

EAST CLEVELAND TOWNSHIP

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

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EAST CLEVELAND.

Transcribed by Laura Hine

A Broken History—Irregular Boundaries—Timothy Doan—Shaw, Ruple, McIlrath and Thorp—Asa Dille—Samuel Ruple—A. L. Norris— A Live Griddle-Cake - Deadly Battles—Scaring a Bear—Going to Pennsylvania for Flour—A Banquet of Baked Pumpkins—The First Church—Sleeping with the Cows—First Tavern—Abijah Crosby— A Barn-Raising interrupted by Cannon—Settlers in Various Localities —The Big Elk—The Householders of 1828—School Districts—Collamer in 1840—Formation of the Township of East Cleveland—Annexation of part of Euclid and Warrensville—Name of Euclid Village changed to Collamer—The Railroad—The War—Sandstone Quarries—Present Condition of Collamer—Collinwood—Grape Culture—Glenville—Shaw Academy—First Presbyterian Church of Collamer—St. Paul's Church —Free Congregational Church of Collamer—Disciple Church of Collamer – Disciple Church at Collinwood—First Congregational Church of Collinwood—Principal Township Officers.

East Cleveland has had more varied municipal relations, and has more irregular boundaries than any other township in the county. The territory of which it is now composed, originally belonged to the township of Cleveland; then to Cleveland and Euclid; then to Cleveland, Euclid, Newburg and Warrensville. Having remained in these townships for many years, the several fragments were in 1845 formed into the township of East Cleveland which then contained not only the present district of that name, but all that part of Cleveland city east of Willson Avenue, and north of the old Newburg line.

In 1867 an irregular tract about two miles east and west by three miles north and south, on which had been built the large and flourishing village of East Cleveland, was annexed to the city, leaving a district nearly six miles in extreme length, north and south, and a little over five miles in extreme width, but so irregular that it contains an area of only a trifle over fifteen square miles. This remains the township of East Cleveland, yet the name had become so firmly attached to the portion which was annexed to Cleveland that a resident of the city, on hearing "East Cleveland" spoken of, would more probably understand the expression to refer to the eastern part of the city than to the township to which the name legitimately belongs.

This sketch is intended to be confined to the territory now comprising the township, the name of which heads the chapter; yet that township has been so closely united with other territory on both the east and the west, that the annals are liable to become somewhat intermingled, especially in the case of the official records. Nearly all the township officers who resided in the present East Cleveland before 1847,

are to be found in the records of Euclid, while many of those who appear in the records of East Cleveland since that date, were residents of what is now the eastern part of the city.

The first white resident of the territory now comprising the township of East Cleveland, was Timothy Doan, a Connecticut sea-captain, already forty-three years old, who brought his family to Cleveland in the spring of 1801, left them there while he built a log house and made a small clearing, and in the fall of that year removed them to his place on the west line of the old township of Euclid, a part of which is still occupied by his youngest son, John Doan. Mr. Timothy Doan steadily worked on his new farm, having for two or three years no neighbors nearer than his brother, Nathaniel, at "Doan's Corners," in the present city of Cleveland. Timothy Doan was a man of good ability and of the highest character; he became the first justice of the peace in the territory now constituting East Cleveland, and was afterward a judge of the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga County. He died in 1828, on the farm on which he had moved in 1801, at the age of seventy, respected by all.

In August, 1803, John Shaw, John Ruple, Thomas McIlrath, Garrett Thorp and William Coleman, all from Washington County, Pennsylvania, visited this part of Ohio together, and two of them selected land in the present township of East Cleveland. Shaw chose the lot where Shaw Academy now stands, and McIlrath selected the one now occupied by the main part of Collamer Village. Mr. Ruple located a little farther to the northeast, in what is now Euclid. All these locations, like that of Timothy Doan, before mentioned, and that of William Coleman on Euclid creek, were on the main road which had been laid out from Cleveland to the Pennsylvania line, parallel with the lake shore, but which was then hardly passable even for ox teams; an axe to clear away fallen timber being the necessary accompaniment of every vehicle. The parties named returned to Pennsylvania and did not begin work on their land till the next spring.

The second actual settler in the present township of East Cleveland was Asa Dille, a brother of David Dille, of Euclid, who moved from Pennsylvania in March, 1804; putting up his cabin in the unbroken forest near the southwestern corner of the old township of Euclid. There he lived and died, raising a large family of children.

In April, 1804, Messrs. Shaw and McIlrath began work on the locations before mentioned, and Benjamin Jones, a nephew of McIlrath settled farther southeast in the neighborhood of Asa Dille's residence. Shaw brought his family that spring and became the third settler in the township. He was a native of England, and, having been brought up in a woolen factory, he was entirely unaccustomed to the use of the axe; yet by indomitable industry he succeeded in subduing the dense forest where he had chosen his home, and made him an excellent farm. He was a man of good intelligence and fair education, was the teacher of the first school in the county, held various civil offices and was the founder of the Shaw Academy, of which more will be said farther on.

McIlrath and Jones both brought on their families in the autumn of 1804, and as there were then five families in the territory of East Cleveland, the work of settlement might be considered as having fairly commenced.

Even of these five families, only one, that of Timothy Doan, had breadstuffs enough to last them through the winter. The others depended principally on hunting, both to obtain meat for their families and to procure skins and furs, which could be traded in the rude markets of the day for articles of absolute necessity. Coon skins came pretty near being legal tender at that time, and several hundred of them were harvested that winter by the residents of East Cleveland, who were thus enabled to eke out a

subsistence. Mr. McIlrath was especially noted as a hunter, and as he had several sons, who had nearly or quite attained to man's estate, they made great havoc among the denizens of the forest.

In 1805 John Ruple settled on the line between Euclid and East Cleveland. He, too, was a noted hunter, and is credited by William Coleman with killing the first panther slain in the old township of Euclid by a white man; the beast measuring nine feet from tip to tip. He raised a large family and lived to an advanced age, on the place where he first located, amid the respect of all who knew him.

Samuel Ruple settled at Nine Mile creek, in the eastern part of the present village of Collamer, in 1806, and during the same year Caleb Eddy located himself in the southern part of the township on a stream known as Dogway Brook.

Abraham L. Norris came the same year and settled on the ridge back of Collamer. His daughter, Mrs. Myndert Wemple, narrates many incidents connected with early life in the forest. Mr. Norris' family were two miles from their nearest neighbor, David Hendershot. Like most of the pioneers, they had only a "puncheon" (or split-log) floor for their cabin, and during the first summer a coverlid did duty instead of a door.

The next year Mr. Norris had a good-sized clearing chopped over, and, according to pioneer custom, invited his neighbors (some of whom lived five or six miles away) to a " logging-bee." After a while they got several log-heaps ready for firing, and Mrs. Norris, who was out watching the operations, ran into the house to get a shovelful of coals. The fire was nearly out, and on the warm hearth lay a griddle which had been used for baking cakes. The first thing Mrs. Norris saw, on entering the house, was an enormous yellow rattlesnake comfortably curled up on the griddle. She screamed and fainted. Her husband ran in, and, having no weapon with which to dispatch the enemy, called for his father-in-law, Mr. McIlrath, who came with his ox-goad, and soon slew it. The reptile had no less than twenty-four rattles.

These pests were extremely common in both East Cleveland and Euclid; finding ample shelter among the rocks which abounded in the numerous ravines that intersected the ridge. Every man when he went out took a stick, as a matter of course, to kill rattle- snakes. John Ruple is credited with killing thirty-eight rattlesnakes (piled and counted) near Collamer, and Luther Dille with slaying forty-three in the same locality. In both cases the air was so heavily impregnated with poison by the reptiles that the men went home sick from the field of battle.

Mr. Norris was obliged to go to Newburg to work, leaving his wife alone in the cabin. There was a half-grown shote in a rail pen covered with bark, near the house. One night Mrs. Norris was awakened by the crackling of bark and the squealing of the pig. Running to the door she saw a bear trying to get out of the pen with the shote clutched by the neck, somewhat as a cat carries a kitten. There was a large bed of coals, and filling the big fire-shovel full of these she ran out and threw them on the dry bark, which in a moment was in a brilliant blaze. The bear meantime, had got his prey out of the pen, but being frightened at the sudden light, dropped the pig (badly scared but not seriously hurt) and made his way into the forest.

At this period there was no church in the township. People went to "Doan's Corners" on Sunday, where Squire Nathaniel Doan read a sermon. Mrs. Wemple remembers going to meeting at the corners; her mother riding a horse, she riding behind and another child in front, while her father walked by the side of the patient animal.

It is needless to say that luxuries were exceedingly scarce. Once Mrs. Norris sent clear to Pennsylvania, by a couple of young men who were going thither, for a pound of tea and two yards of calico to make the baby a dress.

There were two or three gristmills within ten miles, but they were very poor concerns, and were frequently out of repair. On one occasion when, through defective machinery or lack of water, no grinding could be done in this part of the country, John Shaw took an ox-cart loaded with a grist for every man in the township and went eighty miles, to Erie, Pennsylvania, to get it ground. He was to be back in two weeks, and on the day fixed for his return Mrs. Shaw invited all the people in the township to her house, to cook and eat of the expected supply. The people came, but Mr. Shaw had been detained by the badness of the roads and did not arrive, and his hospitable wife could only furnish her guests with a feast of venison and baked pumpkins.

Indians, squaws and papooses were frequently seen passing to and fro. They had a camping-place just back of where the academy now stands. The fierce appearance of the warriors frequently frightened the children, but there is no account of their doing the slightest harm.

The first church (Congregational) in the township, which was likewise the first in the county, was formed in August, 1807. The first meetings were in the houses of the settlers, but in 1810 a house of worship was built of logs at the point then commonly designated as Nine Mile creek, but afterwards known as Euclid village and now as Collamer. This was also the first house of worship in the county; there being none in Cleveland until more than ten years later.

In 1809 Caleb Eddy built the first gristmill in the township, on Dry Way Brook, above the site of Lake View Cemetery.

Amid the hardships of these times, women, as well as men, developed the courage necessary to meet the emergencies by which they were often confronted. Late one afternoon in autumn Mrs. Timothy Eddy went to look for her husband's cows. They had strayed a long distance, but at length she heard a bell, and, guided by that, made her way to where they were. But when she undertook to drive them home, she found she did not know the way. After various efforts night came on, and she was still as much at a loss as ever. The quadrupeds discovered none of the intelligence in path-finding which is sometimes attributed to them, but when their mistress stopped driving them, quietly lay down for a night's rest. Satisfied that she could not find her way home, Mrs. Eddy lay down in a warm place, between two of the animals, and in this living boudoir she remained until morning. Meanwhile, her husband had returned from his labors at night fall, and, finding his wife absent, had roused the neighbors to search for her. All night long the few settlers in that part of the township went shouting to and fro through the woods, their lighted torches of bark flinging fantastic shadows among the trees, but they did not approach her sleeping place. In the morning, she made her way home to her frightened friends.

The first tavern-keeper in the township, of whom we can hear, was David Bunnell, who kept on the main road, a short distance southwest of the site of Collamer, before the War of 1812.

Among other settlers in the township was Abijah Crosby, father of Deacon Thomas D. Crosby, who came in 1811. He was one of the earliest settlers in the vicinity of the lake shore. Benjamin Thorp, who had first settled at the mouth of Euclid creek, came in 1813, and settled on the "Coit tract," near the lake shore.

When the War of 1812 broke out, there was great excitement for a time, especially just after Hull's surrender when rumors of murdering Indians came on every breeze, and the people once or twice abandoned their homes in their alarm. These rumors, however, were soon found to be false, and during the war the work of planting and clearing went on much as usual, though emigration nearly ceased.

On the day of Perry's victory, September 10, 1813, the people were busy raising William Hate's log barn, below Collinwood. Mr. Cornelius Thorp, who still resides in the township, was one of the number. The neighbors were still few in number, and men had come from Warrensville on horseback to help in the work. The raisers were divided into two squads, who were engaged in a hot strife to see which should get up logs the fastest. At each corner was an expert axe man making notches and "saddles" to fit the logs together. Of course, neither squad could really get ahead of the other, because all four sides of the house must go up together; but they could crowd each other, which was a great satisfaction.

Suddenly from the far northwest a dull sound was heard rolling slowly over lake and land—then another—and another—and another.

Every axe and every log was dropped.

"That's Perry!" "A fight!" "A battle!" "A battle!" cried a dozen voices, and, in another minute, twenty or thirty men were racing away toward the lake shore, eager to hear even the faintest echoes from the great contest which was to decide the supremacy of Lake Erie. Perhaps they imagined, from the distinctness of the sound, that they could see the conflict, or, at least, could discover on the far horizon the smoke which must mark the scene of battle. But, on their arrival, nothing could be seen, as was not strange considering that the battle was seventy-five miles away. Yet the constant successions of subdued shocks, now alone, now in broadsides, hour after hour, gave notice that the conflict was still going on. At length the sounds died away; only a few scattered shots were heard, and finally all was still, and the last listeners returned slowly to their homes, querying anxiously whether Columbia or Albion should henceforth be the mistress of Lake Erie. The next day a swift-riding express, on the way to Washington, brought the news that Perry was victorious, and that British or Indian invasion need no longer be feared. Of all who were present at that "raising," Mr. Cornelius Thorp is the sole survivor.

Benjamin Thorp, father of Cornelius, had at this time moved to the "Coit tract" of a thousand acres, situated on the lake shore.

