRS. POLLY W. UPSON

On the 30th of July, 1872, another aged citizen of Tallmadge was called away by death. This person was Mrs. Polly, the widow of Dr. Daniel Upson. Mrs. Upson was the oldest child of Dea. Elizur and Rhoda (Hanmer) Wright and was born in Canaan Litchfield Co. Conn July 26th, 1785. Her father being a wealthy man and a graduate of Yale College, he felt the importance of a good education and having the means and the disposition his family had the opportunity of obtaining an education as good if not superior to the people of that day. In 1810 she bid adieu to her native place, and the scenes of her childhood, and removed with her fathers family to the then far west. After a long journey, they arrived in tallmadge, their place of destination.

With the hardships and privations of pioneer life before them, 8 children, hired help, ministers calling besides others would be overtaken at night accidentally or purposely, the latch string hung out long; and welcome invitation to all in true pioneer style. I have heard it said by the pioneers that Mrs. Upson previous to her marriage, had the whole charge of that large household. On the 27th of Dec. 1812, she united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge by profession. She was married to Dr. Daniel Upson on the 19th or May, 1814, Dr. Upson was then in the practice of physic in Hartford, Trumbull Co. here they commenced keeping house. She transferred her church relations, but when and where there is no record. Dr. Francis W. Upson, their first born first saw the light in Hartford in 1815. They did not remain long in Hartford. Dr. F. W. Upson thinks that his parents left Hartford in 1817. Their next location was the village of Worthington, a few miles from Columbus. Here he lived and practiced his profession for several years, and feeling a disposition to retire from his profession, he disposed of his property in Worthington, and came to Tallmadge and bought of his father-in-law, Dea Elizur Wright his home farm and his unsold land with the Stone Coal under it. The family removed to Tallmadge in 1832. Mrs. Upson was readmitted to the Cong. Church in 1834. She was active with the sisters of the Church in its various operations in their day. The Maternal Association was one that stood prominent and Mrs. Upson was one of its active members. The last years of her life she has been an invalid, has been deprived of the great blessing of the priveleges of the Sanctuary, but at last the weary wheels of life stood still, aged 87 years.

ISAAC T. GAYLORD

Isaac T. Gaylord died on the 9th of Oct. 1872, aged 72 years. Mr. Gaylord had been a resident of Tallmadge for 30 years or more, but was never identified with its interests. He was the

son of Jonathan and Patty Gaylord, and was born in Middletown Conn. on the 1800. His father was a ship carpenter, and removed his family into Stow in 1808. He married for his first wife Miss Mary Porter. His 2nd wife was the widow of John W. Vanneman. He was living with his third wife.

MRS. MARY ANN W. SACKETT

I Prairie City Ill Feb 16th, 1872, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Salmon D. Sackett, aged 66. Mrs. Sackett was the daughter of John Jr. and Mrs. Saloma (Gillett) Wright, and was born in Morgan Ashtabula Co on the 24th of Oct. 1805. Came to Tallmadge with her fathers family in 1809. she united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge March 10th, 1822 was dismissed in 1828.

MRS. HANNAH C. TAYLOR

Hannah Campbell, the widow of Horatio Taylor, was born in Westfield Mass May 24th, 1788, came to Tallmadge in 1816, removed to Nelson Portage Co 1826. United with the Cong. Church Aug. 31st 1817 dis March 9th, 1827 to the Cong. Church in Nelson. Died at Corpus Christi Texas Nov. 3rd, 1872, aged 83 years. She was living with her son Horace T.

MAJ. EPHRAIM SHALER

Ephraim Shaler was a resident of this township and he and his wife were members of the Cong. Church and a worthy citizen and being connected with the United States Army in the War of 1812. I opened a correspondence with a view of obtaining something of interest connected with his life. His first letter was dated at Fort Howard, Bracon County, Wisconsin April 28th, 1862. My letter to him was dated March 9th, 1862. His letters were dated June 24th, Sept. 26th, 1862; Oct. 10th 1863, Jan 9th, 1864, March 18th, 1865.

Fort Howard Bracon Co. Wis. April 28th, 1862

C. C. Bronson

Dear Sir

In answer to your letter on inquiry of the 9th of March, I would say, first, in regard to my ancestors I know but little about. My parents were, but respectable, they settled in Springfield Mass before the War of the Revolution. My father was by trade a cooper. I have heard my Father say that he was in the Continental Army a short time. My mother was second cousin to Dr. Benj. Franklin, and named one of her sons after him. She had three brothers that were sea captains. I had one dear sister, who married a clever but poor shiftless man as we call some people sometimes; she died young leaving two children.

In respect to myself, I would say, I was born in Springfield, Mass on the 19th of Oct. 1785. I was appointed a Subattern in the United States Army on the 12th of March 1812. Was soon after ordered on the Recruiting Service at Middletown, Conn then to New Haven, from there to Tolland Conn. Here I succeeded in enlisting enough men to fill the company. In Sept 1812, was ordered with the

men I had enlisted to Green Bush N. Y. There were gathered here about 1,500 soldiers under the command of Gen Dearborn, this force left Green Bush in the latter part of Oct. 1812 for the Canada line, by way of Burlington, Vermont then across Lake Champlain Plattsburg N. Y. We arrived on the borders of Canada, but found no enemy except a few militia, who ran on our approach, in the latter part of November we were ordered back to Burlington Vt., where the main body of the Army, arrived about the 1st Dec. 1812, crossing Lake Champlain in boats carrying from 15 to 20 men each. The boat in my charge was crowded with soldiers when we left the shore at Plattsburg, a little before the setting of the sun. Soon after we left the shore, a terrible storm of wind came up and we were soon surrounded with thick darkness, so that we could scarcely see each other. I ordered the men to take in their oars and we would trust ourselves to the mercy of the waves. After tossing about an hour, on the foaming billows, expecting every moment to go down into a watery grave our boat struck the land. I immediately ordered the men out and we were soon on the land. After hauling the boat out, I had some of the men go and see if there were any inhabitants near where we were, so we could find shelter from the storm which was still raging with increased fury, In about half an hour, they returned informing me we were on a small island, but how far from the mainland none could tell. We gathered some dry sticks, struck a fire, took blankets and made ourselves as comfortable as circumstances would allow. The night was cold, the wind still blowing a gale, and it continued three days and nights, the cold increasing and snow squalls. About three miles distant on the main shore, Vt. side, we could see a large, red farm house. On the evening of the third day, a little before sunset, the wind having abated though the waves were still high, we launched our boat, took in our effects and put off. One man being so sick that he was unable to walk, and we carried him on board the boat, and we soon reached the main land. Going up to the house before mentioned, I met the owner at the door and told him our situation, how we had suffered on the island we having exhausted our little stock of pork and hard bread. And I then asked him if he would get us a good supper, and keep us all night and that would be responsible that my men should do him no harm, or any of his family. Also I would pay him to his full satisfaction in the morning and should try to get to Burlington where all the troops had arrived but my own men. He said he would not keep us in his house, and we might seek some other lodgings. I then walked up to him, moved him gently one side with my hand, and told the men to follow me into the house. Then I turned to the man and told him that if his family would get a good supper, well and good otherwise I would set some of my men at cooking (for I had some that understood the business) The short of it was the family got us a good a supper as I could ask for, a good fire was built in one of the large rooms where the men took their blankets and laid down comfortable all night, gave me an excellent bed, and in the morning got us a good breakfast. I then paid him to his full satisfaction, we shook hands and parted the best of friends. They had given us up as lost, but we arrived safely in Burlington, the next day all but the sick man, he was left in the care of a kind family.

A few days after our arrival at Burlington, I was taken sick and lay several weeks helpless, so that my life was dispaired of, but the Lord raised me up to health and strength again, and I continue to this day. Thus closed my first campaign, at Burlington Vermont. I think it was in April 1813 the while army under Gen Dearborn left Burlington for Sacketts Harbor where we arrived about the first of May; after a most tedious journey through mud and snow. Comodore Chauncys fleet then lying in the harbor. Our army went on board the fleet about the middle of May bound to Fort George or rather at Fort Niagara, where we arrived it being oposite Fort George. Here the troops were disembarked where we found waiting for us plenty of small boats, each carrying from ten to fifteen men, when the troops were all embarked orders were given to push for the Canada shore. The fleet in the meantime run in near the mouth of the river, (niagara) so as to cover our landing. (It was a still beautiful morning the 27th of May, 1813.) I charge one of the boats carrying about fifteen men all their musketts loaded with ball and buckshot. Our fleet kept the shore clear of the enemy, untill our boats got between the fleet and shore, when the fleet ceased fireing for fear of killing our own men. At this moment the Lord gave us a favorable little breeze, which carried our boats ashore so rapidly that leaving the boats as soon as they struck the shore, we soon drove the British up the bank at the point of the bayonet. Although they had drove our troops back that first landed into the river waist deep, so rapid were they reinforced by the other boats, that we soon drove their whole line up the high bank at the point of the bayonet, when they made for the pretty village of Newark, about one mile above our landing. We followed them into the village, which they left in a great hurry and made for Burlington Heights at the head of Lake Ontario, about 46 miles from Newark. While this operation was going on Fort George, about half a mile above surrendered to Col Porter (or old hard head as we used to call him) after blowing up their magazine, and surrendering prisoners of war. This work was all accomplished before breakfast on the 27th of May, 1813. Some of us went into the officers boarding house and found the long table spread with choice dinner plates, nice knives and forks and plenty of good things to eat, and being pretty hungry, we all sat down to a good breakfast. After laying four days idle at this place, (Newark A beautiful Village with three handsome Churches, nearly all of the inhabitants having gone with their Army to Burlington Heights). Orders came for all the troops (except a small garrison left to keep Fort George to pursue the enemy. This was a great blunder, such as is in these days is made at the South. Instead of following them up at once in real Bonaparte Style giving them no chance to recover from their panic, we gave them four days to fortify themselves and be fully prepared to give battle which they did on the 6th of June at Stoney Creek. They left their works, and pounced upon us in the night, while our Army (about 3,000 strong), lay encamped in different positions without rallying point. Ours was the only regiment prepared to receive the enemy, and being thus prepared, it saved the Army from a total defeat, and drove back the foe, they leaving their dead on the field. They however took two of our Generals prisoners (Chandler and Winder) The next day we

received orders from Gen Dearborn to return immediately to Fort George, where the whole American Army lay until Oct. following, doing nothing all summer but fighting British picket guards and Indians. In Oct the whole army in open boats and a few small vessels embarked for Sacketts Harbor. We had a terrible storm of wind and rain during our passage down Lake Ontario to Grand Island, at the head of the St. Lawrence River. This is a large Island lying nearly opposite Kingston, U. C.

After about ten days rest and preparation, the Army left in large Mackinac boats, bound as we all supposed for Montreal. As soon as the enemy at Kingston discovered our intentions, they started out their gun boats to follow us and harass our rear, which they did effectually. When passing Prescott, a British Stockade Fort they opened a heavy fire upon our boats from all their guns they could bring to bear upon us and all the damage they did us as near as I can recollect was to cut off with a canon ball both arms of one of our rowers. It seemed almost like a miracle that more than 200 boats filled with men should pass under such a murderous fire with no other casualty.

The enemy followed us so closely with their gun boats that we were obliged to land, at what is called French Mills, on the Canada shore about 25 or 30 miles below Ogensburg. The enemies whole land force at Kingston followed down by land, to French Mills where we met them in an open field fight, on the morning of the 11th of Nov. 1813. We drove the enemy back about a mile when our ammunition gave out, notwithstanding each man came into battle with 48 rounds of ball and buck cartridges. We soon had a fresh supply and renewed the firing when Gen. Covington ordered a charge, and the enemy soon scattered. The Gen was killed while leading the charge. I do not now remember the exact loss but I think it was not far from 80 more or less.

We then retired to our boats bringing the Gen who was still alive but died after three days of great suffering. The whole Army then crossed over to the American shore. The next eve we put out in our boats, thinking we were going to Montreal, to take the city but instead of that we were ordered to stop at French Mills in the midst of a hemlock grove we built log barracks and occupied through the winter of 1813 and 1814, one of the coldest winters I ever experienced. I could give you many incidents of this campaign but have not room in this letter. I wish you to consider my information, dear friend and take the will for the deed. I am afraid you will not find the communications very interesting. Remember me kindly to all my old friends in Tallmadge. I wish you to write on the receipt of this and let me know all about my old Tallmadge neighbors, and the good people of that goodly town. Please write what has become of Avery, Oviatt, Ashley, Blakeley, the Treats, Fenns, Hines, also the Wrights, and in fact, all you can think of.

And believe me truly your friend
Ephraim Shaler

I answered the above giving the desired information and urging him to write me the movements of the army in the campaign of 1814 and the battles of Chipeway and Lundys Lane where he was

wounded. The campaign of 1814 was a stirring one Gen Scott taking the command put new life and energy into the troops on the frontier. I would say that, Maj Shaler had an ensigns and Lieuts. commissions signed by James Madison, Pres of the U. S. He also held a Capt. commission signed by James Monroe.

He remained in the army after the peace of 1815, having the command of several garrisons in various places on the frontier. In politics in early life he was a democrat of the Jefferson School. And the man that made any attempt to uphold the Federal Party or any of its measures the Hartford Convention or anything that the Federal Party had upheld, would be sure to meet with his disapprobation. At what date he resigned his position in the U.S. Army, is unknown to the writer. He came to Revenna in 1827 or 1828. He was appointed Brigade Major and Inspector on the Staff of Brig. Gen Samuel D. Harris. At the muster of the officers of the brigade of the militia and independent companies in old Portage County, the remark was made the officers were never drilled as before. He had many curiosities of Indian manufacture, that he had collected at Council Bluffs and other far off Millitary Posts at that day. He had two Indian Calumets, with wooden stems that were three feet long verry curiously ornamented.

He lived in Revenna 4 or 5 years, he kept the Globe Hotel some of the time. He came to Tallmadge in the spring of 1832, and opened a hotel in the house lately occupied by Ira P. Sperry. He left Tallmadge in 1837, removing to Nadison Dock in Lake County, Ohio, to ~~the~~ keep the light house. From there he went to Fort Howard on Green Bay Wisconsin to keep the Light House, and take care of government property. I have been informed that he died in the spring of 1873. His letters to me during the rebellion showed that he was a Republican of the first water, despising the slow movements and red tape of McClelland and others, wishing he was young and could again enter the Army in behalf of his country.

By my request, he gives the following account of his Family

April 28th, 1862

He writes: My late beloved wife Emma C. Wilson was born in Windsor Conn Jan 2, 1793, and died Aug. 25th, 1855 aged 52 years, at Fort Howard, Wis. Our oldest son Oliver Wilson Shaler was born in Plattsburg, N. Y. June 16th, 1816. He left us about 8 years since for Austrailia, a distance of 17,000 miles from here. It is more than a year since we have heard from him and I cannot say whether he is dead or alive, I do not much think we shall see him again in the flesh. I can only pray that God for Christs Sake will keep him steadfast in the faith and not suffer to go back into the world.

Marcus Seneca Shaler was born at Council Bluffs Missouri on the 22nd of Nov. 1822, lives near us and teaches school most of the time. I have three daughters all are married and have children. The youngest Frances A. born in Tallmadge Nov. 22nd, 1832, she has a little daughter one year old. All my children are

members of the Cong. Church but Marcus he belongs to the Methodist Church. All are members of the Temperance Society and I believe all are good Christians.

Yours Truly
E. Shaler

From page 61 of this volume:

Maj. Ephraim Shaler was a member of the Cong. Church Tallmadge from March 3rd, 1833 to May 5th, 1837. I have been informed but have no particulars that he died in the spring of 1873. For a more extended account of Maj. Shaler the reader will turn to Page 29 of this book.

MRS. ELEANOR (WOLCOTT) HITCHCOCK

The first death that occurred in Tallmadge in 1873 was Mrs. Eleanor Wolcott, wife of Lucius W. Hitchcock. Mrs. Hitchcock was the youngest daughter of Dea. Guy and Abigail Allen Wolcott, and was born in Torrington, Litchfield County, Conn April 21st, 1804. She spent the years of her childhood in her native town. In the summer of 1816, the Rev. Asahel Nettleton, D.D. was invited to labor in the Cong. Church in Torrington, at that time under the Pastoral care of the Rev. Alexander Gillett, a brother of Dea. Nathan Gillett for many years, a resident of this township. There was a large accession to the Church, and was known for many years afterwards as the revival in Torrington. In the fall of 1822, her father with the younger members of the family came to Tallmadge, and settled on the south part of Lot in Tract 3. Deacob Guy Wolcott was a lineal decendent of Mr. Henry Wolcott, one of the first of Windsors settlers and Windsor Conn was the birthplace of Dea. Guy Wolcott. He settled in Torrington and his family were born in that town. He was a farmer, and was one of the Deacons of the Cong. Church in Torrington. He was an active man in the Church in Conn. After he came to Ohio he spent his Sabbaths mostly in the town of Stow. Dea Stephen Butler died a short time before. And Dea Wolcott feeling that Stow was truly missionary ground. But his Master called him into "that rest that remains for the people of God". He died Sept. 2nd, 1823 aged 63, and was buiried in Tallmadge. Mrs. Abigail Wolcott died Feb. 21st, 1833 aged 70 and is buiried by his side. Dea Wolcott did not transfer his Church relations. Mrs. Hitchcock united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge July 10th, 1825 by letter. Mr. Lucius Hitchcock and Miss Eleanor Wolcott were married by Rev. John Keyes, April 20th, 1826. They commenced housekeeping like others of that day in their own log cabin and by their united efforts, industry, prudence and economy, they cleared their farm, and built good buildings, raised a family of six children five sons and one daughter who were all settled in life. The seventh child, a daughter died young. Their eldest child Wolcott Warner, died before the mother. They gave all their children a good education, Elizur their third son being a graduate of Yale of the Class of 1854.

Mrs. Hitchcock had musical talent of a high order in her day, a good voice well cultivated and a verry correct tone. She was one of the prominent singers at the installation of Rev. John Keyes Sept. 9th, 1823. And at the dedication of the Cong. Meeting House Sept. 8th, 1825 and at the laying of the stone for the foundation of the first lock on the Ohio Canal on the Portage Summit at Akron on the 10th of Sept. 1825. And at the laying of the corner stone of the Western Reserve College April 26th, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock had a large degree of prosperity both pursuing the even tenure of their course untill about 18 months before her death, when she began to decline and on the 11th of Jan 1873 she died aged 69 years.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. JOHN SEWARD

Rev. John Seward departed this life at his residence in Tallmadge on the 24th of Jan. 1873, at the advanced age of 89 years. Mr. Seward was the oldest person in Tallmadge at the time of his death. We may justly say of Father Seward that he was almost the only relic of a generation that has passed away. He has outlived his early cotemporarys in the ministry and almost all the laymen. He could with propriety quote the language of the prophet "The fathers where are they". When one is taken from earth that has been so long identified with the Church and taking such a deep interest in its prosperity, a passing notice of such labors is not sufficient to convey all that might be said on the subject. Father Seward spent a long life in the Masters vineyard, organizing churches, attending the eccleastical councils, session of Presbytery, synods, visiting churches, schools, attending funerals, visiting the sick, and administering consolation unto all, willing to spend and be spent in his Masters service. In the many verry pleasant interviews I have had with Father Seward, I have been able to gather many facts and incidents of historical interest worth preserving. In the Plan of Union by Mr. Kennedy, he says, "At the time of his arrival (on the Reserve) there were but 8 ministers on the Reserve" This was Oct. 18th, 1811. By reffering to the history of the churches of the Reserve, I find that the eight ministers were, Rev. Joseph Badger, residing in Ashtabula; Rev. William Wick of Youngstown, Rev. Nathan B. Derrow of Vienna, Rev. David Bacon of Tallmadge. Rev. Joshua Beer of Springfield, Rev. Thomas Barr of Euclid, Rev. Jonathon Leslie of Harpersfield, and Rev. Giles Hooker Cowles of Austinburg. We can readily perceive that the labors of these men were verry great. When travelling from one settlement to another, fording the numerous streams or following Indian Trails, or marked trees, or pursuing their course, through the trackless wilderness by keeping the points of compass by their own judgement or by certain appearances, that hunters and back woodsman will well understand. When Rev. Joseph Badger arrived on the Reserve, the last of Dec. 1800, he preached first a lecture in Youngstown, from the text "Now then we are embassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us, we pray you in Christs stead, be ye reconciled to God", 2nd Cor 5th, 20th. Mr. Badger in his journal says, Mr. Wick has charge of three small congregations

viz Hopewell and Neshannoc in Penn and Youngstown in Ohio. Mr. Badger spent his first Sabbath in Youngstown, preached to a small number. From there he rode to Vienna, where was one family thence to Hartford where were three families. From there to Smithfield, now Vernon, in this town there were five families. Here he preached the next Sabbath, all the families being present, and the three being present from Hartford. The next place he visited was Warren here were eleven families and one in Howland, and one family at the Salt Spring. In Canfield there were eleven families. And in Boardman and Poland, there were five or six families in each town. There were five families in Deerfield and one in Atwater. In Messopotamia, he found seven families and in Windsor three families. Nelson Mr. Delazon Mills had made that town his residence, being the only family. There were three families in the town of Mantua, in Aurora one family, Esq. Sheldon. At Hudson five families, and four or five in Revenna. Five families in Newburg, two in Cleveland. One in Euclid, One in Chagrin (Now Willoughby) In Mentor there was four families. In Painesville there were but two families. At Burton there were a number of families, Austinburg ten families, Harpersfield ten families. After visiting all the settlements on the Reserve in the summer of 1801 he returned to New England for his family returned with them to O. April 1802 and after all the hardships of pioneer life which he endured he lived to be 90 years of age. Mr. Seward after his arrival on the Reserve in 1811, travelled verry extensively visiting all the settlements visiting from house to house visiting schools, preaching in log school houses and log cabins, attending funerals and administering the consolations of religion to those in affliction or on beds of sickness. Within a year after his arrival on the Reserve, he received a call to settle as the Pastor of the Cong. Church in Aurora, which he accepted. He was installed Aug. 5th, 1812. The Council was called by letters missive, and was composed of Rev. Joseph Badger of Ashtabula, Rev. Giles H. Cowles of Austinburg, Rev. Jonathan Leslie of Harpersfield, Rev. Thomas Barr of Euclid, and the Rev. Nathan B. Derrow of Vienna. The lay delegates were Dea Lemuel Fobes of Painesville, Dr. O. K. Hawley of Austinburg, Dea Daniel Ladd Sen. of Mantua and Benjamin Whedon Esq. of Hudson.

Rev. Mr. Badger was selected to preach the installation sermon. His text was selected from Acts 17th Chap 6th Verse. "These that have turned the world upside down have come hither also". This installation took place in a grove of maples back of the residence of the family of the late Hopson Hurd. The installation dinner was furnished by Mr. Robert Bissell. And the deacons of the church of Aurora were Jeremiah Root and Septimus Witter. Dea. Root died in 1815.

In answer to a letter I wrote to Mr. Seward making inquiries of him of early days in Tallmadge he writes:

Solon Feb. 27th, 1860

"In my journal I find some statements in connection with my first visit to Tallmadge which perhaps might be of use. Tues Jan 28th 1812, Rode from Randolph through Suffield to Springfield, and preached in the evening at Col Bairds. (Col Baird lived on the

west side of the Massilon Road south of the White Grocery 1874 opposite the Dehaven Farm C.C.B.) verry hoarse with a cold. Wend. Jan 29th, rode to Mr. Beers and took breakfast, (Mr. Beer lived on what is now called the Babb Farm northwest of the old Clay Bed 1874, C.C.B.) Then rode to Esq. Wrights in Tallmadge and preached a sermon, unable to raise my voice on account of a severe cold. Thurs 30th, the people in Tallmadge met to observe a fast. In the afternoon I delivered a discourse. In the evening the men came in and engaged me to preach to them four Sabbaths. The third Sabbath in March is the first I am to be here. Had some pleasing reflections on the idea that God is a prayer hearing God; I believe that he will hear the prayers of this people with respect to the settlement of a minister among them. (The reason of my not going to Tallmadge untill the third Sabbath of March was because I was previously engaged to spend the intervening Sabbath at Aurora and Painesville.

