

EUCLID

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

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EUCLID

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Euclid assigned to the Surveyors - Origin of the Name - The Agreement not carried out - John Morse - Joseph Burke - David Dille - Ruple and Coleman - A House without a Board - Learning two Trades to get some Meal - Salting Fish - Jacob Coleraan - A Superabundance of Rattlesnakes - Gad Cranney and Abraham Bishop - Organization of the Township - First Officers - Excitement in the War of 1812 - Dr. Farnsworth - Cheap Land - Paul P. Condit - Euclid Village and Euclid Creek - The Voters of 1815 - The Old Stoneware Factory - Euclid Creek in 1823 - The Householders of 1828 - Steady Improvement - Ship Yard at the Mouth of the Creek - The Railroad - The War for the Union - Grape Culture - The Stone Business - The Present Village of Euclid - Incorporation - Collinwood - The Baptist Church - St. John's Congregation - Presbyterian Church - St. Paul's Church - Principal Township Officers.

As stated in the general history of the county, the surveyors and laborers employed by the Connecticut Land Company to survey the Western Reserve, insisted, after their arrival in that tract, in the spring of 1796 on having a share in the fortune which was expected to be derived from it. Gen. Cleaveland, the agent of the company and superintendent of the survey, was obliged to accede to their request, and agreed that those of them who chose to become actual settlers might have a township at one dollar per acre. This agreement was confirmed by a written contract, made at Cleveland, on the 30th of September following, by which township eight, in the eleventh range was assigned to the employees before mentioned.

The education of the principal surveyors having been chiefly mathematical, they agreed to call their township by the name of the great mathematician, Euclid. The name has ever since been retained, being applied first to the survey-township and then to the civil township covering the same territory. The western and southwestern parts have since been taken off to form part of the township of East Cleveland; leaving Euclid an irregular tract, with an eastern boundary nearly nine miles long, a southern one less than three miles long, and a northwestern one (on the lake shore) about six miles long. This sketch is intended to give the history of the territory now comprising Euclid, leaving the remainder of the old township of that name to be treated of under the head of East Cleveland, though it will occasionally be necessary to allude to incidents and persons on the west side of the line between those two townships.

By the contract between Gen. Cleaveland and the surveyors, the latter were to settle eleven families in the township in 1797, eighteen more in 1798, and twelve more in 1799; all with houses, and with small clearings of specified amounts. Otherwise, the land was to revert to the company, except that parties who performed under the contract were not to lose their rights.

Immediately afterward, the employees held a meeting, and arranged by lot who were to begin settlements under the contract, respectively, in one, two and three years, that is in 1797, '98 and '99. Of all who thus planned the allotment of this magnificent tract, (in which each would have had five hundred acres), not a single one became a permanent resident of the territory in question, although one of the number, Nathaniel Doan, did become a resident at " Doan's Corners" in Cleveland township, now included in Cleveland city.

Yet several attempts were made to carry out the arrangement.

Among the memoranda of the surveys of the following year (1797) we find one which says that on the 10th of August two men started out to do "settling duties" for Seth Pease and Dr. Shepard, two of the leading men employed by the company. Several other beginnings were made in that year under the contract, mostly on the flats between the ridge and the lake shore. This part of the township was surveyed into small tracts, while the portion farther from the lake was divided into larger ones; the intention being that each man might have a place near the lake and one farther back.

The first considerable improvement of which there is any account was made in 1798 by John Morse, who was not one of the original surveyors of 1796, but may have purchased the right of one of them. He built a good log house on the ridge, on the east line of the township, and girdled about twenty acres of timber around it. He also cleared off three or four acres on the flats near the lake shore, and sowed it to wheat and grass seed. In due time the wheat was cut and secured in the sheaf in a small log barn, covered with black ash bark. Notwithstanding all this labor, Morse seems to have abandoned his land very suddenly, for the wheat was left to be destroyed by the weather (remaining untouched in the frail barn for several years) while the part sowed to grass for more than ten years furnished the whole township with "timothy" and "red-top " seed, the two kinds sowed by Morse.

The first permanent settler in Euclid township was Joseph Burke, a native of Vermont and a drummer in the Revolutionary army. He was not one of the forty-one employees who made the contract with Gen. Cleaveland, in 1796, though he may have belonged to the survey corps the next year. He settled in 1798 or '99 on the east line of the township, north of and adjoining the land taken up by Morse. Burke's cabin was on the main road, which had been opened from Cleveland to the Pennsylvania line, at the foot of the ridge, to the extent of girdling the trees on a space two rods wide, and cutting out what little underbrush there was. It could not be traveled in a wagon without an axe to remove obstructions.

Mr. Burke soon obtained a little whisky and opened a sort of tavern, not only the first in the township, but the first between Conneaut and Cleveland. He remained about ten years, when he removed to Columbia in the present county of Lorain. He afterwards volunteered in the war of 1813, and died in the service.

The next settler in the present township of Euclid, of whom we have any account, was David Dille, a native of New Jersey, who came from western Pennsylvania in November, 1798, and located himself on the main road half a mile southwest of Euclid Creek. Mr. Dille had been actively engaged in the border wars with the Indians during and subsequent to the Revolution, and was in the expedition of Colonel

Crawford when that unfortunate commander was defeated, captured, and burned at the stake near Upper Sandusky. He had five sons, Nehemiah, Lewis B., Calvin, Luther, and Asa, who were nearly all grown to manhood when their father came to Euclid, and who either came with him or made their way thither within two or three years afterward. He had also fourteen younger children, mostly natives of Euclid. Mr. Dille lived the remainder of his long life in Euclid, and died there, having trebly done his duty to the country, as soldier, pioneer, and parent.

Although, as before stated, David Dille was the first actual settler after Burke, of whom anything is known, yet in August previous five young men from Washington County, Pennsylvania, came to Euclid to look for land, and four of them made selections along the main road; John Shaw and Thomas McIlrath in what is now East Cleveland; John Ruple in Euclid, close to the line between the two townships; and William Coleman at Euclid Creek. The fifth man, Garrett Thorp, did not then make a selection.

In April, 1804, Coleman, Shaw and McIlrath began work on their respective locations. In the fall of 1804, Mr. Coleman, having cleared and planted two or three acres, and got out the logs for a cabin, brought on his family to their new home. He was a native of New Jersey, only twenty-three years old, but blessed with a wife and two children, and with little beside; his worldly goods consisting of a yoke of oxen, a wagon, a cow, and seventy-five cents in money. The wagon cover served as a tent for a short time, the few neighbors (all who lived within ten miles were neighbors) helped roll up the logs for a cabin, and then Mr. and Mrs. Coleman put on the roof without other assistance. When finished, there was not a piece of board about the house; the door, the chamber floor, and so much of an under floor as there was, being all made of stuff split out of logs with an axe.

A series of incidents related by Mr. Coleman in a manuscript preserved by the Historical Society, illustrates most forcibly the difficulties of pioneer life. The family, having by the following March used up all the little stock of corn which had been raised the previous year, Mr. Coleman went to Judge Huntington's wife, at Newburg, (the judge being away on his Judicial duties) and endeavored to purchase some on credit. The thrifty housewife hardly felt disposed to sell in that way to a stranger, but being desirous to aid him if practicable, asked him if he could make baskets.

"Yes," promptly replied young Coleman, who felt that it was true, for he was sure that he could make baskets if a squaw could, although as yet he had never tried.

"Well, what will you ask to make me some?" she then inquired.

"The old Indian price," he replied; "the basket full of shelled corn."

She promptly agreed to the terms, and gave him a list of the number and size of baskets she wanted. He then returned home, borrowing thirty pounds of cornmeal on the way, of Captain Timothy Doane, in the present township of East Cleveland, to be repaid on the completion of the basket contract. The next morning Mr. Coleman looked up some good timber and began to learn the trade of basket making. It took him several days to acquire the art to his own satisfaction, but at length he succeeded in making a substantial, good-looking basket, and at the end of three weeks he had filled his contract. He then took his oxen, and carried his manufactures and some empty bags to Mrs. Huntington, who was well pleased with his work, and filled the baskets with corn according to contract; the whole amounting to ten and a half bushels.

Mr. Coleman next went to the mill at Newburg, then owned by Rudolphus Edwards, to get his corn ground, but found that the stones had been taken out to receive an entirely new "dress." Deacon Burke, an old miller, had been sent for all the way from Hudson, to do the work, which had already occupied several days, and was likely to occupy several more. Coleman was bent on returning home with some meal as soon as possible; so, after watching the deacon's operations a short time he told Edwards that the best thing for all parties was for him, Edwards, to board him and his oxen while he should help Burke dress the stones. Edwards was willing, if Coleman could do the work properly. The latter had never struck a blow on a millstone in his life, but he was accustomed to the use of tools, had plenty of confidence in himself, and was sure he could imitate the pattern set by the deacon. He tried it and succeeded to the entire satisfaction of the old miller. He accordingly remained, and after two or three days work the task was completed and the grist was ground. Mr. Coleman then made his way home, having expended nearly a month's time and learned two trades in order to get a few hundred pounds of cornmeal.

The next move was to go to Rocky River to catch fish for the summer's use, as was the custom with all the pioneers of this section. Mr. Coleman and another man went thither in a canoe and soon returned with two barrels of fine pike and pickerel. Curiously enough, down to this time the people had generally supposed that lake fish could not be preserved in salt or brine. An old Indian, when applied to for information as to whether it could be done or not, replied:

"No—no salt; put him on pole—make little fire smoke him heap."

Mr. Coleman's common sense, however, taught him that lake fish would keep in salt as well as ocean fish, and as, among his few treasures, he had a supply of salt, for which he had traded his watch before leaving Pennsylvania, he determined to try the experiment. It was completely successful, and the example was at once followed by all the people around, and resulted in making an important addition to the comforts of the community. The late Hon. John Barr took some pains to investigate the matter, and has left it on record that he was satisfied that this important discovery was due to Mr. Coleman.

Jacob Coleman, an uncle of William, and a soldier of the Revolution, who had served for several years in Colonel William A. Washington's celebrated regiment of horse, moved into Euclid in 1805, as did also John Ruple, long known as "Deacon " Ruple, who settled on the ground he had selected two years before, a little east of Nine Mile Creek. He lived there throughout a long life, raising a large and respectable family.

Of course, the forest of gigantic trees of which the old settlers speak with great admiration, was well supplied with such game as deer and bears, while an occasional panther gave an additional flavor of danger to the sports of the chase. Coon-hunting occupied a good deal of time, as it not only provided food when larger game was not attainable, but because coon-skins could be traded at some price to the primitive merchants of Cleveland and Newburg for articles of indispensable necessity.

But the particular pet of Euclid seems to have been the rattlesnake. All the old settlers comment on the great numbers of these reptiles to be found in early times in the ravines of the main ridge and among the rocks farther back. Deacon John Ruple at one time killed thirty-eight, counted them and piled them up in a heap, although the poison which the angry reptiles spit forth into the air made him so sick that he had no desire to repeat the work. Luther Dille had a similar experience near Collamer; killing forty-three, and becoming so sick that he had to go home and leave a number of the nest alive. Boys made it their particular business to kill rattlesnakes, and became so fearless in dealing with them that an urchin would frequently hold a live snake down with a forked stick, slip a noose made of bark over its neck, and

drag it home to show to his friends before dispatching it. At other times they would shoot them with bows and arrows, and hold them up writhing on the points of their weapons.

The people of Euclid brought with them their olden reverence for religion, and the first church in the present county of Cuyahoga was organized in that township in August, 1807, John Ruple being one of the first deacons; but as the house of worship belonging to it was in what is now East Cleveland, a sketch of the church is given in the history of that township.

Andrew McIlrath and his three sons-in-law—Abraham Mattox, David Burnett and Abraham L. Norris settled in 1807 near the line between the present townships of Euclid and East Cleveland. He remained there as long as he lived, but the others, after three years' residence, moved to the West. In 1808 Gad Cranney located himself on an old clearing near the lake shore, where he remained some fifteen years, when he, too, sought a new home in Indiana. The same year John Adams settled on the main road east of Euclid Creek, where he remained some ten years, when he sold out to John Wilcox, who stayed there until quite a recent period.

In 1809 Abraham Bishop, of Washington County, New York, settled on the lot on the ridge formerly improved by John Morse. He was a man of some means, and brought with him a large assortment of plow-irons, chains, etc., all of which found a ready sale among the settlers. The next year he built a sawmill on the east branch of Euclid Creek, on the site long occupied by Jonathan and Seth D. Pelton for that purpose; that being the first mill of any kind in the present township of Euclid.

We must not omit, in passing, to mention the first slaughter of a panther (by a white man) in the old township of Euclid, the victor being Deacon John Ruple, and the animal being a very fine specimen, measuring nine feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail. We give the deacon the honor of this achievement on the authority of Mr. Coleman's manuscript before referred to, as he must certainly have known the facts. Mr. Andrew McIlrath is also credited with killing a panther about the same time, his only weapon being an axe. There seems to be some confusion about the two anecdotes; possibly they both relate to the same incident, but on the whole, it will probably be the safest to allow each of the gentlemen the glory of killing a panther.

In the forepart of 1810, the civil township of Euclid was organized, embracing the survey township of that name and also the townships on the Chagrin River, a large unoccupied tract on the south. The first town meeting was held on the 22d day of April, 1810, at the dwelling house of Walter Strong, when Timothy Doan acted as moderator, and David Dille and Abraham Bishop as judges of election. The following officers were elected: Trustees, Elisha Graham, David Dille, Thomas McIlrath; clerk, Lewis E. Dille; overseers of the poor, David Hendershot, Holley Tanner; fence-viewers, Seth Doan, James Lewis; appraiser, Nehemiah Dille; lister, Holley Tanner; treasurer, Abraham Bishop; constable, Nehemiah Dille; supervisor of highways eastern district, James Covert; northern district, Holly Tanner; east middle district, Abraham Bishop; western district, John Shaw; southern district, Asa Dille; west middle district, Lewis E. Dille.