Immediately after the close of the war in 1815, emigration set in with more force than ever, on account of the temporary cessation. At this time began to be seen a slight appearance of a village where Collamer now stands; though it was then called Euclid. Enoch Murray started a store there shortly after the war. Davis Crocker also established a tannery there, on Nine Mile creek, about 1815 or '16, which he carried on for nearly twenty years. In 1817 a framed church was erected in place of the old log one before mentioned, and then the residents of "Euclid," or "Nine Mile Creek," as the hamlet was variously called, could indeed boast of their progress; for there was still not another church edifice of any kind in the county.

In 1818 Benjamin P. Beers and Myndert Wemple settled in the township. Mr. Wemple, who still survives, says that Enoch Murray was then keeping store at Euclid (now Collamer). He sold to Thomas McClrath about 1820, and he in a short time to John Gardner. Taverns, too, began to be opened all along the main road soon after the war. Ben. S. Welch kept one at Nine Mile creek. A little later, Enoch Meeker had one a short distance farther west. Seth Doan kept one where George Doan now lives.

But notwithstanding these indications of advancing settlement, the rattlesnakes still hissed viciously in their dens among the rocks; the deer often bounded past the clearings of the pioneers, especially in the southern part of the township, and occasionally more noble game fell before the hunter's bullet. Old settlers still mention that it was about 1830 that the "big elk was killed;" an event long remembered and often discussed by the residents of the vicinity. The unlucky wanderer was chased down from the Chagrin River into East Cleveland, and was there killed. He weighed five hundred pounds, and his horns were seven feet long.

By about 1825 or '30 the face of the country began to take on more decidedly than before the appearance of civilization. More than half of the log houses built by the pioneers had been exchanged for framed ones, and in all the north part of the township nearly every lot had a settler upon it, and about half the land had been cleared from timber. In the southern section the settlements were much fewer and the country still retained that pioneer look resultant from log houses, scattered clearings and far-spreading forests.

In the township book of Euclid is a list of the voters in 1828, arranged by school districts. Euclid, as before mentioned, then embraced something over half of East Cleveland. We give a list of the names recorded in those districts either wholly or partly in what is now East Cleveland. A few of them may have been in the present Euclid; but if so, they were close to the line:

District No. 2 (Collamer)—William Camp, John H. Camp, John West, John Ruple, John Hoagland, Samuel Ruple, Benj. Hoagland, John Stoner, Benj. S. Welch, Enoch Meeker, John Gardner, William Adams, John K. Hall, Nathaniel Woodruff, Myndert Wemple, Andrew McFarland, Elijah Burton, George R. Whitney, Sargent Currier, Alvin Hollister, Jesse Palmer, James E. Palmer, Dr. Hotchkiss, Joseph King, Mathias Rush, Moses Bond, Cyrus Ruple, Abram Histon, John Shaw, Elisha Rockwell.

District No. 3 (west of Collamer)—Michael McIlrath, Horace Blinn, James Corbus, Amos Stebbins, Joel Jones, Benjamin Jones, John Doan, Samuel Dodge, Daniel Brown, Joseph Marshall, Andrew McIlrath, Andrew McIlrath, Jr., Merritt Lindley, John Burt, Samuel E. Smith, Eli Williams, Seth Doan, Thomas McIlrath, Stephen Peet, Jedediah Crocker, Lewis Stanislaus, Thomas Phillips.

District No. 4 (south part of township). —Guy Lee, Thomas Curtis, John Welch, John Handee, Adoniram Peck, Jesse Cross, Jacob S. Dille, Richard Curtis, Clark Currier, Stephen B. Meeker, Abram Mattox, Jacob Compton, Elias Lee, Reynolds Cahoon, Asa Dille, Lewis E. Dille, Abel Handee.

District No. 6 (north of Collinwood, now in both towns). —William Hale, Thomas McIlrath, Jr., Samuel McIlrath, Samuel McIlrath 3d, Thaddeus Wright, Aaron Bunnel, James Johnston, Benjamin Day, Abijah Crosby, John Euple 3d, Ezekiel Adams, John Adams.

District No. 10 (west of Collinwood). —Lawrence O'Connor, Alanson O'Connor, Joseph House, Jeremiah Shumway, Timothy Eddy, Ahaz Merchant, Benjamin Thorp, Andrew Stewart, John Moore, David Bunnel, Luther Woodworth, Ezra Fairfield, Cornelius Thorp, Isaac Page.

A full list of all the voters in the old township of Euclid in 1828, including the above, is to be found in the history of that township. Of course, the foregoing list does not include any residents of that part of East Cleveland, except what was formerly in Euclid. There were, however, very few in that part of East Cleveland, which was then Euclid, except on the main road. The Elijah Burton, who is mentioned as a

resident of District number two (Collamer), was a young physician who had very lately arrived there, being the first physician in that village. His widow still resides there, and his son is a practicing physician there.

During the decade from 1830 to 1840 there was a large emigration checked during the last three years by what was known pre-eminently as the "hard times."

Sargent Currier had become the storekeeper at Nine Mile creek, acting in that capacity some fifteen years. He had a sawmill near there, and afterwards built a steam gristmill. Abner McClrath opened a tavern in 1837. Samuel Lester started a new tannery in 1838, which is still operated by his son.

When Mr. E. H. Strowbridge (now of Euclid) came to Collamer in 1840, Sargent Currier was still carrying on a store there, and Alvin Hollister was keeping a tavern. The township was well settled up, and framed houses were generally in use; yet there was still a rough appearance on the face of the country. The deer and wolves had all disappeared, and even the rattlesnakes were becoming scarce. Originally emigration had come from the East, and the western part of the present township was the last to be settled. By 1840, however, people began to overflow from the then growing city of Cleveland, and the western section was rapidly cleared up.

At the June session of the county commissioners in 1847, the township of East Cleveland was formed from Cleveland and Newburg; no other townships at first contributing anything to its area. Of Cleveland it embraced lots three hundred and thirty-eight to four hundred and six inclusive; of Newburg, so much of lots four hundred and nine to four hundred and twenty-two inclusive as lay north of the road, (now Ingersoll Street.)

The first town meeting in East Cleveland was held on the 26th of June, 1847, when the following officers were elected: Trustees, Theron Woodworth, Ahimaaz Sherwin, Samuel Erwin; clerk, Ansel Young; treasurer, Joel Jones; declined, and Isaac N. Pillsbury appointed; assessor, Freeman Whitman.

At the June session of the commissioners in 1848, the west part of Euclid was annexed to East Cleveland; embracing lots eight, forty-nine, sixteen, fifty-seven, twenty-four, fifty-six, fifteen, forty-eight, seven, six, forty-seven, fourteen, fifty-five, twenty-two, twenty-one, fifty-four, thirteen, forty-six, five, four, forty-five, twelve, fifty-three, twenty, fifty-two, forty-four, eleven, three, two; all of lot forty-three west of the road running through it, and all of tract sixteen north of lot one and west of the road running to the lake. By the same act lots one, two, three and four lying in the north part of Warrensville, were also annexed.

This included the East Cleveland of today, and also the tract afterwards annexed to the city.

After the new arrangement was consummated, it was found very inconvenient to call the village situated in East Cleveland by the name of Euclid, when there was a township of Euclid close beside it. The people therefore began to cast about for another appellation. They adopted that of Collamer, and in time the growing village was generally known by that name; though it was long before all the old settlers could get rid of the habit of calling it Euclid.

For many years after the formation of the township, the interest regarding it principally centered in the village of East Cleveland, which grew rapidly into very extensive proportions, becoming an important suburb of the city. In 1853 the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad (since becoming a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern), was opened from Cleveland to Erie, running through the

northern part of East Cleveland, only a short distance from the lake shore. The beauty of the locations along the main road at the foot of the ridge, between the city and Collamer, began to be observed by the denizens of Cleveland, and occasional purchases were made, especially around Collamer.

All was progressing pleasantly and prosperously when, in 1861, the tocsin of war called the sons of America to the defense of their country. East Cleveland promptly responded to the call, and the records; given in the general history, tell their names and the deeds of the regiments to which they belonged.

In 1862, James Haycox opened a valuable sandstone quarry in the southern part of the township, on the farm settled by John Welch. The character of the stone is similar to that which crops out in various parts of the county, and is described in the chapter on geology. Since the war, few townships in northern Ohio have progressed more rapidly than East Cleveland, although, as before stated, the village of East Cleveland was annexed to the city of Cleveland in 1867. Collamer has become a large and thriving village, an especial favorite with Clevelanders desirous of a more retired life than that of the city. The main road from there to the city line is thickly studded with pleasant farm houses, and with handsome residences situated on small but most desirable tracts. In fact, the whole road which is an extension of Euclid Avenue, seems like a delightful suburb of the city. Collamer now contains churches, one academy, four general stores, one post office, one physician, two carriage shops, two blacksmith shops, two meat markets, one cider mill, one shoe shop, one tannery, and about a thousand inhabitants.

On the railroad, a mile north of Collamer is to be seen the flourishing village of Collinwood, the seat of the great repair shops and round-house of the Lake Shore railroad. It is laid out on the most liberal scale, with streets enough for a small city, which indeed it promises to become. It has churches, three public schools, six general stores, four physicians, two drug stores, one hardware store, two boot stores, one clothing store, two millinery stores, one hotel (the Warren House), two livery stables, two news depots, one wagon and blacksmith shop, one harness shop, three meat markets, and about fifteen hundred inhabitants. The repair shops and round-house were begun in 1873 and finished in 1875, and the village has mostly grown up since the former year. The post office was established in 1875.

There is also a post office at Lake View, near Lake View cemetery, where there is the prospect of another fine suburban village. The Lake View and Collamer railroad, (called for short "the Dummy Road") furnishes ready access to the city for all the residents along the main road.

On the ridge, grape-growing has flourished greatly of late years, the soil being of the same general quality as that in Euclid, and like that, admirably suited for grape-culture. The grapes are generally sold in bulk, but a few gentlemen are engaged in wine manufacture; Mr. J. J. Preyer's Lake View wine farm, east of Lake View cemetery is one of the most celebrated wine-producing places in the county.

The village of Glenville on the lake shore, adjoining Cleveland, was laid out in ???. The corporate limits enclose an area of about three-square miles, but only a small portion of it is built on in village form.

The Lake Shore railroad passes through its entire width and has a depot in it, while the Lake View and Collamer Road skirts its southern border. The Northern Ohio fairgrounds are situated a little west of the center of the village. The association owning them is described in the general history.

Glenville was incorporated in the autumn of 1872, for special purposes. In April, 1874, William Brasie, R. M. N. Taylor were elected trustees. In September, 1874 it was incorporated as a village. In April, 1874, Wm. J. Gordon was elected mayor for two years. He was succeeded in 1876 by Benjamin Lamson, and he

in 1878 by W. H. Gaylord, the present incumbent. The village now contains three stores, three hotels, one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop, one carriage shop and about five hundred inhabitants.

The whole of East Cleveland, except Glenville and a few farms in the southern portion is incorporated for special purposes; the authorities being empowered to build roads and bridges, maintain a police, build police stations, etc.

SHAW ACADEMY.

In 1835 the old pioneer, John Shaw, died, and having no children he left his property to found an academy in the locality where he had so long lived and prospered. The property consisted mostly of a farm situated a short distance southwestward from Collamer. This was sold for five thousand dollars. The people of the vicinity subscribed a sufficient amount to erect the necessary building, and the fund left by Mr. Shaw was used only for the support of the school.

A board of trustees was appointed and the school was maintained in the usual manner of country academies until about 1868. At that time, as the institution did not prosper as well as was desirable, the building was leased to individuals. Public school money was applied to its support, and it became partly a district school and partly an academy. In 1877 the trustees of the academy leased the building to the directors of the Collamer sub-district by whom it has since been used for a district school, though of a higher grade than usual.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF COLLAMER.

This church was organized by Rev. "Wm. Wick, on the 27th day of August, 1807; being by at least ten years the first church in Cuyahoga County. It was formed on what was known as the "Plan of Union," adopted by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, and the general association of the Congregational church, of Connecticut. The individual church was at first Congregational, but it was connected with the Presbytery for purposes of discipline and mutual encouragement. It took the name of "The Church of Christ in Euclid;" that being the township in which it was then situated.

The first members were Nathaniel and Sarah Doan, John Ruple, Thomas and Elizabeth McIlrath, Sarah Shaw, Eunice Eddy, Abram L. and Abigail Norris, George and Almira Kilbourn, Andrew and Abigail McIlrath, Anna Bunnell and Isabella McIlrath.

The strictness of the discipline and the existence of pleasant amusements among the pioneers are both shown by the next entry after the organization, made on the 29th of the same month, according to which A. L. and Abigail Norris confessed to dancing "not long before" (evidently before joining the church) and professed contrition. Sarah Shaw admitted the fact of dancing, but would not make a public acknowledgement and was suspended. This was pretty strict in regard to acts committed before joining the church.

At the first meeting of the church Nathaniel Doan, John Ruple and George Kilbourn were appointed the standing committee.

The next record, dated in August, 1808, shows a meeting of the church to have been then held at the house of Nathaniel Doan. Caleb and Nancy Eddy admitted joining the "Halcyon Church," supposing them to be Christians. They expressed their sorrow for having done so. This "Halcyon" church was a heterodox

institution which started up suddenly in Euclid, flourished for a brief period and disappeared. The members claimed to be Christians, but their right to the name seems to have been seriously disputed. At this time Mrs. Shaw publicly professed repentance for her dancing of long ago, and was duly reinstated in the church.