Second Visit to Tallmadge

Friday March 13th, 1812. Being at Northampton I rode to Tallmadge in company with a Methodist preacher and delivered a preparatory lecture. Sat 14th rode to Northampton attended the funeral of a Miss Shepard, aged about 20 years and preached. Returned, and lodged at Judge Nortons. Sabbath 15th, preached in Tallmadge to a large audience, administered the Lords supper, and baptized a child by the name of Delia Psalter Bacon, daughter of the Rev. David Bacon. Mon, Tues and Wend spent in visiting families and reading. Thurs 19th rode to Mr. Bacons and spent the day there. In the evening, heard the Rev. Mr. Derrow preach and the next day left and went to Randolph.

Third Visit to Tallmadge

April 25th, 1812, Sat rode from Aurora to Tallmadge. Sabbath 26th, preached in Tallmadge and in the evening attended a conference. Mon 27th, in the morning conversed with Doct Philo Wright on religious subjects. He is quite a thoughtful young man. Spent most of the day in writing. In the afternoon, I rode to Springfield and made a short visit at the Rev. Mr. Beers and returned. Teus 28th, spent the day in study. In the evening went to Mr. Ephm. Clarks and spent the night. Wend 29th, spent the day in study preparatory for the fast.

Thursday April 30th, a day of fasting and prayer, appointed by the Govenor of the state. I delivered two sermons to the people in Tallmadge, and afterwards attended a church meeting, in which a spirit of Christian love appeared to prevail. Difficulties between the people and Rev. Mr. Bacon, seemed to be amicably adjusted. May the spirit of the Lord decend on this place in copious effusions. It was voted not to record the proceedings of a certain council, because the business to which they attended was not regularly brought before them. The rest of the week I spent in study and visiting families and on Sabbath May 3rd, preached to the congregation. May 4th, spent the day in reading writing and conversation. Teus May 5th wrote in the forenoon.

In the afternoon visited at Mr. PRESTONS, Mr. Fellows, Mr. Spragues, and Mr. Upsons. Wed 6th, spent most of the day in writing and lodged at Capt. Sacketts (this is Dea Salmon Sackett C.C.B.) Thurs May 7th, wrote some in the forenoon, in the afternoon attended a monthly conference at Mr. David Prestons, and tarried there over night. Frid 8th and Sat 9th, spent in reading, writing and conversation. Sat 10th, preached to a large and attentive assembly and baptized three children viz. Mary and Abagail, daughters of Judge Norton and Julius, son of Mr. Reuben Upton. After public worship, the church conversed on discipline and prayer. This closed my engagement with the people in Tallmadge to supply them for four Sabbaths. The 14th of June 1812 I spent the Sabbath in Tallmadge. Preached a missionary and administered the Lords supper.

I am affectionately yours John Seward

Mr. Seward was a verry active and efficient man, in his day, in carrying out those means that were calculated to promote peace and harmony in the churches on those exciting questions that were arising from time to time. When the history of the Calvinistic churches on the Reserve is written by an impartial hand, it will then be seen that Mr. Seward had much to do in forming and moulding those influences that have had such a beneficial influence for good to the churches on the Reserve. In all the great and exciting questions that have agitated the churches of the Reserve, Mr. Seward was always firm and decided in his principles of what was right in his own mind. And still he might be called somewhat conservative in many things. In the location of the W.R. College, Mr. Seward manifested a verry quiet and peaceful disposition to those townships whose inhabitants were feeling verry unpleasant that the location was not in their respective township more particular the town of Burton. The W R College lay near his heart for its prosperity he labored and prayed was one of its first trustees remaining in office for 30 years resigning in 1856. And Mr. Kennedy says "And probably from no one has it received more earnest sympathy and good will". Mr. Seward was a congregationalist but was one that for the sake of peace and harmony in the churches entered freely into the Plan of Union of 1801. He was one that helped form the Presbytery of Grand River in 1814, whose jurisdiction was over all the Cong. Presbyterian Churches on the Reserve. Then he assisted to organize the Presbytery of Portage in 1818. At this time the two presbyterys belonged to the Synod of Pittsburg. Then the W R Synod was formed of which Mr. Seward was an active and efficient member attending its session untill the infirmities of age was an admonition to retire. On the 18th of May 1814, the Rev. Simeon Woodruff was installed over the Cong. Church in Tallmadge. And on the same day the Western Reserve Bible Society was organized in Ephm. Clarks barn where the installation services were held. Dea. Elizur Wright was chosen President and Rev. John Seward, Sec. And in all the other benevolent societies he acted a conspicuous part in their formation and verry active in promoting their prosperity. He assisted at the formation of fourteen or more of the churches on the Reserve and he had a part in a large number of the installation of the ministers over the churches. All or nearly all of

the clergy with whom he was associated in the first fifteen years of his ministry have passed away before him. When the Presbytery of Portage even in its height of prosperity. There was Rev. Wm. Hanford of Hudson, Rev. Caleb Pitkin of Charlestown, Rev. Benj. Fenn of Nelson, Rev. Joseph Treat of Windham, Rev. Simeon Woodruff of Tallmadge, Rev. Charles B. Storrs D.D. of Revenna afterwards President of W R College, Rev. John Keyes of Tallmadge, Rev. John Field of Atwater, Rev. Joseph Merriam of Randolph is living (1874) We might mention two more cotemporaries of Mr. Seward in the Presbytery of Grand River, Rev. Luther Humphrey of Burton and Rev Harvey Coe of Vernon. Mr. Coe afterwards resided in Hudson where he died March 9th 1860. The above was prepared and read before the T.H.S. by C. C. Bronson Feb. 4th, 1874. By the kindness of Mr. Seward which makes numerous additional facts of historical interest of the early times of the Reserve. C. C. Bronson

John Seward was the son of John and Anna Seward

He was born in the middle parish of Granville Hampden Co., Mass Jan. 11th, 1784. His father was a well to do farmer when a man who was worth from 3 to 5,000 was rich, Mr. Seward's parents were like other farmers on the rocky soil of New England were compelled to be industrious using the utmost economy and frugality and to eat the bread of carefulness to succeed in obtaining a living. Mr. Seward was an only son and had he felt disposed to continue to work with his father on his farm the worldly prospects were certainly very flattering. But providence had ordered it otherwise. He passed the years of his minority with his parents on their farm in the summer and in the winter attended the common district school. Mr. Seward says I never attended any other until I was about 20 years of age. And in that school but little else was taught but reading spelling, writing and arithmetic. My father lived near the state line and the school that I attended was about a mile from my father's house over the line in Conn. There was no other school nearer than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Many a time when I was between the age of 8 and 12 years, in going to and returning from school, have I walled through banks of snow much higher than my head, while the wind was blowing with great violence, and filling the air with snow, in every direction, so that I could not see any object at the distance of two rods. The winter I was 19 I taught in the north part of the parish in a locality called Beech Hill. After returning home in the spring my health failed, and I was unable to attend to business through the summer. I made many applications to many physicians for relief, took considerable medicines and made several journeys in pursuit of health, but all in vain. I went south as far as the seaside in Conn. and then north to the mineral springs of New Seebanon in the state of New York. As the cold weather came on in the fall, my health improved so that in the winter following, I attended a select school taught by Mr. Baker the minister of the parish. This winter I studied English Grammar, though at the close of the school my knowledge of it was very imperfect. During the summer preceeding the season that I was sick, there was a revival of religion in the place. And I obtained a hope that my

heart became reconciled to God. On the 11th of March 1804, he united with the Cong. Church in Middle Granville. I was something over 20 years of age I thus made a public profession of religion and became a member of the Church. The next summer I lived at home, and labored on the farm, but spent my leisure time in reading religious books, or attending religious meetings. A large portion of the young people in the place, and especially the more respectable and intelligent class had become pious in the revival; and they established a meeting which was attended once a week, I think for more than two years in succession. Although I lived from 2 to 3½ miles from the place where these meetings were held, yet I was in the habit of attending them constantly and I may say almost invariably. Three or four of the young men who belonged to them meetings, are now preachers of the gospel. Rev. Harvey Coe being one of them. The next winter i.e. the winter that I was 21 years old (1805) I taught school in the district on Ore Hill which was on main street that passed through the town and near the center of the place. Here I had a large school and an arduous task. But such was my success in the school that I was employed to keep the same school the next winter, after spending the intervening summer in laboring on my fathers farm. During this winter that I was 22 years old, while keeping school the second season in the same school house, I came to the determination to make exertions to be a minister of the gospel. Although my father had no other son and wished me to live at home, yet he consented to have me commence a course of study in the spring. And although I was convinced that I could live a more easy life, and be much more sure of the wealth and honor of this world, by continuing at home with my parents. Yet such was my desire to do more extensive good that I gave up all and on the 28th of April 1806, I left home and went to study with the Rev. Timothy M. Cooley D.D. of East Granville. Mr. Cooley had a number of scholars that were preparing for college and one who had commenced a week or two before I did, and it was desirable that he and I should go into a class together. I had never attended at all to the Latin language, but I now commenced on the latin grammar and after studying it two weeks, I went with my classmate into Virgil a much harder book to study then Historica Sacra. My classmate was a good scholar, and we made rapid progress after studying Latin and Greek, with Mr. Cooley, about one year and nine months, I entered Williams College in the sophomore class on the 12th of Feb. 1808. And graduated Sept. 1810. He studied Theology with Rev. Ebenezer Porter, Pastor of the Cong. Church in Washington, Conn. He was licensed to preach by the Litchfield South Association at New Preston June 5th, 1811. Having received an appointment from the Connecticut Missionary Society to labor in their service on the Conn Western Reserve, I was by their request ordained as an evangelist at West Hartford by the Consociation of Hartford County. Three days after he left his fathers house and started on my journey for the distant and then almost unknown land of the Far West. Travelling on horseback with a pair of old fashioned saddle bags, well filled, and a heavy valise mailed on behind, I reached Conneaught the north east corner of the Reserve in just three weeks, lacking

one night and part of one day. (As has been remarked before, Mr. Seward's arrival was on the 18th of Oct. 1811. Mr. Seward's first sermon that he preached in Ohio. His journal says "Sabbath 20th, a verry cold blustering tedious day: Preached in a cold uncomfortable school house; had a small audience and on the whole an unpleasant season to myself. Teus 23 rode to Mr. Badgers Mr. Badger not at home. 23 Mr. Badger returned advised him to go to Aurora. 24th At Mr. Badgers obtained some information concerning towns and their people. The second Sabbath he preached 3 times in Austinburg for Rev G H Cowled 29 rode to Harpersfield called on Mr. Leslie, in the evening preached a lecture, 30th rode to Painesville took tea at Capt. Skinners, lodged at Gov Huntingtons, Sat Nov. 3rd Preached in Painesville. The assembly seemed to be gratified with my sermon on false prophets. Mon 4th, In the afternoon rode to Mr. Blishes. In the evening preached to a small number of people.

In the consequence of rain I tarried at Mr. Blishes till towards evening of the 5th, rode Esq. Merrys where I tarried all night. Nov. 6 rode through woods to Chester (then called Wooster) preached a sermon to a small audience in the evening, lodged with a Mr. Minor. Thurs. Nov. 7th, rode through the woods to Aurora. A verry bad road and some rain 13 miles without a house, called and lodged at the house of Mr. Taylor. 8th In the afternoon preached a sermon at the school house in the center of Aurora, lodged at the house of Dea Witter. Sabbath Nov. 10th 1811 preached to an assembly of more than a hundred people. They were attentive and some of them affected. This was my first Sabbath in Aurora and I spent 4 Sat in succession. In accordance with previous arrangement, I returned to Painesville the first week in Dec. passing in the woods south of Chester, the smoking fires of an Indian encampment which they had recently left. At this time I spent 5 Sabbaths in Painesville which brought me to the beginning of the eventful and memorable year of 1812. On the 8th of Jan. 1812 rode to Burton, lodged at Dea Cooks, 9th rode to Huntsburg in the evening preached a sermon at Mr. Carletons. 10th rode through Batavia (now Middlefield) Henshaw (now Farmington) to Bowlestown, now Southington, where I spent the Sabbath in company with Rev. Thomas Barr of Euclid, who was also on his way to Presbytery. Our meeting was unexpected and opened an acquaintance of long continuance, pleasant and useful. On Monday we went on in company through Warren to Youngstown, and the next day to Hopewell, just over the line in Penn to the log cabin of the Rev. Wm. Wick, who was stationed there as pastor, dividing his time between Hopewell and Youngstown. The Presbytery of Hartford at his house and I, as a stranger and a young preacher from the land of the Yankees was invited to preach the opening sermon, which I did. The Presbytery continued its business through that day and evening, and the next day till 12 o clk at night before the final adjournment.

Thurs Jan 16th I started for Portage County passing through the Salt Spring township to Newton to Rev. Mr. Boyds and through the town of Palmyra to Campbellsport and thence to Charleston

and lodged at Mrs. Sutliffs where I found quite a number of my old friends and associates from the same parish with myself, several whom had belonged to the same church and I had taught their children in the district school of our native town. Sat Jan 19th, preached in Charlestown to an assembly of about 50 persons, and during the week preached at Revenna at Col Campbells, and at Rootstown where I spent the next Sabbath, preached and administered the Lords Supper, and baptized a child. Mon 27th I rode from Rootstown to Randolph and put up with Mr. Oliver Dickinson one of the earliest settlers of that town, and formerly from Granville, Mass. The next day Teus 28th I rode through Suffield to Col. Bairds in Springfield, and preached at his house in the evening. The next morning, I started and rode to the house of the Rev. Joshua Beer, and took breakfast. He lived a little south of the line between Springfield and Tallmadge, preaching in Springfield a part of the time, and laboring the remainder as a missionary in the service of the Missionary Society of Conn. During the course of that day, fifty years ago yesterday, I made my way through the woods into Tallmadge, and went to the log cabin of Elizur Wright Esq, which stood near the spring from which the Upson brothers have taken water to convey to their dwellings. Although verry hoarse with a severe cold, I preached that evening, and as the people were expecting me, they had appointed the next day, 50 years ago this day to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, with reference to some difficulties existing between them and the Rev. Mr. Bacon and also to pray that the Lord would supply them with a gospel minister, as the state of things was such that it was not expected Mr. Bacon would much longer remain with them. I here pause in the narative to remark that this journey from Painesville through Geauga and Trumbull Counties to Youngstown, and then again, through Trumbull and Portage Counties into Tallmadge was one of the most arduous and exposing which I ever performed. It included most of the month of Jan, the snow was deep, for this country, most of the time it was extremely cold, sleeping places often quite open, and excessively ventilated, espeicially on one occasion in one of the coldest nights, I have known, I was put into the upper part of a two story frame house, with no partitions to the apartment, the walls without plaster or lining and the outside covered with clapboard, which made a fine sieve for the wind and cold air. In consequence of these exposures and preaching from 3 to 5 times a week, besides twice on the Sabbath, I had contracted a serious affection of the lungs, so that when I reached Tallmadge, it was with great difficulty that I vould raise my voice so as to be heard in the small room which then our only places for preaching. I would further remark that on entering Tallmadge from the south passing through the woods where Mr. Stephen Upson had made a beginning, and knowing that I had entered the limits of the township, some emotions and reflections passed through my mind, which are still fresh in my recollection. But why these reflections made an impression which has retained its vividness on the tablet of memory for half a century? The following statement will answer this question. The preceeding summer after being licensed to preach, I went to spend a Sabbath in Woodbury Conn, and preach

to the people. There I providentially met the Rev. David Bacon who occupied the pulpit with me and preached one part of the day. In our intercourse together that day and the next, he told much about New Connecticut, its destitution and its wants: he gave me a glowing description of Tallmadge, his plan and labors to have a Christian community without the jars and friction of sectarianism, that the settlers already on the ground were generally of one heart, and one mind on the subject of religion, that they desired and needed a settled minister. My interview with Mr. Bacon at this time brought me to fixed resolution, with respect to my future course, and refusing all applications to preach, as a candidate for settlement in New England I made the necessary arrangements for the west and arrived as before stated in Ohio Oct. 18th, 1811 and Jan 29th, 1812, I visited Tallmadge for the first time.

Having received such a description of the place and its inhabitants from Mr. Bacon I passed its southern boundary 50 years ago yesterday, with almost superstitious feelings that I was treading on consecrated ground. A few hours of acquaintance with the people however, satisfied me that I was still in a world of sin, and in a community of imperfect erring men.

As before stated, I preached that evening and the next day, just 50 ago today, (Jan 30th) I attended the fast and preached again and heard portions of the story of their difficulties and religious troubles and sissensions. After meeting Fast day, the men (cannot say pulpit committee for they had no pulpit) but quite a number of the men came with an earnest request that I would stately supply them with preaching. I consented to do so, but previous engagements were such at Painesville, Aurora and other places that I could not be with them again till the 3rd Sab in March. The above was copied from a historical and biographical sketch written by Mr. Seward in 1862 after he was 78 years old. On the 12th of July, 1813, Rev. John Seward was married to Miss Harriet, daughter of Elizyr Wright of Tallmadge. By Rev. Nathan B. Derrow of Vienna. And on the 50th anniversary of their marriage, Sabbath July 12th, 1862, Mr. and Mrs. Seward in the Cong. Church in Tallmadge presented their request for public thanksgiving and prayer that they had been spared so long to the matrimonial relations of life. In about six months if his wife had been spared, they would have come to the 60 anniversary of their marriage.

A few extracts from his daily journals.

The first administration of the lords Supper in which he officiated was in Aurora, Sabbath Dec. 11th, 1811. The first marriage he solemnized was Justus Parrish and Roxanna Bissell of Aurora Sab. Sept. 13th, 1812. May 15th, 1812 attended the funeral Robert Waker Esq. of Hudson Rev. Mr. Barr preached. May 26 attended the execution of John Omic the Indian at Cleveland. Mr. Seward was in Wms College when Samuel J. Mills graduated and knew Mr. Mills well and were intimate friends in Sept. 1812 Mr. Mills spent a few days with his old friend Mr. Seward in Aurora. July 5th, 1812 Organized the church in Randolph consisting of

12 members

Sept. 19th 1813 Assisted to organize the church in Nelson

April 17th, 1814 Assisted to organize a Cong. church in Braceville,
Trumbull Co.

May 15th, 1818 Assisted to organize the Cong. Church in Richfield
Summit Co.

Sept. 10th, 1818 Assisted to organize the church in Shalersville
Portage Co.

May 1819 Mr. Seward and Rev. Joseph Treat made a mission tour
and they organized the following churches in the old County
of Huron

May 23rd, 1819 the Church in Fitchville

May 28th, 1819 the Church in Portland

May 31st, 1819 the Church in Margaretta

June 10th, 1819 the Church in Brownhelm

Sept. 23rd, 1822 organized the Cong. Church in Twinsburg

Nov. 25th, 1823, Assisted to organize the church in Bath,
Summit County

July 13th, 1831 Assisted to organize the church of W R College

Nov. 9th, 1833, Rev. J. Seward and Caleb Pitkin organized the
Church in Northfield

And two more that names not ascertained making in all fourteen churches. And he was present and had a part in the examinations of candidates, and also a part in ordaining and installing services of a verry large number all over the Reserve. Being settled in Aurora but half of the time, the other half performing missionary labor under the patronage of the Conn Missionary Society, it appears his labors were abundant. In 1811 when Mr. Seward came onto the Reserve many of townships were unsettled and many of them the settlement had but just commenced but few churches organized and they scattered all over the Reserve. In 1811 there were but 20 Cong. and Presb. Churches organized east of the Cuyahoga River and the Portage Path and but few of these had a pastor or even a stated supply. And the church in Dover in Cuyahoga County was the only organized church west of the Cuyahoga River and that was organized in Lee, Mass June 5th, 1811. The churches organized on the Reserve at the time of Mr. Swards arrival on the Reserve were Youngstown, organized in 1800. And is thought to be the first church formed of any denomination on the Reserve. The next church formed was Austinsburg by Rev. Joseph Badger Oct. 24th, 1801 Cong. The third church was formed in Hudson by Rev. J. Badger Cong. Sept. 4th, 1802. And the church in Poland also in 1802. The churches in Warren and Vernon were formed in 1803, Vernon Sept. 17th, that in Warren Oct. 19th. On the 26th of April 1804 Rev. Mr. Badger organized a church in Canfield. The church in Vienna was formed Sept. 22, 1805. The next church that was organized on the Reserve was the Presbyterian Church in Euclid on the 27th of Aug. 1807. The church in Burton formed in 1808. In 1809 the following churches were organized viz. Hamden, Springfield, Tallmadge on the 22nd of June by Rev. Jonathan Leslie. Geneva and Harpersfield. Also the Cong Church in Aurora, Dec. 31st, 1809 by Rev. Nathan B. Derrow. The church in Painesville and the church in Kinsville, and the church in Rootstown were all organized in 1810. And the church in Windham was formed in 1811. And the church in Dover which has been mentioned before. But

the labors of a missionary in going from town to town was a very arduous work to visit these feeble churches and break unto them the bread of life and to visit the settlers in townships where there had not any church been gathered and visit the sick and pray with them and administer, comfort and Christian consolation to those in affliction. While some would remove from their eastern homes and leave their religion behind, others would bring it with them and would be living witnesses of the effect religion upon the heart of man. In the first settlement of a township the first inhabitants gave tone to the morals of the place in early days of the Reserve the proverb was often quoted "Birds of a feather flock together". There has been instances of an original proprietor of a township who was infidel in sentiment who would boast that they would have no religion, or priestcraft, in that town and seemed to take great delight in scoffing at religious principles and setting the teachings of the word of God at defiance. There is many instances of a humble Christian man who by accident or we might with propriety perhaps say he was providentially called to settle among them, they would, heap upon him their scorn and contempt, and opprobrious epithets, all which would be quietly and meekly received, holding meetings on the Sabbath, and at other times welcoming the missionary and the wayfarer to his lowly cabin, perhaps poor in this worlds goods but rich in faith. But mark this, let the angel of death enter the dwelling of one of these scoffers he is willing to invite this lowly Christian man to come and administer consolation in this, the hour of their affliction, he is ready to sit at his feet, as a humble learner. And because there is no one to preach he is willing yea anxious that this humble follower of Christ may come and lead in devotional exercises and in behalf of the afflicted family return thanks for their kindness manifested in this the hour of their affliction. Mr. Seward it appears from journals and other papers that when he felt "That woe is me if I preach not the Gospel" and when he determined to work in the Masters Vineyard he made no reserve but like his friends Samuel J. Mills and Gordon Hall it was a life work. Although the work of foreign missions did not seem to be on his mind, yet he was willing to come to what at that day was the far west. On arriving in the field, he does not seem to have been discouraged at the work before him. The little settlements being mostly from New England, they had been used to hearing the Gospel in their native place they were ready to leave their labors and their humble cabin to go and hear the gospel from the missionary who perchance had hapened to be in the vicinity. And he was ready after a long weary horseback ride of many miles through the dark dreary forest with mud and snow, wet, weary, and hungry and the people are so anxious to hear the gospel that they come in and the weary missionary is as ready to preach as they are to hear. Mr. Seward has rode horseback 20 miles and preached 4 times. It would seem as if he was almost constantly in the saddle in going from place to place and taking long journey to meet with eccleseastical meetings Presbyterys, Synods and the general Assembly Councils Installations, college business visiting schools, visiting the sick, attending funerals and long ~~XXXXXX~~ tours of missions. Mr. Seward was a delegate from the Presbytery of Grand River in 1816 at Philadelphia.

