

# BROOKLYN

**Brooklyn Township History from History of Cuyahoga County, Ohio; Part Third: The Townships, compiled by Crisfield Johnson, 1879.**

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## BROOKLYN TOWNSHIP HISTORY

Transcribed and proofed by Denise Wells

*Boundaries and Soil - First Private Proprietors - "Granger Hill"-The First "Squatter" - The First Permanent Settler - Isaiah Fish, the First Child - Going Ten Miles to Work - Abundant Rattlesnakes - E. & M. Fish - The Oldest Inhabitant - The Brainards - A Fish and Brainard Settlement - First Framed House - An Avalanche of Emigration - More Brainards-Fears of Paupers - Trying to mortgage a Farm for Flour - First Settlers at Brighton - Some More Brainards - The Aikens - Other Settlers - Early Mills - Civil Organization - List of Officers - Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Church - First Congregational Church - Brighton Methodist Church - Church of the Lady of the Sacred Heart - Disciple Congregation - Early Schools - Present Schools - Brooklyn Village Schools - West Cleveland Schools - Brooklyn Academy - Brighton Academy - Brighton Village - Brooklyn Village - Its Officers - West Cleveland - Its Officers - Industrial School Farm - Linndale - Cemeteries - Post Offices - Cleveland Dryer Company - Lake Erie Dryer Company - Other Manufacturers - Nurseries - Railways - Glenn Lodge I. O. O. F. - Glenn Encampment - Brooklyn Lodge F. & A. M. - Militia Companies - Brooklyn Hook and Ladder Company.*

Brooklyn township, which joins the city of Cleveland on the west and south, is a part of range thirteen, in which it is township number seven. It included originally all that part of the territory of the city of Cleveland lying on the west side of the Cuyahoga River, which, along with what now comprises Brooklyn, was set off from Cleveland township to form the township of Brooklyn. Brooklyn's boundaries are the city of Cleveland and Lake Erie on the north, the townships of Parma and Independence on the south, the city of Cleveland and Newburg township on the east, and the township of Rockport on the west. It contains four villages, Brooklyn, West Cleveland, Brighton and Linndale, of which the former two are incorporated.

The Cuyahoga River skirts the eastern part of the township on the east, and separates it from Newburg. Its other water courses are unimportant creeks, which, though once valuable as mill streams, are now of no use for that purpose. The land is generally fertile and farms are valuable, especially near the Cleveland line, where attention is given to the cultivation of fruit and garden products; the former industry being profitably followed near the lake shore, and the latter near Brooklyn village.

In the division of the Western Reserve, as narrated in the general history, the greater part of Brooklyn, including the present West Side of Cleveland, fell to Richard and Samuel Lord and Josiah Barber, from one or the other, or all, of whom the early settlers purchased their farms.

## EARLY SETTLEMENT.

A grassy slope overlooking the Cuyahoga River from Riverside cemetery, and known to this day as "Granger Hill," is the spot where the territory subsequently occupied by the township of Brooklyn received its first white settler. Granger was a "squatter" from Canada, but when he squatted upon his Brooklyn land is not exactly known. He was there, at all events, in May, 1812, when James Fish entered what is now Brooklyn township, as the first of the permanent white settlers of that territory. Granger had with him his son, Samuel, and the two remained until 1815, when they sold their improvements to Asa Brainard and migrated to the Maumee country.

James Fish, above mentioned, had been a resident of Groton, Connecticut, and, having purchased a piece of land of Lord & Barber in the present township of Brooklyn, he set out from Groton in the summer of 1811 with an ox-team and a lumber wagon, in which rode himself, his three children, his wife and her mother. He journeyed west in company with a large party of pioneers, but the only ones besides himself destined for Brooklyn were his two cousins, Moses and Ebenezer Fish-the latter of whom made the entire trip on foot. Arriving at Cleveland early in the autumn, after forty-seven days on the road, James Fish decided to pass the winter in Newburg, while Ebenezer and Moses remained in Cleveland. Early in the spring of 1812 James went over from Newburg alone and put up a log-house that cost him just eighteen dollars, and in May of that year he took his family to their new home. Their log cabin was, of course, a rude structure, and its furniture was in keeping with the house. The bedstead-for there was only one at first-was manufactured by the head of the family, and was composed of roughly hewn pieces of wood, fastened with wooden pins, and having in lieu of a bed cord a network made of strips of bark. This bedstead is still in the possession of Isaiah W., a son of James Fish, who resides in Brooklyn village upon the place originally occupied by his father. Isaiah W. Fish, just mentioned, was born in Brooklyn, May 9, 1814, and was the first white child born in the new settlement.

James Fish began at once to clear his land, but while waiting for a crop his family must needs have something to eat. Mr. Fish had no cash, and so he used to go over to Newburg two or three times a week, and work there at farming for fifty cents a day. Thus, he managed to reach the harvest season, when from the first fruits of his land he secured a little money. It is, however, a question whether he could have carried his family through the winter, had it not been for the assistance of his wife who to her other duties added that of weaving coverlids, by which she earned a goodly sum, and in which she became so celebrated that she found the demand far beyond her power to supply.

When Mr. Fish set out for Newburg on his periodical journeys, he left his family the sole occupants of a wilderness in which there were no residents nearer than Cleveland, and, knowing full well their fears and the good reasons for them, he returned to them faithfully each night, albeit, his trips were always made on foot, and covered ten long miles. Such trips, too, he frequently made on subsequent occasions, when, needing flour or meal, he would shoulder a two-bushel bag full of corn, trudge to the Newburg mill, and get back with his meal the same day.

Mr. Fish was a great hunter and slayer of rattlesnakes, which were found in immense numbers, and occasionally reared their ugly fronts through openings in the rude floors of the settlers' cabins. It is told of one of Mr. Fish's farm hands in the early days, that on narrowly escaping the attack of a rattlesnake he joyously and thankfully exclaimed: "What a smart idea it was in God Almighty to put bells on them things!" Mr. Fish lived a useful and honored life in Brooklyn, saw cities and villages rise where once he trode the pathless forest, and at the age of ninety-three passed away from earth, on the old homestead, in September, 1875, his wife having preceded him twenty-one years.

Ebenezer and Moses Fish, who have already been mentioned as spending the winter of 1811-12 in Cleveland, followed James Fish to Brooklyn in the spring of 1812, and settled upon eighty acres lying just south of James Fish's place-Ebenezer locating on the north side of what is known as Newburg Street, and Moses on the south side. Neither was then married, but, as both expected to be, they worked with a will to prepare their land for cultivation, both living in a log shanty on Ebenezer's land. Ebenezer was one of the militiamen who guarded Omie, the Indian murderer who was hung in Cleveland in June, 1812, as related in the general history. Both also served a few months in the forces called out to guard the frontier during the first year of the war of 1812. Returning to their clearings, they vigorously renewed their pioneer life. Moses was drafted into the military service, but he was far from being strong, and therefore Ebenezer went in his stead, serving six months and taking part in an engagement at Mackinaw Island.

After the war closed Ebenezer returned to Connecticut, where he was married and where he remained six years before resuming his residence in Brooklyn. There Mr. Fish has ever since lived, and in his ninety-third year is still a dweller upon his old homestead; the only one now living of the little band of pioneers who began the settlement of Brooklyn.

Of the children of Moses Fish, Ozias and Lorenzo reside in Brooklyn, while others are in the far West.

Following the Fish families in 1813 came Ozias Brainard, of Connecticut, with four grown daughters and four sons, Ozias, Jr., Timothy, Ira and Bethuel, of whom Ozias, Jr. and Ira had families. They settled on the Newburg road, near where Brooklyn village now is, on adjoining places, and all resided in Brooklyn during the remainder of their lives. David S. Brainard, a son of Ozias, Jr., now resides in Cleveland near the country infirmary. At this time, as will have been observed, Brooklyn township was peopled exclusively by Fishes and Brainards, and it used to be a common story in Cleveland that "the visitor to Brooklyn might be certain that the first man he'd meet would be a Fish or a Brainard."

Ozias Brainard, Jr., put up the first framed dwelling in Brooklyn, on the place now occupied by his son David, and Asa Brainard raised the first framed barn, which is still in use on the farm of Carlos Jones, the erection of which, in 1818 or before, was the occasion of a hilarious celebration. Asa Brainard also built the first brick house in the old township of Brooklyn at what is now the junction of Columbus and Scranton avenues, where he opened the first public tavern in that township, about 1825.

The autumn of 1814 witnessed a large and important accession to the little settlement when six families, comprising forty persons, came thither from Connecticut within a week; thirty-one of them landing with the same hour. These were the families of Isaac Hinckley, Asa Brainard, Elijah Young, Stephen Brainard, Enos Brainard and Warren Brainard, all of whom had been residents of Chatham, Middlesex County, Connecticut. All exchanged their farms there with Lord & Barber for land in "New Connecticut," and all set out for that unknown land on the same day. The train consisted of six wagons, drawn by ten horses and six oxen, and all journeyed together until Euclid was reached (forty days after leaving Chatham), where Isaac Hinckley and his family rested, leaving the others to push on to Brooklyn, whither he followed them within a week.

It appears that the trustees of the township of Cleveland-to which the territory of Brooklyn then belonged-became alarmed at the avalanche of emigrants just described, and concluding that they were a band of paupers, for whose support the township would be taxed, started a constable across the river to warn the invaders out of town. Alonzo Carter, a resident of Cleveland, heard of the move, and stopped it

by endorsing the good standing of the newcomers-adding that the alleged paupers were worth more money than all the trustees of Cleveland combined.

Isaac Hinckley settled in the southeast on lot seventy-nine, near where the line between Parma and Independence intersects the south lines of Brooklyn, in the heart of a thick forest, "a mile from anybody" as his son, Abel, now says. The first table the family used there was made by Mr. Hinckley out of an ash tree. Moreover, although he owned three hundred and sixty acres of land, he had no money to buy flour, and, being in great need of breadstuffs, he offered to mortgage a hundred acres of land as security for a barrel of flour. The Newburg miller, however, preferred the flour to the chance of getting the land, for the former would bring money more readily than the latter. Nevertheless, something to eat was procured in some way, for Mr. Hinckley lived on the old place until 1851, when he died at the age of seventy-eight.

Asa Brainard located near the site of the infirmary, Stephen Brainard on a place adjoining Mr. Abel Hinckley's present residence in Brooklyn village, and Enos and Warren Brainard near where the Wade House (on Columbus Street) now stands.

The first settlers upon what is now known as the Brighton side of the creek were also Brainards. Two brothers, Amos and Jedediah, with a cousin named Jabin, started with their families from Connecticut and traveled westward together as far as Ashtabula, where Jedediah, an old man of seventy, fell ill (in consequence, doubtless, of having walked all the way from Connecticut and died. Sylvanus, his eldest son, who had a family of his own, took charge of his mother and her children, and, with Amos and Jedediah, continued the trip to Brooklyn, where they arrived in the summer of 1814. Amos located about a mile south of what is now Brighton village, where he owned three hundred acres of land. Sylvanus and Jabin settled nearby.

Amos had three sons and one daughter, Amos B., William, Demas and Philena-all of whom save Demas died in the township. Demas is now a hale old man of eighty-eight, and resides on a farm a mile southeast of Brighton-the place which he made his home in 1818.

George and Thomas Aikens, brothers of Mrs. Amos Brainard, had preceded that gentleman by a year or more, and had taken up land on the Brighton side, but the Aikens family did not occupy it until sometime afterward. This land Amos Brainard cultivated for the Aikens, and on that farm, by Demas Brainard, the first ground was broken on the south side of the creek. Cyril and Irad, sons of George Aikens, lived on the place after a time. Cyril died there and Irad in Black River, whither he moved at an early day. George and Thomas Aikens resided on the Brooklyn side, near the site of the infirmary, where George Aikens, the grandson of the former George, now resides.

One of the stirring citizens of early Brooklyn was Diodate Clark, of Connecticut, who settled in the township in 1815, and was afterward a man of some prominence in its history. He was the first male school teacher in Brooklyn, and was a wide-awake business man. He eventually became concerned in large enterprises in Cleveland, where it is said he was the first to engage in the lime trade. He died on his old homestead in 1877.

James Sears, of Connecticut, settled in Brooklyn in 1817, and still lives-now aged eighty-upon a farm two miles west of Brooklyn village. He worked at first in Cleveland, and boarded with Asa Brainard. After a time, he took up a farm and has lived upon it ever since.

Jeremiah Gates, originally from Connecticut, made his home in Delhi, New York, in 1815, and in 1816 walked from that place to Brooklyn for the purpose of examining the country. Satisfied with its appearance he walked back to Delhi (having occupied six weeks in the entire journey), married there, and in company with his wife, his brother Nathaniel, and another man (who soon returned east) set out for Brooklyn. A horse and wagon conveyed them to Buffalo, where they took a vessel and thus made their way to Cleveland. Jeremiah was too poor to buy land, and for the first two years after his arrival in Brooklyn worked in Philo Scovill's sawmill. In 1819 he assisted his brother Nathaniel in the erection of a sawmill at what is known as five-mile lock. In 1820 he bought a farm in Brooklyn and there continued to reside until his death in 1870. His widow survives him, and lives on the old place, in Brighton village, aged eighty-five.

Richard and Samuel Lord and Josiah Barber, of the firm of Lord and Barber before mentioned, removed to that part of Brooklyn which is now the west side of Cleveland as early as 1818, and resided there until they died. Edwin settled on lot ninety, in the southeast corner of the township, and devoted himself to farming and gardening, in which latter occupation he was especially successful.

Ansel P. Smith, who set up the first wagon shop in Brooklyn, came out from Connecticut, in 1830, with his brother-in-law, Timothy Standard, an old sea captain, and together they opened a store in Brooklyn village, the first one in that locality. After an experience of five years, they gave up the venture-Smith going west and Standard back to Connecticut. After that, there was not much done in the mercantile line in Brooklyn village until 1843, when A. W. Poe opened a store and conducted it successfully for thirty years. A Mr. Huntington, from Connecticut, opened a store in Brighton in 1840, where John Thorne, a Frenchman, had previously started a blacksmith shop. Epaphroditus Ackley, a miller, settled on Walworth run in 1814, worked a while in Barber's mill, and moved away after a residence of some years. Asa Ackley, of New York, located at a later period near where the infirmary now stands, and opened the first blacksmith shop on the Brooklyn side.

In the foregoing sketch of Brooklyn's early settlement, it has been the aim of the chronicler to treat principally of such incidents and persons as were identified with the first decade of the township's history. After that, settlers multiplied so rapidly that the newcomers obtained no distinctive place in the records of the time. Those who lead the van in the settlement of a new country usually form but a handful, whose numbers may be easily counted, and whose progress may be easily traced; and they, too, are the ones around whom settles the peculiar interest which always attached to the "pioneers" of a locality.

Brooklyn, being adjacent to Cleveland, shared to some extent the prosperity of that city, and its progress, after about 1825, was quite rapid. Although shorn of a large part of its original territory, by the annexation of the Ohio City to Cleveland in 1854, and by subsequent minor encroachments, it is still numerously populated, and is not only a prosperous but a quite wealthy township.

#### EARLY MILLS.

The first sawmill put up in Brooklyn township was erected by Philo Scovill, of Cleveland, in 1817, on Mill creek, about two miles west of where Brooklyn village now is. Mr. Scovill not only furnished lumber to the early settlers, but also made window sashes and doors. Lord & Barber (the great land proprietors,) put up a similar mill there not long afterward, and about the same time a third sawmill was built on the same creek by Warren and Gershom Young. In 1819 Nathaniel Gates built a sawmill on the creek, at what is known as five-mile lock.

The first gristmill in the old township is supposed to have been built by one of the Kelleys, of Cleveland, on Walworth run, near where the Atlantic and Great Western railroad now crosses that stream. The next one, known as Barber's mill, built in 1816, was run by Elijah Young for a while, and stood about a half a mile above Kelley's. There were some other establishments on Walworth run, but they do not concern the history of the present township of Brooklyn.

#### ORGANIZATION.

Brooklyn township was organized June 1, 1818, and embraced originally "all that part of Cleveland situated on the west side of the Cuyahoga River, excepting a farm owned by Alfred Kelley." Since then, a part portion of its territory has been restored to Cleveland.

It is said that when the township was about to be organized Captain Ozias Brainard was anxious to call it Egypt "because so much corn, was raised there," but the idea met with no favor, and the name of Brooklyn was adopted because it sounded well, and not from any desire to honor the place of that name in New York, since nearly all of the early settlers came from Connecticut. The first book of township records was destroyed by fire, and the list of township officers here given dates necessarily from 1837. Since that time those officers, with the years of their election, have been as follows:

#### TRUSTEES.

1837, Samuel H. Barstow, Diodate Clark, William Allen;  
1838, S. H. Barstow, William Allen, Samuel Tyler;  
1839, William Burton, Martin Kellogg, Russell Pelton;  
1840, Martin Kellogg, Russell Pelton, William Burton;  
1841, Jonathan Fish, Russell Pelton, Martin Kellogg;  
1842, Martin Kellogg, Jonathan Fish, Benjamin Sawtell;  
1843, Ezra Honeywell, William Hartness, Philo Rowley;  
1844, Morris Jackson, Ezra Honeywell, Philo Rowley;  
1845, Samuel Tyler, Samuel Storer, Levi Lockwood;  
1846, Samuel Storer, R. C. Selden, Levi Lockwood;  
1847, R. C. Welden, Samuel Storer, Philo Rowley;  
1848, Martin Kellogg, Benjamin Sawtell, Seth Brainard;  
1849, James Sears, Benjamin Sawtell, Ambrose Anthony;  
1850, James Sears, Francis Branch, Ambrose Anthony.  
1851, Ambrose Anthony, James Sears, Francis Branch;  
1852, Francis Branch, Ambrose Anthony, James Sears;  
1853, Ambrose Anthony, James Sears, Francis Branch;  
1854, John Morrill, James Sears, Homer Strong;  
1855, Clark S. Gates, John Goes, James Sears;  
1856, David S. Brainard, Martin Kellogg, John L. Johnson;  
1857, D. S. Brainard, Alfred Kellogg, J. L. Johnson;  
1858, C. L. Gates, Alfred Kellogg, James Sears;  
1859, Alfred Kellogg, James Sears, John Reeve;  
1860, James Sears, John Reeve, Alfred Kellogg;  
1861, Francis S. Pelton, John Reeve, Martin K. Bowley;  
1862, Thomas James, James W. Day, M. K. Rowley;

1863, Joseph Marmann, Alfred Kellogg, Levi Fish;  
1864, Alfred Kellogg, Levi Fish, William Lehr (resigned in November, and James Sears appointed. The latter resigned in December, and Francis S. Pelton was appointed).  
1865, Jacob Stringer, F. S. Pelton, John Ross;  
1866, Jacob Stringer, John Ross, Jacob Hum;  
1867, Jacob Stringer, John Ross, Marcus Dennerlie;  
1868, Jefferson Fish, Samuel Sears, Bethuel Fish;  
1869, Jefferson Fish, Samuel Sears, David S. Brainard;  
1870, Jefferson Fish, John Myers, Samuel Sears;  
1871, Robert Curtiss, John Meyer, David W. Hoyt;  
1872, John Meyer, Erhart Wooster, Robert Curtiss;  
1873, Erhart Wooster, J. C. Watt, Carter Stickney;  
1874, Robert Curtiss, D. W. Hoyt, J. C. Watt;  
1875, John Williams, John Schmehl, William S. Curtiss;  
1876, John Williams, Charles E. Terrell, Seymour Trowbridge;  
1877, C. E. Terrell, Seymour Trowbridge, Charles Miller;  
1878, Sanford R. Brainard, William Thomas, Francis H. Chester;  
1879, William Thomas, S. R. Brainard, Charles Miller.

#### CLERKS.

1837, C. L. Russell;  
1838 and 1839, Samuel H. Fox;  
1840, '41 and '42, Francis Fuller;  
1843 and 1844, John H. Sargeant; (In September, 1844, Sargeant removed, and George L. Chapman was appointed.)  
1845, Charles Winslow;  
1846 to 1854, inclusive, C. E. Hill;  
1855, F. W. Pelton; (resigned in July, and C. E. Hill appointed.)  
1856, Bolles M. Brainard; (Died in August, and Charles H. Babcock appointed.)  
1857, C. H. Babcock;  
1858, Frederick Dalton;  
1859, Joseph B. Shull;  
1860 and 1861, Charles H. Babcock;  
1862 and 1863, Henry Fish;  
1864, F. H. Chester;  
1865 and 1866, Frederick W. Wirth;  
1867, F. H. Chester;  
1868 and 1869, Edwin Chester;  
1870, Edward F. Fuller;  
1871, B. J. Ross;  
1872 to 1877, inclusive, William Treat;  
1878 and 1879, Charles N. Collins.

