

MIDDLEBURG

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

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MIDDLEBURG

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Its Proprietor — Jared Hickox the First Settler — His Death — The Vaughns — Abram Fowls — The First Marriage — The War — A Fortress in Columbia — Physical Characteristics of the Township — Religious Matters — Solomon Lovejoy — Township Organization — The First Record — Road Districts - First Full List of Officers - John Baldwin — Heads of Families in 1827 — Circumstances Concerning Them — Counterfeiters in the Swamp — Beginning of the Grindstone Business — Invention of Machine to Make Grindstones — The First Tavern — First Temperance Society - H. O. Sheldon and James Gilruth — The Community — The Twelve Apostles — They Fail at Farming — Break-up of-the Community — Origin of "Berea" — First Post Office - Berea Lyceum — Lyceum Village — The Globe Factory — Wolves in 1838 — The last Killed in 1843 — Deer — Turkeys and Wild Cats — Baldwin Institute — The Railroad - Rapid Increase of Berea — An Ox-Railroad — Progress — The Onion Business — The Stone Quarries in Operation — A Grindstone Factory — Berea Stone Company — Baldwin Quarry Company - Russell & Forche — Empire Stone Company — J. McDermott & Co. — Principal Township Officers - Methodist Church — German Methodist Church — First Congregational Church — St. Mary's Church — St. Thomas' Church — St. Paul's Church — St. Adelbert's Church — Berea Lodge F. and A. M. — Berea Chapter F. and A. M. — Other Societies — Berea Village Corporation — Town Hall — Business Places — Physicians — Street Railway — Union School — Board of Education — First National Bank — Savings and Loan Assoc.

On the division of the western part of the Western Reserve in 1807, township number six in the fourteenth range, now known as Middleburg, fell to the share of Hon. Gideon Granger, then postmaster general under President Jefferson.

The first permanent white settler in the township was Jared Hickox, grandfather of Mrs. Roxana Fowls, who located in 1809 on what is now known as the Hepburn place, on the Bagley Road, about half way between Berea village and the old turnpike. We say the first permanent settler, for it is believed by some that Abram Hickox, long a well-known resident of Cleveland, moved into Middleburg in response to an offer of fifty acres of land to the first settler, made by Mr. Granger, and giving his name to the pond known as Lake Abram. According to the best information we can obtain from old settlers, however, Mr. Jared Hickox was the one who received the fifty acres, and Mr. Abram Hickox never lived in Middleburg. He was a relative of Jared Hickox, however, and the latter may have named "Lake Abram" after him.

The next year after making his settlement, Mr. Jared Hickox, who had already passed middle age, was returning from Cleveland to his home, when he died suddenly and alone upon the road—probably of heart disease. He left a large family, among whom were his sons Nathaniel, Jared, Eri and Azel, and his daughter, Rachel Ann, the mother of Mrs. Fowls, before mentioned.

The next settlers were probably the Vaughns, who located themselves about 1810 on the banks of Rocky River, near where the village of Berea now stands. There was an old gentleman and three adult sons, Ephraim, Richard and Jonathan Vaughn. The latter located where Berea depot now is.

In the spring of 1811, Abram Fowls (father of Lewis A. Fowls and Mrs. Roxana Fowls) came through the woods on foot, with his younger brother John, and selected him a home near where the Hickox family was located. "Near," at this time, meant anywhere within two or three miles. At all events, young Abram was near enough so that he soon made the intimate acquaintance and gained the favor of Miss Rachel Ann Hickox. Although he had arrived in Middleburg with only two dollars and a half in his pocket, he was ready to take the responsibilities of a family on his shoulders, and the two were accordingly married in 1812, this being the first wedding in the township. The young couple were quite justified in their self-confidence, too, for before the death of Abram Fowls, which occurred in 1850, the two dollars and a half with which he had arrived in Middleburg had grown into a handsome fortune, including five hundred acres of land and other property in proportion, besides which Mr. and Mrs. Fowls had reared a family of ten children.

Meanwhile Jonathan Vaughn put up a sawmill on Rocky River, near the site of the depot, and Ephraim Vaughn erected a log gristmill farther up the stream and near the village. Silas Becket and his son Elias also settled in that vicinity. Those who have been named, with their families, were nearly or quite all the residents which township number six had before the War of 1812.

That war came with most depressing effect upon the few residents of Middleburg, for down to the time of Perry's victory on Lake Erie and Harrison's triumph in Canada, the people were in almost daily apprehension of an attack by Indians upon the almost helpless settlers. Soon after Hull's surrender a block house was erected in Columbia (now in Lorain County, but then in Cuyahoga), where there was a rather larger population than in Middleburg, and whenever there seemed to be especial danger, all the able-bodied men were called out by Captain Hoadley, of Columbia, to defend the little fortress, while the women and children were offered a refuge in the same narrow quarters. Mr. Fowls took his family there for a week, but when he was called out a second time his wife remained at home with only his young brother to protect her. All the other inhabitants in the township went to Columbia. The young wife was sadly frightened at times, but fortunately no Indians appeared.

It was during such times as these that the first white child was born in the township of Middleburg — Lucy, oldest daughter of Abram and Rachel Ann Fowls, whose birth took place on the 22d day of May, 1813. Lucy Fowls married Nathan Gardner, and died in 1877.

After Perry's victory there was little more fear of Indians, and in the forepart of 1815 the close of the war left the pathway again open to emigration. Before, however, we undertake to trace the subsequent course of events we will glance at the natural characteristics of township number six.

Like the other townships of the Reserve, it was five miles square. Entering it near the center of its southern boundary was the east branch of Rocky River, which followed a meandering course northward, receiving the west branch, and passing out into township number seven (now Rockport). The river banks

plainly showed good reasons for the name which had been given to it; reasons which cropped out on either side along its whole course through the township. Near the river the ground was generally broken, the soil being formed of mingled clay and gravel, and covered with the usual Ohio forest growth of beech, maple, elm, oak, etc. But to the eastward the surface soil was nearly level, somewhat wet, and composed of a clayey loam; while northeast of the center was a large swamp, densely occupied by hemlock, birches, etc., into which the wolves and panthers retreated from the constantly increasing improvements of man. Of the pond, which very early received the name of Lake Abram, we have spoken before. Its waters found their way, though very slowly, into Rocky River.

Though the strong, clay soil of Middleburg, when drained and subdued, has proved as valuable as any in the county, yet at an early day its general dampness and stubbornness, the presence of swamps, and the consequent fear of ague, caused many emigrants to press on to the more healthful hills of Strongsville or the more manageable lands of Columbia. So that, even after the close of the war in 1815, emigration to Middleburg was still slow. One of the first families to come, after the war, was that of Ephraim Meeker, who settled at the outlet of Lake Abram. Another was that of Thaddeus Lathrop, who came in 1816. His daughter, now Mrs. Susan Tuttle, of Albion, who was then nine years old, can recollect only the Vaughns, the Fowles, the Hickoxes and the Meekers, as being in the township when she went there, though probably there were the Becketts and a few more. The only road from Cleveland was a path designated by marked trees.

Down to this time there had been no organized church or public worship. About 1816, however, a Methodist camp meeting near the Cuyahoga River was attended by some Middleburg people who returned deeply impressed with the importance of religion. They began holding neighborhood meetings, where the attendants prayed, sang and exhorted among themselves, and at which quite a number were converted. Then Jacob Ward, a preacher from Brunswick, came and formed a Methodist society; being the first religious organization in the township. Interest increased, the society was embraced in a Methodist circuit, and meetings were held every two weeks, generally on weekdays, besides prayer meetings, etc., on the Sabbath. But it was many years before there was a resident minister and regular preaching on Sunday.

Enoch G. Watrous and Silas Gardner, with their families, settled in 1817 or '18, on the river, near the Strongsville line. Paul Gardner came somewhat later. Wheeler Wellman came in 1818, settling south of Abram Fowls. The next year Mr. Wellman's father-in-law, Solomon Lovejoy, located himself near where his son's tavern now is. Among his children were Edwin, then seventeen, and Ammy, then twelve, the latter of whom now keeps the tavern referred to, and both of whom reside there. They mention the families before referred to and there seem to have been very few others in the township.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of inhabitants, however, there was a township organization formed as early as 1830. Ephraim Vaughn had been a justice of the peace for several years previous, having been commissioned by the governor, and having presided at the organization of Strongsville in 1818. The only records of Middleburg are very defective; the first one preserved is dated June 30, 1820. It is signed by Jared Hickox, township clerk, and notes the reception in May, 1819, of a commission as justice of the peace by William Vaughn, dated in February, 1819. It then included not only township six in range fourteen, but also township six in range fifteen, now Olmstead. Another record of the same date (June 22, 1820,) states that Solomon S. Doty had duly qualified as constable for the ensuing year, and had given the necessary bail. In March, 1821, the trustees (names unknown) divided the two survey-townships of which the civil township of Middleburg was composed, into two highway districts each. The present Middleburg was divided so that all east of the highway "running from Strongsville to Rockport,"

should form one district, while that road and all west of it should compose the other. The road running from Strongsville to Rockport was evidently the main road running through the present Berea, along the east side of Rocky River. This road and the one which afterward became the turnpike, were all the highways of any consequence in the township, and these were just being cut out so as to be passable.

In April, 1823, it was voted to divide the township into school districts; the record being signed by Wheeler Wellman, clerk. The first full list of township officers which can be found is that of those elected in April, 1823; viz: David Harrington, Abraham Fowls and Richard Vaughn, trustees; Wheeler Wellman, township clerk; Jared Hickox and Ephraim Fowls, overseers of the poor; Eli Wellman and Ephraim Fowls, constables; Jared Hickox, lister; Ephraim Vaughn, appraiser; Silas Gardner, treasurer; Solomon Lovejoy, supervisor of first district; Wheeler Wellman, supervisor of second district; Abram Fowls, Owen Wellman and Silas Becket, fence viewers.

From 1820 to 1827 there was but little immigration, but the number of adults was considerably increased by the growing up of those who came as youths and children, and there were plenty more children to take their places. Immigrants were repelled principally by the wet soil, and the more pleasantly located settlers in township number five said that if Middleburg was not fastened on to Strongsville it would sink. Since that time a wonderful change has come over the prospects of this "sinking" township.

Meanwhile, the main road from Cleveland through the eastern part of the township was put in tolerable condition and a line of stages had been put on it.

In 1827, Mr. John Baldwin, who has long been one of the best-known citizens of the township, made his first entrance into it. He purchased the old Vaughn farm, and in May, 1828, he took possession of it. Mrs. Fowls mentions having seen him and his young wife at that time, stepping briskly along, past her father's residence; having come as far as they could by stage on the main road, whence they were making their way on foot to their new home, four or five miles distant.

Mr. Baldwin has given the names of the heads of families residing in the township when he came; viz: Silas Gardner, Enoch G. Watrous, Benjamin Colby, Silas Becket, Elias Becket, Ephraim Vaughn, Richard Vaughn, Jonathan Vaughn, Eli Osborn, Zina Osborn, Charles Green, Aruna Phelps, Ephraim Meeker, Tracy, Nathan Gardner, Benjamin Tuttle, Abraham Fowls, David Fowls, Ephraim Fowls, Daniel Fairchild, Paul Gardner, Amos Gardner, Valentine Gardner, Abijah Bagley, and himself, John Baldwin, twenty-six, all told. Mr. Baldwin has estimated the total population at a hundred, but there must have been more than that, unless Middleburg families were much smaller than pioneer families generally were.

The only roads he considers worth mentioning in 1827 were the one up and down the river and the one from the corner of Columbia northeast to the old bridge on the site of the iron bridge at Berea, and thence easterly to the main road from Cleveland to Strongsville. A company had just begun making a turnpike of this last-named road. It was completed the next year, and used as a turnpike over thirty years. The other roads are described as being then only mud paths, partly cleared of timber, in which a sled or a mud boat would get along better than a vehicle on wheels.

Mr. Baldwin, in a manuscript on file in the records of the Historical Society, has also mentioned various circumstances connected with the residents before named. Benjamin Colby, besides cultivating his farm, used to burn lime, which was found in small amounts in various parts of the township. When Mr. Baldwin built his house, four years later, he exchanged apples for lime with Colby, bushel for bushel. Silas

and Elias Becket owned the farm (afterward sold to Baldwin) which covered most of the quarries on the river. Aruna Phelps had a small house and shop a little south of the site of the Berea depot, where he made chairs and turned bedposts. Abram Fowls, as Mr. Baldwin says, "made money by attending to his business." Abijah Bagley occupied the first fifty acres settled by old Jared Hickox, as before mentioned. The Bagley road was named from him. The Vaughns had been obliged to give up their land, but had saved their mills, which they were running in 1827. About this time Ephraim Vaughn bought twenty acres covering the ground where the main part of Berea village now stands. This, too, was bought in 1836 by Mr. Baldwin.

Eli Osborn had recently put up a small fulling mill on the river near the site of the railroad bridge. He used to dress cloth, survey land, act as justice of the peace, conduct religious meetings and sometimes preach. Benjamin Tuttle had a small shop on Rocky River, near the mouth of the creek at Berea, in which he ground bark, tanned leather, and made shoes. He soon sold to Valentine Gardner, who carried on the business successfully many years. Charles Green, who came in about this time, took up a small piece of land, and also acted as pettifogger before the justices of the day; being in fact the first legal practitioner, though in a very humble way, in Middleburg Township. Daniel Fairchild had a dish factory on the falls at Berea, and supplied all the people around with wooden dishes.

The central, northern and northeastern parts of the township were still mostly inhabited by bears, wolves, wild cats, etc., their chief stronghold being the swamp before mentioned. But there was a certain class of men who maintained a successful rivalry with these animals in the occupancy of the swamp. On a small island, or piece of firm ground, in the midst of the morass (as mentioned in the general history) a band of counterfeiters had established a shop and supplied it with tools, and there for many years they manufactured large quantities of bogus silver, commonly called Podunk money. They do not seem to have been disturbed by the officers of the law, at least for a long time, but they finally abandoned the location, leaving their factory behind them, probably for fear of discovery on account of the constantly increasing number of inhabitants.

Even before Mr. Baldwin's arrival—probably soon after Vaughn's log gristmill was built—his customers from Middleburg, Strongsville, Brunswick, etc., observed that the flat rocks about four inches thick, which lay in the bottom of the river, had all the qualities of first-class grindstones. So, they broke off pieces, carried them home with their grists, trimmed off the edges as best they could, punched a square hole through the center of each with an old chisel, set up a rude frame and used them for grinding their axes, scythes, etc. It took time to get the edges smooth, but when that was done, they had better grindstones than those brought at great expense from Nova Scotia.

Soon after Mr. Baldwin occupied the Vaughn place in 1828, he began breaking up the rocks into suitable sizes, trimming and perforating them with mallet and chisel, and selling them in the neighboring townships. The business increased, and in the winter of 1832, Mr. Baldwin hired a couple of stonemasons to cut grindstones at the halves, he furnishing their board and the rough stone, and they contributing their labor. In the spring, Mr. Baldwin bought the workmen's share, and soon after sold the whole to a trader from Canada. He shipped them by way of Cleveland; this being the first Berea stone sent to either Cleveland or Canada.

Finding the business constantly increasing, Mr. Baldwin, the next year (1833), set his Yankee wits to work to invent some easier method of cutting the stone than that with mallet and chisel. Taking a piece of whitewood scantling to a lathe in the neighborhood, he shaped it to the right form for a pattern, and then walked with it on his shoulder one moonlight night to Cleveland, where he had a "mandrel" cast

according to the whitewood pattern. This mandrel or shaft was taken back to Middleburg, where it was fastened to the end of a water wheel, which was hung under a sawmill. A square hole was made in an incipient grindstone with a chisel, the stone was placed on the mandrel and fastened with a key, and the wheel set in motion. The end of an iron bar was then held against the edges and sides of the stone, a storm of sparks and a cloud of dust flew forth, and in a few moments a perfect grindstone was turned out. This was the first grindstone ever turned by machinery in this part of the country, and the invention was Mr. Baldwin's own, though possibly something of the kind may have been previously done in distant regions. So far as we can learn, however, this was the first instance anywhere in the world.

For several years, only a moderate, though steadily increasing, quantity of stones was turned out by the new process, but their fame gradually widened, and the foundation of a far larger business was laid. Of the subsequent development of that business, we will speak farther on.

In 1833, the first tavern was opened in the township, in the new framed house then built by Solomon Lovejoy, on the turnpike—the same which his son now employs for the like purpose.

Another event of this period was the formation of the first temperance society in the township, and one of the first in northern Ohio, in 1832 or 1833. The use of whisky had previously been very prevalent in that region, and it was by no means entirely stopped thereafter, yet a temperance sentiment was then initiated in the community, which has since, in spite of many adverse influences, done much to restrain the curse of drunkenness.

Immigration was still slow, and the north part of the township still remained a wolf-haunted wilderness. Along and near the turnpike, however, there was considerable settlement—by Messrs. Pomeroy, Smith, Bassett, Pebles, the Fullers and others, who, with those who had already located in that vicinity, gave that part of the township quite a cultivated appearance. Very few came to the west part of the township. Caleb Patterson who came to the vicinity of Berea with his father, Jonathan Patterson, in 1831, at the age of sixteen, describes the country as being almost entirely a wilderness at that period, in which the wolves howled nightly, close to the scattered farms of the settlers.