Garrett and Benjamin Thorp settled respectively in 1810 and 1811, near the mouth of Euclid Creek, though Benjamin soon moved to the western part of the township, now East Cleveland.

When the War of 1812 broke out, the people of Euclid felt themselves to be in a particularly dangerous condition, exposed to assaults from the British armed vessels on the lake, and fearing possible raids from Indians by land. When the news came of Hull's surrender, followed swiftly by the report that the British

and Indians were making a murderous progress down the lake, the people hitched up their ox sleds, loaded on their families and provisions and started eastward. They found the Chagrin River so swollen that they could not cross, and were in dire distress over the extremely unpleasant prospect. William Coleman went twice to Cleveland to learn the latest news. On his second trip he learned that the supposed British-Indian army was only a part of Hull's surrendered forces. Ere long most of the Euclid people returned to their homes, and nearly all of them who were capable of bearing arms served at one time or another in defense of the frontier.

When troops were stationed at Cleveland, a small picket of horsemen was generally maintained at Euclid Creek, to give notice of any possible hostile movement from that direction. Just before the battle of Lake Erie, as related in the general history, a detachment landed from the British fleet and killed an ox supposed to have belonged to one of the McIlraths; but this was the only occasion of the kind, and the victory won by Perry and his men soon put an end to the alarms of the people.

It was just before, or during the war that Dr. Havilla Farnsworth, who had previously practiced at Newport, Rhode Island, settled on what is now known as the Priday farm, on the ridge, being the first physician in the present township. He had a large practice, both as physician and surgeon, for over twenty years; being frequently called on to go fifteen or twenty miles on horseback at night, with a guide, also on horseback, leading the way with a torch.

Notwithstanding the war, occasional emigrants came in. Benjamin Day bought three hundred acres just west of the site of Nottingham, landing with his family the day before Perry's victory. His only surviving son, Dr. Robert Day, was then eight years old, and well remembers the dense forests which then covered that part of the township. Where Nottingham now is, there was only a path designated by marked trees and nearly all the settlers were on the main road, sometimes called the State Road, or else down near the lake shore.

Land was still cheap; in 1813 Luther Dille paid only three dollars per acre. In 1814 Jonathan Pelton purchased Abraham Bishop's farm and sawmill on Euclid Creek (near the present stone quarries) and made his residence there. His son, Seth D. Pelton, now of Euclid Creek, was then nineteen years old and his brother Joseph, who died in 1870, was twenty-one. John Bishop, brother of Abraham, lived at what is now Euclid Village.

Shortly afterward, Paul P. Condit opened a tavern in a frame house on the main road, half a mile west of the locality last named. This was probably the first tavern kept in a framed house in the township. Abram Farr opened one at Euclid Creek, shortly after Condit. By this time there was a small hamlet, called Euclid, situated where Collamer now is, which was the center of business (of which there was very little) for the township. Two miles northeast of the main road was a still smaller cluster of houses, known as Euclid Creek, which has now assumed the name formerly assigned to the other village.

Immediately after the war, Euclid began settling up with considerable rapidity, so many clearings making their appearance both on the flat land and on the ridge, that we cannot any longer attempt to designate the locations of the individual settlers. We give, however, the names, taken from the poll list, of all who voted in October, 1815; doubtless including those of nearly every voter in the old township. They are as follows: Timothy Doan, Wm. Coleman, David Hendershot, Nehemiah Dille, John Shaw, Seth Doan, Jacob Coleman, James Strong, Asa Dille 2d, Amaziah Porter, John H. Strong, Levi Thomas, Thos. Barr, David Dille, Samuel Ruple, Samuel McIlrath, Jedediah Crocker, Samuel Dodge, J. Adams, A. Dille, Havilla Farnsworth, Francis K. Porter, Luther Dille, Enoch Murry, Benjamin Day, Abraham Bishop, Walter Strong,

Samuel McIlrath, Abraham L. Morris, Jedediah D. Crocker, Parker Pelton, Samuel Crocker, Daniel S. Tyler, Joseph Pelton, Ezra B. Smith, Dennis Cooper, Calvin Dille, Abijah Crosby, Lewis E. Dille, Hugh Hamilton, Wm. Gray, Jas. Ruple—42. William Coleman was made the first postmaster in the township as early as 1815. In 1817 or '18 he built the first gristmill in the township on Euclid Creek, and afterwards a sawmill.

About 1820, or a little before, William Gray, who had been settled ten or twelve years at the mouth of Euclid Creek, built works there for making stoneware, such as jugs, jars, etc. In 1823, he sold the works to J. & L. Marsilliott, whose advertisement appears in the Cleveland Herald of that year. They, or at least one of them — Leonard Marsilliott — kept up the works about fifteen years; doing a large business for that era. He brought his clay from Springfield, Ohio, and burned seven or eight kilns every year; keeping five or six hands employed all the time.

Mrs. Cushman, a daughter of William Coleman, who was born in 1819, and whose memory goes back to 1823, remembers that there was then at Euclid Creek, a framed Baptist church, a framed schoolhouse and a block house which had been built by a Mr. Randall.

It was not until 1828, however, as appears by the records, that the trustees divided the township into school districts, forming nine districts which contained in all a hundred and eighty-three householders. Fortunately, the names of all these are preserved on the township record; so that we are able to show pretty accurately the progress of settlement in the old township of Euclid at that time. They are as follows:

District No. 1. —Aaron S. Bass, Austin H. Avery, Charles Moses, Nicholas Chinmark, Havilla Farnsworth, Abimel Dodge, William Gray, John Wilcox, Charles Andrews, Ezekiel St. John. Artemas Pringle, Amaziah Porter, John Sage, Absalom Van, Curtis Gould, William Coleman, Paul P. Condit, Nehemiah Dille, John P. Smith, David Dille, Dennis Cooper, John Young, Benjamin Hamilton, Peter Bower", — Lucas, — Hays, — Childs—28.

District No. 2. —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, Myudert Wimple, Andrew McFarland, Elijah Burton, George R. Whitney, Sargent Currier, Alvin Hollister, Jesse Palmer, Jas. F. Palmer, Dr. Hotchkiss, Joseph King, Polydore King, Thomas Palmer, Peter Rush, Henry King, Mathias Rush, Moses Bond, Cyrus Ruple, Abram Histon, John Shaw, Elihu Rockwell—34.

District No. 3. —Michael McIlrath, Hosea Blinn, James Corbus, Amos Stebbins, Joel Jones, Benjamin Jones, John Doan, Samuel Dodge, Daniel Bronson, 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—22.

District No. 4. —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 R. Dille, Abel Handee—17.

District No. 5. —Benjamin Sawtill, Benjamin Sawtill, Jr., A. D. Slaght, Cyrus Gilbert, Josephus Hendershott, John Allaton, Samuel Ruple 3d, Lawrence Ruple, Isaac Husong, Abner Heston, John Goulden, William Ruple, Samuel W. Dille, John Cowel—14.

District No. 6. —William Hale, Thomas McIlrath, Jr., Samuel McIlrath, Samuel McIlrath 2d, Thaddeus Wright, Aaron Bunnell, James Johnston, Benjamin Day, Abijah Crosby, John Ruple 2d, Ezekiel Adams, John Adams—12.

District No. 7. —Gad Cranney, Levi Thomas, Asa Dille 2d, Calvin Dille, Luther Dille, Leonard Marsilliott, Jason Crosier, Wakeman Penfield, Garrett Thorp, Jacob Coleman, Jacob Coleman, Jr., Abijah Coleman, Abraham Voorhees, Abraham Perry, Luther Crosier, - Johnston, Warren Andrews, Joseph Croninger, Peter Thorp, William Wright, Henry Ewers—21.

District No. 8. —Henry Shipherd, Elihu Richmond, Asa Weston, Samuel Robbins, Omar Spring, William Richmond, Russell Benjamin, Asahel Payne, David Spragne, Virgil Spring, Edmund Richmond, Levi Richmond, George Weston.

District No. 9. —John Smith, Michael Stewart, Esther Aikins, John E. Aikins, Amasa Payne. Ruel House, William Treat, Amasa Babbitt, Thomas Gray, William Upson, John Cone, Abraham Bishop, James M. Strong, George Griffith, Stephen White, Seth D. Pelton, Jonathan Pelton, Joseph Pelton, Tracy Evans, Charles White, Robert Aikins—21

District No. 10.—Lawrence O'Connor, Alanson O'Connor, Jos. House, Jeremiah Shumway, Timothy Eddy, Ahaz Merchant, Benjamin Thorp, Andrew Stewart, John Moore, David Bunnell, Luther Woodworth, Ezra Fairfield, Cornelius Thorp, Isaac Page - 14.

It will, of course, be seen by this goodly list that Euclid was pretty well advanced in the way of settlement in 1828, and doubtless, the rattlesnakes had mostly by this time been frightened out of the locality. A stage route had been established along the main road between Cleveland and Buffalo, along which two-horse and four-horse teams went every day and both ways, and when emigration opened in the spring, the lake being still closed, it sometimes seemed as if the whole Eastern World was pouring along the great road to the Far West.

During the next decade the old log houses of the pioneers were generally changed for framed ones, and notwithstanding the "hard times" of 1837, there was a marked improvement in the appearance of the township. About 1840, or a little before, Ruel House, Charles Moses, and Captain Wm. Trist opened a shipyard at the mouth of Euclid creek, which was maintained some ten years. They first devoted their energies to building canal boats, the yard being on the west side of the creek. Ten or twelve were built in the course of four or five years. Then the yard was moved to the west side and the work of building schooners was engaged in. Six or seven were put afloat in the course of the next five years; the last and largest having a measurement of about three hundred tons.

R. H. Strowbridge, who came in 1840, says that Abram Farr was still keeping tavern at Euclid Creek, and there were three stores at that point; those of John Bishop, Chas. Farr and Nelson Moses. The township was still somewhat thickly settled in the southern part, adjoining Warrensville. Stone quarries had recently been opened near the present ones on Euclid Creek, by James Hendershot, Madison Sherman and Husong, but were not worked much. Madison Sherman had the first mill for cutting stone.

We have now passed through the more interesting part of the township's life, the era of its transmutation from a wilderness into an agricultural community, and must proceed with greater speed over the remaining portion. In 1847 the western part of Euclid was annexed to the newly formed

township of East Cleveland, reducing the former to its present limits. By 1850 the township was well settled in all its parts, though still showing some of the marks of newness and roughness.

In 1852 the opening of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula railroad (since become a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road) extending for five miles and a half through the present township of Euclid, gave it still greater similarity to an old settled country. By 1860 the transient observer would never have guessed that only forty years before Euclid was the congenial home of the deer, the bear, the wolf and the deadly rattlesnake. All wore the appearance of smiling repose and unbounded plenty.

But treason and slavery, more deadly foes than wolf or rattlesnake, were about to assail the country, and Euclid, like all the rest of the land, was obliged to send forth her gallant sons to defend the nation's life. The records of both their deeds and their names will be found with their respective regiments in the general history of the county.

Since the war, more changes have been carried out in Euclid than in almost any other township in the county. Grape culture has become a very important industry. It was begun in a small way near Collamer about 1855, but did not attain much consequence until after the war. We are indebted for some facts regarding it to Mr. Louis Harris, one of the largest grape growers in the township. Mr. Harris was the first man who planted a vineyard on Put-In-Bay Island, but becoming satisfied that Euclid was a much superior locality for that purpose, he removed thither. He has no hesitation in saying that that is the best locality for Delaware grapes in the whole State of Ohio.

It requires three years for a vineyard to get into bearing order. There has been but one year in the history of Euclid grape culture, in which vineyards of that age or older did not bear. There are about two hundred and twenty acres of vineyards in the township, devoted to Concord, Catawba, Delaware, Martha, Ives, Diana and Hartford Prolific grapes; the Concords and Catawbas being the principal varieties raised. The Concords produce about three tons per acre, the Catawbas two tons, the Delawares two, the Marthas two, the Dianas two and a half, the Ives four, and the Hartford Prolifics no less than five tons per acre.

An especially good characteristic of the Euclid vineyards is the fact that the vines require no protection during the winter; the slatestone of the soil producing strong hardy wood for the vines, impervious to all the winds that blow on lake or land. The poorest soil for grain is the best for grapes. Land which, as Mr. Harris said, would not raise wheat enough to feed the grasshoppers, has produced good crops of grapes for ten years in succession. The principal market is found in Cleveland, but large quantities are shipped to Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville. Besides the grapes sold in bulk, considerable quantities are made into wine by Mr. Harris and others in Euclid, and thence sent away for sale.

The stone business, too, has become an important one within the last twelve years. The quarries worked forty years ago had been substantially abandoned, on account of the supposed impracticability of competing with the Berea stone. In 1867, however, Mr. Duncan McFarland opened a quarry on Euclid Creek, not far from the old ones, and since then the business has rapidly increased in consequence.

James and Thomas McFarland opened the first quarry on the west side of the creek in 1871. In 1875 they sold out to the Forest City Stone Company, opened a quarry on the east side, and built a mill for cutting the stone into slabs. They now run three gangs of saws and employ about fifteen hands, mostly in producing flagging stone, though some building stone, etc., is quarried.

The Forest City Stone Company employ twenty-five men, and are doing a very extensive business. Their mill is in Cleveland.

Maxwell Brothers (now McBride, Maxwell & Malone) opened a quarry and built a very large mill on Nine Mile Creek in 1873. They run six gangs of saws, with about twenty men. They use Ingersoll's steam drill, carrying steam eleven hundred feet into the quarry for that purpose, and thus driving the drill twenty inches into the solid rock in three minutes.

There is also a steam mill, for sawing stone, at Nottingham, built and owned by Slosson & Meeker. It has four gangs of saws, principally employed in cutting flagging stone.