On the 15th of March, 1810, the church unanimously adopted the Presbyterian model and put themselves under the charge of the presbytery of Hartford. The next month the Rev. Thomas Barr was called to the pastorate and accepted. He was ordained on the 23rd of August following, and on the 27th of the same month Andrew McIlrath and John Ruple were appointed ruling elders. It was during this season that the log house already mentioned was built, which was, during its whole existence, the only church edifice in the county.

Numerous cases of discipline occurred during all the early years of the church; mostly on account of the members attending balls or allowing their children to do so. In the summer of 1811 nearly all the members publicly acknowledged their wrongdoing in permitting their children to attend the Fourth of July ball.

Nevertheless, the church continued to flourish, and in 1817 a framed house of worship replaced the log one; the new house, like the old one, being the only church building in the county.

Rev. Mr. Barr closed his services in 1820. After this the records unfortunately do not give the employment of pastors with any regularity, but it appears that Rev. Randolph Stoner, pastor of the Cleveland church, acted as moderator in the various meetings from 1820 to 1823, and doubtless supplied the pulpit. Rev. Stephen J. Bradstreet acted as moderator from 1823 to 1825. On the 26th of February, 1825, Rev. Stephen Peet was ordained as pastor; holding that position until January, 1833.

Rev. E. S. Scott and Rev. E. Adams were in charge of the church, the former in 1833 and '34; the latter in 1835 and '36. Rev. H. Blodgett served as pastor from May, 1837, to February, 1843. Rev. E. N. Nichols was in charge a few months, and was followed by Rev. J. Burchard, the celebrated revivalist, who conducted a powerful revival during the winter of 1843-44. Rev. Benj. Page was the acting pastor in 1844, '45 and '46.

Rev. William H. Beecher (eldest brother of Henry Ward Beecher) began service as stated supply in May, 1847, and continued until December, 1849. He was succeeded the next month by Rev. Jonas Bigelow, who died in service January 36, 1854. During his pastorate, in December, 1851, fourteen members withdrew to form the Free Congregational Church. Rev. Andrew Sharp was installed as pastor in April, 1854, and closed in April, 1856. Rev. Hiram Bingham began service as stated supply in October, 1856. Rev. F. Maginnis was installed as pastor in January, 1858, and served nearly ten years, closing in September, 1867.

Until this time the church had been known as the First Presbyterian Church of Euclid, although for nineteen years the house of worship had been in the township of East Cleveland, and the village where it was located had been known as Collamer for nearly an equal time. In September, 1867, it appears for the first time on the record as the Presbyterian Church of Collamer.

At that time, Rev. R. H. Leonard began service as stated supply, remaining until July, 1873. Rev. H. P. Barnes was installed as pastor in August, 1875, closing in May, 1877. He was succeeded at that time by the Rev. T. S. Scott, the present pastor.

The following month (June, 1877,) a union was effected with the Free Congregational Church of Collamer, by which each society was to keep its own organization, but they were to unite in all work, in religious service and the employment of a pastor. People are admitted by the joint action of the two churches, but are dismissed by the separate action of one. They meet in the Presbyterian church.

The present membership of the Presbyterian congregation is now about seventy -five. The elders are John Aldrich, J. M. Page, T. D. Crosby, Joseph Day, Joseph Parks, Frederick King and Isaac Brush. The two churches maintain a union Sabbath school of two hundred members, of which William H. Coit is the superintendent.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).

The church edifice of this body is on Euclid Avenue in the center of Collamer. It is of stone, rural in style, fifty-three feet in length and thirty in width. It was commenced in 1846, but was not finished and consecrated until 1856. The services were sustained at first by the aid of clergymen in Cleveland. The Rev. Eli Adams officiated in 1853-4. In 1856 Rev. Thomas Corlett was called as the first settled rector, who filled the rectorship for ten years. The Rev. N. P. Chariot was called in 1866, and resigned in 1869. The Rev. Thomas Lyle has been the rector of the parish since June 1, 1869. The sittings are free; the revenue being obtained from the weekly offertory and from subscriptions. The number of persons registered as communicants has been one hundred and ten; one hundred and seven have been baptized, and sixty-five have been confirmed. A rectory, adjoining the church edifice, was built in 1867. A small cemetery lies beyond the chancel. The officers of the church are as follows: Wardens, John Doan, J. W. Ogram; vestrymen, E. Gerrard, G. Doan, W. Oliver, J. W. Doan, B. Gray, and L. B. Beers.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF COLLAMER.

For several years before 1851 there had been a strong feeling among some of the members of the Presbyterian church at Euclid, or Collamer, that the Presbyterian denomination should bear stronger testimony against slavery than it had previously done. On the 27th of December, 1851, fourteen members presented a memorial declaring that they could not continue in connection with the church while it maintained fellowship with slaveholders. This memorial was signed by John Ruple, Asa Weston, E. Dutton, Asa Cady, Teresa Cady, Alma Ruple, H. A. C. Adams, Ezekiel Adams, Orpha Adams, L. C. Ruple, Mina Ruple, H. L. Ruple, Hannah Ruple, John Perkins.

The Presbyterian congregation voted to dismiss them with letters to any church they might desire to join. They then proceeded to organize themselves into the Free Congregational Church of Collamer. For three or four years they worshiped in the school house; at the end of which time, their numbers having materially increased, they proceeded to build the brick church at Collamer, still owned by them. They maintained a separate existence with varying fortunes until June, 1877, when they formed a union for working purposes with the Presbyterian church, as narrated in the sketch of that body.

DISCIPLE CHURCH OF COLLAMER.

This church was constituted in the fall of 1829. The first members were Luther Dille, Clarissa Dille, Eri M. Dille, Lurilla Jones, Leonard Marsilliot, Edittea Cranney, Desire Perry, Mary Anne Perry and Fanny Cranney; soon joined by Nancy Hale. The church was organized at the log school-house west of E. M. Dille's residence. Luther Dille was set apart as the first ruling elder. Much was trusted to the efforts of the elders, or overseers, and pastors did not succeed each other with the regularity that marks

ministerial changes in some churches. Nor are there any available records regarding the early history of this church.

The Disciple society, however, continued to flourish, and about 1840 a framed house of worship was erected at Collamer. Rev. A. S. Hayden was one of the principal ministers who, at different periods, carried on the work of the church. In 1861 it had thriven so greatly that the members were able to begin the erection of a brick house of worship, which was completed in 1863. Mr. Hayden was pastor from 1863 to 1866, and Rev. A. B. Green from 1866 to 1868. In the latter year Rev. W. B. Hendrix held two protracted meetings, at which nearly a hundred members united themselves with the church.

From 1868 to 1878 Revs. A. S. Hayden and A. B. Green were the pastors. Rev. W. B. Hendrix became the minister in charge in 1878.

This church has been particularly distinguished as a nursery for others; not less than twenty Disciple churches, in various parts of the West, having been founded by emigrants from Euclid and East Cleveland, who had belonged to the Collamer church. Notwithstanding the recent organization of a Disciple church at Collinwood, the one at Collamer is in a very flourishing condition and has over a hundred members. The overseers are E. M. Dille and Wm. Hudson.

DISCIPLE CHURCH AT COLLINWOOD.

In February, 1878, at the suggestion of E. M. Dille, the zealous overseer of the Disciple church of Collamer, who offered to pay the expenses of such a proceeding, Rev. W. B. Hendrix began a series of Disciple meetings at Collinwood. They were blessed with marked success, and on the 16th of April a church was organized by Mr. Hendrix, with fifty-nine members.

It was immediately proposed to build a house of worship, and in ten days less than two months from the organization, a handsome framed edifice was completed, costing about two thousand five hundred dollars, of which Mr. Dille contributed eight hundred. It was dedicated on the 4th of July, 1878.

The church has now about seventy members; being still under the pastorate of Mr. Hendrix. The overseers are the same as those at Collamer, E. M. Dille and Wm. Hudson; the deacons are George Morse and Alexander McIlrath.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF COLLINWOOD.

The supporters of the Congregational creed, and others who were desirous of having religious worship in Collinwood, united in erecting a framed house of worship in 1874, before any church had been organized. A Congregational church, with the above title, was formed in 1875. The first pastor was the Rev. Josiah Turner. He was succeeded by the Rev. C. E. Ruddick, who closed his services in 1878. There are now about sixty members. The deacons are L. Cody, J. Pronting, C. Hoagland and George Reading; the trustees are L. Cody, Wm. Greenlees, Benj. Carter and Wm. Jonghin.

PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

1847. Trustees, Theron Woodworth, Ahimaaz Sherwin, Samuel Erwin; clerk, Ansel Young; treasurer, Isaac N. Pillsbury; assessor, Freeman Whitman.

1848. Trustees, Benjamin Crawford, Samuel Erwin, Joel Jones; clerk, Ansel Young; treasurer, B. T. Blackwell; assessor, Benj. P. Beers.

1849. Trustees, Hiram McIlrath, Joel Jones, Benj. S. Welch; clerk, A. Young; treasurer, B. T. Blackwell; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1850. Trustees, H. McIlrath, J. P. Doan, Darius Ford; clerk, Horatio C. Ford; treasurer, Daniel B. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1851. Trustees, Robt. Harlow, John Welch, J. P. Doan; clerk, H. C. Ford; treasurer, D. R. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1852. Trustees, Robt. Harlow, John Welch, J. P. Doan; clerk, H. C. Ford; treasurer, D. E. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1853. Trustees, Robt. Harlow, Joel Jones, Lyman Crosby; clerk, E. T. Sturtevant; treasurer, D. E. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith. 1854. Trustees, Robt. Harlow, B. P. Beers, Lasell Birge; clerk, E. T. Sturtevant; treasurer, D. E. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1855. Trustees, Lasell Birge, E. H. Lacy, Jonathan C. Bowles; clerk, E. T. Sturtevant; treasurer, D. E. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1856. Trustees, D. A. Beers, J. E. Walters, Park B. Clark; clerk, E. T. Sturtevant; treasurer, D. E. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1857. Trustees, J. E. Walters, G. Watkins, Jos. Phillips; clerk, E. T. Sturtevant; treasurer, D. R. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1858. Trustees, J. R. Walters, Fredk. P. Silsby, Wm. Treat; clerk, E. T. Sturtevant; treasurer, D. E. Hildreth; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1859. Trustees, F. P. Silsby, Darius Adams, Alfred Talbot; clerk, E. T. Sturtevant; treasurer, D. R. Hildreth; assessor, S. W. Baldwin.

1860. Trustees, Darius Adams, Jos. Slaght, F. L. Burt; clerk, E. T. Sturtevant; treasurer, John E. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1861. Trustees, Darius Adams, L. F. Beers, Geo. Mather; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, J. E. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1862. Trustees, Sargent Currier, L. F. Beers, C. W. Dellenbaugh; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, J. B. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1863. Trustees, L. F. Beers, C. W. Dellenbaugh, Sargent Currier; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, J. R. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1864. Trustees, C. W. Dellenbaugh, B. C. Meeker, Jas. Haycox; Clerk S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, J. R. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1865. Trustees, C. W. Dellenbaugh, Andrew Wemple, J. O. Meeker; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, J. R. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1866. Trustees, C. W. Dellenbaugh, Andrew Wemple, J. O. Meeker; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, J. R. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1867. Trustees, C. W. Dellenbaugh, Andrew Wemple, J. O. Meeker; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, J. R. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1868. Trustees, Andrew Wemple, J. O. Meeker, W. P. Hudson; Clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, J. R. Walters; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1869. Trustees, Andrew Wemple, W. P. Hudson, L. F. Beers; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, N. L. Post; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1870. Trustees, W. P. Hudson, Robt. Harlow, L. F. Beers; Clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, N. L. Post; assessor, M. A. Bard.

1871. Trustees, Robt. Harlow, L. F. Beers, Seth Minor; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, N. L. Post; assessor, M. A. Bard.

1872. Trustees, Robt. Harlow, L. F. Beers, Seth Minor; clerk, S. W. Baldwin; treasurer, N. L. Post; assessor, M. A. Bard.

1873. Trustees, Seth Minor, L. F. Beers, Joseph Ames; clerk, W. B. Waring; treasurer, Henry Ford; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1874. Trustees. L. F. Beers, Joseph Ames, Marion Minor; clerk, W. B. Waring; treasurer, Henry Ford; assessor, H. N. Smith.

1875. Trustees, L. F. Beers, Joseph Ames, Marion Minor; clerk, W. B. Waring; treasurer, Henry Ford; assessor, Levi Thomas.

1876. Trustees, Marion Minor, L. F. Beers, Joseph Ames; clerk, Norton Doan; treasurer. A. C. Stevens; assessor, Levi Thomas.

1877. Trustees, Joseph Ames, Joseph Parks, Marion Minor; clerk, Wm. James; treasurer, A. C. Stevens; assessor, Anson Bartlett.

1878. Trustees, Joseph Ames, Joseph Parks, Wm. Quilliams; Clerk, Norton Doan; treasurer, Wm. James; assessor, Anson Bartlett.

1879. Trustees: William T. Quilliams, Joseph Amor, Joseph Parks; clerk, Norton Doan; treasurer, Wm. James; assessor, Anson Bartlett.

JOHN DOANE.