Meanwhile the great paper money inflation of 1834, 1835 and 1836 caused what was called the "flush times," when all sorts of speculative schemes were eagerly entered on by a sanguine public. Possibly this general excitement had something to do with the scheme about to be mentioned, though its salient features were religious and social rather than financial. In the autumn of 1836 Rev. Henry O. Sheldon, a Methodist minister, and Mr. James Gilruth, came to reside in Middleburg on Rocky River. Mr. Sheldon was the first resident minister in the township. Although water power along the river had been utilized to a considerable extent, there was still nothing like a village there; there was no store and no physician in the township, and no hotel except the Lovejoy place over on the turnpike.

Messrs. Sheldon and Gilruth were the principal agents in establishing a "community" on Rocky River near the site of the depot, the members of which intended to hold their property and transact all their business in common. About twenty families moved in that year (1836), and over a thousand acres of land were purchased of the Grangers. By the death of Hon. Gideon Granger, the ownership of the unsold lands of Middleburg had passed to Francis Granger, the celebrated New York politician (postmaster-general under President Harrison), and the other heirs of the deceased. Some houses were bought, others were built, and the "community" speedily began its career; somewhat to the astonishment of the staid citizens of Middleburg. Only three resident families joined the association. Although the property of the society was owned in common, yet the residences and families of the members were entirely

separate. Their business was directed by a board of twelve, known as the Apostles. They bought and repaired a sawmill and gristmill, put in crops the following spring, and for a brief time it seemed to some as if a new era had begun in modern civilization.

The "community" was the more favorably regarded by the people at large as the members manifested none of the skepticism often manifested by social reformers. On the contrary they were zealous in the observance of their religious duties, and for the first time in Middleburg there was regular preaching every Sabbath.

Nevertheless, the experiment was a very brief one. When it came to the active operations of 1837, it was found that farming under the direction of twelve apostles would not do at all. Difficulties occurred incessantly, much bitterness of feeling was manifested, and in the course of a few months the whole scheme was given up. Most of the families concerned in the experiment moved away, and the "community," which was to inaugurate a new era of Christian cooperation, passed out of existence, leaving scarcely a trace behind.

During this season Messrs. Sheldon and Gilruth procured the establishment of a new post office. The former wanted it called Berea; the latter Tabor. So, they threw up a half-dollar, (heads, Berea; tails, Tabor), and as Mr. Sheldon won, the first post office in the township received the name of Berea, which has since been extended not only to a thriving village but to the "Berea stone," the fame of which has spread over half the continent. Mr. Sheldon was the first postmaster.

After the failure of the "community," Messrs. Sheldon and Gilruth remained and established a high school, which they called "Berea Lyceum." In connection therewith a village was laid out which was originally called "Lyceum Village." It retained that name, at least on the plats (one of which is now in possession of Mr. Patterson) as late as 1841. There was a Lyceum Village stock company, in the name of which the enterprise was carried on, and which gave deeds of the lots. As, however, the post office was named Berea, which was a much more convenient designation than Lyceum Village, the former appellation gained ground on the latter, and was generally adopted by the people of the township as the name of the village. Alfred Holbrook was invited by Mr. Sheldon to take charge of the lyceum, and conducted it several years. It went down, however, before 1845.

A somewhat peculiar institution—to be established almost in the woods—was the "globe-factory" of Josiah Holbrook. In it was manufactured all kinds of school apparatus, such as globes, cubes, cabinets for specimens, etc. Mr. Holbrook built up a large business, and at one time employed ten or twelve men. The factory remained until 1852.

Turning to other quarters, we find that while "communities," lyceums, etc., attracted attention on the banks of Rocky River, there was still a flourishing community of wildcats, and a nightly lyceum of wolves, in the northern part of the township. As late as 1838, Mrs. Fowls mentions being awakened by the awful bleating of a pet calf only a short distance from the house. Her father went out and fired his gun, when the bleating ceased. A lantern being lighted, the calf was found badly mangled by wolves, which had audaciously ventured into the immediate vicinity of a house in search of prey.

It was about the same time that the last bear was killed in the township, according to Mr. S. A. Fowls, the slayer being a man named Doty, who lived on the turnpike. Wolves were occasionally seen still later, and in 1842 three large timber-wolves came into the Middleburg swamp from the west. They remained there and in the adjoining woods a year and a half, defying all attempts to destroy them, and killing many

sheep for the neighboring farmers. At length, in 1843, young Lewis Fowls and Jerome Raymond undertook in earnest the job of capturing them. The State and county together were then giving ten dollars for each wolf scalp. The farmers also subscribed some twenty dollars more to encourage the destruction of these particular enemies. Fowls and Raymond penetrated into the accustomed haunts of the marauders, baited steel traps with tempting morsels of sheep and cow, and after various attempts, succeeding in catching all three of them alive. They were promptly dispatched, to the great joy of the neighborhood. These were the last wolves in the township, so far as known.

Deer, however, were frequently seen until after the railroad was built, when they speedily disappeared. Wild turkeys were also numerous and of great size. Young Fowls killed eighteen in one winter, weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds each. Wildcats were also numerous and "ugly," but the last one was killed in a small swamp on the Bagley road, about 1845 or a little later.

Meanwhile, notwithstanding the various enterprises which have already been mentioned, from lyceums to grindstone factories there were but twelve families in Berea in 1845, and half of these, as Mr. Baldwin says, were talking about moving away. Dr. Henry Parker also says that there were then but about a dozen houses in the village. The village store was then owned by Mr. Case. Holbrook's school apparatus factory was in operation, and two small woolen factories had also been established; one by James and Augustus Northrop and one by John Baldwin. At this time, the Berea lyceum having gone down, Mr. Baldwin who had been fortunate in his business operations, determined to establish, if possible, the cause of high and thorough education at Berea on a solid basis.

There was then an institution under the auspices of the North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Church, at Norwalk, Huron County, which was painfully maintaining a feeble existence. Mr. Baldwin, as early as September, 1849, proposed that that establishment, at least so far as the patronage of the church was concerned, should be transferred to Berea, and offered to give fifty acres of land, including most of the grindstone quarries and an abundant water power, for the support of the institution. The offer was accepted, and a brick building, thirty-six feet by seventy-two, was erected on the west, or rather southwest side of the river, during the summer of 1845. In June of that year Mr. Baldwin made a further gift of fifty lots, of a quarter acre each, with the requisite streets and alleys, for the benefit of the institution. A charter was obtained in December, 1845, the school being called the Baldwin Institute. It was opened on the 9th of April, 1846, with the Reverend H. Dwight, A. M., as principal, and having just a hundred students, sixty-one males and thirty-nine females.

The school soon became a decided success, and people began to settle in Berea, in order to obtain the advantages of it. The change was not very great, however, for several years more. The surface devoted to farming was steadily but slowly increased, as people began to learn that there was a good basis to the damp-looking soil of Middleburg, and that when properly treated it could be relied on to produce good crops. It was not until 1848, nearly forty years after the first settlement of the township, that a physician deemed it worthwhile to locate there. This was Dr. Alexander McBride, who began a practice at Berea in the year named and remained until his death, in 1876.

At length, in 1849, the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad (which now has another city attached to its top-heavy title) was built through the township. After this there was a marked improvement, both in Berea village and the rest of Middleburg. Even the deer took warning from the shriek of the locomotive and the too numerous rifles of the settlers, and abandoned the ground they had so long maintained. Mr. L. A. Fowls, whose skill as a hunter causes him to be frequently mentioned in our

sketch, says that he killed five deer the year after the construction of the railroad, which were the last that were heard of in the township.

Since 1849 the increase of Berea has been rapid and permanent, and the township outside has also greatly improved. Soon after that time Mr. Baldwin built a railroad, on which to freight stone from his quarry, running along the main road from Berea to the railroad about a mile distant, using the old-fashioned flat rail, over which he hauled cars loaded with stone by means of ox-teams. As business increased, and the track became crowded with cars, "pony" engines were employed in place of oxen. Mr. Baldwin maintained the road about ten years, when the railroad company built a new track, nearer the river, on which steam alone is used.

Meanwhile the Berea grindstones had been introduced into New York City, and had been found equal or superior to those previously imported at great expense. Meanwhile, too, Berea stone had begun to be largely employed for building purposes. As early as 1846 David E. Stearns had begun running a saw with which the huge blocks of stone could be cut into slabs of convenient size for use in architecture. The building stone business, like the grindstone business, increased immensely, and now Berea stone is used in enormous quantities in nearly all parts of the United States, not only for solid walls, but for cornices, mouldings and similar architectural purposes. Some of the facts regarding this important business are given farther on. The situation and extent of the great mass of rock, of which the Berea stone is an outcrop, as well as the constituents of which it is formed, are shown in the chapter of the general history devoted to geology.

By the side of these material interests, the higher mental and moral welfare of the community was not neglected. In 1855 Baldwin Institute was transferred into Baldwin University, of which a full account is given on page two hundred and two in the general history of the county. At a later day the German Wallace College was established, which is described in the same chapter as the university. The temperance sentiment, which, as before stated, had been awakened as early as 1832, continued to increase, and even the presence of a large number of miners, working in the quarries, has failed to overcome it. A clause has been put in most of the original deeds of lots in Berea, forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors upon them, and very few if any places for the sale of such liquors have ever been allowed in the village. Undoubtedly considerable liquor has been sold and drunk in underhanded ways, but it is believed that Berea will compare favorably in this respect with any other village of its size in the State.

In the township at large the signs of material improvement were everywhere seen. The log houses of the pioneers, many of which remained to a later date than in any other township in the county, gave place to neat framed buildings; the wet lands were drained, and ample crops rewarded the enterprise of the farmers.

When the life of the nation was assailed, the sons of Middleburg showed that material prosperity had not demoralized their courage nor benumbed their vigor. The names of the Middleburg soldiers will be found with the sketches of the regiments in which they served.

Since the war, the progress of the township has been equally marked, although of course the financial crisis of 1873 seriously decreased the demand for Berea stone. A peculiar industry of the last few years has been the raising of onions and other vegetables in the vicinity of Lake Abram. The "muck," of which the shores of that lake are composed, was found to be especially adapted to this kind of culture, and large tracts were thus employed. In 1876 the outlet was enlarged and a portion of the lake was drained,

the ground thus obtained having since been devoted principally to the culture of onions. Immense quantities are raised; being shipped to Cleveland and numerous other cities of Ohio, and to the principal places along the lower Mississippi, including many large shipments to New Orleans. Of the "Red Wethersfield" onions eight hundred bushels per acre are sometimes produced.

Before giving the separate sketches of churches, etc., with which our township histories usually close, we turn once more to the quarries and stone mills at Berea. Notwithstanding the financial depression of the last few years (from which, however, this industry, with others, is already recovering) there are few more lively scenes to be observed than that which enlivens the banks of Rocky River. Hundreds of laborers are at work, removing the earth and shale from above the sandstone, "trenching," or cutting a face against which to work, and "capping," which is channeling into the rock with picks. When the stone is thus cut into blocks weighing from one ton upwards, these are seized by mighty steam derricks, which lift their spectral arms amid the muddy desolation around, and are swung gently to a stone mill or to a truck on one of the little railroads which wind in and out beside the river. Blocks of near a thousand tons have been moved a short distance by wedges.

In the mill the block is placed on a frame when it is sliced up by a gang of saws very much as a big pine log is managed in a sawmill, though somewhat more slowly. But the "saws" are not like any others—being merely straight, thin pieces of steel, without teeth which work their way through the stone by friction; their progress being facilitated by a plentiful application of water.

But it is in the grindstone factories that a stranger sees the most interesting processes carried on. The method of operation has not been materially changed in principle since John Baldwin fastened his iron shaft to the old water-wheel forty-seven years ago, keyed a rough grindstone to the shaft, and then held a bar against its sides and edge; but the process has been much facilitated by practice. The mills are operated by steam, and the shafts whirl with lightning like rapidity. A stone is placed upon one of them, and in an instant is flying around at the rate of several hundred revolutions per minute. Two sturdy men stand beside it, with heavy iron bars, which they apply to the revolving stone. Crash—crash—crash— a blaze shoots from every one of a thousand angles the dust rolls out in clouds, but is quickly borne away by the patent "blower" which is one of the principal improvements lately adopted —crash — crash—the sparks grow finer as the stone becomes smoother—and at the end of from two to five minutes, according to size, the stone is flung from the shaft, finished.

The blower in question was invented by John Baldwin, Jr., and has been of the greatest benefit to the laborers. Formerly many died of what was called "grindstone consumption;" their lungs being found, after death, to be filled with the fine, flourlike dust, with which the air was impregnated during the turning process. The disease has now disappeared.

We give below a list of the principal companies and firms engaged in the stone business at Berea, with some facts regarding them:

THE BEREA STONE COMPANY

In February, 1871, the interests of Lyman Baker & Co., F. M. Stearns, W. R. Wood & Co., George W. Whitney and C. W. Stearns were consolidated, and the persons named organized a joint-stock company to be known as the Berea Stone Company, with a capital of \$500,000. Lyman Baker was chosen president and F. M. Stearns, vice president, secretary and treasurer. F. M. Stearns is now the president and Lyman Baker the secretary and treasurer, and they, with Robert Wallace, George Nokes and C. W. Stearns, form,

the board of directors. The company's quarries cover about forty acres, and give employment to one hundred men. Its productions include building-stone, grindstones scythe-stones, etc. The building stone is marketed from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and even west of that stream. The grindstones have a still wider market; three thousand tons of which are manufactured yearly, and shipped to all parts of the world.

THE BALDWIN QUARRY COMPANY

This company was chartered in 1873, with a capital of \$160,000. Its quarries occupy about ten acres, yielding building-stone, flagging, curbing, grindstones, etc., and employing from forty to sixty men. John Baldwin, Jr., is the president, and J. Le Duke, secretary and treasurer, as they have been since the organization of the company. They, with James Dunn and J. B. Kramer, compose the board of directors.

Russell & Forche succeeded in 1878 to the Diamond Quarry Company. They now work about four acres of quarries and employ fifteen men. They get out nothing but building-stone and flagging. Their quarries are claimed to have produced thirty thousand tons of stone in 1878.

The Empire Stone Company, represented by the firm of Stearns & Wallace, began business in 1874. It has three acres of quarries and employs ten men. It ships about three hundred tons of grindstones yearly, and from forty to one hundred tons of building-stone daily.

J. McDermott & Co., whose operations at Berea date from 1853, became a chartered corporation in 1873, with a capital of \$250,000. They employ one hundred and fifty men, their quarries cover from thirty to forty acres, and they ship daily four hundred tons of building-stone, grindstones, etc. They forward large quantities of building-stone to Canada, while their grindstones are sent to Europe, Australia and other foreign regions. The officers of the corporation are Wm. McDermott, president; E. C. Pope, secretary and treasurer; M. McDermott is the superintendent.

PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

1819. Justice of the peace, Ephraim Vaughn; township clerk, Jared Hickox. 1822. Trustee, Amos Briggs; justice of the peace, Jared Hickox; appraiser, Hosea Bradford.

1823. Trustees, David Harrington, Abraham Fowls, Richard Vaughn; clerk, Wheeler Wellman; overseers of the poor, Jared Hickox, Ephraim Fowls; lister, Jared Hickox; appraiser, Ephraim Vaughn; treasurer, Silas Gardner. 1824. Trustees, D. Harrington, E. Vaughn, Thaddeus Ball; overseers of the poor, Benj. Colby, Silas Gardner; lister, J. Vaughn; appraiser, E. Fowls; treasurer, A. Fowls.

1825. Trustees, Buel Peck, Silas Becket, Ellas C. Frost; clerk, John Barnum; overseers of the poor, Elliot Smith, A. Fowls; lister and appraiser, J. Vaughn; treasurer, Isaac Frost.

1826. Trustees, E. C. Frost, B. Peck, S. Becket; clerk, J. Barnum; overseers of the poor, Watrous Usher, Wheeler Wellman; treasurer, Isaac Frost; lister, Lewis Adams; appraiser, John Adams.

1827. Trustees, A. Fowls, J. Vaughn. Valentine Gardner; clerk, Benj. Tuttle; overseers of the poor, S. Gardner, S. Becket; treasurer, Amos Gardner; justice of the peace, Eli Osborn.

1828. Trustees, E. Fowls, S. Gardner, B. Vaughn; clerk, Eli Osborn; overseers of the poor Philo Fowls, Paul Gardner; treasurer, A. Gardner

1829. Trustees, V. Gardner, Benj. Colby, Sheldon Frary; overseers of the poor, S. Gardner, A. Fowls; treasurer, A. Gardner.

1830. Trustees, Solomon Lovejoy, A. Fowls, S. Becket; clerk, John Baldwin; overseers of the poor, S. Lovejoy, S. Becket.

1831. Trustees, E. Fowls, E. Vaughn, Patrick Humaston; clerk, Merritt Osborn; overseers of the poor, John Baldwin, Abijah Bagley; treasurer, S. Gardner.

1832. Trustees, Major Bassett, Merritt Osborn, A. V. Green; clerk, P. Humiston; overseers of the poor, A. Fowls, S. Becket; treasurer, Philo Fowls.