#### TREASURERS.

1837, Ozias Brainard;  
1838, C. E. Hill;

1839, Ozias Brainard;  
1840 James Ray (Resigned in November, and C. E. Hill appointed.)  
1841 and 1842, C. E. Hill;  
1843 and 1844, Davis S. Brainard;  
1845, Bethuel Fish;  
1846 and 1847, D. S. Brainard;  
1848 and 1849, Bethuel Fish;  
1850, Francis Fuller; (Died in August, and Bethuel Fish appointed.)  
1851, Elihu Corbin;  
1852 to 1854, inclusive, S. J. Lewis;  
1855 to 1857, inclusive, William Wilson;  
1858 to 1860, inclusive, Carlos Jones;  
1861, Benj. R. Beavis;  
1862, D. S. Brainard;  
1863 and 1864, Ozias Fish;  
1865 and 1866, F. H. Chester;  
1867 to 1869, inclusive, Jacob Schneider;  
1870 and 1871 Carver Stickney;  
1872, John Duncan; (Died in April, and George J. Duncan appointed.)  
1873 to 1875, inclusive, G. J. Duncan; (Removed in November, and F. H. Chester appointed.)  
1876 and 1877, F. H. Chester;  
1878 and 1879, Russell Brown.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1836, George W. Marsh;  
1837, C. L. Russell, William Burton;  
1838, Benjamin Doud, Herman A. Hurlbut;  
1840, C. L. Russell;  
1841, Benj. Doud, Samuel Tyler;  
1842, Scott W. Bayles;  
1843, J. H. Sargent;  
1844, Benjamin Sawtell;  
1845, Andrew White, Ezra R. Benton, Henry L. Whitman;  
1847, Homer Strong, Samuel Storer;  
1848, H. L. Whitman;  
1850, Homer Strong, J. A. Redington, Samuel Storer;  
1852, Ezra Honeywell, Wells Porter;  
1853, Charles H. Babcock;  
1855, Austin M. Case, Daniel Stephan;  
1856, Chas. H. Babcock;  
1857, Felix Nicola;  
1859, Chas. H. Babcock;  
1860, Felix Nicola;  
1862, Chas. H. Babcock;  
1863, Felix Nicola (resigned in December, 1864);  
1865, Benjamin R. Beavis, John Reeve;  
1868, Chas. H. Babcock, John S. Fish;



1871, Joseph M. Poe, Chas. H. Babcock;  
1872, Ambrose Anthony;  
1874, Chas. H. Babcock, (resigned in October, 1874,) William Treat;  
1875 Ambrose Anthony;  
1877, William Treat, Charles N. Collins;  
1878, Ambrose Anthony;  
1879, C. N. Collins and W. Treat.

#### CHURCHES.

According to the best recollection of Brooklyn's early settlers, the first religious services in the township were held by a traveling Universalist preacher whose name has been forgotten. He preached the funeral sermon of the mother of James Fish in 1816, and preached twice in Brooklyn after that event. About that time Rev. Messrs. Booth and Goddard, Methodist circuit riders, preached in Brooklyn, and under the auspices of the latter, about 1817.

#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.

was organized in a log house which stood in the rear of the site of the present Methodist Episcopal Church and which was used as a town house and a place of worship for both the Methodists and the Congregationalists.

The first Methodist Episcopal class, however, had already been formed in 1814 at the house of Ozias Brainard, where the Methodists used to assemble for weekly prayer and conversation, before the coming of any minister. Ebenezer Fish, Sylvanus Brainard and Seth Brainard were the first three members of the class, which, however, was shortly increased to sixteen. Ebenezer Fish was the first class leader, and when it was agreed to divide the class into two sections-a part, meeting on the north, and a part on the south side of the creek-Seth Brainard was chosen as the second class leader.

The first presiding elder was Charles Waddell, and the early ministers of the church were Rev. Messrs. James Taylor, John Crawford, Solomon Menier, Adam Poe, H. O. Sheldon, James McIntire, \_\_\_ Dickson, Elmore Yokum, \_\_\_ Hazard, \_\_\_ Howe. The later pastors have been Rev. Messrs. N. S. Albright, Joseph Mattock, Alfred Holbrook and the Rev. Mr. Headley, the latter being the pastor September 1, 1879.

The church has now a membership of one hundred. The trustees are A. W. Poe, J. W. Fish, Ozias Fish, H. Richardson, R. Pelton, L. G. Foster, S. R. Brainard and J. Tompkins. The class leaders are George Storer, S. Strowbridge, J. Tompkins, W. Woodward, S. Wallace, A. W. Poe. The Sunday-school has about one hundred scholars, and is in charge of T. K. Dissette.

The congregation worshiped in the log town-house until 1827, when a framed church-edifice was erected upon the site of the present structure. The latter was built in 1848, the old one being moved, and being now used as a private residence.

#### THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This is located at Brooklyn village and was organized July 23, 1819, with the following members; Amos Brainard, Isaac Hinckley and Sallie his wife, James Smith and Eliza his wife, and Rebecca Brainard. The organization took place in the town-house, and was effected by Rev. Messrs. Thomas Burr and William

Hanaford, who were sent for this purpose by the Cleveland presbytery, to which the Brooklyn church was attached. Previous to the organization Isaac Hinckley—who was the first deacon chosen by the church—used to conduct religious meetings at the house of Moses Fish, where the Congregationalists often assembled for worship.

The membership was not increased until October 3, 1819, when Ozias, Mary, Ira and Phoebe Brainard were taken into the fold. The Cleveland presbytery supplied preachers occasionally for some years; services being held, as a rule, once a fortnight. We learn from the records that down to 1847 the ministers who preached for the church were Rev. Messrs. William McLain, T. I. Bradstreet, Randolph Stone, B. B. Drake, \_\_\_\_\_ Fox and \_\_\_\_\_ Foltz. In 1847 the congregation—being much reduced in strength—ceased to assemble for worship and remained inactive until 1851, when public services were renewed under the ministry of Rev. Calvin Durfee, who was followed successively by Rev. Messrs. James A. Bates, E. H. Votaw and J. W. Hargrave, the latter being now in charge.

In April, 1867, the church united with the Cleveland Congregational conference, having till that time been attached to the Cleveland presbytery. In 1830 the congregation left the old log house and worshiped in a new church which was built in that year. It is still used, being one of the oldest church buildings in Ohio, but will probably be vacated in November of this year (1879) for a new and handsome brick church, now nearly completed. The church membership is now eighty-four. The deacons are Hiram Welch, A. S. Hinckley and Ebenezer Fish, and the trustees are M. L. Mead, I. N. Turner and Ebenezer Fish.

#### BRIGHTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

For some years previous to 1844, the Methodist residents of Brighton and vicinity worshiped at the church in Brooklyn village, but in that year, they effected a church organization of their own. They purchased the building previously used by the Reformed Methodists, and there they still worship.\*

The present membership is eighty. The trustees are Asahel Brainard, Charles Gates, Leonard Fish, H. C. Gates, George Brainard, Demas Brainard, Thomas Davies, Martin Oviatt and Albert Ingham; the stewards are J. K. Brainard, Abel Fish, Luther Brainard, Charles Gates, George W. Brainard, William Avann and Asahel Brainard; the class leaders are George W. Brainard, William Avann, Thomas Davis, J. M. Brainard and Russell Brainard. The pulpit is being supplied at present by Rev. E. H. Bush.

\*The Reformed Methodists had seceded from the Methodist Episcopal church of Brooklyn, and started a church on the south side of the creek in 1840, but dissolved three years later. The prominent members were Julia and Ogden Hinckley, Cyrus Brainard, and Joseph and Matilda Williams.

#### THE EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This is a German organization, located at Brighton, which was formed about 1840. Public worship was first held in a school-house a mile east of Brighton village, the first minister being Rev. Mr. Allard, of Cleveland. In 1844 the church erected at Brighton the substantial house of worship now used. About one hundred families comprise the congregation, which is under the charge of Rev. Mr. Locher. The trustees are George Riedel, Caspar Janney, Martin Walter, Gottlieb Merkel and Christian Haas.

#### CHURCH OF THE LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

This Roman Catholic church was organized at Brighton in 1875, by Rev. P. F. Quigley, D. D., in which year a handsome brick house of worship, costing \$10,000, was built. Although Brighton then contained many Catholics, their number has latterly been materially lessened by removals, and for nearly a year (since December, 1878) the church has been opened but once for public worship. The last pastor of the church was Rev. T. Marshall, who succeeded Father Quigley in 1877.

#### THE DISCIPLE CONGREGATION.

Early in 1879 a number of the members of the West Side Disciple Church, residing in Brooklyn village-(among the prominent ones being H. Brown and Wm. Towsley)-agitated the subject of organizing a church in Brooklyn, and in May held their first meeting in the Brooklyn Opera House, on which occasion a large number of persons participated in the exercises. An independent church has not yet been formed, but regular Sabbath meetings have been held in the Opera House since that time, the congregation, for the present, being attached as a mission to the West Side church, whence the preaching is supplied. About forty members are included in the congregation, and it is probably that a church will speedily be established.

#### SCHOOLS.

Miss Dorcas Hickox, sister of Abraham Hickox, a blacksmith of Cleveland, taught school in Brooklyn as early as 1818, in the home of James Fish. She had eight or ten scholars, of whom Isaiah W. Fish is still living. Miss Hickox, who was probably the first school-teacher in those parts, taught but one summer. Who her immediate successor was is not clear, but it is moderately certain that Diodate Clark wielded the birch not long after Miss Hickox's time, and a famous pedagogue he was. After Clark, Stephen Brainard's place, and then Lyndon Freeman, of Parma, was for a while the leader under whom the aspiring youth of the day climbed the rugged heights of learning.

Apart from the villages of Brooklyn and West Cleveland-which manage their own school affairs-the township has now five school districts and six schools, with an average attendance of one hundred and seventy-two, out of an enrollment of two hundred and sixty-four scholars. The number of teachers employed is seven, and the yearly expenditure for school purposes about \$3,300. The members of the board of education are Frank H. Chester, Carver Stickney, Henry Perrin, Claus Fiedmann and J. Featherstone. The value of school property in the township districts in 1879 was \$13,500.

Brooklyn village, which under the union school law has managed its own school affairs since 1869, has a fine brick school edifice, in which there [are] five departments, including a high school. The daily attendance of pupils averages one hundred and seventy-six and the teachers-including the superintendent-number five, to whom \$2,400 are paid yearly.

The village of West Cleveland has three school-houses - on Detroit Street, Jones Street, and McCart street - with five schools and five teachers. The attendance averages nearly three hundred, and the cost for school support is nearly \$4,000 yearly. The present board of education is compiled of Messrs. Alex. Forbes, M. B. Nixon, G. B. Mills, W. P. Ranney, A. W. Fairbanks and Oliver King.

#### THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

In the year 1840 Moses Merrill, a New York school-teacher, and sometimes Methodist preacher, happened to visit Brooklyn about the time certain of its prominent citizens were agitating the subject of

starting an academy. They secured Merrill to teach for them, put up a framed building on the lot now occupied by the Brooklyn village school, called it the Brooklyn Academy and opened it as a select school of some pretensions. It flourished for several years as an important institution of learning, but gave way eventually before the rapid strides of the public school system and disappeared. The old academy building is now used in part for the village post office.

#### THE BRIGHTON ACADEMY

was founded by Samuel H. Barstow about 1840, when Brighton was regarded as a place with a brilliant future before it. The brilliant future failed, however, to reveal itself, and the Brighton Academy went down within a brief season.

#### BRIGHTON.

The village of Brighton was laid out originally upon land occupied by Warren Young's farm, and additional surveys were made from time to time. Its progress was unmarked by special incident until 1836, when, under the influence of the energy of Samuel H. Barstow, matters began to look up. Speculation in lots began to grow earnest, and to further stimulate the spirit of the hour, Mr. Barstow procured the incorporation of the village. At the first election, early in 1837, twenty-three votes were cast for mayor, Nathan Babcock receiving fourteen and Sam'l H. Barstow nine. A. S. Palmer was chosen as recorder, and a Mr. Clemens as marshal and street commissioner. In less than a year, however, Brighton came to a stand-still. When the next election time came the villagers concluded that the new departure was a failure, and declined to hold an election, and the charter went be default.

Since that time the progress of Brighton has been slow, yet in all it has been considerable. It has a population of perhaps eight hundred, is abundantly supplied with stores and hotels, has three churches, and does a small business in the manufacture of wagons. The stores have a good trade with the surrounding country, which contains numerous thrifty and substantial farmers, many of whom are Germans, as are also many of the villagers.

#### BROOKLYN VILLAGE.

Brooklyn Village (originally called Brooklyn Center) was laid out in part in the year 1830 by Moses Fish, an early settler and the owner of considerable land in what is now the center of the village. Fish laid out twenty-five lots, and directly afterward Ebenezer Fish, his brother, and a large land owner, began a survey for the same purpose. He sold off only a few lots, however, before disposing of the residue of his property to Betts & Bibbens, land speculators, who platted an extensive tract. This was the first work of importance in the way of starting the village. Later, at various times, it was followed by numerous additional surveys by a dozen different parties, some of whom have yet to realize on their investments.

Although the village began thus early to push itself into notice, and thrived apace, it was not incorporated until August 5, 1867. The persons who have served as village officials from that date of 1879, inclusive, are as follows:

1867. Mayor, Bethuel Fish; recorder, Leonard Foster; treasurer, A. W. Poe, J. S. Fish, Adam Kroehle, C. B. Galentine, Geo. Storer; marshal, John May.

1868. Mayor, Bethuel Fish; recorder, Leonard Foster; treasurer, Levi Fish; trustees, A. W. Poe, Adam Kroehle, Seymour Trowbridge, L. C. Pixley, J. M. Curtiss; marshal, O. M. Wallace.

1869. Mayor, Seymour Trowbridge; recorder, Wesley Trowbridge; treasurer, John S. Fish; trustees, Lewis Roberts, Eliphalet Wyatt, Alanson Clark, A. P. Wirth, Geo. Storer; marshal, Samuel B. Root.

1870. Mayor, Seymour Trowbridge; clerk, Wesley Trowbridge; treasurer, J. S. Fish; council, I. W. Fish, Henry Fish, Wm. Towsley, Lewis Roberts, A. P. Wirth, J. M. Poe; marshal, O. M. Wallace.

1871. Mayor, Seymour Trowbridge; clerk, Wesley Trowbridge; treasurer, J. S. Fish; council, Lewis Roberts, A. P. Wirth, J. M. Poe, S. D. Phelps, L. C. Pixley, J. H. Storer; marshal, M. J. Truman.

1872. Mayor, E. H. Bush; treasurer, H. Fish; clerk, L. G. Foster; council, L. C. Pixley, J. H. Storer, S. D. Phelps, A. W. Poe, Ozias Fish, Adam Kroehle; marshal, Shelby Luce.

1873. Mayor, Wm. Towsley; clerk, L. G. Foster; treasurer, H. Fish; council, Adam Kroehle, A. W. Poe, Ozias Fish, Jas. Gay, L. C. Pixley, Wesley Trowbridge, marshal, Shelby Luce.

1874. Mayor, Albert Allyn; clerk, R. W. Whiteman; treasurer, J. S. Fish; council, Wesley Trowbridge, L. C. Pixley, Jas. Gay, E. Wyatt, F. Clifford, J. Schneider; marshal, Shelby Luce.

1875. Mayor, Albert Allyn; clerk, R. W. Whiteman; treasurer, J. S. Fish, council, E. Wyatt, F. Clifford, J. Schneider, Jas. Towsley, Calvin Allyn, Carlos Jones; marshal, Shelby Luce.

1876. Mayor, Henry Ingham; clerk, R. W. Whiteman; treasurer, R. A. Brown; council, Jas. Towsley, Calvin Allyn, Carlos Jones, A. Mandeville, Aug. Esch, Theodore Paul; marshal, A. L. Van Ornum.

1877. Mayor, Henry Ingham; clerk, R. W. Whiteman; treasurer, R. A. Brown; council, Aug. Esch, A. Mandeville, Theo. Paul, Lewis Roberts, Thos. Quirk, M. H. Farnsworth; marshal, A. L. Van Ornum.

1878. Mayor, J.A.S. Fish; clerk, J. H. Richardson; treasurer, Russell Brown; council, M. H. Farnsworth, Thos. Quirk, Lewis Roberts, J. W. Naff, Chas. Robinson, Peter Vonder Au; marshal, A. L. Van Ornum.

1879. Mayor, J. S. Fish; clerk, J. H. Richardson; treasurer, Russell Brown; council, J. W. Naff, Chas. Robinson, Peter Vonder Au, I. N. Turner, J. H. Storer, G. R. Davis; marshal, A. L. Van Ornum.

Brooklyn village is now a thriving place of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, contains many fine residences, has some important manufacturing establishments in and near the borough, and will doubtless improve in various ways after the completion of the Valley railroad.

#### WEST CLEVELAND.

The village of West Cleveland, with a population of one thousand five hundred, joins the city of Cleveland on the west, having its northern front on Lake Erie. That portion of Brooklyn was not settled until a comparatively recent date, and had at first nearly all its habitations along the line of what is now Detroit Street. That thoroughfare is still the main avenue of West Cleveland. It stretches, within the village, two miles and a half west of the city limits, and is embellished with many handsome suburban residences of Cleveland merchants. West Cleveland was incorporated in 1870, as a defensive measure-so it is said-against a prospective absorption by Cleveland. As the village records, down to a very late date, have been lost, we can only give a list of the mayors and clerks, as follows: 1870-mayor, H. W. Davis; clerk, Charles M. Safford. 1872-mayor, S. F. Pearson; clerk, Charles M. Safford. 1874-mayor, William Mitchell; clerk, Alfred Lees. 1878-mayor, L. H. Ware; clerk, John Hawley.

Although the village is quite populous, it is so closely allied to Cleveland in a material sense that it is simply a city suburb. Its inhabitants are mostly engaged in business in the city, and attend religious worship there. There is no religious organization in West Cleveland, and but one place where religious services are held-a mission chapel where Sabbath meetings are maintained under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the benefit of all denominations.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FARM.

This is located on Detroit Street, in West Cleveland, and covers sixty-one acres, upon which there are substantial buildings. In 1868 the widow of Simeon Jennings gave to the Children's Aid Society of Cleveland eleven acres of land and the buildings upon it, to be used as an industrial school farm. The society obtained by donations sufficient money to purchase fifty additional acres, and since that date the place has been devoted to the noble purpose of providing for destitute and homeless children, training them in useful knowledge and eventually placing them in comfortable homes. During 1878 the children received numbered one hundred and forty-seven, of whom eighty-eight were placed in good homes. The average number of children in the institutions is forty.

#### LINNDALE.

Linndale, is a station on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad, and was at one time a place regarding which many bright anticipations were indulged in. Three hundred acres of land were purchased, in 1872, by Robert Linn, and others of Cleveland, a town was laid out, building lots were freely sold and Linndale made a promising start. The Linndale Stove and Hollow Ware Company expended seven thousand dollars in erecting a foundry there, began operations on a capital of fifteen thousand dollars, and with a force of fifty hands soon gave a business appearance to the place. Quite a number of dwellings went up, a newspaper called the Linndale Enterprise, under the editorship of Mr. Robinson, was called into existence, and a hotel and several stores went into operation.

Unhappily, however, for the project, the financial crisis of 1873 stopped the growth of the new town, which at its best contained about eight hundred inhabitants. The land company, which had absorbed Mr. Linn's interests, failed to meet its payments on the land; purchasers became alarmed concerning the titles and many of them forsook the place. The company forfeited its lands to the original owners and Linndale staggered under the blow. The paper suspended, the hotel and stores closed, and the Linndale Stove Company, which maintained a somewhat longer struggle for existence, went down in 1875 in utter failure.

Wm. Buckholz, who had a small manufactory of portable feed-mills, carried on his business in the town until the spring of 1879, when he moved to Cleveland. Since 1875, Linndale has been a very small and very quiet village, but faith in its future still animates some sanguine hearts, and certainly there is nothing improbable in its becoming a prosperous town.

#### CEMETERIES.

The first burials in the old township of Brooklyn were made in a lot near the present graveyard on Scranton Avenue, in Cleveland. These burials were four in number, and the next one - that of Mary Wilcox, mother-in-law of James Fish, was made in 1816, upon a half-acre lot owned by Mr. Fish. That lot Mr. Fish subsequently donated to the township for use as a public graveyard, and it is now a part of the Scranton Avenue cemetery. The four graves above referred to were obliterated long ago, and occupied it is thought, a spot of ground now traversed by the avenue. The next public burial ground was laid out in 1844, east of the Methodist church in Brooklyn village. There are now six or seven burial grounds in the township, including Riverside cemetery, a sketch of which will be found in the history of Cleveland.

#### POST OFFICES.

A post office was established in Brighton in 1836, which until 1867 was the station for Brooklyn village. It is known as Brooklyn post office, and has had as postmasters, from 1836 to 1879, the following: Samuel

H. Barstow, Geo. W. Hibbard, William J. Case, C. H. Babcock, G. Woodruff, Daniel Selzer, A. Van Derwyst and Chas. Huhn. Brooklyn Village post office was not established until 1867, since which time the postmasters at that point have been J. M. Poe, A. W. Poe, E. H. Bush, Samuel Sears and John Reeve. West Cleveland post office was established in 1877, C. E. Terrell being the first appointee. His successors have been Messrs. Beebe, Sweeny, and Oldfelder; the latter being the present incumbent.

#### THE CLEVELAND DRYER COMPANY.

This company, which is carrying on an extensive manufacture of super-phosphate near Brooklyn village, originated in 1863, when P. B. Bradley and Coe Brothers, under the name now used by the corporation, began to make super-phosphate on Mill creek, near the line of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad. There they employed about twenty men in their works, which were destroyed by the fire in 1874. After that event the partners organized "The Cleveland Dryer Company" as a corporation, with a capital of \$50,000, and built the works now used by it, on the line of the proposed Valley railroad. The company occupies eleven acres of land at that point, employs fifty men, and confines itself to the manufacture of the Buckeye and Forest City brands of super-phosphate.