The distinction of being the earliest surviving male resident of the county invests Mr. Doane with public interest and the facts regarding his ancestors and his life will be read with pleasure. He is descended from one of the oldest families in this country, and the family is also an old one in England and is thus alluded to in the "Patronymica Britannica:" "Done. A great Cheshire family whom Omerod designates as a "race of warriors who held Utkinton (supposed to be the Done of Domesday) as military tenants of Venables from the time of King John. The chiefs of this house will be found in the battle rolls of Agincourt, Bloreheath and Flodden. * * * The name is pronounced Done (o long) and is also spelled Doane by members of the same (Cheshire) family."

The original John Doane, the founder of the Doane family in this country, crossed the Atlantic in one of the first three ships that sailed to Plymouth, landing at that famous spot in the year 1630. A brother came after and settled in Canada; another brother settled in Virginia and founded an extensive connection.

John Doane took a prominent and useful part in the Plymouth Colony, and in 1633 was chosen assistant to Governor Winslow. In addition to this and to the civil offices which he held he was made a deacon in the church at Plymouth and at Eastham. He died in 1685 at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

He had five children, all of whom were the progenitors of large families. The youngest, Daniel, had four children by his first wife, among whom was Joseph Doane, born in 1669, three years after the fire and plague of London. Joseph had twelve children; the first was named Mary, after the mother, and the second Joseph, after the father. Joseph, Jr., was born November 15, 1693, and married Deborah Haddock in 1735. He removed to Middle Haddam, near Middletown on the Connecticut River, and there engaged in ship building. His third son, Seth, was born June 9, 1733," and married Mercy Parker, by whom he had nine children: Seth, Timothy, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Job (who died in infancy), Mercy, Job, John M. and Deborah. The two Seth Doanes, father and son, were taken prisoners by the British, from a merchant vessel in 1776, during the Revolutionary War, the father at the time being mate of the vessel on which he was captured. They were released in 1777, and soon after the younger Seth died from sickness contracted while a prisoner, and due to his captivity.

Nearly all the children of Seth Doane removed West, and among the prominent pioneers of Cuyahoga County were Timothy and Mary Cary Doane, parents of the subject of this sketch, who moved hither from Herkimer County, New York, early in the present century.

Timothy Doane was born in Middle Haddam, Middlesex County, Connecticut, on the 8th of November, 1759. In early life he adopted the calling of a sailor, which he followed nineteen years, a part of that time being the captain of a merchantman.

In 1782 he married Mary Cary, by whom he had ten children, viz: Nancy, born May 6, 1783; Seth born April 11, 1785; Timothy, born April 7, 1787; Mary, born May 16, 1789; Mercy, born September 23, 1794; Deborah, born January 11, 1796, and John, the subject of this notice, born on the 21st of June, 1798. Sometime after his marriage, Timothy Doane gave up the sea, and removed to Herkimer County, New York, where he engaged in farming. It was during his residence in that county that John Doane was born in the town of Frankford.

Mr. Doane remained in New York seven years, and then determined to move still farther West. He accordingly disposed of his farm, and with his family set out for Ohio. They traveled to Buffalo with one team of horses and one of oxen. At that place the family remained while the father pushed forward through the unbroken forest—it being then in the month of February—until he reached the residence of his brother Nathaniel, who had lately settled at Doane's Corners, now in the eastern part of the city of Cleveland. He immediately purchased two lots of land, in what was formerly called Euclid, but for thirty-two years has been known as East Cleveland.

In the spring of the same year (1801) he sent for his family. They came in an open boat to Painesville, where the boat became disabled and sank, so that from there they were obliged to travel overland, the party of five riding on two horses, and finding their way through the forest by the aid of "burnt trees" etc. They arrived at their destination after a long, wearisome and eventful journey. Their nearest neighbor for two or three years was Nathaniel Doane at "Doane's Corners."

For a number of years Mr. Doane found constant employment in cutting down the timber, tilling the land, and building a home for his family. In later life he became prominently identified with many of the public interests of the county, and wherever known was recognized as a man of staunch principles and unvarying integrity.

He was a justice of the peace when the county was first organized, and was also a judge of the court of common pleas. He died on the 14th of November, 1838. His wife survived him twenty years, her death occurring in the same month in the year 1848.

John Doane received a limited education, such as was afforded by the common schools of that day.

He remained at the paternal home, assisting in clearing and tilling the farm until he reached his twenty-second year. He then commenced farming upon his own account, which he continued uninterruptedly until 1874 when he retired from active business. He has lived upon the farm which he still owns for seventy-eight years; having seen an unbroken wilderness displaced by fruitful fields and pleasant homes, while small settlements have grown into populous cities.

Mr. Doane, although very plain and unostentatious, is a man of strong principles. He was among the first to abandon the objectionable pioneer custom of the frequent use of intoxicating liquors. Throughout life he has been strictly temperate in his habits; never using tobacco in any form, and although now in his eighty-second year, he possesses a fair amount of physical vigor and undiminished mental powers. In his early days he was an active member of the militia cavalry, in which he held the office of sergeant. In politics he has uniformly acted with the Republicans, but has never in any way sought public office. Since 1839 he has been a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and both as a Christian and a citizen he has ever been highly esteemed.

Mr. Doane was married January 17, 1820, to Annolivia Baldwin, daughter of Seth Baldwin, of Cleveland, who died in February, 1821. He was married the second time to Sophia Taylor, daughter of Jonathan Taylor, of Middle Haddam, Connecticut, on the 27th of September, 1822. By this union he had six children: Mary F., born November 20, 1823; Abigail, born September 16, 1825; Edward B., born January 17, 1828; Annolivia, born September 16, 1829; Harriet S., born August 18, 1831, and John W., born August 17, 1833.

Mrs. Doane died on the 3rd of October, 1870. The majority of Doanes or Doans in this section spell their names without the final letter, but Mr. John Doane and his descendants prefer to adhere to the original form, which is the one in common use throughout the country.

East Cleveland Township History from A History of Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland by William R. Coates, 1924. https://archive.org/details/historyofcuyahog01coat_0/page/282/mode/2up

This township, which is classed with the early Survey townships of the Reserve, does not appear on the early maps of Cuyahoga County and does not appear on the present maps. It has been said of it that it has had more varied municipal relations and more irregular boundaries than any other township in the county. Today it has no existence as a political entity. Its territory was first taken from Cleveland Township, Euclid Township, Newburgh Township, and Warrensville Township. Cleveland and Euclid furnishing the larger portion, and Newburgh and Warrensville contributing fragments. It was so formed in 1846 and its western boundary was the present East Fifty fifth Street of Cleveland, and its southern boundary Newburgh. As this township, newer than the rest, but still a pioneer township, continued, a flourishing settlement grew up within its boundaries, but it was undisturbed in its political relations until certain territory was added from the Township of Euclid, as shown by the record of the county commissioners. In August, 1866, East Cleveland Village was established. It may be stated in passing that the organization of the township has usually been given as in the year of 1845, but the final order establishing the township was made in June, 1846. In 1867 the Village of East Cleveland was annexed to Cleveland. This left a territory nearly six miles long and five miles in its greatest width but so irregular that it had an area of only fifteen square miles. In giving its early history as to annals and officers we may overlap some of the townships already recorded in our history. The first white resident was Timothy Doan, a Connecticut sea captain, who was forty-three years old when he brought his family to Cleveland in 1801. He left them there while he built a log cabin and made a small clearing on his farm on the west line of Old Euclid. In the fall he moved his family into the new house. His youngest son, John Doan, was living on the old farm in the '80s. For several years Timothy bent to the task of reclaiming the forest while yet his nearest neighbor was his brother Nathaniel at Doan's Corners, now the City of Cleveland. Timothy was a man of high character and good ability, strong mentally and physically. He believed in the old adage that he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is entitled to the gratitude of mankind. He was justice of the peace in the territory that was later the Township of East Cleveland, and then served as judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County. He died at the age of seventy on the old farm, where he built his log cabin in 1801. It may be interesting to note that Mr. Doan was elected by the Legislature of Ohio to the position of common pleas judge and at the first legislative session after the County of Cuyahoga was formed. It was the Eighth Legislative Session of Ohio. The capital of Ohio was Zanesville and the judges elected for Cuyahoga County were Augustus Gilbert, Nathan Perry, and Timothy Doan. This was the second session of this Legislature and Cuyahoga County was not represented until Edward Tiffin resigned as senator and Stanley Griswold was appointed by Governor Huntington in his place.

In August, 1803, John Shaw, John Ruple, Thomas McIlrath, Garret Thorp, and William Coleman, all from Washington County, Pennsylvania, visited this section. Two of the party selected land in East Cleveland. Shaw chose the lot where Shaw Academy was built and where Shaw High School now stands. McIlrath settled at what was later Collinwood. Ruple located in the northeast part of Euclid, all on the main road from Cleveland to Pennsylvania. This was called a road, but it was hardly passable with ox teams. All who traveled in that way carried an axe to clear away the road from fallen timbers. These men went back to Pennsylvania and did not begin work on their forest farms until the next season. The second actual settler, after Timothy Doan, was Asa Dille, a brother of David Dille of Euclid. He came in March of 1804,

put up his log cabin near the southwest corner of Old Euclid, cleared and planted, raised a large family, and there lived out his life. Soon after in the same year Shaw and McIlrath began work on their property and Benjamin Jones, a relative of McIlrath, settled southeast from them near what was afterwards the Asa Dille farm. Shaw brought his family that spring and is recorded as the third actual settler in the township. Shaw was a native of England, brought up in a woolen factory and entirely unfamiliar with the pioneer's most effective instrument, the axe, but he mastered the situation, cleared his farm and brought it into excellent productiveness. He was a man of good natural gifts, had a fair education, and is reputed to have taught the first school in Cuyahoga County. He held various civil offices in the township and was the founder of Shaw Academy. McIlrath and Jones brought their families in the fall of 1804. Then there were five families in the territory that later became East Cleveland. Only one family, that of Timothy Doan, had breadstuffs sufficient to last through the winter. The others depended principally on hunting, both to obtain meat for the family rations and skins and furs to barter in the rude markets of Newburgh and Cleveland, for articles of household and farm necessities. Coon skins were legal tender and hundreds were harvested. Mr. McIlrath was especially noted as a hunter and he had several sons grown nearly to man's estate, so that they formed a strong hunting battalion. The next year John Ruple settled on the line between East Cleveland and Euclid as these townships were afterwards related. He, too, was a noted hunter and was credited by William Coleman with killing the first panther slain in the old township of Euclid by a white man. He raised a large family and lived out his life, a long one, on the old farm.

The next year Samuel Ruple settled at Nine Mile Creek in the eastern part of the territory afterward called Collinwood. Later in that year Caleb Eddy located in the southern part of the township on a stream which they named Dugway Brook. The same year Abraham Norris came and began work on his farm on the ridge back of Collamer. Mrs. Myndert Wemple, a daughter of Norris, some years ago related many interesting incidents of the pioneer experience of the family, some of which are preserved. The family were two miles from their nearest neighbor, David Hendershot. They had a puncheon floor and in summer a coverlid answered for a door. Mr. Norris worked hard from daylight to dark and soon had a good-sized clearing, that is, he had felled the trees and trimmed the brush. Then, according to pioneer custom, he invited his neighbors from five or six miles around to a logging bee. Soon the company had several piles ready for burning and Mrs. Norris, who was watching the logging, ran into the house to get a shovel full of coals to fire the first log heap. The fire was burning low in the fireplace and on the warm hearth lay a griddle, which had been used for baking pancakes. The first thing Mrs. Norris saw as she entered the cabin was an enormous yellow rattlesnake curled up on the griddle. She screamed and fainted. Her husband ran in, but had no weapon. He called for his father-in-law, Mr. McIlrath, who was driving the oxen among the logs, and he dispatched the intruder with his ox goad. The snake proved to be a very large one with twenty-four rattles.

It was the rule that men, who traveled through the woods, invariably carried a handy weapon, either a gun or a stick for snakes. Several wholesale killings were related in former chapters, where the air became impregnated with the poison and caused sickness. Mrs. Norris, who fainted at sight of the big rattler in the frying pan on the hearth, was braver in the presence of bears and wolves. When she heard the pigs squealing one night, when her husband was away, she ventured forth and as a bear was carrying away a pig in its arms like a crying baby, she carried a shovel of coals and threw them on a pile of dry bark and the quick bright blaze frightened the bear and it dropped the pig and loped into the woods. The pig was not seriously hurt.

Mrs. Wemple said that at this period of settlement there was no church in the neighborhood and people went to Doan's Corners on Sundays, where Squire Nathaniel Doan would read a sermon. The family

would make the trip to meeting with oxen, not with horse and buggy, for they had no buggy and the roads would not warrant that sort of a conveyance if they had had one. Mr. Norris would walk beside his horse on which his wife was riding with one child riding in front and another behind her. Luxuries came slowly to the early settlers. Mrs. Norris once sent to Pennsylvania by a couple of young men, who were making the trip, for a pound of tea and two yards of calico, the latter to make the baby a dress, and the former for special occasions. We are writing of a period about five years before Cuyahoga County was organized. There were at this time only two or three gristmills within ten miles of the Norris home and except the Newburgh mill they were very inferior flouring establishments, often out of repair. In dry times the water would run low and these mills could do very little grinding. John Shaw at one time took his oxen and cart and loaded up with a grist for every family in the township, driving eighty miles to Erie to get grinding done. He was scheduled to be back in two weeks and on the day fixed for his arrival home Mrs. Shaw invited all the people in the town to cook and eat of the new supply at her house. Bad roads delayed Shaw on the return trip and he did not arrive on schedule. Mrs. Shaw was determined not to disappoint her guests altogether so she gave a dinner of roast venison and baked pumpkin.

