

# CLEVELAND

**Cleveland Township and the City of Cleveland from History of Cuyahoga County, Ohio by Crisfield Johnson, 1879 (at Internet Archive) -**

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

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Except for the uneven shore of Lake Erie, this township would have contained a tract five miles square. It is the last of the subdivisions of Cuyahoga County that we are to consider, and as much of the history of Cuyahoga County centers here, we will consider it in its various stages of development. While the townships of the Reserve have been variously divided in the survey, some in quarter township divisions, some in 100 acre lots, this one distinct from all the rest began with a survey of a city with smaller lots. A surveyed city is not a city; hence we must first discuss the township with this added distinction. In September of 1796 the surveying party under Moses Cleveland, engaged in the survey of the Connecticut Western Reserve, came to this township, known only as number 8 in range 12, and laid out the plan of a city and named it, with the township, Cleveland, in honor of Moses Cleveland, the commander of the expedition, and then on October 18th they went away. The surveyors were professional men, their expenses were paid and they, after their arduous labors on the survey, went back to New England to rest up for another year. The following year they again made Cleveland their headquarters. To recite in brief the condition of the enterprise, Moses Cleveland was a director of the Connecticut Land Company, and was given a power of attorney as follows: "To Moses Cleveland, We the directors of the Connecticut Land Company having appointed you to go on to said land as superintendent over the agents and men sent on to survey and make locations on said land, to make and enter into friendly relations with the natives, who are on said land or contiguous thereto and may have any pretended claim to the same, and secure such friendly intercourse amongst them as will establish peace, quiet and safety to the survey and settlement of said lands not ceded by the natives under the authority of the United States.

"You are hereby for the foregoing purpose fully authorized and empowered to act and transact all the above business in as full and ample a manner as we, ourselves, could do, to make contracts in the foregoing matters in our behalf and stead and make such drafts on our treasury as may be necessary to accomplish the foregoing object of your appointment. And all agents and men by us employed and sent on to survey and settle said land, to be obedient to your orders and directions. And you are to be accountable for all monies by you received, conforming your conduct to such orders and directions as we may, from time to time give you and to do and act in all matters according to your best skill and judgment, which may tend to the best interest, prosperity and success of said Connecticut Land

Company, having more particularly for your guide the Articles of Association entered into and signed by the individuals of said Company."

The procedure up to the point of sending out the surveyors was like this. Fifty men bought out this tract (the Western Reserve) from the State of Connecticut. Some of the names of these men are familiar in this county and city, that is the family name, Joseph Howland, Daniel S. Coit, Elias Morgan, Caleb Atwater, Samuel Mather, Jr., Ephraim Kirby, Gideon Granger, Jr., Solomon Cowles, Moses Cleveland, Samuel P. Lord, and Aaron Olmsted. The fifty original purchasers paid for the land to the State of Connecticut by forming a pool as it is sometimes called. The amount paid to the state was \$1,200,000. This sum was placed in the school fund of the state and has remained there. This body of men organized into the Connecticut Land Company. The deed from the State of Connecticut must have been a joint deed to all the contributors, for they all joined in a deed of trust to Jonathan Brace, John Caldwell, and John Morgan, authorizing them to give deeds to purchasers. Of course they had bought this tract of land to sell again. It was not altogether a rosy proposition. It was known that a large part of this land was on the west side of the Cuyahoga River and could not be disposed of until the Indian rights were extinguished. This purchase was to include 3,000,000 acres and it was generally assumed that there was much more land in the tract, exclusive of the Fire Lands, and so several gentlemen offered to take the balance from the state, it is presumed at the same price, 40 cents per acre. These men were called the Excess Company. Naturally they must await the more accurate survey of the first, the Connecticut Land Company. In order to make an accurate division of the profits according to the amount each man had put into the pool the company organized as a corporation with a capital of \$1,200,000 divided into 400 shares of \$3,000 each. These shares were distributed in proportion to what each man had paid into the enterprise. A board of directors was chosen as follows: Oliver Phelps, Henry Champion 2nd, Moses Cleveland, Samuel W. Johnson, Ephraim Kirby, Samuel Mather, Jr., and Roger Newberry. Articles of agreement adopted provided that the tract should be surveyed into townships five miles square, the part east of the Cuyahoga as soon as possible, that west as soon as the Indians were bought off. Some townships were to be sold to pay the expenses of the survey: Moses Cleveland, a lawyer of Canterbury, Windham County, Connecticut, forty years old, was chosen as one of the directors to manage the survey in person. Some generalship would be required in this undertaking, and he had been promoted by successive stages to the generalship of the Fifth Brigade of the Connecticut State Militia. This may not have been taken into consideration in the selection, but he was of a dark complexion and some writers have suggested that by reason of that fact he was more successful in dealing with the Indians, as they often took him for one of their race. Be that as it may he was an able man of great natural dignity of carriage, scholarly, and a born leader. As to the spelling of his name we use the present spelling, but the records show that he wrote it both Cleaveland and Cleveland, and the history of the section from which his ancestors came to America gives the spelling Cleveland. Seth Pease, the astronomer and one of the leading surveyors of the expedition led by the General, spells it Cleveland on his maps.

Of this surveying party Augustus Porter of Connecticut was the principal surveyor, and Deputy Superintendent Seth Pease we have mentioned. The other surveyors were Amos Spafford, John M. Holly, Richard M. Stoddard, and Moses Warren. Joshua Stow was commissary of the expedition, and Dr. Theodore Shepard, physician. There were thirty-six other employees. The various members of the expedition were directed to assemble at Canandaigua, New York, on the southeast shore of Lake Ontario, and from there they proceeded in a body to the Western Reserve, mostly by boats. In getting here they rowed, sailed, and walked the shore. This expedition involved large expense, and apparently each member kept a record of his expenses to present to the company, in connection with a diary for general information, from the time of leaving his home. From the diary of Seth Pease, one of the young surveyors, preserved in the Western Reserve Historical Society annals can be found this entry: "I began

my journey Monday, May ninth 1796 Fare from Suffield to Hartford six shillings, expenses four shillings six pence Fare on my chest from Middleton one shilling sixpence - Trip to New York - Passage and liquor 4 dollars and 3/4 - In New York - Ticket for play 75 cents liquor 14 cents, show of elephants 50 cents, Shaving and combing 13 cents." Seth wanted to be prepared, in case he was asked the question that was commonly propounded to one, who had been to New York: "Did you see the elephants?"

The history of Cleveland begins with the surveying party, but the story behind the survey is extremely interesting. No attempt was made to settle here until the passage of the ordinance of 1787 and the beginning of government under the territorial system. Then, as one expresses it, toilers on the rocky farms of Connecticut sighed for the mellow soil of Ohio, and the sale began. Oliver Phelps, a native of Windsor, led the enterprise, opening an office at Canandaigua, the first in the country for the sale of forest lands to settlers. At this town the surveyors gathered for the trip to New Connecticut under Moses Cleveland, of Canterbury, "magnetic, able, decisive, and patriotic." Connecticut had been especially favored by King Charles, who was incensed at Massachusetts, and this was not the first attempt of the state at similar occupancy. The sad history of Wyoming was known to the hardy pioneers, who bought of the Connecticut Land Company. By a grant from King Charles the state was given a tract, about the size of the Western Reserve, of land later claimed and acquired by Pennsylvania. In the beautiful Wyoming Valley traversed by the north branch of the Susquehanna there had been planted a colony under the Connecticut town system of individual democracy.

"On Susquehanna's side, fair Wyoming!  
Although the wild-flower on thy ruined wall,  
And roofless homes, a sad remembrance bring  
Of what thy gentle people did befall;  
Yet thou wert once the loveliest land of all."

After getting the charter rights, the Susquehanna Land Company was formed just as the Connecticut Land Company was organized in the purchase of the Western Reserve. Wyoming was bought from the Five Nations for 12,000 by the Susquehanna Company, and settlers bought their land from this company. Here flourished a happy community immortalized in song by Thomas Campbell in "Gertrude of Wyoming," from which the above fragment is taken. The Revolution came and then the massacre, designated by historians as one of the darkest crimes perpetrated during the War for Independence. As history records, the Tories under John Butler, and the Indians under Brandt fell upon these Wyoming settlements, while the able-bodied men of military age were at the front under Washington. Half the population were killed, the old men and boys covering the flight of the women and small children who had to endure the hardships of an overland retreat to Connecticut. After peace was declared, scattering settlers returned to keep alive their claims to land purchased. Then came the Articles of Confederation empowering the establishing of courts to arbitrate disputed boundaries between states. Connecticut dug to her grant from the King, but kinks were in disfavor after the Revolution, and the court gave Wyoming to Pennsylvania. Connecticut gracefully accepted the decree and withdrew her claim. The settlers, thus seemingly deserted by their state, had a hard time of it. Writs of the Pennsylvania courts were enforced, the property of Connecticut men destroyed, fences were cast down, and the rights or claims of the settlers ignored. The old Susquehanna Company, that had sold them the land, was reorganized to aid them in enforcing their claims. Ethan Allen and some of his Green Mountain Boys settled here after the war. The settlers became strong, and there raged what was called the Yankee and Pennamite war. Then the State of Pennsylvania passed laws confirming the Connecticut settlers in their titles, and the war ended.

Connecticut having so gracefully surrendered her claim to Wyoming, that is the State of Connecticut, when her grant westward, which is described in the charter from King Charles as extended to the Pacific Ocean, was taken up, it was decided to give her the tract known as the Western Reserve. Thus, in releasing her claim to the great western belt she was given this territory, as was asserted, to recompense her for the loss of Wyoming. As one writer claims, "It would have been absurd to ask Connecticut to surrender a claim so sound in law and so fortified by repeated recognitions without any recompense. Her proposition that she should reserve a tract about the width and length of the Wyoming tract was accepted."

In this manner is the sad history of Wyoming linked with that of Cleveland and the Western Reserve, and the fact that the settlers who came here were familiar with its history adds to our estimate of their courage and indomitable will. When the first emigrants left their native Connecticut for the far West the parting words of friends were spoken as if they were the last, and they were tenderly remembered in the public prayers of the village minister.

The township of Cleveland was organized before that of any other in the county, before the state was organized and before the county was organized. A territorial court of quarter sessions met at Warren, Ohio, in the early part of the year 1802 and erected the Township of Cleveland. The meeting of this court was held in a sheltered locality between two corn cribs, a few feet from the site of a house afterwards occupied by F. Freeman of Warren. Acting under an order from this court the inhabitants of the township met at the house of James Kingsbury on April 5, 1802, and organized by choosing Rudolphus Edwards as chairman and Nathaniel Doan as clerk, and elected township officers. The names of some of the officers have been preserved. The trustees elected at this meeting were Amos Spafford, Timothy Doan and W. W. Williams. Samuel Huntington was elected one of the supervisors of highways, he was afterwards supreme judge and then governor of Ohio. Timothy Doan was Common Pleas judge, as we have related. Thus, this first township seems to have been well officered. The election the following year was held at the same place, the house of James Kingsbury, and these were the officers who presided over the town meeting: Amos Spafford, chairman, and Nathaniel Doan, clerk. The officers elected were Amos Spafford, James Kingsbury and Timothy Doan, trustees; James Kingsbury and James Hamilton, overseers of the poor; Rudolphus Edwards, Ezekiel Nolley and Amos Spafford, fence viewers; Elijah Gunn and Samuel Huntington, appraisers of houses; James Kingsbury, lister; William Elvin, James Kingsbury and Timothy Doan, supervisors of highways, and Rudolphus Edwards, constable. Two months later the electors met at the same place, and an election for justices of the peace, presided over by Samuel Jones, was held. Amos Spafford and Timothy Doan received the honor and were duly elected justices of the peace. In this year the state was organized and at this justice election, that is on the same day, another election was held. This was more formal and in accordance with the strict letter of the law. Amos Spafford, Elijah Gunn and Samuel Jones were chosen judges of election, and Stephen Gilbert and Nathaniel Doan, clerks. This election was for the choice of one state senator, two state representatives and one member of Congress, the Township of Cleveland voting as a part of Trumbull County.

For Congress, David Hudson received twenty-seven votes, and Michael Baldwin, six. For the State Senate, Benjamin Tappan received twenty-one votes, and Amos Spafford, one. For State Representatives, David Abbott received twenty-two votes; Ephraim Quimby, nineteen; Amos Spafford, one, and David Hudson, one. The representatives elected to this first legislative session of Ohio by a vote of twenty-six to three refused to employ a chaplain, eight new counties were erected, and John Smith and Thomas Worthington were chosen United States Senators. Edward Tiffin was declared elected governor, receiving 4,564 votes. The election in Cleveland Township the following year was held as before at the house of James Kingsbury. The date was April 22d. The Judges of election were Amos Spafford and Lorenzo Carter.

James Kingsbury, Lorenzo Carter and Timothy Doan were elected trustees; Lorenzo Carter, Thaddeus Lacy, James Kingsbury and Timothy Doan, supervisors of highways; Rudolphus Edwards, constable; Nathaniel Doan, clerk, and Timothy Doan, treasurer. This latter office became necessary, as it was voted at the meeting to raise \$10 by township tax. The trustees met at the house of Nathaniel Doan and divided the township into road districts. To Lorenzo Carter was given the road leading from the "City of Cleveland" to Hudson; Daniel Rukers was given the road from the south side of Cleveland, to Euclid to the bridge near Isaac Tillotson's; Timothy Doan was given the road from Isaac Tillotson's to the east line of the town of Euclid; James Kingsbury was given the road from Nathaniel Doan's to Wilson's Mills, and to Thaddeus Lacy was given the road leading from Daniel Purker's to Hudson.

We have been giving the early organization of number 8, range 12, the township which included a "city." The separate history of this city began September 16, 1796, when Augustus Porter began laying out some streets on the east side of the Cuyahoga River. Porter ran the street lines; Seth Pease, Amos Spafford and Richard Stoddard surveyed the city lots. In the same month and year, it was named. Previously it had been called Cuyahoga or spoken of in the minutes of the surveyors as mouth of the Cuyahoga. The first mention on record of the name occurs in the minutes of the agreement entered into by Moses Cleveland and his surveyors as to the Township of Euclid. The minutes state "at a meeting held at the City of Cleveland," etc. The "city" contained at this time two log houses, one occupied by Job Stiles and Tabitha, his wife, who kept house for members of the surveying party from time to time. It was sometimes called Pease's Tavern, because of the frequent presence and attractive personality of that gentleman. The other was used by the surveyors. The surveyors left in October for the East, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Job Stiles and Jacob Landon. The three had decided to become permanent settlers, although coming originally as employees of the Connecticut Land Company. The surveyors built a log cabin for them at what is now the west end of Superior Avenue. Landon only stayed a few weeks, and went East before winter came, but Edward Paine, afterwards the founder of Painesville, came and boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Stiles and commenced trading with the Indians, who camped on their lands west of the river. These three remained alone, except for Indians, during the winter. Job Stiles and Tabitha Stiles were the first settlers of Cleveland, and Edward Paine the first trader. On the edge of the Indian country in the winter of 1795 these three constituted the entire population of Cleveland. The part of the Western Reserve east of the Cuyahoga River was cleared of the Indian claim by the treaty of Greenville in 1795, and that west of the river by the treaty of Fort Industry in 1805, ten years later. Cleveland, with its population of three souls, was in the County of Washington of the Northwest Territory, but it was thought by some that the Connecticut Land Company was invested with the powers of government as well as title of land. This township was one of those sold to provide the expenses of the survey.

Mrs. Job Stiles, the first woman resident of Cleveland, in the log cabin on the bank of the Cuyahoga on that first winter, was deserving of recognition, and she got it. The directors and stockholders of the Connecticut Land Company gave her one city lot, one ten-acre lot, and one 100-acre lot in Cleveland Township. They also gave 100 acres to Mrs. Anna Gun, wife of Elijah Gun, who had charge of the company's stores at Conneaut, but intended to move to Cleveland. They gave 100 acres of land in the township to James Kingsbury and wife, the first settlers on the Western Reserve not connected with the company. Kingsbury and wife first located at Conneaut. They gave a city lot to Nathaniel Doan, who had acted as blacksmith for the company, shoeing the pack horses of the surveyors.

In the spring of 1797 Edward Paine, who had spent the winter trading with the Indians, having beads, calico, and other articles for barter, left Cleveland and his boarding place with Job and Tabitha Stiles and made his permanent residence at Painesville, which town he founded and which bears his name. In the spring of this year the Guns came from Conneaut and became the second family resident of Cleveland.

In June the surveyors returned, and this time Seth Pease was head surveyor. On the way to Cleveland one of their number, David Eldridge, was drowned in Grand River, and they brought the body with them to Cleveland for burial. The burial was on the east side of Ontario Street, some distance from the Stiles cabin and therefore out of town. The surveyors, before starting in with their second year's professional labors, did some clearing around the cabin of Job and Tabitha Stiles at the west end of Superior Street as we now designate the site. They planted a garden and flowers and brought a bustle of life and activity.

This year came Lorenzo Carter, known to early settlers as Major Carter, and brought his family from Rutland, Vermont. His son Alonzo was then seven years old. He was a remarkable man, a typical pioneer. He had great strength, was a master with the gun and the axe, had unlimited assurance and the courage of a Richard Coeur de Leon. He soon gained a wonderful influence over the Indians unequalled by any other white man in the vicinity. He was the Miles Standish of Cleveland. He even impressed the Indians as one having supernatural power. While Moses Cleveland could plan a civilization, it required men like Lorenzo Carter to build it. The writer, gazing at the massive monument to Miles Standish on the Atlantic coast near Plymouth, was impressed with the idea that a monument to Lorenzo Carter by the side of that of Moses Cleveland here would be most appropriate. The founder and the builder side by side in this great city of wealth of brain and brawn would be a beautiful historical setting. Lorenzo Carter built his log cabin on the flats near the river, dose by a thoroughfare afterwards known as Spring Street.

The next family of settlers was that of Ezekiel Hawley. The daughter, Fanny, was then five years of age. In 1879 she was Mrs. Theodore Miles, and was living in the eighteenth ward, the oldest survivor of the residents east of the river. James Kingsbury and family came next. They first "squatted" on the Indian country west of the river, living in a log building that had been occupied by the agents of the Northwestern Fur Trading Company. While living there Kingsbury built his log cabin in Cleveland on the site now occupied by the Federal Building, on the public square, and moved his family in. The raising of this building, like all in the early days, was an event, and as the settlers were so few the surveyors were invited. This home was not established on the 100 acres given to the family by the Connecticut Land Company, but on a city lot secured by Kingsbury.

The first wedding in Cleveland and in Cuyahoga County took place in this year of 1797 when William Clements was married to Chloe Inches. Miss Inches was a hired girl and was not ashamed of the fact. Clements took his bride away, and the settlement of Cleveland was reduced by one. In the fall of this year the surveyors completed the survey. In the spring of the next year Nathaniel Doan moved his family into a cabin built on his city lot given him by the Connecticut Company. He opened a blacksmith shop on the south side of Superior, near where the Cleveland Hotel now stands, but he did not stay long. The privations of pioneer life were augmented by fever and ague that was no respecter of persons. The Kingsbury and Stiles families had moved out on the Ridge to avoid it, then the Guns moved. Rudolphus Edwards came from Chenango County, New York, and sought the healthier locality. He engaged in the manufacture of wood thills. In the "city" the only families left were the Doans, Carters, and Hawleys.

Then Joseph Landon came back, and with him came Stephen Gilbert. They cleared some land and sowed wheat. Carter planted two acres of corn on Water Street, near the lake. All the men and women of Cleveland, that is the city, not the township, were sick with the fever and ague. Between chills Carter and his hounds would go out and get a deer and thus provide food for the families. Nathaniel Doan's family of nine were all sick. Seth, a boy of thirteen, was the only one who could get around, but he had shakes every day. He cut wood, got water, and went out to Kingsbury's for corn. The people on the Ridge had found health, but in Cleveland there was no doctor and no quinine. The people used dogwood bark as a substitute for quinine. About the middle of November four men, weak from ague, started in a boat for

Walnut Creek, Pennsylvania, for flour. Between Euclid Creek and the Chagrin River the boat was wrecked and they returned empty handed. Throughout the winter of 1798 all in the "city" and at the Ridge depended on Mr. Kingsbury's hand gristmill, which as was said, ground flour coarse enough to satisfy Graham himself.