The village once known as East Euclid, or Euclid Creek, but now more properly designated as Euclid, contains one church, a fine schoolhouse, two stores, one hotel, one steam basket factory, one wagon shop, one shoe shop, two blacksmith shops, and about thirty houses. It has not grown very rapidly of late, finding a rival in Nottingham, another small village which has grown up since 1852 on the Lake Shore railroad, three-fourths of a mile to the northward. The latter has two stores, one wagon shop, one feed mill, one stone mill, one shoe shop, two blacksmith shops, and also about thirty houses.

Nearly the whole of Euclid Township was incorporated "for special purposes," under the laws of Ohio, in April, 1877, when L. B. Smith, William Robbins and Louis Harms were elected trustees, and J. Day was appointed clerk. In April, 1878, L. B. Smith was re-elected for three years. But the corporate existence of Euclid was very brief, for at the election in October, 1878, the people voted to surrender their corporate privileges, and revert to the rural condition of their forefathers.

There is a commodious townhall, built of brick, situated at Euclid Village. In the south part of the township there is a framed building called Temperance Hall. It was built in 1877 by subscription, and is used for meetings of various kinds, especially for those of Cliff Division, No. 98, of the Sons of Temperance. The division was organized in August of that year and contains about fifty members.

A part of the village of Collinwood, which has grown up since the war, on the Lake Shore railroad, is also in Euclid; the main street of the village being the line between that township and East Cleveland. As, however, the greater part of the village is in East Cleveland, it will be more fully described in the history of that township.

EUCLID BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 27th day of April, 1820, six brethren and five sisters were recognized by a council, duly called, as the regular Baptist church of Euclid. Luther Dille was the first deacon. Of those eleven members none remain alive; Calvin Dille, who died in 1875, being the last survivor. Previous to the date first given there had for several years been Baptist preaching in Euclid by Elder Goodell and others, but no church organization. Elder Azariah Hanks, whose wife was one of the constituent members, united by letter at the first meeting of the church, became its pastor, and continued so for about four years. His labors during the first year were singularly successful, no less than forty-three persons, besides the eleven constituent members, uniting by baptism, and eight by letter, during the remaining eight months of 1824. Ten united on the 3d of June following the organization, of whom Deacon Seth D. Pelton is the only survivor, being the oldest living member of the church.

In September of that year Elder Hanks, Deacon Dille, and Mr. Libbey were sent as delegates to request the admission of the church into the Grand River Association and to represent it when admitted. It was so admitted, and (except during two years when it belonged to Huron association) remained in the Grand River body until 1834, when it entered the Rocky River association, of which it has ever since been a member.

The jurisdiction of the church seems to have extended over a goodly portion of the Western Reserve, meetings being held at East Euclid, at Newburg, frequently at Chagrin River, and sometimes at S. D. Pelton's residence on the ridge, near the site of the stone quarries. But the principal headquarters of the church were at Euclid Creek, and there in January, 1821, the members voted to build "a framed house of worship on land given by John Wilcox, thirty feet square, with posts fifteen feet long, a gallery in front of the desk, ten feet wide, two doors opposite the desk, two aisles and thirty-six pews on the lower floor." It was first voted that the pews should be sold for twelve dollars each; afterwards that they should be sold at auction, "twenty percent, to be paid in ashes in advance, and the balance by the first of January next in grain." Wheat was then \$1, rye 75 cents and corn 50 cents per bushel. Nothing could more clearly show the scarcity of money and the primitive customs of those times than this extract.

John Wilcox, Wm. Treat and S. D. Pelton were the building committee, and the structure is believed to have been erected during the ensuing year. In 1822 the church employed Elder Hanks as pastor two-thirds of the time for two hundred bushels of wheat. The next year, becoming more wealthy, they voted to pay him three hundred bushels per year, apparently for the whole of his time.

No subsequent year has been so fruitful in conversions as the first one of Elder Hanks' pastorate.

The church maintained its original strength, but did not greatly increase in numbers. In 1838 Solomon Dimick was the pastor, and during that year seventeen were added to the church. Twenty-eight were baptized in 1843, under the labors of Elder Crocket, though apparently there was no regular pastor at that time.

The church was incorporated, under a special act of the legislature, on the 12th of March, 1844, doubtless preparatory to the erection of a new house of worship. The latter was begun in 1845, being, like the former one, erected on land donated by John Wilcox. It was to be of brick, about thirty-six feet by forty-eight, and the trustees were to finish it "as fast as the church furnish funds." This was slow work; the time for payment in ashes and wheat was passed, but cash was still hard to obtain, and the house was so long in building that it was used for several years in an unfinished state, and was never formally dedicated. It was, however, at last completed, and has been occupied by the church to the present time.

During the latter part of its existence, the church has maintained the same moderate degree of prosperity which had previously distinguished it. In 1846, under the pastorate of Elder Wilder, twenty-five were added by baptism, and, in 1849, under Elder Andrews, ten were expelled from the church. In 1864, when Elder Phillips was the minister, there were twenty-three baptized, but this large increase was succeeded by ten absolutely barren years, reaching from 1865 to 1875, in which there was not a single addition to the membership.

There are now a little over fifty members, almost exactly the same as there were at the end of the first year of the church's history. The present officers are as follows: Pastor, S. B. Webster; deacons, S. D. Pelton, John Aiken; clerk, J. S. Charles; trustees, Henry Priday, L. J. Neville, S. S. Langshare; clerk of society, Warren Gardner.

ST. JOHN'S CONGREGATION (GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN).

In 1845, and the following years, a few German families settled in the southern part of Euclid and the southeastern part of East Cleveland townships. In 1853 these people, then comprising about twelve families, though as yet unorganized, bought an acre of land near the old stone schoolhouse, on the State road, on which they erected a small framed building for a meetinghouse and schoolhouse. In 1853 they formed themselves into a church, with the title above given, and called Rev. H. Kuehn to the pastorate. The next year they bought ten and a half acres more of land adjoining their former purchase, and in 1854 they built a residence for the pastor upon it.

By 1860 the congregation had increased to about twenty families, and in that year the Rev. Mr. Kuehn was succeeded by Rev. A. Ernst. In 1862 the present large and convenient church edifice was erected; the old one being thenceforth used only as a schoolhouse.

The next year Mr. Ernst was succeeded by Rev. F. W. Husmann, from Fort Wayne, Indiana, who has ever since acted as the pastor. From that time to the present the church has steadily increased, there being now fifty families with over three hundred members.

The school has always been an object of anxious solicitude to the congregation, religious instruction being carefully inculcated in it, besides the ordinary branches of education, and German and English reading and writing. The pastors themselves taught the school until about four years ago, when, owing to the increased numbers of both church and school, a separate teacher was employed, Mr. H. Laasner having since acted in that capacity.

The deacons and trustees are as follows: Ernest Klaustermeier, Ernest Melcher and Fr. Melcher, of Euclid; Fr. Rolf and Henry Dremann, of East Cleveland, and Henry Klaustermeier, of Mayfield.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOTTINGHAM.

This church was organized about 1870, and, although there were but twelve or thirteen members, yet their zeal was such that they built a framed house of worship immediately after the organization. The Rev. Franklin McGinniss supplied the pulpit for about two years. Since then, Rev. M. A. Sackett has performed the same duty, although the weakness of the congregation has prevented it from sustaining constant services.

ST. PAUL'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

This church was organized in the spring of 1861, the church edifice, situated between Nottingham and Euclid village, being completed in November of that year. Rev. Edward Harman was the first pastor, but did not reside in the township. He was succeeded in 1863 by Rev. Francis Salenn, and he in 1865 by Rev. Anthony Martin, the first resident pastor, who has ever since occupied that position. The same year a parsonage and a cemetery were purchased, and in 1867 a parochial school was established. St. Joseph Chapel, Collinwood, was separately organized in 1877, but is under the care of the same pastor. St. Paul's church now includes about seventy families, and fifty children attend its parochial school.

PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

1810. Trustees, Elisha Graham, David Dills, Thomas McIlrath; clerk, Lewis R. Dille; overseers of the poor, Daniel Hendershot, Holley Tanner; appraiser, Nehemiah Dille; lister, Holley Tanner.

1811. Not recorded.

1812. Trustees, Samuel Dodge, Abraham Bishop, Christopher Colson; cleric, L. R. Dille; treasurer, A. Bishop; appraiser, A. Bishop; lister, Nehemiah Dille; overseers of the poor, Elias Lee, John Adams.

1813. Trustees, Elias Lee, Jedediah Crocker, Dan Hudson; clerk, William Coleman; appraiser, James Strong; lister, William Smith; overseers of the poor, David Dille, Elisha Graham.

1814. Trustees, Seth Doan, Nehemiah Dille, James Strong; clerk, William Coleman; treasurer, David Dille; appraiser, John Bishop; lister, David Bunnell; overseer of the poor, John Shaw.

1815. Trustees, S. Doan, N. Dille, J. Strong; clerk, Wm. Coleman; treasurer, Enoch Murray; lister, Samuel McIlrath; appraiser, A. Dille; overseers of the poor, E. Murray, Luther Dille.

1816. Trustees, Samuel McIlrath, Nehemiah Dille, James Strong; clerk, Luther Dille; treasurer, Enoch Murray; appraiser, Aaron Cooper; lister, S. Ruple; overseers of the poor, John Shaw, John Ruple.

1817. Trustees, Seth Doan, John Ruple, Thomas Gray; clerk, Luther Dille; treasurer, Enoch Murray; appraiser, Parker Pelton; lister, Anson Cooper; overseers of the poor, Enoch Murray, James Strong.

1818. Trustees, John Ruple, Enoch Murray, John Wilcox; clerk, Wm. M. Camp; treasurer, David Dille; appraiser, Parker Pelton; lister, Paul P. Condit; overseers of the poor, Dennis Cooper, Calvin Dille.

1819. Trustees, J. Shaw, Elihu Richmond, Abijah Crosby; clerk, Wm. M. Camp; treasurer, Samuel W. Dille; lister, P. P. Condit; overseers of the poor, Samuel McIlrath, Asa Weston.

1820. Trustees, John Shaw, Elihu Richmond, Wm. Case; clerk, Wm. M. Camp; treasurer, Alex. McIlrath; appraiser, Timothy Doan; lister, P. P. Condit; overseers of the poor, Robert Young, Timothy Doan.

1821. Trustees, John Shaw, Timothy Doan, John Aikens; clerk, Wm. M. Camp; treasurer, A. McIlrath; appraiser, Benjamin S. Welch; lister, John Sage; overseers of poor, Seth Doan, Wm. Coleman.

1822. Trustees, Ahaz Merchant, Nehemiah Doan, Asa Weston; clerk, Alvin Hollister; treasurer, Samuel Ruple; appraiser, B. S. Welch; lister, P. P. Condit; overseers of poor, A. McIlrath, S. Ruple.

1823. Trustees, Wm. M. Camp, Ahaz Merchant, Ben Jones; clerk, Alvin Hollister; treasurer, Samuel Ruple; appraiser, B. S. Welch; lister, Joel Randall; overseers of poor, J. D. Crocker, Wm. Gray,

1824. Trustees, Ahaz Merchant, John Wilcox, Samuel Ruple; clerk, Dennis Cooper; treasurer, Timothy Doan; appraiser, Andrew Race; lister, Joel Randall; overseers of poor, Benj. Jones, Reuel House.

1825. Trustees, John Wilcox, Samuel Ruple, John Shaw; clerk, Dennis Cooper; treasurer, Timothy Doan; appraiser, B. S. Welch; lister, P. P. Condit; overseers of poor, Peter Rush, Joseph King.

1826. Trustees, John Wilcox, John Shaw, S. D. Pelton; clerk, Dennis Cooper; overseers of poor, Elijah Burton, John Stoner.

1827. Trustees, Seth D. Pelton, John Doan, Peter Rush; clerk, Dennis Cooper; treasurer, Timothy Doan; overseers of poor, Nehemiah Dille, William Coleman.

1828. Trustees, John Shaw, S. D. Pelton, Peter Rush; clerk, Dennis Cooper; treasurer, Elihu Rockwell; overseers of poor, Benjamin Jones, John Smith.

1829. Trustees, John Cone, Samuel McIlrath, Peter Rush; clerk, John Wilcox; treasurer, Elihu Rockwell; overseers of poor, Elihu Richmond, Asa Weston.

1830. Trustees, John Cone, Samuel McIlrath, Abraham D. Slaght; clerk, John Wilcox; treasurer, John Stoner; overseers of poor, Gad Cranney, Jeremiah Shumway.

1831. Trustees, Abraham E. Slaght, John Smith, M. S. McIlrath; clerk, Sargent Currier; treasurer, John Stoner; overseers of poor, William Coleman, Samuel Dodge.

1832. Trustees, Michael S. McIlrath, Wakeman Penfield, John Welch; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, John Stoner; overseers of poor, Samuel Ruple, Timothy Doan.

1833. Trustees, M. S. McIlrath, John Wilcox, William Upson; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, Alvin Hollister; overseers of poor, John Wilcox, A. S. Bliss.

1834. Trustees, John Wilcox. William Treat, Casper Hendershot; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, A. Hollister; overseers of poor, P. P. Condit, Abraham Farr.

1835. Trustees, Wilham Treat, Casper Hendershot, John Stoner; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, P. P. Condit; overseers of poor, John Welch, Dennis Cooper.

1836. Trustees, William Treat, Casper Hendershot, John Stoner; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, P. P. Condit; overseers of poor, Dennis Cooper, John Wilcox.

1837. Trustees, Casper Hendershot, William Nott, Merrick Lindley; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, P. P. Condit; overseers of poor, John Welch, Dennis Cooper.

1838. Trustees, Casper Hendershot, William Nott, John Welch; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, Paul P. Condit; overseers of poor, John Welch, Dennis Cooper.