1833. Trustees, S. Lovejoy, E. Fowls, B. Colby; clerk, A. Gardner; overseers of the poor, A. Fowls, S. Gardner; treasurer, P. Gardner.

1834. Trustees, A. Fowls, J. Vaughn, Chas. Green; clerk, Russell Gardner; overseers of the poor, D. Fowls, S. Gardner; treasurer, P. Gardner.

1835. Trustees, A. Fowls, Clark Goss, Libbeus Pomeroy; clerk, J Baldwin; overseers of the poor, S. Gardner, P. Gardner; treasurer, V. Gardner.

1836. Trustees, A. Fowls, C. Goss, J. Baldwin; clerk, J. Baldwin; overseers of the poor, P. Gardner, S. Gardner; treasurer, V. Gardner; justices, Benj. Colby, Jere. Fuller.

1837. Trustees, C. Goss, Enoch G. Watrous, Major Basselt; clerk, Chas. Bassett; overseers of the poor, S. Gardner, P. Gardner; school examiners, J. Baldwin, J. Fuller, Henry O. Sheldon; justice, Henry E. Ferris.

1838. Trustees, A. Fowls, Moses Cousins, L. Pomeroy; clerk, J. Fuller; overseers of the poor, A. Fowls, E. G. Watrous.

1839. Trustees, A. Fowls, M. Cousins, L. Pomeroy; clerk, C. Goss; overseers of the poor, M. Cousins. C. Goss,

1840. Trustees, M Cousins, Amasa B. Andrews, Jerome Raymond; clerk, George R. Whitney; overseers of the poor, David Smith, Silas Becket; treasurer, Isaac Meacham.

1841. Trustees, M. Cousins, Justus Sheldon, Nelson Pomeroy; clerk, Philemon Barter; overseers of the poor, J. Sheldon, S. Gardner; treasurer, L. Pomeroy; justice, P. Barber.

1843. Trustees, J. Sheldon, N. Pomeroy, John W. Fairchild; clerk P. Barber; overseers of the poor, E. G. Watrous, Jerome Raymond; treasurer, G. R. Whitney; assessor, Wm. Sheldon.

1843. Trustees, M. Cousins, J. Sheldon, M. Bassett; clerk, P. Barber; overseers of the poor, W. Sheldon, J. Fuller; treasurer, G. E. Whitney; assessor, Daniel Fairchild.

1844. Trustees, A. Fowls, C. Goss, N. Pomeroy; clerk, Morris Hepburn: overseers of the poor, J. Baldwin, S. Gardner; treasurer, David Goss; assessor, W. Sheldon.

1845. Trustees, M. Cousins, Lawson Brown, David Smith; clerk, J, McB. Lewis; overseers of the poor, A. Fowls, J. Sheldon; treasurer, D. Goss.

1846. Trustees, A. Fowls, J. Sheldon. E. C. Coltier; clerk, S. H. Woolsey; treasurer, J. Fuller; assessor, Bl. Hepburn.

1847. Trustees, A. Fowls, J. Sheldon. E. C. Coltier; clerk and assessor, M. Hepburn; treasurer, J. Fuller.

1848. Trustees, A. Fowls, J. Sheldon, J. Fuller; clerk and assessor, M. Hepburn; treasurer, J. Fuller.

1849. Trustees, M. Cousins, Lawrence Freeman, David Gardner; clerk and assessor, M. Hepburn; treasurer, J. Fuller.

1850. Trustees, M. Cousins, D. Gardner, Lewis A. Fowls; clerk and assessor, M. Hepburn; treasurer, J. Fuller.

1851. Trustees, M. Cousins, D. Gardner, L. A. Fowls; clerk and assessor, M. Hepburn; treasurer, J. Fuller.

1852. Trustees, M. Cousins, D. Gardner, L. A. Fowls; clerk and assessor, M. Hepburn; treasurer, J. Fuller.

1853. Trustees, D. Gardner, J. Sheldon, A. Lovejoy; clerk and assessor, M. Hepburn; treasurer, J. Fuller

1854. Trustees, J. Sheldon, A. Lovejoy, James Wallace; clerk, M. Hepburn; treasurer, Jonathan Pickard; assessor, L.A. Fowls.

1855. Trustees, J. Sheldon, A. Lovejoy, David Gardner; clerk, Harmon P. Hepburn; treasurer, J. Pickard; assessor, E. F. Chester.

1856. Trustees, G. R. Whitney, C. C. Bennett, Solon W. Smith; clerk, John Watson; treasurer, Silas Clapp; assessor, Adna Warner.

1857. Trustees, G. R. Whitney, C. C. Bennett, S. W. Smith; clerk, John Watson; treasurer, Silas Clapp; assessor, Levi B. Warner

1858. Trustees, S. W. Smith, Wm. Sutton, E.H. Dunsher; clerk, J. Watson; treasurer, S. Clapp; assessor, L. B. Warner

1859. Trustees, S. W. Smith, W. Sutton, Jas. S. Smedley; treasurer, S. Clapp; assessor, L. B. Warner

1860. Trustees, S. W. Smith, Wm. Sutton, Wm. Newton; clerk, Geo. S. Clapp; treasurer, Silas Clapp; assessor, L. B. Warner

1861. Trustees, S. W. Smith, W. Sutton, J. S. Smedley; clerk, Wm. B. Rogers; treasurer, Robt. Wallace; assessor, L. B. Warner

1862. Trustees, L. A. Fowls, W. Sutton, J. S. Smedley; clerk, J. Watson; treasurer, R. Wallace; assessor, L. B. Warner

1863. Trustees, L. A. Fowls, W. Sutton, J. S. Smedley; clerk, J. Watson; treasurer, S. Clapp; assessor, L. B. Warner

1864. Trustees, J. Sheldon, Conrad Stumpf, Wm. Pritchard; clerk J. Watson; treasurer, Geo. Nokes; assessor, B. Wallace

1865. Trustees, J. Sheldon, W. Pritchard, C. C. Bennett; clerk A. S. Allen; treasurer, John S. Miller; assessor, John Watson

1866. Trustees, C. C. Bennett, T. Quayle, E. B. Gardner; clerk, A. S. Allen; treasurer, John S. Miller; assessor, Geo. Nokes

1867. Trustees, Henry Bevares, P. B. Gardner, Amos Fay; clerk, J. P. Mills; treasurer, J. S. Smedley; assessor, N. D. Meacham.

1868. Trustees, P. B. Gardner, Amos Fay, S. W. Perry; clerk J. P. Mills; treasurer, T. J. Quayle; assessor, N. D. Meacham.

1869. Trustees, V. W. Perry, Wm. Engles, John McCroden; clerk, E. C. Martin; treasurer, T. J. Quayle; assessor, Geo. Nokes,

1870. Trustees, S. W. Perry, C. C. Bennett, Wm. Lum; clerk, E. C. Martin; treasurer, W. W. Noble; assessor, Geo. Nokes

1871. Trustees, S. W. Perry, C. C. Bennett, Wm. Lum; clerk, S. S. Canniff; treasurer, W. W. Noble; assessor, Geo. Nokes.

1872. Trustees, S. W. Perry, C. C. Bennett, Wm. Lum; clerk, John C. Nokes; treasurer, E. J. Kennedy; assessor, H. W. Jordan

1874. Trustees, Wm. Lum, E. Reublin, Wm. Humaston; clerk, C. W. Moley; treasurer, T. C. Mattison; assessor, Geo. Nokes,

1875. Trustees, Wm. Lum, E. Reublin, Wm. Humaston; clerk, C. W. Moley; treasurer, T. C. Mattison; assessor, Geo. Nokes

1876. Trustees, E. Reublin, Wm. Lum, J. C. Nokes; clerk, E. C. Martin; treasurer, Joseph Nichols; assessor, Geo. Nokes

1877. Trustees, E. Reublin, Wm. Lum, J. C. Nokes; clerk, E. O. Martin; treasurer, J. Nichols, assessor, Geo. Nokes.

1878. Trustees, John S. Miller, E. Reublin, J. C. Nokes: clerk, E. C. Martin; treasurer, E. Christian; assessor, Geo. Nokes,

1879. Trustees, William Lum, John W. Landphair, Abner Hunt; clerk, E. C. Martin; treasurer, E. Christian; assessor, George Nokes.

METHODIST CHURCH OF BEREA

As already stated, there was a Methodist society formed at Berea, soon after the war of 1812, which was supplied by circuit preachers. The congregation was small, however, and no record remains of its oft-

changing pastors. Rev. Henry O. Sheldon, has also been mentioned, was the first resident minister; coming in 1836, and officiating more or less for several years. The first authentic record is that of 1846, when Rev. William C. Pierce was the pastor. The Berea station had previously been a part of Brooklyn circuit, but was now united with Olmstead and Hoadley's Mills: the whole becoming Berea circuit. A substantial stone church was begun as early as 1856, but was not dedicated until the last of 1858. It is on the east side of Rocky River near the university. The following is a list of the pastors since 1846, with their years of service:

Thomas Thompson, 1847-48; J. M. Morrow and U. Nichols, 1849; J. M. Morrow, 1850; Hiram Humphrey and A. Rumfield, 1851; Liberty Prentiss, 1852; C. B. Brandeberry, 1853; Charles Hartley, 1854; William B. Disbro and John Wheeler, 1855; William B. Disbro, 1856; George W. Breckenridge, 1857-58; T. J. Pope, 1859-60; D. D. T. Mattison and T. J. Gard, 1861; D. D. T. Mattison, 1863; Hugh L. Parish, 1863-64; E. H. Bush, 1865-66; S. Mower, first charge—W. O. Pierce, college charge, 1867; S. Mower, first charge—A. Schuyler, college charge, 1868; S. Mower, first charge—W. C. Pierce, college charge, 1869; J. Graham, first charge—W. D. Godman, college charge, 1870; T. K. Dissette, first charge—W. D. Godman, college charge, 1871; T. K. Dissette (for the whole), 1872-73; John S. Broadwell, 1874-75-76; J. W. Buxton, 1877-78-79.

THE GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH

Nearly twenty-five years ago it was observed that there were a number of Germans at Berea, who could not well understand English, and who seemed to be as sheep without a shepherd. Presiding Elder Rothweiler, of the German Methodist Church, was asked to send them a preacher, which he accordingly did. A little over twenty years ago a society was formed, and services were regularly held, though in temporary quarters. Since the erection of German Wallace College, the services have always been held in the college chapel; the church owning no real estate. Only in rare instances has it had a pastor who was not in some way connected with the college. Generally, one of the professors has officiated as the pastor. At present Rev. P. P. Schneider is the preacher in charge. The total number of full members is now one hundred and fifty-seven; a portion of them being individuals belonging to the college and orphan asylum. Services are held twice every Sunday, all in German.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BEREAS.

This church was organized on the 9th day of June, 1855, the first members being Caleb and Myra Proctor, David and Isabella Wylie, John and Nancy Watson and Mary J. Crane. Ten more members were added in the following September. The first pastor was Rev. Stephen Cook. The first deacons were James S. Smedley and Caleb Proctor; the first trustees, James S. Smedley, James L. Crane, B. F. Cogswell, Isaac Kneeland and Caleb Proctor. The same year a small brick house of worship was built on the lot occupied by the present church edifice, it being dedicated on the 6th of March, 1856. This was the first meeting house completed in the township.

The church grew but slowly, and when the troubles and depression incident to the great war for the Union came, it was obliged in November, 1862, to suspend its services.

In September, 1868, the church was reorganized. It soon entered on a flourishing career, and increased rapidly in numbers and vigor. The present large and commodious edifice was dedicated in 1873. In the spring of 1873, there was a most fruitful revival, and no less than thirty-seven were added on the 27th day of April alone, under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Westervelt. The church still continues in a most flourishing condition. The following is a list of the pastors with their terms of service:

Stephen Cook, 1855 and '56; E. P. Clisbee, 1856 and '57; Z. P. Disbro, 1860; E. P. Clisbee began April, 1861, closed November, 1862; L. Smith, from September, 1868, part of the time till January, 1870; H. C. Johnson, 1870, '71 and '72; G. F. Waters, 1873 and '73; Rev. Mr. Westervelt began early in 1873, served a few months; C. N. Gored, June, 1873, to August, 1875; J. S. Whitman, 1876; E. H. Votaw, 1877, '78 and '79.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC)

This church was formed in 1855. The first resident priest was Father Louis J. Filiere. Although he officiated at Berea, he resided at Olmstead Falls until 1866. A small framed house of worship was erected soon after the formation of the society on the same site as the present one. In 1866 it was removed and the present edifice was begun. It is a hundred feet long by forty-eight wide, built of dressed Berea stone, and costing about twenty thousand dollars. Father Filiere was succeeded in February, 1876, by Father John Hannan, and he in 1879 by Father T. J. Carroll, the present incumbent. The councilmen are Thomas Donovan, Joseph Buling and James Barrett. The congregation now numbers about one hundred and twenty families.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)

St. Thomas' Church was originally organized at Berea on the 9th of October, 1864. P. Harley was the senior warden and T. McCroden the junior warden. Rev. George B. Sturgis preached two years, but the number of Episcopalians at Berea was so small that in 1866 they were obliged to abandon the organization.

In the autumn of 1873 St. Thomas' was reorganized and consolidated with St. Philip's, formerly of Albion, and St. Luke's, of Columbia. The first officers under the new organization -were George Johnson, senior warden; Joseph Nichols, junior warden; William James, W. W. Goodwin, E. F. Benedict, M. McDermott, C. W. Stearns, Thomas Churchward and J. S. Ashley, vestrymen. A framed building was moved from the west to the east side of the river and fitted up as a church in 1873, and is still occupied as such; the congregation numbering about fifty members.

The rectors have been as follows: R. R. Nash, a short time in 1873; A. V. Gorrell, 1873 to 1875; J. M. Hillyer, 1875 to 1879. The present officers are Joseph Nicholas, senior warden; E. P. Benedict, junior warden; M. McDermott, Wm. A. James, S. Goette, Wm. McCroden, B. Crawford.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (GERMAN LUTHERAN)

Religious meetings began to be held among the Germans in the north part of the township as early as 1866. On the 28th of July, 1867, a church was organized by Rev. G. H. Fuehr, called the Evangelical Lutheran congregation of St. Paul. A framed church edifice had been built the same spring. There were then but fourteen members. Rev. Mr. Fuehr remained in charge of the church until 1875, when he was succeeded by Rev. F. Schmeltz, the present incumbent. There are now about seventy-five families belonging to the church, with nearly two hundred members over fourteen years of age. The trustees are M. Holtzworth, F. Steller and L. Schultz. A school is connected with the church, which is taught by the pastor and numbers fifty scholars. There is also a Sabbath school of sixty or seventy scholars.

ST. ADELBERTIS' CHURCH (POLISH CATHOLIC)

This church was organized early in 1874 by Rev. Victor Zarecznyi, its present and only pastor. A large church building was erected the same year about half way between the main part of Berea village and the depot. It is eighty feet by forty-two and cost six thousand dollars. "The Sisters of Humility of Mary" teach a school in the church edifice, having from ninety to a hundred scholars. There are now about eighty families connected with the church.

BEREA VILLAGE CORPORATION

Berea was incorporated as a village, March 22, 1850. The first mayor was Hon. John Baldwin. We have not been able to find the earliest records. The number of votes in 1858 was one hundred and forty; the number in 1878 was three hundred and twenty-seven — showing a probable population of about two thousand. Since 1857 the mayors of the village have been as follows:

G. M. Barber, 1857 and '58; J. V. Baker, 1859; W. N. Watson, 1860 and '61; Joseph Jones, 1862; Silas Clapp, 1863; Jacob Rothweiler, 1864; James S. Smedley, 1865; John Baldwin, Jr., 1866; Alex. Mc Bride, 1867; S. S. Brown, 1868; Lyman Baker, 1869, '70 and '71; D. R. Watson, 1873 and '73; S. S. Brown, 1874 and '75; George Nokes, 1876 and '77; Joseph Nichols, 1878 and '79.

BEREA TOWN HALL

Few villages of the size of Berea can boast of a more creditable building belonging to the public than this. It was erected in 1874, Jacob Smith being the superintendent. It is sixty feet long by forty wide, and is built of brick; the two sides on the streets, however, being faced with stone in "ashlar" or rough form. It contains on the first floor a council room, mayor's room, engine room, and three cells for prisoners; the second floor is occupied entirely by a very fine public hall.

BUSINESS PLACES, SHOPS, ETC.

The list of these in Berea now includes the following: Hotel, one; dry goods stores, five; hardware stores, two; grocery and provision stores, seven; drugstores, three; harness shops, two; shoe shops, four; blacksmith shops, three; wagon shops, two; jeweler's shops, three; millinery shops, four; tin shop, one; merchant tailors, four; undertaker's shops, two; barber's shops, two; saloons, six.

PHYSICIANS

Henry Parker, A. P. Knowlton, A. S. Allen, F. M. Coates, N. E. Wright, William Clark and Lafayette Kirkpatrick.

BEREA STREET RAILWAY

This work was begun in May, 1876, and completed in 1878. It runs from the depot to the central part of the village, is a mile and twenty rods long, and cost six thousand dollars. It is owned by a joint stock company, of which Joseph Nichols is the president, and C. A. Moley, the secretary and treasurer.