#### THE LAKE ERIE DRYER COMPANY.

This is a firm composed of G. W. Dart and W. H. Gabriel, manufacturers of the Excelsior super-phosphate and poudrette at a point about a mile east of Brooklyn village. The works cover about two acres on the creek, and give employment to twenty men. A Mr. De Mar was the first to start these works, about 1865, being succeeded in 1869 by Joseph Cook, who sold out in 1876 to the firm now in possession.

#### OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

Davis & Wirth are somewhat extensively engaged at Brooklyn village in the manufacture of boots, shoes and slippers, and employ an average force of twenty men. Davis & Richardson inaugurated the business at Brooklyn in 1864. After them Davis, Pelton & Co. continued it; being followed by Davis & Wallace Brothers, who dissolved in 1870. Mr. Davis then transferred his business to Cleveland, whence in January, 1879, he returned to Brooklyn, and in company with Mr. Wirth renewed the manufacture of boots and shoes in that village.

Adam Kroehle carries on a large brick tannery at Brooklyn village, in which he tans about ten thousand hides and skins annually, employing ten men. Mr. Kroehle has conducted the business since 1862, when he purchased it from Mr. Storer, who started it about 1840.

E. Jorns has a small tannery at the foot of Brooklyn village hill, where he turns out about twenty hides weekly. On the Brighton side of the creek, Charles Mueller has a similar establishment of like capacity.

#### NURSERIES.

Ebenezer Fish inaugurated the nursery business in Brooklyn, in 1840, but did not develop it to any extent until he placed it in charge of Wm. Curtiss, who, after expanding the trade and making it profitable, became Mr. Fish's partner. He afterward bought him out, extending the business still more and eventually establishing numerous nurseries in the township, to which he gave the general name of the Forest City Nurseries. In 1859 he took in his brother, J. M. Curtiss, as a partner, who upon the death of

William Curtiss, in 1860, assumed control of the business, and so extended it that between the years 1865 and 1875 his annual sales reached as high as sixty thousand apple and peach trees alone.

In 1875 he sold his interest in the nurseries to M. A. Wilhelmy, who has since then controlled them.

#### RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn is crossed, in a diagonal direction, from northeast to southwest, by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad, its only station in the township being at Linndale. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad crosses West Cleveland, and also bears southwestwardly, but not so far to the south as the former road. The Rocky River railroad runs along the northern end of the township, parallel with the lake, to Rocky River. A street railway connects Brooklyn village with Cleveland.

The Valley railroad, to run from Cleveland to Canton, is now in process of construction, passing across the western portion of this township. The entire distance is graded, and it is now expected that trains will run between Canton and Cleveland by the first of January, 1880. The owners have donated thirty-one acres of land in Brooklyn to the company, as a site for its car-shops, depot, etc., and it is confidently believed that the completion of the enterprise will bring a decided increase of prosperity to the township.

#### GLENN LODGE, I. O. O. F.

Glen [sic] Lodge, No. 263, was organized in Brighton, March 21, 1855, with ten charter members. The present membership is one hundred and thirteen, the officers being as follows: George Schmehl, N. G.; J. C. Wait, V. G.; Walter H. Gates, R. S.; William Treat, P.S.; George Reidel, treasurer.

#### GLENN ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F.

Glenn Encampment, No. 181, was organized at Brighton in 1874, with ten charter members. In June, 1879, it was removed to Cleveland, and named Cleveland Encampment, after an organization which had previously existed in the city, but which had been suspended. The present officers are J. J. Quay, C. P.; J. S. Wood, H. P.; P. Shackleton, S. W.; W. H. Newton, J.W.; Wm. Treat, scribe; C. Stickney, treasurer.

#### BROOKLYN LODGE, F. & A. M.

Brooklyn Lodge, No. 454, was organized October 18, 1871, with the following charter members: E. T. Ellsworth, Henry Richardson, Samuel B. Root, C. H. Babcock, G. R. Davis, John Lane, Frederick Wirth, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Woodard, Ozias Fish, Chas. Mueller, C. W. Quirk, J. H. Storer, E. H. Bush, I. N. Turner, Thos. Quick, Henry Fish and Theodore M. Towl. The Worshipful Masters of the lodge have been E. T. Ellsworth, C. H. Babcock, Henry Fish, R. H. Wirth, T. M. Towl, George R. Davis and D. W. Hoyt, the latter serving two terms. The present membership is thirty-eight, and the officers are as follows: D. W. Hoyt, W. M.; T. S. Davis, S. W.; A. L. Sausman, J. W.; G. R. Davis, treas.; J. H. Storer, secy.; F. Cosgrove, S. D.; W. C. Towns, J. D.; Geo. J. Duncan, tyler; E. H. Bush, chaplain. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, in the Masonic Hall, Brooklyn village.

#### MILITIA COMPANIES.



The Brooklyn Light Artillery was organized by Capt. Sidney Andrews in 1858, with twenty-eight men and one gun-a brass six-pounder. The command built, in 1858, the structure in Brooklyn village, still known as "The Armory," and occupied by Davis & Wirth as a shoe factory. After two years existence as a militia company, it entered the three months service in 1861, as a part of the First Ohio Light Artillery. Mention of the services of that regiment are made in the general history. After being mustered out, so many of the men volunteered into other commands that the company could not be kept up.

The "Brooklyn Blues" were organized in February, 1876, by S. G. Cosgrove, as an independent company of infantry. It then numbered forty men. The first officers were S. G. Cosgrove, captain; R. W. Whiteman, first lieutenant; B. F. Storer, second lieutenant. Upon the organization of the Fifteenth Regiment Ohio National Guards, the "Blues" joined that company as Company B, and as such are still known. The company now numbers thirty-five men, its officers being T. K. Dissette, captain; W. C. Towns, first lieutenant; B. F. Storer, second lieutenant. Company B is equipped with Springfield breech-loading muskets, and owns its armory at Brooklyn village.

#### BROOKLYN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 1.

Brooklyn village boasts a fire company, numbering thirty uniformed men, and having for appraisers a Babcock fire-extinguisher and a hook and ladder truck. No. 1 was organized in 1876, with thirty men. William Beaser was the chief; Frederick Wirth, the first assistant, and John Sweisel, the second assistant, William Beaser is the present chief; John Sweisel, the first assistant, and H. B. Wallace, the second assistant.

## **Brooklyn Township History from A History of Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland by William R. Coates, 1924.**

[https://archive.org/details/historyofcuyahog01coat\\_0/page/62/mode/2up](https://archive.org/details/historyofcuyahog01coat_0/page/62/mode/2up)

Before it had a name this township was No. 7 of range 13. It originally included all that part of the present City of Cleveland known as the west side. When organized as a township and christened with a name, its northern boundary was Lake Erie, its eastern the Cuyahoga River, its southern was Parma and Independence and its western boundary was Rockport. Like Cleveland Township it was a lake port. It was separated from Cleveland and Newburgh by the Cuyahoga River and the branches of that stream which flowed through its territory were extremely valuable as furnishing mill sites and power. In the division of the Western Reserve the greater part of Brooklyn fell to Samuel P. Lord and Josiah Barber. From these men the original settlers bought their land. Samuel P. Lord purchased originally from the Connecticut Land Company this tract for \$14,092, as shown by the records. The date of this transaction was September 5, 1795. Apparently, Barber, a brother-in-law, was taken in on the deal later. The land company divided up by agreement all its holdings among its members in various quantities, for various amounts. The largest sum paid being \$168,185, for a tract, by one Oliver Phelps. Brooklyn was primarily the Lord and Barber allotment.

A grassy slope overlooking the Cuyahoga River from Riverside Cemetery, and known as Granger Hill, is the spot where the first white man settled. Granger was a "squatter" from Canada. The date of his coming is not known. The term "squatter" should be defined for the information of some, who may not understand. The term is used to define one who enters upon land without legal authority, who lives upon land not his own, particularly new land, without title. Granger was there in May, 1812, when James Fish came as the first permanent white settler. The Grangers and a son, Samuel, remained until 1815, when they sold their loose property to Asa Brainard and migrated to the Maumee Valley. Our interest centers, of course, in the first permanent settlers. In men and their achievements everywhere all history centers. Kipling, master of so many forms of expression, puts it in this simple way: "History, rightly understood, means the love of one's fellow men and the land one lives in." James Fish came from Croton, Connecticut, having purchased a tract of land from Lord and Barber. From there in 1811 with an ox team and a lumber wagon, in which rode himself, his three children, his wife and her mother, he set out for the "Far West." He came with a large party of pioneers destined for the Western Reserve. The only ones besides his family who were headed for this township were his two cousins, Moses and Ebenezer Fish, Ebenezer making the entire journey on foot. They arrived in Cleveland early in the fall, having made the journey in forty-seven days. James Fish decided to stop for the winter in Newburgh, while Ebenezer and Moses remained in Cleveland. Early in the spring of 1812, James built a log house on his property, walking back and forth each day from Newburgh while so engaged, a distance of five miles. This house cost him, exclusive of his labor, just \$18, and in May of that year he moved the family into the new home. Their log cabin was, like others, a rude structure, and its furniture was in keeping with the dwelling. The bedstead, for there was only one at first, was made by Mr. Fish of roughly hewn limbs and saplings fastened with wooden pins, and instead of a bedcord there was a network of strips of bark. This bedstead is still in the possession of his descendants. In this first home in the wilderness of Brooklyn on May 9, 1814, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fish, Isaiah W. Fish, the first white child born in Brooklyn.

The man who fires the first shot in a great war and he who leads in a conquest of peace is always an object of interest, and as we write of Brooklyn something of the family of James Fish, the first settler, and of his son Isaiah W., the first white child born in the township, comes to mind. We go back to John Fish,

who immigrated from England and settled in Connecticut. His son was Capt. Samuel Fish. The son of Captain Samuel was Capt. John Fish. The son of Captain John was Joseph Fish, father of James Fish, the first settler of Brooklyn and grandfather of Isaiah W., the first white child born in Brooklyn. These titles of captain indicate leadership. James Fish, before coming to Brooklyn, married Mary Wilcox, daughter of Elisha Wilcox of Stonington, Connecticut, and they had eight children, just a fair number as pioneer families were rated. Mary, James, Elisha and Sally were born in Connecticut and Isaiah W., Lydia K., Joseph L. and John P. were born in Brooklyn. This first settler died in September, 1875, at the ripe old age of ninety-two. Isaiah W. married in 1837 Matilda Gates, who gave him three children, Lucy A., Charles and Bud B. The mother died in 1850. As his second wife Isaiah married Mary A. More of East Cleveland, by whom he had three children, Mary M., Louisa S. and James.

The first Brooklyn settler had a farm but no money, and while clearing and planting he also worked by the day for farmers in Newburgh to keep the wolf from the door. This is speaking figuratively, for his faithful flintlock kept the actual wolf from the door. He received 50 cents per day and the day's work was not limited to eight hours. His wife, also, besides the housework, earned for the family support by weaving coverlids, which sold for a goodly sum. She found the sale so good that she was unable to supply the demand. Besides being a good hunter of wild beasts, Mr. Fish was a hunter in another way and expended every effort to rid the new country of rattlesnakes. It is related of one of his farm hands that at one time having a narrow escape from a rattler, he exclaimed: "What a smart thing it was in God Almighty to put bells on them things."

Ebenezer and Moses Fish, who came with James from the East, settled upon eighty acres of land in Brooklyn in 1812. Ebenezer located on the north side of what is now Denison Avenue and Moses on the south side. Neither was then married. Their activity in clearing and planting their land was not lessened by the prospect before them of marriage, a home and family. Both worked hard, living together in a log house or shanty, which was on the land of Ebenezer. Being single they were thus more available for military service. Ebenezer was one of the militiamen who guarded Omit, the Indian who was hung in Cleveland in 1812. Both served in the forces called to guard the frontier during the first year of the War of 1812. Moses was drafted into the regular service, but not being very strong Ebenezer went in his stead and served six months, taking part in an engagement at Mackinaw Island. Returning, he and Moses took up again together their pioneer work of reclaiming the wilderness. When this work had progressed satisfactorily, Ebenezer returned to Connecticut, where he married, and six years later returned to Brooklyn. In the meantime, Moses had married, finding a wife to his liking here. Both raised large families. Of the children of Moses, Oziah and Lorenzo, both having families, resided in Brooklyn during their lifetime.

We are now to speak of the Brainards. It is impossible to write an authentic history of Brooklyn without giving considerable space to the Fishes and Brainards. The writer inspected an original poll sheet of an election held in Brooklyn in the early days and with two exceptions the list contained only Fishes and Brainards. At one time the township was populated exclusively by Fishes and Brainards. It was a saying in Cleveland in those days that a visitor to Brooklyn would first meet either a Fish or a Brainard, as the case might be.

In 1813 the Brainards came in augmented numbers. Oziah Brainard with four grown daughters and four grown sons came. The sons were named Oziah, Jr., Timothy, Ira and Bethuel, of whom Oziah, Jr., and Ira had families. They settled on what is now Denison Avenue and all resided in Brooklyn during life. Oziah Brainard, Jr., built the first frame dwelling in Brooklyn and Asa, his son, raised the first frame barn. Its erection in 1818 was the occasion of one of those hilarious raisings that became common in pioneer

days. These occasions, so frequent in those days, were unique in that they combined with hard labor a recreation that lightened the burden of pioneer life. Asa Brainard also built the first brick house in the township at what is now the corner of Scranton Avenue and Columbus Street. Here he opened the first tavern in 1825. In 1814 the little settlement of Brooklyn was augmented by the arrival of six families from Chatham, Connecticut, comprising forty persons. The heads of these families were Isaac Hinckley, Asa Brainard, Elijah Young, Stephen Brainard, Enos Brainard and Warren Brainard. These men traded their farms in Connecticut with Lord and Barber for land in Brooklyn, then a part of the Township of Cleveland. The terms of the trade are not recorded, but as told in the local history compiled by Crisfield Johnson in 1879: "All set out for that unknown land on the same day. The train consisted of six wagons drawn by ten horses and six oxen and all journeyed together until Euclid was reached (forty days after leaving Chatham, Connecticut), where Mr. Hinckley rested with his family while the others pushed on to Brooklyn, whither he followed them within a week.

It appears that the trustees of the Township of Cleveland, to which the territory of Brooklyn then belonged, became alarmed at the avalanche of immigrants just described, and concluding that they were a band of paupers for whose support the township would be taxed started a constable across the river to warn the invaders out of town. Alonzo Carter, a resident of Cleveland, heard of the move and stopped it, endorsing the good standing of the newcomers, adding that the alleged paupers were worth more money than all of the trustees of Cleveland combined."

Isaac Hinckley settled with his family in the southwest part of the township, on what is now the Schaaf Road, in the heart of a thick forest, "a mile from anybody," as one expressed it. The first table that was used was made by Mr. Hinckley out of an ash tree. He owned 360 acres of land but had no money to buy flour for the family. He offered to mortgage 100 acres for a barrel of flour. The Newburgh miller preferred the flour to the chance of getting the land, and refused. Flour was a commodity that sold readily, but land was a drug on the market. Mr. Hinckley and his family managed to live notwithstanding the lack of flour at the first. He lived on the farm until his death in 1851 at the age of seventy-eight. Asa Brainard located near the site of the present City Hospital of Cleveland on Scranton Road, and Stephen Brainard near there. Amos and Jedediah Brainard and a cousin, Cabin, came from Connecticut in 1814. Jedediah, an old man of seventy, died on the way from the hardships of the journey, but Sylvanus, a married son, who had a family of his own, took charge and the survivors continued the journey to Brooklyn.

Amos located on 300 acres in the south part of the township and Sylvanus and Jabin nearby. Amos had three sons and one daughter, Amos B., William, Demas and Philena. These settlements were made in 1818. George and Thomas Aikens, brothers of Mrs. Amos Brainard, came later. Diodate Clark, who came from Connecticut in 1815, was the first male school teacher in Brooklyn. James Sears came in 1817. Jeremiah Gates, originally from Connecticut but later a resident of Delhi, New York, was an early settler. In 1816 he walked all the way to Brooklyn and examined the prospect here. Satisfied with the outlook, he walked back to Delhi and got married. The lure of the woods in the West and the lure of the girl in the East must have been compelling, for he made the roundtrip journey in six weeks. After his marriage, taking his brother Nathaniel into the party, he returned with his bride by an easier way to reach the promised land. They were driven with horse and wagon to Buffalo, where they took a sail vessel for Cleveland. In 1819 Jeremiah and Nathaniel built a sawmill at a point later known as the five-mile lock on the Ohio Canal. The first sawmill was built by Philo Scoville in 1817 on Mill Creek some distance west of the present Brooklyn bridge. About that time a gristmill and other sawmills added to the industrial upbuilding of the new territory.

The promoters of the colonization of Brooklyn, Richard and Samuel Lord, and Josiah Barber, came as

permanent settlers in 1818 and selected the northeastern part of the township for residence, near the mouth of the Cuyahoga. A small volume in the county clerk's office in Cleveland includes two records once required by law, a record of free Negroes and of wolf scalps, for which bounties were paid under the state law. The records in the first half of the book are under the caption, "Record of Black and Mulatto Free Persons," and show that from July 24, 1832, to July 27, 1837, the period covered by the book, 401 free Negroes were registered in this county. It seems that this provision was necessary to prevent such persons from being otherwise carried south to slavery. The first name in the book is that of Thornton Kinney, who is described as being light colored, five feet nine- and one-half inches tall, twenty-one years old, with a scar on the forehead. He was registered in 1832. He was transferred to the free list of Chicago, Illinois. but came back to Cuyahoga County July 27, 1837, when he was again registered, but under the name of John Kinney. The last person registered, number 401, is Jesse Burwell, "About forty-nine years old, with a scar on the forehead and another above the left eye." The date of registration is March 15, 1834. The record of wolf scalps in the second part of the book, kept under the law which provided a bounty of \$4.25 to be paid by the state upon receiving a warrant from the county clerk showing that the wolf scalp had been delivered at his office, began in 1838. The book shows that bounties on nine wolf scalps had been paid. The last entry is for a wolf shot in Brooklyn Township by Epaphras Barber, Jr., September 12, 1846. This wolf was shot near what is now the western terminus of the Superior Street viaduct. Epaphras Barber, Jr., was the grandson of Josiah Barber, who figures so largely on the pages of Cleveland's early history, a history in its early stages so closely identified with the Township of Brooklyn.

Edwin and William Foote were early arrivals in the new township. Ansel P. Smith came from Connecticut in 1830 and set up the first wagon shop, later in company with Timothy Standard, an old sea captain, he opened the first store in Brooklyn, just north of the present Brooklyn bridge. John Thorne, a Frenchman, had the first blacksmith shop in town. In this distinction he must share the honors with Asa Ackley, a miller, who opened a blacksmith shop on Walworth Run in 1814.

As the population increased from the first settlement in a geometric ratio, it becomes impossible in the limits of this history to mention only the very early arrivals. These, however, are most interesting in Brooklyn, as they and their descendants remained, perhaps in a larger percentage than those of any other part of the county as fixed inhabitants. As the forest trees gave way to productive farms and gardens, the family trees remained, so unlike the savage nomads who preceded them. These names will be recognized as ancestral by a multitude of the present residents of Brooklyn and Cuyahoga County.

Brooklyn Township was organized in 1818 and originally contained all of the territory of Cleveland west of the river excepting a farm owned by Alfred Kelly. When the meeting to organize was held, Capt. Oziah Brainard proposed the name of Egypt "because, like Egypt, so much corn was raised here," but his name was rejected and after considerable discussion the name Brooklyn was adopted, not, as was averred, to honor Brooklyn, New York, but because the name "sounded well." As the records were destroyed by fire, the names of the first officers cannot be ascertained. Out of this territory brought under the township organization in 1818 have developed many municipalities, which have grown in wealth and power to be finally turned over to Greater Cleveland. Ohio City, West Cleveland, Brooklyn Village, South Brooklyn or Brighton have been formed from its territory, developed and annexed to Cleveland, Lindale and Brooklyn Heights Village, so formed, still exist as separate municipalities, and yet the passing of Brooklyn Township is not yet completed, in small acres it still exists. A portion of the original territory, in the southeast corner, constitutes the present township. The officers are George J. Robinson, F. O. Wittily, H. W. Bredenbeck, trustees; U. G. James, clerk; F. H. Vogel, treasurer; August Lang, assessor; Charles Brenner, justice of the peace, and Robert Lainge, constable.

Before leaving the subject of the original township to discuss, in brief, the municipalities that have been formed from its territory, an incident in connection with the Battle of Lake Erie, showing how vital to their welfare the settlers deemed the success of Commodore Perry in that battle, may be of interest. At the time of the battle James Fish was cutting logs on his farm and the roar of the cannon could be distinctly heard. Thinking of the possible result and how they would lose their hard-earned homesteads should victory be against Perry, he became so nervous that he quit work and entered the cabin where the women were engaged in household duties. They knew nothing of the desperate contest that was raging so close to them and exclaimed: "How it does thunder!" "Yes," replied Fish, "but it's homemade thunder."

