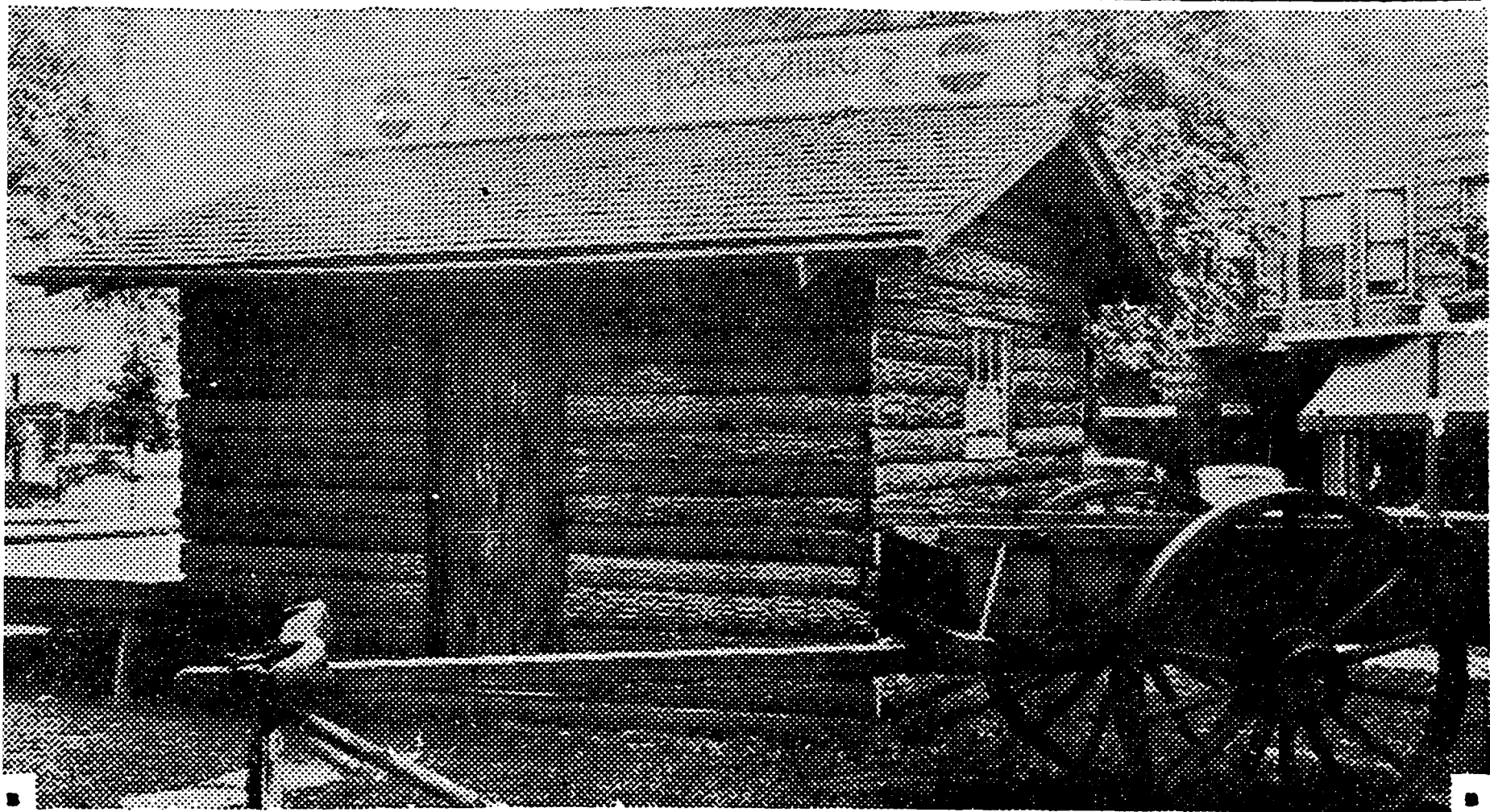


1836--Berea Centennial--1936



A Collection of
Historical Facts
concerning
Berea, Ohio
and Middleburgh Township
also the Centennial Celebration Program



Price 25 Cents

Souvenir Edition

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Historical Facts
*Concerning Berea and
Middleburgh Township*

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1836

- Berea Centennial -

1936

Compiled by
WILLARD H. SHAW
Berea, Ohio

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Preface

THIS little pamphlet was written to create interest in the early history of Berea, to give some idea of the hardships of our pioneer forefathers, and to show the strong Christian character of the civic leaders.