BEREA UNION SCHOOL

Great attention has always been paid to education in this village. The old "Lyceum," the Baldwin Institute, the Baldwin University and German Wallace College are spoken of elsewhere. As early as 1851 or 1853, when graded schools and boards of education were extremely rare, outside of the large cities, a board of education and a Union school was established at Berea. James S. Smedley was the first teacher (that is, in the Union school), remaining three years, Subsequent principals in the old building were Messrs. Goddard, Milton Baldwin, Israel Snyder, Bassett, Eastman, Goodrich, Kendall, Huckins, Pope and Hoadley. The present large and commodious brick school building was erected in 1869. Subsequently Mr. B. B. Hall acted as principal for a year, and Mr. Millets for another year. In 1873 Mr. M. A. Sprague became principal and superintendent, and the school has ever since remained under his able management. There are now four hundred pupils enrolled, arranged in three grades—high-school, grammar and primary. There were about twenty scholars in the high-school grade, a little over a hundred in the grammar grade, and the remainder in the primary. The high-school teaches the higher English branches, the grammar grade, the ordinary English studies, and the primary grade the elementary ones.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

President, E. Christian; clerk, C. W. Sanburn; treasurer, A. H. Pomeroy; directors, T. C. Mattison, M. McDermott, B. G. Worcester; superintendent of public schools, M. A. Sprague.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BEREA

This institution was organized July 1, 1872, with a capital of \$50,000. The first board of directors was composed of T. Churchward (president), Jacob Kuntz (vice president), Alanson Pomeroy, W. L. Stearns, and A. P. Hinman. H. C. Johnson was chosen cashier at the organization, and was succeeded in 1874 by A. Pomeroy, the present incumbent. The bank has now a deposit account of \$30,000; a loan account of \$45,000, and a circulation of \$45,000. The directors are T. Churchward (president), W. C. Peirce (vice president), O. D. Pomeroy, Anson Goodwin and A. J. Campbell.

BEREA SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Although organized on the 27th of November, 1874, this association did not begin business till the 13th of April, 1875. It has a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, of which twenty-five thousand is paid. There is now between sixty and seventy thousand dollars of deposits, and about eight hundred depositors. The trustees are Henry Parker, president; Sydney Lawrence, vice-president; Wm. Lunn, V. C. Stone, C. C. Bennett, Jacob Bailey, P. M. Stearns. C. W. Parker is the secretary and treasurer.

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

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To many of the present residents of Cuyahoga County the name at the head of this chapter is not very familiar. The growth and development of Berea, a village formed from the territory of Middleburg, its influence as a college town, its quarries of sandstone seemingly inexhaustible, have given the village a prominence, in later years, that has hidden the name and almost blotted out the existence of the original township. People speak of going to Berea, but few know the name of the original township from which it sprang. The township, however, shorn of its original territory by the formation of the Village of Berea and the Village of Brook Park, is a political unit of the county and functions as when first organized. In the disposition of the lands of Cuyahoga County by the Connecticut Land Company there was more or less speculation and uncertainty. The surveyors who ran the lines reported number 6 of range 14, this township, as low, wet and swampy in places, and it was rated low in the division among their members. Thus (we do not know for what price) the township was purchased by Gideon Granger, postmaster general under President Thomas Jefferson, being disposed of to one man. Granger, no doubt, thought he had a doubtful purchase. If he had known that the drainage of later years could bring into being valuable farms of productive beauty and that underneath a large acreage of his purchase lay a billion and more dollars' worth of sandstone of the highest commercial value, he would have smiled the smile that goes with one who knows he has made a successful purchase. Settlement was slow depending upon sales. The first move was an offer of fifty acres of land to anyone who would live upon the place. It seems that Abram Hickox accepted the proposition but did not carry out his part of the programme. He gave his name to Lake Abram, but never lived in the township. Jared Hickox, a relative, came in 1809 and located on the Bagley Road about half way between the present Berea and the old turnpike. He got the fifty acres that was offered as a prize to the first settler. Jared Hickox was the grandfather of Mrs. Rosanna Fowls, prominent in the early history of Middleburg. Jared Hickox holds the distinctive title, in the annals, of first settler, but he lived but a year after coming to the township, dying suddenly of heart disease on a trip to Cleveland, leaving a widow, Rachel Ann, mother of Mrs. Fowls, and four sons, Nathaniel, Jared, Eric and Azel Hickox.

The next settlers were the Vaughn, who came in 1810 and located on the banks of the Rocky River near the present site of Berea. The family consisted of Jonathan Vaughn and wife and two sons, Ephraim and Richard. There were no further accessions to the little colony until the next year, 1811, when Abram Fowls, unmarried, arrived, and also John Fowls, a younger brother of Abram. It is said that they selected a farm near the Hickox home, but it is also written in the annals that "near," in those days, might mean within a mile or two. They came on foot through the woods to their new possessions. This habit of walking so grew upon Abram that he wore a path through the woods to the Hickox home and, following this trail to its logical conclusion, married Rachel Ann Hitchcock. This, the first wedding in the township, took place in 1812. Long engagements were not the vogue in those days. Abram had only \$2.50 in his pocket, and to his name, in money, but Rachel was willing to take him "for better or for worse." Modern romances, to be "best sellers," must turn out well, and this one complied with all that is requisite in the love romance of today. They lived happily, raised a family of ten children, and at the time of the death of Mr. Fowls in 1850, the \$2.50 had enlarged to a very considerable fortune. He owned 500 acres of choice land and had large monied interests in various enterprises. The Vaughns were enterprising. Even with this small company in the township, Jonathan Vaughn put up a sawmill on Rocky River near the present New York Central Depot and Ephraim Vaughn built a log gristmill farther up the stream. They depended

in a large measure on out-of-town trade. We have related how Ephraim would meet his Strongsville customers part way and receive grists for his mill. Add to those settlers already mentioned Silas Becket and his son Elias Becket and we have enumerated the list of settlers prior to the War of 1812. The Becketts located near the Vaughns.

The progress of the War of 1812 was disquieting. The headquarters of General Harrison was at the west end of Lake Erie. He had no trouble in getting enlistments, as volunteers came in such numbers that it became necessary to refuse many. General Harrison was governor of Indiana Territory, and General Hull of Michigan Territory, and their troubles with the Indians began before war was actually declared. Thus, each had a considerable force at his command. When Hull was menaced at Detroit he ordered Captain Heald, who with a company of fifty regular troops occupied Fort Dearborn (Chicago), to abandon that post in the deep wilderness and hasten to Detroit. He left the post in charge of friendly Indians and, taking with him a number of militia, started along the shore of the lake for Detroit. He had marched only a short distance along the beach when he was attacked by a body of Indians, and twenty-six of the regular troops and all of the militia were slaughtered. A number of women and children were murdered and scalped. Captain Heald and his wife, both severely wounded, escaped. Mrs. Heald was wounded six times, but escaped. This event occurred August 14, 1812. The next day, August 15th, General Brock appeared at Detroit with 700 British troops and 600 Indians, and demanded the instant surrender, threatening at the same time to give free rein to Indian cruelty, in the event of refusal. General Hull, a Revolutionary soldier, surrendered without firing a shot. Historians in defending Hull refer to the number and character of the enemy. The character of the enemy is what disturbed the settlers, and they took such precautions as seemed within their power. Soon after Hull's surrender a block house was built at Columbia, Lorain County, then a part of Cuyahoga, where there was a larger settlement. To this refuge the settlers of Middleburg repaired whenever the danger call was sent out. In case of the report of special danger, Captain Hoadley, in command, sent out the call for men to defend the fortress, which was also a refuge for the women and children. This was an exciting time in American history and particularly distressing to the scattered settlers on the border. Mr. Fowls took his family, with the rest of the colony, to the block house for a week at one time. When a second call was sent out, he left them at home in charge of a younger brother. All other inhabitants of Middleburg went to the block house at Columbia, this family remaining alone in the desolate woods. It may be explained that during these exciting times a child was born to Abram and Rachel Ann Fowls, Lucy, the oldest daughter. This was the first white child born in the township, and as a bit of genealogy we might add that Lucy married Nathan Gardner.

After Perry's victory and the vigorous campaign of Gen. William Henry Harrison, old Tippecanoe, immediately following his receipt of the message from Perry: "We have met the enemy and they are ours," settlements increased, and in 1815, after peace was declared, the doors were wide open. Number 6 of range 14 is five miles square and watered by the east branch of Rocky River. Near the river the surface is broken, the balance level. When opened for settlement it was covered with a forest of beech, maple, oak and elm. About the swamp northeast of the Center were groves of hemlock and birch. Into this swamp wolves, panthers, bears, etc., retreated from the rifles of the woodmen. The first family to come after the war was that of Abram Meeker. They located at the outlet of Lake Abram. Mr. James Wood informs the writer that the deeds to land about the lake were descriptive of the farms as extending to low water mark and that when, in later years and with values much appreciated, the lake was partially drained, there was controversy over the ownership of the new acreage. The family of Thaddeus Lathrop came in 1816. His daughter, who later became Mrs. Susan Tuttle of Albion, related that when the family came, she, then nine years of age, heard only of the Vaughns, the Fowls, the Meekers, the Hickoxs, and the Becketts, as residents of the township; that the only road to Cleveland was a path marked by blazed trees. In this year a number of the people of the township attended a

Methodist camp meeting at Cleveland. They came home enthused and began holding meetings in Middleburg. They prayed, sang, and exhorted among themselves, without the presence of a minister, and made many converts. Then Jacob Ward, a preacher from Brunswick, came and organized a Methodist society. This was the first religious organization in the township. It continued in active existence for many years before it was supplied with a regular preacher.

In 1817 and 1818 the families of Enoch G. Watrous and Silas Gardner settled on the river near the Strongsville line. Then Paul Gardner and Wheeler Wellman and Mr. Wellman's father-in-law, Solomon Lovejoy, who kept the first tavern in the township. Mr. Lovejoy had two children, Edwin and Amy Lovejoy. In 1820 the town meeting was held and a civil township organization effected. Few records are preserved of this original organization. The selection of the name, Middleburg, to supplant number 6, range 14, was chosen, but the origin of the name is not known and the manner of the selection. An old record shows that Ephraim Vaughn was the first justice of the peace, he that presided at the first election in Strongsville, but the other first officers are not of record, except that an early record shows a note of the commission of one William Vaughn as a justice of the peace and his jurisdiction, including number 6 in range 15, now Olmsted Township. This notation is signed by Jared Hickox as township clerk and gives the date of the commission as February, 1819. Another old record, with date of June 22, 1820, says Solomon S. Doty qualified as constable on that date and gave the necessary bail. In March, 1821, the trustees of the township divided it into two road districts, and in April, 1823, into school districts. The record of this transaction is signed by Wheeler Wellman as clerk. In this year is recorded the first full list of township officers: Trustees, David Harrington, Abram Fowls and Richard Vaughn; Wheeler Wellman, clerk; Silas Gardner, treasurer; Jared Hickox and Ephraim Fowls, overseers of the poor; Eli Wellman and Ephraim Fowls, constables; Jared Hickox, lister; Ephraim Vaughn, appraiser; Solomon Lovejoy and Wheeler Wellman, supervisors of highways; Abram Fowls, Owen Wellman and Silas Becket, fence viewers. As the officers must be residents of the township they must necessarily be confined to a few families, for few there were.

From 1820 to 1827 there was little immigration. Prospective purchasers seemed to be repelled by the wet soil. One said in a discussion in regard to the purchase of land: "If Middleburg was not fastened to Strongsville, it would sink." In 1827 there came to the township a remarkable and most interesting man, whose name is linked inseparably with its growth and development, John Baldwin. He and his young wife came by stage, making the last lap of the journey, four or five miles, on foot. He was a remarkable and unique character. John Baldwin was born in Branford, Connecticut, October 13, 1799 of Puritan parentage. His grandfather was a blacksmith and worked on an anvil in New Haven, Connecticut, making axes, hoes and other tools, with the father of Lyman Beecher. In the Revolutionary war his father enlisted as a private and won the rank of captain in the service. John Baldwin's mother was the daughter of Edward Melay of New Haven. Young John had only a meager education as a child. The school he attended taught only reading and writing; arithmetic, geography, and English grammar were not included in the curriculum. At eighteen he joined the Methodist Church, and began from that time a study of books, and, like Lincoln, got his education from them. He did, however, attend an advance school for a time and then engaged in teaching. He taught in Fishtail, New York, then in Maryland, and later in Litchfield, Connecticut. He was a great believer in combining religious with ordinary instruction. Outside of Bible characters, John Wesley was his ideal. He was obsessed with the idea of aiding in the work of education along the lines suggested. Just how Providence aided him in his heart's desires is a little drama in itself. He was married in 1828 and the next spring came, as we have said, to Middleburg, locating where Berea now stands. In brief, he built the first frame house, organized the first Sunday school, opened the first quarry, laid out the first building lots, and built the first seminary, which became Baldwin Institute, and later a university, -and turned the first grindstone.

The stone quarries of Berea that became known the world over, and that gave the town the title of "The Grindstone City," were a discovery. The settlers found in the bed of the Rocky River flat stones that possessed a marvelous grit for sharpening tools. They would take them home, shape them as best they could, cut a square hole in the center and provide themselves with a homemade grindstone, an essential on the farm. It is said that Mr. Baldwin in digging a cellar for his home discovered the vein of rock underlying a large area of the township. Wise enough to appreciate its value he purchased the land adjoining his own and finally owned all the quarry land of the township. When Mr. Baldwin came to the township there were about 100 residents. The heads of families were, Silas Gardner, Enoch G. Watrous, Benjamin Colby, Silas Becket, Ephraim Vaughn, Richard Vaughn, Jonathan Vaughn, Eli Osborn, Zina Osborn, Charles Green, Anna Phelps, Ephraim Meeker, a Mr. Tracy, Nathan Gardner, Benjamin Tuttle, Abram Fowls, David Fowls, Ephraim Fowls, Donald Fairchild, Paul Gardner, Amos Gardner, Valentine Gardner and Abijah Bagley. In 1827 the only roads worth mentioning were the road up and down the river and from Columbia northeast to Cleveland. Beyond these, the roads were just muddy paths. The turnpike was just started at this time.

We have said that we have no records that give any light as to the selection of the name of the township, but this is known, that the Vaughns, Gardners and Becketts came from Middleburg, New York, and the selection was no doubt made to honor their native town. Mr. Baldwin, in a manuscript on file in the Western Reserve Historical Society library, refers to various small industries that began in the township about the time when he began to develop the grindstone business. Benjamin Colby used to burn lime and when Mr. Baldwin built his house, he exchanged apples for lime, bushel for bushel, with Mr. Colby. Aruna Phelps, down near the present site of the railroad depot, made chairs and turned bed posts. In speaking of Abram Fowls, he says, "he made money by attending strictly to business." Abijah Bagley occupied the prize fifty-acre farm given to the first settler, and gave his name to the Bagley Road. In the swamp on an island was an establishment for making a circulating medium called Podunk money. Here a band of outlaws, undisturbed by the officers of the law, and undismayed by the immediate presence of dangerous beasts of the forest, continued their operations for many years. They burned charcoal for their use and had tools and a shop to serve as their illegitimate mint. Apparently, they did not counterfeit but issued a coin that resembled real money of the realm only in this that it was coined. From 1812 to 1815, times in Middleburg were at their worst and the settlers did not shy at anything that resembled money. People in debt, as the price of land declined, gave up their homes. Murrain killed the cattle, while fever and ague shook the owners. Many people died in trying to get acclimated. The raccoon, the deer, and the squirrel destroyed the crops. The roads were heavy and, in some places, almost impassable. From 1828 to 1845, an even later period, the increase of population was slow because the land was held above the market price in other townships. During these seventeen years of depression some advancement was shown. A blast furnace was built on the river falls. This made a demand for charcoal, and the settlers made and sold this product while clearing up their farms. David and Clark Goss, as Mr. Baldwin expresses it in his sketch, "built mills, cleared farms, and made good citizens." Sheldon and Gilruth came and assisted in building the gristmill and in laying out a town and naming it Berea. They established a post office of that name. It seems Sheldon wanted it called Berea, and Gilruth clung to the name Tabor. They would neither yield, and finally agreed to decide it by the toss of a coin - heads, Berea; tails, Tabor. Sheldon won the toss, and it should be recorded that he was the first postmaster.