At this time Indians, squaws and papooses were frequently seen passing to and fro in the neighborhood. They had a camping place back of where Shaw High School now stands. Their presence frightened the children, but no instances are recorded of their having done any harm.

The first church in the township, and it must be understood that reference is made to the territory afterwards comprising East Cleveland, was organized in 1807. It was Congregational. This was the first church organized in the county as well. The meetings were held in the houses of the settlers until 1810, when a log meeting house was built at a point called Nine Mile Creek, afterwards Euclid and after that Collamer. This was the first church built in the county and preceded all others by some ten years. In 1809 Caleb Eddy built a gristmill, the first in the township, on a brook above the site of Lake View cemetery. These early settlers were not old settlers. They were mostly young people. This remark is interlarded that we may fully appreciate the following incident: Late one day in the fall, Mrs. Timothy Eddy, expecting her husband home, but not until dark, went after the cows. They had strayed a long distance, but she heard the bell and guided by that finally found them. When she tried to drive them home, she found she had lost the way and the animals seemed more inclined to lie down than to assist in helping her find it. It was their bed time. After working for some time in a vain effort to locate her home, she gave up the thought and slept through the night, finding a warm place between two of the cows. As one expressed it, she occupied a living boudoir. In the meantime, the husband on returning home had roused the neighbors for a search. All night they wandered through the woods, shouting and carrying torches of bark, but in all the search they did not come near her sleeping place. When daylight came, she made her way home and it is quite probable that she brought the cows.

The first tavern keeper in the township was David Bunnell, who opened a tavern before the War of 1812. It was located southwest of the site of Collamer. In 1811 Abijah Crosby, father of Deacon Thomas D. Crosby, came to the township. He was one of the earliest of those in the township, who settled near the lake shore. Benjamin Thorp, who located first at the mouth of Euclid Creek, did not come until 1813.

When the War of 1812 broke out the sensation among the settlers was intense all over the county as we have related in the various chapters covering the townships. The pioneers bent to the task of clearing with such intensity that it required much to detract their attention, but all recognized the vital importance of the conflict. When the news of Hull's surrender came to this township, and with it, various tales, from time to time, of the murderous exploits of Indians, the few residents several times left their homes in alarm, but after a while they returned to begin again their work. Their families must be fed and

they went on clearing and planting as before. It is, however, true that immigration practically ceased. On the day of Perry's victory, the people of the township and from other townships were busy raising William Hale's log barn below Collinwood. Cornelius Thorp, who at one time was the oldest living resident, was at this raising and it is from his story, given in the '80s, that we get this description and the facts of the occurrences in East Cleveland. Men came to this raising from Warrensville and other nearby townships. The severe labor of the pioneers was lightened by some sort of amusement that did not detract from swift accomplishment. The raisers were divided into two rival squads and there was a strife to see which one would get the log up the faster. At each corner was an expert Waxman making notches and saddles to fit the logs together. Neither side could actually go faster than the other, as all sides of the building must go up together, so there was a contest at every course. While this spirited contest was on and men were exhibiting their prowess, and labor and amusement were combined, there came to the ears of the workers a dull thunder from the northwest. Again, it came more distinct, rolling slowly over lake and land and forest, then another and another. Now every ax and every log was dropped and men simply looked into each other's faces. "That's Perry," said one, "a fight," "a fight," "a battle" went from mouth to mouth, and the twenty or thirty men raced to the lake hoping to catch a view of the conflict or get some inkling of the probable outcome, which as one expressed it was to decide the supremacy of Lake Erie. They watched upon the shore, looking in the direction of the sound, but the fight was seventy-five miles away and they could see neither smoke nor sail and only the ominous succession of shocks told them that a battle was on. Hour after hour they listened. It would be a single shot and then a broadside, then scattering shots, and after a while the shots died out and all was still. It was over, but what was the outcome? The anxious listeners from the East Cleveland log raising returned slowly to their homes to pass a restless, sleepless night. The next morning a swift riding express, a Paul Revere express, brought the news that Perry had won and that invasion from the white and the red foe need no longer be feared.

Of the men at that raising Cornelius Thorp outlived them all and for many years was the sole survivor of the group at the erstwhile jolly raising of William Hale's log barn. Benjamin Thorp, the father of Cornelius, moved to the Coit tract of 1,000 acres on the lake shore, later known as "Coits." Immediately after the close of the war the settlers came in great numbers and soon, they were in full tide. Now there was a slight appearance of a village where Collamer was located but it was called Euclid then. After the War of 1812 Enoch Murray started a store there, David Crocker a tannery, and like Newburgh with its gristmill it became a little trade center. The tannery continued in operation for twenty years. This point was variously called Collamer, Nine Mile Creek, and Euclid. In 1817 a frame church was built on the site of the old log one and then the little settlement could boast, for there was not another one in the county. In 1818 Benjamin P. Beers and Myndert Wemple settled in the township and the same year Enoch Murray was keeping store at Collamer. He sold to McIlrath in 1820 and he in turn sold to John Gardner. Taverns appeared along the main roads after the war. Benjamin S. Welch kept one at Nine Mile Creek and Enoch Meeker one farther west and Seth Doan another. Still, as the old annals put it, "rattlesnakes still hissed from their dens, and deer bounded past the clearings." But the game was falling before the bullets of the pioneers. It was in 1820 that the big elk, already referred to, was chased from the Chagrin River and killed, some say in East Cleveland. This hunter's prize weighed 500 pounds and had horns seven feet long.

By 1825 the character of the township by the patient labors of the pioneers was rapidly changing. One half of the log houses, thanks to the sawmills, had been replaced by frame ones. In the north part every lot had a settler. In the south part there were not so many. There were a few frame houses, somewhat scattered, and quite a widespread wilderness yet remained. In the old voting list of the Township of Euclid many names of East Cleveland settlers appear as they are credited to both townships. The

immigration was checked by the War of 1812, but continued following the war in increased proportions. This continued until 1837, when for three years there was another check due to the hard times. At Nine Mile Creek, Sargent Currier kept store, ran a sawmill, and later built a steam gristmill. There Abner McIlrath opened a tavern in 1837 and Samuel Lenter operated a tannery. When R. H. Strowbridge came in 1840 he had it recorded that Sargent Currier was still keeping store, and Alvin Hollister the tavern; the wild game at least the large game, was practically all gone, as were the rattlesnakes. He also bore witness to the fact that the west part of the township was the last to settle.

From this time a change came over the trend of settlement, for Cleveland began to be a real growing city and spread out over the outlying territory. At the June session of the county commissioners in 1847, the Township of East Cleveland was formed from the territory of Euclid and Cleveland, principally, but Warrensville and Newburgh at this time, or later added some territory to the new township. If, as we have stated at the opening of this chapter, the township was really erected in 1846, the first town meeting was not held until June 26, 1847. The first officers of the township were: Trustees, Theron Woodworth, Ahimaz Sherwin and Samuel Erwin; clerk, Ansel Young; treasurer, Joel Jones; assessor, Freeman Whitman. Joel Jones declined to serve and N. Pittsbury was appointed in his stead. For many years after the township was formed, it had a thriving village. It became inconvenient to call it Euclid, being so near the township of the same name, so it was called Collamer. In 1852 the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad, later the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and now the New York Central Railway, operated from Cleveland to Erie through the northern part. This would naturally attract a population, but the beauty of the locations at the foot of the ridge between Cleveland and Collier were quickly observed by citizens of Cleveland and purchases were made especially around Collamer. Thus began the extension eastward of Euclid Avenue, which finally rivalled in beauty the streets of the world. Some years following the period of which we are writing, Bayard Taylor, the famous world traveler, pronounced this street the finest in the world. Its change toward a great industrial thoroughfare will be more properly discussed in the chapters on Cleveland.

We are now approaching the period of the Civil war and will only say before taking up the history of the township following that the record of this township takes rank with the best. In the history of Cleveland more attention will be given to the general record of the townships in the war. In 1862 James Haycox opened a valuable quarry of sandstone in the southern part of the township on the farm cleared by John Welch. The character of the stone is similar to: much in the county. The most important upheaval in the political fortunes of the township occurred in 1867 when the village of East Cleveland was annexed to Cleveland. Collamer seemed to take on new life as if the loss of the other village must be made up.

The records of the county commissioners under the heading of East Cleveland have a number of entries. June, 1846, application for the formation of East Cleveland township filed. Afterwards application granted. In 1847 certain territory added to the township of East Cleveland taken from the Township of Euclid. August 6, 1866, East Cleveland Village established. November 6, 1872, Glenville Village established. February 3, 1878, a portion of East Cleveland Township annexed to Cleveland. June 4, 1883, Collinwood Village established out of East Cleveland and Euclid townships. June 16, 1892, a portion of East Cleveland Township annexed to Cleveland. May 22, 1895, Lake Hamlet established out of East Cleveland Township. April 18, 1896, Collinwood Township established out of the Village of Collinwood. October 12, 1900, Cleveland Heights Hamlet established These entries do not run in chronological order for the next entry is October 11, 1866, East Cleveland Village established. Then comes February 3, 1872, the Village of Collamer incorporated. October 19, 1872, East Cleveland Village annexed to Cleveland. August 6, 1890, the Hamlet of East Cleveland established. December 6, 1894, the Hamlet of East Cleveland advanced to a village. East Cleveland Village, the second, has since been advanced to the

grade of a city, which entry does not appear on the commissioners' records and is not necessarily a part thereof.

The old annals before the '80s give a survey of the municipalities of East Cleveland, in this wise: "Collier has churches, one academy, four stores, one post office, one doctor, two meat markets, one cider mill, one shoe shop, one tannery, and 1,000 inhabitants. On the railroad, one mile north, is Collinwood. Here are the roundhouses of the Lake Shore Railway. Collinwood is laid out on a liberal plan with streets enough for a small city, which it promises to become. It has churches, three schools, six stores, four doctors, two drug stores, one hardware store, two boot stores, one clothing store, two millinery stores, one hotel, The Warren House, two livery stables, two news depots, one wagon and blacksmith shop, one harness shop, three meat markets, and a population of 1,500. The repair shops and roundhouses, the building of which began in 1873, were finished in 1875. In the latter year a post office was established." The old account goes on to say that "Lake View, near the Lake View Cemetery, is another location where there is a prospect of another fine suburban village. The Lake View & Collamer Railroad, called the Dummy, gives access to the city along the main road. On the ridge grape growing flourishes. The soil is equally productive with Euclid. The grapes are generally sold in bulk but some wine is made. J. J. Preyer's Lake View wine farm is one of the most celebrated wine producing places in the county. The Village of Glenville on the lake shore includes about three-square miles of territory, but only a part is built up. The Lake Shore Railway passes through it and has a depot there, while the Lake View & Collamer Dummy skirts its southern boundary. The Northern Ohio Fair Grounds are a little west of the center of the village. This was incorporated in 1872 and W. J. Brassie and R. M. N. Taylor are its trustees. Of the village, William J. Gordon was the first mayor, and he was followed by W. H. Gaylord. Glenville has three stores, three hotels, one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop, and one carriage shop. It has a population of 500. The whole of East Cleveland, except Glenville, and a few farms, is incorporated for special purposes, having the powers of a village as to road improvements, etc."

Higher education began in East Cleveland with the founding of Shaw Academy. In 1835, the old pioneer, John Shaw, died, having no children, he left his property to found an academy. The property consisted mostly of a farm a short distance northwest from Collamer. The farm was sold by his executor for \$5,000. The people of the vicinity subscribed the money to erect a building for the academy and the money left by Shaw was placed in a fund for the support of the school. Trustees were appointed and the school was opened and operated like any other country academy until 1868. Then as the school did not prosper as desired or expected, the building was leased and public school money was applied toward its support and it became partly a public school and partly an academy. In 1877 the trustees of the academy leased the building to the school directors of Collamer for a district school, but of a higher grade. Of the various stages of development up to the present Shaw High School of the City of East Cleveland, famous as a progressive and leading school; second perhaps to none in the county, much may be said. Of its present status we will speak further on.

The first Presbyterian, or Congregational Church of Collamer, of which we have spoken, was founded in 1807, being the first and for ten years the only church in the county. It was formed on what was known as a plan of union, adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and the General Association of Congregational Churches. It was Congregational at first but was connected with the Presbytery for "discipline and mutual encouragement." It took the name of the Church of Christ in Euclid, that being the township when it was organized. The first members were Nathaniel Doan, Sarah Doan, John Ruple, Thomas McIlrath, Elizabeth McIlrath, Sarah Shaw, Eunice Eddy, Abram L. Norris, Abigail Norris, George Kilbourne, Almira Kilbourne, Andrew McIlrath, Abigail McIlrath, Anna Bunnell, and Isabelle McIlrath. The strictness of discipline and the existence among the pioneers of amusements are

both shown by entries on the old church records. One of August 29, 1807, reads as follows: "A. L. and Abigail Norris confessed to dancing 'not long before' (this must refer to a period before they joined the church) and expressed contrition. Sarah Shaw admitted the fact of dancing but would not make a public confession and was suspended." At the first meeting of the church, John Ruple and George Kilbourne were appointed as a standing committee. They may have been entrusted with certain lines of discipline. The second entry on the old church record shows the meeting to have been held at the house of Nathaniel Doan. "Caleb and Nancy Eddy admitted joining the 'Halcyon Church,' supposing it to be Christian. They expressed their sorrow for having done so." This Halcyon Church was a heterodox institution which started up in Euclid, flourished for a time and disappeared. The members claimed to be Christians. Their right to the name seems to have been questioned. At this meeting of the church, aside from the Caleb and Nancy Eddy matter, there were other cases of discipline. There is this entry: "Mrs. Shaw publicly professed repentance for her dancing of long ago and was duly reinstated in the church." Numerous cases occurred during the early years of the church, mostly on account of members dancing, or allowing their children to do so. In the summer of 1811 nearly all the members publicly acknowledged their wrongdoing in permitting their children to attend the Fourth of July ball. Sometime before this, to-wit, March 15, 1810, the church adopted the Presbyterian model and put themselves under its discipline and Rev. Thomas Barr was made a regular pastor. He was not regularly ordained until August of that year. At this time Andrew McIlrath and John Ruple were appointed ruling elders. It was at this time that the log church already referred to was built. This log building during its entire existence was the only church in Cuyahoga County. As stated, a frame church was built on the site of the old log one in 1817.