The next spring of 1799 Nathaniel Doan abandoned his city lot and moved out four miles to the place afterwards designated as Doan's Corners. The Hawley family also left the sickly place at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River for the Kingsbury neighborhood. These were still in the township but the "city" had only two families left, the Carters and Spaffords. Carter stuck and Spafford stuck because he did. Carter said you must fight disease like anything else and he proposed to stay until he became acclimated. Carter and Spafford kept a sort of tavern and traded with the Indians. Their principal articles of barter were salt and whiskey. In this year of 1799 the gristmill was built at Newburgh and soon the families were provided with good wholesome flour and a better era was at hand. One of the millstones from that mill, the first turned on the Western Reserve, rests opposite the Old Stone Church on the Public Square at Cleveland and the other is on Broadway near the site of the first mill.

We have spoken of the building of the mill in the chapter on Newburgh. Its stones turned before the beginning of the nineteenth century brought a blessing to the pioneers, whose value it is hard to measure.

In 1797, while the "city" existed only in the far-seeing vision of a few, Surveyor Warren began the survey of three highways leading out into the country. A survey of the town had been made and the city streets only extended to the city limits or westward to the river and eastward about a quarter of a mile east of the present East Ninth Street. He first began at the eastern end of Huron Street, which was in its present locality, and ran the lines due east. This was to be a road, not a city street, and being outside of the city limits it was called Central Highway. As it soon became the main highway from Cleveland to Euclid it was called Euclid Road. Then it was extended west to the Public Square and it became Euclid Street. Finally lined with palatial residences it took on the name of Euclid Avenue, and while so named was pronounced by Bayard Taylor, the famous traveler, the finest street in the world. Now commercial Cleveland is taking over the avenue and it is fast becoming a great business street. But we are getting ahead in our history as the present chapter has to do with Cleveland Township. Warren laid out other roads, among them North Highway, which became St. Clair Avenue. The original city surveyed in the northeast corner of range 12, number 8. Cleveland Township, had no Euclid Street. Huron was laid out and its eastern terminus at the Hanna Building was the eastern limits of the surveyed city.

A Christmas incident of Cleveland in 1799 appears in the early annals. The scene is laid out on the Ridge, but just the same Lorenzo Carter was as usual the hero. Mr. Kingsbury's eldest daughter Abigail, seven years old, and two younger brothers, Amos and Almon, together with Fanny Hawley, afterwards Mrs. Miles, and her younger brothers all went to visit the children of Job Stiles, who lived only half a mile or less away. The distance was not far and there was a woods road or path along the Ridge. Childlike, they stayed late and it became dusk before getting home and they lost their way. They wandered as lost children will. The older ones carried the smaller ones as they became tired and then they gave up, as the little ones went to sleep in their arms. What could they do? They laid the sleepers on the ground and covered them with Abigail's cloak. Two alternatives seemed to be facing them, either they would be eaten by the wolves or frozen to death. In the meantime, the parents began a wild search but fruitless for a while. As luck would have it, Lorenzo Carter, who had been out hunting, happened along and with him his faithful hound. He set out and came near enough to the Seth Stiles house to find the trail of the lost children. The dog had some trouble at first but soon led him to the sleeping children. A wild scream

greeted his coming in advance of Carter. The waking children thought a wolf had come for a meal but Carter came up at once, silenced their fears, and fired his gun in the air to notify the searchers.

In 1800 Cleveland Township had a population of about sixty souls while the "city" part had only twenty, one third of the total population. We have in the story of this year to record the establishment of the first manufacturing plant in Cleveland. David Bryant and his son Gilman brought a still from Virginia and built a log distillery on the flats. They carried water in a trough from the hillside into the second story of their quite pretentious plant. At this time this new enterprise was hailed with delight. The first business enterprise of Cleveland was a respectable business. The settlers were increasing their acreage of grain and the product of the field could be reduced to a small compass and marketed without its costing its entire worth for transportation. This new industry soon attracted the Indians from their country the other side of the river. They had a ferry opposite St Clair Street and kept canoes there for crossing and re-crossing. After getting a supply of fire water they would congregate at a point where Detroit Street now meets West Twenty fifth Street. Here they would hold many of their pow wows. The settlers on the east side could hear them in their ball games at which they were expert. It is quite likely that baseball and football are aboriginal games. Oratory, too, was heard, not soap box oratory, for the dusky denizens of the forest did not include soap in their family supplies. They would recount the deeds of their fathers ere the white man came to grasp their land. Gilman Bryant was invited to one of their feasts over there He said all Indians considered white dogs sacred. Among the six nations white dogs were offered as sacrifices to the Great Spirit, the God Manitou. Demoralized by the white man's whiskey they compromised in this religious rite. Gilman Bryant says they placed a large bowl of the stew on a scaffold as a sacrifice to Manitou and ate the rest, applying it to worldly uses, so to speak. They offered young Bryant a dish of the stew containing a forepaw to which much of the hair remained, which he declined, whereupon they ate it themselves, saying a good soldier could easily eat that.

In this year of 1800 Samuel Huntington came to Cleveland. He was thirty-five years of age and was a nephew of the governor of Connecticut of the same name. He built a large house on the south side of Superior Street near the top of the bluff. It was constructed of hewn logs and was the most aristocratic residence in the town. We have already related how he participated in the township government, then was chosen to the state senate, supreme judge, and then governor of the state. Besides building his fine log mansion he hired Samuel Dodge to build for him the first frame building in the town, a barn. Another settler who came this year was Elisha Norton. He was a trader and not so much a wielder of the ax and battler with the forest.

The first school, the beginning of the educational system in Cleveland, was opened in the house of Lorenzo Carter by Ann Spafford in 1802. She had about a dozen scholars (not pupils) and the three R's included the course of study.

Just across the river from the Indian country the small settlement had little trouble with the red man. The influence of Lorenzo Carter had much to do with this. He spoke the Indian language fluently and his tact and courage gave him a remarkable influence over them. Each fall they would come to the mouth of the river, haul their canoes ashore, and separating into small parties would hunt and trap up the river. In the spring they would return and hold a soft of reunion in which feasting and drunkenness was a prominent feature. These occasions were similar in the fall and spring. The summers found them returned to their cornfields on the Sandusky and Maumee rivers. In the winter of 1800 Gilman Bryant and his father cleared five acres of land on the bank of the river above the city plat. In the spring Timothy Doan and his brother Nathaniel came to. Cleveland but their stay was short as they went to Euclid in the fall.



In these early years Cleveland was not devoid of many tragic incidents connected with the inhabiting of the forest city. Governor Huntington to be, returning from a trip to Painesville on horseback was attacked by a pack of wolves. His good horse kept out of their reach until entering a muddy swale in the road where Euclid and East Fifty fifth Street cross at the Pennsylvania Railway station. There they closed in and Mr. Huntington fought them off with his only weapon, an umbrella, until firmer ground was reached and the horse distanced his pursuers.

In the year of 1802 Carter and Spafford, who had continued to entertain strangers, were regularly licensed as tavern keepers by the Court of Quarter Sessions. The following year Ohio was admitted into the Union as a state and Samuel Huntington was speaker of the first House of Representatives. Even when a judge of the Supreme Court he kept his residence in Cleveland, making the journeys to the various sessions of the court at Chillicothe on horseback. In 1803 Lorenzo Carter built the first frame house in Cleveland near the foot of Superior Street. It was just completed when a fire which started in a pile of shavings destroyed it. Carter immediately rebuilt but with hewn logs instead. This was seven years after the first settlement and it was seven or eight years more before Cleveland had a frame house. The settlement of this section was slow, about one family a year was the increase. Oliver Culver, one of the surveyors, came as a trader. He brought salt, calico, tobacco and whiskey to trade with the Indians, but his venture did not pay. The freight from Buffalo was \$3 a barrel. As soon as Ohio became a state, militia companies were organized for the defense of the commonwealth. A militia company was organized in Cleveland with Lorenzo Carter as captain, Nathaniel Doan as lieutenant and Samuel Jones as ensign. The same season Carter was chosen major of the second battalion of the First Regiment, Second Brigade and Fourth Division, and Doan and Jones became captain and lieutenant, respectively. In 1805 came the purchase of the land west of the river from the Indians. Previous to this time the town of Cleveland seemed to be falling back. The activities of this section centered about the gristmill in Newburgh. Samuel Dodge, who married a daughter of Timothy Doan, built a log house away from the river bank with its springs, and has the distinction of having dug the first well in Cleveland. It was walled up with stones which the Indians had used for fireplaces in their wigwams. Cuyahoga County was erected in 1810 with Cleveland as its county seat and Cleveland Township as one of its townships. Cleveland was regarded as a city long before it had an organization as such, for on February 15, 1802, a plat of the City of Cleveland was filed in Record A, page ten of the Trumbull County records. A record plat was filed later, after the dream became a reality, in Record number two of the records on file in the office of the County Recorder of Cuyahoga County. In 1812 the first courthouse was built in Cleveland. It was built of logs and stood on the Public Square. The hanging of Omic, the Indian, for the murder of two white trappers near Sandusky, Ohio, occurred that year, but before the building of the courthouse. This first execution in the county has been frequently mentioned in local histories, but an incident connected with the early life of the culprit in which Major Carter took a hand has not been so often told.

After the sale of the lands west of the river by the Indians many of them lived more or less of the time on the old ground and had cabins like the whites. Among these was an Indian by the name of Omic, who had a son called Omic. The whites called the son John Omic to distinguish him from his father. John Omic was from boyhood of an evil disposition and generally bad. It was in 1805, when he was sixteen years old, that he crossed the river and began stealing vegetables from Major Carter's garden. Mrs. Carter ordered him away when he drew a knife and chased her and did not stop until a young man of the neighborhood happened along and drove him away. If his only intention was to scare her, he succeeded. When Major Carter came home and heard of the incident, he was furious. He put a rope in his pocket and started for old Omic's cabin on the other side of the river. He told old Omic what his son had done and declared he was determined to hunt up the young man and hang him and exhibited the rope as

evidence of his intention. Carter spoke the Indian language fluently. He was known as a fighting man among the whites and had a great influence over the Indians. Old Omic was terribly frightened, he begged the major not to hang his boy and pleaded as best he could. Carter, who had a kind and tender heart under a rough exterior, finally agreed to spare the boy on condition that he stay on the west side of the river. "Now remember," said Carter, "if I ever catch him on that side of the river, I'll hang him to the nearest tree." "He no come, he no come," was the old Indian's reply in English. It is recorded in the early annals that the young rascal kept his side of the stream and did not cross it until several years after when he was on his way to his trial and execution.

In a former chapter we have related the tragic death of a settler, his wife and child on the rocky shore of the lake during a storm and of the rescue of the colored man Ben on a rocky cliff of the shore just east of Rocky River after clinging there from Friday until the following Tuesday. Some French traders rescued Ben from his dangerous perch on the rock and took him to Major Carter's tavern, which always was open to the unfortunate. Rheumatism drew Ben's limbs out of shape following his terrible experience and he was unable to work but the kind hearted major kept him all summer. In October two Kentuckians came to Carter's tavern and claimed Ben as a runaway slave. The major told them how he had boarded Ben for nothing because of his misfortune and his answer to the slave hunters was this: "I don't like niggers but I don't believe in slavery and Ben shall not be taken away unless he wants to go." The owner declared he had always treated Ben well and asserted that he had been coaxed to run away and would probably be willing to go back and he desired to talk with him. The major, who at that period was practically the law in Cleveland, would not permit that unless Ben was willing. Ben agreed to a conference and a parley was agreed upon, but to avoid treachery, Carter arranged to have Ben on one side of the river and the slave hunters on the other, and this programme was carried out. They talked across the stream. Ben, after much discussion, finally agreed to go, many interesting inducements were held out. It is not in evidence that Carter had anything to do with the final denouement, but when the party had started for the South, the negro Ben riding a horse and his master walking by his side, the two slave hunters having their pistols in the holster, two hunters, not slave hunters, stepped out of the woods and with their guns presented said: "Ben, you d - fool you, jump off and run," which order was complied with. The owner and his aid gave up the search and never came back for the slave. It is asserted that Ben did not go to Canada, but some years later was living in a cabin near the line of Brecksville and Independence. This was the first slave rescue, but not the last in the history of this new country.

It has been said that Cleveland was a tough place at this stage of its history but as we cite instances of Major Carter's unusual code of ethics, we see only a rough exterior. We will give one of many by way of illustration. To a great extent his personality was reflected in the community. On a morning of 1807 a man, who had been working for the major suddenly disappeared. He had taken nothing but his own and the major owed him. Spafford, a brother-in-law of Carter's, informed him that the man had gone. Carter said no one should run away from Cleveland and shouldered his rifle and started in pursuit. He overtook the man at what is now Fifty fifth Street. The man said he had stolen nothing and owed nothing. Carter ordered him to return in language that coming from him was extremely terrifying. "Go back," said he, "or I will kill you and throw you to the wolves." The man sullenly obeyed and Carter led him back to town. On returning he told Spafford that he was a rover and after working for a while in a place got a travel bee in his bonnet and must move on. "Well have some breakfast and we will pay you what we owe you and then you can go." After a good breakfast, the man declared he had decided to stay, and he did.

This was a rather rough civilization in the main this "city" of Cleveland in those days but it was honest if not God fearing. Preachers who came complained of the rough talk, of the infidelity, of the wickedness of the inhabitants, their profanity. They killed hogs on Sunday, etc., but crime of every kind was rare. It

was a border town without the border ruffian. Daniel Parker attempted to organize a new religious sect called the Haleyonites here but it faded notwithstanding its attractive name. During the War of 1812 there was little civic progress. had and J. R. Kelly built a brick store in 1814. This was the first brick building in the town. When this was built there were thirty-four buildings of all kinds in Cleveland. A rather unique start in the shipbuilding industry was made by Levi Johnson, who built the schooner Pilot. For convenience in getting timber, he built it in the woods. The extremely dry dock was a little way out Euclid Avenue. When it was finished, he made a bee and farmers came from all around with twenty-eight yoke of oxen and it was hauled and launched in the river at the foot of Superior Street. Thus began an industry that developed rapidly and in later years grew to enormous proportions.

A big jollification when peace was declared was the last and greatest event in the history of Cleveland as a township before it was broken into by the forming of the Village of Cleveland. The ending of the War of 1812 was an event that gave security to the settlers in their titles to land, a respite from anxiety as to the raids of hostile Indians and consequent danger to the family and home. This celebration was a most enthusiastic one and not equaled perhaps by any in later years except in point of numbers. Whiskey was free, a government cannon was used to make the noise, and everybody participated. Abram Hickox, the town blacksmith, was much in evidence and carried the powder in a pail. In the wild excitement a spark found its way to the somewhat diminished pail of powder and an explosion not on the programme occurred. Abram blackened and torn declared he was killed but he lived to continue the "Village Smithy" for many years.

## Village of Cleveland History from A History of Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland by William R. Coates, 1924 -

[https://archive.org/details/historyofcuyahog01coat\\_0/page/298/mode/2up](https://archive.org/details/historyofcuyahog01coat_0/page/298/mode/2up)

### THE VILLAGE OF CLEVELAND

On December 23, 1815, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Village of Cleveland, and on the first Monday of June in the following year the first village election was held. At this election there were twelve votes cast. Alfred Kelly was elected president, as the chief officer of the village was then called; Horace Perry, recorder; Alonzo Carter, treasurer; John A. Ackley, marshal; George Wallace and John Riddle, constables; Samuel Williamson, David Long and Nathan Perry, Jr., trustees. We are now entering upon an era that brings to our notice pioneers of a different variety than those who felled the forest and brought it into productive beauty. We are to discuss to some extent the pioneers of industry, but before we do that it seems appropriate to pay a deserved tribute to one who represented the first class and who died just before the village was organized and was buried in the Erie Street (East Ninth Street) Cemetery, Lorenzo Carter. We have suggested that it would be appropriate to erect a monument to him as an ideal type of the Western Reserve pioneer and place it beside that of Moses Cleveland, one the architect and the other the builder. Lorenzo Carter was identified with the township alone, his son, Alonzo, being one of the first officers of the village. Harvey Rice in his biography of Lorenzo Carter says of him: "It is not so much what a man thinks or believes as what he does that gives him character. It was physical strength and a fearless spirit that distinguished the brave and the bold in the heroic age of the Greeks. It was these traits of character that gave Lorenzo Carter his renown as a valiant pioneer in the early settlement of the Western Reserve." The pen picture by Mr. Rice could be duplicated in marble or bronze. "The Indians found in him an overmatch as a marksman and a superior in physical strength. He had the muscular power of a giant and not only knew his strength, but knew when and how to use it. He stood six feet in his boots, and was evidently born to command. His complexion was somewhat swarthy and his hair long and black. He wore it cut square on the forehead and allowed it to flow behind nearly to the shoulders. He had a Roman nose and the courage of a Roman. Yet he was as amiable in spirit and temper as he was brave. He dressed to suit himself and as occasion required. In times of danger, he always found in his rifle a reliable friend. He not only enjoyed life in the wilderness, but soon became master of the situation. He loved adventure and encountered dangers without fear." Mr. Rice relates an incident that was not given in the previous chapter, when Mr. Carter returning from a hunting trip found that a band of Indians had broken into his warehouse of logs, knocked in the head of a barrel of whiskey and drank so much as to become drunk and dangerously belligerent. Carter marched in among them, drove them out, kicked and cuffed them about in every direction and rolled several of them who were too drunk to keep their feet into the marshy brink of the river. The next day the Indians held a council and decided to do away with Carter. They selected two of their best marksmen and directed them to follow his footprints the next time he went into the woods to hunt and to shoot him at the first favorable opportunity. The two selected trailed Carter on his next hunt with Indian cunning and at a favorable opportunity to make sure work both fired at once, but missed. Carter turned on his heel and fired. One Indian fell dead in his tracks, the other with a terrific whoop ran into the woods out of sight. This event overawed the Indians and no further attempts were made on Carter's life. His rifle became the law of the land. The Indians became convinced that he was the favorite of the Great Spirit and could not be killed. While Carter had thus obtained such an influence over the Indians, he thus became the protector of the settlers on the border. John Omic, who was hung for murder, was kept a prisoner in Carter's tavern previously to his trial and execution without fear of a raid from the Indians. Carter always treated the

Indians when they behaved as they should with kindness and generosity, and was a peacemaker and arbiter in quarrels among themselves. The story of the hanging of Omic, the first execution in the county, is necessarily a part of every local history, but its repetition occurs because of its great significance. Many Indians were present. It was an illustration to them of the majesty of the white man's law, inexorable but based upon sober judgment. It was an object lesson not long to be forgotten that the safety of the community depends upon the punishment of crime, that life must not be taken with impunity, but that the sober judgment of the law and not the idea of vengeance must rule. Omic had killed in cold blood two white men near Sandusky. The testimony was undisputed, he was convicted and sentenced. Carter, in whose custody he had remained from the time of his arrest, and who, as we have said, spoke the Indian language fluently, impressed upon the Indian the fact that the white man's law must be carried out and counselled Omic to die like a man. The time of the execution arrived. A gallows had been erected on the Public Square ready for the execution, which was fixed at June 26, 1812. When that day arrived, a one-horse wagon appeared at the door of Major Carter's cabin. On it was a rough coffin made of boards unplanned, ready to receive the convict, but first to provide a seat for him on his way to the scaffold. Omic, or O'Mic as the name is more frequently written in the early annals, had many times after his conviction boasted to Major Carter that he would show the white men how bravely an Indian could die. He said they need not tie his hands, but simply adjust the rope and he would jump from the scaffold and hang himself. He decorated himself with paint and war plumes and when taken out of Major Carter's garret sprang lightly into the wagon and seated himself on his coffin with the stolid indifference of his race. When he arrived at the scaffold he was taken by Sheriff Baldwin and assisted by Major Carter compelled to ascend to the scaffold. It may be added that the drive from Major Carter's had been made under a military escort that marched to the music of the fife and muffled drums to the Public Square, where a large crowd had collected. On the scaffold the murderer lost his courage and was no longer the brave warrior. A prayer had been offered, the rope adjusted and the trap ready to be sprung when the prisoner seized a side post of the gallows and held on with a death grip. Carter reminded him of his professed bravery and the prisoner finally agreed to let the law take its course on condition that he be given a quart of whiskey. This concession was agreed to, but the prisoner after drinking the potion again played the same trick and again compromised on the second quart of whiskey. Before he had completed the drinking of the second the trap was sprung and the prisoner fell, breaking the rope and his neck at the same time. Before this time the Indians gathered about exhibited great emotion, and it is said that on account of the storm which was just beginning, but which burst into fury just as the trap was sprung, the flint locks of the guards were so moist that their guns would have been useless had the Indians attempted a rescue. The remains of Omic were immediately buried under the scaffold, but were not there the following morning, which gave rise to many conjectures until it was found that they were in the possession of Doctor Long, Cleveland's first physician, who used it for clinical purposes. As a final sequel to the incident of this first execution it is related that Captain Sholes, a patient of Doctor Long, became panic stricken at a sight of Omic's skeleton in Doctor Long's pioneer hospital. This is referred to as the last appearance of the terrible O'Mic.