In the depressed times mentioned, the Vaughn sold their farms, but continued to operate their mills. Ephraim later bought twenty acres covering the central part of the present Village of Berea and this he sold to John Baldwin in 1836. An industry that was of great benefit to the settlers was one operated by

David Fairchild on the river falls. He made wooden dishes. These were largely used and were found on the tables of the settlers away from the larger centers of population. They were used in the log cabin even when "company" stayed to supper. John Baldwin, aided by David and Clark Goss, founded a school called Berea Seminary, which continued awhile and then failed. Mr. Baldwin says that after the failure of the school both David and Clark left thinking it better to go than stay. There were twelve families having stock in the enterprise, and they lost money. This was at the time of a great inflation of paper money in the country, and some attributed the failure to that cause. Whether Mr. Baldwin was interested in this enterprise may be doubted, but the vision of such an institution was in his mind and he worked toward its accomplishment. In the primitive hand method of cutting out grindstones the Berea stone was found to be superior to those brought from Nova Scotia, which were those most used. Mr. Baldwin began by cutting them out with chisel and hammer as early as 1828. These he peddled in adjoining townships. In the winter of 1832, he employed two stone cutters to work in his cellar on shares. He furnished board and stone in the rough, and each party had an equal share in the finished product. In the spring the workmen sold their share of the grindstones and their tools to Mr. Baldwin. He sold to a stone trader from Canada, hauled them to Cleveland and shipped to the purchaser in Canada. This was the first shipment of Berea stone and it was years before Berea had a name. The demand for grindstones increased and Mr. Baldwin began the study of cheaper and easier production. The chisel and hammer produced good grindstones but at much labor and expense. The log mill of the Vaughns was located at the east bank of the Rocky River, near the Berea Public Square or Triangle of today. Here was the power and Mr. Baldwin pondered over its application. He cut out a whitewood stick which he took to a little shop on the river and with the employment of a turning lathe shaped it for a pattern to be cast for a lathe to turn stone. On one moonlight night he shouldered his pattern and carried it on foot to Cleveland to Mr. Hoyt's, who was agent for a small furnace located where the Cuyahoga furnace afterwards stood. This mandrel was cast the next day and was brought to the river to the Vaughn log mill and placed in the end of the water wheel shaft. A hole was made in a flat stone, it was put on the mandrel and secured by an iron key. The wheel was set in motion and the rim turned off. Says Mr. Baldwin: "This was the first grindstone I ever saw turned and when it was taken down, I looked at it with a great deal of interest." This was in 1833. There was a limited demand for a few years and then the stones were introduced in New York and found superior to a French stone, then celebrated. The demand soon became great and many teams were employed to haul the product to Cleveland for shipment. In addition to grindstones Mr. Baldwin soon manufactured also shoe and scythe stones. The machinery for this manufacture was devised by him using the power in the larger mill built by R. and E. Vaughn. This industry was moved to what was called the Red Mill, operated by Clapp and Armstrong and later by Frank Stearns. Business success was attending on John Baldwin, the man with a vision.

In 1845, with Holden Dwight as principal, Baldwin Institute was in operation, and families began coming to town for the education of their children. By this time a number of Germans had settled in the town and as they could not speak much English a German Methodist Church was formed, giving them the opportunity of hearing the conducting of services in their own language. But we should add more of the earlier years. In 1832 the first Sunday school was established at the home of John Baldwin. Deacon Rouse of Cleveland was present at this first meeting and lent his experience to the occasion. He was an agent of an Eastern society that encouraged and aided Sunday schools by supplying books for their library and giving general assistance. In this year a temperance society was formed called The Total Abstinence Society. They were active in urging reservations in deeds of sale of land preventing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors thereon. Many of the original deeds contain such reservations. Eli Osborn put up a fulling mill on the river. He used to dress cloth, survey land, act as justice of the peace, conduct religious meetings and sometimes preach. Perhaps the best illustration of the elimination of the middle man was shown in the business of Benjamin Tuttle. He had a shop on

Rocky River in which he ground bark, tanned hides, and made shoes. The farmers would sell him the hides and get measured for a pair of boots or shoes, boots mostly in the case of the men. They bought and sold direct to the manufacturer. Thus, was eliminated the wholesaler's profit, the retailer's profit, the salesman's salary and traveling expenses, cost of packing and shipping, and the added cost to take care of unsold stock, "marked down to \$3.99." Valentine Gardner bought out Tuttle and continued the business. Charles Green bought a small piece of land, but gave his time principally to pettifogging in the justice courts. He was the first legal practitioner in the township. In 1833 the first tavern was opened on the turnpike in a house built by Solomon Lovejoy. This hostelry was conducted later by his son. Along the turnpike in the township at this time were the Pomeroy, Bassett, Smith, Peebles, Fuller and other families. Jonathan Patterson, who came in 1831, said the wolves howled nightly close to the homes of the settlers. In 1834, 1835 and 1836 an era of speculation seemed to have struck the country and Middleburg caught the contagion. All sorts of speculative schemes were eagerly sought and embraced. In 1836 a social settlement was conceived in the minds of Rev. Henry O. Sheldon and James Gilruth. We have mentioned these gentlemen in connection with the first post office and the selection of the name, Berea. Mr. Sheldon was the first minister in the township. When he came the water power of the river was used, but there was no village, no store and no doctor. The plan of the settlement was applied socialism. The members were to hold property in common and do business in common. Its nucleus was to be the town. It is an odd coincidence that when the first purchaser of Middleburg, Hon. Gideon Granger, who was postmaster general under President Thomas Jefferson, died, the unsold land passed to Francis Granger, who was postmaster general under President William Henry Harrison some years later. To be exact, just forty. There were some other heirs. This community, organized by Sheldon and Gilruth, this application of the principles of socialism, this Utopia in the minds of its founders, started off in flying colors. Staid settlers held their breath as viewing a new era in human relationship, a remedy for the perplexities of the individual struggle for existence. Twenty families, mostly newcomers, formed the community. Only three resident families joined. The community bought of Granger over 1,000 acres of land. Some houses were bought and others built. Although the property was owned in common the residences were separate. Business was conducted by a Board of Twelve Apostles. They bought and repaired a gristmill and sawmill on the river, put in crops, and the new era in modern civilization was launched. The "Community" was favorably regarded by the people of the township generally. They seemed to be different from social reformers. They were zealous in religious duties and for the first time in Middleburg there was regular preaching each Sunday. But the experiment was very brief. Farming under the direction of the twelve apostles did not succeed. All kinds of difficulties arose and intense bitterness was engendered. In a few months the whole scheme broke down and, as expressed by one, "went up in smoke." Most of the families who came to town as converts to the new civilization moved away, and the new era of Christian cooperation awaits the regeneration of mankind. Sheldon and Gilruth left one reminder of the "Community" that has not been disturbed, the post office. After the "Community" failed they remained and opened a high school which they called the Berea Lyceum and the village as originally laid out was called Lyceum Village. It retained that name as late as 1841. There was a Lyceum Village stock company which sold and gave deeds to lots in the village. As the post office was named Berea, a more convenient name than Lyceum Village, that gained ground and was finally adopted for the village. Alfred Holbrook was in charge of the Berea Lyceum school for a number of years, being secured by Mr. Sheldon, who was active in promoting the interests of the school. This school continued until about 1845. A singular institution or industry to be conducted in this locality, away out in the woods far from large centers of population, was a globe factory operated by Josiah Holbrook. He made globes, cubes, and cabinets for school use and at one time employed ten or twelve men. This factory continued in operation until 1851.

By reason of the refuge of the swamp, wild animals remained later in Middleburg than in many other

townships. In 1838 wolves would attack domestic animals but became more confined to the swamp region. In this year Mr. Doty shot the last bear. As late as 1842 three large timber wolves came to the Middleburg swamp from the west and for a year and a half they would run out and kill sheep of the settlers and return to the swamp for cover. Lewis Fowls and Jerome Raymond undertook the strenuous task of dislodging the depredators and saving the stock. They had a double motive. The state and county together offered a bounty of \$10 for each wolf scalp, and the farmers subscribed \$10 more. The young men worked their way into the swamp and located the haunts of the big wolves. They baited steel traps with tempting morsels of mutton and beef and succeeded in catching all three of the wolves alive. These were the last wolves killed in the township. Deer were seen until after the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad was built through the township. The whistle of the locomotive seemed more potent than the rifle of the settlers in driving them away. Mr. L. A. Fowls, a fine shot and very successful hunter, killed five deer the year after the railroad was built, but these were the last. The railroad was built in 1849. Wild turkeys were numerous and of large size. Young Fowls killed eighteen in one winter and they weighed from fifteen to twenty pounds each. Wildcats were numerous and ugly. The last one was killed in 1845.

The population did not keep pace with other townships notwithstanding the various enterprises started, from grindstones and scythe stones to "Community" and Lyceum. Mr. Baldwin said in 1845 there were but twelve families in Berea and half of them talked of moving away, and there were only a dozen houses in the village. A village store was kept by Mr. Case, the Holbrook school apparatus factory was running. There were two small woolen factories running, one operated by James Northrop and the other by John Baldwin. The Berea Lyceum had gone down. At this period in our history John Baldwin began the project that had haunted his waking hours and crept into his dreams since a boy of eighteen. He had wrested from the rocks under his land a modest fortune and other fortunes lay at his feet. He determined to establish an educational system in accordance with his lifelong desires, and Providence had aided him in the project. There was an institution at Norwalk under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church that conformed to his ideals but it was carrying on a feeble existence. Mr. Baldwin proposed to bring that to Berea. He offered fifty acres of land, including grindstone quarries and abundant water power, for the support of the institution. The offer was accepted and a brick building 36 by 72 feet was constructed on the southwest side of the river. In June of 1845 Mr. Baldwin made an additional gift of fifty quarter acre lots for the benefit of the institution. A charter was obtained in December, 1845, and the school, named in the charter as The Baldwin Institute, was opened in April, 1846, with Rev. H. Dwight as principal. It began with 100 students, 61 males and 39 females. The success of the institute brought settlements to the town and throughout the township the farms, as the drainage improved, became more productive.

In 1848, more than forty years after the first settlement was made, Dr. Alexander McBride, the first physician, came as a permanent resident. He immediately began practice and continued until his death in 1876. From 1859 the growth of Berea was rapid. In this year Mr. Baldwin built a railroad from his quarry to the depot, a distance of about a mile. It was laid with the old-fashioned fiat rails and on this track, he hauled grindstones to the railroad with ox teams, then pony engines were employed. This continued in use for about ten years, when the railroad company built a switch to the quarry.

Now stone began to be used more and more for building purposes. In 1846 David E. Stearns began using a saw for cutting stone into building blocks. The advent of this finished product on the market increased the demand and soon the building stone industry rivalled the grindstone output. In 1855 Baldwin Institute became Baldwin University. Then German Wallace College was established. Thus, the educational center kept pace with business development. The people were insistent that the atmosphere of the town should be in keeping with the schools so that the problem of a quarry and a

college town combined should work out without detriment to the educational interests. The temperance question was always in the forefront. The quarry men were inclined to be "wet" and the school men "dry." The precaution taken quite early of having a reservation in the deeds in regard to the manufacture and sale of spiritous liquors prevented the establishment of many places for the sale of liquor. From the day when Mr. Baldwin fastened his shaft to the water wheel of the Vaughn mill and turned the first grindstone, the business steadily increased until in the '70s we had in active operation The Berea Stone Company, formed by the consolidation of Lyman Baker and Company, F. M. Stearns, W. R. Wood and Company, George W. Whitney, and C. W. Stearns. This company was capitalized at \$500,000, with Lyman Baker as president, F. M. Stearns as vice president, and a board of directors consisting of Robert Wallace, George Nokes and C. W. Stearns, owning forty acres of quarries, employing 100 men, and besides manufacturing building and scythe stones, shipping 3,000 tons of grindstones yearly to all parts of the world; there was The Baldwin Quarry Company, capitalized at \$160,000, owning ten acres of quarries, and employing from forty to sixty men, John Baldwin, Jr., as president, J. Le Duke, secretary and treasurer, and these two with James Dunn and J. B. Brame forming the board of directors; Russell and Forche, who succeeded to the Diamond Quarries Company, owning four acres of quarries and employing fifteen men; The Empire Stone Company, owning three acres of quarries and employing ten men, and last but not least, The J. McDermott Company, capitalized at \$250,000, owning thirty or forty acres of quarries and employing 150 men, with William McDermott as president, A. C. Pope, secretary and treasurer, and M. McDermott, superintendent, shipping daily 400 tons of building stone and grindstones. The agricultural interests of the township were keeping pace in some degree with the educational and industrial advancement. In 1876 the outlet of Lake Abram was enlarged and a large area of new land brought into cultivation. The soil is a black muck, extremely fertile, and the finest onion land in the world. Immense quantities were raised of that marketable product and the soil proved to be almost inexhaustible. It represents the accumulated mold of untold centuries. Eight hundred bushels per acre have been raised on this land and to facilitate shipping a railroad switch was extended into these onion fields and the onions loaded directly on the cars. From the days when John Baldwin carried the pattern of a mandrel on his shoulders to Cleveland to the time when blocks of stone weighing 1,000 tons have been moved in the quarries by modern appliances and sliced up by gang saws, great changes have taken place. All this has not been accomplished without some drawbacks. In the turning of grindstones, a fine grit arose that breathed into the lungs of many workmen caused death in a few years. Grindstone or grit consumption was a terrible scourge. This became more prevalent and distressing as steam power was applied and the wheels turned with lightning speed. It remained for John Baldwin, Jr., whose memory should be ever fragrant, to eliminate this danger and save the lives of workmen. He invented a patent blower by which the dust is carried away, and the disease has disappeared. Is it any wonder that the name of Baldwin is a sacred name in the annals of Middleburg and her child Berea?

Among those who have served in the early years of the civil administration of the township have been: Trustees, Amos Briggs, David Harrington, Abram Fowls, Richard Vaughn, Thaddeus Ball, Buel Peck, Silas Becket, Elias C. Frost, J. Vaughn, Valentine Gardner, Benjamin Colby, Patrick Humiston, Charles Green, Clark Goss, Libbeus Pomeroy, John Baldwin, Enoch C. Watrous, Moses Cousins, Sheldon J. Fuller, David Gardner, Lewis A. Fowls, J. Sheldon, A. Lovejoy, James Wallace, G. R. Whitney, C. C. Bennett, S. W. Smith, W. Sutton, James S. Smedley, William Newton, Conrad Stumpf, William Pritchard, T. J. Quayle, S. B. Gardner, Henry Bevares, Amos Fay, S. W. Perry, William Engles, John McCroden, William Lum, William Humiston, J. C. Nokes and John W. Landphair; clerks, Jared Hickox, Benjamin Tuttle, Eli Osborn, John Baldwin, Merritt Osborn, F. Humiston, Russell Gardner, Philemon Barber, J. Melt Lewis, S. H. Woolsey, M. Hepburn, Harmon P. Hepburn, John Watson, George S. Clapp, William B. Rogers, A. S. Allen, J. P. Mills, E. C. Martin, S. S. Canniff, J. C. Nokes, C. W. Medley and Abner Hunt; treasurers, Abram Fowls, Silas Gardner, Isaac Frost, Amos Gardner, Philo Fowls, Isaac Meacham, L. Pomeroy, G. R. Whitney, David Goss, J. Fuller,

Jonathan Pickard, Silas Clapp, Robert Wallace, John S. Miller, J. S. Smedley, T. J. Quayle, W. W. Noble, E. J. Kennedy, T. C. Mattison, Joseph Nichols and E. Christian; justices of the peace, Ephraim Vaughn, Benjamin Colby, Jere Fuller, Henry R. Ferris, P. Barber and Jared Hickox.

The present officers of the township are: Trustees, C. F. Eckert, C. F. Sprague and W. R. Schrivens; clerk, J. M. Patton, who has also served as justice of the peace, and is now solicitor of the Village of Berea; treasurer, George C. Goette; assessor, George F. Gray; constables, E. W. Carman and Charles F. Poots. The original territory of Middleburg has been broken into by two villages, Berea, named from the post office and unofficial designation, and Brook Park Village in the north. Berea was organized as a village March 23, 1850. Naturally the first mayor was John Baldwin. Others who served in the early days are G. M. Barber, J. V. Baker, W. N. Watson, Joseph Jones, Silas Clapp, Jacob Rothweiler, James Smedley, John Baldwin, Jr., Alex McBride, S. S. Brown, Lyman Baker, D. R. Watson, George Nokes and Joseph Nichols. A town hall was erected in 1874. The present officers of the village are: Mayor, Carl J. Eckert; clerk, C. E. Fox; treasurer, J. B. Pomeroy; assessor, George Gray; councilmen, E. C. Haag, C. M. Jordan, P. G. Mohler, D. Gilchrist, Harry Wismer and John Baesel. The former clerk was J. M. Patton. Brook Park Village has been more recently organized. It has its own school district and an efficient municipal government. The present officers are: Mayor, W. J. Sifleet; clerk, S. H. Pincombe; treasurer, G. J. Gage; assessor, Carl F. Rohde; councilmen, Louis Grosse, Y. C. Schmidt, Jacob Walter, J. T. Waddups, Ole Olsen and William Wensink. Many of these men who served in the township and village have served the county in a larger capacity, and others not included in the list. There is G. M. Barber, who served as common pleas judge; E. J. Kennedy, who served as state representative, county recorder and county commissioner; John Asling and T C Mattison, who served as county commissioners; George Nokes, Robert Wallace and C. F. Lane, who served as state representatives, and M. A. Sprague, who served for a long time as county school examiner.