At some time in our history, and this may be an appropriate time, we wish to digress for a little and speak of a characteristic feature of nearly all histories, particularly those that treat of pioneer life. Most of these histories are written by men and seemingly they have been somewhat partial to their own sex, giving women a subordinate place. Now that women are dividing public honors with the men and carrying the burdens that go with public duties this becomes more noticeable.

It is true, however, that these writers of history have consistently exalted the home and the fireside, its compelling incentive to duty, due to the genius, the faithfulness and patient care of woman. They have cited instances of heroism under trial of women as well as men. Pioneer history embracing so much of family genealogy does seem to feature the male in large proportion. This may be due to the descent of the family name, the woman losing her name in that of her husband, and he as head of the family getting the lion's share of the publicity. John Smith, or to be still more comprehensive, John Smith, and family, settled at such a place and on such a date. John Smith could not have cleared and transformed the wilderness into fields of productive beauty without he was clothed and fed, cared for in sickness and cheered in his lonely hours. The woman who shared his hardships, bore his children and worked as industriously, did a part in the upbuilding of the country as important as the man, but her name does not appear so frequently on the pages of history. There is a seeming injustice in this. Something of this thought must have been in the mind of Harriet Taylor Upton, who in her comprehensive history of the Western Reserve and in its opening chapter says: "The spirit of all colonization by nations is commercial, the development of all unoccupied territory by companies or individuals is also commercial. Men laughed at Columbus when he tried to make them see that the nation which financed his expedition would become rich and powerful. Columbus utterly failed with men and turned to a woman, a queen. It is true he told her of the eastern gold, which would be hers, and of the fame which would come to Spain, but he dwelt at great length on the opportunities that would come to her of planting her religion in a new world. History tells us that because of her devotion to her church she raised the necessary funds by the sale of her jewels." Isabella was a queen and history has given her the full measure of credit for her progressive devotion and foresight. The queens of the households of the pioneers should have their rightful place in history.

Brooklyn Township, as we have said, raised up municipalities only to have them swallowed up by Greater Cleveland. The first city in Cuyahoga County was formed from the township and for a time had an active existence. Ohio City was organized in the same year as the City of Cleveland, but before the organization of the latter there was rivalry in this and the rivalry continued. Like that of Minneapolis and St. Paul and San Francisco and Los Angeles the rivalry at times became very bitter. Adam Bede illustrating the rivalry of the Minnesota cities relates that at one time a resident of St. Paul strayed over into Minneapolis, got into an altercation with an Irishman, and was killed. The Irishman, a Minneapolis citizen, knowing that concealment was impossible decided to give himself up. He sought out the sheriff of his county, related

the incidents of the fight resulting in the death of the visitor from St. Paul, whom he designated as a Swede, and said he had come to give himself up for the crime. "What did you come to me for?" asked the sheriff. "Go over to the courthouse and get your bounty." The rivalry between Ohio City on the west side and Cleveland on the east side became very real. This feeling of rivalry developed into a settled feeling of envy on the part of the west siders, which remained after the union of Ohio City and Cleveland carried Greater Cleveland across the Cuyahoga.

As we have said, Samuel Lord and Josiah Barber in 1818 located at the west side of the river near its mouths. In the same section in 1831 the Buffalo Company bought land on the lake known as the Carter Farm. They held forth the great possibilities of this location with warehouses on the low lands and stores and residences on the bluffs. Property rose to a higher value in a few years than it was worth sixty years later. The City of Ohio, or Ohio City as it was commonly called, had great expectations. Speculation was rife and the boom in real property made sales frequent, but each succeeding sale always at a price in advance of the preceding, as is the rule with booms. The Buffalo Company excavated a ship canal from the Cuyahoga River to the old river bed, thus making an entrance enabling boats to come in at the west end. After its incorporation, Ohio City built a canal from the Cuyahoga River opposite the end of the Ohio Canal into the old river bed above the ship channel. This canal was thus in effect the terminus of the Ohio Canal. Ohio City was to have a harbor of its own independent of Cleveland, be the northern terminus of the Ohio Canal and entirely independent of Cleveland. The city was organized in March, 1836, before the organization of the City of Cleveland, which was organized as a city the same year, and was therefore the first city in Cuyahoga County. Josiah Barber was elected mayor. It was divided into three wards. E. Folsom, C. Williams, N. C. Baldwin and B. F. Tyler were elected councilmen from the first ward; F. A. Burrows, C. E. Hill, L. Risley and E. Slaughter from the second ward, and R. Lord, William Benton, H. N. Ward and E. Conklin from the third ward. The mayor and members of the council met at the office of E. Folsom on March 30th to organize. It was decreed by lot who of the twelve councilmen should serve for one year and who for two years. F. A. Burrows was chosen clerk; Richard Lord, president of the council; Asa Foote, city treasurer; George L. Chapman, city marshal; Thomas Whelpley, city recorder. A room in the Columbus block was secured for council meetings at an annual rental of \$80.

This first city of the county continued in existence until 1855, but was first only in date of organization, when it was annexed to Cleveland. By a deal which induced the citizens of Ohio City to consent to the union, or at least aided the proposition, William B. Castle, the last mayor of Ohio City, was made the first mayor of Cleveland, after the annexation. Thus ended the dream of the west siders for a great lakeport city on the west bank of the Cuyahoga. One of the most interesting episodes in connection with their struggle to exceed or keep pace with Cleveland on the other side was the so-called "bridge war." An account of this has found a place in all of our local histories, but it illustrates more than an abstract statement, the spirit of rivalry displayed by the two sections in that day. The spirit of progress displayed by a real estate firm and an overt act of the City of Cleveland at the river was the beginning of the war. In 1833 James S. Clark and others allotted the land in the first bend of the Cuyahoga, the flats, and laid out Columbus Street through this tract to the river and, later, in 1837, on the other side of the stream, within the limits of Ohio City, they laid out a large allotment, which they called Willeyville after Mayor Willey of Cleveland. Through this allotment they laid out what became an extension of Columbus Street to connect with the Medina and Wooster turnpike at the south line of Ohio City. This was an expensive and extensive project for those days and reflected credit on the firm. They graded the hill to the river, built the roadway, and then spent \$15,000 dollars in building a bridge across the river. The bridge is described in the first city directory of Cleveland as "supported by a stone abutment on either shore and piers of solid masonry in the center of the river. Between the piers is a draw sufficient to allow a vessel of forty-nine-foot beam to pass through. The length is 200 feet, the breadth, including the sidewalks, 33 feet, and the height of the piers above the surface of the water may be estimated at 24 feet. The whole, with the

exception of the draw is roofed and enclosed, and presents an imposing appearance, and reflects much credit on the architect, Nathan Hunt. This splendid bridge was presented to the corporation of Cleveland by the owners, with the express stipulation that it should forever remain free to the public, although the Legislature had previously chartered it as a toll bridge."

This bridge and the extension of Columbus Street through the flats and the Willeyville allotment to the turnpike completed a short route to Cleveland from the south and west with a fairly easy grade up Michigan Street to Ontario Street. This route practically side tracked Ohio City, which lay nearer the mouth of the river and the people of that ambitious city saw traffic from Elyria, Brooklyn, and the intervening farm country avoid their town and pass over the new bridge to their rival on the east side of the river. To make the situation worse, by what provocation we know not, an act of aggression on the part of the City of Cleveland was formulated and carried out. The twin cities were connected by a float bridge (pontoon) across the river at Main Street, now Superior. The Cleveland City owned the east half and the Ohio City the west half. The city council of Cleveland voted to remove their half of the bridge. The authority given by the council was carried out at night and thereupon the people of Ohio City held an indignation meeting and declared the new bridge a nuisance. Thus began the war between cities that as Professor Avery says were sisters and almost twins. A regular battle began on the new bridge between citizens and officials of Ohio City and Cleveland. It was argued by the west siders that Cleveland only extended to the center of the river and that that portion of the new bridge from that point was theirs to destroy, as the city had destroyed their half of the float bridge at Main Street.

The marshal of Ohio City organized a posse of deputies and the new bridge was damaged by a charge of powder exploded under the Ohio City end. Two deep ditches were dug at the approaches at each end and traffic over the bridge suspended. Then a mob of west siders lead by C. L. Russell, one of their leading attorneys, marched down to the bridge only to meet the mayor of Cleveland prepared for defense with a number of militiamen, a crowd of his constituents, and having for a barrage a cannon that had been used for Fourth of July celebrations, probably a relic of the War of 1812. This piece was planted on the Cleveland side in position to rake the bridge. A battle was fought but without artillery, for Deacon House had spiked the cannon with an old file. Pistols, crowbars, stones and fists were effectively used and some injured but none fatally. The sheriff of the county and the marshal of Cleveland finally stopped the battle. Several were landed in jail. An armed guard was put over the bridge, after the battle, by authority of the council of the City of Cleveland. The matter was taken into court and settled there. In the spiking of the gun by Deacon House he is given credit for benevolent forethought. He being a west sider it cannot be recorded, in the high state of excitement at that time, what he would have done if the cannon had been pointed the other way. Ohio City, formed from the Township of Brooklyn, lived as a distinct municipality for eighteen years, when it was annexed to Cleveland. The mayors in the order of their service were: Josiah Barber, Francis A. Burrows, Norman C. Baldwin, Needham M. Standart, Francis A. Burrows, again, Richard Lord, Daniel H. Lamb, David Griffith, John Beverling, Thomas Burnham, Benjamin Sheldon and William B. Castle. The latter, as we have said, serving as the first mayor of Cleveland after the union of the two cities.

One of the oldest municipalities, born of the original Township of Brooklyn, was **Brighton**. Situated south of Big Creek or Mill Creek, it was the apex of roads leading south and southwest and became early a settlement of considerable importance. As early as 1833, some put it, which would make it older than Ohio City, the Village of Brighton was incorporated. Its first mayor was Mr. Babcock, father of Hon. Charles H. Babcock, who was justice of the peace in Brooklyn Township for many years and, in 1864 and 1866 represented this county in the Legislature, being speaker protem of the House of Representatives during his term in the Fifty sixth General Assembly. The organization of Brighton was short lived, as the



village organization was allowed to lapse in the years following the administration of Mayor Babcock. It went back under the township organization until 1890, when, with much opposition, it was organized as a village under the name of South Brooklyn. The opposition to the incorporation of South Brooklyn was carried on by certain manufacturing plants, who, it was said, were fearful that the village officers would place too many restrictions on their business, restrictions as to the public health by the health officers of the village, and others that might interfere with the liberties they had enjoyed under the township government. The Cleveland Dryer Company brought injunction proceedings, but the village won the suit. This was carried to the Court of Appeals and to the Supreme Court with the same result, Charles L. Selzer representing the village as special solicitor. The fight for its life by the Village of South Brooklyn was quite intense and exceeded only by the fight a few years later, when the village was annexed to the City of Cleveland.

The first mayor was George Guscott, who is now living on Broadview Avenue, and the first clerk was Ora J. Fish, now a resident of California. This mayor served four years. Mr. Guscott was followed by H. H. (Ham) Bratton, and he by Lyon Phelps. Then in their order, James Rodgers and Fred Mathews, Mathews being mayor at the time of the annexation to Cleveland. As in most of the municipalities formed out of Brooklyn, there was in South Brooklyn violent opposition to annexation. The mayor and a part of the council were favorable, and, as a vote had been taken at the regular election and the result was a majority in both Cleveland and South Brooklyn for the annexation, the mayor and the councilmen that stood with him, were for carrying out the will of the voters as expressed at the polls. The excitement was caused by those councilmen who tried to block the proceedings, and their efforts were cleverly defeated. The council was composed of six members, requiring four for a quorum. Leonard Fish and Chauncey Brainard, councilmen, stood by the mayor in his efforts to carry out the wishes of the villagers, expressed at the election, while J. A. Nusser, C. J. Collister, George Miller and a Mr. Williams, while not wishing to enter the council chamber and vote against the peoples' wish, hit upon the plan of breaking a quorum. Meetings were held for some time, but no quorum was in attendance. Finally, J. A. Nusser moved out of the village and his seat in the body became vacant by reason of that fact. Now a council of five members remained and only three were required to transact business. Mass meetings were held in the village and the excitement ran high but no quorum of the council obtained. Finally, Charles L. Selzer, acting as special solicitor for the village, brought quo warrant proceedings to oust Mr. Collister from office on the ground that he was not a citizen of the United States. The court granted the petition and Mr. Collister was ousted from office. He had been acting under the belief that his father was a naturalized citizen, which the court found to be otherwise.

In the meantime the council had been holding frequent meetings, adjourning from time to time only to add to the minutes of its proceedings "no quorum." Following the ousting of Mr. Hollister, Mr. Williams, one of the conspiring councilmen, slipped into the council meeting to ascertain what the next move on the municipal chess board would be. When his name was called, he refused to answer, but Mayor Mathews said: "Mr. Williams, I see you are present, you are a councilman of the village, the clerk will record you as present, I stand upon the Tom Reed rules of Congress, and I now declare a quorum present for the transaction of business." Mr. Williams, greatly incensed, rose and said: "Mr. Mayor, I resign as councilman of this village." The mayor responded: "Put your resignation in writing and it will be considered." Mr. Williams thereupon wrote out his resignation, which was immediately accepted and Charles Miller was elected to fill the vacancy. The council immediately passed the necessary annexation legislation. There was a great demonstration by the citizens on the final dose of this drama of a Brooklyn municipality, almost equal to that when it was born, and when, over the heights above Brookside Park, a cannon roared its approval. We should add that in the final meeting referred to, Dr. Linden was chosen councilman in the place of Mr. Williams and Charles Miller in the place of Mr. Collister, his period of

service, like that of Mr. Miller, lasting only an hour.

**Brooklyn Village**, as distinct from South Brooklyn, included territory north of Big Creek, and extended north beyond the Daisy Avenue of the present. It was organized in 1867. The first election was held November 27th. The officers elected and qualified were: Mayor, Bethuel Fish; recorder, Leonard Foster; trustees, corresponding to councilmen of the present time, were A. W. Poe, J. S. Fish, Adam Kroehle, Dr. C. B. Galentine, and George Storer. In 1878, the officers of the village were: Mayor, Henry Ingham; clerk, James H. Richardson; councilmen, Beaser, Farnsworth, Naaf, Quirk, Roberts and Towl. Among the mayors of the village in the last period of its separate existence were Seymour Trowbridge, M. H. Farnsworth, Carlos Jones, William Prescott, Frank Bliss, Charles L. Selzer and W. R. Coates. All save the three first named are now living. The village grew in population and wealth from year to year but the menace of annexation was ever present. In 1888, Charles S. Whittern and Delos Cook, residents of the north end of the village began the circulation of a petition which had for its ultimate object the annexing to Cleveland of all that portion of Brooklyn Village north of Daisy Avenue and the first fight was on. At this time the Mail and News and The Cuyahogan, weekly papers, were published in the village. The Mail and News favored annexation and The Cuyahogan was opposed. Personalities were indulged in and the rivalry was of the kind illustrated by Artemus Ward when working on the Advertiser, one of two rival local papers in Norway, Maine. Artemus was a "printer's devil" on the Advertiser. It is related that he noticed the continual boasting of the rival paper. A new window was put in, and later the casing was painted and other matters were announced as showing the enterprise of the management and reflecting glory on the establishment. In the next number of the Advertiser an article by Artemus was published as follows: "We have bored a new hole in the sink and put a brand new slop pail under it. What have the hellhounds across the street got to say to that?" It should be mentioned that the first paper published in the village was a little sheet called The Town Crier, which was published by H. M. Farnsworth. This, full of spice and local items, was enlarged in two years and named The Cuyahogan and later sold to A. E. Hyre, who continued its publication for some years. The Mail and News was published by John and William Schmehl.

The fight for the annexation of the north end of Brooklyn Village to Cleveland, the central topic of the two village papers, begun in 1888, ended in 1890, and all of the village north of Daisy Avenue, excepting a portion in the northeast, which was retained, was annexed to Cleveland, and became a part of the Thirty ninth Ward. The outcome of this contest, begun and carried forward by Messrs. Whittern and Cook, started the agitation for the annexation of the whole village. As indicating the bitterness of the contest in the rival papers we quote from an issue of one after the annexation: "On the 24th of February the north end of the Village of Brooklyn made application to the City of Cleveland for annexation. The City of Cleveland by its council passed a resolution asking \*he county commissioners to detach the territory. After permitting an amendment whereby twenty-four voters, eighteen of whom are remonstrants, were left in the village, the petition was granted. The whole matter would have been laid before the council for final action had it not been for the interruption caused by the filing of a petition for injunction. As our readers know, Judge Hamilton sustained the annexers. This successful end in the face of one of the shrewdest bodies of men in any village, reflects credit on those who had the courage to beard the lion in his den. Not only has the village organ (referring to the other paper) repeated and revamped its old worn out and exploded arguments against annexation but it has resorted to the use of vile epithets and most disgusting phrases against those gentlemen in the north end, who faced the artillery of the gang. It now remains to be seen what will be done in reference to the annexation of the remainder of the village." Following this release to Greater Cleveland of a portion of its territory, the citizens opposed to annexation began the agitation for the advancement of the village to a city hoping by this method to forestall the annexation of any more of its territory to the City of Cleveland. This was voted upon at the following election. An incident illustrating the anxiety over this proposal will show for

itself. Charles L. Selzer, the candidate for mayor at this election, who was a very popular candidate, found in a printing office campaign cards for himself with the legend "To Advance to a City- Yes," printed in bold type at the bottom. Not running on that issue, he threw them in the stove and paid the printer for the loss. Mayor Selzer served four years and was succeeded by W. R. Coates, who was elected on an annexation platform in a campaign in which there was a great deal of politics to the square inch, notwithstanding that both the City of Cleveland and the Village of Brooklyn had voted at a previous election for annexation.

**The Village of Brooklyn** was annexed to Cleveland in 1894. The usual injunction suit was brought in the courts, heard before Judge Walter Ong of the Common Pleas Court and the injunction refused. Fred F. Klingman, a member of the last council of the village, was the first councilman from the new territory to the Cleveland City Council, and was followed by William Prescott, a former mayor. The next was William Townes, who died while in office and was succeeded by his son, Clayton C. Townes, now president of the council.

**West Cleveland**, formed from territory on the west line of Brooklyn, was organized in 1875. The first mayor was Mr. Mitchell and the first clerk, Alfred H. Leece. The records are incomplete and do not show the other officers. Then followed Mayor Forbes and next came John C. Hawley. In 1879, L. H. Ware was mayor and Charles E. Farrell was clerk. O. Alger was mayor in 1883-1888. The clerks during that time being D. W. Batchelder and A. W. Fairbanks. W. J. White, known later as the manufacturer of Yucatan gum, and who served as a member of Congress from this district, was mayor from 1890 to 1891. Fairbanks was clerk during his administration. Gustav Schmidt was mayor in 1892 and 1893 and J. V. McCauley was clerk. E. N. Thompson was mayor and F. P. Thomas clerk at the time of the annexation of the village to Cleveland, which occurred February 26, 1894, the same year of the annexation of the Village of Brooklyn, and this village became the Forty first Ward of Cleveland. There was the usual division of opinion on the question and a fight before surrender. Unlike South Brooklyn, in this case the mayor was inclined to block proceedings and the council favorable to the annexation of the village, and so acted.

In 1872 George Linn, Robert Linn, C. J. Thatcher and A. K. Moulton purchased a large tract of land in the southwest part of Brooklyn Township, which they named Linndale Village Allotment. On the first of May, 1873, they sold an allotted tract to David Beaty for \$165,000, receiving a down payment of \$15,000. The deal with Beaty did not progress and sometime later he refused further payments and sued for the \$15,000, which he had paid. Beaty did not receive title and in 1874 another deal was put through, which might have carried the creators of the Linndale allotment to success but the panic of 1876, coupled with the failure of Jay Cook, which weakened the Cleveland bank that was expected to aid in financing the enterprise, occurred. The dream of the Linns was not realized and the project languished. Law suits and discouragements have been the fruits of the enterprise. It started out with much promise. A newspaper called the Linndale Enterprise was published and an apparent boom was on but it soon died out. In 1900, the Village of Linndale was incorporated. The first mayor was Frank Seither, who was elected by "the long straw," as it was expressed. In the first election, Mr. Seither and George Linn received each the same number of votes and they drew lots to decide the election, Mr. Seither drawing the long straw and being declared mayor elect. In the fall of the same year, that portion of the village in which Mr. Seither resided was annexed to the City of Cleveland and his term as mayor expired automatically, the president pro tern of the council acting as mayor until a successor was elected. From that time on George Linn has served continuously as mayor, being elected and reelected at every succeeding election. The records in the county recorder's office show the officers at present to be: Mayor, George Linn; clerk, Harvey E. Dorsey; treasurer, Assunto Lembo; marshal, Edward DeMiller; councilmen, J. W. Hazel, Henry Byer, James

Cupalo, William Weir, Sherley Stanbush and Clifton D. Wren. Since that record was made, charges have been preferred against the marshal, Edward De Miller, in connection with the enforcement of the prohibition laws, and he has been ousted from office. At present A. W. Hecker and W. F. Keiper, as deputy marshals, act in his stead. A visit to the village hall, which comprises the mayor's office and the jail, indicates the activity of these deputies. Outside piles of casks, said to contain wine, were awaiting the hearing before the mayor of the erstwhile owners. Vacant cells were filled with jugs and still of those who were charged with unlawful manufacture and sale. The exhibits at the mayor's office do not represent offenders in the village alone, as cases are brought to the mayor from the township outside. The present population of the village is about 500.