In May attended the Gen Assembly at Philadelphia, went from Philadelphia to New England and visited his native town and returned through the state of New York, came from Buffalo to Erie on the steam boat Pioneer arriving at home June 30th, 1827, absent from home 8 weeks and 5 days. The only time he went to New England (I think, transcriber) From May 16 to 27 he attended the Gen Assembly at Philadelphia, this was in 1833. In May 1836, a delegate from the Pres of Portage to the Gen Assembly at Pittsburgh. May 7th, 1837 Mr. and Mrs. Seward and Dea Elizur Wright and wife attended the anniversaries of the various benevolent societies in the Tabernacle, New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Seward went from New York to Philadelphia as a delegate from the Presbytery of Portage to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. This was the year of the celebrated division into old and new school Presbyterians June 1st, 1837. The Western Reserve Synod being cut off as heretical, Mr. Seward like others had leave to go home. June 15th, arrived at home after an absence of 7 weeks. The Synod of Pittsburgh held its sessions at Chillicothe Oct. 31st, 1814. Oct. 8th and 9th 1817 attended the Synod at Pittsburgh. On the 7th and 8th and 9th 1818 attended the Synod at Pittsburgh. Oct. 7th, 8th, 9th, 1819 attended the Synod of Pittsburgh at Washington Penn. Oct. 4th, 5th, 6th, attended Synod at Pittsburgh, Oct. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 1822 attended the Synod of Pittsburgh at Washington, Penn and visited Cannonsburg. Oct. 8th, 9th, 10th 1823 attended Synod at Pittsburgh. Sept. 28th, 1825 attended the Western Reserve Synod at Hudson. This was probably the first session and its sessions were held in various churches all over the Reserve. Mr. Seward was almost invariably in attendance. Sept. 19th, 1839, the W R Synod held its sessions in Tallmadge, Rev. Charles A. Boardman was chosen moderator. A large attendance of clergy and laymen and others and a very interesting meeting. The Western Reserve Synod held its sessions in Tallmadge. A large attendance and also interesting. Mr. Seward was always in his place in meetings of Presbytery when the Presbytery of Grand River extended over the Reserve he was present at most of its meetings regular or special if near remote from home. Dec 8th, 1818 the Presbytery of Portage was organized at Hudson. And for 12 or 15 years was a large and very efficient ecclesiastical body, almost every church within its limits belonged to it and the people would attend its meeting, were very interesting but the Plan of Union of 1801 did not work harmonious on the Reserve. The first ministers which the Conn Missionary Society employed were Pres and Mr. Seward was followed by ministers of thorough collegiate and theological education, and the people were not satisfied with anything short of this. Mr. Barr, Mr. Beer, Mr. Bruce and Mr. Petenger were men that had a very strong desire to preach the gospel. The three first studied theology with Rev. Thomas E. Hughes of Greensburg, Pa., about one year when they were licenced to preach, they were active earnest Christian men, but lacked education. (They were called by the ways of that day Mr. Hughes Yearlings). The ministers from New England were Cong, the Missionary Society of Conn, gave instructions to her missionaries to adhere strictly to the plan of Union and as long as a denominational feeling was kept under it worked well enough, but there is always uneasy

spirits always ready to stir up strife. Mr. Seward wrote many communications on the subject to convince the people and allay the controversy but it was of no avail, and he withdrew from the field of controversy. He and his brethren of the ministry and lay brethren yeilded but were not convinced. But the active participaters of these scenes have passed away. Mr. Seward was dismissed from the pastoral care of the church in Aurora May 22nd, 1844 after a pastorate of 32 years. He went from there to Solon in Cuyahoga Co and was installed Oct. 7th, 1845, and labored many years as pastor of a feeble church he was dismissed from the pastoral charge of the church in Solon by the Presbytery of Cleveland Sept. 4th, 1860. He had been in active and had arrived at more than three score years and ten he was admonished that the infirmities of age was such that he must retire from active life. Accordingly he purchased the place in Tallmadge belonging to the estate of his brother-in-law Rev. Wm. Hanford. On to this place he removed and spent the remainder of his days enjoying the evening of life with that serenity and tranquility which can be enjoyed by a well ordered life. And he has been brought down to the grave like a shock of corn fully ripe.

MRS. ABAGAIL (ASHLEY) GUELLOW

The next death was Mrs. Abigail (Ashley) widow of Franklin Guellow, on the 31st of Jan. 1873, aged 73 years. Mrs. Guellow was the daughter of Oliver and Tabitha (Baker) Ashley, and was born in Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass. Oct. 11th, 1799. She came to Tallmadge with her parents in 1821. She was always a quiet peacable woman, industrious and economical. She made a public profession of religion joining the Cong. Church in Tallmadge Sept. 25th, 1827, under the pastorate of Rev. John Keyes. She was always in her place in the Sanctuary and in meetings of the church. Always enjoying a high degree the spiritual blessings of which the church has been partaker of so many times during the time of half a century she has resided in Tallmadge. She had the care of her aged mother and invalid sister untill their death. Then she lived alone for several years. When she married Franklin Guellow. The last years of her life she was an invalid.

MRS. AMORETT (HUCHINS) TREAT

Mrs. Amorett (Huchins) widow of the late richard B. Treat was the 3rd death. On Sabbath morning Feb. 23, 1873 this community were startled by the announcement that Mrs. Treat was found dead in her bed. A feeling of sadness and gloom seemed to settle upon every countenance. So sudden and unexpected was the death of this excellent woman, leading all to feel that, "in the midst of life we are in death". To human appearance "In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye", was she sumoned into the presence of her Savior, who so long had been her solace and comfort through all ger deep and various afflictions. Not feeling disposed to eulogize if I was capable, but is an expression of my own views and feelings of Mr. and Mrs. Treat. After an acquaintance of forty years, and an intimate one of over 30 years, one after another of the links are broken that bind us to earth and of those we have held sweet communion together and have gone to the house of God in company.

Mrs. Amorett H. Treat was the third child of Samuel and Frelove (Flowers) Hutchins and was born in Vienna, Trumbull County, O. July 1st, 1808. She was married to Mr. Richard B. Treat March 26th, 1828, by Rev. Nathan B. Darrow, pastor of the Church in Vienna.

Mr. Treat had purchased a farm in the south east part of Tallmadge and soon after their marriage commenced house keeping in their own log house and like others of that day was willing to battle with the privations and toil of making the wilderness a fruitful field. Looking forward to the time when their farm would be cleared and buildings erected. This being accomplished, he sold his farm to Mr. Aaron Morris, a native of Milford conn. He purchased another farm in Tallmadge but had a bad title, caused them much trouble. At last they settled on the farm on which they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Treat made a public profession of religion uniting with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge March 3rd, 1833, with 13 others and but 4 of this number are now living, viz. Mrs. Annis Wolcott, Mrs. Miranda Ashley,

Mrs. Lydia A. Sabin, Mrs. Harriet Porter of Rutland, Vermont, the wife of Rev. J. C. Parmelee, at that time the acting pastor of the church. Mr. and Mrs. Treat have been identified with the interests of the church from the day they united to the day of their death. It is a pleasure to think of this worthy couple, thus laboring in the vineyard of the Lord, rearing a family of seven children, and having the satisfaction of sitting at the Lords table with them. Five daughters are all married and settled within an hours ride of the family fireside. Their benevolence is well known: they attended the weekly prayer meetings, Sabbath services and meetings of the church. About Christmas 1862, Mr. Treat was taken down with the disease that terminated his life Jan. 10th, 1871. For 9 long years of suffering which was borne with the fortitude of the Christian, how many can testify of the unwearied attention of this devoted wife, to the wants comforts and solace of her afflicted husband, through the long weary days and nights, he had to suffer. Mrs. Treat seemed to be well prepared to endure all these afflictions by her unwavering trust in the promises of God. Her Savior was her best friend, her Bible was her daily companion, with clear and consistent views of the fundamental doctrines as taught in the word of God. But as it were in the twinkling of an eye, in the midst of her usefulness she is summoned to "enter that rest which remains for the people of God" Her record is on high. How forcibly the passage of scripture comes to mind; "Be ye also ready for in such an hour as ye think not the son of man cometh".

When I read this before the Historical Society Feb. 4th, 1874 I took the liberty to make mention of her father Samuel Huchins He was a pioneer indeed he with others came to the north west territory but one year after the surveyors had finished running the township lines, the equalization had been made and the drafts had been made so that each of the proprietors in what No. Range. The proprietors of Town 4 Range 2 being desirous of opening this township now called Vienna for settlement Mr. Huchins and five others were employed to survey the town preparatory to opening it for sale. The account of this will be found in Vol. 1st page 79 of my Collections

C. C. Bronson

MRS. MARIA (SPRAGUE) UPTON BIOGRAPHICAL

On the 5th of April 1873, one of the oldest, if not the oldest resident of Tallmadge died, aged 68 years. This person, Mrs. Maria (Sprague) Upton, wife of Wm. Upton. Mrs. Upton was the sixth child of Mr. Jonathan, and Sarah (Towsley) Sprague and was born in Canfield, now Mahoning County, O. Sept. 10th, 1804. Mrs. Upton was ushered into life when the settlements of the Reserve were comparatively few, and verry much scattered. But the owners of the townships east of the Cuyahoga were anxious to dispose of their lands and were offering verry good inducements for those who were willing to brave the dangers and hardships of pioneer life, to secure themselves a home. And among these were Mr. Sprague and his wife. Mr. Sprague was a native of the town of Sharon in the county of Litchfield, Conn. And as the original proprietors of Canfield lived in that part of Conn, Mr. Sprague and family in company with Nathaniel Chapman and family of Sailsbury, left their native state for Ohio. Their destination Canfield, Trumbull Co. They came with their own teams, over the mountains through Pa. After a long and toilsome journey, they arrived in Canfield in 1801. Mr. Sprague was induced to leave Canfield and settle in Town 2 Range 10. And disposing of his property in Canfield he moved his family into Tallmadge in April 1808. I have not yet been able to ascertain which of the families were in town first, Mr. Sprague or Dr. Amos C. Wrights. Mrs. Upton is the last one of the family when they moved into the town that is living and of Dr. Wrights family all were born in this town but Mrs. Marcia Ashmun and Mrs. Nancy Jones. All the rest of the early settlers have gone and not a representative remains in the township. This explains the problem that she might be the oldest resident. Rev. David Bacon considered Mr. Sprague to be the right kind of man to build up a church and society in accordance with his model, of what a church and society ought to be. And the earnestness and active labors to build up the Cong. Church and society in Tallmadge plainly indicates that in influencing Mr. Sprague to come, Mr. Bacon was no mistake in getting the right man in the right place.

Mrs. Upton came to Tallmadge with her parents, a child of 3 summers. And has lived in Tallmadge ever since with the exception of 5 years that she resided in Richfield. It could with propriety be said that she grewed with its growth, and strength with its strength. The facilities for her education were limited, Mrs. Upton did not remember attending the school taught by our venerable fellow citizen, Mrs. Lucy Wright in the summer of 1810. Previous to 1812, a log school house was built on the northwest corner of the 4 corners on the top of the hill, east of Middlebury and south of the residence of Jesse Sprague (1874). Here she went to school and if I have been informed right, this was the 2nd school house built in Tallmadge. This was occupied untill about 1823 when a frame house was built at the SW Six Corners. This was removed and the Stone School House built, and recently a brick, making the 4th school house in that quarter of the town. Mrs. Upton remained with her parents, doing the house work or spinning the flax, tow and

wool, making the cloth necessary for the winter and summer wear, for the family and for bedding, table linnen etc. Not only for family use, but our good mothers when a daughter was born, had the foresight to think it best to lay by a pair of sheets and pillow cases, a towell or two or a table cloth from year to year if perchance the little stranger should arrive at mature age and do as her mother had done before her have a house of her own. In an interview with Mrs. Upton 3 years since, she said her parents were verry strict with their family, although her mother was not a professor of religion, untill Mrs. Upton was 22 years of age. After all she would heartily cooperate with her father in having them reverance the Sabbath and be sober and respectful and be attentive to all the excercises and not play in the meeting. She observed that her father was a strict observer of the Sabbath. Holy time with him began Saturday night according to the custom of his puritan ancesters. All the preparation necessary must be made such as shaving, brushing, etc. Religious reading, and conversation and a sabbath stillness prevailed. On Sabbath morning the family would all get ready to go to meeting at the center all this would take time. After meeting they would as a family, sit around in the family circle and repeat the Westminster Assemblys shorter catechism. And at sunset the Sabbath was ended. She was married to Wm. Upton July 8th, 1836. By George B. DePeyster, J.P. of Franklin, Portage Co. She experienced religion at the 4 day meeting held in Tallmadge Aug. 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th 1831. And united with the Cong. Church Nov. 6th, 1831, with 52 others the largest number that has ever been admitted at one time. This was under the pastorate of Rev. John Keyes. Mrs. Upton was the mother of six children, 5 of whom died in infancy. After writing the above, I received an answer to my request for some particulars of her life from her only surviving child, Jonathan Sprague Upton, from which I will make some extracts and close. Mr. Upton says of his mother, "She was a woman of great strength and purity of character, an earnest and cheerful Christian, a faithful wife and a tender good mother. In the fall of 1862, she was prostrated with a severe attack of inflamatory rheumatism, which rendered her a great sufferer through life.

From this time, she was unable to attend the services of the Church which was indeed to her a verry great trial; and to verry great extent deprived of general intercourse, with her friends an intercourse she verry much enjoyed. But in all her trials she endured as seeing him who is invisible and when at last the Master called her to come up higher, we have no doubt but that she entered into the joys of that Lord, she had served so faithfully and so well".

MRS. ELIZABETH S. BAST

We have to record the death of another one: Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joel Bast who died April 10th, 1873, aged 60 years. Mrs. Bast was the oldest child of Fredrick and Mary Staver. And was born Feb. 22nd, 1813 in Clinton County, Penn. Her mother died when she was eleven years of age. Her father living untill four years since when he died aged 84 years. Mrs. Bast made a

profession of religion at fifteen years of age uniting with the Presbyterian Church under the pastoral care of Rev. John H. Grier who is still living over 80. She had a superior education. And her mind remained unimpaired up to her last sickness. She was married to Mr. Bast May 23rd, 1839 at her fathers house. From there they removed to Jersey Shore in the County of Lycoming Penn. Here they lived 19 years and had four children two died young. They removed to Tallmadge in 1858. She united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge Sept. 5th, 1858. Mrs. Bast was a quiet unobtrusive woman and had the satisfaction of sitting at the Lords Table with her husband and 2 daughters. I am indebted to Miss Henrietta Bast, her youngest daughter for most of this sketch of Mrs. Bast. Read before THS Feb. 4th, 1874. C.C.B.

MRS. MEHITABLE (RICHARDSON) MALLORY

The next which will be briefly mentioned is Mrs. Mehitable (Richardson) widow of Amos Mallory of Rutland Jefferson County New York. Mrs. Mallory was the daughter of Deacon Ebenezer and Mehitable (Clark) Richardson, and was born in Middlebury New Haven County Conn. Aug. 9th, 1793. Her childhood and youth were spent in her native town. She obtained a good common school education, being prepared for a common school teacher. She was successful in her day and taught for many years. She visited Ohio in 1825 returned to Conn and in she was married to Mr. Mallory. After Mr. Mallorys death she went to live with her sister, the wife of Murray Wooster, who resided in the town of Tully, in the County of Onondago, N. Y. Her sister died and she came to Ohio and spent the remainder of her days in the families of her brothers and other relatives. She made a public profession of religion and united with the Cong. Church in Middlebury her native place 1814. Her health had been poor for some time and she died Oct. 22nd, 1873 aged 80 years of cancer, at the house of her brother Ebenezer Richardson and was buiried in Tallmadge.

MISS ALLICE L. WRIGHT

What a feeling of sadness will settle upon mankind when called to contemplate the ravages of death. How much this subdued feeling manifested itself in the deep feeling that seemed to pervade all, both old and young as they assembled for public worship in the Cong. Church on Sabbath morning Nov. 30th, 1873. The opening voluntary on the organ a solemn requiem, the hymns that were sung, the prayers and the preaching all were calculated to awaken a deep solemnity and turn the thoughts of the congregation to death judgement and eternity. But this feeling will prevail. A whole nation mourns for a Washington, a Harrison or a Lincoln, A Webster, or a Clay departs this life. The Church mourns when her able divines are called to their final rest.

Single churches mourn deeply when a beloved Pastor or Deacon or a prominent member is taken away by deaths restless hand. How often do the aged ones, exclaim? Why am I spared, whose lamp of life is almost gone out, and this young, active person

who to human appearance is just entering upon a sphere of great usefulness is taken away by death. These feeble reflections are brought forth by the death of one of Earths choice spirits Miss Allice Lillian Wright.

She died Nov. 28th, 1873 aged 23 years and on the afternoon of the Sab above mentioned she was buiried by the side of a brother and sister who had died before. A verry large concourse of people attended the funeral, not only to show their respect but to drop a sympathetic tear with the afflicted family and with the large circle of friends and associates. Miss Wright was the youngest daughter of Dr. Amos Wright and Mrs. Clemmence C. F. Wright and was born in Tallmadge Sept. 9th, 1850. Being of a quiet peacable disposition she succeeded in passing through her life without creating in the minds of her associates any unpleasant feelings. The writer heard the remark made several times that they did not believe that Allice ever had an enemy. She united with the Cong. Church July 1st, 1866. For many years she was a member of the Sabbath School. She also professed a verry great love of music, had a fine taste, and a fine voice and had cultivated it to that extent that she was obtaining a high position in music circles and concerts. Miss Wright was the 6th member of the Cong. Church that has died in 1873. In a manuscript a copy of the Wright family which Dea David Wright of Morgan Ashtabula Co. O Kindly permitted me to copy found this entry, "Thus these three households consisting of 34 persons all good old fashioned singers left this neighborhood in 1802 for their new abodes. John and family for the Western Reserve, Charles and Freedom and their families for the Black River Country". To all who have known Capt. JOhn Wrights decendants in Tallmadge, from its first settlement can reasonably infer that some of Miss Wrights musical tallents came to her by inheritance.

DEACON ELIZUR V. WOLCOTT

The last death that occured in Tallmadge was Dea Elizur V. Wolcott. This community were startled on the morning of Dec. 20th that Dea Wolcott was found dead in his bed. As the sad intelligence passed from one to another, a feeling of sorrow, and sadness showed conclusively that a dear friend had passed from earth. Sudden and unexpected to all, it awakened the feeling that in the midst of life, we are in death; arising from the fact of its being the second sudden death in the same neighborhood, both members of the same church. And from the teachings of the word of God. Elizur Wolcott was the son of Guy, and Mrs. Annis (Porter) Wolcott, and was born in Tallmadge, July 14th, 1833. His childhood was spent at home, attending the district school, but never was in the habit of being boisterous, as some children are, but was quiet in his manner, peacable in his disposition, would not contend with his school

mates, and when in school was uniformly attentive to his studies, and of course, attentive to the rules of the school. And it can with propriety be said that these traits of character he carried through life. In a conversation with him he informed me that he thought he met with a change of heart when he was 8 years of age. Miss Olive A Edson was teaching the district school at Northeast Six Corners, a verry exemplary pious young lady from Brimfield. she would read the scriptures and pray in school daily. Miss Edson died many years since, giving abundant evidence, that she had entered into that rest which remains for the people of God. He being desirous of having an education, his Father seconded his wishes and began studies preparatory on a collegiate course. He fitted for college in Tallmadge, spending one term in the preparatory department of W. R. College, previous to entering that institution in 1850. Here he spent two years then he joined the junior class at Yale College. In the fall of 1857, he commenced studying for the ministry at Andover Theological Seminary, but soon after completing the first quarter was compelled to relinquish his studies by failing health. Continuing unwell he went out on the Cod Fishery in the spring of 1858. As it became evident however, that he must give up all thoughts of professional life, he yielded to the necessity, and though with no special taste for agriculture, he settled on a farm. In this pursuit he had success, a happy home and family and the confidence and respect of all both young and old who knew him. He united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge by profession Nov. 5th, 1848. He was ordained Deacon of the church May 3rd, 1863. Since the resignation of Dea Andrew Fenn March 12th, 1868, Dea Wolcott has been the Senior Deacon of the Church. Deacon Wolcott was a lineal decendant of Mr. Henry Wolcott who first came to New England in 1630 with Mr. Wareham. Mr. Maverick, Mr. Rossiter and Mr. Ludlow, a verry honorable company, from the Counties of Devon, Dorset and Somerset England. Mr. Wolcott had a great estate and was a man of superior abilities, and they settled in Windsor Conn in 1635. His son Roger Wolcott held offices of high trust, both civil and millitary, and was Governor of Conn from 1751 to 1754. (See History of windsor) His son Oliver Wolcott signed the Declaration of Independence and was Governor of Conn at the time of his death Dec. 1st, 1797. His son Oliver Wolcott, great grandson of Henry Wolcott succeeded by Gen Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the U States Treasury in 1794, and was Governor of Conn from 1817 to 1827. He died in 1833. When he became a resident he also became a teacher in the Sabbath School, having a class of young men, some of them had been under his instruction for 10 yrs. His Grand Father Wolcott and Porter were both Deacons of Cong. Churches.

OBITUARY

Elizur V. Wolcott was born in Tallmadge O July 14th, 1833 and died Dec. 20th, 1873. His early years were spent on his fathers farm. Having fitted for college at the Tallmadge Academy, he entered the W. R. College in 1850 where he spent two years then

joined the junior class at Yale, where he graduated in 1854. Having spent another year in study in New Haven, he then served as tutor for two years at W. R. College, and in the Autumn of 1857 commenced studying for the ministry at Andover Theological Seminary. Compelled by failing health soon to relinquish study, he spent two or three years in travelling and rest, hoping to be able to resume preparation for his chosen work. As it became evident, however, that he must give up all thoughts of professional life, he yielded to the necessity and though with no special taste for agriculture, settled on a farm near the old homestead. In this pursuit he was fairly successful and for thirteen years enjoyed a happy home and family and in an eminent degree the confidence respect and love of all who knew him. As a man he was genial and kind; as a citizen, public spirited and wise; as an officer in the church, prompt and efficient; as a register for many years of the Puritan Conference of Churches, he was always present at its meetings and by his exactness and forethought, readiness, contributed largely to their success and profit. Above all as a growing and consistent Christian from childhood, his light shone with no doubtful lustre. Conscious of peculiar exposure to sudden death, his lamp was always trimmed and burning, so that the summons coming at midnight found him ready. He had hoped to be not only a minister of the Gospel, but a missionary to heathen lands, and in his great disappointment his faith and submission were eminently tested.

Of him it may well be said,

"The name and memory of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust"

In reference to Deacon E. V. Wolcott, one thing has been inadvertently omitted. Mr. Elizur V. Wolcott and Miss Fanny Pierce were married in the Cong. Church.

WILLIAM P. FENN

We might with propriety make mention of some of those who have passed away who were formerly residents of Tallmadge.

William Peck Fenn died in St. Louis, Mo. March 27th, 1873, aged 54. He was the son of Wm P and Susan (Smith) Fenn, and was born in Tallmadge May 19th, 1819. He first saw the light of day in a log house standing a few rods south east of the residence of John C. Treat (1874). He lived with his mother until he was 21 when he went to Ill. about 1841. From there he went to St. Louis where he lived and died March 27th, 1873, aged 54. He was twice married. He united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge May 4th, 1834. The date of his dismissal is not on the records of the church. Mrs. Harriet S, wife of Henry M. Woodruff and the daughter of Wyllys and Emeline H. (Root) Fenn was born in Tallmadge Feb. 23rd, 1836 where she spent the unmarried portion of her life. She was married to Mr. Woodruff Feb. 11th, 1868. She was a member of the Cong. Church in Tallmadge from Jan 6th 1862 until May 5th, 1872. They removed to La Cygne Kansas where she died June 3rd, 1873, aged 37 years. Maj. Ephraim Shaler was a member of the Cong. Church in Tallmadge from March 3rd 1833 to May 5th, 1837. I have been informed but have no particulars that he died in the spring of 1873. For a more extended account of Maj. Shaler, the reader will turn to Page 29 of this book.