1839. Trustees, John Welch, S. D. Pelton, John Doan; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, Sargent Currier; overseers of the poor, Dennis Cooper, William Hale.

1840. Trustees, S. D. Pelton, John Doan, Hiram McIlrath; clerk, John Wilcox; treasurer, Sargent Currier; overseers of the poor, Samuel McIlrath, Wm. Hale.

1841. Trustees, Hiram McIlrath, John D. Stillman, Henry Shipherd; clerk, John Wilcox; treasurer, Myndert Wimple.

1842. Trustees, Hiram McIlrath, S. D. Pelton, John Welch; clerk, Henry Shipherd; treasurer. Myndert Wimple; overseers of the poor, Thomas McIlrath, Wm. Hale.

1843. Trustees, Hiram McIlrath, John Welch, William Treat; clerk, John Sage; treasurer, Johnson Ogram; overseers of the poor, John A. Hale, A. Crosby.

1844. Trustees, S. D. Pelton, Benj. B. Beers, Virgil Spring; clerk, John Wilcox; overseers of the poor, Thos. McIlrath, Anson Aiken; assessor, Samuel A, McIlrath.

1845. Trustees, S. D. Pelton, Benj. B. Beers, Virgil Spring; clerk, John Wilcox; overseers of the poor, Thos. McIlrath, Anson Aiken; assessor, Samuel A. McIlrath.

1845. Trustees, B. B. Beers, Virgil Spring, Anson Aiken: clerk, M. W. Bartlett; overseers of the poor, Thos. McIlrath, Anson Aiken; assessor, Benj. Hoagland.

1846. Trustees, B. B. Beers, Virgil Spring, Anson Aiken; clerk, M. W. Bartlett; overseer of the poor, R. S. McIlrath; assessor, J. Wilcox.

1847. Trustees, Anson Aiken, Virgil Spring, Joseph Pelton; clerk, M. W. Bartlett; overseer of the poor, E. S. McIlrath; assessor, B. B. Beers.

1848. Trustees, Joseph Pelton, Wm. West, Wm. Treat; clerk, T. T. White; overseer of the poor, E. S. McIlrath; assessor, John Wilcox.

1849. Trustees, Wm. West, Wm. Treat, Joseph Pelton; clerk, Aaron Thorp; overseer of the poor, John Wilcox; assessor, Henry Shipherd.

1850. Trustees, Wm. Treat, Joseph Pelton, J. L. Aldrich; clerk, Aaron Thorp; overseer of the poor, Anson Aiken; assessor, Henry Shipherd,

1851. Trustees, Wm. Treat, Virgil Spring, Jonathan Parr; clerk, Chas. Farr; overseer of the poor, Anson Aiken; assessor, M. W. Bartlett.

1852. Trustees, Jonathan Parr, Virgil Spring, M. Dille; clerk, Chas. Farr; treasurer, Chas. Moses; assessor, M. W. Bartlett.

1853. Trustees, Jonathan Parr, Joseph Pelton, Wm. Treat; clerk, Chas. Farr; treasurer, Chas. Moses; assessor, M. W. Bartlett.

1854. Trustees, Jonathan Parr, Joseph Pelton, Wm. Treat; clerk Chas. Farr; treasurer, Chas. Farr; assessor, Jefferson Gray.

1855. Trustees, Virgil Spring, H. M. Eddy, C. S. White; clerk, Aaron Thorp; treasurer, Nelson Moses; assessor, Jefferson Gray.

1856. Trustees, Virgil Spring, H. M. Eddy, Joseph Pelton; clerk, Aaron Thorp; treasurer, Chas. Moses; assessor, Jefferson Gray.

1857. Trustees, Virgil Spring, Jos. Pelton, C. S. White; clerk, S. W. Dille; treasurer, Chas. Farr; assessor, H. Cushman.

1858. Trustees, C. S. White, Jos. Pelton, Wells Minor; clerk, S. W. Dille; treasurer, Chas. Moses; assessor, Jeff. Gray.

1859. Trustees, C. S. White, Jos. Pelton, Wells Minor; clerk, S. W. Dille; treasurer, Nelson Moses; assessor, Jeff. Gray.

1860. Trustees, C. S. White, Geo. Rathburn, John Wilcox, Jr.; clerk, Henry Moses; treasurer, Nelson Moses; assessor, Jeff. Gray.

1861. Trustees, C. S. White, Geo. Rathburn, Jas. Eddy; clerk, S. W. Dille; treasurer, Nelson Moses; assessor, H. Cushman.

1862. Trustees, C. S. White, Jas. Eddy, Wm. Marshall; clerk, S. W. Dille; treasurer, Nelson Moses; assessor, Benj. Hoagland.

1863. Trustees, Chas. Moses, Jas. Eddy, Wm. Marshall; clerk, S. W. Dille; treasurer, Chas. Farr; assessor, S. Woodmansee.

1864. Trustees, Chas. Moses, James Eddy, Wm. Marshall; clerk, E. J. Hulbert; treasurer, C. W. Moses; assessor, S. Woodmansee.

1865. Trustees, C. S. White, G. W. Woodworth, L. B. Dille; clerk, S. W. Dille; treasurer, C. W. Moses; assessor, S. Woodmansee.

1866. Trustees, C. S. White, G. W. Woodworth, Wells Minor; clerk, S. W. Dille; treasurer, C. W. Moses; assessor, S. Woodmansee.

1867. Trustees, Wells Minor, A. B. Dille, David Waters; clerk, A. C. Stevens; treasurer, C. W. Moses; assessor, S. Woodmansee.

1868. Trustees, Wells Minor, David Waters, C. S. White; clerk, E. P. Haskell; treasurer, C. W. Moses; assessor, S. Woodmansee.

1869. Trustees, Wells Minor, David Waters, Wm. Gaylord; clerk, E. P. Haskell; treasurer, C. W. Moses; assessor, Morris Porter.

1870. Trustees, Wells Minor, David Waters, Ernest Melchor; clerk, E. P. Haskell; treasurer, C. W. Moses; assessor, Morris Porter.

1871. Trustees, Wells Minor, David Waters, Ernest Melchor; clerk, A. S. Jones; treasurer, L. J. Neville; assessor, S. Woodmansee.

1872. Trustees, David Waters, Ernest Melchor, H. M. Eddy; clerk, L. J. Neville; treasurer, Morris Porter; assessor, S. S. Armstrong.

1873. Trustees, David Waters, Ernest Melchor, H. M. Eddy; clerk, Joseph Day; treasurer, Morris Porter; assessor, S. S. Armstrong.

1874. Trustee, H. M. Eddy, Ernest Melchor, S. Woodmansee; clerk, W. W. Dille; treasurer, Morris Porter; assessor, S. S. Armstrong.

1875. Trustees, Ernest Melchor, David Waters, S. Woodmansee; clerk, Jos. Day; treasurer, Morris Porter; assessor, Lucius Smith.

1876. Trustees, Ernest Melchor, David Waters, H. M. Eddy; clerk, Jos. Day; treasurer, A. C. Gardner; assessor, S. S. Armstrong.

1877. Trustees, H. M. Eddy, Geo. Smith, Justice Shaffer; clerk, E. P. Haskell; treasurer, A. C. Gardner; assessor, S. S. Armstrong.

1878. Trustees, David Waters, George Smith, Justice Shaffer; clerk, Stephen White; treasurer, E. D. Pelton; assessor, S. S. Armstrong.

1879. Trustees, Justice Shatter, George W. Smith, William Marshall; clerk, S. White; treasurer, E. D. Pelton; assessor, S. S. Armstrong.

Euclid 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/246/mode/2up

Moses Cleveland had forty-one surveyors under him when he came as the agent of the Connecticut Land Company to survey the Western Reserve. He was not a surveyor himself, but he owned a large block of shares in the company and was personally interested in the enterprise. He was a lawyer capable of drawing a contract that would stand, but not capable of running a line. If history could record or its pages tell the whole story there would appear the statement that his troubles with the force under him in the difficult and dangerous task before them, his worries in carrying forward the work to completion, required as much diplomacy to surmount or at least the same quality as that displayed by Lincoln in dealing with the Border States at the outbreak of the Rebellion. It is known that by some concerted agreement the surveyors and their assistants, in the spring of 1796, insisted on having a share in the enterprise of reclaiming the wilderness, aside from their wages. General Cleveland was obliged to concede to their wishes, but knowing the peculiar type of men he had to deal with drew up an agreement in legal form. He was the agent of the company and superintendent of the survey. This agreement was signed up at Cleveland September 30, 1796. It was a formal contract. It assigned the whole of township 8, range 11, to the employes under him, conditional upon their becoming actual settlers and paying \$1 per acre. By the terms of this agreement eleven families were to settle in 1797, eighteen more in 1798, and twelve more in 1799. All were to make clearings of a certain size and in case any failed to carry out their part of the contract the land was to revert to the company. This condition was attached, however, that any individual carrying out his contract should not lose his rights because of the failure of any other one to carry out his agreement under the conditional conveyance. It was a large concession. Each man was assigned 500 acres of land.

Immediately after the agreement was signed the employes held a meeting. The education of the principal surveyors had been chiefly along mathematical lines and without any dissenting voices it was at once agreed to call their new township Euclid after the great mathematician and geometer. This name given to the survey township was afterwards adopted for the civil townships and to the justly famous thoroughfare with its eastern terminus at the Public Square in Cleveland. At this meeting of employes it was agreed who should begin settlements in one, who in two, and who in three years. It is a matter of history that not one became a permanent resident of the territory allotted. Nathaniel Doan did become a resident of the county, locating at Doan's Corners in Cleveland Township. Several attempts were made to carry out the agreement. In the memorandum of the surveys of 1797 there is this entry: "August 10th Two men started out to do settling duties for Seth Pease and Doctor Shepard." These were two leading men of the surveying party. Several other beginnings were made in that year under the contract, mostly in the level territory between the ridge and the lake shore. This part of the township was surveyed into small tracts, while that farther from the lake was surveyed into larger tracts. The intention being that each man should have a place near the lake and one back farther. These surveyors were men of push and daring, used to hardships, and yet they were not pioneers. The slow yet sure determination that carried out the march of civilization over the Western Reserve was embodied in a different type of people. One could map out, plan and chart a civilization, but the real pioneer must come to build it. Moses Cleveland represents the first class as Alonzo Carter does the second. It would be a very appropriate and historic setting to have a monument to Carter beside that of Moses Cleveland on the Public Square in Cleveland.

The Euclid that we are writing about is not the original survey township entire as the western and

southwestern parts have since the grant to the settlers, who did not settle, been taken off to form East Cleveland Township, leaving the township an irregular tract with an eastern boundary nearly nine miles long, a southern one of only three miles, and a northwestern boundary on the lake of six miles. The first real settlement of which we have any knowledge was made in 1798 by John Morse, who was not one of the original surveyors. He may have bought out the right of someone who joined in the contract to buy the township. He built a log house on the ridge on the east line of the township and girdled about twenty acres of timber around it. He also cleared three or four acres on the flats near the lake shore and sowed it to wheat and grass seed. His wheat was cut and put in the sheaf, in a log barn, which he had built with a rather poor roof made of black ash bark. After all this labor had been done Morse abandoned the whole proposition. The wheat was destroyed by the rain through the leaky roof. He left one permanent improvement that became a great boon to later settlers. The following year the grass came up on the wheat field and from this field the whole township secured timothy and red top grass seed that seeded the meadows all through the settlements. But this was not a settlement in the real meaning of the term. Perhaps the one thing that kept the surveyors from becoming settlers and pioneers more than any other was the malaria. They did not fear the wild beast or the Indian. It is recorded about the family of Nathaniel Doan, who was one of the surveying party, but did not settle on the territory allotted to the surveyors under the signed agreement, that only one of the family had sufficient strength to bring a pail of water, and that was Seth Doan, a boy of thirteen, and the family consisted of nine persons. Bilious fever and fever and ague had the whole community in their grip. The pioneers had much to contend with in the reclaiming of this territory.