Middleburg was provided with the district schools scattered over the township to better accommodate the sparsely settled territory, but the educational development kept pace with the business advance. Shortly after the village of Berea was incorporated a union school was established there. This was the first graded school to be established outside of the city. Thus, Berea can boast of having the first college in Cuyahoga County, and the only one for many years, and one of the first graded schools. It was governed by the township board of education and, like a sub district, by a board of directors. James S. Smedley was the first teacher. After him came Goddard, Milton Baldwin, Israel Snyder, Bassett, Eastman, Goodrich, Kendall, Huckins, Pope, and Hoadley. These were teachers in the old frame building. The first school building was replaced by a brick building and the first principal in this building was B. B. Hall. He was succeeded by Mr. Millets, and he by M. A. Sprague, who was in charge for a long period, and brought the school up to a high grade of efficiency and more perfect classification. Efficient officers after the new building was in operation were: President of the board, E. Christian; clerk, C. W. Sanborn; treasurer, A. H. Pomeroy; directors, T. C. Mattison, M. McDermott and E. G. Worcester. In the new building in 1895 was held the County Teachers' Institute, an annual meeting provided by law, and due to the fact that it was held in a college town and to the active interest of Mr. Sprague and his corps of assistants, it was a great success. The public schools of Middleburg are now a part of the general system operated under the direction of the County Board of Education and the county superintendent, Mr. Yawberg. S. S. Dickey is township superintendent of schools. Besides, the large and well-equipped high school building at Berea, there are grade buildings including a school building for orphans, which is under the same general supervision. There are thirty-one teachers employed and an enrollment of 888 pupils. Brook Park Village has its separate school district. In its schools are engaged seven teachers and there are 182 pupils enrolled. Mr. Frank Blair is superintendent.

Berea College has ever been under the auspices of the Northern Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John Baldwin has been one of the large contributors. The buildings of Baldwin Institute were transferred to the college and each year Mr. Baldwin paid in the interest on \$10,000. The first faculty consisted of Rev. John Wheeler, president, and professor of mental and moral science; Rev. Jeremiah Tingley, vice president and professor of natural sciences; Rev. William Barnes, professor of Latin and Greek; Gaylord H Hartupee, professor of mathematics; Misses Rosanna Baldwin and Emily A. Covel completed the teaching force, to which, however, must be added the teacher of music, Eugenia A. Morrison, and of French, Sarah A. Storer. In 1858 a German department was added, under the tutelage of O. Henning, Ph. D. He was followed by Jacob Rothweiler, who was very successful in increasing the number of students, and building up the interest generally in this branch of study. In 1863 German Wallace College was established as a separate institution, but the relationship of the two schools was very close. Students entering the German Wallace College were privileged to attend classes in the other school and vice versa. Berea College was stronger in Latin, mathematics, and natural sciences, and German Wallace College in Greek, French, and music. In 1868 a college of pharmacy was added, but it was abandoned three years later for want of support, there not being enough prospective druggists to support the school by their attendance. But the colleges were growing generally and new buildings added. In 1868 Hulet Hall was built. This building was named in honor of Fletcher Hulet, who was a large contributor. Ladies' Hall was built in 1879. Among the early presidents of the first named college were W. D. Godman, who followed President Wheeler; Aaron Schuyler, whose series of mathematical text books were introduced and largely used in multitudes of schools over the country for many years, and William C. Pierce, Doctor of Divinity. The history of this, the first college in the county, deserves more than a passing notice. It was in August, 1845, that John Baldwin appeared before the North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session at Marion, Ohio, and offered a fifty-acre campus, a large three-story building, thirty building lots, and fifty acres of additional land at Berea for the purpose of founding an institution of learning at that place. This gift was accepted and a board of commissioners appointed, who with Mr. Baldwin organized Baldwin Institute and obtained a charter for it in December of that year. In 1855 the institution was reorganized and rechartered as Baldwin University. In 1856 a new department was organized to provide for the educational needs of the German Methodist Episcopal Church of Berea. The demand for the study of German increased to such an extent that it was deemed necessary to organize a separate institution under the control of its own board of directors. James Wallace donated the building and grounds for this departure, and in 1863 the new school was organized and chartered under the name of the German Wallace College. These two colleges continued as separate entities, but with the close relationship, already referred to, until August, 1913, when they were united under the name of Baldwin Wallace College. This action was endorsed by the Conference and Board of Education of the Methodist Church and by patrons of the two institutions. Various endowment funds have been given to the school, which have added to its interest and efficiency. Among these the name of Baldwin appears not infrequently. There is the Milton T. Baldwin fund of \$3,000 to be used as prizes in the school, and the Gould Baldwin fund of \$20,000 for the support of the school in the payment of salaries to professors, both given by Mr. and Mrs. John Baldwin; a fund of \$20,980 for establishing a chair of modern languages, given by the Association of Former Students, and the Nast fund of \$25,000 for a chair of theology, given by Mrs. Fanny Nast Gamble. Twenty-five thousand dollars was given by Colonel and Mrs. H. A. Marting to establish the Henry and Isabella Marting chair of theology, and \$20,000 by J. G. Kalmbach to establish the Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Kalmbach chair of theology. Another bequest by Fanny Nast Gamble of \$25,000 was received to establish a president's chair, and one of \$13,000 given by Sarah V. and C. V. Wheeler to establish a John Wheeler fund. Rev. and Mrs. John Marting gave \$30,000 to establish the Henry and Louise Duis chair in the college. The largest single donation for the support of the school was the Philura Gould Baldwin memorial fund of \$40,000 given by Mr. and Mrs. John Baldwin, Jr. Seventeen other smaller endowments have been received since the college was founded, not

enumerated here.

There are twenty-five acres of campus. The buildings are in two groups and there is the north campus and the south campus. The chief structures are of Berea sandstone. There is the fine Memorial Building on the south campus for the administrative offices. This contains the conservatory and the Fanny Nast Gamble Auditorium with seats for 2,000 people and one of the finest of pipe organs. The college chapel, the men's dormitory, Dietsch Hall, a residence for women students, and the gymnasium are here. At the north campus is located Wheeler Hall, Carnegie Science Hall, the Philura Gould Baldwin Memorial Library Building, erected as a gift of Mr. and Mrs. John Baldwin, Jr., in memory of their daughter, Philura Gould Baldwin, who was a graduate of the college and its first librarian. Here is also the Home Economics Cottage, the Smith Observatory, and Hulet Hall, a residence hall for women, erected out of the stone of old Hulet Hall of 1868, which was the main building on the old Baldwin Campus. In this growth into a large institution the original ideas of the founder have not been lost sight of, although in its diversity of studies and variety of modern appliances great changes have taken place. In the last college bulletin this statement is made: "It is the desire of the college to produce such an atmosphere as will make the Christian life the standard for the normal student. In the regular exercises of the college religious life finds both expression and cultivation."

John Baldwin attended a school in his youth where only reading and writing were taught, a school not up to the standard of the district school of the pioneers. We are giving something of the college he founded, which may be more interesting by comparison. The department of physics occupies six rooms in Carnegie Hall. In the basement are the electrical laboratories, and a photometer room. On the first floor is the general laboratory, the office, and a large lecture room with lantern and apparatus for its use. The Chemical Laboratories Department is furnished with apparatus such as electrically heated and controlled drying ovens, steam baths and electric furnaces for both crucible and combustion work, important in the analysis of iron, steel, and alloys; an outfit for determining molecular weights and conductivities, and Beckman thermometers for freezing point and boiling point determination. There is a laboratory with apparatus for courses in sanitary chemistry, with an auto-clave, steam sterilizers, electric incubators and microscopes, also used for bacteriological work. There are the Biological Laboratories with apparatus for the study of botany, zoology and physiology, in which are twenty-five dissecting microscopes, which are equipped with mechanical stage and oil immersion objectives, sliding microtomes, camera lucida, eyepiece micrometers, stains, and all usually found in a biological laboratory. The college has a Home Economics Laboratory, a Textile and Clothing Laboratory, and a cottage where household management is taught as in an equipped household. There is the Herman Hertzner Museum, begun by Professor Hertzner, its first curator, of whom mention is made in a former chapter His collection of fossils is there, with additions made by Dr. D. T. Gould and Dr. William Clark, whom we have also mentioned. In this museum we find the United States series of rocks, containing 150 specimens, and ethnological specimens from China, India, Egypt and Assyria, given by Revs. F. Ohlinger, C. F. Kupfer, G. Schaenzlin, F. Bankhardt and Prof. W. N. Stearns. In the biological department there is the Harry Hamilton collection, presented by Mrs. H. W. Ingersoll of Elyria, and the A. J. Brown collection, presented by the Brown family.

All freshmen and sophomores are required to take work in physical training under competent instructors and intercollegiate sports are fostered. Athletics in the college are conducted by an Athletic Board, and the physical director selected has as his assistant the football coach. Fraternities are not permitted, but there are in the college seven literary societies. There are, however, honorary fraternities, the Pi Kappa Delta and Theta Alpha Phi. The first has a membership based on excellence in debate and oratory and including also intercollegiate debate and oratory, and the second based on dramatic work. There is maintained a Slavonic Literary Society for candidates for the Slavonic ministry wherein the members are trained in the language and literature for their work. There is a Chinese Students' Club, a branch of the

Chinese Alliance of North America, a Home Economics Club, a Young Men's Christian Association, a Young Women's Christian Association, a Theological Society, for fellowship and practice preaching, and a Students' Volunteer Band, to awaken interest in foreign missions. There is a Choral Union for the study of oratorios and cantatas of the great masters, a Science Seminar Club for the study of mathematics, science and philosophy, to keep pace with the advancement of the world in these lines, and an Alumni Association, that meets yearly at commencement time.

Prizes are distributed annually, and this feature adds to the interest and incites to greater endeavor among the students of the college. The Milton T. Baldwin gift of John Baldwin, Jr., has been placed in a trust fund and from the proceeds each year \$25 is given to the student having the highest rank in study, and \$25 to the one presenting a theme highest in thought and composition. The Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Church also gives three prizes, first, second and third, \$25, \$15 and \$10, for the best essay or oration on the church and Americanization. In common with other colleges, Baldwin Wallace also participates in the Cecil Rhodes scholarship, awarded on scholarship, character, athletics, and leadership in extra curriculum activities. The winner of this prize gets a scholarship to Oxford and \$1,500 per year for three years.

College publications are an interesting feature of the school. There is published The Exponent, an official student publication, devoted to the various phases of student life, published weekly; The Grindstone, a junior and senior class biennial, and the Alumnus, a quarterly, published by the Alumni Association. In this school hazing is strictly forbidden. There are courses in biology, business administration, chemistry, economics and sociology, education, which is preparatory for teaching, English language and literature, foreign languages, history and political science, home economics, mathematics, philosophy, physics, a pre medical course, agriculture, engineering and surveying, astronomy, Bible, geology, Greek and Latin, journalism, missions, music, physical education, public speaking, and Slavonic languages. The Nast Theological Seminary has a faculty of six, the Conservatory of Music a faculty of thirteen, and the Cleveland Law School a faculty of fourteen. There are over 1,000 students enrolled. The faculty consists of Albert Boynton, president, and professor of history; Delo Corydon Grover, vice president, and professor of philosophy; Carl Riemenschneider, president emeritus; Archie M. Mattison, professor emeritus of Latin; Elisha S. Loomis, professor emeritus of mathematics; Victor Wilker, professor emeritus of French and Spanish; Charles W. Hertzler, professor of sociology; Edward L. Fulmer, professor of biology; Emory Carl Unnewehr, professor of physics; Carl Stiefel, professor of the Bible; Frederick Kramer, professor of philosophy; Vaclav J. Louzecky, professor of the Slavonic languages; Oscar Dustheimer, professor of mathematics and astronomy; Arthur C. Boggess, professor of economics and missions; John M. Blocher, professor of chemistry; Harry Lu Ridenaur, professor of English; Frederick Roehm, registrar and professor of education; Ethel Sapp Tudor, associate professor of home economics; William C. Pautz, associate professor of history, mechanical drawing and physical education; Dana Thurlow Burns, assistant professor of English and public speaking; Mame A. Condit, instructor in education; Helen Marie Bull, instructor in chemistry; Charles R. Baillie, instructor in modern languages; Sam Lee Greenwood, same; Marie Caldwell Burns, instructor in history and English; Maurice Hill Kendall, instructor and supervisor of the Slavonic department; Walter J. Lemke, director of athletics, and Eva E. McLean, instructor in physical education. Judge Willis Vickery is dean of the Law School, which is a department of Baldwin Wallace College but located in Cleveland.

John Baldwin, the pioneer, was plain even to eccentricity in dress. When wealth came, he retained the same simplicity. His dress was always of the same simple character and he would be seen on the streets barefoot and unkempt. It was one of his favorite diversions to be taken for a derelict. He illustrated the lines of Burns:

What tho' on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hodden-grey, and a' that;
Give fools their silks, and knaves their wine,
A man's a man, for a' that.

Many stories are related of Mr. Baldwin, the man of wealth and influence, in his simple disguise as just a man. At one time he was put off a train by a conductor, who mistook him for a tramp. He was compelled to walk a long distance, no doubt chuckling to himself over the incident. Imagine the surprise of the conductor when he learned that he had expelled from the train a high official of the road. We can assume, to make the picture complete, that there were on this train, as there have been on many trains, men in rich clothes, whose proper destination was a prison cell for crimes committed. Following the institution and assured success of this educational institution in Berea Mr. Baldwin became interested in education in the South. Following the Civil war, he invested there and attempted to build up a school after his democratic ideas, but race prejudice and generally apathy interfered. He wrote a letter to Doctor Newman of New Orleans Institute as follows: "I have bought for \$20,000 the Darby plantation of 1,700 acres in Saint Mary's Parish, Louisiana, which has since been increased to 4,000 acres. There is a fine site of thirty or forty acres on the bank of the river containing fifteen or twenty houses, which the brethren of the Mission Conference can occupy for religious education as soon as they choose, provided there is no sex or color discrimination. When a corporate body is organized by said Conference, I will deed the above-named site and secure to said corporation enough capital to make \$20,000." The terms of this offer would have been acceptable in the North, but could not successfully be carried out there. This plantation is now Baldwin, Louisiana, and a grandson of John Baldwin is in charge. Both John Baldwin and John Baldwin, Jr., are dead. John Baldwin did build a suitable building for a school on the plantation, and it was operated for some years as an academy, but its pupils were white. This has now been turned over to the authorities and used for a public school.

In 1880 the business center of Berea contained one hotel, one tin shop, two hardware stores, two wagon shops, two harness shops, three drug stores, three blacksmith shops, three jewelry stores, two barber shops, four 'shoe shops, four millinery shops, five dry goods stores, six saloons, and seven groceries. By the operation of the local option law, passed by the Legislature of Ohio in 1886, the saloons were closed. The growth of the village has been steady from year to year. In 1870 the Berea Street Railway Company was organized and a street railway built through the town to the depot, something over a mile in length, at a cost of \$6,000. This was operated for some years and then the Cleveland & Southwestern Railway, a suburban line, was built through the town and served the village both for local and general travel and traffic. In renewing their franchise, a difference arose between the road and the council of the village which was not adjusted, and the line was changed to pass east of the village. Some inconvenience resulted, but the advent of motor busses which pass through the village have in a measure relieved this. Among the large industrial plants in the village are the Dunham Foundry, the Ohio Nut and Bolt Company, the Liberty Metal Products Company, and the Fox Novelty Company. There are two banks in the village, the Commercial and Savings Bank of Berea, E. J. Kennedy, president, with assets of \$970,310, and the Bank of Berea, Percy Neubrand, president, with assets of \$1,713,933. Two loan companies complete the list of financial institutions, the Gibraltar Savings and Loan Company, a branch, and the Suburban Building and Loan Company. The first newspaper in Berea was published in 1868. It was called The Advertiser, and the publisher was the Berea Job Printing Company. This was enlarged in size under the name of the Grindstone City Advertiser. In November, 1869, a cylinder press was installed, a great improvement over the old slow press in use. On July 1, 1870, C. Y. Wheeler bought the paper, publishing

it until February, 1871, when it was transferred to P. B. Gardner and John M. Wilcox. Mr. Gardner acted as business manager and Mr. Wilcox as editor. This was the first newspaper venture of Mr. Wilcox, who later in life became editor of the Cleveland Press, which position he held at the time of his death. Berea has never had other than a weekly paper. In September of 1872 Mr. Wilcox dropped out and Mr. Gardner continued the publication as editor and proprietor. In 1874 he sold to W. B. Pierce, who three years later transferred his right to E. D. Peebles, who commenced the publication, with Henry E. Foster as editor, under the name of The Cuyahoga Republican and Advertiser. Two years later the name was changed to The Berea Advertiser, with Mr. Peebles as editor and proprietor. In 1898 a new paper was started by Warner and Pillars called the Enterprise. Mr. Warner soon dropped out, leaving A. J. Pillars in sole charge. He is the publisher today of the Enterprise and without any rival, for some years ago he took over the good will and assets of the Berea Advertiser. Mr. Pillars showed the writer the files of newspapers in his office with the remark that in those files was a pretty comprehensive history of Berea. To be historically exact we should state that for a short time the Enterprise was owned and published by G. L. Fowls, who afterwards transferred it back to Mr. Pillars. Mr. Fowls is now employed on the paper and active in its publication.