The use of the Carter Tavern as a jail did not spoil it as a place of general social activity, for the name of Lorenzo Carter became known throughout the Reserve. He was highly respected as a worthy citizen and was known as the famous real pioneer of the Cuyahoga Valley. To the extent that he had the great influence over the Indian he had the confidence and respect of the white men. The first social dance or ball that took place in Cleveland was held at the Carter Tavern, the renowned log cabin. It was held July 4, 1801. There were about thirty in attendance. They came from all around and were dressed in all sorts of style. Some came on foot and some on horseback. The dancing was in the front room or parlor with its puncheon floor and its walls decorated with deer horns, powder horns, rifles and shotguns. The dance began at an early hour and lasted until daylight. The orchestra consisted of a Mr. Jones, who, after

tuning up his fiddle, struck up as the first number "Hie, Betty Martin," the favorite air of that day. Here, as we have said, occurred the first wedding in Cleveland.

Of Major Carter, Haney Rice has this to say: "Major Lorenzo Carter was the right man in the right place for the time in which he lived. No man, perhaps, could have accomplished more, or executed his life's work better than he did under the same circumstances. He accumulated a handsome property, and in the latter part of his life purchased a large farm, which he improved, and which lay on the west side of the Cuyahoga River, nearly opposite the termination of Superior Street. This farm, after his death, became the property of his son, Alonzo Carter, who occupied it for many years, when it was sold to the Buffalo Land Company and cut up into city lots. It has now become an important business part of the City of Cleveland. The major died February 7, 1814, at forty-seven years of age. He was the father of nine children, three sons, Alonzo, Henry and Lorenzo, and six daughters, Laura, Rebecca, Polly, Rebecca II, Mercy and Betsey. Lorenzo and both Rebeccas died in infancy. Henry was drowned when but ten years old in the Cuyahoga River. The other children attained maturity and led exemplary lives. His wife died October 19, 1827. The descendants of the major are numerous, and are not only worthy, but highly respected citizens. His grandsons, Henry, Lorenzo, Charles and Edward Carter, reside in the City of Cleveland, and others of his descendants reside in the vicinity, or at no great distance, and are connected by marriage with prominent families. The Rathburns and Northrops of Olmsted Falls, the Akins of Brooklyn, the Ables of Rockport, the Cathans of Chagrin Falls, the Rathburns of Newburgh, the Peets of Ridgeville, Mrs. Crow of Newburgh and others. Major Carter and his wife, Rebecca, were consigned to their final resting place in the Erie Street Cemetery, near its western entrance. Two marble headstones mark the spot, and also bear upon their face a brief record that is worthy of a reverent remembrance." Lorenzo Carter, dying before the age of fifty, left a Cleveland emerging as a border town but still small. If another twenty-five years more of life had been allotted him, he would, no doubt, have contributed much to industrial Cleveland. In 1808 he built the first vessel constructed at Cleveland, a thirty-ton schooner named the "Zephyr" and designed for the lake trade.

The return of peace following the war with England did not bring immediate prosperity to Cleveland. There was a money stringency. Agricultural products about Cleveland were abundantly on the increase but were excessively cheap. Transportation East was expensive and that was the only market. The settlers, too, were generally in debt for their land and their payments must go to the eastern owners. Some business was done but the population was small and the increase was slow. Five years after the war the condition was most discouraging.

This condition had a tendency to increase the shipping for transportation was in demand. This year Levi Johnson built another schooner in the same manner as the first. It was built in the woods where the Central Market is now and was hauled to the river in the same manner as was the Pilot. It was named the Neptune and was a vessel of sixty-five tons. In the year that the village was organized Noble H. Merwin moved to Cleveland and began business as a tavern keeper in the tavern formerly conducted by George Wallace. This hostelry was located on Superior Street and Virginia Lane. Merwin was an enterprising citizen. He soon engaged in the provision trade and in ship building. Miss Bixby, later Mrs. Philo Scovill, who came to Cleveland in 1816, has left recorded recollections of the town at that time. She says that when she came, Levi Johnson, Alfred Kelly and Phineas Shepard were much in evidence. Phineas Shepard kept the old Carter tavern. The widow Carter was living on the farm at the foot of Superior Street and there was a large rye field in front of her house. Doctor Long and Doctor McIntosh, N. H. Merwin and Hiram Hachett, tavern keepers, Horace Perry and Philo Scovill, afterwards her husband, who kept a drug store, were mentioned. There was no church nor settled minister. Traveling preachers came from time to time and meetings were held in the schoolhouse in winter and in the

courthouse in summer. The people were called to meeting by the blowing of a bugle by a Mr. Bliss. The first courthouse was built on the Public Square by Levi Johnson at a cost of \$500. It was built of logs and the raising was in progress when the booming of cannon announced the Battle of Lake Erie. This was September 10, 1813. A little later a great social event occurred in Cleveland when the citizens gave a banquet to Corn. Oliver Hazard Perry and Gen. William Henry Harrison. The shipwrights of Cleveland were swelled with pride because they had built two of the ships of Perry's fleet, the Porcupine and the Portage. After the surrender of the Americans at Detroit and before the victory of Perry, a stockade was built at Cleveland by the government officer Capt. Stanton Sholes, as a defense. Lorenzo Carter and James Kingsbury were active in its construction. It was located in a thick wood west of West Third Street and north of Lakeside Avenue. It was a star shaped structure built of chestnut logs, capable of accommodating a garrison of 200 men and was called Fort Huntington. Its armament consisted of one cannon mounted on a pair of wagon wheels. This gun commanded the mouth of the river, but its effectiveness was not demonstrated. "Queen Charlotte" of the British fleet appeared before Cleveland in June of 1813, but she was driven off by a violent storm, and not by the gun of Fort Huntington.

The Township of Cleveland continued after the formation of the village and the election of village officers. From the records, the last general election, electing a full quota of township officers, was held in 1838, April 2nd. The trustees were H. H. Dodge, John A. Vincent and T. H. Watkins; justices of the peace, A. D. Smith and George Hoadley; clerk, Henry Sexton; treasurer, N. Dockstader; fence viewers, S. W. Baldwin, R. Dunham and Levi Billings; constables, and it seems these officers were multiplied in number to form a sort of police force for the village and the embryo city, Lewis Dibble, Henry Morgan, Elijah Peet, Almon Burgess, Seth A. Abbey and Seth M. Billings. There was elected at this time also supervisors of the highways, as follows: J. R. Waters, S. Giddings, B. Crawford, S. Erwin, W. O'Connor, W. Cleveland, John Blair and R. Scovill to represent the various road districts. The previous year, in April, a justice election was held and J. F. Benedict and Joseph Adams were the choice of the electors, but this election was contested and another held in May, when Samuel Underhill and Isaac T. Benedict were elected, J. F. Benedict receiving only a few votes. The records show that this contested election cost the township \$29.50.

There were three school districts at this time and the enrollment is recorded as twenty-eight in number one, twenty-six in number two, and 137 in number three. This enrollment was probably of residents and not "scholars," for it includes the names of Nathan Perry, Phil Scovill, Peter M. Weddell, A. W. Walworth, Irad Kelley, Leonard Case, Abraham Hickox, Samuel Williamson and other well-known names: Fence viewers were elected at the last election recorded, but apparently the township was not adequately fenced for the records show that twenty four citizens filed with the clerk ear marks for cattle, sheep and swine, indicating that a joint pasturage was used by the settlers. This completes the record of the township after the forming of the village and from this time Cleveland Township soon became merely a judicial township and so existed until the establishment of the Municipal Court, when it passed away, except in history.

But to return to the village proper - if one had come to Cleveland in 1816 with Leonard Case he would have found as did Mr. Case, Water Street a winding path in the bushes and Vineyard Lane and Union Lane paths leading down to the river, a street called Mandrake Lane, and West Third and West Sixth streets, all woods, between Saint Clair and Lake streets, a slashing, that is, the large timber cut down, but the small left growing, and with the walls of Fort Huntington still standing. There was a new schoolhouse where the Kennard House now is located. It was 18 by 20 feet and had a stone chimney. Between the river hill and the river, it was a swamp. In what is now the wholesale section of the city, there were improved lots and the rye field of Mrs. Carter. Ontario north of the Square, Superior east, and East Ninth

Street were deep woods.

Superior and Water streets were the business streets of Cleveland. On Superior Street lived Noble H. Merwin, his wife Minerva, his clerk William Ingersoll and his boarders, Thomas O. Young, Philo Scovill and Leonard Case. There was Hiram Hachett, wife, and five children, Silas Walworth and wife, James Gear and wife, hatters. It is said that these pioneer hatters of Cleveland made the broad pioneer hat, the predecessor of the famous Stetson, and, for statesmen real and aspiring, the tall white hat always associated with Gen. William Henry Harrison. On this street, but we are advancing too fast in history, for it was called at that time Superior Lane, we would have found Darius B. Henderson, his wife and daughter, Dr. David Long, his wife, Juliana, and two children, A. W. Walworth, postmaster and collector of the port, Daniel Kelley and sons Alfred, Joseph R., Thomas M. and Irad. Joseph It and Irad Kelley were merchants associated in business. Almon Kingsbury had a store on Superior with his father, James Kingsbury. Pliny Mowry kept a tavern on the site of the Cleveland Hotel of today. There was Horace Berry and his wife Abigail, Abram Hickox, the blacksmith, survivor of the explosion in celebrating the dawn of peace, with his wife and family, Amasa Bailey, Christopher Gun, who operated the ferry across the Cuyahoga, George Pease and Phineas Shepard, who kept tavern in the old Carter house, part log and part frame. Nathan Perry and wife, who kept a store with a very large assortment for that day, John Aughenbaugh and family, the town butcher, a negro family, the names not known, Dr. David O. Hoyt, who moved soon after to Worcester, George Wallace, another tavern keeper, his wife Harriet, four children and steady guests or boarders, James Root, S. S. Dudley, H. Willman, William Gaylord and C. Belden. There was Asahel Abell, cabinet maker, and David Burroughs, Sr., and David Burroughs, Jr., blacksmiths, all pioneer business men of this main street of the Village of Cleveland.

On Water (West Ninth) Street could be found Samuel and Mathew Williamson, tanners, the widow of Major Carter, John Burtiss, brewer and vessel builder, John A. Ackley, afterwards the first marshal of the Village of Cleveland, and two lake captains with their families. William C. Johnson and Harpin Johnson. On the west side of the river, as Mr. Case remembered, there was only one family, that of Alonzo Carter, son of Lorenzo, the first treasurer of the village.

This gives a human glimpse of industrial Cleveland at that time, but the line of industries and commercial activities were growing. The next year a Mr. White put up a tailor shop, the first in the town, but he was obliged to go to Newburgh for a painter, as there were none in Cleveland. Newburgh was more widely known then as letters were frequently addressed to Cleveland, Ohio, six miles from Newburgh. The warehouses on the river were of logs, but already buildings were coming into existence of better construction. In 1817 Leonard Case and William Gaylord built the first frame warehouse on the river. It was north of Saint Clair Street. Soon Levi Johnson and Dr. David Long built another nearby, and John Blair another. The price of lots in the village were steadily advancing and in 1816 the assessed value of the property in the village was \$21,065. On Bank (East Sixth) Street, Abel R. Garlick began cutting stone, which added another industry to swell the total.

Money was beginning to circulate and in 1816 the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie was started with Leonard Case as cashier, but there was not enough business to support it and after three years of life it went out of existence, only to be revived later as greater business activity made it necessary. This was the first financial institution in Cleveland. Some advance was made in 1818 and new additions to the citizenry. Orlando Cutler, a man with a vision, who foresaw the growth of the town, opened a store with a twenty-thousand-dollar stock of goods, a large addition to the town. Reuben Wood, a lawyer, who was afterwards governor of Ohio came that year. James Kingsbury sold to Leonard Case fifty acres of land which included the present site of the Federal Building, the Cleveland Post office, for \$100 per acre. This



was the most extensive real estate transaction up to that time. But the beginning of the great era of progress touched the life of Cleveland when "Walk in the Water," the first steamboat to ply the lakes came to the town that year. Of course, all the population of the village came to the shore to view the marvel, which made very good time for a beginner. Cleveland, the capital of the Western Reserve, must have a newspaper, and in 1818 The Cleveland Gazette and Commercial Register was started and the next year The Cleveland Herald.

In enumerating the early settlers of Cleveland and recounting their deeds it is with especial pride that we speak of Alfred Kelley, who came to Cleveland in 1810. Born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1787, he received a common school and academic education and studied law. He came to Cleveland in company with his uncle, Judge Joshua Stowe, and Dr. Jared P. Kirtland. Admitted to the bar on the year of his arrival he became the first prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga County and continued in that office for twelve years. He was elected to represent this county, Ashtabula and Geauga in the Legislature, and was reelected when Huron, having been detached from Cuyahoga, was included in his district. He was the first president (mayor) of the Village of Cleveland. He was an advocate of advanced ideas in the law, in finance, and in internal improvements, and as included in the latter he was a foremost promoter of the building of the Ohio Canal, and was superintendent of its construction when the project was finally under way. Fortunate for the town founded by Moses Cleveland it certainly was that a Cleveland man was in the councils of the projectors for if the lake terminus of the canal had been other than at the mouth of the Cuyahoga the growth of the city must have been delayed many years. But it is not of this that we wish particularly to speak.

While spoken of as "the father of the Ohio Canal," Mr. Kelley was the father of a reform movement of far reaching and heart gripping import. In the session of the Legislature, he introduced a measure for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt. This session was held in 1816 and 1817 and was the Fifteenth General Assembly of Ohio. The bill did not pass and become a law at that time but it began the agitation. The old annals recite that this was the first bill to abolish imprisonment for debt that was introduced in any legislative body in the world. After the publication of the poem on the subject by Whittier the reform spread and was adopted in all the states of the Union and in other parts of the world. The lines of Whittier, incorporated in the school readers, are familiar and we quote from them by way of calling attention more particularly to the subject and to the author of the bill referred to, Hon. Alfred Kelley. In the thirty sixth legislative session, when Leverett Johnson represented Cuyahoga County, by act of March 19, 1838, imprisonment for debt was abolished in Ohio.

"What has the gray-haired prisoner done?  
Has murder stained his hands with gore?  
Not so; his crime's a fouler one;  
God made the old man poor!  
For this he shares a felon's cell,  
The fittest earthly type of hell!  
For this, the boon for which he poured  
His young blood on the invader's sword,  
And counted light the fearful cost,  
His blood gained liberty is lost!

Down with the law that binds him thus!  
Unworthy freemen, let it find  
No refuge from the withering curse

Of God and human kind !  
Open the prisoner's living tomb  
And usher from its brooding gloom  
The victim of your savage code  
To the free sun and air of God;  
No longer dare as crime to brand  
The chastening of the Almighty's hand."

While in the Legislature Mr. Kelley drew the state bank statute, and which nearly a century later served as a model for our present national banking law. He labored hard to give the state a just and equitable system of taxation, a problem that seems to be still unsolved. In the grave crisis of 1841, he saved the state from the disgrace of repudiation by pledging his own personal fortune to secure the money with which the obligations of Ohio could be met. Ohio has furnished to the nation many financiers of wide reputation. Alfred Kelley was the pioneer of all. He was a typical pioneer in this, that he raised a large family. He was married in 1817 to Mary Seymour Welles, daughter of Major Melancthon W. Welles of Martinsburg, New York. Their children were Maria, Jane, Charlotte, Edward, Adelaide, Henry, Helen, Frank, Annie, Alfred and Katherine. Besides being the "father" of the Ohio Canal with its northern terminus at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, Mr. Kelley served as one of the fund commissioners, having charge of the funds necessary to prosecute the various canal enterprises of the state. And more it is interesting to follow the career of this man, who was associated so intimately with the early days of Cleveland railroads came and he was chosen to superintend the construction of a number. He was the first president of the Columbus & Xenia Railroad (1845), was president of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad (1847), now a part of the Big Four System, and was president of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad (1857), now a part of the New York Central Railroad. His entire life was devoted to efforts to develop the state. And he devoted many years of service for when first in the Ohio Legislature he was the youngest member. He died at Columbus, December 2, 1859.

In a narrative history it is of course impossible to even mention, much less discuss, all who by their activities in the building up of Cleveland deserve a tribute. The very early years, with its sparse population, brought out in bolder relief the characters, who laid the foundation of the present great and growing city. Into this little community of promise in 1818 came Ansel Young, settling out at Doan's Corners. He was a man of scientific attainments and was an intimate friend of Jared Sparks, the famous scientist, preacher, and author. Young was known as a maker of almanacs, an occupation followed by his friend Sparks also.

We have mentioned the first newspapers. From the early files we find much interesting data. The files of a well conducted newspaper contain a living breathing history. From a copy of the Herald of 1819, we learn that Ephraim Hubbell was putting up carding machines at the mills in Newburgh, that he would soon do carding and that his charge would be 6 1/4 cents per pound, that Dr. David Long was selling salt, plaster, iron, buffalo robes and many other staple articles, that E. Childs was selling fanning mills, and John Morgan making wagons, and that H. Foote was keeping a book store. One issue told the readers there was no news from Columbus as no mail had arrived since the last week's issue. Among the arrivals in Cleveland the next year were Mr. Weddell and Michael Spangler, one engaging in mercantile pursuits and the other starting the first restaurant in the town. The term restaurant was not used then and the hotel came later. Spangler kept The Commercial Coffee House where meals were served and Mr. Weddell after succeeding in business built the Weddell House on Superior Street, for years the finest hotel in Cleveland. During the time of Cleveland, the village, the religious advantages were few. Trinity Episcopal Church was organized in 1816, but with only occasional services by a minister. In 1820 a few residents

engaged Rev. Randolph Stone, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Ashtabula, to give one third of his time to Cleveland and the First Presbyterian Church was organized with fourteen members.

By the following year the village was emerging from the pioneer stage for wolves had entirely disappeared. Hunters were still getting deer and it was the hunting of big game that called out the men and dogs with no game laws to interfere. It was a common sight to see a deer pressed by the dogs to swim out into the lake for a mile or more and then turn again to the shore and seek a safe landing place. Business rivalry was keen and in 1822 a merchant in the village advertised that all goods mentioned could be found in his little white store notwithstanding the insinuations put forth from the big brick store. This year the first bridge was built across the Cuyahoga. It was built by contributions and not by a tax. Some gave money, some wheat or rye, some lumber, some whiskey and many labor. In this year also a brick school building was put up and a school opened for higher education. It was called the Cleveland Academy and two years later Levi Johnson built the first steamboat. It was called the "Enterprise" and was a steamer of 220 tons, the most pretentious vessel yet built in Cleveland. There was a small cluster of houses on the west side called Brooklyn, but Josiah Barber and the thrifty pioneers over there were yet to become rivals of the city surveyed under the direction of Moses Cleveland. The dream city of his founding was yet a village but it looked out to the lake and dreamed of a harbor where boats laden with commerce should ride and it was not an idle dream. At this time a bar at the mouth of river prevented large vessels from entering the river and even small ones had difficulty. Like the business rivalry between the little white store and the big brick store in local affairs there was a rivalry between the ports along the lake. In 1825 the Sandusky Clarion indulged in ridicule of the Cleveland harbor. It said that yawls, which unloaded vessels at Cleveland stuck in the bar at the mouth of the river. The Cleveland Herald replied that canoes entering Sandusky Bay ran afoul of catfish and were detained until shaken off by ague fits of the crew. Attention was now turning more particularly to the matter of internal waterways and accompanying cheap and adequate transportation. July 4th of the year 1825, when Cleveland had a population of five hundred souls; ground was broken for the Ohio Canal, which was to traverse the state from the mouth of the Cuyahoga to the Ohio River. This was the turning point in the history of Cleveland.