The last of the municipalities to be erected from the territory of old Brooklyn Township includes a great garden area, in the southeast part. The occasion for the breaking away from the township government was the higher tax valuations due to the intensive cultivation for gardening and greenhouse purposes. The citizens were paying for school buildings and improvements in other parts of the township and in larger proportions and got but little in return. J. E. Wyman visited P. H. Kaiser, the county solicitor, and requested him to direct this community to the necessary proceedings to secure for them a special school district. He was advised that a special school district would only be formed of a municipality. Then the necessary steps were taken and in 1903 the Village of Brooklyn Heights was formed to include in addition to the Brooklyn territory, nearly an equal amount from Independence Township. The first officers were: Mayor, M. L. Reutenik; clerk, H. H. Richardson; treasurer, Simeon Chester; councilmen, I. B. Hinckley, W. H. Gates, John Gehring, Sr., J. L. Foote and J. E. Wyman. The county records show that the Township of Brooklyn Heights was also formed of territory co extensive with the village. This is functioning as a judicial township. In this village the greenhouse industry is predominant. There are today more than 100 acres under glass. The first mayor of the village, Mr. Reutenik, was one of the leaders in a large way. He was active in forming an organization called the Growers' Market, which acts, as does the Citrus Association of the orange sections of the country, in directing the supply, sale and shipment of their products. Fresh vegetables are shipped throughout the year to all parts of the country. The Florists' Association also has a large representation from this section. The value of the vegetables and flowers produced from this territory each year totals a sum unthought of when Isaac Hinkley tried to mortgage 100 acres for a barrel of flour and was refused.

The present officers of the village are: Mayor, H. J. Webster; clerk, A. F. Goldenbogen; treasurer, George Walter; assessor, Ross Wyman; councilmen, Frank Wutrich, George Thompson, Alexander Drecker, E. W. Arth, A. G. Heinrichs and Henry Merkle.

Thus Brooklyn Township, number 7 of range 13, has raised up six separate municipalities, four have merged in Greater Cleveland and two have still their separate government, and a little corner of number 7 is still the Township of Brooklyn. Among the trustees of the original township have been Samuel H. Barstow, Diodate Clark, William Allen, Samuel Tyler, Martin Kellogg, Russell Pelton, William Burton, Jonathan Fish, Benjamin Sawtell, Ezra Honeywell, William Hartness, Philo Rowley, Morris Jackson, Samuel Storer, Levi Lockwood, R. C. Selden, Seth Brainard, James Sears, Ambrose Anthony, Francis Branch, Homer Strong, Clark S. Gates, John Goes, David S. Brainard, John L. Johnson, C. L. Gates, John Reeve, Martin K. Rowley, Thomas James, James W. Day, Joseph Marmann, Levi Fish, William Lehr, F. S. Pelton, Jacob Siringer, John Ross, Marcus Dennerle, Jefferson Fish, Bethuel Fish, John Myers, Samuel Sears, Robert Curtiss, Daniel W. Hoyt, Erhart Wooster, Robert Curtiss, J. C. Wait, John Williams, John Schmehl, Charles E. Farrell, Seymour Trowbridge, Charles Miller, Sanford R. Brainard, William Thomas and Peter Vonclerauc. Among the clerks have been C. L. Russell, Samuel H. Fox, Francis Fuller, John H. Sargent, George L. Chapman, Charles Winslow, C. E. Hill, F. W. Pelton, Bolles M. Brainard, Charles H.

Babcock, Frederick Dalton, Joseph B. Shull, F. H. Chester, Fred W. Wirth, Edwin T. Fuller, B. J. Ross, William Treat and Charles N. Collins. Among the treasurers, Oziah and David S. Brainard and Bethuel and Ozias Fish, Carlos Jones and Carver Stickney also served in that office.

Among the justices of the peace, who have represented the majesty of the law in Brooklyn Township, may be mentioned George W. Marsh, C. L. Russell, William Burton, Benjamin Doud, Herman A. Hurlbut, Samuel Tyler, Scott W. Sayles, J. H. Sargent, Benjamin Sawtell, Andrew White, Ezra R. Benton, Henry 1. Whitman, Homer Strong, Samuel Storer, J. A. Redington, Ezra Honeywell, Wells Porter, Charles H. Babcock, Felix Nicola, Benjamin R. Beats, John Reeve, John S. Fish, Joseph M. Poe, Ambrose Anthony, William Treat and Charles N. Collins. All should have the title of Esquire attached to their names. Mr. Collins was clerk of the Village of Brooklyn at the time of its annexation to Cleveland. Joseph M. Poe served several terms as a member of the Legislature from this county and was related to the Poes so famous as Indian fighters in the pioneer history of Ohio. Felix Nicola served as sheriff of the county, and Charles H. Babcock, as has been said, was at one time speaker pro tern of the Ohio General Assembly.

The first religious services in Brooklyn were held by a traveling Universalist preacher. As early as 1814 a Methodist class met at the home of Ozias Brainard. It started with three members, Ebenezer Fish, Sylvanus Brainard and Seth Brainard. This small class increased to ten. In 1817, Booth and Goddard, Methodist circuit riders, preached in Brooklyn and soon after the Methodist Church was organized. It held meetings in a log house which later was used by the Congregationalists, who organized in 1819. The Brooklyn Methodist Church in 1837 moved into a frame building on what is now West Twenty fifth Street, near Denison Avenue, and in 1848 a brick church was built on the site of the frame one, which was moved away, and in 1916 was dedicated the present structure on Archwood which was built at a cost of about \$85,000. Previous to 1844 a number of seceders from this church organized what was known as the Reformed Methodist Church, across the valley in Brighton. Among the members were Ogden and Julia Hinckley, Cyrus Brainard and Joseph and Mathilda Williams. This organization was allowed to lapse and in 1844 the Brighton Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. Among the pastors who have served this church the name of Rev. E. H. Bush is the most widely known. The present pastor of the Brooklyn Church on Archwood is Rev. Elmer S. Smith. Among the early pastors are (omitting the Rev.) James Taylor, John Crawford, Solomon Meneier, Adam Poe, H. O. Sheldon, James McIntyre, N. S. Albright, Joseph Mattock, Alfred Holbrook and Hoadley. In 1876, T. K. Disette was superintendent of the Sunday school. He became a preacher and platform orator of note and for many years, after leaving the ministry for the law, served as judge of the Common Pleas Court in Cleveland.

The Congregational Church of Brooklyn was organized in 1819. The original members were Amos Brainard, Isaac Hinckley and Sallie Hinckley, his wife, James and Eliza Smith, husband and wife, and Rebecca Brainard. The early ministers were William McLain and T. I. Bradstreet and Randolph Stone. In 1847 the organization lapsed but was renewed in 1851 under the direction of Calvin Durfee. Among the pastors have been James A. Bates, E. H. Votaw, J. W. Hargrave, Reverend Peeke and Reverend Lewis. The present pastor is Rev. It. B. Blyth. In 1867 this church, which, although Congregational had before been attached to the Cleveland Presbytery, united with the Congregational Conference. In 1879 the present church building on Archwood was completed and opened for public services.

We have given briefly the history of these churches, whose roots were fibered deeply in the soil of the original township. Of the schools little can be given as the records are not preserved and their history will merge in that of the City of Cleveland. Various organizations deserve mention and other churches now active in this portion of Cleveland that belong in part to Brooklyn history. Brooklyn Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, Camp Sears, which once existed as an independent body of ex-soldiers of

the Civil war, the Women's Relief Corps, the Daughters of Veterans, the Sons of Veterans, Brooklyn Masonic Lodge, Brooklyn Chapter of the Eastern Star and Denison Chapter, on the north side of Mill Creek and Elbrook and Laurel Lodges of Masons, Elbrook Chapter of the Eastern Star on the south side, originally Brighton, Riverside Lodge Knights of Pythias on the north side and a lodge of the same order on the south side, a lodge of the Woodmen of the World on the north side and Glen Lodge of Oddfellows and a lodge of the Knights of Malta on the south side are a part of the history of Brooklyn and Cleveland.

Dr. James Hedley, widely known as a lecturer, was identified with Brooklyn where he spent many of the last years of his life. His widow, Mrs. Mary Hedley, now lives near their Brooklyn home. Dr. Hedley in 1901 published a book entitled: "Twenty Years on the Lecture Platform." In this book is printed entire one of his lectures entitled "The Sunny Side of Life." This lecture at the time the book was published had been delivered more than a thousand times. It embodies the Coue idea now called autosuggestion. From this most interesting book of a Brooklyn author we quote the inscription: "I know a place where love has builded; a place from which when going I weep, and to which returning I laugh, as with the laughter of angels; a place to which my children bring the first wild flowers of spring; a place where affection lights as with the splendor of morning doorstep and window; a place that sorrow has hallowed and joy blest as with a benediction; a place where when men forsake me and doubt me, faith still abides and the heart still hopes. No painter can do it justice, no poet can sing a song worthy of it, and no philosopher can explain the meaning of its power. The place is Home, and to Mary, my wife, who has made it possible, I affectionately inscribe this book. James Hedley."

Leonard G. Foster, mentioned as the first recorder of Brooklyn Village, has published several volumes of poems. His last book, "The Early Days," is a single poem profusely illustrated. Mr. Foster is now over 80 years of age but active. The poem, "The Early Days," was read by him at a meeting of the Early Settlers' Association recently and describes the life of the early settlers. The three books published by him previous to this are "Whisperings of Nature," "Blossoms of Nature," and "Songs of Nature." With his permission we quote the dedication: "To the sturdy pioneers who braved the hardships and perils of an unbroken wilderness and planted the seeds of progress that have blossomed into the civilization we enjoy today, this heart begotten retrospect in verse is tenderly dedicated by the author."

Carlos Jones, the founder of the Jones Home for Friendless Children, located between Library and Daisy Avenues on West Twenty fifth Street, should have a place in Brooklyn history. One of the early mayors of Brooklyn Village, active in public affairs he has left this home, which has been a real home to a multitude of children otherwise bereft, and it has been sustained and carried on to greater efficiency by the community from year to year.

**Brooklyn Township Excerpt from Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve by Gertrude Van Rensselaer Wickham, Under the Auspices of The Executive Committee of the Woman's Department of the Cleveland Centennial Commission, 1896. Parts 1-4. Transcribed by Betty Ralph.**

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## Brooklyn

The northern boundary of this township was once bounded by Lake Erie, but in 1836 that part of it became "Ohio City," and years later was annexed to Cleveland. Its present boundaries are Independence on the east and Parma on the south.

Its first settlers were the BRAINARD and FISH families from Haddam, Ct., in the fall of 1811. These two families inter-married so often that it is safe to conclude that every Brooklyn BRAINARD one meets is descended from the first pioneer who bore the name of FISH and that every FISH that still resides in the township had a BRAINARD ancestor.

Ozias BRAINARD with his family, riding in a wagon drawn by oxen, left Old Haddam for Brooklyn and were six weeks on the road, only stopping long enough to eat, sleep and washing their clothes. Their house was the first one built on the south side of Big Creek, and the first apple trees in the vicinity were brought by them from the east. Two of these are still living and bearing fruit.

The nearest neighbor of the family was a squaw who, one day, appealed for food for her hungry papooses. As Mrs. BRAINARD had no bread in the house, she baked a quick johnny cake over the coals in the fireplace, and gave her a share which was gratefully received. Mrs. BRAINARD helped to found the First Methodist church of Brooklyn.

In 1815 came Jerusha RAY (Mrs. Amos BRAINARD) and Dorothy ELY (Mrs. William BRAINARD). Harriet and Charlotte, daughters of the latter, have lived single in the old home. They were fine looking women and so witty and genial that their society was much sought and young girls were always delighted to receive an invitation to the home of the "BRAINARD girls." The sisters made a beautiful home and an art of housekeeping.

Other daughters of the family were Philema and Jerusha. George BRAINARD married Delight HILL of Twinsburg. Their two daughters grew up in a home of plenty and their characters were formed by kind and upright parents. Mary married Samuel SLOAN and lives in West Virginia, Annie became Mrs. Sherry FISH and lives in Brooklyn.

In 1815 Jeremiah GATES came from Delhi, N.Y., on foot in order to examine the country between that place and Brooklyn. Satisfied with his survey, he returned home, married Phoebe DEMING and started back with her, making the trip, this time, with horse and wagon to Buffalo and thence to Cleveland by boat.

Their only daughter, Matilda, was the first white child born in the township. She married Isiah FISH, and died at the age of thirty-three.

As early as 1814, Seth BRAINARD with his wife Delilah came from Haddam, Ct., and bought a large tract of land, adding to it from time to time, until it numbered 100 acres. A fine inheritance for their children.

The same year came Elijah YOUNG and his wife Candace, also their son Warren and wife Mary DEAN. A covered wagon drawn by oxen brought them on the journey from Chatham, Ct., in forty days. They settled on farms in fine locations and put up their log cabins, one a double one.

The Seneca Indians were not infrequent callers, were friendly, but too much inclined to beg. Flour for some time was \$18.00 a barrel, and brave Mary DEAN YOUNG had to exercise much forethought in providing bread for her little flock until land could be cleared for a crop of wheat. Once she was forced to open the oven door and remove the top crust of a johnny cake she was baking to quiet the hungry crying of her children.

Candace was a sprightly little lady, and always walked to the "village," as she called what is now the city of Cleveland, even after it had grown to be one of good size.

Her son, Warren YOUNG, was the first settler to construct a road through Big Creek valley. This was a serious but very necessary undertaking since the "Loaf Hills" in rainy seasons supplied mud of the most baffling nature. Also, he started the first toll gate kept in the township.

One of his daughters recalls her alarm when a big Indian, standing in the doorway of the road house, uttered a war whoop with all the power of his lungs. It was, however, only an expression of good feeling as he stalked away with the tobacco he had just begged.

Warren YOUNG kept the first tavern in the settlement, which means that Mary had to prepare beds and meals at all hours of the day or night. For many years this place, under different managers, was a tavern site.

Their three daughters Emmeline, Harriet and Emily, always resided in the township. Emmeline became the wife of Lawton ROSS, and the hospitality of her home was proverbial. They had no children but adopted two orphans, William CUSHMAN and Mary GREEN. Out of this grew a romance, for, when arrived at a suitable age, the pair were married. Emmeline passed away at the age of eighty in the home to which she came as a bride. She had a gentle, sweet nature and was beloved by all.

Emily became Mrs. Samuel LOCKWOOD, and like her sisters was a notable housekeeper.

Harriet married Willard BRAINARD. Their daughters, Emmeline BRAINARD now Mrs. Abel FISH; Clarissa, Mrs. Leonard FISH; and Celia, Mrs. Lewis BRAINARD, settled near the childhood home.

Sarah B. YOUNG, who may have been a sister of Warren YOUNG, was born in East Haddam, Ct., came to Brooklyn in 1819, and married Jonathan FISH. George AIKEN of Haddam, Ct., aged forty-five years, and his wife, Tamzen HIGGINS, aged forty-three, came to Brooklyn in 1811. Mrs. AIKEN survived her husband nearly a quarter of a century, dying when a very old lady.



Her children were Cyrel, Jared, Julia, Laura, Caroline and William. They intermarried with the families of the earliest settlers. Cyrel married Harriet RUSSELL, Jared married Julia BRAINARD and lived in Amherst, Ohio, Caroline married Diodate CLARK, and William married Betsey CLARK, sister of Diodate.

Julia AIKEN married Alonzo CARTER, son of Lorenzo of Cleveland, and kept tavern with her husband on the West side opposite the foot of Superior St. A Julia AIKEN, also daughter of George and Tamison (or Tamzen) AIKEN, is recorded as being the wife of a RATHBUN, secondly of Abner COCHRAN.

Betsey CLARK AIKEN lived to be ninety-one years old. She is said to have been a most worthy pioneer, and held in the highest respect.

Joseph and Hannah COLE CLARK also lived in Haddam, Ct. Mr. CLARK died, and his widow with all but one of her ten children came to Brooklyn among its earliest settlers. Her children were of the foremost element of progress in the town and connected with leading families of Brooklyn and Cleveland. They were Joseph, who married Clarissa DICKENSON; Corey, who married Mary SKINNER; and Diodate, who married Caroline AIKEN.

There were also six daughters in this family: Ruth, who became Mrs. Isaac ROBINSON; Mary, Mrs. Joseph BRAINARD; Phoebe, Mrs. Warren ELY; Betsey, Mrs. William AIKEN; Maria, Mrs. Erastus SMITH of Warrensville. Lydia and Hannah were the wives successively of Sylvanus BROOKS of Newburgh.

Martin KELLOGG, born in Chatham, Ct., in 1793 married Laura ADAMS, daughter of Benjamin ADAMS of West Chester, Mass., in 1818. Soon after, accompanied by his young wife, he started with others for a new home in Brooklyn. They traveled as was the usual way, by ox team, and it also took the usual time for the journey, forty days.

They settled upon a farm upon a part of which their son now lives in a fine residence. Mrs. KELLOGG's children were all sons and, lacking sisters, they must have had to assist their mother in her household work more than is usual for boys to do.

Alfred married Louise ACKLEY, daughter of Asa ACKLEY, and old settler who lived on a farm near the Infirmary.

Among the noble pioneer women of Brooklyn was Mrs. Isaac HINCKLEY, nee Sarah SHEPARD of Chatham, Ct., who arrived here with her family in 1815. She had seven children, four of whom were daughters. They brought two ox teams, two cows, a horse and a dog. One of the wagons contained the household goods. The most valuable were the loom and spinning wheel, also the precious store of provisions that were to last the large family until the land was cleared and made productive. They reached their future home in the forest after six weeks of steady travel, and found themselves five miles from the little hamlet of Cleveland. The wilderness swarmed with bears, wolves, panthers, deer and other wild animals. Fires were kept burning all night and day, alternately fed by Mr. and Mrs. HINCKLEY for protection. Wolves came so close at night that they could hear the rustling of the leaves and twigs under their feet, also Indians passed closely by frequently, but usually were friendly, though their presence was always terrifying.

The log cabin had but two rooms and a loft reached by a ladder, where the children slept. The huge chimney was built of mud and cement, while the floor was of hewn logs. The loft was so open that the

children could count the stars through the wide cracks, and often in winter snow would beat in over the bed and floor.

Mrs. HINCKLEY was a typical pioneer's wife, standing by her husband's side, day after day, burning brush or tilling the unclaimed land. The first year was one of peril and anxiety, for the store of provisions brought from Connecticut became so low that starvation threatened. For months they lived on pounded corn made into mush, supplemented by occasional game. Once Mr. HINCKLEY tried to mortgage his farm of 200 acres for a barrel of flour, so great was the extremity. But no flour could be obtained.

Like every other pioneer's home, Mrs. HINCKLEY's shuttle played no insignificant part in the home. Emily and Lucy were not old enough to be useful, but even the younger ones soon learned to wind bobbins for their mother.

It was a God-loving home. Morning and evening the bible was read, hymns sung, and earnest prayers were given for divine guidance. The nearest church was two miles distant, at first only a school-house, and it was the custom of the HINCKLEY children, as well as others to carry their shoes and stockings in their hands until within sight of the church, then sit down on a log and put them on, thus saving the wear of those precious articles at the expense of their feet.

These children were an honor to their mother after leaving the home nest. The youngest surviving one died in Iowa aged eighty-four. Emily married Herrick GOULD, and died in Newburgh in 1849. She was the mother of Mrs. Oliver HARTZELL of Cleveland. Lucy married Starkweather BRANCH of Cleveland, in 1827, and died the same year. Cleantha married Phineas SHEPARD, Jr., of Cleveland and died in 1886. She was the mother of Mrs. G. GUILFORD of Cleveland and Mrs. A. W. MEREDITH of Washington, Iowa.

Sarah HINCKLEY became Mrs. C.S. GATES of Brooklyn, and died in 1873, leaving four sons.

Mrs. Demas BRAINARD (Nancy) who came from Haddam, Ct., in 1818, had three daughters and a son who were all born in the township. Phoebe married Alfred FISH, Lucinda married Leonard HUNTLEY, Betsey remained single, and Luther married Marcia SPRAGUE of Parma. She was born in Keene, N.H. In 1824 Nathaniel GATES and his wife, Nancy SMITH, with her sister, Sally SMITH, came from Chatham, Ct., after a short stay in Delhi, N.Y. Their daughter Caroline married Dan WILLIAMS. Sally became Mrs. James PATTERSON and Mary GATES remained unmarried.

The settlement had now become prosperous. Roads through the hilly country surrounding had been laid out with the hardest kind of work. Good feeling prevailed as the settlers were mostly connected by marriage or by strong bonds of sympathy. But pioneer life was not all toil by any means, for much visiting back and forth kept warm the friendships. These visits were made in ox carts or on horseback.

About 1837 Levi LOCKWOOD and his wife, Tamison, came from Madrid, N.Y., with their grown-up family and kept the Brooklyn tavern. Their three daughters, Finette, afterward Mrs. Lewis WRIGHT of Fremont; Malvina who married DucaY LOSEY and Helen, who became Mrs. George MATHEWS, were all efficient aids in the business, and the generous fare and well-kept rooms of that necessary institution the "Country Tavern" were largely owing to the industry and zeal of these bright girls.