Among the early physicians of Berea, other than Doctor McBride the first, were Dr. Henry Parker, Dr. A. P. Knowlton, Dr. A. S. Allen, Dr. F. M. Coates. To these may be added Dr. N. E. Wright, Dr. William Clark and Dr. Lafayette Kirkpatrick. Doctor Parker and Doctor Knowlton served in the Civil war of 1861. Dr. L. G. Knowlton of Berea, a practicing physician with an office in Cleveland, is a son of Dr. A. P. Knowlton, and the widow and son of Dr. F. M. Coates, Mrs. Anna Coates and Frank M. Coates have been continuous residents of the village. One of the very talented writers of Berea is Miss Hanna Foster, an active member of the Early Settlers Association of Cleveland and the Western Reserve. At the time of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of Cleveland a large cash prize was offered by the city for the best poem appropriate to the occasion, which Miss Foster won over a large field of competitors, and the production was published in the centennial volume put out by the city. Mrs. W. A. Ingham lived in Middleburg before her marriage. Her book, "Women of Cleveland," published in 1893, with introductory chapters by C. C. Baldwin and Sarah K. Bolton, is a work of great and compelling interest. She is now living in Los Angeles, California, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

It is often the problem of historians to decide just what facts to relate, but a history of the primary social and political subdivisions of the county particularly covering the period of the pioneer and the development of these settlements into orderly and healthy communities, must contain much of the religious development. In Middleburg, as we have stated, a Methodist Society was formed shortly after the War of 1812, supplied by circuit riders. There is no written record left of this start. Rev. Henry O. Sheldon was the first resident minister in the township, he coming in 1836, but he did not confine himself, as we have shown, to ordinary pastoral labors. The first record starts with 1846 and with Rev. William C. Pierce (in the church established by the "Community") as its pastor. This was located north by the depot. Reverend Pierce covered the Berea Circuit, which included Olmsted and Hoadley's Mills. A stone church was built or rather started in 1856, which was dedicated in 1858. This was located on the east side of the river near the university. On account of the rules of the Methodist Church, requiring frequent changes, the pastors were many, but the list includes many who are identified with the history of the county in its educational and civic life. For the first fifty years there were Revs. W. C. Pierce, Thomas Thompson, J. M. Morrow, U. Nichols, Hiram Humphrey, A. Rumfield, Liberty Prentiss, C. B. Brandeberry, Charles Hartley, William B. Disbro, John Wheeler, George W. Breckenridge, T. J. Pope, D. T. Mattison, Hugh L. Parish, E. H. Bush, I. Mower, Aaron Schuyler, I. Graham, W. D. Godman, T. K. Dissette, John S. Broadwell and J. W. Buxton. In 1879 the German Methodist Church, which was organized earlier, had 157 members. Its meetings are held in the college building and sermons preached by one of the

professors of the college. The first Congregational Church was organized June 9, 1855. Its first members were Caleb and Myra Proctor, David and Elizabeth Wylin, John and Nancy Watson, and Mary J Crane, seven members. Ten new members were enrolled in the fall. The first pastor was Rev. Stephen Cook, the first deacons James S. Smedley and Caleb Proctor and the first trustees James S. Smedley, James L. Crane, B. F. Cogswell, Isaac Kneeland and Caleb Proctor. A brick church was built and dedicated March 6, 1856, which was the first meeting house completed in the township. This little organization suspended in 1862, during the stress of the Civil war, but was reorganized in 1868. A new church was built on the site of the old and opened for services in 1872. A revival conducted by Reverend Westervelt, the following year, added thirty-seven to the membership of the church. The early pastors were Revs. Stephen Cook, E. P. Clisbee, Z. P. Disbro, L. Smith, H. C. Johnson, G. F. Waters, C. N. Gored, J. S. Whitman and E. H. Votaw.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was formed in 1855. The first resident priest was Father Louis J. Filiera, who resided at Olmsted Falls until 1866. A frame church was built and then a stone structure on the same site. This is 100 by 48 feet and cost \$20,000. It is built of dressed Berea stone. Father Filiera was succeeded by Father John Hannon and he by Father T. J. Carroll. The councilmen in the '70s were Thomas Donovan, Joseph Bulging and James Barrett. At this time there were 120 families represented in the church.

St. Thomas' Episcopal Church was organized October 9, 1861, with P. Harley senior warden, T. McCroden junior warden, and the services were conducted by Rev. George B. Sturgis, who preached for two years, but the number of Episcopalians was so small that the church dissolved in 1866. In 1873, by a consolidation with the church at Albion and Columbia, it was reorganized. The first officers under the reorganization were Joseph Nichols, junior warden; William James, W. W. Goodwin, E. F. Benedict, M. McDermott, C. W. Stearns, Thomas Church ward and J. S. Ashley, vestrymen. After the reorganization a frame building was moved from the west to the east side of the river and fitted up as a church. The first rectors in the order of service were R. R. Nash, A. V. Gorrell and I. M. Hillyer. St. Paul's German Lutheran Church of Berea was organized July 28, 1867, by Rev. G. H. Fuehr. Meetings were begun in the north part of the township a year before. The full title is "The Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Saint Paul." The first pastor was succeeded by Rev. F. Schmaltz. With only fourteen members it built a frame church. Connected with the church there has been conducted a school and a Sunday school, taught by the pastor

A Polish Catholic Church called "Saint Adelbert's Church" was organized in 1874, with Victor Zarecznyi as its pastor. A church building 80 by 42 feet was constructed between Berea and the depot at a cost of \$6,000. Here a school also has been conducted, taught by the Sisters of Humility. Thus, while the Methodist Church has been the leading religious factor, there is a diversity of religious expression.

The fraternal orders did not come into existence until after the Civil war. Berea Lodge No. 382 of Free and Accepted Masons was organized February 20, 1867. The charter members were F. R. Van Tine, G. M. Barber, S. Y. Wadsworth, C. Vansise, G. B. Sturgess, D. S. Fracker, N. D. Meacham and W. P. Gardner. The first master was F. R. Van Tine, senior warden G. M. Barber, junior warden S. Y. Wadsworth. Following Van Tine as masters have been G. M. Barber, S. Y. Wadsworth, D. R. Watson, W. W. Goodwin, W. A. Reed, Joseph Nichols and C. W. L. Miller, covering the early years. Berea Chapter number 134 of Royal Arch Masons was organized October 2, 1872. Its charter members were F. R. Van Tine, D. R. Watson, W. W. Noble, Edward Christian, W. L. Stearns, G. M. Barber, Robert W. Henry, Theodore M. Fowl, S. E. Meacham, H. D. Chapin, Aaron Schuyler, Samuel Hittell. The first officers were F. R. Van Tine, high priest; R. W. Henry, king; and W. L. Stearns, scribe.

Besides a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, which for years following the Civil war was a virile social and political factor in the town, with its related patriotic orders, there came Rocky River Lodge No. 236 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Berea Encampment No. 152 of Foresters, a lodge called the Sweet Home Division of the Sons of Temperance, Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 2, Grindstone Lodge No. 324 of Woodmen, and a number of others. In these the brotherly helpfulness that began from log house to log house in the woods pierced by the early settlers, found expression.

Middleburg 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/MiddleburgTwpPWWR.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>

Middleburgh

"Going West" was a great undertaking in 1809 when Jared HICKOX and family made their way from Waterbury, Conn., to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and located in "number six range fourteen" - since 1820 Middleburg township. Mrs. Rachel (MERRILL) HICKOX "kept house" in their wagon while her husband and sons felled trees and built their log cabin, which, though small, was large enough for its furnishings, the most important being the children, four sons and as many daughters. The HICKOXES were the first permanent settlers in the township. They chose a location which included Lake Abram, because of its fish and excellent variety of frost grapes in the locality. A little north of Lake Abram was Podunk Swamp, in the center of which was a piece of firm ground that later became the hiding place of a band of counterfeiters, who for years, carried on their business undiscovered.

Untold hardships and dangers fell to the lot of the brave woman, already past middle life, who so willingly did her full share of work, and did it well, whether in baking Johnnycakes, hetcheting flax, running bullets, or burning brush. Indeed, Mrs. HICKOX never gave it a thought to the "sphere" question, but like other women who soon followed her to the unbroken wilderness, wrought out to its grand solution the problem of woman's fitness for heroic endeavor in the interest of home, church, and state. The year following their arrival Mr. HICKOX went to Newburg, then larger than Cleveland, to purchase a yoke of steers. His path was marked by blazed trees. As he did not return at the expected time members of the family went in search of him, for the dense forest was full of danger, and were horrified at finding his lifeless body not many miles from his home. He had unyoked his oxen, and was found in a sitting posture, leaning against a tree, where he had breathed his life away, evidently without a struggle. There were neither undertakers nor sawmills in that lonely region, but from the boards of their wagon box they made his coffin, and, with simple rites, laid him to rest on his own farm, later known as the Hepburn place.

The next year his married son, Nathaniel, fell a victim to typhus fever, the deadly scourge of the new settlement. His grave, with those of numerous descendants, may still be seen in the old-time burial place. Two years after the arrival of the HICKOX family, Abram FOWLS and a younger brother walked from Connecticut to Middleburg. Abram, with but \$2.50 in his pocket, selected his farm on what has long been known as the Fowls Road. He soon formed the acquaintance of Rachel Ann HICKOX who became his bride in 1812. This was the first couple married in Middleburg, which at this time contained five or six families, scattered and defenseless, whom the declaration of war had filled with apprehension. A blockhouse had been erected in Columbia, where the people fled for safety when threatened with assaults by Indians. At such times all the able-bodied men for miles around were called out for its

defense. When the last call was made Rachel Ann FOWLS refused to go to the little fortress whither her husband had been summoned, and remained in her home alone, with the exception of the young brother of Mr. FOWLS, they being for a time the only white persons in Middleburg. Not long after, in the shadow of isolation and alarm, a baby came to the young mother in the FOWLS cabin, the first white child born in the township.

This daughter, Lucy, became Mrs. Nathan GARDNER, whose long-married life was spent in the neighborhood where she was born. Her only daughter, a sweet-spirited, beautiful girl, married Charles THORPE of Warrensville, where she died. Mrs. FOWLS was the mother of ten children. Her fifty-five years were marked with patient, fearless devotion to duty. A daughter, Mrs. Roxanna FOWLS, is still living in Cleveland.

The other daughters of Jared HICKOX, Sr., Mrs. Lucy OSBORN, Mrs. Hannah DILLINGHAM, and Mrs. Esther DILLE, were praiseworthy women. Eri HICKOX was eighteen years old when the family came to Ohio. Five years later he married Alma HOADLEY, of Columbia, where, after a protracted residence in Middleburg, they spent the closing years of their lives. The family consisted of five daughters and a son, Azor, who died when eight years of age.

The training of young ideas was begun in season in pioneer times. Little Jemima HICKOX, when four and one-half years of age, was sent to live with her grandparents at Columbia, that she might go to school. Her teacher was Betsey NESBITT. It was not unusual for children even younger to be made to study and to work. But they grew and thrived, were strong-limbed, clear-brained, and self-reliant to a degree not yet excelled by our modern kindergartners.

One day Miriam and Jemima HICKOX were permitted to go to a neighbor's half a mile distant to spend the day while their parents went to Columbia. The children, aged eight and six respectively, started off in high glee. They were familiar with the path through the woods, and were not at all afraid until about half through, when Miriam saw a huge bear. They did not scream nor cry, but turned and ran home. Their parents had gone, and the fire was carefully covered with ashes. Being sensible little maidens, they did not rake it open, but cuddled under the covers of their trundle-bed, scarcely daring to breathe, lest the bear would find them. After a while a neighbor, who also was on his way to Columbia, chance to call, and soon as possible informed Mr. and Mrs. HICKOX of the uncomfortable situation of their children, whom, on their return, they found in bed, where they had lain nearly all day.

Another time Mr. and Mrs. HICKOX went to a meeting held in Ephraim WAUGHN's log house, which stood on the site occupied later by John BALDWIN's old red house leaving the children at home alone. The time seemed long, and while watching for their parents' homecoming, they saw two Indians crossing the little clearing - coming toward the house. Terribly frightened the children ran and hid behind a log, but the Indians found them, and said they were after a lost saddle, which Mr. HICKOX had found; then went away. The little girls feared their parents had been killed, but were soon overjoyed by their safe return.

Mr. Eri HICKOX built the first frame house in Middleburg. Mrs. HICKOX came to Columbia with her father's family from Connecticut in 1807. She was twelve years old. Several others were in the company. They were two months in reaching Buffalo, west of which there were no roads. Here the party separated; some decided to continue the journey by land, the others, among whom were Alma's parents, by water. After a long and terrific battle with winds and waves they reached Cleveland, where they were joyfully received by the rest of the company, who had arrived several days before. At this time

there were but seven log houses in Cleveland. One of those who walked from Buffalo was Mrs. Bela BRONSON, who carried her child in her arms to the place, fifty miles west of Erie, where they were met by teams sent for them from Cleveland. The child was Shalock BRONSON, who afterward became the eminent Episcopal clergyman and president of Kenyon College.

Mrs. Miriam BAKER, Mrs. Weltha SABIN, Mrs. Harriet VAUGHN, Mrs. Almira WILDER, and Mrs. Rachel Jemima HOADLEY, daughters of Mrs. And Mrs. Eli HICKOX, were noble women. The last mentioned, Mrs. HOADLEY, resides in Cleveland with her daughter, Mrs. Dr. VAN NORMAN. She is a bright, intelligent, lovable woman, to whom the historian is largely indebted for data.

Mention has been made of Nathaniel HICKOX, who died two years after his arrival. His five children found homes in Euclid. His widow, who married Roswald SCOVILLE, was ill at a time when an alarm caused by the report, "The savages are coming!" drove the terrified settlers to the blockhouse at Hudson, thirty miles away. Having no other means of conveyance, Mr. SCOVILLE securely tied a feather bed upon an unbroken pet colt, on which he placed his wife and three weeks old baby, they riding and the husband leading the colt through tangled woods the entire distance, but they reached the blockhouse in safety.

Among Middleburg's pioneer women deserving honorable mention were the wives of the VAUGHNS, Ephraim, Richard, and Jonathan, Mrs. MEEKER, and Mrs. Daniel FAIRCHILD. Ephraim VAUGHT was commissioned by the Governor as the first justice of the peace. The first school was taught in his house 1822-23, by Levi CASTLE, afterward a prominent Methodist minister of the Genessee conference. His mother, Olive (BRONSON) CASTLE, was the courageous woman who rode from Waterbury, Conn., to Ohio on horseback alone. Years later she and her widowed daughter and her two girls joined the Shakers at Warrensville, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. CASTLE's brother came from Connecticut on foot in 1805, but soon returned in the same way. Four years later he walked back again to Ohio, and settled here. When the war of 1812 broke out, and the settlers were in danger of Indian massacres, his wife, with four children, the eldest a girl of thirteen, the youngest an infant boy, left Cleveland for Connecticut with a horse, saddle, and bridle. The journey required four weeks - the resolute mother walking the entire distance. Three years later she started back, better equipped for the long, wearisome journey, herself and children in a lumber wagon; but her money gave out, which left her stranded on the road. She then hired out the two oldest daughters at fifty cents a week, while she worked for her board and that of the younger children. When enough money had been earned, she hitched up and continued the journey, reaching Cleveland in March, 1816.

About this time several families were added to the little colony, among these Thaddeus LATHROP, wife, and five children, the eldest, Susan, nine years old. Susan became the wife of Benjamin TUTTLE, who erected a small shop on the bank of Rocky River, where he tanned leather and made shoes. Susan is credited with having made the coat, vest, and trousers worn by Mr. TUTTLE at their wedding. Soon after they began housekeeping, she made a coat for the miller and took for pay a barrel of flour. The family moved to Strongsville, where the closing years of this estimable couple were spent.

In 1816 a Methodist camp meeting was held near Cleveland, and some of the Middleburg people attended it and became deeply impressed with the importance of religious advantages. They began holding meetings in each other's houses, singing, praying, and exhorting with such fervor that several were converted. Soon after, Rev. Jacob WARD, of Brunswick came and formed a Methodist Society, the first religious organization in the township.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler WELLMAN were followed the next year by Mr. WELLMAN's father-in-law, Solomon LOVEJOY, wife (nee Sirena BITLIS), four sons, and a daughter, Abigail, who married Charles BASSETT. The LOVEJOY family is one of the best known in Middleburg. Solomon LOVEJOY built the first tavern in the township - it is still occupied by his descendants.

Paul and Silas GARDNER married sisters - Jemima and Sally WOOLEY, of Otsego County, New York, and located on the large farms in the eastern part of the township. Their log cabins soon gave way for comfortable homes, the somewhat portentous red farmhouse with its queer oval front windows, built and occupied by Silas GARDNER, has but recently disappeared. Mrs. Parley BASSETT was a sister of Paul and Silas GARDNER.

Middleburg Township was organized about 1820. There was little immigration during the half-dozen years that followed. It is recorded that immigrants were repelled by the wet soil, and the more pleasantly located settlers in "number five" declared that "if Middleburg were not fastened onto Strongsville it would sink." But this "sinking" town had sure footing. Axes were swung with a will. Sunshine flooded the clearings, and rich farm lands were developed. Meanwhile, from almost hopeless condition, Middleburg's pioneer women of courage, faith, and purpose, were slowly but surely working their way to ease and wealth.