An authentic history of Middleburgh was originally intended to have been written, but as all histories are filled with dry, necessary facts—and stories of human interest are not stressed—it was decided merely to write or compile a small volume of stories and histories.

The stories included in this pamphlet are authentic, most of them taken from original sources. If conflicting facts are found it is because no attempt was made to change them; they are printed exactly as written by their authors.

A complete history of Middleburgh Township and Berea is in the process of compilation and much of this material will be found in that volume.

WILLARD H. SHAW.

Mayors of Berea

1850	John Baldwin
1851-52	John Watson
1853-54	James Wallace
1855-56	Fletcher Hulet
1857-58	G. M. Barber
1859	J. V. Baker
1860-61	W. N. Watson
1862	Joseph Jones
1863	Silas Clapp
1864	Jacob Rothweiler
1865	James S. Smedley
1866	John Baldwin, Jr.
1867	Alexander McBride
1868	S. S. Brown
1869-71	Lyman Baker
1872-73	David R. Watson
1874-77	S. S. Brown
1878	Joseph Nichols
1879-80	Lyman Baker
1880-81	Joseph Nichols
1880-81	W. J. Buckner (acting)
1882-83	A. H. Pomeroy
1884-87	S. S. Brown
1888-89	E. J. Kennedy
1890-91	F. M. Stearns
1892-93	J. C. Nokes
1894-95	M. A. Sprague
1896-97	E. Christian
1898-99	T. J. Quayle
1900-01	C. F. Lane
1902-03	T. J. Poole
1904-07	J. C. Marting
1908-11	L. M. Coe
1912-17	E. L. Wing
1918-23	Carl J. Eckert
1924-25	E. L. Wing
1926-29	John R. Southam
1929 (3 months)	Howard A. Geiger
1930-32	George C. Goette
1932-	John J. Baesel

Historical Stories of Old Berea and Middleburgh Township

The Mound Builders

Who the Mound Builders were or where they came from is a moot question, but the fact that such a people were here is proven by the many mounds found in this section. The valley of the Cuyahoga was studded with mounds. The Rocky River valley has a number of pre-historic fortifications, the nearest of which is located at Cedar Point, a few miles to the northwest. There are no mounds in Middleburgh Township, however, there are two pre-historic Indian Village sites. One was located at the corner of East Bagley Road and East Road where the Berea High School now stands. The other was located directly northwest of the present C. C. & St. L. Railroad passenger station.

Indians

It appears that the Mound Builders preceded the Indians by about three centuries. The first definite record we have of Indians in this section is that the "Five Nations" consisting of a confederacy of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca Tribes, retained the land directly south of Lake Erie as a hunting ground. Indian tradition tells us that this claim had been disputed by a tribe known as the "Cats" or "Eries," and that the Eries were exterminated as a tribe by the Five Nations. Evidence indicates that Five Nation war parties followed the retreating Eries from Buffalo, N. Y. along the south shore of Lake Erie, down the Cuyahoga Valley to where the final battle was fought. The pre-historic fortification at Cedar Point would indicate

that a stand had been made at this point also. It is undoubtedly true that during this war of extermination the Indians ranged through Middleburgh Township. It could hardly be otherwise with Indian forts in two parallel valleys, the Cuyahoga and Rocky River.