Rev. Thomas Barr stayed until 1820. It then had no regular pastor, but Rev. Randolph Stoner came out from Cleveland and preached from time to time up to 1823. After that Rev. Stephen J. Bradstreet supplied until 1825, when Rev. Stephen Peet was ordained as pastor and continued in that capacity until 1833. For two years from that time the head was Rev. E. S. Scott, and the following two years Rev. E. Adams. Rev. H. Blodgett remained as pastor a longer period, serving from 1837 to 1843. He was succeeded by Rev. E. N. Nicols. During his pastorate the celebrated revivalist, Rev. J. Burchard, conducted a powerful series of revival meetings in the winter of '43 and '44. Rev. Benjamin Page was pastor of this original church for three years, from '44 to '46, inclusive. In 1847, the old annals state, Rev. William Beecher, the brother of Henry Ward Beecher, began as stated supply and continued until 1849. He was succeeded by Rev. Jonas Bigelow, who died while serving as the pastor, in 1854. During his first year as the church head (1851) fourteen members withdrew to form the Free Congregational Church. The cause of this departure lay not in religious differences, but in differences over the question of slavery, which was then a much-discussed institution. For several years before this action was taken there had been a strong feeling that members of the Presbyterian Church of Collamer should bear stronger testimony against slavery than they had done. On the 27th day of December, 1851, these fourteen members withdrew and presented a memorial declaring that they could not continue in connection with the church while it maintained fellowship with slaveholders. This memorial was signed by John Ruple, Asa Weston, R. Dutton, Asa Cady, Teresa Cady, Alma Ruple, H. A. C. Adams, Ezekiel Adams, Orpha Adams, L. C. Ruple, Mina Ruple, H. L. Ruple, Hannah Ruple, and John Perkins. The church voted to give them honorable dismissal with letters to any church which they might desire to join. The fourteen then organized into The Free Congregational Church of Collamer. For three or four years they met in a schoolhouse, the numbers increased and the congregation built a brick church at Collamer. The original church continued. Andrew Sharp was installed as pastor in 1854 and remained two years. Rev. Hiram Bingham began service as stated supply in 1856. Two years later Rev. F. McGinnis was installed as pastor, and he remained ten years. The records of the church show it to have been styled The First Presbyterian Church of Euclid up to 1867, although it had been in the Township of East Cleveland, as formed, for nineteen years. From that date it is styled in the records The Presbyterian Church of Collamer. From

1867, Rev. R. H. Leonard acted as a supply for five years, and then Rev. H. P. Barnes was installed as a regular pastor, and he remained two years and was succeeded by Rev. E. S. Scott.

In June, 1877, more than a decade after the close of the Civil war that settled the question of slavery, a union was effected with the Free Congregational Church of Collamer. Each was to keep its own organization, but the two churches to unite in all work and in the employment of a pastor. Members were to be admitted by the joint action of both churches, but to be dismissed by separate action, and the meetings to be held in the original Presbyterian or Congregational Church building. Of this original first church in the county, the elders in the '80s were John Aldrich, J. M. Page, T. D. Crosby, Joseph Day, Joseph Parks, Frederick King, and Isaac Brush. The two churches came together in the Sunday school as well, and William H. Coit was the superintendent after the union.

Saint Paul's Church, Protestant Episcopal, is another of the early churches of Collamer. Its church building in the center of Collamer, built of stone, was begun in 1846 and finished in 1856. The services at first were conducted by Cleveland clergymen. Rev. Eli Adams officiated from '53 to '54; N. P. Charlot, '66 to '69, and Rev. Thomas Lyle was rector beginning with that year. The sittings were made free and the church supported by weekly offerings and subscriptions. Before the '80s there were 110 communicants, 100 baptized, and a large number confirmed. A rectory adjoining the church building was built in 1867. Fifty years ago, the wardens were John Doan and J. W. Ogram, and the vestrymen R. Gerrard, G. Doan, W. Oliver, J. W. Doan, B. Gray, and L. B. Beers. It will be noticed that the Doan family spell the name in some periods Doan, and in others Doane. Apparently, the final e was used in the early years.

The Disciple Church of Collamer was organized in 1829. The first members were Luther Dille, Clarissa Dille, Eric M. Dille, Laurilla Jones, Leonard Marsilliot, Edithea Cranney, Desire Perry, Mary Anne Perry, Fanny Cranny, and Nancy Hale. The organization meeting was held in a log schoolhouse, west of what was afterwards the residence of E. M. Dille. The first ruling elder was Luther Dille. In those days much was left to the ruling elder, who became a sort of manager. The little organization grew, and in 1840 a frame church building was put up in Collamer. Rev. A. S. Hayden was one of the principal ministers, who from time to time came out to help carry on the work of the church. In 1862 a new brick church was built, and Reverend Hayden was the pastor from '63 to '66, and Rev. A. B. Green from '66 to '68. In the latter year Rev. W. B. Hendrix held protracted meetings, when some 100 united with the church.

This church became a sort of parent church for this denomination. Over twenty Disciple churches in various parts of the West were founded by emigrants from Euclid and East Cleveland, who had belonged to the Collamer Church. A Disciple Church was organized at Collinwood really as an offshoot from the Collamer organization. In February, 1878, at the suggestion of E. M. Dille of the Collamer Church, who offered to pay the preliminary expenses, Hendrix began a series of Disciples meetings at Collinwood, and in April of that year a church was organized there with fifty-nine members. Immediately the proposition of building was agitated, and in ten days, starting less than two months from the organization of the church, a building costing \$2,500 was completed. Of this cost Mr. Dille contributed \$800. As combining patriotism and religion, this building was dedicated on July 4, 1878. The overseers in the '80s were the same in the Collamer and Collinwood churches, Deacon George Morse and Alexander McIlrath.

The Congregational Church of Collinwood seemed also to have been promoted by the Collamer Church, for a frame church was built there before an organization was effected. The church building was erected in 1874, and the church organized the following year. The first pastor was Rev. Josiah Turner, and the acting deacons in 1879 were L. Cody, J. Pronting, C. Hoagland, and George Reading, and the trustees, L. Cody, William Greenless, Benjamin Carter, and William Jonghin.

Turning to the civil government of the township we find that the names of many old pioneer families appear in the list of its officers. Of those who have served as trustees in the first half century of its separate existence are Benjamin Cranford, Samuel Erwin, Joel Jones, Hiram McIlrath, Benjamin S. Welch, J. P. Doan, Darius Ford, Robert Harlow, John Welch, Lyman Crosby, B. P. Beers, Lassel Birge, E. H. Lacy, Jonathan C. Bowles, D. A. Beers, J. R. Walters, Park B. Clark, G. Watkins, Joseph Phillips, Frederick P. Silsby, William Treat, Darius Adams, Alfred Talbot, Joseph Slaght, F. L. Burt, George Mather, Sargent Currier, L. F. Beers, C. W. Dellenbaugh, R. C. Meeker, James Haycox, Andrew Wemple, J. O. Meeker, W. P. Hudson, Robert Harlow, Seth Minor, Joseph Ames, Marion Minor, Joseph Parks, and William Quilliams Clerks, Ansel Young, Horatio Ford, E. T. Sturtevant, S. W. Baldwin, W. B. Waring, Norton Doan, and William James. Treasurers, B. T. Blackwell, Daniel R. Hildreth, John R. Walters, N. L. Post, Henry Ford, A. C. Stevens, and William James. Assessors, Benjamin P. Beers, H. N. Smith, S. A. Baldwin, M. A. Bard, Levi Thomas, and Anson Bartlett.

We will only speak in this connection of a few whose names appear as having served the township in the early years. The Doan family was one of the most prominent. In 1879 John Doan was the earliest surviving male resident of the county, and hence gets prominence in the earlier annals. We have referred to Timothy and Nathaniel. It is an English family name, and as originally written, Doane, was pronounced with the long o as it was when the spelling was changed to Doane and then to Doan. The name Done signifies a race of warriors, and several chiefs of the house of Done were in the battles of Agincourt and Flodden. The original John Doane crossed the Atlantic for America in one of the first three ships that sailed from Plymouth, landing here in 1630. One brother came about the same time and landed in Canada, and another in Virginia. Thus, the three points of landing were the separate attraction of the three. John Doane took a prominent part in the new Plymouth Colony, and in 1633 was chosen assistant to Governor Winslow. He held at the same time another position that was deemed a very important one in those days, he was deacon in the church at Plymouth and Eastham. He had five children, and these all had large families. Daniel had five children by his first wife, and among them was Joseph, born in 1669. Joseph had twelve children, and among them was Joseph, Junior, who married Deborah Haddock in 1725. Joseph Doane, Jr., removed with his wife to Middle Haddam on the Connecticut River, in Connecticut, and engaged in shipbuilding. His third son, Seth Doane, born in 1733, married Mercey Parker. They had nine children, and among them was a second Seth Doane. The two Seth Doanes, father and son, were taken prisoners by the British in the Revolutionary war. Seth Doane, Jr., died, and the father, with the balance of his family, came West. The Doanes of 'Cuyahoga we have thus traced from Flodden Field to the wilderness of the Western Reserve. Timothy, whom we have mentioned as one of the three first Common Pleas judges of the county, was a son of Seth. He married Mary Carey, and they had a family of ten children. Timothy traveled from Herkimer County, New York, where he was born, to Buffalo with a team of horses and a team of oxen. The family stayed in Buffalo while he came to Cuyahoga. After a slow journey he finally reached the home of his brother Nathaniel, who had settled at Doan's Corners. He then bought two lots in Euclid, later East Cleveland. In the spring of 1801, he sent for his family, who came from Buffalo in an open boat to Painesville or Fairport. Here the boat became disabled and sank. They then traveled overland, the party of five riding on two horses and finding their way through the woods by the burned trees. John Doan was the son of Judge Timothy Doan and lived on the farm that Timothy bought over eighty years. He married Anolivia Baldwin, daughter of Seth Baldwin of Cleveland.

William Quilliams is one who had a wide acquaintance over the county. He was a soldier in the Civil war, and lost a forearm in battle. For many years he was an officer in the Court of Appeals of Cuyahoga County and there through his efficient work won a host of friends.

Col. A. C. McIlrath, a pioneer of the early days in the township, deserves especial mention. He came with his parents to the township when five years of age. The log cabin that was the first home was situated on the south side of Euclid Avenue near the present entrance to Lake View Cemetery. The only neighbors, when they came, were the families of Benjamin Jones, Samuel Cozad, and Mr. Doan. He, Col. A. C. McIlrath, grew to manhood amid the wild scenes of pioneer life. He was six feet seven inches in height and well proportioned. He served for several years as justice of the peace, and in 1832 erected the McIlrath tavern. Here he officiated as landlord for forty-four years. He was justice of the peace at the time of his death. He was always proud of the fact that his father laid out Euclid Avenue. He was a well-educated man and a competent civil engineer. The McIlraths became very numerous in the county. Col. A. C. McIlrath had thirteen children, having married in early life Eliza Picor. The men were usually large in stature and fearless in the discharge of their duties. It is related of one that at one time having a warrant for a character wanted for crime, and in endeavoring to serve it the man tried to escape by whipping up his horse and driving away, but McIlrath caught the wheel of the buggy and held it with such strength that the horse soon gave up the struggle, and McIlrath got his prisoner. Several of the family were soldiers in the Civil war. O. P. McIlrath is an honorary member of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County by reason of his service in the army in the War of the Rebellion.

The Fords deserve mention. We have mentioned Henry, who served as township treasurer, and Horatio Ford, who served as clerk. Their father, Cyrus, came to East Cleveland in 1841 and bought 100 acres of land on the north side of Euclid Avenue. He was interested in an attempt to produce silk in Cuyahoga County. He planted mulberry trees and hatched 1,500,000 silk worms, but never succeeded in getting a single cocoon. He at least demonstrated the fact that they could not be produced in this climate.

The Cozads are identified with this township in its early history. Samuel Cozad came to East Cleveland in 1808. Before his death he and his sons owned all the land lying between Doan Brook and the Dugway, which passes through Lake View Cemetery. The grounds of the Western Reserve University are partly of the original purchase by Mr. Cozad. Samuel was the grandfather of Justus L. Cozad, who with Mr. Odell, began the abstract business in Cleveland.