Joseph Burke was the first permanent settler in Euclid. He was a native of Vermont and was a drummer boy in the Revolutionary army. He was not one of the forty-one employes who made contract with Moses Cleveland, although he may have worked on the survey the next year after or the year of his arrival. He settled in 1798 or 1799 on the east line of the township north of and adjoining the Morse tract. Burke's cabin was on the main road from Cleveland to the Pennsylvania line. This followed the foot of the ridge and had been opened to the extent of having the trees girdled along a course two rods wide and having the underbrush cut out. It could not, however, be traveled by a wagon without an ax along with which to cut out obstructions. Burke got some whiskey and opened a tavern, the first in the township and the first between Conneaut and Cleveland. Reference is made to the tavern, not the whiskey. He stayed ten years ministering to the traveling wants of man and beast, then enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812 and died in the service. The next settler in the township was David Dille, a native of New Jersey. He came from Western Pennsylvania in November, 1798, and located on the main road one half mile southeast of Euclid Creek. Mr. Dille was an Indian fighter and all-around frontiersman. He had been actively engaged in frontier wars with the Indians before and after the Revolution. He was in that unfortunate expedition of Colonel Crawford, when that commander, friend of Washington, was defeated, captured and burned at the stake, near Upper Sandusky. Dille had five sons, Nehemiah, Lewis B., Calvin, Luther and Asa, nearly all grown to manhood when they came with their father to Euclid. They either came with him or followed in a year or two. He had fourteen younger children, nearly all born in Euclid. As parent, soldier and pioneer he seemed to have filled a large place. He lived in Euclid until his death and can be counted as having been a very permanent settler. He lived to a good old age. He was the first actual settler after Burke, of whom there is a very clear record, but in August, previous to his coming with his family, five young men came from Washington County, Pennsylvania, to look for land. Four made selections along the main road, John Shaw, Thomas McIlrath, in what was later East Cleveland, and John Ruple in Euclid, close to the line between the townships, and William Coleman at Euclid Creek. The fifth man, Garret Thorp, did not make a selection. In April, 1804, Coleman, Shaw and McIlrath began work on their land in the vigorous style of the real pioneers. In the fall Coleman, who had cleared three or four acres and gotten out logs for a cabin, did not wait to build but went East and

brought on his family to the site of the new home. He was a native of New Jersey, twenty-three years old and had a wife and two children, but little else besides. An inventory of his possessions revealed a yoke of oxen and a wagon, a cow, and 75 cents in money. His capital, as was the case with so many of the early settlers, consisted of strong arms and willing hands, and perhaps we might add in his share in that neighborly fraternity, without which the work of many of the early settlers would have been trebly hard and discouraging. He brought on his family and the wagon cover served for a tent for a while. Then came the raising and the scattered neighbors from a radius of ten miles or more gathered to raise the new house. This done, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman put on the roof without further assistance. When the house was finished there was not a board in the construction. The door, chamber floor and ground floor were all split out of logs with an axe. The work was cleverly done as Mr. Coleman proved himself to be a man of varied adaptability. The puncheon floor was common before the settlements were blessed with a sawmill. Incidents of the pioneer experience of Mr. Coleman are related in a manuscript preserved by the Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland. The family having by the following March used up all the little crop of corn that had been raised the previous year, Mr. Coleman started out to supply the family needs. He went to the residence of Judge Huntington in Newburg, who had a supply of corn. The judge was away on judicial business and he had to deal with the wife. He tried to buy corn on credit, but the thrifty housewife was not disposed to extend credit to a total stranger. He told of his need and Mrs. Huntington asked him if he could make baskets. He said he could, for he reasoned to himself that if a squaw could make baskets he could, although he had never tried. Mrs. Huntington inquired the price and he said: "The old Indian price, the basket full of shelled corn." She agreed to the terms and gave Coleman a list of the number and size of the baskets she wanted. He went home, borrowing thirty pounds of corn meal on the way of Capt. Timothy Doan, who lived in the part of Euclid Township that was afterwards included in East Cleveland. The next morning, he looked up some good timber and began learning the trade of basket making. It took him several days to "get the hang of the thing," but he finally succeeded and filled the entire order of Mrs. Huntington. He hitched up the ox team and hauled the baskets to the Huntington home in Newburg, and received according to contract 10 1/2 bushels of corn. He drove from there to the gristmill of Rudolphus Edwards to get his corn ground, but found that the mill was idle, as the mill stones had been taken out to be "dressed." Deacon Burke, an old miller, had come from Hudson to do the work and was already on the job. Several more days would be required to complete the dressing and grists were accumulating. Coleman watched Burke for a while and then suggested to Edwards that the best thing for all parties concerned was for him to board himself and oxen while he helped Deacon Burke dress the stones. Now Mr. Coleman had never struck a blow on a millstone in his life, but Edwards was willing if Coleman could do the work properly and to the satisfaction of Deacon Burke. Coleman had great confidence in himself and was sure he could imitate the pattern set by Burke. He went to work and satisfied the deacon and continued until the stones were finished and put in place. He soon had his grist ground and was on his way home with cornmeal for the family. Thus, he had in less than a month's time learned two trades to get a few hundred pounds of cornmeal for the family use.

We have said in an earlier chapter that Rocky River was the only stream entering Lake Erie that did not follow the original glacial channel. Its rock bottom was a lure to the lake fish, and, the pioneers, who were compelled to put in supplies of food for their families before the multiplied flocks and herds made subsistence more easy, resorted there for fish. Mr. Coleman's next move after getting a supply of cornmeal was a trip to Rocky River to catch fish for the summer use. He and another man went in a canoe on Lake Erie and returned with two barrels of fine pike and pickerel. Up to this time people believed that lake fish could not be preserved in salt or brine, as were the salt water fish. An old Indian when asked about it said: "No - no salt, put him on pole - make little fire - smoke him heap." Mr. Coleman reasoned that lake fish would keep in salt as well as ocean fish. He had a quantity of salt, for

which he had traded his watch before leaving for the western wilderness. He tried the experiment and succeeded. Then his neighbors followed his example. The late Hon. John Barr, a student of pioneer life, investigated the matter and gave credit to Mr. Coleman for this discovery, which, so seemingly trivial at this time, was a great boon to the scattered pioneers in those days. William Coleman was a type of the best class of pioneers. Jacob Coleman, an uncle of William, came to Euclid in 1805. He had been a soldier in the Revolution, was for two years in Col. William A. Washington's celebrated cavalry regiment, regiment of horse they called it then. John Ruple, known for long as Deacon Ruple, came that year. He bought his farm two years before. This was east of Nine Mile Creek. Deacon Ruple raised a large family did his part in reclaiming the forest and lived out his life in Euclid. In Euclid there seemed to be a larger percentage of panthers among the wild denizens of the wood than in other parts. These animals were accounted more dangerous than the bear and the wolf, and would more readily attack man, hence the shooting of a panther was more of an event, the danger attending a contact with this wily creature was counted in. Among the most popular sports, and this has continued almost to the present day, was coon hunting. This was attended with no danger, and the skin had a trading value and the meat was cooked for the family use. Coon skins were legal tender in Newburg for household necessities.

In the settling up of Euclid the destruction of the rattlesnake was taken up with much vigor. No one in the township quite equaled the record of the Mayfield incident. Deacon John Ruple killed thirty-eight at one time. He was not bitten, but the fumes of the angry reptiles thrown into the air made him quite sick. Luther Dille had a similar experience near Collamer. He killed forty-three and became so sick that he had to desist before the nest was cleaned out. It became the particular business of boys as well as men to get rid of this danger to the lives of the pioneers. Boys experimented with the reptile. One boy bet that he could touch the tail of a snake and get away without being bitten. He tried it to his sorrow, but his life was saved by quick and heroic treatment. The boys would often hold the reptiles down with a forked stick, then slip a noose of tough bark over their heads and take them home as live captives to show and shock the family. They shot many with the bow and arrow. It is due to this active and energetic campaign against them that the pioneers coming into this infested region suffered so few losses by snake bite, but the presence of the reptiles was a drawback and their destruction a part of pioneer history.

Religion was early manifest in Euclid in organized form and a Congregational Church, the first church to be organized in Cuyahoga County, was formed in August, 1807. John Ruple was the first deacon. The building was erected in that part of Euclid which was later in the civil township of East Cleveland, so that this distinction may apply to both townships.

In 1807, Andrew McIlrath and his three sons in law, Abraham Mattox, David Bennett and Abraham L. Norris, arrived with their families and settled near the line between Euclid and East Cleveland as afterwards divided. McIlrath lived out his life on the old pioneer stamping ground, but the daughters with their families followed the "westward ho" contagion in a few years. Gad Cranney located on an old clearing near the lake shore, remained about fifteen years and then joined the westward march, moving first to Indiana. The same year as Cranney, John Adams came to Euclid and located on the main road east of Euclid Creek, where he stayed ten years and then sold to one John Wilcox. Adams' successor remained much longer and until the early '70s. The incoming settlers at this time were few and it is easy to note their individual arrivals. In 1809 Abraham Bishop of Washington County, New York, settled on a lot that had been improved by John Morse. Bishop brought a large quantity of farm merchandise, which he sold throughout the locality, such as plows, chains, etc. The next year he built a sawmill on the east branch of Euclid Creek on a site that was afterwards and for many years occupied by Seth D. Pelton and Jonathan Pelton, who continued the business. Bishop's mill was the first in the township. The first panther killed in the township was a victim of the marksmanship of Deacon John Ruple, who like Bill Johnson of

Brecksville, "never had any tussles," because he always shot to kill. This was a large animal, measuring nine feet from tip of nose to tip of tail. It was commonly reported that Andrew McIlrath in close quarters killed one with an ax.

Euclid was organized as a civil township in 1810. It included much more than the original survey township allotted to the original surveyors under Moses Cleveland, for it had always been the policy of the settlers of the Western Reserve to promote law and order by extending the jurisdiction of the organized townships over the thinly populated regions beyond its limits. The name selected for the survey township was adopted for the civil township. The first town meeting was held April 22d at the home of Walter Strong. Timothy Doan acted as moderator. The proceedings were in this wise, and so the elections were conducted in the townships afterwards. The self-appointed moderator, or chairman, calls the meeting to order at the time specified in the notice and acts as chairman during the selection of judges and clerks of election. The choice was, as a rule, made by a viva vocal vote. At this first election David Dille and Abraham Bishop were chosen as judges of election, and the clerk was Lewis R. Dille. The officers elected, being the first officers of the township, were: Trustees, Elisha Graham, David Dille and Thomas McIlrath; clerk, Lewis R. Dille; overseers of the poor, David Hendershot and Holley Tanner; fence viewers, Seth Doan, James Lewis, appraiser, Nehemiah Dille; lister, Holley Tanner; treasurer, Abraham Bishop; constable, Nehemiah Dille; supervisors of the highways, Eastern District, James Covert; Northern District, Holley Tanner; East Middle District, Abraham Bishop; Western District, John Shaw; Southern District, Asa Dille; West Middle District, Lewis R. Dille. The next settlers who came in after the organization were Garrett and Benjamin Thorp. They located near the mouth of Euclid Creek. Benjamin later moved into East Cleveland, or that part of Euclid which was included in that township.

We have repeatedly referred to the anxiety on the part of the settlers all over the county as to the safety of their person, home, family and landed possession, particularly the danger from hostile Indians, when the War of 1812 began. The people of Euclid felt that they were in a very dangerous locality, being exposed to the white foe by sea and the red foe by land. When the news came of Hull's surrender, and with it the rumor that British and Indians were making a murderous progress down the lake, the settlers hitched up ox sleds, loaded on family, provisions and household effects and started eastward. They found the Chagrin River so swollen that they could not cross and were in a veritable panic. William Coleman went twice to Cleveland to get the latest news. On his second trip he learned that the scare about the British and Indians arose from the movement of the scattered remnant of Hull's army down the lake. Soon the people came back to their homes, but every man who could bear arms served in defense of the frontier. When troops were stationed at Cleveland a small picket of horsemen were maintained at Euclid Creek to give notice of the enemy, white or red, from that direction. The nearest approach to an invasion of Euclid occurred just before the battle of Lake Erie. A detachment of the enemy forces from the British fleet landed and killed an ox belonging to Mr. McIlrath, and carried the beef to the war ships. This was the only raid recorded in history. The brilliant victory of Commodore Perry, the great turning point of the war here, put an end to that deadly fear that dominated the settlers, so that even during the war some emigrants came. Dr. Havilla Farnsworth was one. He came from Newport, Rhode Island, and settled on the ridge. He was the first physician in the township. He had a large practice and was locally famous both as a physician and as a surgeon. His visits were made on horseback, he often going out fifteen or twenty miles. At night he would have a guide riding ahead with a torch to lead the way. Scattering settlers came, lured by the cheap land. Benjamin Day bought 300 acres of land west of Nottingham. He came with his family the day before Perry's victory. Dr. Robert Day was only eight years old on the arrival of the family. Where Nottingham is there was only a path marked by blazed trees. Nearly all the inhabitants of the township at that time lived on the main road near the lake shore. After the war land began to advance in price, but Luther Dille paid only \$3 per acre. He bought in

1813. The next year Jonathan Pelton bought Abraham Bishop's farm and sawmill on Euclid Creek. His son, Seth Pelton, long a resident of that locality, was then nineteen years of age, and his brother, Joseph, was twenty-one. John Bishop at that time lived at what became later Euclid Village.

Shortly after 1814 Paul P. Condit opened a tavern in a frame house half a mile west of the present Village of Euclid. This was the first frame tavern in the township. Abram Farr opened one at Euclid Creek shortly after Condit opened. The real center of business in the township about this time was a small settlement called Euclid, but which was afterwards called Collamer. Two miles northeast of the main road was a smaller collection of houses called then Euclid Creek, now Euclid Village. After the war the township settled up quite rapidly. The land was still cheap and settlers multiplied. The land between the ridge and the lake was cleared more rapidly, but there was considerable clearing done on the ridge. A poll sheet of an election held in the township in 1815 has been preserved and the list shows that forty-two men voted. We give the list as recorded 108 years ago: Timothy Doan, William Coleman, David Hendershot, Nehemiah Dille, John Shaw, Seth Doan, Jacob Coleman, James Strong, Asa Dille, Jr., Amaziah Porter, John H. Strong, Levi Thomas, Thomas Barr, David Dille, Samuel Ruple, Samuel McIlrath, Jedediah Crocker, Samuel Dodge, J. Adams, Asa Dille, Heavily Farnsworth, Francis K. Porter, Luther Dille, Enoch Murry, Benjamin Day, Abraham Bishop, Walter Strong, Samuel McIlrath, Abraham L. Morris, Jedediah D. Crocker, Parker Pelton, Samuel Crocker, Daniel S. Tyler, Joseph Pelton, Ezra B. Smith, Dennis Cooper, Calvin Dille, Abijah Crosby, Lewis R. Dille, Hugh Hamilton, William Gray and James Ruple. William Coleman was the first postmaster in the township and he began his official duties as such in 1815. Two years after (and it seems the post office did not require his entire time) he built the first gristmill in the Township of Euclid Creek and afterwards built a sawmill at the same locality.