Twenty-five years, a quarter of a century, had elapsed since the city had been laid out and yet it was a small village. The opening of work on the canal brought an army of workers. Cleveland became in a short time a boom town and its growth was constant and rapid. In 1831 its population was 1,100, the next year 1,500, the next 1,900, the next 3,323 and in 1835, the last year of its existence as a village it had a population of 4,250. The boom was apparent on both sides of the river, Brooklyn across the river that had only 200 people in 1825, under the impetus given to it by the building of the Ohio Canal, gained in a corresponding ratio and became a rival of Cleveland, and as we have stated in a former chapter beat out Cleveland a short time in forming a city government. In this year John W. Allen came to Cleveland and was later president of the village. There is an overlapping of authority between the township and the village and the city as the township continued with full civic authority until 1850, when the aldermen of the city became trustees ex-officio of the township, the city clerk in the same way clerk of the township and the city treasurer, treasurer of the township.

The trustees of the township have been Amos Spafford, Timothy Doan, William W. Williams, James Kingsbury, Lorenzo Carter, David Dille, Augustus Gilbert, James Hamilton, Nathaniel Doan, Philemon Baldwin, Harvey Murray, Rudolphus Edwards, Theodore Miles, Daniel Warren, Samuel Williamson, George Aiken, Horace Perry, Asa Brainard, Job Doan, Isaac Hinckley, Daniel Kelley, O. Brainard, Jr., Phineas Shepherd, Seth C. Baldwin, Ahimaz Sherwin, Eleazer Waterman, James Strong, Leonard Case, Andrew Logan, Moses Jewett, Wildman White, Peter M. Weddell, Henry L. Noble, Philo Scovill, D. H. Beardsley, Andrew Cozad, Robert Cather, Rufus Dunham, Charles L. Camp, Ansel Young, Gordon Fitch,

Sylvester Pease, John Barr, Silas Baldwin, H. H. Dodge, John A. Vincent, T. H. Watkins, Timothy Ingraham, Benjamin Crawford, Abijah Wheeler, George Witherell, Benjamin Rouse, Horatio Ranney, R. T. Lyon, M. M. Spangler, William T. Goodwin, Benjamin S Decker, John Pritchard, John M. Bailey, and B. M. Spangler.

The clerks have been Nathaniel Doan, Stanley Griswold, Erastus Miles, Asa W. Walworth, Horace Perry, Daniel Kelley, Hershel Foote, S. J. Hamlin, Dudley Baldwin, Edward Baldwin, George C. Dodge, S. S. Flint, Henry Sexton, Loren Prentiss, Jesse P. Bishop, Charles L. Fish, Ellery G. Williams, George W. Lynch, D. W. Cross. As indicating the character of the men who have served the township and their standing in the community it may be noted that Stanley Griswold, the second township clerk, was elected and took office immediately after serving as United States senator. Edward Tiffin resigned as senator and Stanley Griswold was appointed by Governor Huntington to fill the interim until the Legislature should meet to elect his successor.

The treasurers of the township have been Timothy Doan, James Kingsbury, Lorenzo Carter, Nathaniel Doan, Stanley Griswold, George Wallace, Horace Perry, David Long, Asahel W. Walworth, Irad Kelley, Timothy Watkins, Hershel Foote, Daniel Kelley, Peter M. Weddell, Ahimaz Sherwin, Jr., Daniel Worley, Nicholas Dockstader, James H. Kelley, George B. Tibbits, Henry G. Abbey, William T. Goodwin, George F. Marshall, D. W. Cross, and S. S. Lyon.

The office of justice of the peace for Cleveland Township continued for many years after the city officers assumed by virtue of their position the duties of other township officers. The list therefore is very large. Among those who served as justices of the peace for the first seventy five years of the township's existence are: Amos Spafford, Timothy Doan, Nathaniel Doan, Theodore Niles, Samuel S. Baldwin, William Coleman, James Kingsbury, Erastus Miles, George Wallace, Horace Perry, Samuel Williamson, Cyril Aikens, Job Doan, Samuel Cowles, Eleazer Waterman, Asahel W. Walworth, Harvey Rice, Gordon Fitch, Orvill B. Skinner, Barnum J. Card, Andrew Cozad, George Roadley, Samuel Underhill, A. D. Smith, Isaac F. Benedict, John Day, John Gardner, J. Barr, Isaac Sherman, Edward Hessenmueller, Charles L. Fish, M. Barnett, James D. Cleveland, George W. Lund, J. T. Philpot, Almon Burgess, H. H. Holden, Isaac C. Vail, George H. Benham, Henry Chapman, John R. Fitzgerald, Madison Miller, Wells Porter, Samuel Foljambe, Julius H. Brown, Joseph S. Allen, Horace N. Bill, Perry W. Payne, John P. Green, H. P. Bates, E. A. Goddard, Charles H. Babcock, Albert H. Weed, Felix Nicola, A. J. Hamilton, Truman D. Peck, W. K. Smith and H. P. Bates.

There were ten presidents of the Village of Cleveland before the city government was established, that is from 1815 to 1836. Their names in the order in which they served are Alfred Kelley, Daniel Kelley, Horace Perry, Leonard Case, E. Waterman, Samuel Cowles, D. Long, Richard Hilliard, John W. Allen, and Samuel Starkweather.

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

[https://archive.org/details/historyofcuyahog01coat\\_0/page/298/mode/2up](https://archive.org/details/historyofcuyahog01coat_0/page/298/mode/2up)

As a municipality, prior to the organization as a city, Cleveland had nine chief magistrates. They were called presidents and had the powers afterwards conferred upon mayors. They were Alfred Kelley, Daniel Kelley, Horace Perry, Leonard Case, E. Waterman, Samuel Cowles; D. Long, Richard Hilliard, and J. W. Allen. These were the village heads. The police department at first consisted of John A. Ackley, who was the first marshal. Later on, some deputy marshals were appointed to assist in preserving order, but the township government was efficient, and its part in the peace programme was quite general. The population of the municipality was a little over 1,000, being on a par with Columbus and Dayton. Each of these cities in 1830 had about the same number of inhabitants. Cleveland had the advantage of being a lake port, and the populace, as Dooley would put it, were progressive. The tax duplicate was small and there was little to do with, but the New England thrift was much in evidence. Connecticut led in the very early residents of the town, but Massachusetts and New York, were a good second. We can mention a few of the Connecticut men connected with this first attempt at municipal government, J. W. Allen, Sherlock J. Andrews, E. I. Baldwin, Alva Bradley, Francis Branch, Caius Burk, Ahira Cobb, Edwin Cowles, John Crowell, John H. Devereaux, Seneca O. Griswold, and Benjamin Harrington. This first form of government continued until 1836. The lake traffic received the first attention. The sandbar at the mouth of the river was a serious hindrance to lake traffic. The Hamlet of Brooklyn, across the river, was, although smaller, actively interested, but with an intense spirit of rivalry. Although small, it was full of enterprise. It is related that when H. Pelton opened a store over there in competition with that of J. Barber, the townspeople were so interested that it became an important event of the town. This spirit of rivalry, especially with the larger town across the river, continued for long and down to a time much later than the union of Ohio City and Cleveland.

In 1825 Congress, being importuned by citizens from both sides of the Cuyahoga, the east side and the west side, appropriated \$5,000 for harbor improvements. The money was given to the collector of the port, Ashbel Walworth, without any survey being made and without any instructions as to how it should be used. Mr. Walworth was not an engineer and had no practical knowledge along those lines. He had some theory in his mind and was free to carry it out. He noticed that the sand piled up when the wind blew from the east, and concluded to build a pier out into the lake from the east side of the mouth of the river. This, he assumed, would remedy the trouble, as the sand would then be carried out into the lake by the force of the water of the river, and the channel be kept clear. He built a pier in accordance with this theory 600 feet out into the lake. He was not an expert; thus, it was suggested that he was using common sense methods. The pier when constructed produced no satisfactory results. The sand piled up at the mouth of the river as before, and there was no increase in the depth of the water in the channel. In the fall of 1825, a mass meeting of citizens was held and the matter discussed. The town meeting was brought to the West from New England and often called into action. At this meeting \$150 was raised to defray expenses, and Mr. Walworth was authorized to go to Washington to secure, if possible, another appropriation. Congress was not favorably inclined towards the proposition. They did not consider the location of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure. Only thirty or forty vessels came to this port in the course of a year. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey was then a member of Congress from the district of which Cuyahoga County was a part. He immediately began working, in season and out, to secure the appropriation asked for. After a long struggle he got through a measure carrying an appropriation of \$10,000, but too late for active work that year. The Government now decided to take

charge of the work. In 1827 Maj. T. W. Morris, at the head of the United States Engineering Corps, came to Cleveland and made a survey and reported a plan which was adopted by the Government. His plan provided for changing the course of the river, for building a pier east of the pier built by Mr. Walworth and thus compelling the river to flow between these piers out into the lake. He built a dam across the river opposite the south end of the Walworth pier. This dam was not closed until fall, but for the time being, it interfered with the passage of boats up the river. The lake captains were very angry. They thought the plan absurd, and abused all connected with it in regulation lake captain language. Their epithets were applied to the workmen and the works in equal volume. The schooner Lake Serpent entered the river and when ready for a voyage out, found itself shut in between the dam and a sandbar at the river mouth. The captain hired men to dig through the bar before he made the voyage. More profanity! When the fall rains came the river rose, the dam was closed, and teams of oxen with scrapers, and men with pick and shovel assisted it in clearing the new channel. When a small opening was made the river broke through and the rest was easy. When the Lake Serpent came back it entered the river by the new route and the channel was constantly deepening and enlarging. By this feat of engineering several acres of the Township of Cleveland were left on the west side of the river. The corporate limits of the city, however, only extended to the river. Major Maurice's plan was a success. The next year he began the eastern pier. Both piers were carried back through the sandy shore to the river and out into the lake, but not for \$10,000. Successive appropriations were made until by 1840, \$70,000 had been expended. The opening of the canal in 1827, the throwing up of so much malarial soil in its construction, caused an epidemic of bilious fever and an increase of fever and ague. Thus, the progress of civilization often carries with it elements of disaster. The lake traffic, so very essential to this struggling settlement, took many lives before the construction of harbors and the later safeguard of the weather bureau; the canals, another great advance, brought disease and death in another way. The toll of the single-track railroads as at first constructed was very great, and the advent of the motor vehicle, in its death dealing capacity, has led all the rest.

In 1828, before Cleveland was a city, a commodity now known as a necessity was first introduced, and its advent in town, as we look back to it now, and the attitude of the people in regard to it, is interesting history. The New Englanders, who dominated to quite an extent this new community, were also "from Missouri," they had to be shown. In this year mentioned, Henry Newberry, father of J. S. Newberry of geological fame, shipped to Cleveland a few tons of coal by canal. He attempted to introduce it as a fuel. A clever agent loaded a wagon with the product and drove about town. He was unable, after a day of hard work and much argument in which he expatiated upon its good qualities, to sell a single pound. No one wanted it. Wood was cheap and plenty, and housewives objected to the smoke and the dirt creating qualities of the new fuel. He would occasionally induce some man to take a little as a gift. At nightfall he drove up to the Franklin House, kept by Philo Scovill, and persuaded him to buy a portion of his load. He demonstrated its heating capacity by putting some grates in the barroom stove. This was the beginning of the coal business in Cleveland. Soon manufacturers were convinced of its good qualities, and large shipments were made, but it was a long time before it was used in the homes.

Two years after this the United States Government built a lighthouse on the bluff at the north end of Water (East Ninth) Street. It was 135 feet above the lake level and cost \$8,000. The serious epidemic of sickness abated after a couple of years, and not till then did Cleveland take on real growth. In 1830, under the administration of Richard Hilliard, the common council ordered the grading of Superior and Ontario streets, Superior out to the present East Ninth Street, which was the eastern limit of the corporation, and Ontario as far as Central Market.

With a lighthouse and a river harbor, with a canal now opened to the Ohio River, with health returning,

with money in abundance although paper, with new manufacturing establishments, among them an iron foundry built and operated by John Ballard and Company, with the Buffalo Purchase on the west side, a company aiming to lay out a city over there, Cleveland and Brooklyn began to put on city airs. There were still the swinging signs before the taverns. A guide board at the corner of Ontario and the Public Square indicated the distance to Painesville and Erie on the east, and Buffalo, Portsmouth on the south, and Detroit northward. A census of the town taken in 1835 indicated a population of 5,080, showing that it had doubled and more in two years.

A little chagrined that Brooklyn, across the river, had beaten them and established Ohio City a few days ahead, thus becoming the first city in the county, the Cleveland of their dreams was brought into being by the citizens. The first mayor was John W. Willey, who was elected in 1836. The city as first established had three wards. Richard Hilliard, Joshua Mills, and Nicholas Dockstader were aldermen; Sherlock J. Andrews was president of the council; Henry B. Payne was the attorney and clerk; Daniel Worley, treasurer; John Shier, civil engineer; Benjamin Rouse, street commissioner; George Kirk, marshal, and Samuel Cook, chief of the fire department. In the first forty years of its corporate life Cleveland had twenty-one mayors, John W. Willey, Joshua Mills, Nicholas Dockstader, John W. Allen, Nelson Hayward, Samuel Starkweather, George Hoadley, Josiah A. Harris, Lorenzo A. Kelsey, Flavel W. Bingham, William Case, Abner C. Brownell, William B. Castle, George B. Senter, Edward S. Flint, Irvine U. Masters, Herman H. Chapin, Stephen Buhner, Frederick W. Pelton, Charles A. Otis, and Nathan B. Payne. As president of the city council under Mayor Payne was John H. Farley, afterwards mayor of the city. Covering this period we note some items of interest. In the administration of the first mayor the American House was opened, and the Government bought land for the Marine Hospital, which was built later. In that of J. W. Allen, the first copy of the Cleveland Plain Dealer appeared with J. W. Gray as editor, and Superior Street was paved with plank. While George Hoadley was in office the Weddell House was opened, to be for a long time the finest hotel in the city. When Lorenzo A. Kelsey was mayor in 1842 the Board of Trade was established, which developed into the Chamber of Commerce. In Flavel W. Bingham's administration, the first gas was furnished to the city. Mayor Case was in office when, on February 22d, the celebration of the opening of the railroad to Cincinnati was held. When Mayor Abner C. Brownell was on his first term, the Homeopathic College, located in a block at the southeast corner of Ontario and Prospect streets, was destroyed by a mob, and the Academy of Music on Bank (West Third) Street was built. During his service also Cleveland was given a new charter, and the first police court was established. The Cleveland Library was then established, but there was no tax levy made for its support until 1867. Another public enterprise of vital importance was the starting of a waterworks, and commissioners were appointed by Mayor Brownell. We now come to Greater Cleveland. The city on the east side of the river was outstripping the one on the west side. Ohio City was full of pep. It had fathered the building of the canal extension referred to in a previous chapter, but the population of Cleveland was much ahead. Land speculation was rampant. City lots in Cleveland were going up in price, and agitation for annexation or a union of the two cities came to the front. Both cities had passed through the period of inflation and the collapse following in which the Bank of Lake Erie stood the storm, though many of its customers failed. This bath foreclosed either by legal process or agreement and became the largest land owner in the city. When its charter expired in 1842, it wound up its business. From 1836 to 1840 there was little increase in the population of either city. Manufacturing was coming, as W. A. Otis had established an iron works, and several thousand tons of coal were received over the canal annually. Superior Street and some others had been paved with plank but it was not a very satisfactory roadway. The planks became warped and worn, and down on River Street the high water often washed them away. They next tried limestone, and that crumbled, and the first successful paving was that of Medina sandstone. The population of Cleveland in 1845 was 9,073. The steamer trade made the hotels prosperous. Churches sprang up and education was not neglected. The Cleveland Free High School was the first institution of the kind in the

state. Ohio City was spreading west and north, and Cleveland east and south. The lots in Ohio City were large, usually containing two acres, and Cleveland lots were smaller. The population of Cleveland in 1850 was over 17,000, while that of Ohio City was less than 4,000. Cleveland was at that time a commercial city primarily. The chief business of the town was to receive produce from Northern Ohio and ship to the East and get manufactured articles in return. There was an attempt to bring copper from Lake Superior and smelt it here, but it did not continue. Before 1850 there were over 900 ships arriving with cargoes at the port of Cleveland and a still larger number of steamboats with passengers, and this only sixteen years after the first steamer, the Walk in the Water, made its trial voyage.

The proposition of annexation was taken up by the appointment of W. A. Otis, H. V. Wilson, and E. T. Backus, commissioners for Cleveland, and W. B. Castle, N. M. Standart, and C. S. Rhodes, commissioners for Ohio City. These commissioners arranged terms of annexation as follows: The four wards of Ohio City to be the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh wards of Cleveland, and the west side to have at all times as large a proportionate number of wards as it had of population. The property of both cities was to belong to the joint corporation, which was to assume the debts of both. The question was submitted to the voters on the first Monday of April, 1854. The vote in Cleveland stood 892 for and 400 against the proposition, and in Ohio City or the City of Ohio, as it was officially known, 618 for and 258 against. Thus, it carried by a larger majority in Ohio City. The formal ordinances were passed by the councils of the two corporations, in Cleveland June 5, 1854, and in Ohio City the next day. This added quite a population to the city, but there were no further annexations of territory until after the Civil war. In 1861 petroleum was discovered in Western Pennsylvania, and soon after the Standard Oil Company began operations in Cleveland. This, however, will be discussed later. In the election following the annexation of Ohio City, W. B. Castle, the last mayor of Ohio City, was elected mayor of Cleveland. In his administration the City Infirmary was completed and the New England Society organized. In 1857, under the second administration of Samuel Starkweather, occurred the burning of the Old Stone Church on the Public Square. This year also land was bought by the city for the Central Market. These are merely running notes reviving memories of the period. In 1860 the East Cleveland Street Railway Company was organized, and two years later the volunteer fire companies disbanded, their place being taken by the more efficient department of paid firemen. In 1865 Charity Hospital was opened, and two years later the Western Reserve Historical Society was founded. In this year, under the administration of Mayor Stephen Buhner, a new addition to Greater Cleveland was made. A thriving village had grown up between Willson Avenue (Fifty fifth Street) and Doan's Corners. It was called East Cleveland. Annexation was agitated and commissioners appointed. The commissioners for Cleveland were H. B. Payne, J. P. Robinson, and John Huntington, and for East Cleveland, John E. Hurlbut, John W. Heisley, afterwards Common Pleas judge, and William A. Neff. It was agreed that East Cleveland was to become the sixteenth and seventeenth wards of Cleveland, and that the East Cleveland High School should remain as before until changed by a vote of three fourths of the common council. This provision had to do with the retention of Elroy M. Avery as principal of the East Cleveland High School, who was an educator of high standing. The ordinance of annexation was passed by the Cleveland council October 24, 1867, and by the council of East Cleveland five days later. During Mayor Buhner's term the Bethel Mission, located at the foot of Superior Street and devoted largely to the relief of needy sailors, was incorporated. From about this period or a little later, the iron and oil industries had developed to such an extent that Cleveland began to be considered a manufacturing city. The Civil war, as has been said, found Cleveland a commercial city and left it a manufacturing city.

Among the disadvantages coming with the advent of large manufacturing establishments and the increase of population was the contamination of the water supply. It was proposed to go out farther into the lake, and the first waterworks tunnel was begun. This was completed in 1874. In 1869 Lake View



Cemetery was laid out, and in 1871 the workhouse on Woodland Avenue was opened to receive offenders and, as another item of historical interest, the Early Settlers' Association was organized with Harvey Rice as its president. In the following year occurred the epidemic among the horses, called the epizootic, when, not having learned to harness electricity and gasoline to labor, the cars stopped running in the streets, and business was at a standstill. In this horseless age we can look back upon this episode with a new interest. Perhaps the realization brought so forcibly before the people at that time, of their dependence upon that faithful servant, the horse, had its effect, for the next year the Cleveland Humane Society was organized. In 1873 the Cleveland Bar Association was organized. This organization in the present year held a banquet celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its formation. In 1873 also another boost was given to Greater Cleveland by the annexation of its early rival, Newburgh, on the south, which became the eighteenth ward of the city, and about this time the city limits were extended to include a large belt of territory from the townships of East Cleveland and Brooklyn. The population of the city had now reached 100,000.