Only two corporations remain, formed from the Township of East Cleveland, East Cleveland City, and Bratenahl Village. The township has no existence as a political division.

EAST CLEVELAND CITY

Like Lakewood, East Cleveland is largely a city of homes, and except for its local government is seemingly but a residence section of Cleveland. It is the development of old Collinwood into an up-to-date city, and in a short time. It was one of the first cities in the country, and the first in the county to adopt the city manager plan of government, and the East Cleveland City Hall is the national headquarters of the National City Manager Association of the United States. Former City Manager C. M. Osborne of East Cleveland is president of this association, and Paul B. Wilcox of East Cleveland, secretary. As indicating the growth of the city in the last few years we will state that the tax valuation of the city in 1918, when the city manager plan was put into effect, was \$40,000,000, and as shown by the annual report for 1922 it was \$53,000,000 in round numbers. The population in the same period increased from 25,000 to 32,000. The present government is styled the commission manager plan of government. The present commissioners are W. M. Pattison, who is president; E. M. Sprague, who is vice president; Mrs. W. A. Siddall, J. F. Pease, and John R. Moxon. The city manager is Charles A. Carran, who in October, 1922, succeeded C. M. Osborne, who was the first city manager of the town. F. D. Green is director of finance;

E. A. Binyon, director of law; M. W. Garnett, city engineer; L. G. Corlett, chief of police; E. T. Woolway, chief of fire; Stanton Adams, police justice; Dr. G. W. Stober, director of health, and Mrs. Ethel S. Ingraham, director of welfare. As showing the advance from the original pioneer government of the fathers, an outline of this new plan of government now in operation may be of historical interest. First, the people elect a city commission of five members, a Board of Education of five members, and a judge of the Municipal Court. Second, the city commission appoints a sinking fund commission, a city manager, and a director of finance. Third, the city manager appoints a director of law, a director of health, a civil service commission with the approval of the city commission, and all other employees of the city. The city manager acts as the director of public safety and the director of public service. This form of government, like all forms of government, works better with good men at the helm, and the city seems to be well officered. That is the most important consideration. Pope once said: "For forms of government let fools contest, whate'er is best administered is best." East Cleveland spent in 1922 for its police department \$47,420.22, and for its fire department \$61,630.76. It has over forty miles of paved streets, seventy-five miles of sewers, nearly that length of sidewalks, and about fifteen acres of parks. With an area of only three-square miles, it has a tax value of \$53,250,000. Its bonded indebtedness is about \$2,000,000.

Like Cleveland Heights and other large municipalities of the county the schools have advanced with great rapidity and have been a great factor in drawing a fine class of citizens. From the establishment of Shaw Academy, a school for higher instruction than the "little red school" afforded, it built up a fine educational system in a comparatively short time. The total enumeration in the public schools of East Cleveland for the past year was 6,053, and the number of teachers employed 242. There are seven school buildings, the Prospect School, with E. M. Preston as principal; Superior School, with Belle L. Parks as principal; Roselle School, with Della Freeborn as principal; Mayfair School, with J. E. Pettit as principal; Chambers School, with M. E. Williams as principal; Caledonia School, with Ella Hill as principal, and Shaw High School, with Josephine Barnaby as principal. W. H. Kirk is the superintendent, with offices at Shaw High School. There were 216 in the graduating class of 1923. The enrollment in all the schools for the new year indicated an increase of about 10 per cent over the former year. Shaw High School employs 82 teachers and has an enrollment of 1,556. The old bequest of Mr. Shaw which we have referred to, and which was used in opening and aiding Shaw Academy, is still in evidence and the proceeds, about \$300 annually, is applied towards the support of the school, now only a drop in the bucket, as Superintendent Kirk expressed it.

East Cleveland maintains three public libraries, the Main Library at 14101 Euclid Avenue, the North Branch at 14303 Shaw Avenue, and Shaw High School Branch at Shaw High School. The library board has seven members, Stephen W. Tener, president; Mrs. T. H. Bushnell, vice president; O. F. Emerson, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. James H. Griswold, Walter E. Myers, Henry A. Taylor, and David Brooks, Jr. The increased use of the libraries is shown by the following figures as to circulation: In 1918, 54,452; the next year, about 151,000; the next, 181,000, and in 1922, nearly 200,000 volumes were drawn.

The various departments of the city are in competent hands. L. G. Corlett, chief of police, has had twenty-five years' experience in the Cleveland police department. E. T. Woolway is chief of the fire department, and W. G. Dillon, superintendent of the street department. A. B. Stewart is foreman of the water department, and William S. Potter is market master. John H. Melville is instructor in the parks and playgrounds; J. W. Barrow, city electrician, and M. W. Garnett is building inspector. Second in population of the three cities in the county outside of Cleveland, and the only one which has adopted the manager plan of government, East Cleveland is not second in progressive and practical civic pride and accomplishment. One item that was overlooked in the brief review of the school system was that of the

fine Stadium connected with Shaw High School, which was dedicated in October and which will seat something like 15,000 people. The athletic field is well equipped by this addition.

BRATENAHL

This village of twenty years is a most interesting section of the county, saved from the grasp of a great city. We do not mean by this that there is danger from the political absorption by the metropolis, but a village cannot exist as an integral part of the other, and hence the expression. Bratenahl extends along the lake in a long, narrow tract of beautiful homes and boulevards, of trees and cultivated shrubs, of flowers and well-kept lawns. It has but two manufacturing establishments, and both are of the quiet kind and do not break the harmony of the whole. They were in existence when the village was formed, the Marble and Shattuck Chair Company, a scion of the Bedford factory of that name, and the Lucas Machine Tool Company. The territory of the village was formerly a part of the Village of Glenville. In 1904 the Township of Bratenahl was formed from this territory. An election was held, and John H. Beattie was elected justice of the peace. The township then functioned, but as a judicial township. Immediately steps were taken to form a village, and so rapidly did they advance that in November an election was held for the selection of its officers. They were chosen as follows: Mayor, Liberty E. Holden; clerk, Clifford A. Neff; treasurer, Charles H. Gale; councilmen, Abram Garfield, Christian Gottschalt, R. L. Ireland, James A. Patton, C. W. Pratt. and N. W. Stanley; marshal, John G. Newkirk. It is probably a statement that cannot be truthfully controverted that no set of officers in any village or city of the county included so many men of such high business standing as did the men chosen at this first election in Bratenahl.

It is an interesting fact that in all of its twenty years of existence there has never been an election contest. Only one ticket has been in the field at any election. The first clerk of the village, Clifford A. Neff, appointed as his assistant Miss Mary H. Giles, which office she still holds, and there is not a word or a line in the records of the clerk's office that has not been transcribed by her. She is also clerk of the school board. It may be interesting to note that she is the daughter of Sidney W. Giles, who was well known in the county for many years as secretary of the Glenville Race Track Association, which conducted the races where so many notable events occurred and where so many world records were broken.

The present officers of the village are: Mayor, R. F. Grant; clerk, A. H. Fieback; treasurer, H. P. McIntosh, Jr.; assessor, G. M. Soul; marshal, C. E. Cole; councilmen, C. S. Britton, J. E. Ferris, Abram Garfield, C. N. Hickok, Herman Moss, and H. E. Sheffield. In 1918 a municipal building was constructed, costing, with the grounds, improvements and equipment, approximately \$60,000. At this time R. L. Ireland was mayor; Clifford A. Neff, clerk; Charles H. Gale, treasurer, and the council consisted of C. S. Britton, B. P. Bole, A. S. Chisholm, Abram Garfield, Max McMurray, and N. W. Stanley. On the walls of the council chamber of the new building hangs a fine oil painting of Aaron Williams, the old lamp lighter, who served in that capacity "since the mind of man runs not to the contrary."

The schools of Bratenahl are housed in a commodious building on East One Hundred and Fifth Street. There are eight teachers, and the enrollment is 158. The principal is Miss Sara Bair. This is a grade school, and the pupils are permitted to attend the high schools of Cleveland until graduation, their tuition being paid by the village. The school board consists of W. E. Dustin, president; Miss Mary H. Giles, as we have said, clerk; A. D. Baldwin, Mrs. J. P. Burton, E. A. Foote, and Charles L. Stocker.

It would be of interest to trace the history of many who have entered into the political life of Bratenahl, but as they are so essentially a part of Greater Cleveland they will be considered in connection with later

chapters. As to the selection of the name, it was taken from Bratenahl Road, an old East Cleveland - Euclid thoroughfare, which came, it is alleged, from an early pioneer family.

East 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/East%20ClevelandTwpPWWR.pdf>

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

<https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/2719949?availability=Las%20Vegas%20Nevada%20FamilySearch%20Library>

East Cleveland

East Cleveland township lies between the uplands and the lake. Warrensville bounds it on the south. Its western limit comprises part of Lake View Cemetery and the village of Glenville.

Its eastern boundary is marked on Euclid Avenue by the crossing of Nine-Mile Brook. Following that same parallel south, it touches the township lines of Mayfield, Warrensville, and Euclid. On the north it divides the village of Collinwood to the lake.

The most of this territory slopes in level stretches from the foot of a range of hills on the southern border. Standing anywhere along these heights and looking upon the beautiful lowlands, growing each year more populous, a charming panorama is presented. Lovely homes set in ample spaces, suburban villages, shaded streets, and blossoming gardens, and lined against the blue sky and bluer lake.

A white sail, a steamer's smoke, the rush of a railroad train. A trolley car off on a country road, and most of all, the smoke and grime of the adjacent city, affect the beholder with a sense of nineteenth century civilization.

Not so did it look when eighteen hundred was in its teens. A vast, silent forest covered the country. Homes were miles apart. Roads were at best but forest paths or Indian trails. Wolves and wild cats, deer, and bears were neighbors, and rattlesnakes made themselves at home on the clearing or at the door of the settler.

Hunger and cold and privation also stalked in and sat in the chimney seat. The half has not been told of those rough, hard, yet happy times of the long ago. Men were specially endowed with courage and hardihood, and to their sterner heroism was matched the patience and self-denial of the women who helped to found the State.

From that most simple civilization to this which is so complex; from the days of the bake kettle and brick over to these of the gas stove and furnace, has been a long journey and the starting point already fades in the distance.

It is good to stop at once and review those earlier days. On the women of this generation devolves the delightful task of bringing to our grateful remembrance the names of pioneer mothers and as far as we can the stories of their lives.

At the close of a day in April, 1801, a tired woman might have been seen on horseback, with a baby in her arms, threading the forest path between Painesville and Cleveland. Her escort, mounted upon another horse, carried two little girls. It was Mr. Daniel DOANE, and the lady was the wife of his brother, Captain Timothy DOANE. The baby still lives as a very old gentleman, Mr. John DOANE, the only survivor of all those early settlers.

This family were just completing a long, hard journey by water and land from Herkomer county, New York State, to this wild settlement in the "far West," whither Captain DOANE had already preceded them. The log cabin built soon after by him was the first white man's house in the township of East Cleveland, and the lady who converted it into a home is still remembered as "Great-grandma DOANE."

Can you imagine, you who live in warm, comfortable homes, with all modern appliances and luxurious appointments, what it meant in the olden time to establish a home in the wilderness? Mrs. DOANE was only the first of many intrepid women who brought from the Eastern States Yankee wit and invention and brave hearts.

Inside the four walls of the house homely comforts were dispensed in a homely but picturesque fashion. The fireplace was the center of the family life in the room which was at once living room and kitchen. To guard the precious fire on the hearth became as much a study as in the "home of the vestal virgins." If, by chance it went out, there were no matches with which to rekindle, and not every settler possessed even a tinder box or sun glass. Mrs. Asa DILLE, who came into the township in 1802, used to tell of the weary walks she had taken, three miles through the woods, to her nearest neighbor, Mr. DOANE, to get a pan of coals when she had had the misfortune to let her own fire go out. Starting back through the woods, she had to stop many times to coax the coals back to glowing, by feeding them with pieces of hickory bark and blowing them with her breath.

Over this same fire on the hearth the cooking was done, usually with but three utensils - a kettle, hanging from a crane, used for soups, boiling meats, etc.; a frying pan, for frying doughnuts; and a long-handled bake kettle, in which a loaf of johnny cake could be baked if someone would attend to its being surrounded on all sides and covered on top with living embers.

The brick oven built into the vast chimney was used once a week. That oven wood of right length and quantity should be prepared was demanded by the thrifty housekeeper. The fire was built in the oven, and when the wood had been consumed to ashes it was swept out carefully with an oven broom and the week's baking was put in. It was an evolution from the Indian method of cooking on hot ashes.

Underneath the oven was a compartment where were kept the kindling wood and the dye pot, for not only spinning wool or flax, but coloring them was part of woman's work. Some wove their own cloth as well, but the wool was often taken to a neighbor, who, besides her home duties, followed the profession of weaver.

The big and little wheel stood in the living room, and many times a cobbler's bench ready for the semi-annual visit of the shoemaker. Once a year it was the duty of the father to buy a cow skin for boots, a calf skin for shoes, and a piece of sole leather. With this the son of Crispin shod the family. Each household

had a kit of tools with which repairing was done. Rubbers were unheard of, but father's old woolen stockings, slipped on over the shoes, kept children's feet warm and dry. Dishes were few, heavy, and homely. A set of trenchers of different size hewn from logs served many purposes. In the twenties, blue ware was brought from Pittsburg, and much affected by those who could afford it.