HARVEY FENN

Mr. Harvey Fenn, another former resident of Tallmadge died in Hudson at the house of his youngest son Durand A. Fenn July 14th, 1873 aged 74 years. Harvey Fenn was the son of Dea Peck and Mrs. Urainia (Durand) Fenn and was born in North Milford Conn Dec 7th, 1799. He came to OHio with his father in 1818. He worked on his fathers farm untill he was 21. His father in 1819 bought Lot 5 in Tract 4 of Col. Benj. Tallmadge. On the 18th of April 1822 he married Miss Cynthia Daughter of Mr. Reuben Beach. His father having given him the Lot of land in Tract 4, he chopped an acre or two and built a log house in the fall of 1822 being the 7th cabin built on Tract 4. Mr. and Mrs Fenn had 3 sons, Harvey Peck died in the army at Somerset Ken., Richard Kimball died in Calafornia and Durand Adolphus, Mr. Fenn cleared the farm built the barn in 1830. And built the house in 1834. He then sold his farm to Mr. Cyrus Pierce in 1837 and went to Sullivan in Ashland County, O. Mrs. Fenn died in Sullivan April 10th, 1861 aged 56 years, and by her request was brought to Tallmadge and buiried. Mr. Fenn went with his son D. A. Fenn to Tennessee to spend the remainder of his life. But not succeeding as they had anticipated, they all returned to Ohio in the spring of 1873. He visited Tallmadge after his return from the south; his health was verry poor, and his mental faculties much impaired it was verry evident that he was failing. He returned to Hudson and soon was no more, he was brought to Tallmadge and buiried by his wife. Mr. Fenn and his sons were unfortunate in business losing most of property that he was depending upon in his declining years. He and his wife were the subjects of a revival of religion the Cong. Church enjoyed in the summer of 1821. They both united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge March 10th, 1822. There were 39 admitted and of this number but five are living in Tallmadge at this time (1874) Viz, Wyllys Fenn, Treat Fenn, Mrs. Marcia Ashmun, Mrs. Nancy Jones, and Mrs. Phila M. Hine. Then there is Mr. Elizur Wright of Boston Mass. Mr. Alvin Upson, of Lansing Michigan, Mrs. Almira W. widow of George Kilbourn of Hudson O, Mrs. Sophia D widow of Samuel Tyler and Mr. Nathan Howe. The two last residence unknown to the writer. These admissions were under the pastorate of Rev. Simeon Woodruff, the first Pastor of the church. For more about Mr. Fenn the reader will look Vol Page 119.

Tallmadge Jan 14th, 1874

Mr. C. C. Bronson, Sir: I herewith send you a brief sketch of our daughters birth, life and death. Yours Henry Seymour

Mary Eliza Seymour was the daughter of Henry and Clarissa (Whitney) Seymour and was born in Bergen Genesee County of N. Y. April 14th, 1839. Her parents removed to Tallmadge in 1844. Here she lived with her parents untill Nov. 28th, 1861 when she was married to Dr. John W. Houghton and removed to Wellington Lorain Co., O. Here she resided untill her death which was on the 6th of Sept. 1873, aged 34 years. She experienced religion in 1851 uniting with the Methodist Episcopal

Church in Tallmadge, at that time under the pastorate of Rev. Wm. Bear. And it can be said, she adorned her profession with a well ordered life, and was a humble Consistent Christian.

MRS. PARTHENIA (FENN) CHAPMAN

Another former resident of Tallmadge has died this year. Mrs. Parthenia A. Fenn the wife of John O. Chapman. She was the eldest child of Alfred and Henrietta (Law) Fenn. She was born in Tallmadge 1826, and remained there until her marriage. Her parents both died when she and a sister and brother were quite young. Her father died July 21st, 1833 aged 37 years. Her mother died Aug. 5th, 1837 Mrs. P. F. Chapman united with the Cong. Church in T July 2nd, 1848.

Copied from a manuscript collection of Historical facts connected with the early history of the Con n, Western Reserve by Rev. John Seward. collected from various sources while Pastor of the cong. Church in Aurora.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OF THE WESTERN RESERVE

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 Connecticut Western Reserve would now be very interesting to a large proportion of the inhabitants of this territory could they contemplate them as they transpired. And the next generation would review the history of these events with much greater interest than the present. Should not considerations of this descriptions induce us to collect and preserve a knowledge of these events into the shades of oblivion unless the history of them is soon collected and put into a visible form, they will forever lost; for such is the character and taste of the times for printing and reading that the knowledge of the past transactions is not now preserved as in ancient days by oral tradition. Instead of a story telling and a story hearing, we are becoming more a reading people. A great part of time which was formerly spent by fathers in rehearsing 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 and lost. A number of years since, I had correspondence with several individuals on the Reserve with a view to collect facts respecting the early settlement of the country. Some of the facts thus obtained. I propose to present for your gratification and profit. And I would here remark that while I hope the facts communicated may entertain and benefit those who hear me this evening and be treasured up in your memories, it is not for your amusement and advantage alone that I have prepared this lecture. I. design to have it in such a form that it may be preserved for future reference, and possibly, be of some service to a

future historian. Many of the facts in my profession respecting the survey of the Reserve were communicated by Amzi Atwater Esq. who belonged to the first and second surveying parties, and still is living in the township of Mantua. David Hudson Esq., one of the original settlers of the township that bears his name and one of the principal founders of the Western Reserve College, gave me much valuable information. Rev. Joseph Badger, one of the first missionaries on the Reserve, and is still living at Perrysburg on the Maumee River, nearly (90) ninety years of age, has given me facts respecting events in which he was a personal actor. I have received communications from other individuals, which it is not necessary to name in this place.

First we will consider the origin of the title and name of the Western Reserve. History informs us that after the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, the several European Princes, assumed the right of granting to many of their respective subjects, extensive tracts of land in the new found world, totally disregarding the prior right of the Aborigines, the original proprietors. with no better claim than that of discovery, these arbitrary rulers proceeded in their unjust measures to dispossess the unoffending inhabitants of the Western Continent.

In conformity to the general practice of those times, Charles II King of England gave letters patent to Lord Say and Seal, and Lord Brook, to "All the land laying between the 41st and 42 degrees of north latitude, and east and west from sea to sea, excepting only such part as should be already possessed by some Christian Prince or State". This patent at an early day transferred to a company of adventurers who took possession of the premises by making settlements thereon. The province of New York being at that time in possession of the Dutch, was not included in the above named Charter, and was never claimed under that Charter but the purchasers of the patent given to Lord Say Seal and Brook from the earliest time asserted their right to all lands between the 41st and 42nd degrees of latitude and lying west of the Dutch Claim, that is west of the State of New York and before the Revolutionary War, they proceeded to survey and settle a considerable tract in the Wyoming Country. King Charles in the plenitude of his power, several years after the aforesaid Patent, saw fit to grant to the celebrated Wm. Penn a Patent of four degrees of longitude, beginning on the West line of the State of New York and bounded north by the 42nd degree of North latitude. This patent four degrees of longitude before granted, as above described, which occasioned a collision of claims, and after considerable blood had been shed by the contending parties, the contraversary was finally settled by arbitration (Although the patent of Penn was dated several years later than the other, yet the arbitrators in a manner unaccountable, decided in favor of Penns claims. However unjust they might regard the decission, the claimants under the other patent acquiesced).

By the treaty concluded with Great Brittain in 1783, not only was liberty granted to the United States, but likewise to several of the individual states, was secured by the title to immense tracts of land in the western wilderness. As this territory was obtained by the expence of much blood and treasure of all the states it was just and reasonable that it should be considered the joint property of the Federal Union; the representatives in Congress from the States of Maryland, New Jersey, Rhode Island and others, which owned no part of this vast territory, urged the justice of the principle with such force that a compromise was effected: and those states whose patents covered these immense regions of the west, agreed to give up to the United States almost the whole of the newly acquired territory, each of these states reserving a small portion to itself. The state of Conn relinquished to the United States her claim to all lands covered by her original Charter or Patent, lying more than 120 miles west of the west line of Penn. This tract extending in length 120 miles and bounded south by the 41st degree of north latitude, and north on Lake Erie, Connecticut reserved to herself, and from these circumstances, originated the name of the Connecticut Western Reserve.

FIRE LANDS

Five hundred thousand acres of land at the Western end of the Conn Reserve has received the name of Fire Lands. The occasion of this name will be understood from the following statement. During the Revolutionary War with Brittain, whereby the Independence of our nation was achieved, a large quantity of provision for the use of the Continental Army was deposited at Danbury in Conn. The destruction of this provision became an object to the British Commander then in the City of New York with his army. To accomplish this object, a large detachment of troops was sent out, which not only destroyed the stores belonging to the public, but proceeded in a wanton and barbarous manner to destroy property to a great amount belonging to private individuals, burning their buildings of every description. Before the close of the War, several other towns on the seaboard in Conn, suffered extremely from the incursions of the enemy, led by the infamous Arnold. Much property was consumed in these towns by fires kindled under his direction. Soon after the close of the war, Connecticut with a sense of justice which did them honor, caused an estimation to be made of the private property lost in the state by these means, and in order in some measure, to a renumeration, they gave five hundred thousand acres on the western end of their reserved land to the individual sufferers, to be apportioned according to their respective losses. As these losses were occasioned principally by fire, it gave origin to the name Fire Land. The principal part of this tract is within the present limits of Huron and Erie Counties. What remained of the Conn Western Reserve, being something less than three million acres, was sold by the state of Conn about the year 1796 to a Company of individuals who were denominated, "The Connecticut Land Company", for one million two hundred thousand dollars, that is, considerably less than fifty cents an acre. Some part of this amount was paid immediately, but

much the largest share was secured to the state by mortgage on real estate in New England, having thus attended to the origin of the title and name of the Reserve, we are now prepared to proceed to the consideration of its survey.

SURVEY OF THE WESTERN RESERVE

The Connecticut Land Company early took measures for surveying the territory which they had purchased. The first company of surveyors, sent out with their attendants, consisted of a party of forty four men, two women and one child, and a negro man, employed at Cataraugus to accompany them as Indian Interpreter.

They 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 were all said to have been present, and the principle 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 Treaty and Dance, for savages can dance with as much satisfaction as those who follow this practice among those that are called more civilized. 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 of them went by land with cattle and pack horses. July 4th, 1796, they all arrived in safety at Conneaut at the northeast corner of the Reserve near the spot where there is now a flourishing village. There just twenty years after the Declaration of Independence they celebrated the event with joyful hearts. The future historian and his readers would doubtless be gratified to know in what particular manner the first celebration of Independence on the Reserve was attended; what the exercises were and particularly whether there was any particular acknowledgement of the superintending providence of him who sustained the heroes of the Revolution through their arduous struggle and crowned their exertions with victory and triumph. As men approach the time when the light of the moon shall be as the light of the sun they will doubtless look back with astonishment on the ungodly and I may say, the profane manner in which the Independence of this nation has often been commemorated. These remarks are not made with reference to the celebration by the first party of surveyors, because I have no definite information respecting the nature of that celebration. If any nation has occasion to acknowledge the hand of God in the acquisition and enjoyment of their privileges, it is ours. The surveying party that arrived at Conneaut, consisted of 44 men, 2 women, one child and the interpreter and included the following officers and agents viz: Moses Cleveland agent of the Connecticut Land Company, Augustus Porter, principal surveyor, Moses Warren, Seth Pease, Milton Hawley (Holley) Amos Spafford, and Richard M. Stodard, surveyors, Joshua Stow, Commissary, Joseph Tinker, Principal Boatman, Theodore Shepard, Physician.

A council was soon held with the Messasauga Indians, many of whom then resided in that vicinity. On the wide and extensive sand bank then covered with heavy standing timber, on the east side of the creek, they erected a large awkward building for a storehouse, which in honor of Joshua Stow their commissary, they demoninated "Stow Castle" and then proceeded to make some preparation for the accomodation of the families. After a few days, the business of surveying was commenced by a part of the company who began at the northwest corner of the state of Pennsylvania and measured south on the west line of that state, to the place where it was supposed the south line of the Reserve would intersect the Pennsylvania line. This line ie the west line of Pa had been established sever or eight years previous, and having then been opened to the width of two or three rods, and had now become an almost impervious thicket of bushes. Those employed in measuring this line were attended by a number of pack horses and men with provisions, and on the 17th of July, they were followed by 14 men with provisions and baggage without horses under the command of Moses Warren Esq. Overtaking the forward party on the highlands south of the Mahoning, they found Seth Pease engaged in taking the latitude with a quadrant. The latitude was soon ascertained and having measured south on the line about half a mile, they erected a large post, supposed to be at forty one degrees of North Latitude. The correctness of this decission it is believed has never been disputed, although the south line of the Reserve was remeasured by agents of the United States, and the Connecticut Land Company in 1808; and the original location of the south eastern point of the Reserve was then deemed satisfactory.

From this point, the south line of the Reserve was run west, this season twenty miles, to the south west corner of the township of Ellsworth, and four meridians five miles distant from each other, were run from this line to the lake. Nearly all the meridians west of the eighth *8) range and north of the numbers 5, and east of the Cuyahoga River were run this year; also most of the parallel lines east and west which are north of No. 6 and some south of that on the 9, 10 and 11 Ranges; the lake shore was traversed as far as Sandusky Bay; Cleaveland Village and a part of the 100 acre lots in Cleveland, laid out, and some lines in Mentor. These labors in a vast forest, remote from the habitations of the civilized, were attended by many privations, together with hardship and suffering of which few have any adequate conception. They suffered considerably from fatigue and sometimes from hunger; exploring living at a distance from their stores were often put on short allowance. They experienced much suffering also from the ceaseless attacks of gnats and musketoos, whose numbers rendered them formidable. But the pack horses found their worst enemy in the immense swarms of large flies with which the country abounded. It is said that more than two thirds of the pack horses employed perished in the wilderness. This loss of horses must have added much to the fatigue and hardship of the men. By about the 22nd of Oct. 1796, the whole of this survey in company had left the

Reserve, and although they had suffered much by hardship, exposure and fatigue, they had enjoyed remarkable prosperity, no verry disastrous event or distressing sickness having occurred among them during the season.

They left Mr. Job T. Stiles and his family at Cleaveland, where they spent the winter with Capt. Edward Paine, who arrived at that place late in the autumn. The family of James Kingsbury who had arrived in August, together with the family of Elijah Gunn were left at Coneaught where they spent the winter suffering extremely for want of the comforts of life. Judge Amzi Atwater now living in Mantua gives the following description of the character of the first surveying party from his own personal knowledge, having been one of their number and intimately acquainted with all their movements.

The men were of various characters, good, bad and indifferent, collected like the recruits of an army from various quarters; but a large proportion were young men, whose greatest object was to see the country. Many had studied the superficial portion of the surveyors art, and were looking for employment in that business. As to the language, they were with few exceptions far from being civil but generally verry friendly to each other. I should think there was not an instance of a real quarrel, as for theft except from company stores, although we had no law to restrain us, except law of honor - perhaps the strongest and most effectual law by which men can be bound where no other interferes with it but rather vague and differently understood. The party were, with few exceptions much attached to card playing. It was encouraged by the overseers and surveyors and followed by nearly all of the hands.

It was made use of to amuse their minds at leisure hours, and relieve them from fatigue which were sometimes verry severe. But in many instances it was carried so far as to engross time and attention, which ought to have been otherwise employed, and to this in many instances may be ascribed the gross mistakes which were committed in the original survey of the Reserve. It was to me a source of affliction. I knew not how to play and had no disposition to learn. This, I am now convinced was a great advantage to me. While my comrades were amusing themselves (if amusement it could be called) shuffling and handling over an old pack of cards, worn off at the corners to an oval form, ragged and dirty as pasteboard could well be, and nearly as spotted on one side as on the other; fighting gnats and musketoos, and sometimes apparently almost ready to do the same with each other, I was eagerly engaged in making our camp comfortable, or in some way to forward the business - or washing or mending my clothes; often assisting the surveyors in taking the variation of the needle, and performing other little extra services for which I received much good advice and instruction and afterwards recommendations and encouragement for which I shall never be able to give my immediate overseer a suitable reward. To these circumstances, I ascribe a large portion of my success in business, and the direction of my future course

of life, whether to my advantage or not, others may judge. I was a poor ignorant boy, a total stranger to all my overseers and companions and with many of them I could have stood no chance of success in getting into business, had they been as attentive as I was. While I rejoice in my partial prosperity, I must lament the sad fate of many of my companions who at that time had the fairest prospects in life.

In this description of the characters of the first party of surveyors by Judge Atwater how obvious is the reflection that the law of honor is a very imperfect and inadequate law. These men professed to be governed by the law of honor. They would not quarrel with each other or steal each others property because the law of honor forbade it. But they all doubtless knew that profane language was a violation of the Divine law, yet many of them did not hesitate to be profane. They also knew that unfaithfulness in business was not only a breach of the of God, but when detected was dishonorable in the view of men, yet many of them by their attachment to cards, were led to the commission of mistakes which were a real injury to their employers, and which in some instances will entail inconveniences and perhaps positive loss on all succeeding generations.

This description exhibits the bewitching nature and the danger of card playing, and says emphatically to the young, go not in the way of evil men, pass not by it, turn from it and pass away.

Of those belonging to the first surveying party who settled on the Reserve with a design to remain there permanently, the following is believed to be a true statement.

Amos Spafford	settled at	Cleaveland	-	Removed to	Maumee	-	died
Nathaniel Doan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Job T. Stiles	"	"	"	"	Vermont	"	"
Charles Parker	"	Mentor	"	"	Hudson	"	"
James Hamilton	"	Newburg	"	"	Hudson	"	"
Amzi Atwater	"	Mantua	"	"	Hudson	"	"

How soon are most of these men fallen.

We will now proceed to notice somethings respecting the second surveying party. This company arrived on the Reserve May 27th, 1797. Consisting of about the same number of men as the company of the preceeding year. Some of the principal officers and agents of the party were the following viz:

Seth Hart, agent and commissary

Seth Pease, Principal surveyor

Moses Warren, Amos Spafford, surveyors, and on the exploring committee:

William Shepherd, one of the exploring committee

Richard M. Stoddard, Nathan Redfield surveyors,

Wareham Sheoard and Amzi Atwater, surveyors and assistants to the exploring committee. Theodore Shepard Physician, Joseph Tinker, Principal Boatman.

The character of this party resembled that of the preceding year, with the exception of the agent, who being by profession a clergyman was more civil and decent in his language: though in other respects, he manifested very little of the spirit which appropriately belongs to the character of a minister of the gospel. His deportment was far from exemplary. Being an expert card player, he was enabled to win from the more intemperate and less experienced that which ought to have been conveyed home for the support of wives and children or appropriated to other valuable purposes.

The surveying company and the few settlers that were on the Reserve were visited this season with distressing sickness. The dysentery prevailed first, and was succeeded by ague and fever, and other fevers. Several deaths occurred among them this season. David Eldridge was drowned June 3rd, in attempting to swim a horse through Grand River, near the mouth and Amzi Atwater in attempting to rescue him narrowly escaped a similar death. Eldridge was the first person that was interred in the new burying ground in Cleaveland. Minor Bicknell died of fever July 25th, after being carried through the woods about 50 miles on a horse litter, and was buried near the Cuyahoga River on the south line of Cuyahoga County. (He was buried in the S.W. corner of Bedford) Judge Atwater remarks that though at that time he was healthy and his assistants were healthy, active and faithful, yet the conveyance and the care of this sick man was one of the most fatigueing and trying scenes of his life, and distressing beyond the power of description. William Andrews, and Peleg Washburn died with the dysentery in Aug or Sept at Cleaveland. Andrews was of the surveying party, and Washburn an apprentice to Mr. Doane.

In the year 1797, the survey of that part of the Reserve which lies east of the Cuyahoga River and of the equalizing tracts were completed. The townships of Northfield, Bedford, Warrensville, and Perry were surveyed into lots. In the preceding year, Youngstown had been sold to John Young and a settlement was begun in Mentor (the Marsh settlement) which had been sold the year before in 1796 to a number of individuals. Euclid was purchased by the surveying party and settling duties performed there in 1797. About the same time Madison was purchased by Chapin and Chagrin by a company and settling duties performed in each of these places. These settling duties consisted in the making of small improvements on the land purchased by each individual, and the improvements was regarded as a pledge of future and more extensive operations. Messrs. Kingsbury and Gunn who had arrived with their families at Conneaut in the summer of 1796 and remained there the following winter, removed to Cleaveland in the summer of 1797. While residing at Coneaught Mrs. Kingsbury became the mother of a child, which is supposed to have been the first white child born on the Reserve. This child lived only a few months and died in June at Coneaught before their removal to Cleaveland.

Early in the spring of 1797, Lorenzo Carter and Ezekiel Hawley arrived in Cleaveland. A young woman accompanied them from the western part of the state of New York, who in the course of that summer was married to a man from Presque Isle (now Erie) and immediately removed to that place. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Hart, the Agent of the Surveying Party and an authorized preacher of the gospel.

This is supposed to have been the first marriage celebrated on the Reserve according to the usages of civilized nations; and in this case there was no occasion for the formalities now very properly required by the statutes of our state, for the settlers regarded themselves as beyond the control of Civil Laws. The surveying party of 1797, left the Reserve, some of them earlier, but the last of them late in the autumn of that year, being generally much reduced by sickness and fatigue a very discouraged feeble band, compared with what they were on their arrival in the spring. Very few of them ever returned to reside in the country. John Doan settled at Cleveland, but afterwards removed to Chagrin (now Willoughby) and died. Benjamin Nye settled at Painesville but removed to Huron and died there. Jotham Atwater settled at Mantua, where he died a few years since.

In conclusion I shall make a brief reference to the names of rivers and places, etc. Although names by many persons are regarded as entirely arbitrary, yet those who give names to persons, places or things, generally have some design in giving a particular name and in their minds, the names they give have a definite object or meaning. Posterity continue to apply the name to the same object, but in many cases it is altogether arbitrary to them, because they have no idea of the original signification. Many undoubtedly read of Jerusalem, without considering that it is a holy city = by the names Messiah and Christ, they are not reminded that the Savior is the anointed of God or that he was called Jesus, because he shall save his people from their sins. It was a favorite practice with the original surveyors of the Reserve, and those who accompanied them to give names to places and streams. Some of those names are still retained, whilst others, particularly streams are designated by their original names given by the Indians. Musketoe Creek and Meander Creek which empty into the Mahoning in Wethersfield were named by Moses Warren Esq. the former on account of the numerous swarms of those troublesome insects which infested the surveying party in that neighborhood: and the latter on account of its meandering course as it was found along the third Meridian line which Esq. Warren was employed in running. Tinker Creek was named by Joseph Tinker, the principal boatman of both surveying parties, who claimed the honor of giving him name to the creek, imitation of great navigators, by right of discovery. It has been the impression on the minds of some that he was drowned in this creek. But he with two others were drowned on their return in the fall of 1797, by the upsetting of an ill managed boat on Lake Erie near the mouth of Chautaugue Creek. The bodies of Tinker and Pearce, one of the men drowned with him were found on the shore and buried near the mouth of 16 Mile Creek north east Erie. The body of the other man was never found. Hawley who was with them clung to the boat until it drifted on shore.

It has been supposed that the River Chagrin was so named on account of a sore disappointment of four surveying parties in mistaking it for the Cuyahoga, and following from their respective lines to the Lake. From these circumstances they might be very ready to confirm the name; but it had long been by that appellation in consequence as it was then said of the wreck and sufferings of a French crew near its mouth: the particulars of which are not now known. The name of Cleaveland, the principal agent of the first surveying party will not cease to be remembered or spoken, though the man and the circumstances of his life should be sunk in oblivion. His name will be perpetuated in that of a great and splendid city. Major Amos Spafford was the principal agent in surveying the township of Aurora. Having a son by that name he gave it to the township. Many of the towns received names from their respective principal proprietors or from those who first settled in them. It was thus with regard to Hudson, Tallmadge, Shalersville, Parkman, Kinsman, Austinburg, Painesville and many others which will readily occur to the mind of every person acquainted with places on the Reserve.