About 1820, William Gray, who had located at the mouth of Euclid Creek and lived there about ten years, built a plant there for making stoneware, jugs, jars, bowls, etc. In 1823 he sold this to J. and L. Marsilliott. That was the firm name, whose advertisement appeared in the Cleveland Herald of that year. Leonard Marsilliott kept up the business for fifteen years. He bought clay from Springfield, Ohio, perhaps not all, and burned seven or eight kilns a year employing five or six men throughout the year. Here, as remembered by early residents, was quite a settlement for those days. In 1823 the township was divided into ten school districts and a complete census of the township made in connection therewith. The old records show that at that time there were 183 heads of families in the township, showing a rapid filling up in the ten years following the close of the war. Of the school districts formed the families were located as follows: In district number one, twenty-eight; number two, thirty-four; number three, twenty-two; number four, seventeen; in district number five, fourteen; number six, twelve; number seven, twenty-one; in number eight, thirteen; in number nine, twenty-one; and in district number ten, fourteen. In 1828 a stage route was established along with the main road from Cleveland to Buffalo and two and four horse teams passed daily each way. When navigation on the lake was closed, this stage route was crowded with traffic. Ten years later, and the log house had changed to frame and there was general improvement. A great many little conveniences were coming into use to aid the housewife and farmer. The friction match was replacing the tinder box and fewer stumps interfered with the plow and in the clearing. The pioneers of the Western Reserve were progressive. They were quick to adopt improvements of all kinds as they came along. It is related of a plow agent, who endeavored to sell a turnover plow in the mountains of Tennessee to one who had always used the "bung town" or shovel plow, that he was repulsed with the remark that "God Almighty knew which side up He wanted the land, when He made it."

In 1840, Ruel House, Charles Moses, and Capt. William Trist opened a shipyard at the mouth of the Euclid Creek. This was in operation for ten years. They first built canal boats; their yards being located on

the west side of the creek. They built some ten or twelve canal boats in the five years that they followed that line of work, and then in the next five years they built schooners for the lake service. They put some six or seven afloat, the last and largest having a capacity or measurement of 300 tons. When R. H. Strowbridge came to Euclid in 1840, Abram Farr was still keeping tavern at Euclid Creek and there were three stores there, those of John Bishop, Charles Farr, and Nelson Moses. The township was becoming quite thickly settled in the southern part adjoining Warrensville, stone quarries had been opened on Euclid Creek by James Hendershot, Madison Sherman, and a Mr. Husong. Madison Sherman built the first mill in the township for cutting stone. The township had passed through the pioneer stage and was changed from a wilderness to an agricultural community with its certain small industries, when, in 1847, East Cleveland was formed. The western part went to unite with other territory in the forming of the new township. This left the township with an irregular boundary, but soon after came a new era in its history. In 1852 the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad, later the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, or a part thereof, and now the New York Central, was built through the township, five and a half miles of its right of way being in Euclid. The transportation facilities thus brought home, opened new markets and transportation waited on production, if it can be said that transportation waits. Soon came 1860 and another war more disturbing, but not so close at hand, as that of 1812, disturbed the ordinary course of this community with all the rest. The record of Euclid in the war is creditable and her soldiers' names are recorded in the monument on the Public Square in Cleveland with those of the entire county.

It was after the Civil war that the greatest changes took place in the township. Grape culture began in a small way near Collamer and it grew into hundreds of acres until at one time Euclid was the largest shipping point for grapes in the United States, rivaled only by Dover, which was the second largest. In the deposits over this region, referred to in an early chapter, the soil given Euclid and Dover seemed to be especially adapted to the culture of grapes. The vines needed no protection in winter here. The slatestone in the soil produced a hardy wood that was not affected by the lake winds and also produced a particularly fine quality of fruit. It is a notable fact that the poorest soil for grain, is the best for grapes. Land that was considered almost valueless, before the discovery of its superior quality for grape culture, at once became of great value. It produced fine crops of grapes ten years in succession. After the Civil war, in the '70s, Lewis Harms was one of the largest growers of grapes in the township. He planted the first vineyard on Put-In-Bay Island, but satisfied that Euclid was a better locality moved there. He always said that for certain varieties, especially the Delaware, Euclid was the best section in the state. Three years is required for a newly planted vineyard to come to full bearing. In Euclid this has never failed to be the rule. The varieties most cultivated have been the Concords, Catawbass; Delawares, Martha, Ives, Dianas and Hartford Prolifics, the Concords and Catawbass leading in acreage. Concords produce three tons to the acre. Catawbass two tons, Delawares two tons, Dianas two and a half tons, Ives four tons, and the Hartford Prolifics five tons. Cleveland has been the principal market for this product, but large quantities have been shipped to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Louisville. Large quantities have been made into wine in the township. In later years this industry has languished and the acreage has become smaller and smaller. Whatever the cause of this has been, it was for many years a great source of wealth in the township and brought into prominence an agricultural community that will not be forgotten in the years to come.

Another source of wealth in the township was its stone quarries, not reaching to the volume of the Berea quarries, but of considerable proportions. The superior quality of the Berea stone, of course, made the Euclid quarries of less importance. In 1862 Duncan McFarland opened a quarry on Euclid Creek and in 1871 James and Thomas McFarland opened another on the same stream on the west side. This they sold in 1875 to the Forest City Stone Company and opened a quarry themselves on the other

side and built a mill for cutting flagging and building stone. At one time they employed fifteen men. The Forest City Stone Company had their mill in Cleveland and employed over twenty-five men in the '70s. In 1873 Maxwell Brothers, the firm name afterwards being Maxwell & Malone, opened a quarry and built a large mill on Nine Mile Creek. They ran six gangs of saws and employed twenty men. They were among the first to use a steam drill in quarrying, sending steam 1,100 feet into the quarry, and such was its force that it would sink a drill into the rock at the rate of 20 inches in three minutes. Slosson & Meeker operated a mill at Nottingham for sawing stone for flagging. The use of cement has taken the place of quarried stone to such an extent that the demand for sawed flagging has greatly lessened.

The civil township of Euclid is no more. The original territory has been taken up by various villages and the township has no existence as such. In 1880, Euclid Village, once East Euclid or Euclid Creek, had a church, a schoolhouse, two stores, one hotel, a steam basket factory, a wagon shop, a shoe shop, two blacksmith shops, and about thirty dwelling houses. Its rival, at that time, Nottingham, had two stores, a stone mill and a feed mill, two blacksmith shops, and about thirty dwellings. The original Village of Euclid as first incorporated in 1877, included nearly all the territory of the township. The next year the people voted to surrender their corporate existence and go back to the former township existence. About this time a brick town hall was built at the natural village and in the south part of the township a frame building called temperance hall. This was built by popular subscription and was used mostly by an organization called the Sons of Temperance. The Village of Collinwood, now a part of the City of Cleveland, after the Civil war, was built up in part in Euclid township. The main street of Collinwood was the line between the townships of Euclid and East Cleveland. The villages formed out of the original territory of Euclid include Euclid Village, Richmond Heights Village, Euclidville, formed in part from other territory and now called Lyndhurst, South Euclid Village, formed in part from Warrensville, Nottingham and a portion of Collinwood, which has now been annexed to Cleveland. The Village of Euclid or Euclid Village, was formed by petition to the county commissioners June 5, 1876. This petition was granted August 7th of the same year, but in the year following the people voted to go back to the old township government and the village corporation was abandoned. Then in 1903 it was organized as a village but did not include so much of the territory of the township as did the original village formed. In 1911 some additional territory was annexed to the village. It has this special distinction as given in Howe's history. but this long before its incorporation. Here he says was built the first frame meetinghouse, with a spire, on the Western Reserve. This historical structure, or historical spire, was built in 1817. The present officers of the village are: Mayor, Gen. Charles X. Zimmerman, a hero of the World war; clerk, Charles H. Cross; treasurer, Herman B. Cook; assessor, John Davis; councilmen, Leo F. Coulton, Irving F. Collins, Charles Ettinger, Carl D. Fletcher, Joseph Irr, and David C. Wright. The partiality of the village for military men is shown in the fact that General Zimmerman succeeded Col. D. H. Pond, who had served for several terms as mayor of the village. The former clerk of the village was H. S. Dunlap.

Nottingham was made a village by action of the county commissioners November 5, 1873, out of the territory of Euclid. This organization was allowed to lapse. It was again incorporated in 1899. November 8, 1911, certain territory was annexed, and November 5, 1912, it was annexed to Cleveland by a vote of the people. At this time a portion of the Village of Euclid was also annexed to the City of Cleveland. Euclidville was formed from territory in the southeast portion of the township. Three years ago, certain territory was annexed from Mayfield, and the Common Pleas Court changed the name to Lyndhurst. The present officers of the village are: Mayor, Edmund J. Thom; clerk, S. C. Vessy; marshal, A. Weidner; treasurer, Earl Kohler; assessor, William Bruggemeier; councilmen, Percy H. Baster, C. C. Bolton, Harry Brainard, Ray C. Hawthorne, Frank Hildebrand, and Henry Sherman. The present officers of Richmond Heights Village are: Mayor, William R. Zeits; clerk, Henry Schroeder; treasurer, Paul Keyerleber; assessor, Edward Trebisky; councilmen, J. H. Belcher, Charles Court, George M. Berg, George W. Pyphers, W. E.

Robbins, and Joe Shebanek. Richmond Heights Village is officered as follows: Mayor, Charles Havre; clerk, Paul H. Prasser; treasurer, Walter Eckert; assessor, John L. Feilitz; justice of the peace, J. Whigham; marshal, J H Bilkey; councilmen, Henry Faust, D. E. Fierbaugh, W. E. Dougherty, C. W. Davis, H. G. Stalnaker, and O. H. Whigham. For the more simple administration of justice all of these villages have been made townships by action of the county commissioners. These are judicial townships and thus retain something of the original, so far as administration of justice is concerned, but the original township of Euclid has vanished from the earth.

But something of the early and later religious organizations, connected with the original township and its brood of villages that have taken its place, are given, as history that attaches to both periods. From a sketch of the Euclid Baptist Church prepared by Rev. S. B. Webster and previously published we glean this information: On April 27, 1820, six brethren and five sisters organized the church. Of these eleven members none were living in 1880; Calvin Dille, the last of the original members, died in 1875. Before the church was organized there had been meetings held, conducted by Elder Goodell and others at various places. In September of 1824 Elder Hanks, Deacon Dille and a Mr. Libbey were sent as delegates by the church to secure admission to Grand River Conference. Their mission was successful and the church was thereupon duly admitted. Ten years later they entered the Rocky River Association. The church was then given wide jurisdiction, with headquarters at Euclid Creek. Meetings were held at Chagrin River, at the residence of S. D. Felton on the ridge, and a frame church was built on land given for that purpose by John Wilcox. This building was thirty feet square. The first proposition in financing the building was the sale of pews at \$12 each. That was changed, the pews to be sold at auction, 20 per cent to be paid in ashes and the balance in grain. Wheat was rated at \$1 per bushel, rye at 75 cents, and corn at 50 cents John Wilcox, William Treat, and S. D. Felton were the building committee. Two years before this, Elder Hanks had been engaged as pastor, he to give two thirds of his time and his compensation fixed at 200 bushels of wheat. The scarcity of money required all contracts to be made in this way. Practically all business was by barter and trade. The following year the pastor's salary was increased to 300 bushels of wheat, but he was required to devote his whole time to the church. Of this church, Solomon Dominick was pastor in 1830, and in 1845 it was incorporated. Two years later a new brick church was built, or rather started, for it was not completed for several years. Most of the contributions were in wheat and ashes. Rev. S. B. Webster, from whose sketch these facts were taken, was the pastor in the '70s, and the deacons were: John Aiken and S. D. Felton; clerk, J. S. Charles, and trustees, Henry Friday, L. J. Neville, S. S. Langshare, and Warren Gardner. Saint John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1845 with twelve families. They bought an acre of land on the State Road and built a frame church and schoolhouse. Rev. H. Keuhn was the first pastor and the first teacher. Soon after they bought ten acres more of land and built a residence for the pastor. In 1862 they built a new church, using the old church building for a schoolhouse. Reverend Ernst was the first pastor and he was succeeded by Rev. W. Human, who was the first pastor in the new building. Ernest Klaustermeier, and Ernest Melcher, and F. Melcher of Euclid, F. Rolf and Harry Dreman, of East Cleveland, and Henry Klaustermeier, of Mayfield, have served as deacons. The First Presbyterian Church of Nottingham was organized in 1870. Rev. Frank McGinnis was the first pastor and he was followed by Rev. M. A. Sackett. Before, that, however, Saint Paul's Catholic Church was organized. It was located between Nottingham and Euclid Village in 1861 and a church was built that year. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas Salenn. Rev. Edward Harman, and Rev. Anthony Martin were among the early pastors. In 1877 Saint Joseph's Chapel of Collinwood was separately organized, but put under the care of the pastor of St. John's. In connection with this was founded a parochial school, which began with a large and growing attendance. In all the history of the townships we have given something of the early history of the churches. At the first meeting of the Early Settlers' Association held in 1880, with Harvey Rice as its president, Judge Tilden was one of the speakers. Among other things he said: "Well, we had religion then. I think I was more

pious in those days than I have been since. I know that those old Methodist preachers, who came around with leggings all covered with mud, used to meet at the school house, and there was a kind of earnestness about them, a force and incisiveness in their talk that made a very deep and powerful impression on my young mind at that time, more so than since. (Laughter.) There was no ostentation, no display; everything plain and straightforward. I recollect that there was a period during the early history when religion was the main topic of conversation. Every old farmer who was interested in religion had a rusty old book in his pocket, and there was a controversy between my Brother Hayden's sect, called Campbellites, and the Orthodox believers, and many a long tedious struggle have I heard between them. Every man was gifted upon that subject. They would quote the text of Scripture, fire, and fire back, and it was entertaining and instructive, and cultivated a very high moral feeling in all classes of society."