Before the advent of grist mills, "jointing" corn was common. The ear was held in a vise, and with a plane or knife the corn was shaved off very thin and, after being boiled for hours, was eaten with milk. It was called samp - a delicious dish. The fat tried out from bear's meat was used for frying doughnuts and making short-cakes, which the hardy pioneers ate with great relish. Several families settled along the old stage coach route - later the Cleveland and Wooster pike.

Mr. Daniel SMITH and family, from Amherst, Mass., reached Middleburg in 1832 with five dollars. The first payment on the farm, ten dollars, was raised by selling hickory nuts. Mrs. SMITH, nee Nancy WILLIAMS, battled bravely with privations in those early days, but lived to reap a rich harvest of good things. Of her nine children, two were daughters, Mrs. Emeline Eliza BAILEY and Charlotte E., who was born in this township. Mrs. SMITH's husband died soon after the celebration of their golden wedding. Cheerful and happy through a long life, and lovely in old age, she lived to be almost ninety-six years old. Two years before her death she knit a pair of well-formed mittens, which her children keep as a precious souvenir of her latest work.

Mrs. William FULLER and wife (Charlotte HOWE) located and built the first frame house on what is still called the big bend on the Wooster pike. Into this house, with the FULLERS, Daniel SMITH moved his family, to remain while he cleared a site and built his log house. The FULLER residence had but one room - a seam in the floor was the dividing line between the two families, and thought there were eight active young SMITHS, it is said not one crossed the forbidden line during the entire year, and the most amicable relations existed all around. Mrs. FULLER's husband was a stage driver, and died of cholera in '34.

Lorinda DOTY married Samuel, a brother of William FULLER, who died early leaving his young widow with two sons.

Another pioneer family that settled in the locality was that of Lebbeus POMEROY, from Otsego County, New York. Mrs. Fanny (NORTON) POMEROY had one son and four daughters, Mrs. Sophrona ELDERS, Mrs. Sophia EGGLESTON, Mrs. Chloe HENRY, and Melvina. Mrs. POMEROY was conspicuously conscientious. The then farmers' wives and daughters not only spun the rolls, colored the yarn, and knit

socks, but sold them at the stores for twenty-five cents a pair. In order to make it a paying industry and get even with the merchants, some of her neighbors would knit loosely, then stretch and press the socks into orthodox shape and size. But Mrs. POMEROY knit hers upon honor and run the heels besides; for she said she didn't want those who bought them at the stores to be cheated.

Martha HUTCHINSON arrived from Fort Ann, N.Y., in '32, and some years later married Daniel BROWN. She had one daughter, Mrs. Mary Jane SIMMERS. Mrs. BROWN was very industrious, a good, helpful neighbor. She was an adept at spinning and fine weaving - notably the fancy counterpanes in vogue at that time. Mrs. BROWN attained the age of ninety-one years.

The coming of John BROWN, Sr., and his wife, a few years before, had given the little settlement about thirty families, a fresh start. The young wife, Mary D. CHAOOELL, was a native of New London, Conn. Hungry for and education circumstances did not permit her to secure, she worked in a mill at one dollar per week, and at the end of five years had saved \$200 with which she had intended to go to school, but changed her mind and loaned the money to an ambitious school teacher whom she afterward married and accompanied to Ohio.

Their log house had neither windows nor back to the chimney, but they took immediate possession with a dry goods box for their table, and bedstead made of poles fastened to the logs on one side of the room, and supported with blocks of wood on the other, the top covered with boards. Grandma BALDWIN used to say: "It made quite a comfortable bed."

The circuit preachers, Revs. SHELDON and McINTYRE, in homespun clothes, always found the latchstring out at the BALDWIN cabin, and its "prophet's chamber" to which they climbed on a ladder. In course of time Mr. BALDWIN built a commodious two-story frame house, ever since known as the "old red house," a revered landmark but recently quarried away.

The upper room of this house was devoted to divine service. There Mrs. BALDWIN taught a Bible class in the first Sabbath school organized in the township, and there preaching, prayer, class, and most impressive watch night meetings were held. The cause of Christian education in Berea had from the first her hearty support.

The founding of Baldwin Institute and its development to Baldwin University represents not only the wisdom and benefaction of her noble husband, but her counsels, prayers, and self-denying gifts. Mother BALDWIN passed away, aged ninety-four years. Her surviving children are Mrs. Rosanna WALKER, Mrs. Martha McCULLUM, and John BALDWIN, Jr., all in Southern homes.

There was a difference of opinion as to the name of the first post office at Lyceum village, as the few cabins were called. One party wanted the name Burea, the other Tabor. By throwing up a half-dollar the question was decided in favor of Burea - the name by which the gritty little city which is the business and educational center of Middleburg has since been known.

About this time, through the agency of Messrs. SHELDON and GILRUTH, the "community" was established on Rocky River, near the site of the depot. The members were to hold their property in common and all their business was to be transacted by a board of trade known as the Twelve Apostles. But the system of Christian cooperation did not work well in farming under the direction of "Twelve Apostles" and the community was abandoned.

With the twenty new families that came in 1836 were Rev. H.O. SHELDON and his wife, Ruth BRADLEY, a woman of refinement and lovely in person and character. Her daughter Ruth, a fine scholar, married Milton BALDWIN and died at her Western home. Mrs. Julia LEE and Mrs. Rhoda PATTERSON are also daughters of Mrs. SHELDON. The latter still resides in Berea.

Mr. and Mrs. PEASE (Lydia REMELS), from Lee, Mass., joined the community. "At that time," her daughter writes, "religion was plenty and rations scarce." Of the four daughters two are living - Emma and Lucy - who were born in the "old red rouse." Lucy became Mrs. C.M. STEARNS, for years Berea's sweet singer, now a resident of Cleveland. George R. WHITNEY and wife, Harriet BRONSON, came in 1837. They, too, joined the "community." Mrs. WHITNEY reared to noble manhood and womanhood two sons and two daughters. Harriet married Frank MOE and died in a Western State. Mary is the wife of Rev. B.J. HOADLEY. She is one of those rarely accomplished women itinerant Methodist ministers sometimes win for wives. That gentle, patient woman, Mrs. Dr. McBRIDE nee Emma HENRY, spent many years in the quaint brick cottage on River Street. Her daughters, Agnes and Lucy, left Berea after the death of their parents. Both are highly esteemed. Mrs. William ENGLE was an ideal pioneer woman, who did her best under all circumstances and looked hopefully forward to the "good times coming," which both she and her husband have lived to realize. Their sunset skies are golden.

Fannie TINKER and Clark GOSS were married in Montague, Franklin County, Mass., in 1824, and ten years later came to Berea, occupying a log house south of the bridge, nearly opposite the MURPHY place. The Cleveland & Columbus Railroad cuts through the then GOSS farm. Mrs. GOSS was a faithful member of the Berea Methodist Church fifty years. But five of the twelve children are living. At the home of her daughter, Mr. J.C. WLTON, Bedford, O., the dear mother fell asleep ninety-three years.

It would be difficult now to find the spot where the little house stood into which Nathaniel MORSE, wife, and child moved with their few belongings in 1845. The locality - valuable quarry land - has been worked for stone until today it is a dreary waste. Mrs. MORSE (Mary Ann FITCH) died a year after her arrival. Two years later Mr. MORSE married Emma ROBBARDS, of English parentage, and without delay started for the Western home from Onondaga, N.Y., coming by canal-boat to Cleveland, thence to Berea in a wagon owned by "Paddy" JOHNSON. Another young married couple, Mr. and Mrs. (WALLACE) McCLUTCHY, had secured transportation in the same wagon, and had with them a new cook stove. The road was rough and in part hilly, so that it required the combined efforts of all the passengers at times to hold it right side up. However, grooms, brides, and cook stove reached Berea without accident. Mrs. MORSE's daughters, Laura (Mrs. ANDREWS) of Cleveland, and Lois (Mrs. FRASER), of Denver, are both graduates of Baldwin University. Mrs. MORSE resides in Cleveland and is held in grateful memory by the members of the Alethean Literary Society of Baldwin University, of which she is an honorary member. Lucretia M. NELSON, later Mrs. Charles PEEBLES, with her husband, sought a home in Ohio in 1832 making the journey from South Amherst, Mass., to Parma with an ox team, at which place one of the oxen died, which necessitated a halt. The family found shelter in an abandoned log house, but soon learned that an acquaintance, Mr. Daniel SMITH, was located in Middleburg and decided to settle nearby. Their wilderness farm was transformed by forty years of hard work to an attractive rural home with pleasant surroundings and fruitful acres. Harriet PEEBLES married Godfrey BROWN. Her death occurred in Berea several years ago. Mary is the wife of Warner ALDRACH, at whose home her mother entered into rest aged ninety years, having nearly spanned the century.

The CRANES were a large and important family, Methodists of the early, pronounced type, who settled in the northeastern part of the township, the locality being still known as the "CRANE neighborhood." The sons, James Reason, and John, were preachers. Elias became a physician of note. The four daughters

were excellent women. Nancy (Mrs. David DORLAND) until recently lived in Berea. Mrs. CRANE was indeed "a mother in Israel." In old age, through years of severe suffering, she was cheerful, submissive, and gracious, with the light of heaven reflected in her face.

Mrs. Austin FULLER, nee Elizabeth TAFT, is a native of Mendon, N.Y. She was one of the girls who worked in the glove factory in 1844. Mrs. FULLER and Mrs. PATTERSON are the only persons in Berea now who were here at that time.

Mrs. Matthew REUBLIN also came in 1844. She was the mother of eight children. Martha, the only surviving daughter, resides in Cleveland. Mrs. REUBLIN hated shams - was a woman of staunch integrity, warmhearted, and generous to the poor. She died in Berea.

A most lovable woman is Mrs. Nancy (REED) WATSON, a longtime resident of Berea, now of Oberlin, O. Mrs. WATSON has been an almost lifelong member of the Congregational church - her sweet, Christian character a blessing to all with the charmed circle of her influence. Her only daughter, Mrs. Sarah PIERCE, died in Oberlin.

Mrs. WALLACE, with a family of grown-up sons and daughters, came from Ireland. Mary married James McCLUTCHY and Ann Daniel HANCOCK. John married Jane HENDRICK, and Robert, Maria BRIAN, of Brunswick, whose home since her marriage has been here. James married Ellen MOE, of Strongsville, and moved in 1863 to Detroit, where he died. James WALLACE gave largely to the German educational work in Berea. German Wallace College will perpetuate his memory.

One of the fourteen MORGAN children, of Elizabethtown, N.J., was Lydia, who married H. BERWICK. After a residence of several years in New York City they came to Berea. This bright little woman was much embarrassed the first time she attended the Methodist meeting, which was held over the old Case store. Her gloves, shoes, white corded skirts, and silk dress rendered her painfully conspicuous, and she determined not to go to meeting again till she could dress like the Methodist women. But unconventional the cut of her dresses, she was always distinguished by the fine manners and an unexplainable style. Her pleasant home near Berea was enlivened by several sons and one daughter, Mrs. Belle PITCH, who resides near the old home.

The HOLBROOKS, Dwight and Alfred, U.C. and F.R. VAN TINE about 1840 opened up the manufacture of school supplies in what was known as the Glove Factory. A little later Daniel STEARNS moved from Brunswick to Berea and engaged in the stone business. Mrs. Mary (McINTIRE-FRENCH) STEARNS had eight sons and one daughter, Lucy (Mrs. F.R. VAN TINE of Berea).

A woman good and true was Mrs. J.V. BAKER. The family came in '49. Their house was an important station on the "underground railroad." The daughter, Mrs. Lucy WOODBRIDGE, whose entire life has been spent on the Reserve, used to aid in secreting fugitive slaves in the house where she still resides. The wife of Dr. H. PARKER, whose maiden name was Elizabeth SHERWOOD, has for nearly fifty years resided in Berea, where her sterling worth is appreciated by all who know her. Her only daughter died in infancy. Mrs. PARKER is of New England parentage. Her father drove the first ox team into Royalton. Mrs. Jared FARRAND, nee Sarah RANDALL, was an estimable Christian woman who spent seventeen years of her life in this community. The worth of those years is still a felt force. From early life Mrs. FARRAND was a faithful member of the Baptist church, foremost in every good work. Four of her six children survive her.

Mr. BEVANS and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (MUMFORD) BEVANS, emigrated from Otsego County, New York, to Ohio in 1817, Mrs. BEVANS walking much of the way and carrying her baby. Their first location was in Ashland County, from which place they came to Berea soon after the institute was opened. Mrs. BEVANS had not been favored with the educational advantages she coveted for her children, and spared no effort to secure for them. Blessed with such a mother, the two sons and six daughters attained majority. Caroline, loved and respected by all who knew her, lived a long and useful life, and has but recently been called to her reward. Mary became Mrs. FOURNIER, Juliette Mrs. Lyman BAKER, Abbie Mrs. WILSON, Mrs. PORTER, and Mrs. JOHNSON - the last named being the only survivor of the family. These sisters inherited pure and noble qualities, which are still potent for good. A daughter of Mrs. FOURNIER, Mrs. Florence DOERING, an intelligent leader in Christian and educational work, is at the head of the Berea Literary Club.

Mrs. Lucinda (WATKINS) PEIRCE, of precious memory whose birthplace was Lee, Mass., had good New England training and superior educational advantages, through which was developed an exceptionally fine character. Her husband, Rev. William C. PEIRCE, was the first conference preacher sent to this charge. Their first home in Berea was a sheep shelter, but however rude and uncomfortable, it could not long remain so. Mrs. PEIRCE had exquisite taste, and innate sense of the pure and beautiful, her home could but be attractive. As a teacher in Baldwin University, she was tenderly loved by her pupils. Her life was a benediction.

Another woman whom to know was to love for her sweet Christian graces and work's sake was Mrs. Silas CLAPP, nee Esther RISLEY, from East Hartford, Conn. The family came to Berea in 1846, where Mr. CLAPP's ability as an active worker in church and society was soon recognized. Especially skillful and tender in her care of the sick, her services were called for and cheerfully given with a self-forgetfulness seldom witnessed. Who, that ever experienced it, can forget the soothing pressure of her hand upon a fevered brow? Her daughters, Jane, Esther, and Mrs. Emma LESEMAN, were permitted to minister to her in life's decline. The two sons and three daughters of this saintly mother have a rich inheritance of blessed memories.

Among those whom Berea "delights to honor" must be classed Mrs. Hannah (BROWN) JANES who, with her father's family, removed from Plymouth, Vt., to Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1827. Her parents were Daniel and Polly (JEMMISON) BROWN, the latter a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Hannah BROWN and her sister, Rebecca, formed the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Ann Arbor, with a class of seven. "Now we must have a preacher," said Miss Hannah, and to this effect wrote the presiding elder at Detroit. In response to this call Rev John JANES was sent to Ann Arbor. The young preacher did not care to look elsewhere for a wife. The following year they were married and appointed to Sandusky circuit, where Rev. JAMES received for his first year's salary \$80, while his gifted young wife taught school for \$1 per week. She decided to invest her first earnings, \$18, in a feather bed, but the man by whom she sent for the goods made off with her money. A cruel loss. At thirty-five years of age Mrs. JAMES was left a widow, with five children to care for, but was not the woman to fold her hands and ask "What shall I do?" She read law that she might intelligently settle her husband's estate, moved her family to Berea, and placed her daughters in Baldwin Institute, from which Emma graduated.

Mrs. JANES was remarkably endowed, impressing her personality upon with whom she associated. Her last residence was Cleveland, where, in the home of her daughter, Mary (Mrs. W.A. INGHAM), president of the woman's department, centennial commission, her long and well spent earthly life was sweetly ended.

When Fanny GRANGER came from Great Barrington, Mass., to Brunswick, Medina County, in 1827, to visit her sister, Mrs. Dr. SOMMORS, she never dreamed of returning home the promised bride of Fletcher HULET. The promise was made good, and the first seventeen years of her married life Mrs. HULET spent on the Brunswick farm, with its still wild surroundings; but at the opening of Baldwin Institute the parents came to Berea to educate their six children. Martha married Charles LYON; Margaret, a beautiful girl of rare promise, graduated in '59 married William CHAPPELL, and died early; Clara became the wife of Dr. John WHEELER, for many years the beloved president of Baldwin University; and Harriet married T.B. WALKER, and resides in Minneapolis. Gilbert died in early manhood. Marshall's home is in the South. Mrs. HULET was a superior woman, fitted by nature, education, and environment to grace whatever position it was her lot to fill, in home or society. Her quiet dignity and gracious manners were charmingly blent. There was always room at her table, and a spare bed for the unexpected guest.

Surely, no one ever made such delicious coffee as "Aunt Fanny." But the dear hands have long been folded in restfulness. Her grave is in our village cemetery, but her cherished name is in our hearts. Other names, just as worthy could not be obtained, hence do not appear in this sketch, but it matters little. For when the books are opened,
They shall glow on pages white
Where angels keep the records
With their pens of living light.

*Hannah A. FOSTER, Berea
Chairman and Historian*

Middleburg committee - Miss Mary BIGELOW, Mrs. Lucy VAN TYNE, Miss Mary STONE, Mrs. Mary E. ELMORE, Miss Lou PEEBLES, Mrs. J. P. COLE