Some towns were named from towns in New England, where some of the principal land holders lived, or from which some of the first settlers emigrated. It was thus with regard to Suffield, Northampton, and particularly with many places on the Firelands, such as Danbury, Norwalk, New London, New Haven and the places which suffered from the enemy in the Revolutionary War, and from which many of the first settlers on the Fire Lands emigrated. Ravenna, Palmyra, Mantua, Euclid and some others appear to have derived their names from some literary or scientific association of ideas. By whom many of these names were given I cannot tell; but of this I am satisfied, that if facts were at hand, many pages might be written, connected with the naming of places that would be very interesting to a large portion of the community at the present time, but much more interesting to posterity. C.C.B.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARIES ETC. OF REV. JOHN SEWARD

I will here insert some extracts from the diaries of Mr. Seward
Frid Oct. 18th, 1811, rode through Springfield; passed out of Penn, into the State of Ohio Rode 22 miles. Sat. 19 concluded to spend the Sabbath in Conneaut. Sab 20th, A very cold blustering tedious day. Preached to a little handful of hearers, in a little open log school house without a door, windows, or chimney. Exposed to wind and smoke. Several families by the name of King and a few others had located. Mon 21st, afternoon rode to Capt. Nettletons in Kingsville, spent the night rode 6 miles. Teus 22nd rode in the P M to Rev. Mr. Badgers, obtained some information concerning towns and their inhabitants and in the P M preached a sermon to a small number of people. Frid 25th rode through the woods to Austinburg, dined at Col. Austins; took tea at Mr. Cowles in the evening preached a sermon at Mr. Sweets to a large collection of people. The situation of this town is pleasant and the circumstances of the people encouraging. Sat 26th, spent the day at Col Austins untill towards night walked to Mr. Cowles. Sab Oct 27th, preached two sermons at the Center House in Austinburg, and one at Widow Cases, the assembly considerably numerous. Lodged at the house of Mr. Cowles. Mon 28th

In the morning walked to Col Austins, spent the day in reading and in making some arrangements for future operations. Mr. Cowles made me a short visit. In the evening rode to Dr. Hawleys. Teus 29th rode to Harpersfield. Called on Rev. Mr. Leslie, in the evening preached a lecture, rode 10 miles. Wend 30th rode to Paynesville, in com with Mrs. Austin, took tea at Capt. Skinners, lodged at Gov. Huntingtons, rode 20 miles. Thurs 31st spent the day at Gov. Huntingtons. In the P M a number of visitors were present in the evening returned to Capt. Skinners. Frid Nov 1st 1811. Spent the day at Capt. Skinners excepting in the P M I preached a sermon to a small number of people at the Court House. Sat. Nov 2nd 1811, Spent the day At Capt. Skinners and Gen Paynes. Became acquainted with Judge Austin of Warren. Sab Nov 3rd, 1811, preached at Paynesville. The assembly appeared to be gratified with my sermon on False Prophets, rode 4 miles. Mon 4th, In the forenoon rode to Gov Huntingtons, he observed that Dr. Rush's essay on Ardent Spirits was the most valuable of all his works. In the P M rode to Mr. Blishes in the rain. In the evening preached a sermon to small number of people, rode 3 miles. Teus 5th tarried at Mr. Blishs on account of rain, untill towards night, rode about a mile to Esq. Ebenezer Merrys rode to Judge Clapps in Mentor where he left the Ridge Road turning South through Kirtland not seeing a house untill he got into Wooster now Chester, a verry bad road and a part of the way I rode in the rain. In the evening preached a sermon to a small audience, lodged with a Mr. Miner, learned that he is a Universalist. He appeared to be verry fond of displaying his knowledge. Rode 13 miles. Thurs Nov. 7th, 1811, In the afternoon preached a sermon at the school house at the Center of Aurora. Lodged at the house of Dea Septimus Witter. Sat 9th rode in forenoon to Esq. Jeremiah Roots, and tarried with him untill Sabbath morning. Sab Nov 10th, 1811 preached to an assembly of more than a hundred people. They were attentive, and some of them affected. Tarried at the house of Mr. Bissell. And he spent four successive Sab in Aurora. Teus Dec. 3rd, 1811 rode through the woods to Worchester, 15 miles lodged at Dr. Wm. N. Hudsons. Wend 4th rode through the woods and dined at Judge Clapps in Mentor, lodged at Mr. Blishes 14 miles. Thurs 5th rode 5 miles to Capt. Skinners. Sab Dec. 8th, 1811 preached in rather discouraging circumstances. A small number of people. Teus 10th rode to the opening called at Mr. Scotts and returned 3 miles. Thurs 12th P M rode to Gov Huntingtons. Sab 15th preached to an attentive audience. Mon 16th visited at Widow Tepoons. Wens 18th rode to Bondstown in a verry severe snow storm. Tarried at Mr. Bonds slept with Dr. Bond of Conn, rode 15 miles. Thurs 19th preached a sermon to a small audience. After meeting rode to Mr. Pome-roys in the evening preached a sermon to a small number of people and lodged with Mr. Pomeroy. Frid 20th rode to Grand River. The travelling verry bad, snow in Bondstown, 20 inches and 2 feet and deep, mud under the snow. rode 14 miles. Sab 22 preached at the Court House to an attentive audience. Mon 23rd P M visited Mr. Phelps School in the evening visited at Mr. Hendrick Paynes. Teus 24th P M visited Mr. Warn ers School in the evening wrote a letter for Mr. Ferris. Thurs 26th spent the day in visiting called Mr. Allison and Shadrach Ruark Esq. and became acquainted with Mr.

Ryley, the Methodist preacher rode 11 miles. Sab 29th, preached to an attentive audience. In the P M delivered a discourse to the youth, some were affected. May the Lord grant this blessing. Mon 30th spent the day principally in reading. Conversed with Mr. Emmerson and wife. Teus 31st, rode to Esq. Jones spent the day there, attended a conference at the house of Mr. Blish. Wend Jan 1st 1812, a memorable and an eventful year in the history of the U.S. I rode through the woods to Mr. D. Allison, preached a sermon to a small number of people, after meeting conversed Mrs. Crayton and Mrs. Allison, returned to capt. Skinners, rode 9 miles. Frid 3rd, P M visited at Mr. Wilcoxs. Sab 5th preached in Painesville, the people were attentive. Mon 6th rode to Gov Huntingtons called at Gen Paynes, at Mr. Scotts. Teus 7th, rode to Mr. Martins and made a short visit, conversed with the visionaries: rode ot Mr. Allison, visited at Mr. Craytons, in the evening heard Mr. Ryley, deliver an exhortation on prayer, at Esq. Ruarks, returned and lodged at Mr. Allison. Wend Jan 8th, 1812 In company with Mr. Ryley rode to Burton, tarried over night with Dea Marmion Cook, slept with Rev. Mr. Field. Thurs 9th rode to Huntsbury, preached a sermon at the house of Mr. Carlton. For the continuation of Mr. Swards daily journal on this missionary tour, the reader is refered to page 44 of this book commencing with the 15th line from top. Frid Feb. 14th 1812 took breakfast at the settlement in Cleveland. Rode to Mr. Barrs in Euclid and took dinner, then rode to Mr. Lewis in Chagrin. Sat 15th left Mr. Lewis rode to Capt. Skinners, Sab 16th preached at Grand River Mon 17th spent at Mrs. Pepoons. Wend 19 visited at Esq. Phelps. Thurs 20th P M visited at Gov Huntingtons. Sab Feb 23rd 1812, preached at Grand River. The reader will perceive that the extracts are more desultory the principal points of interest only retained of his diaries. Frid Oct 22nd, 1813 rode from Aurora to Mentor in the evening preached in Harpersfield. Mon Oct 25th 1813 spent the day at Rev. Mr. Leslie in the evening preached and baptized his child Mary Ann Leslie. Teus Oct 24th, 1815 rode to Burton, Wend 25th attended the installation of Rev. Luther Humphrey over the Church in Burton, and in the evening preached in Burton. April 14th, 1814 Rev. Harvey Coe was installed over the Church in Vernon. Rev. Mr. Seward preached the installing sermon. Feb. 14th, 1815 attended the Presbytery of Grand River at Burton and was admitted a member. Sat Feb. 8th, 1817 rode to Burton with Mrs. Seward Sat 9th, preached in Burton in the evening rode to Canton, and preached lodged at Mr. Wells. Mon 10th rode to Harpersfield, in the evening preached at Rev. Mr. Leslie. Teus 11th rode to Austinburg attended the sessions of the Pres of Grand River. Mon Aug 18th, 1817 rode to Mentor, lodged at Mr. Russells, 25 miles. Teus 19th rode to Geneva to meet Pres preached in the evening 23 miles. Wend 20th attended the sessions of Pres of Grand River, Pres adjourned and I rode to Esq. Harpers. Thurs Aug 21st 1817 rode to Chardon, preached in the evening rode 25 miles. Frid 22nd rode to Burton and attended the meeting of the trustees of the Literary Society. Mon Jan 5th, 1818 rode to Kirtland. Teus 6th rode to Painesville and attended the sessions of the Pres of Grand River, preparatory to the installation of Rev. Amasa Loomis. Wend Jan 7th 1818, attended the installation and Pres adjourned rode to Mr. Blishes. Dec. 8th, 1818 Presbytery of Portage organized

at Hudson.

Sat Jan 16th, 1819 rode to Chester, lodged at Mr. Sebbens Nortons became acquainted with Elder Goodell, a Baptist preacher of Mentor. Sab 17th, preached in Chester. Mon Aug 30th, 1819 rode to Mentor and preached in the evening. Teus 31st, rode to Madison and attended the Grand River Pres which met to ordain Mr. Alvan Hyde Jr. Wend Sept. 1st 1819 attended the Ordination of Mr. Hyde. Thurs 2nd rode from Madison to Chester lodged at Mr. Bassetts. Teus Nov 9th 1819 rode to Burton in com with Dr. Betts, preached at the dedication of Burton Academy. Sab April 23rd, 1820 rode to Auburn and preached three sermons. Lodged at Capt. Wilburs. Wend May 10th rode to Chester to attend the funeral of Mr. Fellows, preached to a numerous assembly conversed with a lady that was deaf and dumb. Sat May 13th rode to Chester and preached, lodged at Mr. Bassetts. Sab 14th preached in Kirtland baptized a child. Teus Feb. 6th rode to Burton to the sessions of the Pres of Grand River. Wend 7th attended the Pres Messrs Derrow and Hyde preached Thurs 8th attended sessions of Pres, lodged at Esq. Bentons. Wend Aug 8th, 1821 rode to Burton attended the funeral of old Mr. Baird and preached and returned to Aurora. Sept. 10th, 1821 preached in Tallmadge in a revival. Wend Feb. 4th 1823 rode to Burton attended the sessions of the Pres of Grand River, Mr. Lathrop preached. Thurs 5th attended Pres and the meeting of the Trustees of the Litterary Society untill midnight. March 11th, 1822 attended the funeral of Esq. Granger in Tallmadge (he was the father of the wife of Rev. Simeon Woodruff, her mother a brother and two sisters are buiried in the cemetary at the center of Tallmadge) C.C.B. Frid April 2nd 1824, rode to Mr. Gideon Russells in Russell township and lodged there. Sat 3rd, rode to Painesville. Sab April 4th, 1824, preached in Painesville, rode to Mr. Blishes. Teus, Aug 31st, rode to Newburg attended the funeral of M. Bachelor, and returned to Aurora. Sept. 28th, 1825, Western Reserve Synod at Hudson.

Probably its first session (C.C.B.) Sab. Oct. 2nd, 1825, preached in Auburn at Esq. Brewers. Sat Oct 15th, 1825, rode to Batavia, and lodged at Mr. Bairds, Sab 16th, preached in Batavia 3 times. Mon 17th, rode to Huntsburg, and a heavy snow storm. Teus 18th, rode to Montville and preached. Wend 19th rode to Bondstown, and preached. Thurs 20th, rode to Kirtland and preached. Frid Oct. 21st 1825 rode to Chester and preached at Mr. Russells to a few people. Mon 24th, rode to Newbury and preached twice. Mon July 10th, 1826, rode to Burton. Teus 11th, visited the Academy in A M in the P M attended the Ministerial Conference, heard the Rev. John Keyes preach of Tallmadge. Frid Jan 5th 1827 rode to Newbury to attend the funeral of Apollos Hewit and returned to Aurora Jan 7th, 1828 Portage County S S Union organized at Revenna, Mr. Seward assisting in its organization. Feb. 25th 1828 rode to Russell, attended the funeral of Abel Brockway, a young man who died verry suddenly aged 20 years. Teus. Feb. 24th, 1829, rode in a cutter with Mrs. Seward and Amanda to Burton. Wend Feb. 25th 1829, attended the Ordination of Mr. Dexter Witter, and preached on the occasion. May 12th, 1829 rode to Chester, and attended the conference of churches in Geauga County. May 21st, 1829 rode with Mrs. Seward to attend the marriage of her brother Francis H. Wright and Miss

Eliza Fenn. July 28th, 1829 attended the Conference of Churches in Portage Presbytery. Aug 11th, rode to Claridon and attended the Conference of Churches. Mon Dec 7th 1829 rode to Chester lodged at the house of Rev. Urban Palmer, Teus 8th in company with Mr. Palmer, and Dr. Wm. N. Hudson, rode in a verry severe snow storm to attend the Conference of Churches at Painesville in the evening preached. Wend I attended the Con ference of Churches, preached in the afternoon toward night rode in com with Dea Taylor and Mr. Kellogg to Claridon. April Teus 27th, 1830 rode through Bainbridge to Auburn and lodged at the house of Esq. Richards. Wend 28th rode through Newbury and Burton to Claridon, lodged at Mr. Wells. Frid 30th rode through Burton to Huntsburg, returned to Burton, lodged at Mr. Witters. Sat May 8th, rode through Bainbridge, Russell, Chester to Kirtlan d. Sab May 9th, 1830 preached in Kirtland three times baptized two children. Mon 10th rode through Perry, Madison to Harpersfield, lodged with Mr. Pratt. Teus 11th called on several families in Madison and lodged at Dr. Merrimans. Wend 12th rode to Kirtland, lodged at Mr. Hawkins, Thurs May 11th 1830 rode to Mr. Russells in the township of Russell. Aug. 9th 10th and 11th 1831 attended a four days meeting in Tallmadge where I preached two sermons. Wend Sept. 7th, 1831 attended Pres at Rootstown, Rev. Wm. Hanford dismissed by the Pres of Portage from the pastorate of the church in Hudson. Oct. 12th 1831 attended the session of Pres of Portage at Windham, Rev. Mr. Hanford was installed as pastor of the church in Windham, April 18th, 1832 Rev. John Keyes dis from Tallmadge by Pres of Portage July 4th, 1832 attended S. S. Celebration in Revenna of Portage Co S S Union, Rev. Alvan Nash, Pres estimated that there were 1,000 children present. Aug 8th, 1833 attended the commencement of W R Coll. Rev Charles B Storrs D D Pres being in Mass on his death bed. Rev. John Seward Pres Pro Tem. Jan 9th, 1834 Mr. Seward conducted a protracted meeting in Shalersville Portage County, O. Jan 1835 the Confession of Faith "and covenant now used by the Cong. Church in Tallmadge (1875)" was by a committee of the Pres of Portage made their report as afforesaid and was then adopted by the Churches connected with the Presbytery of Portage. Nov. 24th 1835 rode to Cleveland attended the installation of Rev. Samuel C. Aikin, over the 1st Pres Church in Cleveland, lodged at Esq. Cowles. March 1st, 1837 rode to Hudson attended the funeral of Mrs. Jane (Coe) wife of Rev. Aaron K. Wright. March 19th 1836 rode to Hudson to attend the funeral of Esq. David Hudson, sermon preached by Rev. Giles H. Doolittle, pastor of the church in Hudson, from the text, "The memory of the just is blessed". April 6th, 1836 sessions of Portage Pres at Franklin, Professors Long and Gregg and Mr. Hare ordained and also Mr. Rouse, A. K. Wright and Mr. Judd were licensed to preach the gospel.

July 24th, 1836 At Tallmadge, Rev. J. C. Parmelee, preached a sermon on the death of Miss Martha Wright and Rev. David S. Coe, Jan 11th, 1837, A. K. Wright ordained over the church in Rootstown by Pres of Portage. May 7th, 1837 attended meeting in Brooklyn N Y heard Dr. Cox and Carroll preach and attended the aniversaries of the various benevolent societies in company with Dea Elizur Wright and wife of Tallmadge, May 15th, Esq. Wright and wife left Brooklyn for Ohio. May 16th Mr. and Mrs. Seward left N Y for Phila-

delphia to attend the Gen Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, as excinding resolutions that declared the W R Synod with many others at the north Heretical, forming the old and new school, Pres Church. Mr. and Mrs. Seward left Philadelphia and June 15th arrived at home, after an abcence of 7 weeks. Feb. 9th, 1838, Robert McKisson was hung in Revenna. Oct. 24th 1838 Mr. Wm. C. Clark was ordained to the g ospel ministry at Cuyahoga Falls, by the Pres of Portage. Sept. 19th, 1839 Western Reserve Syn od held its sessions in Tallmadge. Feb. 28th, 1840 Elizur Wright Esq. resigned as Trustee of Western Reserve College. Wend Jan. 6th, 1841 rode to Streetsborough, attended the installation of Rev. Samuel See, pastor of that church, Prof L. P. Hickok preached an excellent sermon from the text "By whom shall Jacob arise for he is small".

Sab March 28th, 1841 preached in Burton for Rev. Mr. Witter, who is somewhat unwell, and is favored with some unusual attention among his people. April 11th, 1841 the mother of Mr. Seward died in Aurora, aged 83 years, being born Sept. 5th, 1758; Aug 4th, 1841 rode to Burton attended the funeral of Mrs. Baird. Mon Oct. 25th 1841 attended the funeral of old Mrs. Love Sheldon the widow of Mr. Ebenezer Sheldon Esq, the first settler of the town of Aurora and preached a sermon, snow about three inches deep. Teus Aug 9th, 1841 in the evening the Concio ad Clerun was preached by Rev Carlos Smith of Painesville at the Western Reserve College. May 14th, 1846 Prof Elias Loomis of W R College was married to Miss Julia E, daughter of Dr. Daniel and Mrs. Polly W Upson of Tallmadge.

Dea Elizur Wright died Dec. 15th, 1845, aged 83. Rev. Caleb Pitkin preached a funeral sermon from the text, "I shall be satisfied when I awake in thy likeness". March 9th, 1860 Rev. Harvey Coe died in Hudson. June 1st, 1862 Rev. Seth W. Segurs first sabbath in Tallmadge as stated supply his text in the A M "For me to live etc" in the P M "Wherefore do the wicked live etc". Aug 20th 1862, Mrs. Law died and Rev. Mr. Segur preached from the text "I would not live always". Mrs. Law was 98 years. July 12th, 1863 Mr and Mrs Seward presented a request to the church and Cong. for public prayer and thanksgiving it being the Sab, and it being the fiftyeth anniversary of their marriage.

On the 28th of Dec 1814 Eli Cannon and Fanny Cochran of Aurora were married by Rev John Seward, pastor of the Cong. Church. On the 28th of Dec. 1864 they celebrated their Golden Wedding at an old family residence in Aurora. The following persons were present at the Wedding in 1814, viz Rev. J. Seward, officiating, now 81 years of age. Mrs. Harriet Seward, his wife now 72. Mr. Elijah Blackman, now 89 years of age (Names of those present at the 50th Aniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Cann ons Marriage.

Eli Cannon - now 73
Fanny (Cochran) Cannon his wife now 71
Sanford H. Bishop, son in law
Fanny Melissa, his wife
Cecilia, wife of R. A. Gillett, son in law
Martha, wife of Hopson Hurd Jr. son in law

Fredrick B. Cannon and Sarah his wife
Henry Cannon and Aulia, his wife

GRANDCHILDREN

A. V. Bishop and Percis C. his wife, now 27
Anson Chamberlin and Martha his wife
Walter P. Bishop, Fredrick A. Bishop, Willys
W. Bishop
Franklin M. Gillett and Fanny C. Gillett
Martha Cannon)
Eddie Cannon) children of Henry Cannon

From the Ohio Observer and Telegraph of Dec. 9th, 1830

SETTLEMENT OF THE RESERVE NO. 14
EVENTFUL DAY

In the year 1799, Ebenezer Sheldon, a native of Suffield, Conn. commenced an improvement in (Town 4 Range 9) by clearing a piece of land, sowing it with wheat, and erecting a log cabin in the township of Aurora, on the place now occupied by his son Gershom Sheldon. About the last of April 1800, he left Suffield with his family, and succeeded without meeting with any disastrous occurrence untill after they had reached Warren, where a settlement had been previously commenced. They had gone but a short distance from that place, before the horse waggon in which was a great quantity of goods packed in chests and boxes, etc with two young children asleep among the stuff, was overturned as they were attempting to ascend a short steep hill, and the loading thrown on the ground with the children beneath. The parents who were walking with some of their friends from Warren, a few rods behind saw the disaster and flew to remove the load from their children whom they might reasonably conclude were crushed by the fall. Smothered cries of the children soon told that life remained and after being extricated, it was found that they had not sustained the slightest injury. Having thus escaped from harm in a moment of peril and adjusting their loading, they proceeded untill they had reached a distance of 4 or 5 miles from Warren, when some of the rigging about one of the waggons failing, they were obliged to stop a few moments to repair. Being again ready to proceed, observing a heavy shower approaching, they concluded to continue where they were and find shelter from the rain they crowded into their covered waggons. The little caravan consisting of 8 or 10 persons, 6 oxen, 4 cows and 3 horses, with two waggons must have occupied a considerable space in the midst of the tall and dark forest, now heavy and thick with the foilage of June. The aspect of the coming storm was hidden from their view and they could judge of its terribleness, only by the loud peals of thunder, the roarings of the wind and sound of rain falling on the unbroken forest. In a few moments after they had shut themselves in their little ark, protected by no other power than which secured Noah and his family, the furious tempest came, and with one tremendous crash leveled the forest on every side of them to a great extent. The gust, though awfully violent was

short, and the rain was soon over. On looking abroad nothing appeared around but one wide scene of destruction with here and there a lofty tree remaining, as if to mock the fury of the blast. Several of these trees were standing over and around this defenceless company, the tempest apparently being commissioned to pass them by. Heaped around were trees of every size forming a hedging wall, impervious except to the clambering footman. By an interposition of divine providence truly marvelous, not a tree, nor a limb of a tree had been so directed by the storm as to touch either of the waggons or any living thing that was connected with the company, although one large limb had fallen so near, that the horses as they stood browsed on its green leaves. Having their way thus hedged in near the close of the day, no other alternative remained but to continue on the spot until morning. Early the next day, they were visited by some of the inhabitants of Warren, who without knowing their situation, only that they had met the storm in the woods, came out with much solicitude to ascertain their real condition. On traversing the road each way from the waggons, it was found that for many rods either before or behind, there was not a single rod in which was not one or more trees across the path, and some of them the diameter of a barrell. With the assistance of those who came from Warren, and by much labor, a passage was opened and they arrived in safety at Nelson, where Delazon Mills had begun a settlement the year previous (1799). From Nelson to Aurora, a distance of 15 miles, they had to open the road as they proceeded. They spent one night in the woods between those two towns, when after a journey of fifty one days they arrived at the place of their destination, on the 12th day of June 1800.

Copied from Mr. Swards M F. C.C.B.

Signed John Seward Jr.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF TALLMADGE
BY C. C. BRONSON

On the 8th of January 1862, the following paper was read before the Tallmadge Historical Society by C. C. Bronson. The Recording Secretary has headed it EARLY TIMES IN TALLMADGE.

As inadequate as I feel myself to undertake the task of rescuing from oblivion the incidents connected with our early history; yet, if I can in my feeble way, be the means of gathering up the fragments that remain, and placing them where they can be found, it may be of some service to those that come after us.

I propose to give some of my own recollections of the first time that I attended meeting in Tallmadge. It was the last Sabbath in Oct 1819. And permit me to describe the old Academy building. It stood on the spot where the Cong. Meeting House now stands; A plain unpainted structure, and if my memory is correct it was in size about 36 feet long and 26 wide - two stories high - two windows, each side in each story, two in the north end in each story; a chimney in the north end (between the windows) and a fireplace in each story, in the south end a door opening into

how the people are crowded, some standing up, some sitting on the stairs and some leaving the house. In closing his discourse, he says, Hear what the sons of the prophets say, "Behold now the place where we dwell with thee is to strait for us. Let us we pray go unto Jordan and take thence every man a beam, and let us make a place where we may dwell. And one said unto Elisha, be content, I pray thee to go with thy servants. And he answered I will go". Yes dear friends, I will go with you, I am willing to assist you, I am willing to contribute at least fifty dollars to help forward the work. What excuse then have you? It is no private interest of my own that I am pleading, it is the interest of your souls; it is the cause of the blessed Redeemer; it is the cause of the Eternal God, a cause in which God takes peculiar pleasure and by which he is glorified. "Go up to the mountain, and bring wood and build the House; and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified saith the Lord. Now do you not wish to please God? do you not wish to glorify God? Why then do you hesitate? Do you want examples? Well look around you, see Austinburg, Euclid, Aurora and Hudson, all of them with noble edifices for the worship of the great Jehovah: and shall Tallmadge the pride and glory of New Connecticut, containing probably the largest church within a circle of a hundred and perhaps with one or two exceptions of two hundred miles around, distinguished by its charitable institutions. Shall this town be the last to build a Meeting House? Shame forbid it; conscience forbid it; Heaven forbid it. Go then immediately about the work, let nothing deter you, let nothing detain you, put your trust in God, he will help you; and to his name be the glory, Amen.