The schools have kept pace with the march of events, the district school, handmaiden of the survey and civil township, has passed with the township. Except the Village of Euclid, which has its own school government, the schools are under the government of the county school superintendent. South Euclid Village has two buildings, the high school and the grammar school, with a force of twenty-two teachers, and an enrollment of 585 pupils. The graduating class of this year numbered sixteen. Lyndhurst has one building, employs seven teachers, and has an enrollment of 150 pupils. Richmond Heights has one building, employes two teachers, and has an enrollment of sixty-four pupils. These schools comprise what is called the South Euclid district and are under the direct care of Superintendent O. J. Korb. The high school building at South Euclid is exceedingly attractive and is located on a site commanding a beautiful view of the territory, once a wilderness. The schools of Euclid Village are housed in five buildings, the Euclid High School on Chardon Road, the Shore High School, on Lake Shore Boulevard at the junction of Bill and Babbett roads or streets, the Roosevelt School, a grade school, on Cut Road at Monterey, and the Noble School, a grade school, on St Clair Avenue and Babbett Road, and the Boulevard School, on Lake Shore Boulevard, near Upton. The principals are: R. B. Sharrock, of Euclid; D. E. Melts, of Shore; Edna Felt, of Roosevelt; Bessie Wills, of Noble, and Rubie Hahn, of the Boulevard School. The total number of teachers are seventy-five and the enrollment 1,800. There were twenty-three in the graduating class this year. The superintendent is Wilbert A Franks, who will enter upon his fourth year in September. He has given many years to the teachers' profession, although a man in the prime of life. He has taught in other parts of Ohio, and was thirteen years a teacher in Colorado, and during a portion of that time was an instructor in the State Normal School of Colorado. The Village of Euclid, once rivalled by Collier and Collinwood, has a population of 7,000 and is the largest child of the township.

As the township of Euclid exists only in history it will be interesting to give some of the officers who have served in the early days. Among the trustees have been Elisha Graham, David Dille, Thomas McIlrath, *Samuel Dodge, Abraham Bishop, Christopher Colson, L. R. Dille, Elis Lee, Jedediah Crocker, Dan Hudson, Seth Doan, Nehemiah Dille, James Strong, Samuel McIlrath, John Ruple, Thomas Gray, Enoch Murray, John Wilcox, J. Shaw, Elihu Richmond, Abijah Crosby, William Case, John Aikens, Ahaz Merchant, Asa Weston, William Camp, Benjamin Jones, Samuel Ruple, S. D. Pelton, Peter Rush, John Cone, Abraham D. Slaght, John Smith; Wakeman Penfield, John Welch, William Upson, William Treat, Asper Hendershot, John Stoner, William Not, John Doan, Hiram McIlrath, John D. Stillman, Henry Shepherd, Benjamin B. Beers, Virgil Spring, B. B. Beers, Anson Aikens, Joseph Pelton, William West, J. L. Aldrich, Jonathan Farr, H. M. Eddy, C. S. White, Wells Minor, George Rathbun, James Eddy, William Marshall, Charles Moses, G. W. Goodworth, A. B. Dille, David Waters, William Gaylord, Ernest Melchor, S. Woodmansee, Justice Shaffer, and George Smith. Among the clerks have been Lewis R. Dille, William Coleman, John Wilcox, M. W. Bartlett, T. T. White, Aaron Throop, Charles Farr, S. W. Dille, Henry Moses, E. J. Hulbert, A. C. Stevens, E. P. Haskell, A. S. Jones, L. J. Neville, Joseph Day, W. W. Dille, and Stephen White. The treasurers from 1910 to

the '80s, a period of seventy years, have been Abraham Bishop, Enoch Murray, David Diller, Samuel W. Dille, Alexander McIlrath, Samuel Ruple, Timothy Doan, S. D. Pelton, Elihu Rockwell, John Wilcox, John Storer, Alvin Hollister, P. P. Condit, Sargent Currier, Myndert Wimple, Johnson Ogram, Charles Moses, Charles Farr, Nelson Moses, L. J. Neville, Morris Porter, A. C. Gardner, and E. D. Belton.

Louis Harms, whom we have mentioned in connection with the grape industry, always refused public office, hence his name does not appear in the foregoing list. His family consisted of Carl, born on Kelly's Island, Louis, Julia, and Richard, born on Put-In-Bay Island, and Hulda and Irma, born at Euclid. He died in 1888. It may be said of his enterprise outside of the grape industry that he was the first man in the township, perhaps the county, to bore for natural gas, sinking a well 855 feet. A. D. Walworth, another vineyardist, served as justice of the peace in Nottingham for twenty years. Morris Porter was prominent for many years in county politics and was a member of the Sixty ninth General Assembly of Ohio. Of John Doan, who was one of the early trustees, we quote from the annals of the Early Settlers' Association of 1881, being an article taken from the Sunday Voice: "John Doan, of Collamer, the oldest living pioneer of Cuyahoga County, came to Cleveland in 1801. He was born June 28, 1798, and is now eighty-three years old. The distinction of being the oldest male inhabitant of the county (the person with the longest residence in the county is probably the idea intended to convey) invests him with public interest. The subject of this sketch was born in 1798 and was brought to Cleveland in 1801, so that he has been a resident here seventy-eight years." We have referred to the tavern opened by Paul P. Condit a little after 1814. His hostelry was called the "Farmers' Inn." He married Phebe McIlrath, "a young lady of Euclid, who possessed just the amiable, patient yet efficient traits of character that are requisite in a wife destined to share the trials and hardship of pioneer life." Mr. Condit and his wife conducted the tavern and gave it a wide reputation for good cheer and ample fare. Thus, it received a liberal and profitable patronage. Mr. and Mrs. Condit conducted this inn or tavern for thirty years and it was a favorite resort not only of travelers but of social parties from the region around. Mrs. Condit lived to be nearly ninety years of age. While mistress of the Farmers' Inn she raised five children, did nearly all the housework, cooking and getting meals for travelers, washing and caring for her children, and spinning the flax and wool required for clothing the family. She often would spin in the evening so that the noise of her wheel would drown the howling of the wolves and save the children from getting scared. She paid three dollars a pound for tea, which was brought from Pittsburg in saddlebags, and it was only used in the family on special days, Sundays and washing days. They made their own ink out of maple bark and copperas, found wild goose quills on the bank of the lake for pens, and paid 25 cents postage on letters. The school in that neighborhood was taught by the husband of a McIlrath, the sister of Mrs. Condit's father, a Mr. Shaw. He it was who endowed the old Shaw Academy. Mrs. Condit said that when the new frame church was built, with a steeple, it was the marvel of the times and people came from miles around to see it. Mrs. Condit related that her Aunt Shaw invited company one day and was expecting flour from the mill to make a shortcake, but was disappointed. It took three days to go to mill as they went to Willoughby. Being disappointed in the flour, Aunt Shaw stewed a pumpkin and flavored it in such a way that it made a good substitute for cake. It is constantly the case in studying the annals of the early days that reference is made only to the head of the family, the man, but the last incidents will show something of the woman's side of pioneering.

We will quote in closing this chapter on Euclid the closing remarks in an address by the Hon. Harvey Rice:

"We live in an age of marvels. In fact, the age of miracles has not passed. The century is full of them, full of marvelous inventions and improvements, which have comparatively relieved labor of its servility, and elevated the laborer. It is the divinity of modern science that has wrought these marvels. If such are the marvels of this century, what will be the wonders wrought in the next century, or in the next ten

centuries? These are unanswerable questions. Yet we know that Nature has a language of her own, and that she patiently awaits interpreters.

It is contrast as well as distance that 'lends enchantment to the view.' The living present is destined to become in turn the remote past. Its relics will then be sought and treasured as curiosities. There will ever be a present and a past. The one will ever smile at the peculiar manners and customs of the other, while each will ever assume to be wiser than the other. Thus, life has its phases, and every age its mirror. If we would acquire true wisdom, we must interrogate the past, and appropriate its lessons. In doing this we should not only acknowledge the merits of the past, but aspire to still sublimer heights in the scale of true manhood, a manhood that exalts itself and is worthy of divine exaltation."

*NOTE - Samuel Dodge was the grandfather of Samuel D. Dodge, who served as United States district attorney at Cleveland, whose sister married Horace A. Hutchins, a brother of John C. Hutchins, former judge of the Common Pleas Court.

Euclid 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/EuclidTwpPWR.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>

Euclid

Euclid, the suburb of the beautiful Forest City, first felt the thrill of civilization penetrating its forests and invading its sparkling streams in 1803, when Asa and David DILLEE moved into their log house, one-half mile west of Euclid Creek. The latter was widower when he married Mary SAYLOR, and moved from Washington County, Pa., to "Dillee's Bottom" on the Ohio River, nearly opposite Wheeling, Va. The two Mrs. DILLEES, who were sisters, traveled from the latter place on horseback, each carrying a child in her arms and one behind her on the horse. The last twenty-five miles of the way there was only a bridle path, and trees had to be cut down to make a road for the wagon, taking twenty-five days to make the twenty-five miles.

In this new home the most generous hospitality was extended to strangers, especially to ministers and soldiers; the women often sitting up all night to mend clothes for the soldiers who stopped there during the war of 1812.

The first Presbyterian Church was organized and several children were baptized in this home. One of the Mrs. DILLEES died at the home of her son, Israel DILLEE, an eminent lawyer of Newark, O., at the age of seventy years.

Cynthia, daughter of David and Mary DILLEE, learned to spin and weave, and at an early age became famous for the excellence of and rapidity with which she did her work. At the age of eighteen she began teaching school, doing the family weaving during her vacation. She married Havilah FARNSWORTH and settled about three miles from her birthplace. A number of years later she moved to Iowa, where she died 1875.

Her daughters were Mary Ellen, Abigail and Miranda. The latter became Mrs. Sardis WELCH, and settled near her birthplace. Her daughters were Harriet (Mrs. Hezekiah AVERY) of Euclid, now deceased; Eliza (Mrs. HADDEN), who resides with her son Alex HADDEN, Esq., of Cleveland; and Marian (Mrs. Pulaski CAMP), of Evarts, Mich.

Caroline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asa DILLEE, married John LORD and lives in Wickliffe.

Nehemiah DILLEE married Betsy McILRATH, a direct descendant of Abram CLARK, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She was a sweet, lovable Christian woman, who looked well to the ways of her household. Her daughter Harriet became Mrs. Wm. CHAPMAN, and mother of Hon. H.M.

CHAPMAN, also of Augusta; Mrs. Edward DOANE, of Euclid, and Mary (Mrs. Smith SEAMAN), of Glen Cove, L.I.

Minerva DILLEE became Mrs. Wm. H. OTIS, of Cleveland; Levantia, Mrs. Moses BARTLETT, of Hartford, Conn.; and Julia, Mrs. Lewis SAWTELLE, of Cleveland. The latter's daughter, Julia, more familiarly known as "Little Dudie," was a good angel to many a one less fortunate than herself. No case of destitution that ever reached her ear passed unheeded, Miss Belle SAWTELLE lived with her aunt, Mrs. A.O. DILLEE, and died 1873.

Sidney Hillard DILLEE married Candance TALBOT of Connecticut, who, previous to her marriage, taught school in the township, and had endeared herself to her scholars by her many lovable qualities.

Mrs. Philo MOSES (Mary McILRATH) moved here in 1835. Her daughters, Eliza and Julia, widow of E.J. Gray, live in Oakland, Cal., and Betsey, Mrs. Wm. MORRIS, is in Kansas City.

Mrs. Elihu MOSES (Ann GROVE) came with her parents from Maryland, 1814. Her daughters are Charlotte, Mrs. Maurice STOCKMAN, of Michigan; Roxana, Mrs. Edward SPRING, of Collinwood; and Eliza, widow of Frank GAWNE, also of Collinwood.

Robert AIKEN and wife (Anna PELTON), came from Chatham, Conn., settled on Euclid Ridge, 1824. They had only been married three years when the young husband was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism and was never able to do a day's work on his new, uncleared farm. His brave little wife took in sewing and weaving to pay men for clearing the farm.

Once, when the sheep were short, four of the flock were missing, and later when they came in there was no one to shear them. This plucky woman took the shears and clipped the heavy fleeces. This wool she carded, spun, and knitted into mittens and socks, and sold them in Cleveland in exchange for groceries and other necessaries for those at home whose lives were dearer than her own.

Mrs. John WILCOX (Elizabeth PELTON) with her husband and two small children, from Haddam, Conn., 1821, purchased in Buffalo, while en route, a Bible and some silver spoons, which are still in the family. Mrs. WILCOX was a very religious woman, and her daughter, Elizabeth, Mrs. Jeremiah Scott CHARLES, who died here 1878, imbibed the religious sentiments of her mother to that degree that one had but to glance into her kindly face to read: she had found "the peace that passeth all understanding." She was one of those large-hearted women who are ever ready to respond to the call of the needy and suffering. In 1803 Benj. THORPE, John SHAW, Messrs. JONES, Wm. COLEMAN and McILRATH came from Washington, Pa., prospecting, with a view of purchasing and making a permanent settlement. Each one of these young men, with their families came the following year.

William COLEMAN purchased a tract of land on Euclid Creek, which was later called the "Great Road," from the fact of its being the direct mail and stage rout from Cleveland to Buffalo, now Euclid Avenue. Mrs. COLEMAN (Jemima CRAFT) was a lineal descendant of Rev. Abraham PIERSON, first president of Yale College, and possessed many of the sterling characteristics of her ancestors.

It is needless to repeat the hardships braved by this true-hearted woman in the new country. She learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience that were of great value to others. The latch-string to their door always hung out, and the passing stranger was sure of a warm welcome and the best the larder contained.

The young women, who came later to find a home in the western wild, never sought in vain for sympathy when they appealed to Mrs. COLEMAN. Many times, with a courage born of necessity she would go through storm and darkness, riding her horse over roots and fallen trees, to see some neighbor needing friendship and motherly care. She also looked well to the interests of her home, while her husband helped make laws at Columbus.

Rebecca, daughter of the above, was a babe when the family came to Euclid. She married John GAGE, and always lived near her old home. Sophia W., the first white child born in the township, was a noble woman, and in those days when a "trained" nurse was not known, was sent for from far and near to minister to the sick and tenderly care for the dead. Pamela, the youngest daughter, became Mrs. Harmon CUSHMAN and always remained on the old homestead.