We have omitted to mention as one of the first acts of the city government under its first mayor, John W. Willey, the grading of the Public Square. This was a notable change made in the transition from a village to a city government. The gift of Boston Common to the City of Boston, Massachusetts, provided that it should remain in its natural state, and the City of Boston has no right to grade or put streets through its territory, but there was no such restriction attached to the Cleveland public square. W. A. Wing, afterwards a resident of Strongsville, was given the contract of grading. The square was quite uneven, a cow pasture, and the improvement was very marked. Where the Society for Savings Building stands, on the north side, there was a low marsh providing a convenient place for depositing the surplus earth. When the great building was constructed in later years there was difficulty in getting a suitable foundation and this was provided by laying an immense body of concrete reinforced by railroad iron of track length and this crossed tier upon tier.

Since the annexation of Ohio City in 1855 there have been twenty three mayors of the city, ten of those first elected serving only their one term of two years. W. G. Rose, R. R. Herrick, John H. Farley, George W. Gardner, Robert E. McKisson, Tom L. Johnson, Newton D. Baker, and Harry L. Davis, among the later mayors, serving for longer periods. The water supply came from wells, springs and cisterns until, under the administration of W. B. Castle, the Kentucky Street reservoir was built and the water pumped in from the lake to be distributed in pipes throughout the city. Thus, the modern mound builders came into existence, their earth works constructed for a different purpose than those built in prehistoric times.

Up to the administration of Mayor Castle, also, the marketing was done on the streets. In 1857 action was taken by the city council, and the Central Market established. After sixty-six years of existence, it is now in active operation, and its history, if told in full, would fill a volume. Like the old French Market of New Orleans, it could be made the central theme of many an interesting story. A part of a cosmopolitan city, it speaks in many languages, but all closely interwoven with the official language of the United States.

The mayors of Cleveland during the Civil war were Edwin S. Flint, Irvine U. Masters, and Herman H. Chapin. The activities of that period were many, but the great problem of saving the Union was foremost in every mind, and local problems to a large extent were crowded to the rear. Stephen Buhner, whose term began in 1867, served for four years. He was followed by Frederick S. Pelton, and he by Charles A. Otis. It may be said of the three mentioned that they were men of high character and prominent in the business world. Their service to the city was marked by high ideals. Each looked upon his service as a public duty to be performed for the interests of the city they were called upon to serve. Nathan B. Payne,

who followed Mayor Otis, was fortunate in having as president of his city council, John H. Farley, and here Mr. Farley studied the problems of the growing city which he was later to come in contact with in the mayor's chair. George W. Gardner, Commodore Gardner, was president of the city council during the administration of Mayor Herrick, and later became mayor of the city. Others who have served as Cleveland's mayor have first had experience in another capacity in the city government. Thus, the city has not been in the hands of inexperienced men, but its affairs administered by men of high standing who have studied the problems of city government. To the municipal government then we must give due credit for that wonderful transformation that has brought forth from a little settlement on both sides of a sand choked river a modern industrial city of 1,000,000 inhabitants, with a land value alone of \$1,250,000,000, and producing manufactured products valued at \$400,000,000 annually.

Following the first administration of John H. Farley, from '83 to '85, came the first administration of George W. Gardner. He was followed by Brenton D. Babcock. Mr. Babcock was a successful business man, but not ambitious for public office. He was drafted into the race for mayor against William M. Bayne, who was charged with being a politician, as noted served efficiently as the head of the city council and was active in politics. The slogan of a business man for mayor proved effective, and Mr. Babcock was elected. The friction attending the duties devolving upon the office of mayor were not attractive to the new mayor. It is related of him that on the first week of his term he kicked several applicants for position out of his office, and said if the Lord would let him live to the end of his term, he would never hold public office again, and he lived through and kept his word. This incident is not given here to disparage Mr. Babcock, who was a most excellent man and a good mayor, but to show the trying duties attending the office. In Mr. Babcock's term the Central Viaduct at the foot of Superior Street was completed and dedicated, the first great structure crossing the Cuyahoga, and at that time of worldwide interest. It was the first great physical tie uniting the east and west sides in one, as they had previously been united politically.

In 1882, during the administration of Mayor R. R. Herrick, Wade Park was accepted by the city, having been given to it by J. H. Wade, but with certain conditions that must be complied with on the part of the city. The next year, under the second administration of Mayor William G. Rose, the title to Gordon Park was given to the city, another large acquisition to the park system. Under the administration of Mayor Robert Blee, West Cleveland and Brooklyn were annexed to the city, and another large increase of territory and population acquired.

In 1860 the East Cleveland Street Railway was organized with J. H. Hardy as its president. This was the first street railway in the city. Like similar enterprises in growing cities, it was a private enterprise operating under a franchise from the municipality. As the city grew, the value of the franchise increased in a corresponding ratio, and the terms of renewals and of additional franchises became important, and so the street railways got into politics. From the building of the East Cleveland Street Railway other franchises were given and more and more invested. Aside from getting good service the people of the city were interested in getting the lowest possible rate of fare. Robert E. McKisson, who succeeded Mayor Blee, began an assault upon the street railways in his campaign for mayor and advocated lower fare. He has been credited with being the first advocate of 3 cent fare. This naturally was a taking proposition with the people not interested otherwise in the roads. Mr. McKisson was a young man, born on the Western Reserve. Coming to Cleveland he practiced law and in a few years was elected to the city council. He immediately became prominent in that body. He advocated with great spirit the collection and disposition of garbage, which up to that time had been thrown into back yards, buried, burned or otherwise disposed of in a manner that became a menace to the health of the citizens. Other measures of public import which he championed brought him into prominence. He made a vigorous campaign for

mayor, and was opposed for the nomination by the adherents of M. A. Hanna, who was a large owner in many enterprises in the city, including the street railways. The republican party was then the dominant party in the city, and it was soon divided into the Hanna and McKisson factions. This condition existed during the four years of Mr. McKisson's administration and for some time afterwards. The contest between these two factions became so bitter that when Mr. Hanna became a candidate before the Legislature to succeed himself as United States Senator, Mr. McKisson became a candidate against him. Mr. Hanna was just coming into prominence as a great national leader, and the members of the Legislature from this county who entered into the plan to defeat him were sharply criticized in the public prints, and the breach of the factions became wider.

Mr. McKisson, as mayor, inaugurated many public improvements of great value to the city. The intercepting sewer, the widening of the river, the reclaiming of the lake front, the garbage disposal plant, the new waterworks tunnel, Edgewater Park, the Rockefeller Boulevard, and the Group Plan are some of the most important ones. During his administration the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city occurred. The first steps in the project were taken by the Early Settlers' Association at their annual meeting in 1893. A committee was appointed to confer with the city council, the Chamber of Commerce and other local bodies urging some action in regard to celebrating the day. The president, Hon. Richard C. Parsons, appointed a committee consisting of Hon. John C. Covert, Gen. James Barnett and others, and much enthusiasm was aroused. The Chamber of Commerce, the same year, passed a resolution favoring the celebration, and Pres. H. R. Goff appointed Wilson M. Day, H. A. Garfield, S. F. Haserot, V. C. Taylor, and L. F. Loree as a committee to further the project. A centennial commission was selected in 1895. It consisted of Governor William McKinley, Secretary of State Samuel M. Taylor, Auditor of State E. W. Poe, President of the Senate A. L. Harris, Speaker of the House Alexander Boxwell, Mayor Robert E. McKisson, Directors Miner G. Norton, Darwin E. Wright, President of the City Council Dan F. Reynolds, Jr., and Director of Schools H. Q. Sargeant. The Early Settlers' Association was represented on the commission by R. C. Parsons, George F. Marshall, A. J. Williams, H. M. Addison, and Bolivar Butts. Other members of the commission were W. J. Akers, Henry S. Brooks, Charles W. Chase, Wilson M. Day, M. A. Foran, L. E. Holden, Moritz Joseph, George W. Kinney, Jacob B. Perkins, and Augustus Zehring.

As the expense of the celebration had to be met by private subscriptions many meetings were held in 1905 and much oratory indulged in. Among those who addressed Cleveland audiences on the subject were Governor McKinley, James H. Hoyt, L. E. Holden, H. R. Hatch, and John C. Covert. These were but a handful to the number who spoke during the celebration, which was one of the most eventful occasions in the history of the city. An illustrated volume of the centennial was compiled by Edward A. Roberts, historian of the occasion, who was secretary of the commission during its active life, as many changes were made before the final celebration occurred. In this may be found the addresses delivered by many, including Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Adj. Gen. H. A. Iodine, Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton, Governor Asa S. Bushnell, W. F. Carr, Gen. James R. Carnahan, J. G. W. Cowles, Mrs. T. K. Dissette, Gen. J. J. Elwell, Mrs. Lydia Hoyt Farmer, Dr. Levi Gilbert, Rabbi Moses J. Gries, Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, B. A. Hinsdale, Mrs. W. A. Ingham, Asa W. Jones, W. S. Kerruish, Governor Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island, John T. Mack, editor and president of the Ohio associated dailies; Judge U. L. Marvin, William McKinley, introduced as Major McKinley, H. C. Ranney, John D. Rockefeller, Senator Jobs Sherman, Mrs. N. Coe Stewart, Mrs. B. F. Taylor, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, author of the History of the Western Reserve; L. H. Jones, superintendent of the Cleveland Public Schools; Mgr. T. P. Thorp, President Thwing, of Western Reserve University; Prof. Jeremiah Smith, of Harvard; Rev. H. J. Ruetenik, of Calvin College, and poems by Col. J. J. Piatt, Miss Hannah Alice Foster, and Frederick Boyd Stevenson. A log cabin was built on the Public Square and a centennial arch, 70 feet high, 106 feet wide, and 20 feet thick. A centennial medal

was struck and placed in circulation.

The celebration lasted from July 19th to September 10th, and included the following events: Special services in the churches and mass meetings in Central Armory and Music Hall, opening of Ohio National Guard and United States Regulars' Encampment, opening of the log cabin. Founder's Day, New England Day, Wheelmen's Day, Bicycle Races, Women's Day, Early Settlers' Day, Western Reserve Day, Yacht Regatta, Floral Festival, Knights of Pythias Encampment opening, Historical Conference, and Perry's Victory Day. Multitudes of committees were appointed and serving, a grand ball, banquets, parades, athletics, and spectacular entertainments requiring in their successful accomplishment a great amount of labor. The historical conference lasted three days. The total expenses of the celebration were nearly \$75,000. At its close the Women's Department prepared a box or casket, which was lined with asbestos paper and filled with newspapers, mementos, and historical matter pertaining to the celebration and the city. This was hermetically sealed and deposited with the Western Reserve Historical Society, not to be opened until 1996 and then by a lineal descendant of their executive board. During the filling of the casket this sentiment was expressed: "May these annals of Cleveland's first one hundred years be an inspiration to the generations of 1996 for continuity of worthy effort." Western Reserve Day was participated in by the entire reserve, committees being appointed from every county. At this time, as featured by the addresses, Cleveland had a population of 330,000, with 2,065 manufacturing establishments, employing 53,349 hands, and paying a total annual wage of \$30,500,000.

Mayor McKisson was succeeded in office by John H. Farley, who was for a second time elected as the city's chief magistrate. Mr. Farley's administration was not spectacular but characterized by economy and steady attention to needed public improvements. He was partisan in his appointments, believing that this was the best method to secure harmony in the official fold. The story was often related of him that when asked to retain in some minor position a man of the former administration, who was of the opposite political party but had had the misfortune to lose a leg, the mayor replied that if he could not find a good one-legged democrat to fill the place, he would cut off a leg. This administration was sandwiched in between the aggressive one that preceded him and the still more aggressive and brilliant one that was to follow.

The administration of Tom L. Johnson, which followed that of Mr. Farley and continued for ten years, was one, like that of Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, that kept before the people actively the municipal government and its relation to the people's interests. Mr. Johnson was born in Kentucky and had risen from a newsboy to a man of wealth. When he came to Cleveland to become its candidate for mayor he came from New York, but he had previously been a resident here, and been a successful street railway owner and operator in Cleveland, had served in Congress from this district, and was known as a man of wealth and remarkable ability. He had been popular as a street railway operator, his property had been accumulated in the street railway business, but he immediately, as a candidate, began an assault upon special privilege and specifically advocated 3 cent fare. This change from a franchise getter to a people's advocate was heralded and his meetings were crowded. The feeling prevailed that in his advocacy of 3 cent fare so specifically put forth he must know from his experience as a railroad man that it was possible and due the people. He held large meetings and continued them, usually in tents, in all his campaigns. He delighted in a fight and was at his best when engaged in argument and often invited his political enemies to speak at his meetings. As illustrating the character of this remarkable man, it is related that when engaged with a Mr. Moxham in negotiations involving a large deal with the Cambria Iron Company of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and when the matter was reaching its climax, he was discovered playing checkers with the bootblack at the dub where the officials were in conference. He was berated and charged with having disgraced his associates when he came forward with this defense:

"But, Arthur, you don't know what a hell of a good game of checkers this boy plays!"

Elected and reelected he became the political leader of his party and soon there was hardly an officer in the city or county government that was not selected by him. The story of his street railway activities, the building and operating of a 3-cent fare line in Cleveland, and, as the franchises were expiring, the final operation under the Taylor grant, is too long to be told in this chapter. His administration as mayor was characterized by great ability on his part and while serving in that capacity, he made a campaign for governor of Ohio but was defeated, due largely to his advocacy of "single tax," to which doctrine he was converted by Henry George. He was defeated in his sixth campaign for mayor by Herman Baehr. The establishing of the Warrensville farm for a workhouse and city infirmary where hundreds of acres are cultivated, providing outdoor labor for the inmates, stands as one of the achievements of his administration. Newton D. Baker was his director of law during the whole of his time as mayor and was later an occupant of the mayor's chair. To show the prominence given Cleveland by the Johnson administration it may be said that at one time he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for President of the United States. Shortly after his death a monument was erected to his memory on the Public Square.

Herman Baehr, who defeated Mr. Johnson for mayor after five others had failed, entered upon his duties January 1, 1910. He was not a good press agent. He had served as county recorder and was known as a faithful and efficient official. His defeat of the man, who had been thought invincible, brought upon him the enmity of that portion of the press that had been particularly favorable to Mr. Johnson in all of his campaigns. The representatives of one paper were forbidden to enter his office. Thus, the acts of his administration were not heralded to the public, particularly the accomplishments that deserved favorable notice, as were those of his predecessor. He offended his political friends considerably by taking some of the appointments out of the expected channel. Believing that the health department, so important to the wellbeing of the city, should not be used in any sense to reward political friends, he turned the matter of appointments in that department over to the Cleveland Academy of Medicine. He saw that the expenditures of the city were kept within its income. During his administration for the first time in the city car riders had actual 3 cent fare. Previous to that time 1 cent had been charged for transfers, making the fare 4 cents in many instances. The free transfer system was adopted under his administration with his commissioner of the street railways installed in the department. During his administration the largest paving and street repair programme was carried out that had been accomplished in any of the ten years preceding. He laid the cornerstone of the tuberculosis hospital at Warrensville, and the cornerstone of the present city hall. He championed the elimination of grade crossings in the city and a proposed bond issue for that purpose was voted up. He built a new branch waterworks tunnel supplying the west side, and agitated the project of a filtration plant. He transformed the Central Viaduct from a drawbridge into a high-level bridge after a loaded car had fallen through the draw killing seventeen people. This accident occurred in 1895, five years before he was installed in office. He enlarged and paved University Circle and established additional playgrounds for the children. He might have been dubbed the father of the little park system. When he went out of office (he was not a candidate for a second term) he left money in the city treasury for the Kingsbury Run Improvement and a new bath house at Edgewater Park. He originated the municipal park concerts and with them, Rose Day and Spring Day. He renewed the franchise with the East Ohio Gas Company at the same rate established in the original franchise secured by Mayor Johnson, but at a time when by reason of advanced wages, it was extremely favorable to the gas users of the city. These are some of the accomplishments of the two years of Mayor Baehr. He took office when Cleveland had a population, according to the official census of that year, of 560,663. In Mr. Baehr's administration occurred the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the county, at Cleveland.

The Cuyahoga County centennial celebration was an event of great interest. In the week's programme there occurred the dedication of the Denison-Harvard and the Rocky River bridges and the new courthouse. The newspapers of the city gave much space, printed and pictorial, to the programme of the week. On Monday morning of October 10th there appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer a cartoon by Donahey, "The Fruitage of a Century," which for suggestive beauty has rarely been equaled. The celebration was held under the direction of a commission of which William H. Hunt was president; J. Arthur House, treasurer, and R. H. McLaughlan, secretary. It included a military and historic pageant, a night carnival, display of historic exhibits, various dedications mentioned, and an elaborate industrial parade, all showing the growth and present greatness of Cuyahoga County. Harry L. Vail was chairman of the entertainment committee; Charles E. Adams, of the finance; Wallace H. Cathgart, publicity, and Vincent A. Sincere, decorations. 1810 and 1910 occurred in every unit of the decorations. The Sunday before gala week was devoted to special services in the churches. Monday, Early Settlers' Day, was ushered in with a salute of a hundred guns, one for each year, fired from the United States steamer Dorothea. The exercises were presided over by O. J. Hodge, president of the Early Settlers' Association. The meeting was held on the Public Square and Hon. Paul Howland, Samuel D. Dodge, and Hon. William Gordon delivered addresses. At the dedication of the Denison-Harvard bridge, John G. Fischer presided and Capt. C. E. Benham, W. F. Eirich, Rev. Arthur C. Ludlow, and Dr. Dan F. Bradley spoke. In the evening a second mass. meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium, presided over by William J. Hunt, at which Charles E. Adams, George W. Kinney, Rabbi Moses J. Gries, Dr. Paul F. Sutpen, and Prof. Mattoon M. Curtis were the speakers.

Tuesday was West Side Day. Its leading features were an immense automobile parade and the dedication of the Rocky River bridge. At the dedication Hon. Thomas P. Schmidt, Harry L. Vail, and E. J. Hobday were the speakers. Wednesday was Columbus Day and the parade of the Italian societies, a meeting at which Mayor Herman C. Baehr, Dr. S. Barricella, and S. Tamburella spoke and an evening devoted to fireworks provided by the Italian societies and to music provided by Robertson's band were the principal features.

Thursday was Cleveland Day and a great meeting presided over by R. W. Taylor was the principal event. Gen. James Barnett was designated as honorary chairman. Mayor Baehr spoke on "Our City." Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre on "Woman's Part in the Development of Cleveland"; John Carrere, of the Group Plan Commission, on "The City Beautiful"; Newton D. Baker, law director, on "Citizen Ideals," and James F. Jackson, superintendent of charities, on "The Humanitarian Phase of the City Government" Friday was County Day when came the dedication of the new courthouse at which judge F. A. Henry, Judge Harvey Keeler, and United States Attorney William L. Day were the speakers.

It will be remembered that at the celebration in 18% of the anniversary of the settlement of Cleveland, a great feature was the bicycle parade, and at this one came the automobile parade, but the historic sequence was carried still further, for, during the week, Glenn Curtiss with his airplane made frequent flights out over the lake as far as the waterworks crib to the astonishment of the spectators. To make the setting more realistic a company of Indians camped on the Public Square during the week, among them a Chippewa and a Shawnee chief.

Mayor Baehr was succeeded in office by Newton D. Baker, who came to Cleveland from West Virginia in 1899 and engaged in the practice of law. In the language of Carl Lorenz, a biographer of Mayor Johnson, "he was a polite and thorough gentleman and ever considerate. There was something soothing in the tone of his voice, which praised him. Even the coarse and illiterate were charmed by his language." He espoused the cause of Mr. Johnson and was law director during the whole time of Mr. Johnson's

administration. His admiration for the mayor was undimmed. He took no stock in the charge that his chief was violating business ethics in assaulting those to whom he had sold his railroad properties, or in the suggestion that he was denouncing special privilege after he had acquired a competence as its beneficiary. He was fighting for the people's interest and that was enough. Probably no mayor since the city was organized has performed the official and semiofficial duties of the office with so little personal friction as did Mr. Baker. Although firm in his views and relentless in carrying out his policies he was not of a type to beget personal antagonisms. A history of his four years as mayor, the activities and achievements of that period would cover, if recited in full, much space. Taking office January 1, 1912, he called about him a cabinet consisting of John N. Stockwell, director of law; Thomas L. Sidlo, public service; Harris R. Cooley, welfare; Alfred A. Benesch, safety; Thomas Coughlin, finance; Charles W. Stage, public utilities, and Peter Witt, street railway commissioner. His secretary was Milton L. Young.