The original sermon I have before me, very kindly furnished by Mrs. Sarah E. (Woodruff) widow of Rev. Wm. S. Kennedy, Rev. Mr. Kennedy was the compiler of the Plan of Union.

I well remember being at meeting and hearing the sermon, and recollect the very crowded house, the congregation had become so large that it had become an uncomfortable place for Sabbath worship. Sometime in the month of Dec an anonymous paper was placed upon the Guide Post that stood in the center of the public square of that day: on Sabbath morning the people would go and read it, it was a call for all who were interested in the subject of building to all come to the center on a certain day and confer together on the subject. There was a meeting and it was harmonious but there was no decision. Dea Salmon Sackett, remarked that but few of the people of Tallmadge lived in Ceiled Houses but he favored building a meeting house. Some one suggested to build a large building and after a few years erect a steeple, but this met with no response. Some of the first days of Jan the Academy was burnt, and the people met at Esq. Wrights where Dr. Daniel Upson now lives (now the home of Daniel A. Upson 1875) and in the spring at Dr. A. C. Wrights, and in summer at Esq. Whittleseys barn. The latter part of summer the new building for an Academy standing where the store now is standing (1875) was finished and meetings were held in that untill the present House was dedicated.

Another meeting was held, and a committee consisting of Dea Salmon Sackett, Dea Peck Fen n, Col Lemuel Porter, Asaph Whittlesey, Esq.

out of the entry into the lower room where the district school was kept. There were two flights of stairs to ascend into the second story, those in the SW corner were for the ladies and those in the SE for the men. At the head of the stairs the floor was raised about six inches and extended to the north end of the room, and I think wide enough for two desks, the desks were twelve feet long or more and hung on hinges so as to be raised or let down. It was the same on the west side of the room. On the front of this raised floor was the Singers Seat. Between the stair cases was a pulpit and a window in the south end. The pulpit was large enough to seat five or six persons and when the room was crowded the elderly men took seats there, like Dea. Wright, Dea Sackett, Dea Fenn and Uncle Jonathan as Mr. Sprague was called. Benches were placed in the center of the room and the room was filled the few times I went to meeting there before it was burnt. As I before observed the Singers occupied the front of this raised floor, the bass on the east side, the treble as it was then called on the west side. The tenor and counter on the north end of the room. The bass singers were Asaph Whittlesey, Alpha Wright, John Wright Jr., Martin Camp, Cassander Sackett, Francis H. Wright and probably others. On the opposite side was Mrs. Whittlesey, Mrs. Camp and Misses Lodemia and Betsey Sackett, Miss Phebe B. Beach and perhaps others, on the counter Miss Nancy Clark (and I do not recollect any others) on the Tenor Dr. Amos C. Wright, Norman Sackett and Erasmus M. Beach. Mr. Woodruff preached half of the time and the other half labored in destitute places for the Connecticut Missionary Society. This Sabbath he was at home. The first Psalm he read was the 46 in Watts Version P M God is our refuge in distress etc. Esq. Wright in his peculiar manner gave out Greenfield. He took a "Pitch Pipe" and gave the key note and then sounded the key note to each part then arose and sang, Esq. Whittlesey beating the time with his right hand, many in the congregation singing with the choir, it being a tune of the olden time and familiar to the old people. I recollect old Mrs. Gillett sung it with a clear unbroken voice. Mrs. Gilletts maiden name was Lucy Harrison, and it used to be said in Waterbury that there was never a Harrison but what could sing. Mrs. Lydia Wright, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Fellows, and others sung. But my attention was called to a lady sitting in the center of the room who sung the counter most admirably. I inquired of Fitch Strong who was sitting near me who she was. He answered Aunt Diantha. I afterward found it was Mrs. Ara Gillett. Mr. Warren Sturtevant, Mr. Ara Gillett, Dea Salmon Sackett and others singing with choir willed the room. On the 27th of Nov. 1819, Mr. Woodruff preached a sermon which he entitled A Meeting House Sermon, his text was 2nd of King, 6th Chap 1st Verse "Behold now the place is to straight for us". Our printed proceedings of the Semi-Centennial place the text in Isahiah 9th Chap 20th Verse, (How this error occurred I am unable to account for, any one to examine the chapters in the two books will readily see the mistake) C.C.B. (Our venerable fellow citizen Mr. Richard Fenn, says he well remembers that sermon, but he thinks Mr. Woodruffs text was the five first verses of the sixth chapter of 2nd of Kings). He opened his sermon, What place? The place of public worship, where we dwell on the Sabbath. Formerly it was large enough but now it was too straight, too narrow, too small. See,

Reuben Beach, Dr. Amos C. Wright and Capt. Amos Seward was appointed to select a location, and adopt a design for the House, and a plan of proceedings to secure its erection. The last two of this committee that died was Amos Seward. The committee located the place for the Meeting House by driving the stake on the east side of the Public Square, Mr. Anson Ashley remonstrated for he had selected the place for his future residence, where the house now stands which is occupied by Mrs. Ashley. (1875). The morning after the first stake was driven by the committee, the Academy building occupied for a place of worship was burnt, this occurred on some of the first days of Jan 1820. The committee went to the inhabitants soliciting subscriptions for material for the building of a meeting house. I think it can be said of the Fathers that it was with them as it was in Nehemiahs time, "They had a mind to the work". Judgeing by the original subscription papers before me, that all seemed to be deeply interested in this great work. And I find but very few of the inhabitants of Tallmadge, at that day but what were ready to subscribe, something towards this great object.

The largest subscription was given by George Washington Tallmadge, of \$200, there is 12 subscriptions \$100 and upwards. The remainder ranging from \$100 down to one dollar. The subscriptions are dated Jan 20th, 1820. The whole amount subscribed was \$4,620.62. Of these subscriptions, \$214.85 was never collected. Deducting this it left available funds \$4,415.77. But I am satisfied that the subscription papers I have are only the first, for building, enclosing, glazing and painting the meeting house. The finishing the inside in the spring and summer of 1825, called for more subscriptions, which was promptly given. These subscriptions were to be paid in grain, neat cattle, sheep and pork which was buchered and carried to Mr. Aaron Hines and barrelled the lard separated, the rye and the corn was distilled into 12 barrels and 18 gallons of whiskey by Mr. Martin Kent of Suffield, the whiskey was disposed of to pay for labor, and part of it was carried in waggons to Pittsburgh and exchanged for window glass and nails. The nails were 10 cents pr pound in Pittsburgh at that day.

We must take into consideration that at that day, there was no way to dispose of grain as at the present time; whiskey was almost lawful tender in the way of traffic. To make a barrel of whiskey required about 25 bushels of grain. The good people of Tallmadge, thought the feelings of Mr. Ashley were to be respected. There were 105 names on the subscriptions and 53 signed Mr. Ashleys remonstrance to have the committee remove the stake to where the Academy formerly stood. The committee being responsible men they held a session reconsidered their doings and removed the stake to where the meeting house now stands. The people of Tallmadge thought if there were four meeting houses built on the Reserve; they would have the best built house.

And it was admitted to be the best built and finished meeting house on the Western Reserve at the time of its dedication. We lay claim that the Cong. Meeting House in Tallmadge was the fifth house of worship built on the Reserve with a steeple. From a letter before me from Mrs. J. Ann (Strong) Snow of Austinburg,

dated July 26th, 1875, she writes that the first meeting house in Austinburg was raised in the year 1813, was dedicated in 1824. The meeting house in Euclid, now called Collamer, was built in 1815. The meeting House in Aurora (brick) was built in 1817, dedicated in 1824. The people of Hudson built their first meeting house in 1819, dedicated in 1820. Tallmadge in 1822, dedicated Sept. 8th, 1825. Of these five places of worship Austinburg, Aurora and Hudson have all built new meeting houses; while Euclid (or Collamer) and Tallmadge still worship in the first houses they built, but both have been remodeled, and both are standing today as monuments of the early days. The architecture of the meeting house in Tallmadge is frequently the subject of criticism by the architects of the present day. The committee employed one of their own number Col. Lemuel Porter to draft the plan and he was assisted by Mr. Sebbens Saxton who were both practical mechanics. The draft called for a building 56 feet long and 44 feet wide, the posts to be 30 feet high; the steeple to be 100 feet from the bottom of the sill to the top of the spire. The committee employed Col Porter to be the joiner, and Mr. saxton to be the carpenter, he was to hew the timber to lay out the frame and raise the building. These preliminaries being all settled, Col. Porter and Mr. Saxton went into the woods to select the timber for the house; wherever they found a white oak tree that was suitable for their purpose, full liberty was given to take it, and it was marked the length it was to be cut. And several hundred acres were laid under contribution and Monday the 24th of December 1821, was the day designated for a voluntary gathering, "or bee" to cut and draw the timber for the house. The Saturday previous the citizens met and timber was cut and drawn out to lay the timber on to be hewn. While standing before leaving for home, Mr. Daniel Beach remarked that the first stick of timber on the ground Monday morning would come in on the south east diagonal. Capt Ira Carter, Mr. Lyman Sperry and others from the northeast diagonal thought if he did they would have to get up in the morning earlier than they were in the habit of doing. The north east party stoped at Mr. Saxtons where Mr. Edward Lyman now lives (1875) went north into the forrest and cut a 56 foot and loaded it onto a sled and it was drawn out to the road. Another tree was cut and a 44 foot stick and left at the stump. With our Fathers the Sabbath began Saturday night at sunset and closed Sabbath at the same hour. About 8 o'clock Sabbath evening, Mr. Lyman Sperry and his son Amadeus was passing by my fathers with their ox teams, I joined them to see the fun. We went on and at the north east six corners we were met by Mr. Alvin Upson and Mr. Isaac Hine with their ox teams; we passed on to where Mr. Zerah Hinman now lives (1875) Capt. Carter was ready with his oxen, we went along to the loaded sled the timber that was cut had to be drawn to the road on the ground before it could be loaded onto a sled. We were joined in this labor by Mr. Dan Saxton and his son Sebhens Saxton, and Chauncy Sackett, a relative of their and Mr. Milo Stone. The timber being loaded we moved on to Mr. Sebbens Saxton house and went in and found it was eleven o clock, we warmed and waited a short time not wishing to be on the ground before twelve o clock or Monday morning. We moved on

the hill against the present residence of Mr. Henry Seymour (1875) with the aid of a brand of fire taken from Mr. Saxtons, Mr. Sperrys watch was looked at and it was Monday morning by a minute, Mr. Saxton knowing where the timber was to be laid; he told the teamsters Sperry, Hine & Upson to follow him, at the same time he flourished his fire brand, and being descending ground, the oxen were soon put into a smart trot, they followed Mr. Saxton; and the two sticks of timber from the northeast were both unloaded where they were hewed. The southeast party had cut two sticks of timber, and had driven their teams up to the line of the Public Square: and they went into Mr. Ashleys to wait for 12 o'clock and there was one out watching, it was one of those clear winter mornings, snow six or eight inches deep and cold. The alarm was given and the cracking of ox whips and halloeing of the teamsters to their oxen showed very conclusively that someone was engaged. The southeast party were Daniel Beach, Harvey Sackett, Cassander Sackett, Elezer C. and Salmon D. Sackett, Samuel M. Combs, and Marcus Hinman, and to all who knew Daniel Beach and the Sacketts, would be aware that they might be heard a long way off on that clear cold frosty night.

Mr. Hinman the only one of the SE party residing at this time in Tallmadge, (1875) says he and Daniel Beach went out after 9 o'clock, cut down the tree cut off and loaded the stick timber onto a sled drew it out to the road where Mr. James Chamberlain now lives (1875) and was ready when the Sacketts and Combs came up to go on to the Center. Justin E. Frink and Francis H. Wright with Alfred Fenn had cut a stick of timber, loaded it drawn it out to the road in front of the house to be ready Monday morning. Harvey Fenn and Henry B. Stephens had a stick of timber loaded and in the road where John C. Treat now lives (1875) The parties divided one went north and brought onto the ground the timber that Fenn and Stephens, timber, the other party went West for Frink, Wright, Fenns timber. By this time it was 1 o'clock or more in the morning; Mr. Reuben Beach had been appointed by the committee, superintendant to have the different lengths of timber in their proper place as they were drawn onto the ground. 6 sticks of timber were on the ground and the superintendant had not made his appearance yet and he must be brought onto the ground. All drove their teams to Mr. Beaches for him. When we went into his log house, Mr. Beach came to his bedroom door, presented a bottle of whiskey then dressed himself and came out and by this time it was 2 o'clock Monday morning Mr. Beach remarking that he did not know they were going to draw timber "Sabbath Day". He requested Mrs. Beach to get breakfast for all and have all the teams come to his barn and be fed and they must continue to draw timber until day light. About 3 o'clock Capt. Amos Seward, Mr. Drake Fellows, Maj. Neal and the Prestons came on to the ground with two sticks of timber from the south west diagonal. There was a controversy about which party had the honor of getting the first sticks of timber onto the ground. The northeast always conceded that the south east party unloaded the first stick of timber, but it was dropped onto the ground, Mr. Combs says was never used. NE party claimed they placed the first timber on the spot where

it was hewed. The controversy rested by mutual consent for 30 years or untill the second dedication of the Meeting House in 1850; the Rev. Carlos Smith in his sermon gave the honor of drawing the first stick of timber to Amadeus Sperry. Before night all the timber for hewing was on the ground ready for scoreing and hewing. It was truly a fine sight to look at such beautiful timber, all white oak except, the eight posts that support the spire, these were black walnut. The columns in front were taken from the farm now owned by James Wolcott, near the Brimfield line and they were beautiful trees when standing. In the spring of 1822 the work was commenced. Mr. Sebbens Saxton was the foreman in the carpenter work, he had the oversight of the scoreing and hewing, Mr. Reuben Upson, counter hewed all the timber. The frame was laid out by Mr. S. Saxton and Samuel M. Bronson, Noah Joy and Chauncy F. Chamberlin, all worked in the frame. In the meantime, the foundations were being laid broad and deep the north end of the House the foundation was laid in a swampy piece of ground and has been filled up around with gravel since the foundations were laid. The underpinning and step stones were garried south of the present residence of Daniel Hine (1875). The dressing of the stone and laying of the stone was done by Mr. Fredrick Stanley of Twinsburg. The timber being all framed, the building committee employed Capt. Calvin Hoadley of Columbia Lorain County to come with a suitable rigging blocks and teacle to raise the building. It is my impression that Monday morning, the first day of July the people assembled to commence raising the House. The sills and all the timber to support the lower floor had all been previously laid, a few sticks of timber had been brought onto the floor, Capt. Hoadley had prepared his teacle, and all things being ready, Rev. Simeon Woodruff, the pastor of the Church stepped onto some timber, and offered an impressive prayer invoking the blessing of God upon the undertaking, and also praying that no accident would befall anyone in life or in limb. The people during all these services manifested their respect by standing with their hats off. Capt. Hoadley followed Rev. Mr. Woodruff in a few timely remarks to be quiet and also attentive to all the orders given by Mr. Saxton and all would be well. A pole called a Gin Pole of sufficient size and strength to stand all the weight that would be brought upon it on the top of this was fastened the teacle, and this was held in an upright position by ropes called Guys. This was raised and well secured and the north west corner post was the first peice of timber raised followed by girls studs and other posts. The committee had selected a certain number of men to work on the frame puting the timber together as it was raised by the teacle. The names of the men selected were, Samuel M. Bronson, Noah Joy, Marcus Hinman, Nathan Battison, Shubael H. Lowrey, Samuel Treat, Joseph Richardson, G. W. Tallmadge, Augustus Bronson, and perhaps one or two more, no one was allowed on the frame but those who were selected by the committee. The raising was all finished by driving the last pin about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The House being raised, Col Porter was then the foreman in the joiner work, and they went right to work to enclose the House.

Dea. Salmon Sackett made a contract with the committee to furnish all the clapboards to cover the Meeting House and to get them out of a single tree. But did succeed in consequence of the waste in hewing down the logs so they could saw them. The committee employed Mr. Dan Saxton Sen. to make the shingles. Before winter set in the House was covered and the windows put and the house was painted. The funds were exhausted and not anything being done to the inside. Thus it stood untill the spring of 1825 when the people again took hold of the work and it was resumed, Col. Porter being still the master workman.

Joseph Richardson, Wyllys Fenn, Nathan Howe and a man by the name of Thomas Carmichael, worked at inside work. On the 8th of Sept. 1825, it was dedicated to the worship of God; Rev. John Keys preaching the Dedication Sermon from the words, "Now therefore arise O Lord God into thy resting place, thou and the Ark of thy strength II Chronicles 6th Chap 41 Verse. The singing was led by Mr. Alva Kingsbury of Brunswick, Medina Co. Dr. Luther Spalding who resided at Stow Corners had commenced a course of lessons and preparing the choir for dedication, but death ended his labors on Earth, the August previous, a very sore disappointment to this people. Some of the Singers on that day are with us yet, but very many of them are gone, and some we trust are singing the Song of the redeemed. Let us cherish their memory.

BIOGRAPHICAL

As it has been the usage of this Society to record the deaths that have occurred, and in some cases a sketch I present this.

JOHN CHESTER WRIGHT, was the 2 child of John Jr. and Mrs. Saloma G. Wright. He was born in Morgan Ashtabula County May 23rd, 1807. His parents moved into Tallmadge in Feb. 1809 when the subject of our sketch was less than two years old. He remained at home on the farm untill he was about 18 years old. His education was obtained in the district school, and perhaps attended one or two quarters at the Tallmadge Academy. His father having a large family to provide for, and a small farm, he was not in a situation to help his sons. There appearing no other alternative but for the boys to do as their parents had done before them, that was to carve out their own fortune and make their own living. Chester when he had arrived at his majority or nearly so he went serve an apprenticeship with Mr. Wyllys Fenn at the carpenter and joiners trade. He did not work at that trade long being better able to work at the bench than out of doors; he went into the shop of Mr. Henry Trickey and worked at cabinet work. Then he worked at waggon making for Blakelee, Burwell and Patterson, these shops were at the center of Tallmadge. He continued to work at the waggon bussiness untill his rheumatic affection compelled him to desist from labor. Here he was at the age of 50 years with but very little laid by for future use but the people of Tallmadge administered to his wants. Mr. H. S. Carter employed him as Deputy P. M. for several years.

He and his aged mother kept house and the people would contribute for their comfort by Mr. Carter and others in that quiet mann er that Mrs. Wright would not feel she was an object of charity. But this is a world of change and a change in the arrangement of the P O was brought about. Mrs. Wright removed to Middlebury to reside with his daughter Lucy, Mrs. Edgar Chapman, where she spent the remnant of her days. Chester was very kindly taken in by his sister Lucy and family where he died Oct. 17th, 1874, aged 67 years. He was buried in the cemetary at the center of Tallmadge. He was an honest and a quiet man; a resident of Tallmadge, excepting one or two short periods of his life. He never made a profession of religion, but always treated the subject with respect was one of the singers for many years having a good voice for singing which he inherited from his Wright and Harrison ancestors. And would say that Mr. Wrights life was as consistant as some who make great professions.

INDIAN TRAILS

This is a portion of history well worthy of attention, that is the Indian Trails of this portion of the Reserve. Summit County is classic ground, for the localities known as Old Portage, and New Portage, insignificant as they are in comparison with Akron, and other places in the county. They still have a conspicuous place as points of Treaty lines with the Indian Nations, which have so prominent place in the history of the Reserve, and of the nation.

The first Indian Trail of note which I will mention is the

celebrated Portage Path. This appears to have been one of the principle courses of Indian travel from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. They would ascend the Cuyahoga River in their canoes to Old Portage now in the township of Northampton, leaving the river they would take a westerly course across the flats carrying their canoes at the hills they would take a southerly course a portion of it is a well defined highway at this time. It runs on the heighth of land west of the City of Akron passing the west side of Summit Lake, the road now travelled from Akron to Manchester is on it or near it. The Indian portage was near where the above road crosses the Tuscarawas in the township of Coventry, this is about two miles above the place called New Portage this was the head of navigation on the tuscarawas for Flat Boats in the early settlement these boats would decend the rivers with produce. New Portage is in t he township of Norton here the Tucarawas which had been running a west course on the divide between the waters that run north into Lake Erie and those that run South at New Portage the Tuscarawas River turns directly south running into the Muskingum thence into the Ohio River.

By the treaty with the Indians at Fort McIntosh which was held on the 21st of Jan. 1785 (This Fort was at the mouth of the Big Beaver in Penn.) By this treaty the Indians ceded to the United States and at the same time, the Indian title was extinguished, to all their lands, east of the following boundaries. Commencing on the south shore of Lake Erie at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, up said river to the Portage, then following the Indian Trail, or Portage Path to the Indian Portage on the Tuscarawas, in the present town of Coventry.

Then down the Tuscarawas River, to Fort Laurens, half a mile below the present Village of Bolivar, in Tuscarawas County. Then westerly across the country to a point known in the early history of the North West Territory as Laramies, this point is at the mouth of Loramies Creek 16 miles north west of Shelby, the county seat of Shelby County, O. Thence down the Big Miamie to its junction with the Ohio River. This treaty line was all con firmed by the Treaty of Greenville, on the 3rd day of Aug 1795. By a treaty held with the Indians at Fort Industry, some authors place this fort on the Maumee others at Ogontz town on the Sandusky River. At this treaty which was held in June 1805, the Indian title was extinguished to all the Western Reserve west of the Cuyahoga River and the Portage Path. There are two points in this treaty line of historical interest, and the first point is Loramies. This place took its name from a French Trader with Indians of that point. It has an historic interest from the fact of its being the first English settlement in Ohio. As early 1752, there was a trading house at the place, called by the English Pickawillany, which was attacked and destroyed by the French and Indians that year; but little is known however of its history. (Vide Howes His Coll of Ohio) It is claimed by some that the first white child born in Ohio was born at this place.

The second place I would mention is the following taken from Howes

Coll, "Half a mile below Bolivar are the remains of Fort Laurens, erected in the War of the Revolution and named from the president of the revolutionary Congress. Dr. S. P. Hildreth, in an article in Sillimans Journal says, Fort Laurens was erected in the fall of 1778 by a detachment of 1,000 men from Fort Pitt, under the command of Gen McIntosh". This Fort was evacuated in 1779. It is claimed by some that Mary, daughter of Rev. John Heckewelder, a noted Moravian Missionary, and was born in Salem one of the moravian Indian towns on the Tuscarawas April 16th, 1787. There was another very important Indian Trail that came from the west and north west by the south end of Lake Michigan, thence east through the southern counties of Michigan to the Maumee Rapids, thence to Sandusky. From thence a trail very much travelled by Indians and traders to the Cuyahoga Portage. Here the trails separated. One trail crossed the Cuyahoga River, and if I am correctly informed, the Indian Trail went up the same ravine which the traveled road now occupies from the Portage East.

The trail passed through Northampton into Stow by the south end of Stow Lake; here was a favorite camping place for Indians on the shores of this beautiful lake in their various migrations. From thence an easterly course on or near the present road leading from Stow Corners to Kent, after passing around the south end of Fish Creek Swamp in the west part of Franklin, then a north east course to the Standing Stone. Here was the Indian Fort, Col. Whittlesey says, "this ancient highway of the savages passed up the valley of Breakneck Creek, crossing the summit not far south of Revenna, thence through Edinburg, Palmyra, and Milton to the Salt Spring and thence down the Mahoning to the forks of Beaver."

The other trail passed up the River to the bend crossing the Little Cuyahoga near its junction with the main river, the trail took a south east course across the plains crossing near Judge Pitkins, and the Wise Farms, entering Tallmadge about half a mile south of Bettes Corners; then crossing the road west of the SW Six Corners near the house of Mr. Denmead, across the south near the residence of Mr. M. Hagenbaugh, crossing the Little Cuyahoga near the residence of Mr. King in Ellet in Springfield; thence to Ohio River in the vicinity of Steubenville.