Malvina, the only one now living, is a useful woman of good mind and possessed of a singular gift of preparing herbs and roots for medical use. She had a fine disdain for doctors and their "stuff," and, had

she come upon the stage of life years later, would have been an invaluable nurse, or even a physician herself, at least for her own sex.

Rev. Edward FULLER, with his wife Anne GREEN of Granston, R.I., came to Brooklyn and became a minister of the town. Mrs. FULLER was a lovely woman with a fund of cheerfulness that never failed and an inborn love of flowers and a gift for cultivating them. Her life was well rounded out with years. She had unusual business faculty, and by her enterprise in allotting and recording of her property, made possible the incorporation of the village. Without such help, it would have been almost impossible. Her eldest daughter, Mary FULLER, was a beautiful girl who early joined the Society of Friends in which faith her mother had been raised. Her rosy face beaming from the depth of a Quaker bonnet of drab silk, was a revelation to the townspeople who passed her. She married Thomas PINKHAM of Salem, and died at the age of thirty-one.

The youngest daughter, Anna FULLER, grew up in the retirement of the pretty village, and was married to her school teacher, William TREAT, and still resides in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn in those days was very attractive, occupying a high, sandy ridge which assured its healthfulness, and with a soil that was very productive. Society was at its best. Education advantages were held in high esteem. Much was thought of and done for young people. Debating societies, singing classes and informal parties were frequently held at some home or at the tavern. The last were not monopolized by the young, for there were many social events for real enjoyment held by their elders, where friends met early in the afternoon, visited, danced, and enjoyed a good supper.

The old tavern passed through many hands, and has finally disappeared. Many other changes also have taken place. A long viaduct spans the Big Creek valley and over the pioneers' roads made with so much effort and toil, rush symbols of the new age, the automobile and the electric car.

*Anna E. TREAT*

*Historian*

**Cleveland's Westside Excerpt from Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve by Gertrude Van Rensselaer Wickham, Under the Auspices of The Executive Committee of the Woman's Department of the Cleveland Centennial Commission, 1896. Parts 1-4. Transcribed by Betty Ralph.**

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## **Cleveland's Westside**

Before 1805 the Indians laid claim to that part of the Reserve lying west of the Cuyahoga River. That year a treaty was made at Fort Industry, near Sandusky, in favor of the grantees of Connecticut. In 1807 the fourth draft of the lands of the Western Reserve was made.

Samuel P. LORD and others drew the township of Brooklyn, which the same year was surveyed into lots and offered for sale. In 1817 Josiah BARBER, who owned a large tract of this land, in order to induce people to settle here opened an office, and offered building lots for sale at a moderate price; as a result a new town soon began to spring up, which for a time threatened to eclipse the village of Cleveland, on the east side of the river, and in five years to such dimensions had the town grown that it became necessary to replace the old-time ferries with a bridge, which in 1822 was built.

In 1836 the village of Brooklyn became an incorporated city, known as the City of Ohio. At this time property was higher than on the East Side, and up to 1837 speculation raged fiercely.

The center of enterprise was on the flats, where lumber yards and manufacturers sprang into existence and flourished. A large tract known as the Buffalo Company's allotment, situated on each side of Main Street, at that time the principal thoroughfare, lay in the valley at the base of the hills, and extended from the foot of Hanover Street on the west to the river on the east.

The famous "bridge war" had its origin in this company's building a covered bridge over the river at the foot of Columbus Street, adjacent and convenient to their property, demanding a toll on it, and applying for a charter, with the provision that no other bridge should be built within five miles of it, there being at the same time an injunction on the float bridge at the foot of Detroit Street.

Judge Josiah BARBER and his second wife, Sophia LORD, came from East Haddam, Conn., bringing their four children, Epaphras, Sophia, Jerusha, and Harriet. They traveled in a large wagon drawn by oxen, making the journey in six weeks.

They built a large, roomy log house at the top of a long, tiresome hill on the corner of the present Pearl Street and Franklin Avenue. In 1824 they moved into a fine, new brick mansion, where liberal entertainment prevailed.

The judge and his wife were especially fond of Philander CHASE, the first bishop of Ohio, whose parochial labors in this section of the country made him a frequent and welcome visitor.

Judge BARBER was elected the first Mayor of Ohio City; he filled the office satisfactorily, especially on one occasion, when he was called out of bed at midnight to read the riot act to the bridge marauders, who, notwithstanding this precaution, blew up and partially destroyed it.

In 1836 Judge BARBER went back to Herbon, Conn., to bring to his Western home his daughter by his first wife, Abigail (Mrs. Robert RUSSELL), who had been left a widow at an early age, her two daughters, Sophia Lord and Charlotte Augusta, and his sister, Mrs. Lucinda JONES. Mrs. RUSSELL came of good old stock, and brought with her the culture and refinement of her New England ancestry.

This journey which, eighteen years before, had taken Josiah six weeks to accomplish, now occupied ten days, so rapid had been the improvement in travel.

Mrs. RUSSELL and her family settled in Columbus block, a monument in brick, which stands a conspicuous landmark, around which cluster the fond memories and pleasing associations of many who live over again in imagination the days when "companies" were given here and tea parties held which rivaled in elegance of deportment and propriety of conversation the stately receptions and chattering afternoon teas of today.

On one occasion Miss Sophia, who had received six months of vocal tuition in Hartford, being prevailed upon to sing, gave the following specimen of an extremely fashionable song of the day, also a Boston importation:

Miss Myrtle is going to marry,  
What a number of hearts she will break;  
There's Lord George, and Tom Brown, and Sir Harry,  
All dying of love for her sake.

'Tis a match that we all must approve,  
Let the gossips say all that they can;  
For, indeed, she's a charming woman,  
And he's a most fortunate man.

Yes, indeed, she's a charming woman,  
She studied both Latin and Greek,  
And 'tis said that she solved a problem  
In Euclid before she could speak.

Had she been but a daughter of mine,  
I'd have taught her to knit and to sew,  
But her mother, a charming woman,  
Couldn't think of such trifles, you know

This block remains in good condition, at the top of Detroit Street hill, although the character and style of its occupants have materially changed in the sixty years that have intervened since its first habitation. In

1825 missionary societies were held here for the fitting out of boxes for the frontier. In 1832 was held here the first sewing society in Brooklyn village, for clothing the poor, and on January 4, 1836, St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church was here organized, and services held on successive Sundays.

The same year the corner-stone of the church was laid, corner of Church and Wall streets, and the building was soon in process or erection. Judge BARBER was largely instrumental in raising the necessary funds, and the tale is an oft-told one that he went soliciting around through the day to pay off the workmen at night. Following out the line of heredity, his great-granddaughter, almost a pioneer herself, claims to have fallen heir to this office, and for the institution. St. John's is the oldest church building in the city.

Sophia L. RUSSELL (Mrs. Daniel P. RHODES) is well known in social circles for her easy bearing and graceful manners, for unstinted charity and wide hospitality. Her husband died in 1872, having made for himself a wide reputation as a successful business man, of indomitable energy and untiring perseverance. He was a pioneer in the coal and iron ore trade, as in those days wood was the universal fuel, lake steamers being the only coal consumers. His wife was his constant companion and ever attentive to his physical comfort.

Her traveling experiences throughout this and all the countries of Europe, her long sojourn in Egypt, and her Nile trip have made her a most entertaining conversationalist. Her children are Augusts (Mrs. M.A. HANNA), Robert RHODES, James RHODES, this historian, and Fannie (Mrs. William McCURDY), who died some years ago.

Charlotte RUSSELL (Mrs. Uriel C. HATCH), whose vivid recollections of the olden time have afforded much of interest for this sketch, tells of the merry sleighing parties, through long stretches of dense forest, to some country hotel where hot suppers awaited ravenous appetites, and where the music of the fiddle kept time to the tripping feet of the dances in the Virginia reel and minuet. Elizabeth TYLER (Mrs. William MORTON), a friend of hers, a mischief-loving spirit, added life and gayety to many a party. Another friend, Miss Eliza BENTON, of a frolicsome turn, in order to vary the humdrum monotony of a woman's sphere, frequently donned male attire and went about, to the fright and extreme scandal of her staid and decorous neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson SMITH, from Connecticut, and their daughters, Cornelia, Virginia, Georgianna, Estelle, and Josephine, living on Detroit Street at this time, were pleasant, cultivated people; another young lady friend was Julia DYER (Mrs. Augustus E. CHILDS) who died in England, at Galeton House, on Winchester Road.

Around the name of Aunt Lydia PHELPS fond memory clings of pioneer A, B, Cs, and A, B, Abs.

Miss HARRIS, one of the fine teachers of the early days, met with a sad fate. While making her quill pens her knife slipped and cut a nerve in her hand, which eventually ended her life. She was sister to Mrs. Lucy WILSON, who lived on Church Street.

Lydia Elizabeth BIGELOW (Mrs. John B. DENISON), from Utica, N.Y., came to the West Side in 1826. Her last residence was on Franklin Avenue. Her daughter, Mrs. F.W. PELTON, an energetic woman, was for many years a member of the Dorcas Society, and is now one of the supporters of Bethany Home, both useful benevolent institutions.

Mrs. Francis A. BURROWS, daughter of George LORD, of East Haddam, Conn., came in 1838. Her husband, who was Mayor of Ohio City in 1837, and again in 1842, was a polished gentleman of the old school. His wife was a capable helpmeet, quiet and reserved in manner. Her sister, Hope LORE, married Thomas HURD.

Ann GOODRICH (Mrs. Charles WINSLOW) was born amongst the Berkshire Hills. Mr. WINSLOW was a descendant of Kenelm WINSLOW, who came from England in the Fortune, the second boat after the Mayflower. He was a retired gentleman of means, and belonged to the Buffalo Land Company. She was a beautiful woman and a delightful entertainer. One of her distinguished visitors was Daniel WEBSTER. Horace GREELEY was also a recipient of her hospitality. Another welcome guest was Bishop McILVANE. The unfortunate panic of 1837 crippled Mr. WINSLOW's resources, which he had supposed were unlimited. Their daughter, Lucy Ann, married Mr. Cornelius Lansing RUSSELL, whose great-grandfather established the town of Lansingburg, N.Y. In the old colonial home hang the portraits, painted at the beginning of the century, of Mrs. RUSSELL's great-grandfather and great-grandmother.

Mrs. Abigail LORD RANDALL, after the death of her husband and children, came from New York city, making her home with her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Richard LORD, who lived in aristocratic style, and whose beautiful garden and conservatory of tropical plants were the admiration of all. Mrs. LORD was a devoted church woman, as was her sister, Mrs. RANDALL, who gave the lot on which St. John's Episcopal chapel now stands.

As there were no seed stores, she distributed neat little packages of flower seeds among her friends. Fruit trees grew here, and of these four pear trees still remain.

Deliverance SMITH, with her husband, Phineas SHEPARD, came in 1816 from Huntington, Pa. Her reputation as a wonderful nurse was widespread. They built and occupied the frame house, No. 342 Pearl Street, still standing, the first and oldest dwelling in this locality. Here was organized November 9, 1816, Trinity parish. In 1828 Trinity Church building was completed on Seneca street. The names of its West Side incorporators were Josiah BARBER, Phineas SHEPARD, and Charles TAYLOR.

William SHEPARD, grandson of Deliverance and Phineas, married Jeannette PEARSON, who came from St. Albans, Vt., in 1838. An extract of a letter written by her to another girl friend in Vermont in that year shows to some extent the status of the City of Ohio at that date:

"Dear Cousin: I have an opportunity to write you, and have so many things to say I hardly know where to begin. I attend school where there are thirty pupils taught by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel FOX, from Colchester, Conn. I suppose you would like to know about Ohio City. There are three schools, eight stores, eight public houses, five houses of worship. Lake Erie bounds it on the north, the Cuyahoga River on the east, Brooklyn center on the south, and Rockport on the west."

Mrs. H.A. HURLBUT, of Rutland, Vt., was by birth a SHELDON. The SHELDON family were among the early settlers of Deerfield, Mass., and were prominent in colonial and revolutionary annals. Her ancestor, John SHELDON, built and lived in the old historic Indian house not later than 1680. During the Deerfield massacre his wife was killed by the Indians, and the rest of the family were taken captive to Canada and redeemed within a year or two. Mrs. HURLBUT's maternal ancestor was Thankful BARNARD. Mr. and Mrs. HURLBUT came to Ohio City in 1835. They belonged to the "Old Settlers' Association." Miss Jane JOHNSON, who married the brother of Mr. H.A. HURLBUT, is a woman of active benevolence, now living on Euclid Avenue.

Rosamond HARRIS (Mrs. Levi SARGENT) came with her husband from Plainfield, N.H., in 1818. They built and occupied the second frame house on the West Side. She was also its first Abolitionist and first temperance woman, and said of those times that it was easier to get a gallon of whisky than an equal amount of rain water.

Jerusha T. SARGENT (Mrs. Epaphras BARBER) in 1818 was taken from school in Troy, N.Y., at fourteen years of age to accompany her father and mother to the Western wilderness. Her "finishing" consisted in one painting lesson, and as far as her school life went the chapter was closed. For a girl of her fine tastes her lot in these rude wilds was a hard one. She married and settled on a farm on the South Side, then a forest, now densely peopled. Here she made up to some extent for her lost educational opportunities, as she said, sewing till she grew sick, then studying to the wee small hours of the morning. To her gentle, motherly care often fell double responsibility in nursing and caring for the sick, for in all new countries there were more men than women. She spun raw silk for which, however, there was not much market, there being no looms in this part of the country on which to weave it.

In her long, useful life of eighty-three years she never lost interest in general affairs; reviews, magazines, and especially new books were her greatest pleasure. At eighty-two she passed through the golden gates of Chautauqua with the graduating class, having taken a four years' course of study.

At eighty-three she passed away at the beautiful home of her daughter, Tootie BARBER (Mrs. A.M. McGREGOR), on Long Island Sound, and was buried from East Cleveland, the home of her other daughter, Sophia (Mrs. James McCROSKY).

Elizabeth H. SARGENT married Mr. George L. CHAPMAN and settled in the home in which her children are now living, on Pearl Street. She was an energetic worker among the poor, a comforter to the sick and forlorn. Her husband was for many years senior warden in St. John's Church. It was a custom when making neighborly visits to carry small gifts as tokens of friendship. It is related of Mrs. Chapman that on starting out on one of these expeditions she looked around for the usual something to carry, and spying a batch of dough set to raise on the hearth, took that to her friend, who presently had it in her over baking into crisp, brown, loaves of bread.

In her son's possession is a letter written by her to her mother-in-law in 1840, the days of Whigdom, from which are taken the following extracts pertinent to the times and political situation: "General Harrison came over on Monday morning and took breakfast with most of the gentlemen here at the Pearl Street House" (now Franklin House) "opposite ours, at half-past 6. At seven, a roomful of ladies were assembled to express by their presence their gratification at being permitted to see the man to whom they owed so much. We were all honored with an introduction and a hearty shake of the hand. At 8 o'clock he left in a packet for his humble home and amid the cheers of thousands." In the same letter her husband writes: "Money's scarce. Wheat is fifty-six cents a bushel, corn twenty-five cents, oats twelve and one-half cents, potatoes ten cents, beef two and one-fourth cents a pound, and weighing the fore quarters only, butter eight cents, cheese three to four cents. So, you see we can live on a small amount of money providing we are economical."

The postage on this letter was twenty-five cents.

Julia SARGENT (Mrs. Robert SELDEN), sister to Mrs. BARBER and Mrs. CHAPMAN, lived on a farm for many years. She was a fine housekeeper, also had a great taste for reading, and was conversant with the



topics of the day. Her family moved into town and occupied a house on Pearl Street, where her daughter, Miss Susie SELDEN, now resides. Her other daughters were Julia (Mrs. Frank EDDY) and Miss Rosamond. A splendid housekeeper was Mrs. Morris JACKSON (Flora L. SHEPHERD), and a very superior cook. A friend once said of her culinary art that he would know one of her loaves of bread if he went to heaven. They were always of the same size; an exact calculator, if she planned to bake forty or fifty or one hundred biscuits, her dough made exactly that number, not more or less. As in her day schools were not available, she was taught at home by private teachers.

Her husband's pride and pleasure was his garden, laid out into squares. Vegetables were raised in the center of these and in the borders were dear, sweet, old-fashioned flowers, snap dragons, Canterbury bells, pompom chrysanthemums, tulips, and May and June clove pinks.

Mrs. Morris JACKSON and Professor Jared P. KIRKLAND were charter members of the first horticultural society of Northern Ohio. Mrs. JACKSON had two stepdaughters, Julia (Mrs. John H. SARGENT) and Alice (Mrs. W.E. STANDART), who graduated at the Misses LUDLOW's school for young ladies, on the present Ontario street. Both of these ladies have been recently widowed. After Julia's marriage with Mr. SARGENT, she became an extensive traveler, gathering a valuable collection of curios, of which is a painting two hundred and fifty years old. When a little girl her father took her sleighing and stopped at an inn in Miamisburg, twelve miles from Dayton. There she met an old French soldier, who had been one of Napoleon's famous bodyguard. He showed her a wound received in the memorable battle of Austerlitz and the iron cross of the Legion of Honor he wore, and wept like a child when he talked of his beloved general.

Mrs. STANDART, her sister, is an agreeable companion, a good mother, beloved and respected by her sons, who have reached man's estate. Her husband was the eldest son of Needham STANDART. In the neighborhood of St. John's Church lived Mrs. ROGERS, a widow from New York State, who possessing fine business faculties, was enabled by her push and energy to bring up her daughters well. She was one of the first purchasers of the sewing machine of the West Side, paying for it \$100. One of her daughters married Elihu PECK, prominently connected with marine interests. Another married George WATERMAN, a builder of canal-boats, who amassed a moderate fortune.

Mrs. G.W. JONES (Sarah Rhodilla TENNY), of Orwell, Vt., at the age of seventeen, while visiting a brother at Amherst Corners, was solicited to teach school, the educational opportunities of the East having been far in advance of those in the new State of Ohio. She took charge of a school numbering seventy-three pupils, requiring a range of studies from the alphabet to advanced science. Meeting the prosperous young shipbuilder, George Washington JONES, a friendship was formed which resulted in marriage in 1838.

In 1841 Mr. and Mrs. JONES became residents of Ohio City, occupying a house on Columbus Street, then regarded as its leading thoroughfare. Subsequently they removed to Church Street, and later to Pearl Street, where the homestead has been a leading landmark for thirty years.

Mr. JONES was for many years the leading shipbuilder of Cleveland, and a pioneer in the construction of the great steel vessels of today.

Their daughters are Rosanna (Mrs. WOODRUFF) and Adah (Mrs. BONNELL).

Mrs. JONES, through domestic in her tastes, is public-spirited. At the inception of the Woman's Medical College, she became one of its trustees, and for twenty years was on the managing board of the Protestant Orphan Asylum. She was also prominent in church and Sunday school work, and today the worthy poor never leave her door without practical aid and words of encouragement.

Miss Nancy JACKSON, a sister of Morris and Tower JACKSON, married Buell JONES, the brother of G.W. JONES. Their home, for those days, was a handsome brick house at the corner of Pearl and Washington streets. The family moved to Buffalo, and later to Milwaukee.

Their daughters are Mary (Mrs. Celan HENDEE) and Helen (Mrs. Lemuel ELLSWORTH), both living in Milwaukee.

One of the active supporters of the Franklin Methodist Episcopal Church is Mrs. George PRESLEY, whose maiden name was Susanna TAYLOR.

She tells that in 1843 all south of Franklin Avenue was pasture land covered with scrub oaks, blackberry bushes, and other wild brushwood.

One lone farmhouse stood near the Monroe Street Cemetery, occupied by a family by the name of ROE. Mrs. PRESLEY's only daughter, Maria (Mrs. Barney ELDRIDGE), lives in Belvidere, Ill.

Other names well remembered in early days were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas BURNHAM, Dr. and Mrs. SAYLES, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio BARSTOW, Dr. and Mrs. TILDON, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford LEWIS, Mr. and Mrs. HOYT. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen N. HERRICK - Mrs. HERRICK was a BROOKS - came from East Haddam, Conn., in 1832, and built a home on Detroit Street Road, now Detroit Street, which still remains; here were educated their daughters, Nancy (Mrs. Richard RUSSELL), and Eleanor (Mrs. Belden SEYMOUR). They attended the private school kept by Mr. and Mrs. FOX. Their way to school lay through a long strip of woods, and the path and driveway wound in and out among stumps of trees.

Mrs. HERRICK's sister, "Aunt Susan" BROOKS, is remembered as a very sweet, interesting woman.

Mrs. Sophia NEWTON came from Colchester, Conn., with her daughter about 1838. In 1841 they removed to Oberlin, where Mary Sophia studied and completed her classical course. She married Reverend William PLATT, also a graduate from the same college and theological seminary. At the same time Mrs. Sophia NEWTON was married to Dr. Titus CHAPMAN; they went to Papeer, Mich., to engage in home mission work. Mrs. PLATT died at Ypsilanti, Mich., aged seventy-two. After Dr. CHAPMAN's death which occurred in Oberlin, Mrs. CHAPMAN came to the West Side, and resided with a son and daughter at No. 141 Clinton Street. She was eighty-four at the time of her death. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. W.H. NEWTON, and her daughter, now Mrs. C.F. DUTTON, came in 1837.