The Indians held the land which included Middleburgh Township until the Treaty of Fort Industry, July 4th, 1805 at which time the Indians gave up all claim to land from the west bank of the Cuyahoga River to the western boundary of the Connecticut Western Reserve, including the so called Fire-lands.

The First Settler, Jared Hickox

The first permanent settler in Middleburgh Township was Jared Hickox, who came by ox team from Waterbury, Conn., to take up a fifty acre homestead offered by Gideon Granger, the owner, to the first settler who would settle in Range 14 Township 6, as this section was then known. Jared Hickox left Waterbury, Conn., June 15th, 1809 with his son, they arrived August 1, 1809, and after looking over the land, settled on what is now Bagley Road, at the Hepburn Place. They built a log cabin, cleared some of the land and sent east for the rest of the family who arrived in due time. At this time there were no houses west of the Cuyahoga River except a few settlements along the lake. The forests were full of wild animals of different kinds, bears, wolves, deer and many kinds of smaller animals.

Jared Hickox did not live long after his arrival in the new country.

He was found dead on the road from Newburgh Heights, where he had gone to the mill and suffered an attack of paralysis on the return trip. His body was found some time later in a frozen condition. He died December 10, 1810.

The First Marriage

Rachel Any Hickox came with her father when she was 12 years old and lived the life of the rugged pioneer girl and woman. In 1811 Abraham Fowles came to Middleburgh and was soon traveling toward the Hickox cabin. There could be but one logical conclusion to this and August 16, 1812 these young people were married. The bride was not fifteen years old until twenty days after her marriage and the groom lacked nine days of being twenty one. Their first home was a log cabin on the south side of Fowles Road, east of the B. & O. Station, on the site which was later occupied by John Fowles onion house. For neighbors they had the Indians who had a village on the site of the Ackley House on Fowles Road.

Ten children were born to this couple, eight boys and two girls.

The First White Born In Middleburgh

One night when going along the trail which skirted the west side of the swamp, Rachel Fowles, carrying her first child Lucy, the first white child born in Middleburgh Township May 22, 1813, in arms, was chased by a pack of wolves, she defended herself and called for her dog who kept the wolves at bay until men came with guns and chased the wolves away. This is just one of the hardships endured by the pioneers of Middleburgh Township.

Territorial Claims

The land of which Middleburgh Township is a part has been claimed by Spain, France and England. In making this statement we do not consider the assumed prior discovery by the Norsemen. Spain's claim was thru the discovery by Columbus, October 12, 1492 and by Papal Decree in 1493 by Pope Alexander VI. The claim of France was from Jacques Cartier's explorations supplemented by the Jesuit explorations and La Salle explorations. The French and Indian War was fought with complete victory to the English and the claim of France was extinguished. The British claim was from the explorations of John and Sebastian Cabot in 1497, when they landed at Nova Scotia and claimed all of the land for the British Crown and then her claim was supported by victorious arms.

Land Title

Legal title to land in Middleburgh Township is abstracted from the voyages of John and Sebastian Cabot, an old abstract reads, "England claimed the North American continent by discovery, by virtue of the voyages of John and Sebastian Cabot along the eastern or Atlantic coast. She also acquired possession of that portion of the same along the Great Lakes, on both sides, by conquest from the French in the year 1760. April 23, 1762, Charles II, King of England, granted to the 'Connecticut Colony' the territory in Ohio and Pennsylvania north of the 41st parallel, which territory included what is now known as the 'Connecticut Western Reserve.'"

After the Revolutionary War, the question of the location of the numerous British grants to the several colonies became a matter of dispute between the general govern-

ment and the colonies. The dispute with Connecticut and the government was settled September 14, 1786 when Connecticut relinquished all claim to political jurisdiction in such granted territory. April 28, 1800 an act was passed by Congress for the purpose of securing to all persons holding or owning lands in the Connecticut Western Reserve and authorizing the President of the United States to execute and deliver Letters Patent, in the name and behalf of the United States, to the Governor of the State of Connecticut, whereby the rights, title and interest and estate of the United States to said "Connecticut Western Reserve, for the purpose of quieting grantees and purchasers title under State of Connecticut and confirming their title to the soil.