There was another trail that left the Portage, which the pioneers have told me was used when the river was so high that it could not be forded they pass up the south side of the river, keeping a short distance south of the north line in Tallmadge crossing Seymour Demmings farm, also the Sperry and Bronson farms, and across the north west corner of the farm owned by Hiram A. Sackett, crossing the township line into Stow on to the farm of Alvin N. Stone, crossing the road from Tallmadge to Kent, about midway between the railroad and bridge over the river, thence near the river to trail near the Standing Stone. This trail was easily traced before the land was cleared. I have been informed by the early settlers that these trails were worn so deep in the earth that they could be easily traced in the deepest snow by the depression as the snow settled down. Mr. Chauncy Hart and others have told me that they could be easily followed in the night for the first step out of the

path could be detected. Their manner of travelling was such whether on foot or with Indian ponies, following each other in what is known as "Indian File" was directly calculated to make a path not so easily obliterated. But as civilization began to advance they retired and one portion after another of their vast domain their title to the land was extinguished. In the early settlement of the Reserve the Indians were quite numerous, hunting, fishing etc. roving from place to place having no fixed habitation ready to move at almost a moments warning. Mr. Wm. Prior of Northampton said that the Indians pretty much left this region of the Reserve after the Battle of Tippecanoe in Nov. 1811. "So the poor Indians".

BIOGRAPHICAL
MRS. LUCY F. WRIGHT

Several years since I had an interview with Mrs. Wright and she very kindly gave me a few items of interest of her early life which are here presented. Mrs. Lucy Foster Wright, widow of Mr. Alpha Wright was born in Hanover, Grafton County New Hampshire June 15, 1790. Her parents were natives of Mass, where part of the family were born. Her father was by profession a lawyer. He died in 1792, when Mrs. Wright was two years of age. Her mother was left with eight children, the eldest named Jacob was killed by lightning the youngest born after his fathers death was named Jacob, he died in Canton Stark County O many years since. Mrs. Wrights mother died in 1799 when Mrs. Wright was 9 years of age. At her mothers grave her sisters Sally, Martha, Betsey, and Johathan her brother and herself were taken into the families of different individuals into another town from Hanover. Lucy was taken into the family of Mr. Martin Kent. Mr. Kent was a native of Suffield, Conn and emigrated to New Hampshire where he lived several years. He was what was considered at that day a wealthy farmer. In the spring of 1807 Mr. Kent left New Hampshire with his family for Ohio, destination town No. 1, Range No. 9, now Suffield in the county of Portage, at that time Trumbull County. Mrs. Wright being one of the family and not having any great inducement to remain she came with the Kent family to Ohio; and with pleasure can it be said, she was always treated as one of the family. In June or July 1807, after a long and toilsome journey like the other pioneers of that day, they arrived in Suffield. Mr. Kent bought 600 acres of land on which he settled, his sons setting on portions of it. The old Kent homestead is at this day in the possession of his son Josiah Kent.

The Kent family came to Ohio with horse teams and Mrs. Wright says, in crossing the Conneaught Creek, the ferry boat was sunk, the wheels sinking with the boat the waggon body with the load floated down the creek, and one of the horses was drowned. Mr. Wright was sick and riding in the waggon at the time it floated away, however it was very soon recovered; but not untill Mrs. Wright and all in the waggon was thoroughly wet. Mrs. Wright said the fright and excitement seemed to rally her energies and she received no injury from the bath. Mr. Kent had bank notes and other papers that were wet, and her time was employed in separating and drying them when

travelling. On the route which Mr. Kent would travel from Conneaut there were settlements in some of the townships on the Lake Shore, Kingsville, Harpersfield, Painesville, Mentor, Willoughby, Euclid, Cleveland, Newburg, Northfield, Hudson, Stow, in Tallmadge two families, a few in Springfield, and a few in Suffield. She said that in Cleveland there were two houses and in Newburg four thence on through the towns above mentioned they were informed that Mr. Bacon was in town two range ten but passing east of his log house, about a mile they did not see him. Her 17th birthday occurred while she was on the journey from New Hampshire to Ohio. We are to consider that living in New Hampshire was pioneer life, and most assuredly pioneer life was a reality on the Western Reserve in 1807. Mrs. Wright was a woman of that energy and that perseverance that is requisite to overcome the toils and hardships as well as the privations of pioneer life. And she by her life has shown that she was well calculated to battle with those stern realities of life she was called to pass through. Coming as she did onto the Western line of civilization; for the Indian title to the land west of the Cuyahoga River and the Portage Path had been extinguished but two years before. And the nearest saw and grist mills were on the site of the present Northampton Mills. As the first settlers were from New England and feeling that the Common School was of great importance they early began to have schools set up for their children. Mrs. Wright was called upon to teach school in Suffield and Hudson.

In 1868 Mr. Jotham Blakelee informed me that in the spring of 1810 the men had a meeting to see if they could not have a school for their children; angry words were used by some of them and the meeting broke up without accomplishing any thing. Mrs. Bede the wife of Mr. Jotham Blakelee, then went to work, and with the cooperation of others, Miss Lucy Foster was employed to teach the first Common School ever taught in the township of Tallmadge. The log building in which this school was taught was on the North West corner of Lot No. 1 in Tract 15, being the southeast corner of the first four corners south of the center. The patrons of this school were Mr. Blakelee, McCoy, Stephen Upson, Mr. Sprague, Dea. Chapman, Mr. Bradford, Dr. Amos C. Wright and Mr. Kilbourn. She was married at the house of Mr. Martin Kent in Suffield to Mr. Alpha Wright of Tallmadge, Dec. 12th, 1811 by Rev. Joshua Beer of Springfield, she soon after moved to Tallmadge, which has been her place of residence ever since. Mr. Wright died March 1st, 1856, when he was called to his final rest aged 68 years. They were the parents of 12 children, 5 of which passed from earth before the parents. Her sister Sally came to Ohio and died in Tallmadge Jan 1st, 1861, aged 80. She was unmarried. Her sisters Martha and Betsey and their brother Jonathan, Martha married Justin E. Frink and died in Tallmadge March 26th, 1832. Her sister Betsey married Maj Dow of Streetsborough, has been dead many years, her brother Jonathan Foster first settled in Suffield as a farmer, he sold the farm in Suffield and went to Mantua where he died a few years since, aged 80 years. Mrs. Wright was industrious and prudent and like the woman described in the last chapter of Proverbs 27 and 28 verses, "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her".

She made a public profession of her faith in her Saviour on the 4th of Nov. 1827, and she walked in fellowship with the Cong. Church untill her death. She was uniformly in her seat on the Sabbath, and in the weekly prayer meeting, untill by the infirmities of age she was unable to attend. After Mr. Wrights death she left the farm where she had spent all her married life and withdrew from the active cares of a household, her children were settled in life and she was content to live with her children. Having enough in her own right for her own support. The last years of her life were very pleasantly spent in the family of Mr. Homer S. Carter, the husband of her daughter Mearthia, where everything was done by Mr. and Mrs. Carter and the other sons and to make the evening of life pleasant and sunny. Her mental faculties her hearing and sight good, never used spectacles. The last years an invalid. She died Sept. 30th, 1875, aged 85, the oldest person in town.

REV. SETH WILLARD SEGUR

By my request for church historical purposes, I addressed a letter to Mr. Segur and received from him the following reply

Glouster Mass March 5th, 1872

Mr. C. C. Bronson

My Dear Sir

I have not forgotten that I promised to answer some questions which you wrote out and handed to me just before we left Tallmadge.

My grandfather Elijah Segur, came to Vt. from Simsbury Conn. He was a soldier of the Revolution and died in Pittsfield Vt. in 1852 aged nearly 97 years. My father Joseph Segur was born in Chittenden Rutland County Vt. My mother Martha Briggs was born in Williamstown Orange County Vt. She was the daughter of Calvin Briggs, who came to Vt. from Dighton Rhode Island. S. W. Segur was born in Chittenden Rutland Co. Vt. Dec. 24th, 1831. His parents removed from Chittenden to Pittsfield when he (Willard) was but a few months old. He experienced religion when he was twelve years of age, and united with the Congl. Church in Pittsfield July 4th, 1847. He fitted for college at Royalton Academy and entered Middlebury College in 1855 and graduated in 1859, He entered the Theological Seminary at Auburn N Y in Sept. 1859, graduating in May 1862. He was licenced to preach the gospel by the Royalton Association of Vt. May 8th, 1861. He was ordained to the gospel ministry by a council called by the church in Pittsfield (of which he was still a member) May 28th, 1862. Before he graduated from the Theological Seminary he came to Tallmadge by invitation to preach as a candidate; this was in April 1862. He remained a few days visiting among the people and then returned to Auburn to finish his course of studies at the seminary. The people of Tallmadge held a meeting and being pleased with him, it was voted to employ Mr. Segur to preach the gospel for one year. He commenced his labors as pastor of the Congl. Church in Tallmadge, June 8th, 1862. His

first sermon in A M is entitled "The glory of Christ the final cause of the Christian Life" His text was Phillipians 1st Chap 21st verse, first clause of the verse "For to me to live is Christ" This sermon was received by me Oct. 19th, 1875 as a present from Mrs. Ellen L. B. Segur. The sermon in the afternoon was from Job 21st Chap 7th verse, the first clause of the verse, "Wherefore do the wicked live". July 5th Lecture preparatory was delivered by Rev. S. W. Segur, July 6th, He administered the ordinance of the Lords Supper to the church. This was the first time he ever administered the ordinance. Mr. Segur continued as stated supply untill Sept. 3rd, 1863 when by the vote of the church he was invited to become pastor. May 3rd, 1866 the church reconsidered the vote of Sept. 3rd, 1863 and resulted in a unanimous vote with one exception, that Rev. S. W. Segur be the pastor of the first Congl Church in Tallmadge, (I would say that the negative vote was not in opposition to Mr. Segur, but was against the pastoral relation) The first Cong. Society concurring by vote. Accordingly committees were appointed by Church and Society to call an installing council by letters missive. The council met Feb. 6th, 1867. The Rev. Carlos Smith of Akron was chosen moderator; Rev. Henry Martyn Storrs, D D of Cincinnati preached the sermon Rev. John C Hart of Kent offered the installing prayer, Rev. George Darling of Hudson gave the charge to the pastor; Rev. J. A. McKinstry of Richfield gave the right hand of fellowship. And Rev. Henry L. Hitchcock D D of W. R. College gave the address to the people. With very interesting exercises Rev Seth Willard Segur was the fourth installed as pastor of the Cong. Church in Tallmadge. Mr. Segur continued his labors untill the 7th of April 1871 when he tendered his resignation as pastor of the church. When the church and society were called upon to accept his resignation, the deep feeling of love and respect manifested itself in an informal vote that was taken to appoint a committee by a large majority to wait on Mr. Segur and request him to withdraw his resignation. The committee was appointed, and had an interview with him, but he felt it his duty to decline; on the committees reporting his decision, the majority of the church with sorrowful hearts accepted his resignation. The church records clearly show that this was not the first time a majority of the church had submitted to a minority for the sake of peace respecting their pastor. A motion was then made that H. A. Sackett Dr. L. C. Walton and E. V. Wolcott be a committee to call a mutual council to dissolve the pastoral relation between Rev. S. W. Segur and this church. This meeting was held by the church on the 13th day of April 1871.

The council met April 18th. The churches called were Akron, Richfield, Cuyahoga Falls, Kent and Western Reserve College. Council Rev. C. Smith Akron, Richfield Rev. J. A. McKinstry, Cuyahoga Falls W, S. Hanford and delegate, Kent W. Hall delegate, W R College Prof Carroll Cutter delegate, Hudson Rev. George Darling, and E Clark delegate. The Rev. Carlos Smith was elected moderator and George Darling Scribe.

This council dismissed Mr. Segur from the pastorate of the church and his pastoral labors to cease April 30th by vote of the church. The communion season was observed on the last Sabbath in April instead of the first Sabbath in May, and the ordinance was adminis-

tered and Mrs Melissa L. Norris was admitted to the Church, and 8 infants were baptized. The last sermon that he preached as Pastor was in the forenoon and the text of this, his farewell discourse was taken from Acts 20th Chap 18, 27, 32. A few extracts from this sermon.

"The ties binding me to you have been increasing and strengthening during these years. Here for the first time in my ministry I have stood at the communion table and administered to you the emblems of a Saviours body and blood. Here for the first time have I welcomed to the church of the living God those who have chosen the lot of his people. Here for the first time I have laid hands in the name of the master upon those whom you have selected as the officers of the church. Here you have brought your little ones, and for the first time sprinkled them with pure water, I have pronounced the words sealing your consecration of them to God.

Among you for the first time I have implored the gracious blessing upon loving hearts united in one. And for the first time I have sought to be a minister of consolation to those whom the angel of death had come. I have performed for the first time all the various offices in which it is the pastors duty and privilege to engage; I have rejoiced with you in your joys and wept with you in your sorrows. Your kindnesses have been many and your forbearances great with me in all these things. And now what are the results of all this preaching and praying and loving in which we have together engaged since we first clasped hands as minister and people? God only knows, figures are inadequate to tell. And yet it is all we can do give them. In Gods book of remembrance they are written and being written and shall go on widening and accumulating untill the revelation of the great day. Since coming among you, I have solemnized 54 marriages, have attended 78 funerals. Have followed 37 members of this church to their last resting place. Have baptized 80 children and 15 adults. Have received into this church 134 persons, 88 by profession of faith in Christ and 46 by letter". This shows conclusively that Mr. Segurs labors were blest. He labored as stated supply and pastor nine years lacking 1 month. Mr. Segur was installed Pastor of the Evangelical Cong. Church in Gloucester Essex County Mass June 14th, 1871. He labored here untill Feb. 15th, 1873 when he was dismissed from Gloucester. He commenced preaching in West Medway Norfolk County Mass in March 1873, in April moved his family and on the 7th of may 1873 he was installed pastor of the Cong. Church of West Medway; here he labored in the Gospel Ministry with great acceptance untill his death.

The Cong. Church in Tallmadge, having resolved to hold semi-centennial services of the dedication of the meeting House on the 8th of Sept. 1875. Mr. Segur was invited to be present and take a part in the exercises of the day. He accepted the invitation. He had been unwell for some days before he left home for Ohio. He wrote his last sermon when he was very much debilitated and on the Sabbath was no better, but was able to preach and administer the ordinance of the Lords Supper to the people of his charge. On Monday morning he did not feel any better; but his anxiety was so great to be with the church and people of his first charge and thinking that the journey would be beneficial to him, he left his

home and his flock and with Willard his little son, (Mrs. Segur not being able to come,) he left Monday morning for Tallmadge. Mr. Daniel Hine one of the committee of arrangements met him at Cuyahoga Falls and carried him home as his guest. Mr. Segur was received with a very happy and friendly greeting by the people of his former charge. But his indisposition still continued and did not yield to medicine. On Wednesday he was at the Semi-Centennial meeting and participated in the exercises of the day, but did not to that extent he would if he had been in his usual health. After the exercises of the day had closed, he returned with Mr. and Mrs. Hine to their home and never went out again. He continued to grow worse, and Mrs. Segur was sent for and their family physician Dr. Gale, not thinking it prudent for her in her feeble state of health to come alone, he came with her. Mr. Segur continued to sink under his disease until the 24th day of Sept, when the weary wheels of life stood still.

Thus passed away a loving husband, a tender father, a minister of the Gospel beloved wherever he labored; being prudent in all his intercourse with his fellow men; he could always be relied on in Church in the Social Circle in Counsel in Eccleasical Bodies he was always steadfast and immovable on the side of right. His age was 43 years, and the 14th of his ministry. Mr. Segurs funeral was attended on the Sabbath after his death. Rev. Carlos Smith of Akron led the services of the occasion, assisted by Rev. Charles Cutler, Rev. Thomas H. Monroe of Akron and Rev. E.V.H. Danner of Cuyahoga Falls, all making very appropriate remarks. Then the corpse was taken to the cemetary and laid with the people of his first charge who had gone before him; being the first pastor of the church that is buiried in Tallmadge. and is the ninth minister of the Gospel buiried at the center of Tallmadge, viz Rev. Aaron Kinne of Alford Mass, died July 13th, 1824 aged 84; Rev. Aaron Kinne Wright, died July 8th, 1842 aged 32 years, Rev Fayette D. Mathews, died July 19th, 1848 aged 28; Rev. William Hanford died May 31st, 1861 aged 73 years. Rev. Elijah S Scott, died Oct. 31st 1861 aged 58 years; Rev William Monk, died in Twinsburg, Minister of the M E Church removed to Tallmadge; Rev Benjamin Fenn, died in Hartford Trumbull Co O June 25th, 1869 aged 77. Buiried in Tallmadge by his request. Rev John Seward Died Jan 24th, 1873 aged 89 years. Rev Seth Willard Segur, died Sept. 24th, 1875 age 43.

Mrs. Ellen L (Blossom) Segur was born in Pittsfield Vt. April 3rd, 1827. They were married Sept. 13th, 1859. She united with the Cong. Church in her native town in 1849. She transfered her church relations to Tallmadge Nov. 2nd, 1862. Dis to the Evangelical Cong. Church in Gloucester Mass, May 21st, 1871.

MRS. LUCRETIA H. WIDOW OF N.M.W. BETTES

Died in Tallmadge Sept. 13th, 1875 aged 90, Mrs. Lucretia Hunt, widow of Nathl. M. W. Bettes. Mrs. Bettes was born in South Canaan Conn. Dec. 9th, 1785. The Hunt family were noted iron manufacturers in South Canaan. She was married Jan 8th, 1809. She came with the Bettes family into Tallmadge, in June 1816. At this time she was the mother of two children viz Nancy Maria, now the widow of Francis Tibballs, and Milo who for many years was a circuit minister in the M E Church, but he had been dead for many years. For

59 years Mrs. Bettes has lived within a short distance from where they built their first log house. She endured the hardships and privations of pioneer life with the fortitude that pioneer life was incident to. She was the mother of five children, three survive her. The last years of her life her mental faculties became so impaired that she has caused a great amount of care and attention from her daughters. At the time of her death she was the oldest person in the township, being 90.

DAVID SPRAGUE

He was the son of Jonathan and Sarah (Towsley) Sprague. He was born in Canfield Aug. 9th, 1807, most of his life was spent in Tallmadge. When he become of age he bought of Elizur Wright Esq. in 1831 75 acres of land; being the east half of Lot No. 5 in Tract 5. He commenced clearing the land to prepare his future home and by industry and prudence, he erected the buildings that were necessary for their comfort. He was married to Miss Naomi Hickox Oct. 16th, 1834 by Rev. Benson C. Baldwin of Middlebury. Mrs. Sprague united with the Cong Church in Tallmadge Nov. 6th 1831. She with others were dismissed Dec. 12th 1831 from the Presbyterian Church in Middlebury. They were identified with Middlebury and its interests. In 1861 he and his brother in law Wm Upton made an exchange of farms, Mr. Sprague removed with his family into Richfield, returned to Tallmadge and bought Lot No 6 in Tract 5 of Mr. Aaron Sackett in 1863. He divided this farm with his son Wm. Sprague, on this he built a house and barn, and sold the farm to the present occupant Mrs. Polly C and her son Andrew F. Means. Wm. Sprague went west. Mr. David Sprague sold his portion of the farm to Wm Upton, removing to Ill where his wife died Feb. 1st, 1874, He then removed to Minnesota where he died of Pylalysis.

MRS. LUCY WRIGHT BURRILL

This lady was the youngest daughter of Dea Elizur and Mrs. Clarissa Wright, and was born in Tallmadge June 2nd, 1811 and she was the 10th infant baptized in Tallmadge. For several years she resided in the family of Rev John Seward of Aurora, where she made a profession of religion. She transfered her church relations to the Cong Church in Tallmadge, May 5th, 1839. Her father and her mother are among the first in Tallmadge to enter into the cause of Anti Slavery when it was first put forth by Wm. Loyde Garrison and Wendell Phillips, the family partook of the spirit of Anti Slavery with others and Lucy and her older sister Clarissa became so imbued with it that they went forty to the thankless task of instructing the free colored people of the cities of Ohio at a time when to mingle with that despised class was to forfeit respectability and incur persecution and when not even the delicacy of their sex and the disinterestedness of their benevolence could shield them from the finger of scorn and the language of abuse. She was married to Dr. Wm. Lewis. He was appointed a missionary to the Indians at Red Lake on the head waters of the Red River of the north. In this remote region far from civilization, she and

husband labored for several years to civilize and Christianize these aborigines of our country. Her husband died. She returned to Tallmadge with her children, a son and a daughter, she was readmitted to the church Nov 2nd, 1862. She was dismissed from the Cong. Church Oct. 13th, 1864. And soon left for Calafornia, arriving safely she was soon after married to Mr. Lyman J. Burrill of . She departed this life Jan. 18th 1875 aged 64. Mrs. Burrill was a very devoted Christian woman in the various relations of life in which she moved, she was a dutiful daughter, a kind sister, a loving wife, a fond mother, an ardent love for the Church of the living God, had an earnest desire for the peace and prosperity and the up building of the Kingdom of Christ. She suffered great hardships and privations to carry the news of salvation to Indian Tribes in the vast northwest.

But at last she is called to rest from her labors on earth on the far off Pacific Slope, far from her native place and the scenes of her childhood. "Her record is on high".

A FEW HISTORICAL ITEMS

Being desirous of obtaining some things of historical interest I went to Warren and spent the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th of Nov. 1875, in searching the early records of Trumbull County. But before I give the results of my search, will give a little history connected with the present State of Ohio and the Western Reserve. The Indian title was extinguished by the Treaty of Fort McIntosh which was held and the treaty confirmed Jan. 21st, 1785. The Treaty Line commenced on the south shore of Lake Erie, thence up the Cuyahoga River to the Portage thence on the Portage Path to the Indian Portage on the Tuscarawus, then down the Tuscarawas to Fort Laurens, half a mile below the village of Bolivar, thence westerly course to Loramies at the junction of Loramies Creek with the Great Miami, then down the Miami to its junction with the Ohio. This Treaty was also confirmed by the Treaty of Greenville, Aug. 3rd, 1795.

By reference to the Map of Ohio, that this treaty line extinguished the Indian title to a large portion of their land in the state of Ohio. The celebrated ordinance of 1787 gave name of the Territory North West of the Ohio River. Washington County was the first formed July 27th, 1788 by the proclamation of the first Territorial Governor, Arthur St. Clair, the limits of the county were the following. "Begining on the bank of the Ohio River, where the western boundary line of Penn, crosses the Ohio River, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the Southers shore of said lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River; thence up the said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fory Laurens, thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage, on that branch of the Big Miami, on which the fort stood that was taken by the French in 1752, untill it meets the road from the lower Shawnese town to Sandusky; thence south to the Sciota River, and thence with that river to the mouth, and thence up the Ohio River to the place of beginning.

Marietta was the seat of justice of Washington County. Jefferson County was the 5th that was established in the territory north west of the Ohio River. This was also done by proclamation of Gov St Clair, July 29th, 1797. The original limits of this county was all the country west of Penn and Ohio and east and north of a line from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River; southwardly to the Muskingum and east to the Ohio: within these bounds was all the Western Reserve east of the Cuyahoga and Portage Path.