As building up the civic spirit of the city, celebrations came to be much in vogue and in Mayor Baker's administration occurred the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, or Perry's victory, as it is more commonly styled. This began September 14th. The old Niagara was tied to the dock and thousands visited this relic of a hundred years before. Each child was given an American flag as a souvenir of his visit. There was Niagara Day, Perry Day, Children's and Women's Day, and the last day included a motor boat race and a grand parade in the streets. The street parade was under the direction of Maj. Charles R. Miller, marshal, with Felix Rosenberg as his chief of staff. Like other celebrations it closed with fireworks on the lake front. The completion and occupancy of the new city hall, the building and opening of the new art gallery in Wade Park, and the completion of the Superior Street high level bridge were interesting events in this administration. The most important, however, was the change in the city government by the adoption of a new city charter. A home rule charter, strongly advocated by Mr. Baker, was approved by the voters of the city in July, 1913. The provisions of this are set forth in a history of the city by Mr. Avery, published shortly after its adoption. Mayor Baker declined a nomination as mayor for a third term and entered the cabinet of President Wilson as Secretary of War, which trying post he filled during the World war, when, at the close of President Wilson's administration, he resumed the practice of law in Cleveland. On his return to private life he was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland and distinguished himself in that capacity in a series of published letters debating with President Gompers, of the labor world, phases of that important subject, the relationship between capital and labor.

At the close of Mr. Baker's administration the city founded by Moses Cleveland and battled for in its primal infancy by Lorenzo Carter, was the sixth city in population in the United States, the fifth in manufactures, and, some historian has said, the first in civic attainment. It had nearly 1,000,000 population and land in its corporate limits that sold in Lorenzo Carter's time for a dollar an acre had multiplied in value two million times.

The administration of Mayor Harry L. Davis, which followed that of Mr. Baker, began in 1916. The city had gone through several changes in form of government and another was to follow. The first change was to the Federal plan, so called, because adopted from its similarity to the Federal Government. John M. Wilcox, Judge E. J. Blandin and others had been advocating a change in the form of the city government and while this was under consideration, a daughter of Mr. Wilcox suggested the Federal plan to her father. This plan in brief embraced the appointment of a cabinet by the mayor each member to have charge of a department of the city government as the cabinet of the President of the republic operates at Washington. This plan was presented to a group of citizens by Mr. Wilcox and adopted and the necessary legislation secured. Miss Winnie Wilcox, now Mrs. Seymour Paine, and for years on the staff of the Cleveland Press, writing under the pseudonym of Mrs. Maxwell, was the originator of the Federal

plan of city government, which in its general form has not been changed. In 1912 a new state constitution was adopted providing for home rule for cities and following this the new city charter came into being, as previously stated, making the second change in the city government. Mr. Davis assumed the duties of mayor during the stress of the World war and was reelected by a large majority. Of Welsh descent he began life in the old eighteenth, the Newburgh ward of Cleveland. He had worked in the rolling mills there, and, inclined to political life, had risen to be city treasurer, when that office was elective. This gave him a large acquaintance. He ran for mayor against Mr. Baker and was defeated, but again a candidate with a less formidable opponent he won.

His chief adviser in the cabinet, or board of control, was the law director, William S. FitzGerald. When President Wilson came to Cleveland to speak there was no hall suitable for the meeting and public interest was aroused looking to the erection of a public auditorium. Mayor Davis immediately began an active campaign for the building. He was supported by the newspapers of the city and a bond issue was voted by the people. Then began the acquiring of a suitable site. In this work Mr. FitzGerald as law director was quite successful. The site selected was held by over fifty different owners and the land was secured by the city for less than the appraised value. When the proposition for a railroad depot on the lake front was under consideration, Mr. FitzGerald went to Washington and secured the necessary legislation for the sale of the Marine Hospital, which became necessary in connection with the proposed depot. The change to a subway depot at the Public Square made the acquiring of the Marine Hospital site unnecessary but the work of getting the legislation through Congress had been accomplished. Among other things Mr. FitzGerald, in the Davis administration, drafted and secured the passage of a bill in the Legislature declaring the "made land" on the lake front vested in the city. This had long been in controversy. The building of the breakwater had brought new problems to the city and the question of the ownership of land created by the extension of the shore northward from land owned by the railroads and individuals, was prominent in many administrations. Under the McKisson administration director of law, Miner G. Norton, battled for the lake front and the city increased by many acres the "made land," which was designated unofficially as "McKisson Park" The activities of the Davis administration during the World war were in keeping with those everywhere over the land. Mayor Davis appointed a war board, whose duties were many and who were in active service until the armistice was signed. Probably in no other period of the history of the city were so many public demonstrations of such magnitude held as in the administration of Mayor Davis. It is a part of the history of our country in the war. Mr. Davis began the new auditorium, spoke in public gatherings for the bond issue, which carried, and had the building under way, when, after being reelected, he resigned as mayor to make a successful campaign for governor of the state. Thus, in quite recent years two of Cleveland's mayors have been advanced to higher positions, Mr. Baker to serve as Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Wilson, and Mr. Davis to serve as governor of Ohio.

May 1, 1920, by the resignation of Mayor Davis, William S. FitzGerald became mayor of the city by virtue of his position as law director. The council and city government were as follows: Councilmen, Alva R. Dittrick, John A. Braschwitz, Samuel B. Michell, Frank J. Faulhaber, John P. Becker, Clayton C. Townes, Jerry R. Zmunt, Michael J. Gallagher, James J. McGinty, John W. Reynolds, Thomas W. Fleming, Herman H. Fickle, Charles H. Kadlcek, Bernard E. Orlikowski, W. E. McNaughton, John F. Curry, Jacob Stacel, L. R. Canfield, Perry D. Caldwell, S. D. Noragon, John M. Sulzmann, Harry L. Bronstrup, A. J. Damm, Walter E. Cook, J. R. Hinchliffe, and William Potter, Mayor William S. FitzGerald, president of the council; Clayton C. Townes, director of law; William B. Woods, director of public service; Alexander Bernstein, director of public welfare; Dudley S. Blossom, director of public safety; Anton B. Sprosty, director of finance; Clarence S. Metcalf, public utilities; Thomas S. Farrell, parks and public property; Fred W. Thomas, street railroad commissioner; Fielder Sanders, clerk of the city council; C. J. Benkoski, assistants, Herbert C.



Wood, Charles E. Cowell, and Charles V. Dickerson; sergeant at arms of the council, Herman H. Hamlin, and page, E. F. Manning.

Mayor FitzGerald was succeeded in office by Fred Kohler, who stepped from a county office, that of county commissioner, to a successful candidacy for mayor. Mr. Kohler was opposed in the race by Mr. FitzGerald, who had the support of the republican organization, Councilman James R. Hintcliffe, who had strong newspaper support, of the same party, and was himself a republican. He made a personal campaign and won with no political debts to pay and no political strings to tie him down to any course of action. Elected at the same time was a larger council than had ever before assembled in the city. The growth of the city involving a new division of its territory into wards had added seven more councilmen to that body. The council elected with Mr. Kohler included seventeen of the former councilmen and Liston G. Schooley, Michael L. Sammon, P. F. Rieder, John J. Moore, A. J. Mitchel, Thomas E. Walsh, William F. Thompson, John D. Marshall, Wellington J. Smith, James R. Oswald, R. C. Wheeler, Albert H. Roberts, Louis Petrash, Edward J. Sklenicka, R. S. Force, and Charles C. Hahn, a total of thirty-three. Clayton C. Townes was reelected president of the council and the executive department of the city was as follows: Mayor, Fred Kohler; director of law, J. Paul Lamb; public service, J. F. Maline; public welfare, Ralph Perkins; public safety, T. C. Martinec; finance, G. A. Gesell; public utilities, E. L. Myers; parks and public property, G. A. Reutenik; street railroad commissioner, James W. Holcomb. The clerk of the council was Fred W. Thomas, and his assistants the same as in the former council, including Charles E. Cowell, who has served in that capacity for seventeen years.

Mr. Kohler began his administration by a reduction of salaries and a reduction of the force employed in many departments. He clashed with the council on many important matters, clashed with his official family on many occasions, but throughout his two years as mayor held to his original programme of retrenchment and according to his report filed at the close of his term had saved to the city \$2,800,000 and had left in the city treasury a cash balance of \$1,800,000. His report for 1923 indicates in some measure the magnitude of the city's business. Forty-three miles of new pavement were laid, 20,000 street opening permits were issued, nearly 23,000,000 pounds of garbage were collected, about 200,000 yards of mud were dredged out of the river channel, and nearly 200,000,000 gallons of water pumped into the mains to supply the city. In Mayor Kohler's administration the new auditorium was finished and opened to the public and the new city hospital. A report by the Builders' Exchange recites that in the year of 1923 more than \$100,000,000 had been put into new construction.

A new departure in city government came into being following the administration of Mr. Kohler. At a previous election the city manager plan was adopted by the voters. This plan had been in operation in various cities of the land but Cleveland is the first large city to adopt it. The new council chosen under the new provisions were elected from districts and not from wards and consists of twenty-five members. There are four councilman districts. The council consists of Peter Witt, Clayton C. Townes, Michael H. Gallagher, William G. Schooley, Sam B. Michell. Peter F. Rieder, from the first district; Emil Robeck, Bernard B. Orlikowski, William J. Kennedy, Louis Petrash and A. H. Roberts, from the second district; Herman H. Finkle, Thomas W. Fleming, James J. McGinty, Marie R. Wing, Thomas E. Walsh and Henry L. Bronstrup, from the third district; and John M. Sulzmann, A. R. Hatton, Walter E. Cook, John D. Marshall, Fielder Sanders, Helen H. Green and William E. Potter, from the fourth district. From the first district William G. Gibbons was also chosen in addition to those already mentioned.

The council at its first meeting January 7, 1924, elected William R. Hopkins city manager and fixed his salary at \$25,000 per annum. They chose William S. FitzGerald, the former mayor, as a member of the civil service commission, elected Clayton C. Townes as president and by reason of his position mayor of

the city, and Fred W. Thomas, clerk. City Manager Hopkins appointed immediately his cabinet as follows: Director of public safety, Edwin D. Barry; finance, William J. Semple; utilities, Howell Wright; public service, William S. Ferguson; law, Carl F. Schuler; welfare, Dudley Blossom; parks, Frank S. Harmon; secretary, William J. Murphy; secretary to director of parks, Miss Ruth Stone. Thus, for the first time the city government was organized on a bi partisan basis, the two parties that had controlled the city government each at various periods being represented in the cabinet of the new city manager.

We are dosing the chapter on the municipal government of Cleveland at an interesting period. William R. Hopkins in his message to the council outlined a programme of constructive improvements in every department of the city government, and we cannot dose this chapter more fittingly than by using the dosing words of his message:

"I trust that we shall all be able to strengthen the bonds of mutual confidence and good will, forget small things in great things, and remember that the City of Cleveland expects and deserves the very best that is in every one of us."

**Cleveland 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.**

<https://usgenwebsites.org/OHCuyahoga/Cities/ClevelandTwpPWWR.pdf>

**All four parts with many other locations are also viewable at:**

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## Cleveland

The first white woman to step foot in Cleveland was seventeen-year-old Talitha EDERKIN, the bride of Job Phelps STILES, both were natives of Granville, Mass., and both had been school teachers in Vermont. The number of pioneer families who came from Vermont and New Hampshire leads one to suspect that land promoters in the employ of the Connecticut Land Company were kept busy in both those states previous to 1796, and for some years following the date of settlement here.

Job P. STILES and his wife accompanied the Moses CLEVELAND expedition, which arrived at their destination in June of that year. The husband worked for the company, and the wife made herself useful in assisting in the preparation of meals for it.

The couple announced their intention of becoming permanent settlers of the township, and accordingly Talitha STILES won the gift offered by the Connecticut Land Company to the first woman settler. It consisted of three parcels of land two acres in the hamlet, ten acres on St. Clair St., near East 18th Street, and 100 acres on Woodhill Road, all of which she sold in 1841, and while living in Vermont for \$150.00.

When the surveyors returned east in the Fall of 1796, they left the young couple in a log cabin erected on their lot, northeast corner of Superior and West 6th Streets. The following winter a little son was born to them, Charles Phelps STILES, Cleveland's first native white child. The squaws of a Mohawk tribe encamped on the Cuyahoga River attended the mother and her little one in their helplessness and dire need. Charles died in Illinois in 1882, aged eighty-nine years.

The family remained in Cleveland about fifteen years, the greater part of that time on their 100-acre lot on Woodhill Road. Both returned to Vermont where they died very aged in Brandford that state.

Mr. Elijah GUN (Anna SARTWELL) was the second pioneer woman to arrive in Cleveland. The GUN family had accompanied the surveying party into Ohio as far as Conneaut, where it remained until the spring of 1797. It consisted of the parents and four, perhaps six children. The eldest one, Philena, was sixteen years old. She married Capt. Allen GAYLORD, an early pioneer.

The GUNS lived for three years on River Street in a log cabin, then exchanged it for another one on a hundred-acre lot on the corner of Harvard and Woodhill Road, which had been donated to Mrs. GUN by the Connecticut Land Company. In company with other settlers, they were driven to higher ground by the prevalence of malaria from the swamps near the river.

Mrs. GUN was best known as a competent nurse, who went in and out of fever-stricken homes, ministering to the need of the sick and dying, attending to the dire necessities of young mothers or relieving the bereaved of last offices for their dead. And all this without money and without price. Mrs. GUN had a large family of her own, and many household duties while thus holding herself in readiness, by night or day, to respond to the call of duty or mercy. It is to be hoped that this good woman had a far easier life in her declining years than was accorded to her in her younger days. She was thirty-eight years old when she came to Cleveland.

The youngest daughter, Minerva GUN, married and died young. Christopher GUN married Ruth HICKOX, daughter of Abram HICKOX, the Cleveland blacksmith. Charles married Betsey MATTOCK, Horace, Anna PRITCHARD, and Elijah GUN, Jr. Married Eleanor GRANT.

Rebecca FULLER, aged twenty-eight years, daughter of Amos and Mercy TAYLOR FULLER, was the wife of Lorenzo CARTER, the noted Cleveland pioneer. They started from Castleton, Vt., in the late summer of 1796, with three children, respectively two, four and six years of age. When the family reached the small hamlet of Buffalo, it was deemed best to postpone the remainder of the journey and in order to secure shelter, they crossed the Niagara River into Canada. Before spring arrived, another child had been born, little Henry, who was afterwards drowned when ten years of age.

They arrived in Cleveland about the middle of May 1797, and settled in the usual log cabin on a two-acre lot near the foot of St. Clair Ave., close to the river bank. The lot cost Mr. CARTER but \$47.50. The first log house on the river was the scene of many activities. It was a dwelling, Indian trading post, store, and headquarters for all the settlement. Here was celebrated in 1801 the Fourth of July with simple refreshments, and with dancing. Soon afterward Mrs. CARTER took possession of a new log house on the northeast corner of Superior and West Ninth Streets. This was a village tavern for several succeeding years, and here Mr. CARTER died of a lingering and painful illness in 1814.

More has been retained of his wife than most of our pioneer women, all of it worthy of perpetuation. She came from Carmel, a beautiful little village in eastern New York, and was descended from fine New England stock. She was spiritually minded, sympathetic, kind hearted, and open-handed. Very timid, she suffered much through fear of the Indians, who, harmless when sober, were a menace when aroused by drink, some of which Mr. CARTER, with the custom of the time, dispensed to them. A drunken brave once chased her, hatchet in hand, around a wood pile, but was caught in the act by her husband, who put a sudden stop to the sport.

Mrs. CARTER had nine children, six of whom married and left descendants. The daughters were Laura, who Married Erastus MILES, and secondly James STRONG; Polly who became Mrs. William PEETS; Mercy married Asahel ABELS; and Betsy married Orison CATHAN.

Lucy CARTER, sister of Lorenzo CARTER, married Ezekiel HAWLEY of Casstleton, Vt., and with her husband accompanied her brother's family on their trip to Ohio. Little can be gleaned of her life in Cleveland save that she was every inch a CARTER or a BUELL, on the maternal side, whichever it was that handed down to her and her brother characteristics of courage, self-reliance, fortitude, and the instinct for wisely directing and guiding others.

Her family of living children was small, but others may have died young. Pioneer life took constant toll of infancy. Her daughter Fanny married Theodore MILES, and her son Alphonso married Juliette JACKSON.

The HAWLEY family lived first on West 9th Street, near the corner of Superior Ave., and within three years removed to a more healthy location on Broadway near Woodhill Road. The parents were victims of the epidemic of fever that swept the township in 1827.

Eunice WALDO was the daughter of John and Hannah CARLETON WALDO. Her grandfather, Lieut. John CARLETON, her father and his two brothers reinforced the garrison of Ticonderoga when it was besieged.

She married Judge James KINFSBURY of Alstead, N.H. He was caught in the Ohio land boom of 1796, and with his family of wife and three children, the youngest an infant, and a nephew named CARELTON, started for the future Cleveland. They brought with them a horse, cow, yoke of oxen and a few household necessities.

Probably no pioneer woman of this day endured the hardship, privation and actual suffering that Eunice WALDO KINGSBURY experienced in that western trip. After reaching Conneaut her husband returned to New Hampshire on a business errand leaving her alone in the wilderness with her little ones. Winter set in before his return. Meanwhile another child was born, in this case, also, squaws attended her. But the friendly Indians left Conneaut. The cow died from eating poison leaves and there was no milk for the children. Fever dried up her natural sustenance and the infant starved. Mr. KINGSBURY was stricken with malarial fever upon his arrival in his eastern home and his recovery and return barely saved the lives of his whole family. The story is a thrilling one and can be found in detail in "The Pioneer Families of Cleveland, Volume 1."

Upon the arrival of the family here, it took refuge in an old trading hut on the east side of the river, until a cabin was built. It stood on lot 63, the present site of the Post Office and East 3rd Street. Malaria drove them within three years to the northeast corner of Kinsman and Woodhill Roads. Here Mrs. KINGSBURY lived for forty-five years, dispensing a generous hospitality to near neighbors and Cleveland friends. Memories of it lingered with the early settlers as long as life lasted, and traditions of it have been handed down to posterity.

Eunice Kingsbury was a good, kind hearted woman, prompt to relieve necessity in any form. She had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. Of the latter, Abigail married Dyer SHERMAN; Elmira was Mrs. Perley HOSNER; Nancy became Mrs. Caleb BALDWIN; Caluta married Runa BALDWIN, and Diana married Buckley STEADMAN.

All of these daughters must be reckoned as pioneer women, three of them were here in the township before 1804. Their father very early invested largely in real estate near the river which eventually brought wealth to his children.

Mrs. Eunice KINGSBURY died in 1843 aged seventy-three years; therefore, she was but twenty-six when as a mother of four children she suffered such dire experiences in the wilderness. What was mortal of her lies in Erie Street Cemetery. May her ashes never be disturbed.

The first wedding in Cleveland was that of a little Canadian maid, who accompanied the CARTERS from Canada to Cleveland in order to help Mrs. CARTER with her little children. Her sweetheart, William CLEMENT, followed her to Cleveland shortly after, and claimed her hand in marriage. The wedding was solemnized July 4th, 1797. The Rev. Seth HART officiated, and as custodian of the Connecticut survey's

stores, he supplied the materials for the wedding feast. The father of CLEMENT was an American Tory, who at the close of the Revolutionary War settled on the Canadian side of the Niagara River.

The future life of the bride, Chloe INCHES, was one of prosperity and ease. Her three sons became well known citizens in their places of residence, and the twin daughters, Ann and Margaret CLEMENT, married Richard and William WOODRUFF of Connecticut, who settled in Niagara in 1804. The only living grandchild of Chloe INCHES CLEMENT, bearing the name, was, in 1896, a wealthy farmer aged seventy-six years, living in St. David's on the Niagara River. Margaret CLEMENT's son was also living at that date, aged eighty-five. He was a civil engineer, and for many years superintendent of the Welland Canal. East 17th Street, north of Euclid Ave. runs straight through the pioneer homestead of Nancy DOAN, wife of Samuel DODGE. Here in 1804 was built a log cabin for the bride, who was daughter of Timothy and Mary CAREY DOAN, who had settled in East Cleveland two years previous. Mrs. Nancy DODGE drew water from the first well dug in Cleveland. Other pioneer women had to drink rain water or that hauled from the river. The stones used for the purpose had formerly been part of Indian fireplaces, occasionally built by them in or near their wigwams.