The General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at a session at Hartford on the second Thursday of May, 1795, passed the following resolution: "Resolved by this Assembly, that a committee be appointed to receive any proposals that may be made for the purchase of the lands belonging to this State lying west of the west line of Pennsylvania etc." this resolution was signed by John Treadwell, James Wadsworth, Marvin Wait, William Edmond, Thomas Grosvenor, Aaron Austin, Elijah Hubbard, Sylvester Gilbert.

In compliance with this resolution, the committee on September 2, 1795 made contracts with divers persons, whose contracts, taken together, comprised the whole of the Connecticut Western Reserve. Among these persons was Gideon Granger who secured Township 6, Range 14, which is Middleburgh Township.

The purchasers of the Connecticut Western Reserve organized themselves into an association

known as "The Connecticut Land Company," a full record of this organization may be found at Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, Land Company Records, pages 89, 90, 91, 92, etc.

The unsold lands of the Connecticut Land Company were divided into shares called drafts and were drawn for by the members at the office of the company at Hartford, Conn. At this time the Connecticut Western Reserve was wholly in Trumbull County, organized July 10, 1800. Geauga County was organized March 1, 1806 and included the present Cuyahoga County. Cuyahoga County was organized May 1, 1810 and included Middleburgh Township. Early records of Middleburgh Township are found at Warren, Trumbull County, Chardon, Geauga County and Cleveland, Cuyahoga County.

In Volumn E. page 87, Trumbull County records, there is a mortgage dated November 20, 1799, filed April 9, 1801 from Gideon Granger to the State of Connecticut for Granger's lands west of the Cuyahoga, including Middleburgh Township. This mortgage was released by a Quit Claim Deed dated May 12, 1818, filed September 12, 1818, recorded in Volume C, page 152 of the Cuyahoga County records.

Drawing of Draft 23

In the drawing of the lands of the Connecticut Land Company at Hartford, Conn., April 2, 1807 there was drawn draft No. 23 and to the stock of Gideon Granger all of Township 6, Range 14, Middleburgh, containing 14,194 acres and bounded as follows:

"Beginning at the North East corner of Town 5 in said Range 14 at a post marked I. N. 5. 5. 13. 14 Range I. N. 6. 6. 13. 14 Range and runs from thence South 88 degrees

west 385.30 chains to a post marked I. N. 5. 5. 14. 15 Range I. N. 6. 6. 14. 15 Range, from thence north 1 degree 15 minutes West 369.50 chains to a post marked I. N. 6. 6. 14. 15 Range I. N. 7. 7. 14. 15 Range, from thence North 88 degrees East 382.47 chains to a post marked I. N. 6. 6. 13. 14 Range I. N. 7. 7. 13. 14 Range, from thence South 1 degree 15 minutes East 372 chains to the South East corner of the town to the place of beginning. The value of this draft was \$26,087.00."

A point of interest here is that the funds from the sale of the Connecticut Western Reserve were allocated to the School Fund of the State of Connecticut and old deeds and abstracts read "To Andrew Kingsbury, Treasurer for and in behalf of the School Fund of said State."

A Sketch Of Gideon Granger

It may be of interest to know something about the original owner of Township 6, Range 14, Middleburgh. The Honorable Gideon Granger, was Postmaster General under President Thomas Jefferson. He married Miss Pease, sister of Seth Pease, one of the original surveyors of the Western Reserve. He was one of the commissioners who effected the Treaty of Fort Industry with the Indians, thereby throwing open for settlement, the lands of the Western Reserve from the west bank of the Cuyahoga River to the west end of the Reserve.