The Seat of Justice of Jefferson County was Steubenville. The County of Trumbull was erected July 10th, 1800 in proclamation of Gov St. Clair. This county embraced all of the Western Reserve including the Fire Lands, and the islands opposite. Trumbull was the seventh county organized by the proclamation of Maj General Arthur St. Clair as Gov of the territory northwest of the Ohio. What is now recognized in Ohio as the Court of Common Pleas was under the government of the territory called the Court of Quarter Sessions. It appears that this court had an extended jurisdiction. In the Probate Office of Trumbull County, there is an old dingy looking book, containing the first records of the Court of Quarter Sessions and also records of marriages beginning in 1803. The record says, "The first court of general sessions, August term 1800. The court appointed Amos Spafford, David Hudson, Simon Perkins, John Minor, Aaron Wheeler, Edward Payne and Benjamin Davidson, a committee to divide Trumbull County into towns. Viz Richfield, Paynesville, Youngstown, Warren, Hudson, Vernon and Cleaveland" The record says "All that tract of country included within a line beginning at the south east corner of township No. 1 in Range No 7 (Atwater) thence running North to the Northeast corner of township No. 5 in Range No. 7 (Hiram) thence running west to the Cuyahoga River (at the NW corner of Northfield) thence south up said river to the portage, thence south on the Portage Path to the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum River, thence down the Muskingum Creek to the south line of the county (or the 41st parallel of N Latitude), thence east on the south line of the county to the place of beginning and be called and known by the name of Hudson" David Hudson, was appointed Justice of the Peace. Within the limits of this town of Hudson, there were inhabitants in the present townships of Hudson, Aurora, Mantua, and Revenna. I found also the following record. Feb. Term 1801, court of Quarter Sessions. The court appointed the following persons to execute the several offices annexed to their names in the town of Hudson the ensuing year. Joel Gaylord and Abraham Honey, Poor Masters, Samuel Bishop, and Rufus Edwards, supervisors of Highways. David Hudson, Esq. Amzi Atwater and Ebenezer Sheldon, free holders to settle accounts with supervisors. Joseph Darrow, Elias Harmon and Allen Gaylord fence viewers. Paschal P. McIntosh and Joel Gaylord were appraisers of Houses and taxable property.

The residences of these men were as follows. David Hudson Esq., Samuel Bishop, Joel Gaylord, Joseph Darrow, Allen Gaylord lived in Hudson, Elias Harmon, Abraham Hones, Amzi Atwater, Rufus Edwards and Paschal Paoli McIntosh in Mantua. Ebenezer Sheldon lived in

Aurora. Rev. John Seward in his reports of conversations with Judge Amzi Atwater and other pioneers found among his papers says, "Early in the spring of 1797, Lorenzo Carter and Ezekiel Hawley arrived in Cleveland, a young woman Chloe Inches accompanied them from the eastern part of the state of New York, who in the course of the summer was married to a man named Clemens Presque-Isle (now Erie) and immediately removed to that place. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Hart, the agent of the surveying party and an authorized preacher of the Gospel. This is supposed to have been the first marriage celebrated on the Reserve according to the usages of civilized nations; and in this case there was no occasion for the formalities now very properly required by the statutes of our state: for the settlers regarded themselves as beyond the control of civil laws". In Whittleseys history of Cleveland, page 394 in the statement of Alonzo Carter is his reference to the same in the following paragraph. In July 1797, our hired girl was married to a Mr. Clement from Canada. They were married by Mr. Seth Hart, who was a minister, and the agent of the company. In all probability this was the first marriage on the Western Reserve. On the fly leaf of the first book of land records of Trumbull County, is the following records of marriages; the first recorded marriage on the Reserve is as follows. This may certify that after publication according to law of this northwest territory, Stephen Baldwin and Rebecca Rush, both of Youngstown were joined in marriage on the 3rd day of Nov 1800, by Wm. Wick, V.D.M. Rec'd and recorded Nov. 25th, 1800, by John Stark Edwards, recorder. By the records this seems to have been the first recorded marriage on the Connecticut Western Reserve and the third marriage according to the usages of civilized nations.

This may certify that Mr. John Campbell and Miss Sally Ely both of Warren, county of Trumbull, territory northwest the River Ohio was this day lawfully joined in marriage Nov. 7th, 1800 by me Calvin Austin, J. P. Rec and recorded Nov. 25th, 1800.

John Stark Edwards Recorder

Mr. Campbell and his wife lived in Deerfield and were the first couple that was married in what is now the county of Portage. He settled on the south east corner of Revenna and built a house on the corners of the township and kept tavern, raised a family, was a prominent man in his day. Civil and military was known the county over as Gen Campbell, he died in 1826 or 1827. The place is at this day known as Campbell Port. Hudson Nov. 12th, 1801. This certifies that George Darrow and Miss Olive Gaylord both of Hudson, were married on the 11th of Oct. 1801 by David Hudson Justice of the Peace.

Hudson Nov. 12th, 1801. This certifies that Mr. Stephen Perkins and Miss Ruth Bishop were married on the 5th day of Nov. 1801 by David Hudson J. P. Recorded May 12th, 1802 J. S. Edwards Recorder These two marriages were the first that were celebrated in the present town of Hudson, and consequently they were the first marriages in the county of Summit.

Hudson Nov. 21st, 1801, this may certify that Mr. Amzi Atwater and Miss Huldah Sheldon were joined together in the bands of Matrimony by me Ebenezer Sheldon J. P. This was first marriage in the township of Aurora. Mr. Sheldon had been elected Jus of Peace; but did not receive his commission untill after the marriage had been celebrated. but Judge Atwater and his wife lived happy, raised a family of children and had no disposition to take advantage of its legality. Cleaveland Trumbull County Territory northwest of the Ohio May 14th, 1801 This may certify that on the above date that John Crow and Anna Spafford, both of Cleaveland were joined in marriage by me James Kingsbury, Judge of Court of Com Pleas. Cleaveland Jan 30th, 1803 This may certify that Daniel Kerker and Eve Coanrood were both married together the above date. James Kingsbury Jus of Peace.

The Connecticut Land Company appointed a committee Feb. 23rd 1797 To the gentlemen proprietors of the Connecticut Land Company in meeting at Hartford. Your committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of laying out and cutting roads on the Reserve.

REPORT

That in their opinion it will be expedient to lay out and cut out a road from Penn to the City of Cleaveland, the small stuff to be cut out: 25 feet wide and the timber to be girdled 33 feet wide and sufficient bridges thrown over the streams as are not fordable and the said road to begin in Township No. 13 in the first Range at the Penn line, and to run westerly through Township No. 12 in the second range, No 12 in the third range, No 11 in the fourth range, to the Indian Ford at the Bend of Grand River; thence through Township No 11 in the fifth range, No. 10 in the eighth range, and the northwest part of No. 9 in the Ninth range; and to the Chagrin River where a large creek enters it from the east: and from the crossing of the Chagrin, the most direct way to the middle highway, leading from the City of Cleaveland to the Hundred Acre Lots. Submitted with respect by;

Seth Pease

Moses Warren

Wm. Shepard Jr.

Committee

Joseph Perkins

Samuel Hinckley

David Waterman

Hartford Jan 30th 1798

This road was cut out and the timber girdled according to the recommendation of the committee; and is known at this day as the Girdled Road. Land was deeded on it. From where it crosses the Chagrin River in Willoughby, to Cleveland it run on or near the present travelled road from Willoughby to Cleveland. The middle highway mentioned in the report of the committee is Euclid Street. This was the first road that was laid out and cut out on the Western Reserve. And this was done at the expense of the Connecticut Land Company. The present names of the townships it passes through. Beginning at Penn Line 1st is Conneaught; 2nd Sheffield,

3rd Plymouth, 4th Austinburg, in this town is the bend of Grand River. The 5th town is Harpersfield; the 6th is Trumbull; the 7th is Thompson in Geauga County, thence into Leroy in the county of Lake this is the 8th town and the road is travelled at this day across the south part of the township. Then it run across the town of Concord which was the 9th town; and a portion of the road is open and traveled at the present time. This Girdled Road, crossed the road leading from Painesville to Chardon a mile south of Wilsons Corners at a place called 50 years ago the Log Tavern. East of this on the top of the hill in a grove of second growth timber is the place known in the early days as Perkins Camp. By proclamation of Gov St. Clair by his writ dated Sept. 22nd, 1800 and directed to David Abbot, sheriff of the county, and commanding him the said sheriff "That on the second Teusday of Oct, he cause an election to be held, for the purpose of electing one person to represent the county in the territorial legislature". The law required that the election should be held at the county seat. Of course Warren was the place for this election for the whole Reserve east of the Cuyahoga and Portage Path; the inhabitants at that being scattered all over the county, it can readily be infered that the voters could not go without making a great sacrifice. And the number convened at Warren on that day was small. The whole number of votes cast was forty two and out of this number Gen Edward Payne received 38 votes. Gen Payne took his seat in the Territorial Legislature in 1801. This was the first general election on the Western Reserve. Before the next general election, Trumbull County was divided into two election districts, northern and southern. The southern district was the following townships, Youngstown, Warren, Hudson and Vernon. The northern district was composed of the four northern townships of Trumbull County, Viz Richfield, Middlefield, Painesville and Cleveland. The place for holding the election as the most central in the district was fixed at Perkins Camp. Abraham Tappan, of Unionville (Madison) in a communication to the Painesville Telegraph in March 1850 says, "The Conn Land Co laid and partially cut out another road leading southeasterly to Warren, this road started from the Girdled Road at this point. Mr. Tappan proceeds to say, "A law was passed on the 30th of April 1802, authorizing the call of a convention to form a state constitution The time to elect delegates was set to the second Teusday in Oct for the constitutional convention.

The electors were required to meet at the several places of holding their district elections: and this was the time also for holding the biennial elections for a representative to the Territorial Legislature. Trumbull County was to be represented in the convention by two delegates. By proclamation of the sheriff the electors of the southern election district met at Warren, and the electors at the northern district to meet at Perkins Camp. At this latter place a very general attendance took place. From the extremes of the district, that is from Burton in the south Messopotamia in the south east, Conneaught in the east and Cleveland in the west. The electors had some distance to travel, and

from the newness of the paths, for the public highways in those early times were but paths, and having not unfrequently to blazed trees, lopped bushes and to skip over logs, and go around the fallen tree tops. The journeyings were 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 front of the log cabin of Richard Gilford. Sheriff Abbott, 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 constitutional convention; several leading men then present objected to this course; preferring to have three gentlemen chosen to preside as judges of elections the judges of elections to select two persons as clerks: the clerks keeping separate poll books. The sheriff contended that it was his privilege and his duty to preside at the election. I perfectly recollect the question being put to the sheriff by Col. John Stark Edwards, a highly respected 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, and both polls opening at the same time of day; who should preside at the election held in the southern district? The sheriff made answer it would be his deputy. This was promptly denied as being the proper course. The finale was, Sheriff Abbott, requested the people for, and against his receiving the votes to divide right and left. This was done and the sheriff found himself in the minority. Three gentlemen were nominated as judges of election, Solomon Griswold, Esq. of Windsor, and Maj. Amos Spafford of Cleveland being two of them; the name of the other not recollected. The judges selected two gentlemen as clerks; Col. Eleazar Paine of Painesville, and Dr. Orestes K. Hawley of Austinburg were the two selected. This was the last of any sheriffs attempting to preside at any popular election. There were several candidates for seats in the convention. Col Samuel Huntington, and David Abbot. Esq., were chosen as the two delegates from the County of Trumbull. 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 a state government went into operation shortly after. This was the last election held under the authority of the Territorial Government.

The first election under the new state constitution, for the election of Governor, members of the general assembly, Sheriffs, Coroners, etc. was held at the respective election districts in the state on the second Teusday of Jan 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 Constitutional Convention, Edward Tiffin Esq. Tiffin was a man of good talents and a good speaker; it was understood at the time that he could preach occasionally. (This was the fact, he was a regular ordained minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church C.C.B.) He was by birth an Englishman. This election being held in midwinter, many of the electors from the extremes of the district were absent from home attending the election three, four and five days. From the roughness and bad state of the roads and paths at that season of the year, most if not all the electors preferred making the journey on foot. Many of the electors reached the place of the election in the evening preceding especially those from the 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 the various cabins in the north part of Painesville, where most of them had staid the night before. In this train I well remember the presence of that distinguished old pioneer, the Rev. Father Badger, and right merry and jovial was he as he trudged along on foot. The meeting was organized by choosing Solomon Griswold of Windsor, Eliphalet Austin of Austinburg, and John Walworth of Painesville, Judges of Election; and they made choice of Timothy K. Hawley and Abraham Tappan as clerks. From the two election districts of Trumbull County. Col Samuel Huntington was elected to the Senate and Aaron Wheeler and Ephraim Quimby were elected Representatives to State Legislature. Huntington at that time resided at Cleveland; Wheeler at Harpersfield, and Quimby at Warren. These gentlemen were the first that were elected under state authority to the Legislature; and this was the last election that was held at Perkins Camp."

We may reasonable infer that the right of suffrage with the pioneers was dear to them when they felt disposed to leave their families and go such a distance to vote. What a contrast between that and the present day, when some do not take interest enough to go as many rods as some of these pioneers went miles.

One of the pioneers of Tallmadge informed many years since he went from Burton with others on foot to Perkins Camp to vote. Burton with other townships at this time was known as the town of Middlefield, the man I allude to was Ephraim Clark, Jr.

THE PRIOR FAMILY
A HISTORICAL SKETCH BY ELISHA PRIOR ESQ.

The writers Father, simeon Prior was born in Norwich Conn, in 1754. He emigrated to Norwich, Hampshire County Mass in 1781; where he married Miss Catharine Wright. Here he purchased a farm and cleared it up and carried the farm on and worked at the blacksmithing business untill his family numbered ten children, two having died in infancy. During the Revolutionary War, my father served his country in the capacity of blacksmith in the army, by which he became entitled to and received a pension from the government. With so large a family growing up around him, he

determined to seek a country where land was more plenty than in Massachusetts, and having exchanged his farm for wild land in New Connecticut. He started with his family and worldly goods in June 1802 for that far off country; he being moved by teams from Mass to Albany. At Schenectady he purchased an open boat, on which he embarked with his family and effects, and started up the Mohawk River, thence by Canal to Wood Creek, thence to Oneida Lake, thence to Three River Point, thence down the Oswego River to Lake Ontario; thence up Lake Ontario to Niagara River. All this was done entirely by hard manual labor, the boat being propelled the whole distance by poles and oars. Hiring their boat and its contents carried around Niagara Falls to Lake Erie; and having re-embarked, they steered their course for Cleveland, keeping as near shore as convenient, camping sometimes in the boat and sometimes on the shore. When in a gale, they would haul the boat on shore and sometimes it would be thrown up by the waves high and dry up on the land. They would to unload, relaunch the boat, load it up again, and push on as before until they arrived in Cleveland, then a village of a few log cabins only stopped in Cleveland awhile to rest. They procured teams and started through the forest for Hudson, there being a few families at that point at that early day. Leaving the family at Hudson, my father and the older sons went in search of the promised land; this they found in Town 3, Range 11. (In the book of Drafts of the Reserve east of the Cuyahoga, Town 3 Range 11 is known as the 17th Draft, Wm Billings, Oliver Phelps, Solomon Stoddard Jr., John Stoddard, Daniel Wright, Joseph Pratt, Luther Loomis, David King, John Leavitt Jr., Ebenezer King Jr. Timothy Phelps, and Fidelio King, to which is annexed Lot 7, 4,690 acres in Chester. By this it appears that this township was the child of many fathers it had been surveyed by one Stoddard in 1799, CCB They found the town and explored it some by lot lines, and selected a tract one mile north of what are now known as Northampton Mills, in the township of Northampton, and immediately commenced felling the trees, and making preparations for building a cabin. That finished the family removed from Hudson, to their new home in the woods. They were seven miles from any white family, and they were without any roads, mails or neighbors, except the red man of the forest; they commenced life anew. Bears, wolves, deer, turkies, and an occasional panther abounded in the woods, with other wild game in abundance.

As for prices of produce, there was no market for anything, and nothing to carry to market if there had been. It was all required for home consumption.

I will now go back a little and give a history of the family. My father and mother left Massachusetts with nine children, the writer of this sketch being left behind. The nine children all had the measles on the boat and all lived through them. In their new home, the family all worked hard and fared hard, but were generally healthy with the exception of being occasionally afflicted with the ague and fever which was quite common at that early day. They had to go ten or twelve miles to mill, by marked trees, fording the streams etc. It is hard to realize at

this day, the privations to which the early settlers of this beautiful Western Reserve were subjected. It will be impossible to give anything like a full history of the family, the hardships and privations which they endured the progress they made, etc in the brief space allotted to me for this sketch. In 1812 the writer joined the family, which with one that had been added in the meantime, made the number of children eleven. Two other children, born after the removal of the family to Ohio had died in infancy making in all fifteen children to which my mother had given birth, four of whom had been removed by death. The remaining eleven children all grew to manhood and womanhood, eight of whom are now living. (This communication was written in 1862 C.C.B.)

My father died in 1837, aged 83 years, and my mother died in 1838, aged 75 years. My sister Mrs. Jerusha Davis, died in 1846, aged 49; my eldest sister Mrs. Sarah Darrow, died in 1847 aged 66 years, and Mrs. Judith Perkins died May 1st, 1862, aged 70 years and six months. The remaining children, eight in number are as follows: William Prior, aged 78 lives in Northampton; David Prior, aged 77 lives in Missouri; Elisha Prior, (the writer) aged 75 lives in Aurora, Portage County, O; Polly Little aged 72 lives in Northampton, Gurdon Prior, aged 68 Pickney Prior aged 62, and Erastus Prior, aged 51 live in Iowa: and Mrs. Eliza Wright aged 60 lives in Solon Cuyahoga County. They are all in the enjoyment of good health and vigor, considering their respective ages. Now as people sometimes complain of hard times, in these days, let me suggest that when they had to pay 75 cents a yard for common calico, 50 cents for shirting, and \$15 a barrel for salt or 4 dollars per bushel and could get only 2 cents a pound for pork, 8 cents pr lb for butter and 6 cents pr doz for eggs, then they might with propriety complain. At that time there was no Akron, no Middlebury, no Cuyahoga Falls, no railroads, no canals, no waggon roads, no steam boats on the lake, Warren was the county seat for this whole section of country. The country was then wild and romantic in the extreme. On one occasion, my father had gone across Mud Creek, near where the Northampton Mills now stand, crossing the stream on a log. While gone the creek had risen and overflowed the log, so that he could not cross upon it. Whereupon he descended the stream a short distance and found a subteranean passage when he crossed over, or rather under, the creek and came out dry shod. If this fact is doubted it can easily be proven. In making the journey from Mass to Ohio, as above related, the family were six weeks upon the way, (a long time to travel with so large a family) and even in 1812, I was 18 days in performing the distance with a team. Since that time I have passed over that distance in about 30 hours. The changes and improvements which have been made in the face of the country and mode of traveling during this period are indeed wonderful and astonishing. Although those early times were hard times, yet there was much comfort and enjoyment and great good feeling among the pioneers and early settlers and neighbors. Pride had not then emigrated to this country; people dressed plain, and

were friendly and harmonious and considered it no disgrace for a person, whether male or female to labor for a living. The women and girls played upon their spinning wheels and looms, while the men and boys followed the plough or milked the cows for pastime, which avocation and accomplishments are becoming decidedly unfashionable now. Many other incidents of interest connected with the family and their early neighbors might be mentioned, but for fear that I shall weary the patience of the reader, and occupy too much space in your paper, I forbear giving them. I will mention however in addition, that my brother William helped make the first brick that were made in Cleveland; and two of my brothers William and Gurdon served in the War of 1812.

Now Mr. Editor, my sketch is somewhat disjointed and perhaps not exactly grammatical, for I was raised when education was not as popular, as it is now a days, but if you and your readers can make it out, and are interested in its perusal, I shall be satisfied.

Northampton May 20th, 1862. Yours, Elisha Prior

Biographical Sketches read before the T H Society Jan 24th, 1877 by C. C. Bronson

MRS. MINERVA L (SANFORD) PIERCE

Mrs. Pierce was born in Williston Chittenden Co. Vt, March 14th, 1810. When she was a small child, her mother died leaving her and a sister motherless, her sister died in childhood. Her father wishing to remove to Ohio, Mrs. Pierce when about eleven years of age went to live in the family of her uncle Rev. Grove L. Brownell, pastor of the Second Cong. Church in Woodbury Conn. She obtained a good education, taught school several seasons and in her uncles family, she mingled in intelligent and refined society. Being fond of reading, and with the clergy and literary men who were her uncles associates, she was able to gather much valuable and useful information which made her one of the intelligent women of her day. The wife of Mr. Brownell, was an invalid for many years and Mrs. Pierce spared no pains or labor to render to her Aunt in her great affliction all the comfort in her power, by her constant care, and attention to render her life sunny, and impart those cheerful and pleasant surroundings in the sick room, which she was able to render in a very happy way. All these attentions were fully appreciated by her Uncle and Aunt Brownell and their family until the close of life.

She was married to Nathaniel Pierce of Woodbury June 30th, 1839 by her Uncle Rev. Grove L. Brownell. They immediately left for Ohio, settling in Tallmadge. They transferred their church relations from Woodbury to Tallmadge, July 3rd, 1840. They had a family of a son and 3 daughters, one daughter died young. Mrs. Pierce was a great sufferer for many years by disease, and her two daughters were untiring in their efforts to alleviate her almost incessant pain; and the family have the satisfaction they did what they could. But at last the weary wheels of life stood still.

MRS. LYDIA H. ROOT

Mrs. Lydia Hart Root was the daughter of James and Sylvia (Penfield) Hart, and was born in New Brittain Hartford Co., Conn. on the 13th of May 1796. She was a lineal decendant of Dea Stephen Hart, one of the first settlers of Farmington Conn in 1640, and the first Deacon of the first Cong. Church in Farmington. Her parents making a profession of religion, she was baptized by Rev. John Smalley D.D. Pastor of the first church in New Brittain and a prominent man in the ministry in his day. Her education was obtained in the common schools, and she also attended Singing Schools in her native. She experienced religion and joined the church in her native town. She was married to Mr. John C. Root Nov 25th, 1818 by Rev Skinner, pastor of the 1st Cong. Church in New Brittain. They began life with but little of this worlds goods, but by industry and that prudence and economy as well as perseverance which secures success, they were able to obtain a competence. Mr. Root was by trade a shoemaker, Mrs. Root a tailoress, and both worked at their respective trades. They commenced housekeeping in Farmington, removed from there to Harwinton in Litchfield Co., and from there to Bristol all in Conn. Mr. Root about 1825 moved a family by the name of Woodruff from Conn to Aurora in Portage Co. Ohio. Although it was in the winter, yet he could perceive it was a desirable country. He made up his mind that it was best for them to emigrate to Ohio. They left Conn in the spring of 1827, and they fell in company with Ichabod Woodruff Esq. and wife and two daughters Mary and Sarah of Orange conn. Their destination was Tallmadge; Mr and Mrs Root, having no place in view they remained in company with them and came to Tallmadge, when they bought the place owned by Rev Simeon Woodruff, this place he sold to Dr. Philo Wright in 1830. Mr. Root then bought the farm owned by Harvey Saxton at the present time (1877) owned by his son George H. Root, in Tracts 3 and 7. Mr. John Cowles Root was the son of Ezekiel Root who was the fourth generation in regular decent from John Root of Farmington, who was one of the first settlers of the town. Ezekiel Root was born 1765. He married Cynthia Cole of Kensington March 19th, 1787, he died in 1825 aged 60. John C. Root was born in Farmington Oct. 18th, 1795. His education was what the common school of Conn afforded at that day. In 1810 he made a profession of religion by joining the first cong. Church in Farmington, at the age of 15 years. He and his wife united with the Cong. Church in Tallmadge March 2nd, 1828. Mr. & Mrs. Root by a consistent course of Christian example and deportment won the esteem of their brothers and sisters by their well ordered lives and conversation. They were active in their day in the church and its ordinances. Mr. Root died Dec. 10th, 1862 aged 67 years. Mrs. Root lived after the death of Mr. Root 13 years, still setting examples to others by her attendance on meetings and the Sabbath School in a bible class. she lived in the family of her only son G H Root, where she received those comforts which are so necessary in the evening of life. She suddenly passed away March 9th, 1876, aged 80 years.

MRS. LAURA J. (CLARK) BLODGETT

It is profitable to make a brief mention another one. I allude to the daughter of our venerable fellow citizen, Mr. Wm. Clark. On the 4th of August 1876, passed from earth Mrs. Laura J. Clark, wife of Morris Blodgett, aged 47 years. This lady as far as her health would admit, was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. And as far as able an active member. She was a woman of affliction and we trust it had its desired effect, to enable her to trust in Him, "Who went about doing good and spake never as never man spake". And that she has at last entered into that rest which remaineth for the people of God. Mr. Blodgett returned from Calafornia and died at Mr. Clarks of consumption Oct. 12th, 1876 aged 53.