Nancy DOAN DODGE had but one daughter, Mary, who married Ezra B. SMITH and died young. Her sons Henry and George DODGE perpetuated the name and honor of the family for long years, and their descendants are yet leading citizens of Cleveland. Henry DODGE married Mary Anne WILEY, niece of the city's first mayor, and George C. DODGE married Lucy A. BURTON, a sister of the late Dr. BURTON of Windermere, a suburb of this city. The renaming Cleveland streets was never more regrettable than when Dodge Street became East 17th Street, on that bears no significance, no cherished tradition.

For two years after arrival in 1798, Mrs. Rudolphus EDWARDS (Anna MERRILL) lived in a log cabin at the foot of Superior Street. She had two children at that time, one a young step-daughter, and the other an infant of her own. She was a woman of uncommon good sense and judgment, qualities much needed in those pioneer days. The family removed to what is now Woodhill Road, and for six long years kept a tavern there. Six children were added to the two brought from Tolland, Conn., all born in the old tavern. Besides the family of ten to care for, and the uncertain traveling public to entertain, there was spinning, weaving, soap making, candle dipping, and numberless other tasks which she performed faithfully and well. Not astonishing that she died in early middle age, when her youngest child was not fifteen years old.

Sally EDWARDS, only daughter of Rhoda BARNETT EDWARDS, (first wife of Rudolphus) married Patrick THOMAS. Anna MERRILL EDWARDS' daughters were Rhoda (Mrs. Lyman RHODES); Cherry (Mrs. Samuel STEWART); Clara (Mrs. David BURROUGHS); Anna (Mrs. Noble OLMSTEAD); and Lydia (Mrs. Lymon LITTLE). There were also two sons, Stark and Rudolphus Jr.

Mrs. Amos SPAFFORD, (Olive BARLOW) of Orwell, Vt. Had a strenuous pioneer life, one of long struggle, exposure, peril, sorrow and disappointment. She arrived in Cleveland with her husband and five children, in the year 1800, and lived on the south side of Superior Street, close to its western end. Her daughters, Anna and Chloe, were married soon after their arrival; the former to John CRAW in 1801, and the latter to Stephen GILBERT, who was drowned four years later, together with Mrs. SPAFFORD's youngest son Adolphus, eighteen years old. Her daughter Anna died six years after marriage, leaving two sons, three and five years of age.

In 1810 Major SPAFFORD was appointed postmaster of Fort Meigs, now Toledo and his wife had to begin all over again another pioneer life. The two sons, Samuel and Aurora, accompanied their parents,

but Anna CRAW and her two young children remained in Cleveland, and were cared for by Mr. and Mrs. John WALWORTH.

During the War of 1812 a party of British and Indian swooped down upon the settlers of that region, who had to flee for the lives. The SPAFFORDS escaped in an open boat to the Huron River, up which they rowed eight miles to Milan, Ohio.

At the close of the war, and upon their return to their Maumee home, Mrs. SPAFFORD lived in a shack made out of the wreck of an old transport, until a better shelter could be erected. For their former home was burned and all live stock gone. The family had to begin life anew. Their property untimely became valuable, but Mrs. SPAFFORD did not live to enjoy the ease and comfort that came to her children through it.

Sarah ADAMS (Mrs. Nathaniel DOAN) was twenty-seven years old when she reached Cleveland in 1798. Her husband had been the blacksmith of the surveyors who measured and laid out the streets of the future city. He was promised a town lot if he would settle here, an offer he accepted, and the family lived in a log cabin on the north side of Superior Street near West 3rd Street. The only son, Job, was nine years old, and there were three daughters in their teens: Sarah who married Richard BLINN in 1802, secondly David LITTLE, and Mercy who became Mrs. Edward BALDWIN. There was also a Cleveland-born daughter Rebecca (Mrs. Harvey HALLIDAY).

Mr. DOAN brought with him a young nephew, Seth DOAN, son of Timothy. His presence in the family was most providential, for that first year on Superior Street every member of it but Seth was very ill with malarial fever. To add to their suffering there was little food to be obtained in the settlement. For weeks at a time the hamlet lived on corn meal which was procured in Newburg. The lad carried corn there and had it ground, walking all the distance of six miles there and return. He alone ministered to his suffering relatives, setting an example of fortitude and courage seldom equaled by one so young.

In less than a year, Mr. DOAN moved to a farm on Euclid Ave. where he kept a country tavern and a store. There was much travel westward along that road for many following years. Many of the pilgrims stopped off at the DOAN tavern, others encamped in Wade Park overnight, and prepared their own meals. To these Mrs. DOAN was ever kind and accommodating, lending often of her own supplies of food and bedding. Her husband died in 1815 and she remained a widow for forty years. Her life had been one of great change and vicissitude, also one of much sorrow. But like most women of that day, she accepted everything that befell her, whether for good or ill, with patient resignation.

Sarah DOAN BLINN lived on a farm on Woodhill Road. She died in young womanhood, leaving a little son who died in California, unmarried.

Delia DOAN taught the first school in Euclid Village. Mercy DOAN BALDWIN died young. Her husband, Edward BALDWIN, was County Treasurer. Harriet WOODRUFF was the wife of Job DOAN. She was nineteen years old at her marriage. She was a tall, fine looking woman, one of a remarkable Christian character, faithful, kind and generous. As a landlady of the DOAN Tavern, she was a worthy successor of its first and former mistress, Sarah ADAMS DOAN.

Although she left many descendants in this vicinity, it has been difficult to learn much concerning the personality of Ruth GRANGER, wife of W.W. WILLIAMS, the pioneer miller of the city and one who filled offices of trust and stood high in the community. The couple came from Suffield and Norwich, Conn.,

and Ruth was thirty-five years old when she arrived in 1800 in Newburg, long since a part of the city. Mrs. WILLIAMS had four brothers who were officers in the War of the Revolution, and his wife's family, the GRANGERS, were notable New England people.

The family settled on what is now Woodhill Road, and there Ruth WILLIAMS died. She was small, alert, and very intelligent. Years before her death, she was stricken with blindness, but developed such acute hearing that no one could enter her room, ever so cautiously, but she would know and tell who it was. Her daughter Mary married Amos CAHOOD, and Martha married Elijah PEET, well known pioneer. They lived on West 3rd Street for some years. They were charter members of the First Methodist Church, and their memory is revered by that society.

David CLARK and his family of four son and two daughters accompanied the SPAFFORDS from Dorset, Vermont, the author of "The Pioneer Families of Cleveland" spent many years of research in securing the maiden name of Mrs. CLARK, notwithstanding her descendants are yet citizens of this community. Finally, the data was furnished through a great-grandson, living in Manitoba, Canada. Her maiden name was Margaret BRANCH. She was thirty-nine years old when she became a resident of Cleveland. Her daughter and namesake was fourteen and Lucy twelve years of age. The CLARKS lived on the west side of old Water Street (now West 9th St.) and were close neighbors of the CARTERS who lived on the corner. Margaret married Elisha NORTON, the pioneer postmaster, and they lived across the street in the house Ezekiel HAWLEY occupied for the three previous years.

Lucy CLARK married Seth DOAN, the heroic lad who nursed his Uncle Nathaniel DOAN's family when ill from malarial fever, and doubtless saved their lives. Thenceforth Lucy lived in East Cleveland. Mr. CLARK died in this West 9th street home in 1806.

The NORTONS lived later in Painesville, Ohio, where it is presumed the husband died. His widow, Margaret CLARK NORTON returned to the city and resided many years on the east side of West 6th street. The old Academy of Music was built either on this site or contiguous to it.

The CLARK sons, Rufus, Mason, Martin and Jarvis, all settled in western states in after years. The mother lies in an isolated cemetery in Mesopotamia, Ohio. How it happened that at the age of seventy-six she was interred so far from the graves of her Cleveland daughters is a mystery not solved. One of her sons may have lived for a time in the vicinity.

"Aunt Phenie" was a term of endearment given to the pioneer mother, Mrs. James HAMILTON, whose home from 1801 until her death was in Newburgh. Mrs. Augustus GILBERT (Olive PARMELY) and the second wife, Irene BURK, were her neighbors.

Susannah HAMILTON of Chester, Mass., changed her life but not her name when she married Samuel HAMILTON. With her six children she arrived, cold and hungry at the cabin of an old neighbor. This was in the spring of 1801, and they continued their journey to Newburgh soon after. Only three years elapsed before she was left a widow, and her oldest son but fourteen years old. Mr. HAMILTON was drowned in Buffalo Creek while on his way to his former home, where he had been called by business matters.

Mrs. Susannah was, as has been before stated, the noblest type of pioneer mother, living, working and sacrificing for her fatherless children. She was well remunerated for all this in the honor and respect



accorded in after life by her children. Her grandson, Judge Edwin T. HAMILTON, was an eminent jurist of this city, a man of superior attainments.

Her daughter, Electa, was the second wife of Richard BLINN. They removed to Perrysburg, Ohio, where with her family, suffered incredible hardship from the prevalence of malaria in that section. Julia HAMILTON became Mrs. Edmond RATHBUN, and in 1819 Lyma married Samuel MILES. The sons of Samuel and Susannah HAMILTON were Chester and Justus. The former married Lydia WARNER and moved his family to the west. Justus married Salinda COCHRAN, a sweet-tempered, valuable woman in the community.

The wedding dress of Philena GUN when she married Captain Allen GAYLORD from Goshen, Ct., was of calico, very scant in the skirt, but very full as to sleeves. She was sixteen years old when she came with her parents to Cleveland and twenty-eight upon her wedding day. Her daughters were Ann, Minerva, Caroline and Desdemona. The latter never married and was living as the only survivor of the family as late as 1898.

The first wife of Augustus GILBERT of Vermont was Olive PARMELY. She came in 1801 and succumbed to the extreme privation of those early days, dying in a log cabin of the wilderness in 1807. The care of her seven children, the oldest but sixteen years of age, fell upon Irene BURKE, who, as the second wife of Mr. GILBERT, gave to the motherless children the measure of care and affection they sorely needed. Her step-daughters were Dotia, Harriet, Maria, Emily, Lovice and Althea, all of whom, save Emily, married. Augustus Jr. was the only son of the family.

Irene GILBERT had two daughters of her own, Louise born in 1810, and Irene. The latter married Rev. A.P. JONES, associate editor of the Plain Dealer sometime in the '30s.

Hannah HUNTINGTON of New London, Conn., was another young woman who did not change her name at marriage, for her husband was Samuel HUNTINGTON. Hannah was the daughter of Judge Andrew HUNTINGTON and his wife Lucy COIT. She was born in Norwich, Ct., and there became a bride. The family of four children arrived in Cleveland in May, 1801. Amos SPAFFORD had built for Mr. HUNTINGTON a double log house, the largest in the settlement. It stood on the bluff back of the present side of the American House, south side of Superior St. near West 6th, and it commanded a beautiful view of the Cuyahoga River valley.

Mrs. HUNTINGTON's experience while living here without any of the comforts or luxuries of her eastern home, and her efforts to conform to the privation, dreariness, and constant ill-health of her present one would be an interesting story. Her nearest neighbors, Mrs. SPAFFORD and Mrs. CARTER, were almost as unfitted, save in loyalty, courage and patience, as she for such a life.

She was thirty-one years old and brought six children with her to Cleveland. The only daughter, Martha, married Dr. John H. MATHEWS of Painesville, Ohio. The sons were Francis, ten years of age, Julian, five years, Colbert, six years, Samuel, three years and Robert but a year old. Little Samuel died in Cleveland at the age of five. All the others lived to manhood.

Mr. HUNTINGTON, afterward governor of Ohio, exchanged his large land holdings here in 1806 for equal property at the mouth of the Grand River, near Painesville, previously owned by Judge WALWORTH. He took his family to the Newburgh Heights and remained there for a time, then took possession of his property at Fairport. Here both parents died, and now rest in Evergreen Cemetery, Painesville.

Joel THORP, son of Yale THORP of New Haven, put his young wife, Sarah DAYTON, and her three children into an ox cart, and started for Ohio about 1799, ending in Ashtabula County and twenty miles from any other white family. Here again was a family threatened with starvation in the absence of the husband and father. They were reduced to the last extremity of eating the grain that stuck to the straw of their straw ticks. At this crisis almost a miracle happened. A wild turkey lighted on a stump near the cabin, and Mrs. THORP managed to shoot it. It is to be hoped that it was young and tender and that it quickly supplied food for the starving children.

The family came to Cleveland in 1801 and settled on Lake Ave. in a log cabin. Just before the War of 1812, Mr. THORPE, who was a carpenter, received a contract to build house in Buffalo, to which place he removed his family. He lost his life at Lundy's Lane as a sharpshooter in that conflict and when the British and Indians burned Buffalo, poor Mrs. THORP lost everything in the way of clothing, bedding and household belongings. She made her way somehow and in some way to Cleveland. How she ever managed it with her seven children, is one of the marvels of the average pioneer woman's heroism and wonderful adaptation to every circumstance of the life of that day. She died at the residence of her youngest son, Ferris THORP, in Orange Township.

Mary SAYLOR, second wife of David DILLE, Jr., and her sister Frances SAYLOR, Mrs. Asa DILLE, came here in 1803. David was a revolutionary soldier. He bought property in Euclid and his brother Asa settled on Euclid Ave. near Mayfield Road. Their wives rode all the way from Wheeling on horseback, each carrying an infant in her arms with another child seated behind her and holding on to mother for dear life. And all this on merely a bridle path. Both sisters were noted for their unselfish hospitality.

Mary Anne DILLE, maiden name unknown, was the wife of Samuel DILLE, nephew of David and Asa. Her home was on Broadway, one and a half miles from the Public Square. She died in 1815, leaving a family of five children, and was buried in Harvard Grove Cemetery. She had two grandsons who gave up their lives for their country during the Civil War.

Clara EDWARDS married the son of a neighbor, David BURROUGHS, who settled on Woodhill Rd. in 1805. The son, David, Jr., removed to the hamlet, set up a blacksmith shop, and built a home on Superior St., northwest corner of West Third St. Clara BURROUGHS was an estimable woman, kind and friendly to everyone. She was quite a stout woman with the good nature that usually accompanies embonpoint. She kept a big flock of geese, the ganders of which village children feared and long recalled in after years.

The daughters of Clara BURROUGHS were Mary (Mrs. LYMAN) and Phoebe (Mrs. Orin HOUGHTON). Sophia Leonora ROOT was the daughter of the Rev. Benijah and Elizabeth GUERNSEY ROOT, and about 1789 married Major Nathan PERRY, Sr., of Rutland, Vt. Her husband purchased a farm and mill near Buffalo, N.Y., where Mrs. PERRY experienced pioneer life, and again in Cleveland hamlet where the family removed in 1806, making their home on the northeast corner of Superior and West 9th streets. Mrs. PERRY was a dignified and reticent woman. She had a sister living in Newark, Ohio, and often went there on visits, riding all the way on horseback. She outlived her husband many years. It has been claimed that at her death she was buried in her wide deep lawn on Euclid Ave., but like many other traditions they may have no foundation in fact.

Her only daughter Sophia was a lovely young woman, whose marriage to Peter M. WENDELL lasted but a few years. Mrs. Horace PERRY (Abigail SMITH) became a bride in 1814 and lived in a large frame house

on the south side of the Public Square. The only daughter of Horace PERRY (Pauline) married Charles N. WILLEY, nephew of the first mayor of Cleveland.

Pauline SKINNER, who married Nathan Perry, Jr., in 1816, was the daughter of Captain Abram SKINNER of Painesville. She was born in Hartford, Conn., was twenty-three years old, and eight years the junior of her husband. She has been recalled by old citizens as a woman of pleasing personality with kind and helpful ways. Her first Cleveland home was on lower Superior St. and afterward for long years in a spacious house yet standing on the corner of Euclid Ave. and E. 21st St. the PERRY homestead. This old landmark is very attractive, wonderfully interesting and should be preserved intact.

Julianna MORGAN, wife of Judge John WALWORTH, was a type of the pioneer woman of her day and generation. She brought to Cleveland in 1806 all the culture acquired in her London, Conn., home of ease and plenty. And to this were added great self-reliance and prompt resource gained by the experience of hardship and peril in reaching her destination, which was a farm of 390 acres, long since become the very heart of the city.

The family first settled in Fairport, Ohio. Then exchanged property with Governor HUNTINGTON, pioneer settler of Cleveland, and started in an open boat on Lake Erie for their new home. The boat was wrecked on the way, and its occupants all precipitated into the water. Judge WALWORTH's life was saved by the closest margin.

Mrs. WALWORTH lived for six years where the Friendly Inn now stands, Central Ave. and Broadway, and for the rest of her life on Euclid Ave. below E. 9th St. Her two daughters were Juliana, who married Dr. David LONG and lived in the Huntington log house all her early years on the southwest corner of Superior and West 6th Sts.; and Hannah, who became Mrs. Benjamin STRICKLAND. Mrs. LONG was a notable member of early Cleveland society. Wonderfully kind-hearted and generous, the sick, the poor and the sorrowful naturally gravitated to her doorstep, sure of help and comfort. Her sister Hannah was an estimable woman but very quiet and reserved.

Mrs. Philo TAYLOR (Zerviah DAVENPORT) came to Rocky River from New England in 1808, where she lived in a log tavern. Here her eighth child was born, the first birth in that township. In 1816 she was occupying a home on Superior St., where she died in 1823 and was laid away in Erie St. cemetery. Two of her daughters, Sophia and Prudence, were the wives of the BURKE brothers, Gaius and Brazilla, of Newburgh. Wealthy, Amanda Loviea and Julia TAYLOR all married Cleveland or Newburgh men and are said to have had lovely characteristics, and were valuable women in the community.

The first wife of the famous Cleveland blacksmith, Abram HICKOX, was Jemima TUTTLE, who with her five grown daughters came all the way from Waterbury, Conn., in a wagon that also contained household effects and provisions. The father walked, as did the women folks at intervals, taking turns with each other in the wagon.

These pioneer daughters, Ruth, Oriagna, Lucy, Lucinda and Dorcas were fine women, greatly respected in the community. Lucinda kept a private school for years. Lucy died unmarried at an advanced age. Ruth married Christopher GUN.

The dwelling of the HICKOX family was close to the blacksmith shop, which stood on the site of the Rockefeller Bldg. The mother succumbed to the hardships of pioneer life within six years, and Phoebe STONE, widow of Elisha DIBBLE, succeeded her in the HICKOX home.

Levi JOHNSON, the Cleveland carpenter and ship-builder, met his future wife Margaret MONTIER, while on business in Huron County. She became the "next-door" neighbor of the HICKOX family. A tavern built upon the site stood there for long years and but recently made way for the western end of the Rockefeller Building. The eldest daughter, Harriet JOHNSON, married the well-known pioneer, Alexander SACKETT.

Lucretia, Minerva and Sybil, the three daughters of Holden ALLEN, lived in Buffalo previous to the War of 1812. Lucretia married Captain Harpin JOHNSON, Minerva married Captain Jonathan JOHNSON, brother of Levi. She was an expert needle woman and when the old steamship "Columbus" was launched, received five dollars for making its flag, a sum equal to \$15.00 at the present day.

One of the most notable women of the time was Mrs. Samuel WILLIAMSON (Isabella McQUEEN) of Crawford County, Penn. The arrival of the family, Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMSON, their three children and Mathew WILLIAMSON, advanced the Cleveland census to fifty-seven names of all ages.

Mrs. WILLIAMSON spent the first years of her life in the hamlet on West 9th St., then but a path wide enough for an ox cart. This was in 1810. She was one of the earliest members of the Old Stone Church. Afterward with her unmarried daughter Sarah, she resided on the north side of Euclid Ave., just west of East 6th St. She out-lived her husband twenty-five years and died at the age of seventy-seven. She is recalled as a "Dear old lady." Her grandson, Rev. James D. WILLIAMSON, who married Miss ELY of Elyria, Ohio, is yet living an honored and beloved member of greater Cleveland.

Mrs. Robert WALLACE (Harriet MENOUGH) was a woman of much executive ability despite a delicate constitution. She was the landlady of the village tavern which was filled with the sick and wounded one year of the War of 1812. Although threatened with an attack at any hour by the British troops and the Indians, she would not seek safety leaving the invalids to face such an ordeal alone. Her daughter Emmeline was born in the tavern in 1814 and became the bride of Thomas WILSON, first sheriff of Portage County.

Mrs. Noble MERWIN (Minerva BUCKINGHAM) was a power in the village that was to be consulted in all matters of civics and religion. Also, a big-hearted, unselfish woman who served herself last. Many stories concerning this trait have been handed down to the present generation.