In all reformatory work, Mrs. CUSHMAN took a deep interest. With revolutionary blood tingling in her veins, she believed that taxation without representation was still a tyranny, and championed the cause of universal suffrage. She was also interested in the cause of total abstinence and worked for its promotion; was a devoted worker in the Soldiers' Aid Society, and Decoration Day with her was religiously observed. Her belief in "spirit return" was a knowledge that illumined her pathway through the valley into the better Beyond. Her children are Gertrude L. and Ernest H. CUSHMAN, whose present home is almost on the same spot where the ox-cart tent was pitched ninety-two years ago.

Hannah MARSH CAMP, a widow, with her two sons and one daughter, moved from Marlsboro, Mass., 1809. She was a very smart woman for her time, having been a school teacher in her native town. She knew the Bible by heart and was a great politician. Her husband was a sea captain, owning the vessel on which he sailed out of Portsmouth Harbor for China, and was never afterward heard from. His widow carried his last letter upon her person until the last day of her life.

Mary BALDWIN, sister of Dudley BALDWIN of Cleveland, married Harvey CAMP, and later in life married Samuel MARSH, and moved to Iowa. Her daughter Frances, Mrs. Wm. PALMER, is now deceased; Elizabeth, Mrs. Horatio SLADE, lives on the SLADE homestead; Ann Aliza is Mrs. Derrick COLEMAN, of New York City.

Betsey, only daughter of widow CAMP, married Moses BOND, whose first wife was Rachel ALLEN, niece of Col. Ethan ALLEN, of Revolutionary renown. Betsey was the first school teacher in Euclid. Her only daughter, Susan, widow of Capt. Wm. R. SIMMONDS, still lives in Cleveland with her son.

When a little girl Susan started for school with her cousins, Henry and Francis CAMP. The schoolhouse stood where the Collamer burying ground now stands. The CAMPS lived on the N.O. STONE and FOX property, and Euclid Avenue was a dense woods on either side, with trees blazed to keep people from losing their way. The children had reached the PIERPONT place when they saw a big black bear crossing the road in front of them. Susan, being the eldest, grasped the two children by the hand and ran home as fast as she could. The next morning Robinson RUPLE killed the bear.

Desire MARSH CAMP, a widow, and sister of Hannah CAMP, came a year later with two children, and purchased a farm in NOTTINGHAM. A part of the original house is still occupied. The CAMPS and MARSHEs were of Revolutionary stock, the father's soldiers in the war, the mothers and children doing the work at home. Spinning and weaving both linen and wool and making garments formed no small

part of their work. "Aunt Might's" fingers were cut off in a mill for grinding cornstalks to make sugar, and the writer remembers when a child, of seeing her knitting with her stubs of fingers.

Her daughter, Olivia, Mrs. Sanford H. DILLEE, resides on the old homestead. In 1866 she made the first shipment of grapes ever made in Euclid by a woman. She was president of the Soldiers' Aid Society during the war, and through her untiring zeal and energy, aided by a corps of loyal women, many a luxury and comfort were sent to the boys in blue. Her children are Mr. Willis H. DILLEE and Mrs. Elizabeth DILLEE IDDINGS, who reside with her.

Mrs. Rosealthea S. CAMP makes her home with her sister, Mrs. DILLEE. During the great Sanitary Fair in Cleveland Mrs. CAMP made and donated a moss picture, which netted the fair \$65.00.

Mrs. Ruel HOUSE (Harriet PORTER) was from Glastonburg, Conn., 1818. Her daughters are Mary Ann (Mrs. Charles MORSE), Harriet (Mrs. Newman SUMNER), Lucy (Mrs. Aseph STRONG), and Caroline, all residents of E. Cleveland.

Emeline RANDALL, second daughter of Joel and Phoebe, married Eric DILLIE, and lives in Nottingham. Her only daughter, Mary, is Mrs. Augustus L. MOSES, of Cleveland.

William UPSON and wife (Phoebe CAREY) were from New Haven, N.Y., 1825. John TUTTER and wife (Sally REYNOLDS), from same place located in the Richmond settlement, 1835.

Abraham FARR and wife (Lucinda LAMB) were from New York, 1823. Their daughters were Eliza (Mrs. Chas. JOSELYN), who moved to Wisconsin; Harriet (Mrs. Henry NOTT), of Cleveland; and Adelaine (Mrs. Edward TREAT), of Union Grove, Wis.

Charles EDDY and wife (Margaret MERRITT) were from Ontario, 1831. Their daughters were Jane (Mrs. Varnum DILLIE), who moved to Michigan; Harriet (Mrs. Giles HOSMER) of Nottingham; Emily, who died 1844; Ann (Mrs. George SMITH), of Noble; Adelaide (Mrs. Frank BROWN), of Michigan; and Melissa (Mrs. Robert FORSYTHE), who died in Nottingham, 1894.

Eleanor THORPE, whose parents settled near the mouth of Euclid Creek, 1810, married Abraham VORHEES and lived on a farm in Euclid. Of her children nine are still living. She died 1877.

Philena WRIGHT, born in Springfield, Mass., 1795, passed through Buffalo when the English were there, and everyone in great fear. She remained overnight and the next morning started on her journey. The following night the city was burned by the British. Miss WRIGHT became Mrs. Allen WATERS and settled on a farm on the lake shore, now Noble. Mrs. Gurdon WATERS (Almira McCLOLNEY), who moved here 1842, also lives at Noble.

Mrs. Stephen WHITE (Harriet PEEKHAM), from Cranville, N.Y., 1824, settled in the southeast part of the township. Her daughter, Harriet L., born here, died at the age of eighteen. Minerva (Mrs. Harmon CARL) lived in Painesville; and Olivia (Mrs. Chauncey FULLER) in Wickliffe.

Charles WHITE and wife (Abigail BISHOP) were from Granville, N.Y., 1811. Their "latch-string" was always out to the newcomers, who settled in the southeastern part of the township. At the time of HULL's surrender, when the people thought the British were about to invade the country, they hid their valuables in their well and fled to the interior of the forest.

Mrs. WHITE belonged to a family of wealth, and was a woman of more than ordinary educational attainments. Pioneer life soon told upon her health.

Elihu RICHMOND and wife (Betsey ROBBINS) from Middlefield, Mass., 1815, lived with the family of Mr. Charles WHITE, while their own log house was being built. Their fireplace was out of doors that summer, when it rained coals were taken into the house in a kettle. A blanket at their door was their only protection for a time, from the denizens of the forest, whose howling and growling oftentimes made night hideous.

The building of their log house was the foundation of what is still known as the "RICHMOND settlement. Their daughters were Matilda (Mrs. Harry SHEPHERD), who lived in the settlement until 1850, when she moved to Illinois and passed the remainder of her days in that state. Harriet (Mrs. Samuel HOUSE) lives in East Cleveland; Julia (Mrs. Nathan CLARK) is in Indianapolis; Jane married and settled in Missouri; another daughter is Mrs. Simeon WENHAM of San Francisco, Cal., and Mary is Mrs. Virgil SPRING of East Cleveland.

The daughters of Mary SPRING are Aurelia (Mrs. Hezekiah WENDHAM), who moved to Michigan; Fidelia (Mrs. Clark LESLIE), of Richmond settlement; and Adelaide, who is on the old homestead.

Sallie RICHMOND, youngest daughter of Elihu and Betsy, was only eight years old when she came to Ohio with her parents. The privileges of education were limited, but she made good use of her time and was able to teach school, receiving seventy-five cents a week and boarding herself.

She could use a rifle to good advantage in bringing down game, or shooting at a mark. She married George WESTON, and her only daughter, Sarah (Mrs. John WENHAM) lives near the old home.

Betsy LAWSON married William Wood RICHMOND and moved here, 1815.

Seth RICHMOND and wife (Nancy PALE) came to Euclid. 1830. Their daughter Mary (Mrs. Henry MOTT) lived in East Cleveland.

Martha RICHMOND became Mrs. Monroe BARNES and lives in Lorain. Susan went to Wisconsin.

Mrs. Elihu MOSES (Elizabeth TALBOT), from Burlington, Conn., 1819, was a very remarkable woman. Her husband was a captain in the war of 1812, and when the messenger came to tell her of his death she said: "I know what you have come to tell me. It is that Elihu is dead, for I saw him lying in a pool of blood." She afterward married Wm. CHINMARK, and her wedding dress was orange and blue silk. "Grandmother CHINMARK" was thoroughly conversant with herbs and their uses. She had a still of home manufacture with which she distilled peppermint oil. The process by which she procured opium was rather novel, and in this day of hustle would be tedious, to say the least. She grew large beds of poppies, and as soon as the petals fell, she punctured the seed pods, with a fine needle, and, after the milk dried, gathered them. She found a ready market in Cleveland for her peppermint oil, opium, and dried fruit, which she personally delivered to her patrons. Her services were always in great demand among her neighbors. Her knowledge of the medicinal properties of herbs, coupled with good judgment and kindness of heart, always made her a welcome guest.

Her daughter, Ardolisa MOSES, married Austin H. AVERY, of Euclid, and her daughters are Harriet (Mrs. Warren GARDNER), also of Euclid, Betsey (Mrs. Hon Harry SARTER), of Mayfield; and Julia (Mrs. Wm GALIS), of Collinwood.

Betsey MOSES married John COLEMAN and remained in Euclid until her death. Roxana MOSES became Mrs. Chas. MUNSON and moved to Missouri.

Amanda, daughter of Jason and Elmira COUCH CROSIER, of Massachusetts, was seven years old when her parents moved to Richmond settlement, 1816. She taught the district school, saw the first church built with a steeple on the Western Reserve, and in that building, the old Presbyterian Church of Collamer, attended her first Sunday school.

She was charter member of the M.E. Church in Euclid, which was at one time the largest church in the country, and was the last one of that company to be called home. Her daughters are Harriet (Mrs. DeWitt REEVES), OF Nottingham; Ruth (Mrs. John H. PARR); Henrietta (Mrs. G.C. MAPES) Augusta (Mrs. C.C. MAPES), all of Collinwood.

Luther CROSIER and wife (Annie RODGERS), from Gorham, N.Y., came to Euclid on their wedding trip. Their daughter, Sarah Jane died 1857. Phoebe Ann, wife of Rev. S. WOODMANSEE, lived in Noble; Mary died 1895; Lucy married John ABRAHAMS and lives in Iowa; Harriet is Mr. S.S. PARR, of Grand Rapids, Mich. Serena A. and Emma L. (Mrs. F. HARNE) living in Nottingham. Maria is Mrs. Luke DEVOE, of Noble; Harriet (Mrs. Orsemus EASON), and Clarissa (Mrs. Nathaniel BEMUS) live in Lorain.

Jonathan PELTON and wife (Elizabeth DOANE) were from Chatham, Conn., 1812. Their daughter Beulah became Mrs. Dennis COOPER. Her daughter Harriet (Mrs. John M. BLAKE) was a woman of refined tastes and habits, and exceedingly devoted to the interests of her home. Sarah lives in ILLINOIS.

Anna PELTON (Mrs. Dr. THOMPSON) moved to Michigan. Mary married Silas BELDING, of Cleveland. The day before the wedding was to take place the worst snowstorm of the season made it impossible for the groom to make his appearance, and it was several days before the young couple could celebrate the hanging of the crane.

Harriet PELTON (Mrs. Milo HICKOX), of Cleveland, will be remembered by many now living as a woman generous to those less favored than herself. In the final disposition of her property, she did not forget the Freedmen of the South, nor the Indian schools scattered throughout the states.

Sally PELTON became Mrs. Capt. Wm. TREAT. Her daughters are Valeria (Mrs. James TERRY) of Terryville, Conn.; Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry TAYLOR) of Willoughby, now of Kansas; Cornelia married Rev. Linas BLAKESLY, of Terryville, Conn., who has been pastor of the Congregational Church in Topeka, Kansas, for several years.

Mary PORTER, from Glastonburg, Conn., 1818, married Seth PELTON. Their daughter Augusta (Mrs. Jehial HANCOCK) lives here; Harriet (Mrs. Aspeh STRONG) moved to Iowa.

Benj. A. HAMILTON and wife (Minerva FARNSWORTH), both from Hartford, Conn., 1820, built their home in the southeastern part of the town. The following year invitations were sent out by Mr. HAMILTON to friends and neighbors to come to a barn raising. Among other refreshments served on that occasion were five bushels of doughnuts.

Their daughter, Minerva, Mrs. Henry PIXLEY, has always lived on the original farm. Betsey (Mrs. Walter S. COLEMAN) moved to Fulton County; Jane is Mrs. Wm. ROBINSON, of Arkansas. Rachel (Mrs. Wm. DENIS), and Minerva (Mrs. Wm. FROST), live in Mansfield.

When Adlissa HESTON and Wm. DEMALINE were married, 1839, supper was served to one hundred guests in a log house, the floral decorations being sunflowers and morning glories. The bridal dress was of white muslin trimmed with lace and ribbons. The bridal party descended from the chamber on a ladder to the floor below, where they were married, Wm. ADAMS being the officiating justice of the peace.

The following day they went to Mrs. LENTZ's in Mayfield, where a reception was given them. The commenced housekeeping with a well-filled larder, consisting of one barrel flour, one box raisins, two pounds tea, four pounds coffee, and other groceries in abundance, more than the average country store then contained. Not being accustomed to housekeeping, the groom ordered one bushel green peas, one quarter of lamb, and other things accordingly, for their first meal.

Mr. DEMALINE was a tailor by trade and his wife often worked with him far into the night to help pay for a farm of seventy acres in Euclid, where they lived seven years. Their present home is Dover. Their daughter, Mary Ann, is Mrs. RUPLE, of Euclid; and Hannah, Mrs. Thomas ANDREWS, of Ridgeville.

Gertrude CUSHMAN
Chairman and Historian

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