Ursula CONNOVER (Mrs. Charles TAYLOR) came from Schenectady, N.Y., in 1819. She was a staunch Presbyterian, her husband a devoted Episcopalian. She entertained the ministers and elders of her denomination, and he kept open house for his. Frequent religious services, Sunday school and other gatherings were held in the east room of their home.

Their farm of one hundred acres extended from State Street to the end of the old riverbed on a plateau overlooking the lake. The house, No. 386 Detroit Street, still stands. Mrs. Moses LUFKIN and Mrs. Daniel

DENISON, their two daughters, lived for many years in this house, with its big, old-fashioned fireplace and wide stone hearth, on which the hunter deposited his game, then more plentiful.

Affa LOWELL (Mrs. Stephen STANDART), afterward Mrs. Daniel TINKER, was born in Hartford, Conn., and came to the West Side in 1849, bringing her daughter, Affa Lowell STANDART, who married Dewitt Clinton TAYLOR.

Their home was built in the garden of the old homestead. After some years they moved to Clinton Street. This and Taylor Street received their family names. Mrs. TAYLOR is a graceful, pretty woman, a kind neighbor, and devoted mother, who lives to bless her household.

Mrs. NEEDHAM (Naomi WILBUR) STANDART, was gentle and motherly, very hospitable. Her husband was Mayor of the "City of Ohio" in 1840 and 1841.

The house in which Mrs. NEEDHAM died, a large, roomy mansion, is still in excellent condition. In her time, it was surrounded by spacious grounds, on which flowers and fruit trees grew in rich abundance. Before the war, and for some years afterward, the NEEDHAM STANDART mansion was the scene of many brilliant evening parties which were the general subject of conversation for weeks afterward.

Tradition records that the cupola of the house sheltered many a poor colored fugitive, previous to their transportation to Canada and to freedom.

About 1842 Mrs. DAVIS, her husband, and two daughters, Elise (Mrs. Nelson SANFORD) and Helen (Mrs. Ebin COE) moved to Ohio City. Their residence on Detroit Street, which at that time was quite an imposing one, was afterward the scene of a brilliant wedding. In the large upper apartment called the ballroom, Miss Chloe LEWIS, sister to Mrs. DAVIS, who came with the family, married Mr. Joseph REDINGTON. The banquet was illuminated with tall wax candles in silver and glass candlesticks, and served by colored waiters from one of the large steamboats plying between Cleveland and Buffalo. The REDINGTONs lived for many years (till Mr. Redington's death) on Franklin Avenue, adjoining the reservoir. They had four interesting daughters, the eldest of whom are Eleanor (Mrs. CARTER, of Philadelphia) and Helen (Mrs. Henry ADAMS). Mr. REDINGTON was a fine musician, and led the singing for three generations of Sabbath school children in the Congregationalist church. His widow resides in Toledo. His sister, Mrs. Julia REDINGTON FURGESON, is well known in West Side circles.

Mrs. Cynthia LEWIS, Mrs. DAVIS' mother, followed, and lived with her, dying at the home of Mrs. REDINGTON ninety years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS lived to celebrate their golden wedding. She was a strong character, though quiet and domestic. By her words of wisdom and good sense, she made and retained enduring friendships. Mr. Nelson SANFORD's mother, Mrs. Daniel SANFORD (Maria BROUWER, or New York State), when first coming, lived in the MILL's house, on Detroit Street, and later bought land and dwelt in the house known as the "Lamb place," on the northeast corner of Detroit and State streets, now completely covered with a huge, unsightly rink.

Mrs. SANDFORD is very old, and has outlived her husband and all but one of her family of five sons. During the war of the Revolution, Annie McDOLE married Daniel BUXTON and went from Vermont to settle in Buffalo. While there the British soldiers burned their house, destroying all their possessions. A chest sunk into the earth containing a few valuables was lost, and a little bag of money left on the

bureau was forgotten in the haste of flight. Homeless they fled to Ohio, settled on the east side of the Cuyahoga River, lived there two years, then moved to the West Side, putting up the first frame house on the one-hundred-acre TAYLOR farm. In this house in the month of May took place the wedding of their daughter, Miss Cordelia, to Mr. Seth H. SHELDON, a prosperous druggist. At the suggestion of one of their merry guests, they were married on the roof, over the dining room, under the shimmering stars. "It goes without saying: that the pioneer atmosphere of those days was of a purer quality than the present smoky descendant, and presented no obstacle to roof parties. An ode written for this occasion by Mr. Nathaniel BENNETT is still preserved by her for whom it was written.

This frame house was replaced before long by a more pretentious brick dwelling, from which the BUXTON and SHELTON families afterward moved to make room for Mr. and Mrs. William H. VAN TINE, who made this arrangement a condition of their settling on the West Side. This house still remains. Mr. SHELDON bought a lot on Franklin Avenue, and put up a substantial house, where his widow and their daughter, Miss Ellen SHELDEN, still reside. Her other daughters were Anna (Mrs. HOLLOWAY) and Sarah (Mrs. Horace ALLEN). Mrs. SHELDON is the only living charter member of the First Presbyterian, now First Congregational Church, of West Side.

One of the earliest and best doctors was Dr. Benjamin SHELDON, brother to Seth, who came with an invalid wife, and his sister, Miss Sarah, who taught the first free school in this section. She sickened and died while at her post.

Mr. SHELDON filled the position of Mayor - or during the years 1850, '51, and '52.

His daughter, Mrs. BURDICK, was a woman of lovely character.

Mrs. SHELDON's sister, Eliza BUXTON, married Mr. Alvin TURNER, who built the house which still stands, corner of Washington and Hanover streets, and later occupied by Captain and Mrs. Elias SIMS.

Another physician of good reputation was Dr. C.E. HILL, a graduate of Yale. His wife was a most estimable woman, ever ready and willing to be of use to her friends, capable and intelligent. They built in a corn field, no other house in sight. He filled the position of clerk of the city for ten years, after retiring from a successful practice.

Always a temperance worker, prominent in the woman's crusade, born to have persecution and hardship, Mrs. R.A. CANNON belongs in the front rank of earnest pioneers in the cause of humanity, as well as for early settlement in Ohio City, to which she came in 1822. She was born in Auburn, N.Y., in 1820, is seventy-six years of age, though presenting the appearance of a much younger woman. She has lived in Cleveland fifty-five years. She started a Sabbath school, out of which grew a church.

When Hiram College was first started, she and her husband contributed \$500 to assist the work. Mrs. CANNON is the only charter member of the Disciple Church now living. Jane JOHNSTON was married in Northfield, O., to David POLLOCK, and settled on the West Side in 1846. She was a woman who endeared herself by her lovely Christian qualities to a large circle of friends.

Maria TAPPAN (Mrs. John MARTIN), an early member of the Disciple Church, died in her home, which still stands on Pearl Street.

Mrs. B.A. HINSDALE, wife of Professor HINSDALE, now of Ann Arbor, Mich., was also an early member.

Miss Betsy SESSIONS moved with her parents from York State in 1835 to Summit County, Ohio, crossing the Cuyahoga River on a ferry, and driving up West River Street past the Chapman House, standing then as now on Pearl Street, overlooking the Flats.

The whole valley presented a pleasing picture of meadow, wood, and swamp land, covered at that season with beautiful pink blossoms. She returned to live here permanently in 1838. Upon her marriage with Mr. Alfred DAVIS (well remembered as Captain DAVIS), she went to housekeeping on Church Street, in the chambers of the house occupied by the FOUTS family. She visited the sick and afflicted, and spent much time in nursing and in the performance of kind deeds. She was an active member in what was known as the "Benevolent Society of Ohio City."

Charlotte MERRELL married Mr. David GRIFFETH at Oak's Corners; they moved to Rochester, then about 1836 came to Ohio City with their three children, Mary (Mrs. STARKWEATHER), John, and Nathaniel, and while building their home on Washington street, at the brow of the hill, boarded in the Pearl Street House, which later took the name of Franklin House, and still stands, a relic of old-time prosperity. Mrs. GRIFFETH was a humanitarian in the broadest sense of the word. The woman who helped in her household cares had come to her door with a six-months infant in her arms. As she was slightly colored it was suspected that she was a fugitive slave fleeing from the South. She remained with the family, and for years would give no account of herself. She was known only as Ann. Her infant grew to manhood, went to the war, at last missed roll-call, and was heard from no more. Mrs. GRIFFETH died of cholera, an epidemic raging at that time, on the morning of August 14. By night the house was thronged not alone with friends and neighbors, but with many poor beneficiaries of her bounty. She was a fitting helpmeet for her husband, who for a long time was junior and senior warden in St. John's Church.

In connection with religious matters may be mentioned the pond at the back of the GRIFFETH house frequently used by the Disciples for dipping the members of their persuasion. As in frosty weather the ice sometimes formed and inch thick on the surface, the bath then was a cold one, and the walk home, with frozen, stiffened garments a severe test to Christian fortitude. Mr. GRIFFETH was elected Mayor in 1847.

Elizabeth KROM (Mrs. Thomas DIXON), an intelligent talker with whom it is a pleasure to converse, came in 1847 from Kingston, N.Y.

Although of pure Yankee descent and born in Massachusetts, Miss Gratia M. WILCOX became a Buckeye of the staunchest kind. When quite young she removed to Brecksville, O., making the journey in an ox team with her parents, Josiah and Abigail WILCOX. In 1837 she came to Cleveland, married Mr. John BEVERLIN who, in 1848, was Mayor of "the City of Ohio." For a time, they resided on Detroit Street hill, overlooking the river, a most picturesque site; then built a pleasant home on the corner of Stand and Clinton streets, where was celebrated their golden wedding. She was a patriotic woman, and devoted to the interest of her church. Her daughter, Julia, married Mr. Charles STANART, a son of Needham and Naomi STANART.

Mrs. George TIEBOUT and her two sisters, Mary and Margaret WILSON, of Waterloo, N.Y., came in 1843. Mrs. TIEBOUT's three daughters, Margaret, Martha, and Frances, also pioneers, were refined, intelligent, and benevolent women.

Mrs. Charles L. RHODES came with her husband to Franklin Mills (now Kent) in 1833; afterward to Cleveland, West Side. While not a very early pioneer here she was the intimate friend and associate of

most of those whose names appear in this history. Her house was on the spot not occupied by St. Malachi's Church, and was the center of hospitality. All works of charity appealed to her sympathy. Her daughters are Catherine (Mrs. PALMER) and Abbie (Mrs. Addison HOUGH), both of Cleveland.

Miss Mary Eleanor HURD, of Middle Haddam, Conn., married Mr. Horace FOOT, a Yale graduate of brilliant literary attainments. They settled in Ohio City in 1836. He practiced law, and was after some years elevated to the bench, a position he maintained with extraordinary ability for twenty years.

Eunice Shepard PIERCE (Mrs. Jesse F. TAINTOR) came in 1834, and resided on Clinton Street. She was soprano singer in the Congregational Church, strongly interested in its welfare; her husband's warmest sympathizer, always seconding his business projects, which were in the banking and mercantile line. He was one of the organizers and founders of "The Society for Savings," on the East Side. Mr. and Mrs. TAINTOR were passionately fond of flowers, and so great was his success in this line that friends would jokingly assert he had only to put a stick in the ground to see a handsome rose in full bloom.

Mrs. TAINTOR, the mother of seven children, was a typical woman; tall, graceful, lovely, possessed of energy and tact.

Mary Harriet PALMER (Mrs. Norman C. BALDWIN) was born at Goshen, Litchfield County, Conn. On her wedding day she started for the New Connecticut, went to Hudson, O., then with her husband and child, moved to Ohio City in 1830 or 1831, where Mr. BALDWIN became largely interested in real estate. In 1847 the family moved to the East Side, occupying a home on Euclid Avenue. Mrs. BALDWIN was the mother of nine children, four sons and five daughters, five of whom are still living. She became a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, and was ever faithful to her Christian duties. She was peculiarly reticent and unassuming, with a quiet force of character, gentle in her manner, and wise in her counsel. None who knew her intimately could fail to appreciate her.

In all the relations of life as a wife, mother, friend, and neighbor, she was without reproach. She died in 1867 at her home in Cleveland.

Amelia CHOLLETTE, born at Kingston-on-Hudson, married Henry HALE, an artist, of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, England; soon after moved to Cleveland (West Side), settled on Washington street, later on Franklin Avenue, where they resided over forty years. She was an earnest member of the Methodist Church, and exemplary Christian character, liberal in benefactions to the poor and distressed. She loved flowers; modest and retiring, never very strong, she found her constant pleasure in her home life. She departed this life June 14, 1895. She left one son and three married daughters, well known in social and musical circles.

Mrs. F.R. ELLIOTT (Sophia HOPKINS) was a liberal entertainer, whose house was always open for guests. She was not afraid of work, and was a notable cook. Her husband, a landscape gardener, wrote the well-known ELLIOTT's fruit book. He set out trees on their beautiful place, on Detroit Street, near the Nickel Plate crossing, which are now growing and flourishing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim WILSON resided on Pearl Street with their two children. Mrs. WILSON was skillful with her needle, and did exquisite embroidery on her children's clothes, which was the admiration of her friends.

Mrs. Mary NEWELL CASTLE was born in Charlotte, Vt. After finishing her education in Middleburg and Burlington she came to Ohio City in 1838. She married in 1840 William B. CASTLE, a young man of sterling character, who in after years nobly fulfilled the promise of his youth. In 1843 he became president of the Cuyahoga Furnace, and so skillfully managed its affairs as to win for it a leading position among the iron industries of the country. He was the last Mayor of Ohio City before its consolidation with Cleveland, and its first Mayor afterward (1854). His accomplished wife was a fitting helpmeet in all his public career. Both were intensely interested in the welfare of St. John's Church, of which for some time he was senior warden. He was also prominent in the choir. Mrs. CASTLE has been an extensive traveler through old and new countries, and is a most interesting conversationalist, having seen much of the world, and gleaned freely of its intelligence. Mr. CASTLE's father and mother were Jonathan and Frances P. CASTLE, with whom he came from Essex, Vt., in 1827. In 1832 Jonathan and his son, William B., established the first lumber yard in this township.

Jonathan CASTLE had three daughters - Frances, who married Robert HENRY; Sarah, Mr. Richard FIELD; and Mary, Mr. LOCKWOOD.

The name of Kate NEWELL DOGGET stands as a beacon light among West Side women. Her father and mother brought her from Charlotte, Vt., in 1837. They resided for a time on Clinton Street; her stepfather, Mr. Calvin WALTER, taking charge of the elegant hotel, "The Exchange."

Kate inherited a devotion to study and literary pursuits, and possessed rare executive ability. After her marriage with Mr. William DOGGET, she lived in Chicago, and it is said that the women of that city owe more to her than to any other one person. At this time there was not an institution of learning in Chicago to which she did not lend valuable aid. She founded their well-known literary society, the "Fortnightly." Her Cleveland friends well remember her classic lecture on "Aspasia," in this city. She was an accomplished linguist, and well versed in the arts and sciences. She translated a work on art by Charles BLANC. The impetus she gave to woman culture cannot be overestimated. She died in Cuba, Havana. Alice BESWICK (Mrs. Daniel COWLE), of Lancashire, England, settled in Ohio City in 1840. Their son, Mr. John COWLE, married Catherine GILLET, of Cobden, Ill., in 1847. Mrs. COWLE, a woman of marked amiability and of a modest retiring disposition, was a member of St. John's Church Missionary Society, and a generous giver to its frequent calls. Mr. COWLE is full of reminiscences, and remembers the old log cabin, on the southwest corner of Detroit and Pearl streets, devoted to Whigism during the Harrison and Tyler campaign.

Susan TISDALE, born and brought up in Ohio City, married at fifteen Mr. Henry WHITMAN, and lived on Detroit Road. She was a resolute character, and sincere in her friendships.

Mrs. SWEAT and Mrs. CALDWELL were two well-known neighbors, living on the lower end of Pearl Street, below Detroit Street. Mrs. SWEAT was lively and full of fun, fond of entertaining her friends. Mrs. Frances MCKAY (Mrs. John DEGNON) received her early training in New York city at the home of an aunt, who lived in affluence and luxury. Having frequent access to a fine library, she imbibed an ardent love of books, a taste which she also inherited from her father, who was a profound student in Latin and Greek.

Familiar with astronomy, she could with ease define the stars and constellations. An authority in history, her memory was never appealed to in vain. She married Mr. John DEGNON, went to Hartford, Conn., removed to Ohio City, and resided in a house corner of Church and Hanover streets, whose heavy beams and timbers still defy the ravages of time. Here in her large kitchen, the young people held their merry-makings, and as the shades of evening closed around them, and the only light was that of sputtering

tallow dips, they gathered around the great fireplace, the shining brass and irons piled high with blazing logs, and told weird tales of ghosts and goblins.

A devout lady of an unusually lovely disposition was Lucy FITCH, daughter of Rev. Ebin FITCH, president of Williams College. She married Ezekiel FOLSOM, a prominent elder of the First Presbyterian Church. His brother, Gilman FOLSOM, married Hadassah BALLARD, from Vermont in 1834.

On July 4, 1837, took place the opening of the famous hotel on Main Street, known as the "Exchange." A grand ball was given in its spacious salons, at which Mr. and Mrs. FOLSOM danced. Nothing more elegant than this structure at that time could be found this side of New York city. Its entrance and stairway were built of solid mahogany. Another event which made it for the Western Reserve a red letter, as well as a sky rocket day, was the sailing of a steamboat on the old riverbed, the water being high.

Mrs. FOLSON having undergone a religious experience, danced no more; she became a faithful, consistent Christian, zealous in good works. Some years after the celebration, one of her errands of mercy took her to the "Exchange," over which had come a sad metamorphosis. Its former splendor had given place to wretched squalor; over one hundred poor families here abode, and the story goes that pigs were quartered in the fourth and fifth stories. So thick did this turbulent, obstinate army become that a sort of alliance was formed, and the landlord found it impossible to collect his rent. An agent was appointed, a belligerent Englishman, who met with better success. A stroke of lightning which struck the tower put an end to the trouble and dispersed the tenants. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilman FOLSOM was Hadassah, who was the second wife of Mr. W. H. VAN TINE.

Mary ADAMY (Mrs. Archibald POWELL) and her husband and daughter, Helen (Mrs. Richard MCKITTRICK) spent four days in coming from Buffalo on the old steamer Uncle Sam in 1833. They bought Lorenzo CARTER's farm, near the Cuyahoga Furnace, and established a tavern or inn in the old farmhouse. Helen picked blackberries and huckleberries in the woods on Detroit Street. On the farm were beehives, smokehouses, and other farm appliances.

Margaret THIRLWALL (Mrs. LOWRIE), who came from England in 1844, was a true sympathizer with everyone in trouble; she was a lover of nature, fond of birds and flowers, a true Christian, and a member of St. John's Episcopal Church for more than forty years.

Mr. and Mrs. HARDING, of Philadelphia, at first located in Warren, where they lived in a log house, adorned on the inside with planed and fitted lumber, a sale carpet (as it was called), not the customary rag carpet, on the floor. While there Mr. HARDING made a trip to England, bringing home fine china of the old willow ware pattern, three hundred years old. Their beautiful things were the envy and admiration of their neighbors, who often brought their friends to look at Mrs. HARDING's fine clothes; their neighborly feelings sometimes carried them to greater lengths that was desirable, and at last she demurred, on being asked to lend her shoes to wear to the city. Accustomed to luxurious living in Philadelphia, she found the life in these rugged wilds very hard to endure, and often cried for very forlornness. They moved to Ohio City and located on the southwest corner of Pearl and Lorain streets, where now the building of the West Side Banking Company now stands.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar SLAGHT came from New York about 1830, and lived in the first house built on Detroit Street. Mrs. SLAGHT was so fond of a water view that a new home was built on Washington street, which at that time was considered a very desirable locality, commanding an extensive view of the lake, whose broad expanse presented an ever-shifting panorama of storm and sunshine, of "ships that passed in the



night," or floated lazily by in the day. Here, as often before, human foresight erred, for what was then clear perspective against the blue horizon, now presents an altogether different picture of thickly-set dwellings. Mrs. SLAGHT has been a devoted member of the First Congregational Church from its early beginning. In 1834 her husband built the session house, then devoted to the Presbyterian form of worship.

Mrs. BRANCH's name belongs also to the list of brave pioneer women. Mrs. CANFIELD, wife of Dr. CANFIELD, one of the early preachers in the session house, whose excellent qualities had won for her the love of a wide circle of friends, died, and the session house proving inadequate to hold the large body of mourners, she was buried from St. John's Episcopal Church.