She also was a landlady assisting her husband in entertaining westbound travelers, in their tavern at the foot of Superior St. Her grandmother was a sister of Roger SHERMAN of Rhode Island. Of her two daughters, Minerva married George ATWATER and the youngest, Mary, died in young womanhood. The young landlady of MOWREY's Tavern was Rhoda CURTIS who married Pliny MOWREY in 1816. The tavern stood on the Public Square, the site of the present New England Hotel. She was the daughter of a tanner living near Doan's Corners. Her sister Lydia CURTIS married, the following year, James BLISS. The result of Plina MOWREY's financial difficulties and misfortunes led the young couple to remove elsewhere.

Polly JOHNSON, sister of Levi and Jonathan, became Mrs. Thomas RUMMAGE and lived on Euclid and East 4th St., occupied in late years by the Opera House.

Phoebe STONE (Mrs. Elisha DIBBLE) escaped with her family in an open boat, pursued by the enemy during the War of 1812, from some town in Michigan. The family took refuge with Rudolphus EDWARDS

on Woodhill Rd. until their own log cabin was built near Doan's Corners. Phoebe DIBBLE's husband and three children died within three years of their arrival and a son followed soon afterwards. In 1816 she became the second wife of Abram HICKOX and thenceforth her home was No. 27 Prospect St.

No woman in early Cleveland was better known than the widow CALAHAN who lived on the Flats in the river valley. Her husband was a Canadian soldier who at intervals came and went. The latter won out at last and she was left with a family of little ones to support by her own efforts. Her beautiful flower garden, her flocks of ducks, geese, chickens and the pigs scrupulously tended were made to contribute to the family larder. Her children were a credit to her and an honor to the town.

The arrival of Jemima STOW KELLEY with her husband Daniel KELLEY in 1814 was an event far reaching in effect even to this day. She was a devoted mother and when her son Alfred left his home in Middletown, Conn., and came to Ohio, his two years of absence and her longing for him impelled her to be readily in sympathy with Daniel KELLEY's plan to follow their son to Cleveland. She had near relatives in Ohio, her brothers Joshua and Silas STOW, large landed proprietors in the Western Reserve.

Irad, Reynolds and Thomas KELLEY were her younger sons. Each of them married young and their wives were unusually fine women. Mrs. Jemima KELLEY began her local housekeeping in a frame dwelling not far from where a modern brick cottage was being prepared for her near the foot of West 9th St. But she died before it could be completed. She was a reader, had a strong sense of humor, and her shrewd, keen remarks were quoted in many following years.

Harriet PEASE (Mrs. Irad KELLEY), Betsey GOULD (Mrs. Reynolds KELLEY), Lucy LATHAM (Mrs. Thomas M. KELLEY) and Mary SEYMOUR WELLS (Mrs. Alfred KELLEY) were all early pioneers of the city.

Mrs. Amasa BAILEY (Sally EATON) of Cummington, Mass., was the first woman to live on the southeast corner of Superior St. and the Public Square, opposite the Post Office.

Mrs. Richard BAILEY (Polly WHITE) was a daughter of the pioneer Levi WHITE. She had a family of nine children all born in Cleveland, and all but one in after years moved to the far west. Probably Mrs. Polly BAILEY aided and abetted her husband in one of Cleveland's epidemics, when he is said to have worked in his grocery all day and sat up more than half the night administering to the sick and suffering.

Esther THOMPSON (Mrs. George PEASE) of Goshen, Conn., came to Hudson, Ohio, with her parents in 1801, and to Cleveland in 1816. Her sons Sylvester and Jesse were the schoolmates of many of our oldest citizens and were very popular young men. Her daughters Harriet, Hulda and Lucretia were charming young women and as the wives of Irad KELLEY, Morris HEPBURN and Prentiss DOW, all prominent merchants of the town, they held a conspicuous place in Cleveland's social life in those early days.

Anna DUNLAP married Elisha TAYLOR of Schenectady, N.Y. She was one of four sisters who also were residents of that town. The year of the family's arrival, 1816, was one of great poverty and suffering all over the country of what was termed "the cold summer," when frosts occurred every month, cutting down grain and vegetables when half matured.

Mrs. Anna TAYLOR died and Elizabeth ELY, of a distinguished Massachusetts family, a calm, quiet woman of thirty-five years, became Mr. TAYLOR's second wife and took excellent care of the three motherless children of Anna TAYLOR.

For long years the family of Deacon Moses and Mary ANDREWS WHITE were prominent members of the little community and later on after Cleveland became a city. Their young daughter, Minerva WHITE, was the first burial in Erie Street cemetery. At that time, it was all woods.

Among other accomplishments, Mrs. WHITE was a skillful needle worker, notable cook, and best of all, a most successful mother-in-law, never entering her son's home without bearing some offering of interest and affection. Her only daughter Eliza married Judge Jesse BISHOP of this city, long a well-known jurist. The WHITE family lived on Superior St. near the American House.

Four gentle refined sisters from Windsor, Conn., arrived in 1816. They were of a distinguished family, their father, Albert WOLCOTT, being a son of the Brig. General Erastus WOLCOTT and a grandson of the famous Roger WOLCOTT. He also was a nephew of Gov. Mathew GRISWOLD. The family brought with them the family Bible of Roger WOLCOTT, all of which was a social asset appreciated by their pioneer neighbors. Mr. WOLCOTT's wife had died in Windsor. The oldest daughter, Cynthia, was Mrs. William BLISS. She lived on the south side of Superior near the corner of West 3rd St. and was about twenty-eight years of age when she began her Cleveland housekeeping on that spot. Her sisters, Hannah, Laura and Elizabeth lived with their father nearby.

Jonathan BLISS, brother of William, also lived on the south side of Superior St. His wife's maiden name probably was Hannah KENT. The couple had a little adopted daughter, Pamelia TOWNSEND, who had been made an orphan in one of the epidemics that swept Cleveland. She married Herschel FOOTE who kept a very early bookstore on the corner of the Public Square, the site now occupied by Marshall's drug store.

Jonathan BLISS died in 1823 of malarial fever, and his widow lived her later years in Washington, D.C., and Saratoga, N.Y.

Ruth WHITE, wife of Seth Cogswell BALDWIN, died in Ballston Springs, N.Y., at the birth of her eighth child and namesake. Sometime after the sad event Miss Abigail KELLOGG assumed the care of the motherless children as Mr. BALDWIN's second wife, and another son and daughter were added to the family. Abigail lived but a short time after her arrival in Cleveland, the unaccustomed hardships having proved too much for her delicate constitution. Her son Dudley BALDWIN, then but nine years of age, lived the remainder of his years in the city, one of its best known and honored citizens. His wife was Henrietta HINE, daughter of Homer and Henrietta SKINNER HINE of Youngstown and a niece of Mrs. Nathan PERRY, Jr. The early home of the young couple was on West 6th St. now covered by the Rockefeller Building.

Mrs. Dudley BALDWIN was very fond of flowers and her little garden at that spot blossomed gaily, attracting all passersby. Her next and last home on East 21st St. with its ample grounds gave more opportunity to indulge in her beloved pastime and here her daughters, Mary BALDWIN and Anne BALDWIN SCHULTE keep alive the floral tradition of that earlier day.

This incomplete sketch of Cleveland pioneer women, which is all that space allows, covers the first twenty years of the town's settlement and sixteen years before it became a full-fledged city. Much additional information concerning the women mentioned, with personal and interesting facts regarding hundreds of women who came to the city later, will be found in "The Pioneer Families of Cleveland 1796-1840."

*Gertrude VAN RENSSLAER WICKHAM*  
*Historian*

## **CLEVELAND, THE PLEASANT CITY – by Charles F. Thwing**

The first thing to be said about Cleveland is what, with the change of a pronoun, a Cambridge poet said about one of whom he wrote: "It is so pleasant." Its streets are pleasant to live in and to look upon; its parks are pleasant to stroll in or to ride in; its houses are, on the whole, pleasant to the aesthetic sense; its libraries are pleasant for their selectness though not for their bigness; its people are, above all, pleasant for their dignity, graciousness, genuineness, simplicity and appreciation. In the year 1838 the late Asa Gray spent a short time in Cleveland, and wrote from Cleveland to a friend, saying that the city would "ultimately be a very pleasant place"; he adds: "The people show some signs of civilization; they eat ice cream, which is sold in many places." I wish I were able to assure my old friend and neighbor, as he now lives with the immortelles and other fadeless flowers, that he has proved to be a true prophet: Cleveland has become a "very pleasant place," and possibly I might be allowed to assure him that signs of the ice age of modern civilization still linger.

In that relation in which men commonly use the word "pleasant," the weather, Cleveland is not pleasant. It has as much cloudy weather as almost any part of the world; and yet it has a pleasant climate. Its summers are not hot, its winters not cold. To the worker of any sort this pleasant climate of much unpleasant weather is very pleasing, for in it, as in the climate of London, one can get much work out of himself.

Cleveland is a singular creation of contrast. It is an inland town, but it builds more vessels, and owns more vessels than almost any other in the United States. About a quarter of all the steel vessels, rated in tonnage, built in the United States in the last fiscal year of the Government were constructed in Cleveland, the order of precedence being Cleveland, Newport News, Chicago, and Detroit; and almost three quarters of the modern, steel ships in service on the Great Lakes are owned or operated by Cleveland vessel men. It is a city of four hundred thousand people, but it impresses both the visitor and the resident as a big village or a series of big villages. From it can be reached in a long or short night's ride, New York and Chicago, Buffalo and St. Louis, Detroit and Cincinnati; within seven hundred miles of Cleveland dwell more than half the entire population of the country, and yet Cleveland has been called provincial. Its homes are among the most palatial of the world, but the owners of not a few are more at home in New York and Paris than on Euclid Avenue. It is distinguished for its iron, steel and coal interests, but it has scholars and teachers who are known where its steel rails have never been carried. It is a city of the East, and it is also a city of the West, of the East it is the newest, of the West it is the oldest. It is often called conservative, but it is also distinguished by its sense of power and of progress. It represents in its citizens a pure New England type; but it has also gathered up folks from all over the world, "Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes, Cretes and Arabians," who read their newspapers in a dozen different languages. But, be it said, the New England, the Connecticut and Massachusetts type still dominates. The names of the families which are most representative of the things of the spirit include a large number of New England names.

This city of contraries and of contrasts is yet made a great city by only one or two simple elements. One may say that Lake Erie makes Cleveland. Were there no Lake Erie there would be no Cleveland. But Lake Erie is the occasion and not the cause. One may say that the age of steel makes Cleveland. But that this age is the age of steel is only the condition, not the cause. The cause that makes Cleveland Cleveland is that at or near Cleveland the various elements that are necessary in the manufacture of iron and steel can be most economically and efficiently assembled. The iron ores from the Lake Superior region, the



coal from the Massillon, Mahoning and Pennsylvania region, the limestone from the Lake Erie islands and southern shores, can here be most profitably brought together. Cleveland is, too, by rail and by boat a good point for the distribution of the finished product as well as a good point for the bringing together of the crude material. Here ore, coal and lime meet and mingle as naturally as the heat of the sun and the life of the seed unite in the springtime. Nothing can prevent their meeting, and little can subsidies or other artificial stimulus do to promote it. From this union spring forth factories making nuts and bolts and sewing machines and engines and the thousand products and by products of this age and place of steel. Therefore, Cleveland is Cleveland.

It may not only be said that Cleveland is herself; it should also be added that Cleveland has done some things first which are worth doing anyway, and which are especially worth doing first. As among the colleges Williams and Harvard have done not a few first things, so among the cities Cleveland may claim a certain priority. The city was, if not the first, among the first to adopt the federal system of municipal government, a system which, after ten years of usefulness, has proved to be like every other form of democratic government, good if good men are in control, and bad if bad men are in control. Cleveland was the first to adopt the proper method for the government and administration of its public schools, namely the separation of the business side of the administration from the educational, a system, too, which, like the more general plan of government, finds its efficiency in the character of the men who administer it. In Cleveland, too, was organized the great Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Here, too, one of the first women in America to enter the medical profession was trained in the old Medical College, now a part of the Western Reserve University. Here the recondite experiments were made by Morley for determining the atomic weight of oxygen, and practical experiments by Brush for giving the best light, as well as the important experiments also made by Brush which resulted in adding "etherion" to the elements. Here, also, important facilities in the use of the public library and in the making of finest machinery, such as is used in astronomical apparatus, were first applied. One, too, should not in a commercial age be suffered to forget that in Cleveland the Standard Oil Company was born and grew to be a lusty youth.

This city of first things had as its first man and founder, one whose name it bears, Moses Cleveland. A Connecticut man, born in Canterbury, Windham County, in 1754, graduated at Yale in 1777, admitted to the bar, interrupting his professional practice by service in the Revolutionary army, serving in the Connecticut Legislature and also in the State militia, Moses Cleveland was made agent for the Connecticut Land Company in 1796, and came into the historic territory of New Connecticut, or the Western Reserve. He seems to have had those elements which usually are found in founders of states and builders of cities. Reserved in speech, vigorous in action, friendly with all, grave, shrewd, he was born to command. His career was brief: he died in the town of his birth in 1806; but he lived long enough to entertain a rational hope of the future greatness of the city he founded and named. It is said that he once remarked: "While I was in New Connecticut, I laid out a town, on the bank of Lake Erie, which was called by my name, and I believe the child is now born that may live to see it grow as large as old Windham." Moses Cleveland was a prophet at once true and false. Cleveland became as large as old Windham and even larger, in the lifetime of children born in the last decade of the eighteenth century. The method by which Cleveland has attained the first place in its State, and the seventh place in the United States, is a process, a growth, and not a manufacture. In the year 1830, thirty-four years after the coming of Moses Cleveland, it had only a thousand people: but the one thousand had increased to six thousand by 1840, and in the next ten years the six thousand increased threefold. In the next ten years the number more than doubled, becoming forty-three thousand in 1860, and yet again doubled in the following decade. By 1870, it had become ninety-two thousand. The doubling process could not long

continue, but it came so near it that in 1880 there were one hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants, in 1890 two hundred and sixty thousand and more, and in 1900 almost four hundred thousand.

A growth more normal and steady, a growth which has also carried along with itself elements far more precious than mere size, it would be hard to find. For these folks do not deserve the epithet which Carlyle: applied to London's millions. They are a people of vigor, initiative, progressiveness, carefulness, wealth, work, comfortableness, and good heartedness. Cleveland may be conservative; but it is the conservatism of the English nation which Emerson describes in saying: "The slow, deep English mass smolders with fire, which at last sets all its borders in flame." Cleveland's fires are the fires of anthracite and not of straw.

A city of comfort, Cleveland has no London's East End. I do not believe that in any other population of the world of its size can be found so few hungry stomachs or homeless bodies. Work abounds. All men work. Its rich men are, workers, and, what is far more exceptional, the sons of its rich men are workers. Its wealth is of the solid sort. It represents investments which pay dividends every six months, and which represent the advancement of every commercial and manufacturing interest. But Cleveland is obliged to acknowledge that not a few of its rich men are legal citizens of New York City, ostracized from its pleasant borders by what they and others regard as the unjust tax laws of the State.

The city has not yet reached the condition in which it is understood that in case a will is probated representing a large estate which fails to give at least a considerable sum to charity or, to education, the court shall set it aside on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind. Of course, money is given away both by gift and by bequest, but more, on the whole, by gift than by bequest, and in large amounts, but not in amounts so large as prevail in communities of an age of two hundred and seventy-five years rather than of one hundred. The rate of increase which money may make for itself is so great, that the holder and the maker hesitate to part with such a remunerative agent. Yet the beneficence viewed in the light of decades is great. A noble school of science, a noble college and university, including professional schools, a noble foundation for an art school, are easily found among the more obvious tokens; Hospitals and orphanages, private schools, endowed churches, Young Men's Christian Association buildings, parks and college settlements, are ready proof of private beneficence for public ends. Testimony should also be borne to the wisdom as well as the generosity which characterize the giving of this people. My pen refuses to write names, but it is free to say that to find beneficence which is, it shall not be said so little harmful, but which is so gloriously efficient, as the beneficence of some of Cleveland's noblest women and men would be difficult. With the gift, before the gift, and after the gift goes the wisdom as well as the graciousness of the giver. One, too, should not neglect to say that in not a few of the great manufacturing concerns of Cleveland prevails a spirit that the employer owes to the employee something more than wages. The dividend to labor consists, in the more obvious relations, in providing rest and recreation rooms, facilities for eating the midday luncheon, and in doing what can be done in creating associations and conditions which make for the enrichment of life and the betterment of character.

Of course Cleveland has societies and clubs: clubs into which the worthiest life of the community naturally organizes itself for worthiest purposes, and clubs which represent the life that is simply worthy and of which the purposes are not the highest. Clubs of women and clubs of men, clubs social and clubs professional, clubs literary and clubs commercial, clubs anthropological and clubs sociological, clubs chemical and clubs engineering, clubs collegiate and clubs pedagogical, clubs athletic and clubs aesthetic clubs piscatorial and clubs ecclesiastical, clubs architectural and clubs of free traders, clubs for municipal improvement and clubs for no improvement of any kind, they all and many others are found in this very pleasant city.

And underneath all these associations and organizations it is easy to discover the growth of a distinctly civic spirit, also manifest in special movements and conditions. The endeavor to build in one group buildings so important as a county court house, a city hall, a public library and others reveals the willingness to surrender individual advantages to the public weal. The attempt to deal largely and justly with all municipal franchises proves the presence of a desire to serve all as well as each. The Municipal Association, an organization of a few gentlemen of high purpose and of patience as well as of great influence, has, in recommending or in refusing to recommend certain candidates for office, promoted the growth of a public sense out of which it has itself sprung. The determination that the public schools shall not be used for partisan purposes is perhaps as strong an illustration as could be given of the presence and potency of the civic spirit of Cleveland.

In the three great professions are found noble members. In this triple service is manifest a high tableland of general excellence rather than a level broken by high and distinct peaks of individual conspicuousness. The highest relative standing belongs, I judge, to the members of the medical profession. This prominence may be the result of the presence for more than fifty years of a medical school which has numbered among its faculty some great investigators and teachers. But not a few of those who are examples of highest service have been unwilling, it must be said, to remain in Cleveland. As the Atlantic draws down the level of the Great Lakes, so the territory of the Atlantic draws away some (not all) of the more eminent members of the great professions. The supply however never becomes exhausted, nor does it deteriorate.

But the most eminent of Cleveland's people belong to the literary or political class rather than to the strictly professional. The earliest of the writers who spread Cleveland's fame and his own was Artemus Ward. It was a short career enough which Artemus Ward had, and its Cleveland part covered only two years, but while it lasted it bore one of Cleveland's daily papers round the world on the wings of his wit. One cannot forget that here lived and wrote John Hay, beloved as among the best of men as well as honored as the most efficient of Secretaries of State. James Ford Rhodes here fitted himself while engaged in business to begin his career as a fascinating writer of later American history. Constance Fenimore Woolson was a Cleveland child, although not born here, and the Great Lakes are the scenes of her stories. Mrs. Sarah Knowles Bolton, writer of useful and pleasing biographies and other books, divides her residence between Boston and Cleveland. Charles W. Chesnut, too, is esteemed not only for his sketches but also for a distinct charm of character. Cleveland would like to claim that rare poet and great soul, Edward Rowland Sill, for his home was only a few miles away, and in Cleveland he died, in 1887. One should not decline to say that books written by college professors may not only be the material for literature but also literature itself. Such books, written in Cleveland, are neither few nor barren.

The eminence in politics of the Cleveland man belongs rather to the present than to the past. If one should name the gentlemen who have served the city in the national Congress the names would to most prove to be without significance. The name of Senator Payne and he had been long associated with the life of the city, one recalls, but no name has the meaning of the name of Wade or of Giddings, who came from the little town of Jefferson, a few miles east of Cleveland, or of Sherman, who came from the south. Hayes, Garfield and McKinley might be called citizens of the Greater Cleveland. At the present time, however, in both the Senate and the House the city is not without able and significant representation.

Like a piece of music the chapter returns upon itself. It began with the argument that Cleveland is so pleasant. From the breakwater which the Government builds to keep Cleveland great and to make it

greater, along the avenues of residence or of trade, even through its smoky and sooty atmosphere, sign of prosperity, out mile after mile to the city of the dead where the well-beloved Garfield sleeps in nobly wrought sepulchre, in all and through all, Cleveland is pleasant. Pleasant to live in, pleasant to work in, I know, and pleasant to go to heaven from, I hope, is Cleveland.

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