Mrs. Andrew WIMPLE tells the story of her husband's mother, Mrs. Mandrivt WEMPLE, who came in 1807. Wishing a set of blue ware, she carried twenty pounds of butter on horseback to Alonzo GARDINER's store and exchanged it for the coveted dishes. In the days when tea was worth \$3 a pound, and salt \$3 a barrel, luxuries were not to be thought of. The settler must wait two years before a field could be cleared and his first crop of corn ready to cut. Meanwhile, he took a big one on a hand sled or led a cow to the nearest store and exchanged it for flour or salt. The white ashes of burnt corn cobs served for soda, and home-made starch was made from potatoes. Corn usually was ground in a hand mill at home. This was hard work, and devolved upon the father.

Mrs. Benjamin JONES - Mary HORTON - came to the township in 1814. The next winter, in order to keep his stock alive, Mr. JONES drove it to the woods of Pennsylvania to browse on the beech leaves. Before his return, meat and meal had given out, and mother and children had to subsist on boiled corn. Maple sugar was used for sweetening - and illuminating gas was firelight and tallow dip. The winter's supply of sugar and candles was kept under the four-poster bed.

Mr. John DOANE remembers that when he was a little boy his playmates, the Indian papooses, taught him to eat candles. In lieu of candies he found them desirable substitutes. Yielding to an inordinate appetite for them he secreted himself under the bed, and before discovered had devoured half the winter's supply. One can imagine the consternation of the mother whose long winter evenings at her needle and spinning needed the adjunct of the sputtering, but necessary tallow candles. The little boy's aid and abettor in mischief was old "Jim," a deaf and dumb Negro brought from the West Indies by Captain DOANE.

Homely and democratic as was life in the woods, there were distinctions and class lines. "I remember," says a descendant, "my great grandmother Doane, a very old lady, when I was a little girl. She used to come into church leaning on the arm of her daughter Nancy, my grandmother DODGE, old Jim following with the foot stove. After she was seated, he placed it at her feet and returned to the rear of the church and the servants' pew.

"I also remember that on my visits to my great-great-grandmother DOANE I was allowed as a favor to sleep on the couch in her room." A pretty picture was painted on the little girl's memory, of waking in the early morning, as old Jim tiptoed in to lay the fire in the fireplace, of the light leaping up on the wall, the old-fashioned dresser, and the porcelain tankard on the mantel, brought from the West Indies, and cracked with hot whisky toddy, and on the little old lady buried in feathers on the big bed. But that was fifty years ago, and the ending of long lives spent in the new country.

No wonder the women of those days were heroines. Their situation developed bravery. There yet stands on Noble Street an old house, which at first was windowless and doorless. Quilts were hung up to keep out the storms, but they did not keep out the cold muzzles of bears who could walk in and help themselves to the family larder.

The story is told of Mrs. Timothy EDDY that she started to drive home the cows one evening. The way led deep into the forest, and when she found them by the tinkle of their bells, they refused to move, in spite

of coaxing and switching. As the shadows deepened, she realized that it was too late to find her way back alone. So, she laid down upon the fragrant moss and slept. Meanwhile her husband and friends in alarm were searching for her and the conch shell which Timothy DOANE kept for just such occasions, and which is yet in the possession of his son, was sounded again and again. It could be heard for miles, but it did not waken Mrs. EDDY. Not till morning did she return "bringing the cows behind her."

Mrs. Harmon BRONSON, after living here six years, was overcome with longing for her old home in Waterbury, Conn. In the words of an old settler, "She just took a notion to go back and see the old place." So, in 1812 she struck a bargain with a man who owned a wagon. She furnished the horse. Leaving the eldest daughter at home with Mr. BRONSON, she took the baby and two other children, the eldest barely eight years old. The party of five drove as far as Ashtabula, when the man was stricken with a mortal illness. Mrs. BRONSON waited a few days, and leaving him with relatives, proceeded on her journey. Having no claim on the wagon, she mounted her horse, the baby in her arms, and the children trotting beside as fast as their little legs could carry them. After a mile or two, she would dismount, let them ride, and walk herself. So, they proceeded, until after many weary weeks Waterbury was in sight, and their long journey ended.

Mrs. Rodney STRONG, who came in 1816, at a later date also accomplished the journey from Connecticut on horseback with a baby in her arms.

Among the pioneer names that of Mrs. Jacob COMPTON - Mary JOHNSON - who came in 1819, and raised a large family, is coupled the testimony that "She was one of the best women in the country," and her hospitality was proverbial. Mrs. Clark CURRIER - Sarah WOOD - when her husband's mind became unbalanced, assumed the duties of both parents, and brought up her eight or nine children to be a credit to herself and the town.

Mrs. Young WELSH - Rebecca MERCHANT - figures in early annals. She also was one of the courageous mothers. Her brother, Ahaz MERCHANT, surveyed the township.

Mrs. Elias LEE - Mary BRYAN - of Marlborough, Mass., who came with her husband, Judge LEE, in 1812, appears the ideal wife, being devotedly attached to her husband. They lived long and happily together. She was often heard to say that she hoped when the Lord took one home, he would take the other, too. And her wish was realized, for she survived her husband but one day, both dying of typhoid pneumonia and were buried in the same grave.

Martyrs there certainly were to the hardships of pioneer life. Young and delicate women left the comforts of an older civilization to follow their sturdy husbands. Among these was the first Mrs. Elijah BURTON, who came in 1820, with her husband, the first doctor in East Cleveland. Little is remembered of her, for she lived only six years after coming, save that she was gentle and delicate, and sung in the village choir, and her daughter, Mrs. DODGE, remembers being led to church as a little child by her young mother.

Indians were frequent visitors in pioneer homes, and their papooses played with the children. Of Mrs. Samuel RUPLE it is said that she one day harbored a poor squaw, who told her she was flying from her people, who had condemned her to be burned as a witch. She was fed and sent off in the early morning. Not long after a party of Indians arrived who proved to be the pursuers. Mrs. RUPLE silently fed them and treated them kindly, trying to make time for the poor fugitive to escape. But alas! The next day they returned with their captive, whose fate she never knew.

The teacher's influence comes next to the mother's, and the old people of today cherish pleasant memories of the school ma'ams and the log school houses of their childhood. Seventy-five cents a week was the salary of novices, one dollar for experienced teachers, and both must board around. Mr. Thomas CROSBY remembers when he was a boy eighty-five years ago, that his first teacher was Betsey CROCKER. He recalls an incident in connection with her. A big fire place in the school house was filled with green boughs in summer time. One hot afternoon a little boy heard a rustling in the hearth behind him, and, glancing down, he saw the head of a big rattlesnake peering out between his bare feet. He called out in terror, and there would have been a panic if Miss CROCKER, with great presence of mind, had not quieted the children, and kept them in their places until a man could be summoned to dispatch the snake.

The names of Mary DODGE and Eliza McFARLAND appear in the first thirty years of the settlement, and Miss Rebecca Sherman PEET kept a private school in her own house. Miss Katie WELCH, teacher in Collinwood previous to 1829, first gave it the name of Kingsville. The second Mrs. Elijah BURTON - Abigail HOLLISTER - also taught in Collinwood. Miss Mary A. INGERSOL, now Mrs. Thomas CROSBY, relates her experience upon one occasion. Her nine scholars left much time on her hands. Teaching a little reading, arithmetic, and spelling, setting copies, making quill pens, and instructing little girls in sewing did not half consume the day.

Some of her scholars came with such dirty hands and faces that she kept basin and towel for their use, and the dunce block, ferule, and split stick on the nose were often in use.

On one occasion her father sent her a pair of shoes by a gaunt, uncouth fellow, who dangled them by the strings and drawled out: "School ma'am! Here's a pair of shoes come to learn A, B, C." Whereupon he was promptly set down upon by Miss Sweet Sixteen, who had been educated in old Massachusetts, having journeyed there in a buggy with her grandparents, she seated in a splint-bottomed chair, the chair of olden times.

The social instincts of the pioneers found expression in apple pairings, house raisings, corn huskings, sewing bees, and dances. Horseback riding was not an accomplishment, nor a pastime, but almost the only means of transit, and the women all rode and rode well.

The religious life centered about the church on the hill. From miles around on Sunday tired mothers and daughters rode on horseback alone or on pillions behind fathers and brothers, and many walked. It is told of Grandma HARRIS that she and her husband often walked the whole distance from their home, corner of East Madison and Superior Street, to the old church on the hill.

The sisters, daughters, and wives of the McILRATH brothers were prominent among the early families of the church and special mention should be made of the aged mother, who came in 1806, at the age of eighty. Mrs. Phebe CONDIT, her granddaughter, lived till within a few years since. She was a Christian woman of remarkable qualities.

Two old ladies remain with us, links to the early days, whose lives, reaching nearly fourscore and ten, have spanned nearly the whole existence of the township. Mrs. Thomas PHILLIPS and Mrs. Sergeant CURRIER have lived all their lives within a mile of their birthplace. Space forbids us to speak of all who deserve mention, but the lives of two, conspicuous among the rest must not be omitted. The wife of the first pastor, Mrs. BARR, a model minister's wife. Fair looking, accomplished, and educated, a lady of the

old school, vivacious, bright, and much loved. She died in 1812, and this inscription may yet be read on her tombstone:

“A Prudent wife is from the Lord,
And a wife was Mrs. Susannah Barr,
Who departed this life October 6th 1812
While living, the heart of her husband
Did safely trust in her.
Now she is dead,
Her children rise up
And call her Blessed.
Her remains lie here.”

Associated with Mrs. BARR is the name of Mrs. Sarah McILRATH, who always will be a dear memory in the community, as she with her husband founded Shaw’s Academy. She was a fearless, independent, competent woman, whose character was made up of strength and goodness. Scourged by sorrow in early youth, she came to this new country mentally equipped for hardships. That even in those days of church domination she did not take her opinion second hand is set forth in the old church records of the trial of Mrs. SHAW.

The story is so well told by another that I quote it:

“During the summer of 1811 a large ball was given at Seth DOANE’s tavern, and people came from far and near to trip the light fantastic toe ‘Up the middle and down again. Swing your partners, and all hands round.’ All was gayety under the tallow dip and spruce boughs. Maple sugar, short cake, and home-made whisky lightened the feet of the dancers and made nimble the fingers of the old fiddler, as he rent the air with the strains of ‘Money Musk’ and ‘Jump, Jim Crow’ mingling with the shouts of laughter.

“Alas! A reckoning came on the Sabbath following the ball. A hush rested on the congregation as the minister sternly reprovved such of his flock as had been participants in the forbidden pastime. Setting forth their folly, he insisted that they should come forward and publicly profess repentance or be suspended from church membership. Slowly, one at a time, then by twos and threes, they arose, confessed, expressed repentance, and took their seats with brighter faces. But there was one who did not rise with the rest, though equally guilty. When arraigned by the minister she acknowledged she had danced, but as for being repentant, not she! For ‘she would do the same thing again.’ The church was scandalized, and then Mrs. SHAW was suspended.

“For a year she endured what to a woman of her friendly, warm-hearted nature no longer was possible, the ostracism of the church she loved. At last, she came back and publicly confessed sorrow for her misconduct, and was received with open arms and smiling welcomes!”

Physically strong, great-hearted, and big-brained, she was a notable nurse and a born leader. With no children of her own, there were always young men in her house whom she and her husband were helping to fit for college. Three young Indians were once sent from Mackinac to be educated, and “Aunt SHAW” gave them a home through the summer free of charge. They afterwards became missionaries to their own people. Her husband favored the school and she the church. On one occasion he offered her a certain sum of money for her favorite charity, if she would for one year drink sage tea, instead of real tea. She accepted the challenge and kept the contract.

That this strong and unusually endowed woman had with her nobler traits the delicate grace of sentiment, is shown by the beauty of her friendship and loyalty to the memory of Mrs. BARR. Though she survived her friend thirty-eight years, she asked at last that she might be laid to rest at the feet of Mrs. BARR, and said she desired no greater honor. Her request was complied with, and there on the hill in the old burying ground, the oldest in the State, rest the remains of Susannah BARR and Sarah McILRATH SHAW, bright lights in their day, whose memories should not fade from our hearts.

The histories of our pioneer mothers teach us that character emerges from seasons of trial purified, and strengthened. Love is sweetened, patience and courage grow under stern necessity, and faith and hope are bright stars that shine through the darkest night.

Collamer, now East Cleveland, was the birthplace of Millie ANDREWS, daughter of Augustus and Julia COZAD ANDREWS. She was educated at Shaw's Academy, and at Samuel BISSEL's school at Twinsburg, and in 1877 married Dr. J.R. BELL, a well-known Cleveland dentist. No one who well knew Milly BELL could write of her save in the tenderest words. In her days of mental poise, she was the brightest and sweetest of women. While a resident of Cleveland, she was interested in every movement that tended toward better living and higher thinking, and identified with many good works. As a member of the Woman's Press Club, and an earnest worker in the temperance cause, she won the love and respect of her associates.

The sudden and long-continued illness that for years has banished her from home and friends is one of those mysteries of Providence that worldly vision may not solve.

A little book of poems by Millie ANDREWS BELL, and "Mother Goose Temperance Rhymes" remain to her friends, a legacy of what she once was to them and to the community in which she lived.

MARY A.O. CLARK
Chairman and Historian

East Cleveland committee - Mrs. Andrew WEMPLE, Mrs. Frank WELTON, Mrs. Charles MORGAN, Mrs. R. MASON, Mrs. Claire BALDWIN