Mrs. William M. BURTON, daughter of Bishop SOULE, the statesman bishop, as he has been called, of the Methodist Church South, was her husband's comfort and solace during the short time he held the rector's position in St. John's Episcopal Church. He had the sensitive physique of the scholar, having spent the greater part of his life in a professor's chair, and in the service of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn. Becoming too delicate for the rugged winters of the lake shore, he resigned to accept the charge of a parish in Michigan. In a few years he passed away; his widow returned to the South, and lived to an advanced age. His successor the Reverend Lewis BURTON, married the daughter of the late James WALLACE, of Scotch-Irish descent; she was born in Petersburg, O., received a liberal education, and was married in 1841. In 1847 Rev. Lewis BURTON took charge of St. John's Church. Through all his ministry his wife was his faithful and efficient companion, ruling well her woman's kingdom. She found time, amid her multitudinous cares, to participate directly in her husband's world, and while devoted to the service of the Episcopal ritual, an impromptu prayer, which moved the hearts of her hearers, came readily enough to her lips when occasion required. She is now active in the Woman's Christian Association, and helped in organizing and managing many of the city's charities. She was strongly interested in the great temperance movement which swept over the State, and made her influence felt on the side of soberness and purity. Her husband passed away in 1894. Their children and Mrs. Amelia LESLIE, Mrs. Elizabeth BACKUS, and the Rt. Rev. Lewis BURTON, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Lexington, Ky.

Her sisters are Mrs. Minerva WELMORE and Mrs. Eliza JENNINGS, the latter the beneficent founder of the Home for Incurables, on Detroit Street, which bears her name. This esteemed and cultivated lady added to the education afforded by the schools of this country the culture of foreign travel. She felt deeply a sense of her responsibility as stewardess of large means, which she used to some extent in the education of young men and women; many a man owes to her his start in business, and even a first failure did not always prevent another trial. By her generosity numerous churches were extracted from hopeless debt. The Industrial School and Farm, on Detroit Street, are other monuments to her philanthropy.

In 1840 Hanover Street was called West Street; Franklin Avenue, Prospect Street, which continued until the consolidation of Ohio City with Cleveland in 1854.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph PRIOR's house still remains on Duane Street.

Mrs. And Mrs. Lyman BEARDSLEY and Mrs. and Mrs. Charles BEARDSLEY built houses on Clinton Street, both of which are yet in good condition.

Joseph and Mrs. Sarah JOHNSON PALMER lived first on Washington street, later moved to Detroit Street. Mr. PALMER came in 1835 from Norwich, Conn. The good deacon was a noted philanthropist, and his home a shelter and refuge for poor, colored fugitives fleeing from the South, for whom he found safe transportation to Canada. Their daughter, Sarah, died after reaching maturity. Their only grandson, Arthur Hubbell PALMER, is a professor in Yale College, and resides in New Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas WHALEY moved to the West Side in 1844. Mr. WHALEY filled the position of engineer on the Empire, the largest steamer at the time on the great lakes, and built by the Cuyahoga Furnace Company for traffic between Buffalo and Chicago. Mrs. WHALEY was a faithful attendant on the service of St. John's Church. The one regret of her life was having been born in Canada, under the British Government. Her father was the first doctor in Canada to introduce Peruvian bark as a medicine. At the time of the Revolutionary War, he declined to fight, as he said it was a foolish thing for a handful of colonists to engage in so futile and undertaking against so powerful a country as Great Britain. Mrs. Elisha STERLING, whose husband at that time was connected with the Cuyahoga Furnace, was a refined, dignified lady, conservative and aristocratic.

Elizabeth CONKLIN (Mrs. Thomas MASTERS), noted, as was also her husband, for their piety; it was their custom to pray before daybreak, at noon, and at night. This, however, as is sometimes the case, did not interfere with their practical affairs. Their table was a bountiful one, and Mrs. MASTER's salt rising bread had a well-merited reputation.

Mr. and Mrs. BALL's house on Franklin Avenue is still a fine dwelling, later occupied by Captain GUYLES, whose first wife, Ruby, was a pioneer. Mr. BALL had several daughters, two of whom, Eunice and Mary, both beautiful and bright, died in young womanhood.

Jane C. GLIDDEN (Mrs. Deacon Daniel N. MALLERY), from Craftsbury, Vt., came in 1837. Gentle and unobtrusive in her disposition, she was well known for the orderliness and scrupulous neatness of her household.

Jane LYTLE (Mrs. James MAGUIRE), when a little girl, went to school in Vermont, moved to Cleveland in 1834, and went to Miss HARRIS' school on Pearl Street. Mrs. MAGUIRE is a much-esteemed woman of quiet, domestic tastes.

The same year, 1834, Emeline HURLBURT (Mrs. Rufus SWIFT) came from Chatham, Conn. Her fine sewing and exquisite needlework, as well as her sprightly and helpful presence, made her a valuable aid in the frequent sewing societies of her church. Her only daughter, Harriet, married Milton C. CANFIELD, and resides in the old home on Clinton Street.

Mrs. WILLARD was an estimable woman who lived on Washington street, as was also Mrs. BOWLER, who lived on Ann Street, now called Dexter place in honor of the DEXTER family, who reside there. On the corner of Franklin Avenue and the Circle lived Mrs. F.U. MASTERS, whose husband was at one time Mayor of the city. Mrs. MASTERS was a graceful and attractive woman, with finely-cultured taste and a love of books. She died, leaving young children bereft of a mother's love and tenderness.

Margaret SOUTHERLAND and her husband, Samuel HOLGATE, brought their daughter Julia, afterwards Mrs. John HAVER, from Milton, Vt., in 1834. Both mother and daughter were devoted to their home interests. Mrs. HAVER now lives on Liberty Street with her widowed daughter and her grandchildren. Her watchful, ministering care will always be to them a grateful remembrance.

The house in which lived Mrs. Nathaniel BENNETT, No. 92 Clinton Street, was a hospitable one, which was the scene of many pleasant reunions.

Mrs. TAPPAN's husband, "Major" TAPPAN, as he was called, was a popular music teacher.

Another calling not to be slightly passed over was that of merchant tailoring, in which Mr. SWAFIELD was engaged. His wife, Mrs. SWAFIELD, went from house to house making boys' clothes, as was the custom then.

Mr. and Mrs. VIETS brought considerable means with them, with which they started a store, but the settlers, being poor, were unable to purchase freely, and the venture was an unfortunate one.

The Disciple Church had its small beginnings like the others. In 1832 the pioneer preacher, William HAYDEN, was asked by O'CONNOR, a new convert living two miles west of the Cuyahoga, to preach in the village "down near the river." HAYDEN agreed if a congregation could be obtained. At 10 o'clock on a certain Monday morning O'CONNOR started out and canvassed every house in the community. Nearly every family came. Mrs. Armon O'CONNOR and Mrs. W.B. STORER were among the first converts. In June, 1836, greater strides were made, at which time, it is said, the cause of infidelity as championed by Irad DELLEY failed after four days of debate. The Disciple Church was established in 1842, under the shadow of the New Disciple Church, its stately successor. The names of some of its pioneer supporters are: Mrs. Jephtha E. and Mrs. David W. NICKERSON, Mrs. G. CALKINS, Mrs. RODERICK and Mrs. J. CALKINS, Mrs. S.S. CALKINS, Mrs. William CLAYTON, Miss Emeline MERRICK, Mrs. J. COMSTOCK, Miss Pauline WHITE, Mrs. Daniel TILDEN, Mrs. STILLMAN, Mrs. A.B. DARE, Mrs. T. PERRY, Mrs. Chester WRIGHT, and Miss WRIGHT.

The first Presbyterian Church of the West Side commenced its public worship, December, 1834, in the brick school house on Vermont street. Rev. Joseph KEEP addressing the assembly. On December 29 a meeting for the election of officers was held at the residence of Mrs. Charles TAYLOR, on Detroit Street. During 1835 the ladies of this church were active in providing schools for those whose parents could not afford to send them to the private schools in the village. In November, 1836, Rev. James D. PECANDS, with his wife, accepted the ministry of this church. He was an earnest man, working and exhorting in season and out of season, and woe betide the woman who presumed to attend worship decked in more than the ordinary habiliments of a proper Sunday attire. He never wavered in his stern duty of calling her to account or of drawing attention to her as, for instance, "the woman over there with feathers in her bonnet."

Catherine RENNIE married Henry SHANKS at Black Rock, N.Y., in 1833. He came here in 1834 and built a house in the woods, which is still in good condition, now No. 249 Hanover Street. The following year he was joined by his wife. They possessed the first canary birds in this part of the country, and for a long time raised the feathered songsters for sale. Mr. SHANKS was one of the projectors of the old Eagle foundry.

A Scotch lassie was Ann SKIRVING of Dundee, Scotland, who married Mr. John BEANSON and sailed across the water, traveling from New York city through the wilderness to Ohio City. They went to board in the old McLISH House, on Pearl Street, and finally settled in the first house built on Woodbine Street. Mr. and Mrs. BLAKE and their daughter Rebecca (Mrs. DE GROAT) located in the village in 1824, traveling by ox-team and canal-boat from Brattleboro, Vt. She is still an active, energetic woman. Her father was

the baby who was carried over the Green Mountains by his mother, who, losing her way, stripped herself of her garments to save her boy from the bitter cold. She was frozen to death. The babe lost some of his toes, but lived to be an old man and left many children. The incident furnished the theme for a poem familiar to the school children of a past generation. Mr. BLAKE was the first sexton of Monroe Street Cemetery.

Maria HAVEN (Mrs. William FULLER) received her education in Vermont.

Mrs. WARBURTON, a finely educated Irish lady, was a well-remembered teacher of music, faithful and persevering in her profession.

Other memorable names are Mrs. SOLWAY, Mrs. LE PELLEY, Mrs. John DOUGLASS, the Misses COX, Mrs. Thomas BURREN (Jeanette TURNER), Lydia WHITNEY from Connecticut; Miss Laura HATHAWAY, a school teacher; Miss CRAIG who married Mr. BLUSH; Mr. and Mrs. MEYERS, Mrs. LANGHORN, Mr. and Mrs. ADAMS, and Mr. and Mrs. LAPHRANTER.

In 1831 Mary Elizabeth PRITCHARD, when six years of age, with her father and mother, Erastus and Permelia PRITCHARD of Columbia, Lorain County, settled on a farm on Detroit Road, just west of Gordon Avenue. The house was built of logs, and the big, round boulder near the front door, on which Mary and her little friends played tea party, still remains, and is likely to remain forever. She went to school in the first brick school house. She married W.H. TUTTLE, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse TUTTLE, who came in 1819. In her possession is a curious powder horn made by her father in 1834.

Strongsville received its name from the family of Mr. J.H. STRONG, who came to Ohio City before 1844. Another pioneer family by the name of MOSES lived at the corner of Detroit and Duane streets. Mrs. S.H. CROW (Harriet CRABTREE) is well remembered as a faithful member of the Franklin Methodist Episcopal Church.

The beginning of the Methodist church on the West Side was in 1833, when ten of the members of the society who lived in the village met and formed at class at the residence of Nathaniel BURTON, uncle of Isaac, Sydney, and Byron BURTON, and Mrs. Chittenden LEWIS.

BURTON's family consisted of his wife, Lucy, his daughter Louise, by a former marriage, and his wife's daughter, Sarah B. RICE. The CONKLIN family furnished four more members. Mother Salome CONKLIN, her daughter, Elizabeth, her son Joshua, and his wife Rachel. Mr. and Mrs. BRISTOL, and John SMITH who married Sarah RICE. The last mentioned ten constituted the charter members of the Methodist Church. Sarah RICE's sister, Lucy B., married William BURTON, known as Squire BURTON, who at one time kept the Pearl Street House. Their daughter married Captain L.A. PIERCE; she is now living on Prospect Street, enterprising and energetic, actively engaged in hospital work. The house where the class met was afterward occupied by Mr. and Mrs. A.P. TURNER.

In March, 1834, Mr. and Mrs. William WARMINGTON moved from the East Side to a small dwelling house on Detroit Street, near the corner of Pearl Street. Here, Father CONANT preached the first Methodist sermon on the West Side.

Father REED changed the place of worship to the small brick house on Vermont street. Other pioneer names of the Methodist Society are Mr. and Mrs. PARMETER, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose ANTHONY, Mr. and

Mrs. Diodate CLARK, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel TYLER, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra HONEYWELL, Mr. and Mrs. Harman WILCOX.

The frame for the new church was prepared by Joseph STORER, Sr., but Diodate CLARK persuaded them to build one of brick. By November, 1836, the walls were ready for the roof; a severe storm one night leveled them to the ground. By the advice of Samuel TYLER and his noble wife, the walls were rebuilt. In 1837 the basement was finished. It was not until nine years later that the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Lorenzo WARNER.

Mars and Katura WAGAR and infant son, Adam, came to the Western Reserve from Farmington, N.Y., in an ox cart in 1818. They brought a cow which was milked in the morning, the milk put in the churn, and by night, owing to the roughness of the roads and the jolting of the cart, was churned into butter. In 1820 they moved to the West Side, to East Rockport (now Lakewood). H was cut on the trees to mark the highway. Corduroy roads, made of logs laid crosswise, were in vogue. Mr. WAGAR was a Latin scholar and a student. His children were Adam, Israel D., Albert, Matilda, Anna, and Francis. The last one still lives in the old homestead. The children remember opening the door to listen to the howling of the wolves. At this time there were but two houses on the West Side. Adam married Margaret KYLE of Killbridge, Scotland, and built a frame house in a clearing by the old stage road. Their furnishings were brought in an ox cart, Mrs. WAGAR walking, carrying her choice china, which she brought from Scotland. Their first dinner was cooked at the side of a stump.

The NICHOLSONS were among the first settlers, and had the same sturdy traits that characterized the other pioneers.

Governor WOOD's family were prominent at this early period.

In the fall of 1811, James FISH, his wife, two children, Mrs. STANTON, his wife's mother, and Moses FISH, his cousin, moved in an ox team to Ohio and stopped at Newburg. Brooklyn at this time was a wild forest full of the red man, the township had been surveyed and run into quarter sections by agents who lived in Connecticut. James and Moses FISH thought they would look at these lands. James selected a good piece and Moses selected a quarter section. James built a log cabin and his family moved into it, but becoming frightened by Indians, went back to Newburg. Other families coming, they moved again to Brooklyn. Moses wrote to his brother Ebenezer, in Connecticut, to come and take one-half his land, which he did. A road (now Denison Avenue) was run from Newburg to Rockport, which divided the property of the FISHES. They built a log cabin, in which they lived till the war of 1812. Ebenezer enlisted for six months and came out with honors. Afterward Moses was drafted. His health being poor, Ebenezer took his place and served the remainder of the war. He went back to Connecticut, married Miss Johanna STANTON, a smart, worthy woman who, on hearing of his Ohio farm, proposed moving there. Accordingly in 1818, with their two children, Eliza and Emily (afterwards Mrs. CORBIN and Mrs. BOOTH), his two brothers, and their families came in a large wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen. They all built and lived in log cabins. Mrs. James FISH was the first white woman to settle in Brooklyn and her son, Isaiah W. FISH, was the first white child born there. She received on this account a present of a silk dress from the LORD and BARBER estate.

Isaiah FISH married for his first wife Matilda GATES and for his second Mary A. MOORE.

Mrs. Asa BRAINERD's husband built in Brooklyn the first brick house and first frame barn, and Mrs. Ozias BRAINERD's husband built the first brick house. Mrs. BRAINERD had four daughters.

At this period, with the exception of one family by the name of CHAPMAN, Brooklyn was peopled exclusively with BRAINERDS and FISHES.

In 1834 our women were obliged to get their grain ground at Newburg. The same year Loco Foco matches were introduced.

Two other children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer FISH, Johanna (now Mrs. FOWLS), and John Moses married Miss BRAINERD. They endured hardships and discomforts long before enjoying the ordinary pleasures of existence. Fever and ague also added to the trials of the first settlers. Ebenezer was ninety-three when he died.

Mrs. Lydia FISH married Mr. Alexander INGHAM, and, with their son, settled in Brooklyn; their house was the first one in the place raised without the aid of whiskey.

Mrs. INGHAM was quiet and dignified, rather formal in her manner, but courteous to all, especially agreeable to those who sought her in her home. Her husband, a stickler for the old customs of the service of his church, was visibly disturbed and annoyed by the innovation, as he considered it, of a melodeon for purposes of worship. He, however, at last became reconciled, his good sense prevailing. In 1826 Abigail FISH (Mrs. Michael B. FOSTER), her husband, and children, left the old homestead at Groton. They pursued the usual route to this place, and settled in Brooklyn.

Mrs. FOSTER's father, a soldier of the Revolution, was one of twenty-five that survived the capture of the fort at Stonington, Conn.

Mrs. FOSTER was of a happy social disposition, a favorite with the young, who called her Aunt Nabby. She was a picture of sweet content as she sat in their midst of a winter evening, clicking her needles in front of the roasting of chestnuts, the popping of corn, while at the same time the apples and cider were going their merry round.

Her sister, Eunice FISH, who married Mr. John BOYDEN, came to Brooklyn in 1832, where, for half a century she was witness to the great changes and marvelous improvements that were taking place. She was a woman of clear judgment, with a cheerful disposition. Through her spinning wheel and knitting needles were seldom quiet, many specimens of her needlework are treasured up. While in her eightieth year her letters were delightfully entertaining, full of quaint sayings and pleasing reminiscences. Her daughter, Mrs. Asa FOOTE, still resides in Brooklyn. She attended the old academy, of which she became one of the most efficient teachers.

Betsy CLARK (Mrs. William AIKEN) is a most companionable woman, bright and intelligent, always ready with an answer, quick in repartee.

Other noteworthy names are Mrs. and Mrs. James SEARS, who came from Connecticut in 1817, also Mr. and Mrs. PELTON, who owned a large farm in this quarter.

Eveline Thankful FOSTER, afterwards Mrs. William Lord FOOTE, in 1826, at the age of nine years, came from Groton, Conn., with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael B. FOSTER, and their ten other children, to settle in Brooklyn.

Traveling in canvas-covered wagons, drawn by stout oxen, stopping at night, cooking their supper, leaving blazing fires to drive away prowling wolves and bears, and a guard to look out for Indians, and sleeping on boughs of trees, hastily cut for that purpose, they arrived after a tedious journey of thirty-three days. Eveline and her sisters, Sally, Eunice, Nancy, and Matilda, were early taught to card, spin, and weave, and became expert in these then most necessary household duties. A skein of silk, yellow with age, is still witness of Eveline's skill in reeling from the cocoon, her uncle being then interested in silk culture. She attended school at the old academy in Brooklyn, long taught by Mr. MERRILL, whose daughter married Mr. Andrew FREEZE, Cleveland's first school superintendent.

After Eveline FOSTER's marriage, she moved to Ohio City, where she spent many years of activity and usefulness.

In 1818 Sarah FLEMING moved with her father and mother from Trenton, N.J., to Zanesville, O. In 1826 she married George STORER, and made her wedding trip on horseback to Brooklyn, settling on the "ridge." She was very domestic, an excellent nurse, and ministered to the sick for miles around; she was a great reader, especially fond of history. She was a consistent Christian, an ardent Methodist, the leading church publications were well patronized by her. She was a supporter of the Ladies' Repository. Her six children were Lydia Ann, Sarah Jane, William C., Charlotte May, Mary Emily, and Emma Louis (Mrs. Frederick WIRTH); Charlotte married George GARDINER.

Cemantha STEBBINS and Caroline BUXTON were familiar names.

Miss BUXTON taught in the Brooklyn academy, and her father having been unfortunate in business, her earnings as teacher were devoted to the purchase of a home for her family.

*STELLA T. HATCH*

*Chairman and Historian*

Committee - Miss Susie FOOTE, Mrs. Charlotte A. HATCH, Mrs. Seth SHELDON, Mrs. James McCROSKY, Mrs. L. LASCELLES, Mrs. Jane ELLIOTT SNOW

## **Cleveland - West Side Additional**

Mrs. Grange MANSFIELD was a well-known resident of the west side before it became incorporated with the city of Cleveland. She was born in 1818 in Portland, Chautauqua County, N.Y. Her maiden name was Muretta J. HOWARD, and she married Mr. MANSFIELD in 1838. They lived in Huron, O., two years and then removed to the west side. She raised a large family of boys and girls, all of whom are respected and useful citizens of the community. Her daughters are Jane, wife of Mr. SNEDDEN, and Ellen, wife of Hon. W.J. WHITE, both residing in Cleveland. The latter is well-known for her great kindness to those less favorably situated than herself. One instance of this character incidentally came to the knowledge of the writer recently, and is given as proof that good deeds are often so quietly performed as to attract little attention from the outside world.

A maiden lady, who had given music lessons to Mrs. WHITE in her youthful days, fell one day and broke her hip bone. She was taken to a hospital and, having slender means, was placed in the general ward. Mrs. WHITE learned of the accident to her old teacher, and, hastening to the hospital, had her removed at once to the best room it contained; sent for a skillful surgeon, and ordered that no expense be spared in making the patient comfortable. For many months she gave what was more than money - daily

personal attention and sympathy. When able to be moved the lone lady was taken into Mrs. WHITE's home, where she remained an honored guest in her family circle for over a year, awaiting the time when her limb should be perfectly healed and enable her to resume her teaching.

Her mother, Mrs. MANSFIELD, died in 1885, leaving twenty-four grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren. Her sons are S. A. MANSFIELD, of Collinwood, Frank H., of Cleveland, and Z.B. of Brooklyn N.Y.

Mr. Mansfield, Sr., at one time leased the land now the west terminus of the viaduct, and on it raised sweet potatoes. He also owned land and set out a peach orchard, now the site of the Peach Orchard public school.