Early Settlers Arrive

When the War of 1812 came there were only about four families in the township, and the settlers came in very slowly, the Meekers came after the war, the Lathrops

came in 1816, Watrous came in 1817, Gardners in 1818, the Wellmans in 1818 and Solomon Lovejoy came in 1818, his son opened the first tavern in Middleburg Township. About 1816 a Methodist camp meeting was opened near the Cuyahoga River which was attended by the settlers of Middleburg, who apparently were impressed with the importance of religion. They began to hold neighborhood camp meetings and soon Jacob Ward, a preacher from Brunswick formed a Methodist Society. This was the first religious organization in the township. The interest increased and the Society was embraced in a Methodist Circuit and meetings were held every two weeks. But it was many years before a resident minister was secured.

The Township was organized 1820. In April 1823 the township was divided into school districts. The first full list of township officers which can be found is that of those elected April 1823. viz—David Harrington, Abraham Fowles, and Richard Vaughn, Trustees; Wheeler Wellman, Township Clerk; Jared Hickox and Ephriam Fowles, overseers of the poor; Eli Wellman and Ephriam Fowles, Constables; Jared Hickox, lister; Ephriam Vaughn, appraiser; Silas Gardner, treasurer; Solomon Lovejoy, supervisor of the first district; Wheeler Wellman, supervisor of the second district; Abram Fowles, Owen Wellman and Silass Becket, fence viewers.

There was very little immigration from 1820 to 1827. The low swampy nature of the land was a detriment to settling as the pioneers did not like to run the chances of swamp fever, ague, etc. from the land and most of them moved on to the higher land in Columbia and Strongsville Townships.

John Baldwin Arrives

In 1827 John Baldwin came into the township, he soon purchased the Vaughn farm and took possession in May, 1828. Baldwin wrote a his-

tory of Middleburg which is in the Western Reserve Historical Society archives in Cleveland. This history gives a good idea of the pioneers and living conditions at that time.

Early History of Berea and Middleburgh Township

From Grindstone City Advertiser, July 30, 1874.

By Hon. John Baldwin.

From Gridstone City Advertiser. July 30, 1874. By Hon. John Baldwin.

I first came to Middleburgh in the year 1827, in the month of August, and at that time purchased the old Vaughn farm, and the next spring on the tenth of May I took possession of my place.

At that time there were less than 100 souls in the Township. Silas Gardner, Enoch G. Watrous, Benj. Colby, Silas Becket, Elias Becket, Ephriam Vaughn, Eli Osborn, Plina Osborn, Charles Green, Jonathan Vaughn, Aruna Phelps, Ephriam Meeker, Mr. Frary, Nathan Gardner, Benj. Tuttle, Abram Fowles, D. Fairchilds, Paul Gardner, Amos Gardner, Valentine Goodenoe, Abijah Bagley, Mr. Lovejoy and myself were all that had farms in the township. It seems proper that I should here give the name, location and employment of each citizen of Middleburgh at this time, 1827.

Silas Gardner had a farm of 200 acres on the river bottom, near the north line of Strongsville. He had fine cornfields and raised good cattle and hogs.

Enoch G. Watrous had a farm a little north of Gardners on the river bottom which produced fine crops.

Benj. Colby lived on the hill on the farm next north of Watrous.

His farm lay mostly on the creek and river bottoms, he used to cultivate the land and burn lime which was found in various parts of the township. I recollect exchanging apples for lime, bushel for bushel when I built my house in 1831.

Nathan Gardner married the eldest daughter of Abram Fowles in the year 1827, built a house and settled on the north part of his fathers farm, on the road leading from the river to the turn pike, where he raised a family, lived and died.

Silas Becket, with his son Silas, lived on a farm of 127 acres right west of and adjoining Colby's farm. They were engaged mostly in cultivating the soil. They sold me their farm in 1842 for \$1500.00, which covers most of the quarries on the river.

The 200 acres directly north of Colbys and Becketts was bought at an early date by Richard and Ephriam Vaughn. About 60 acres were cleared and mills built, but after the war of 1812 and 1815 hard times came on and they gave up their farm and saved their mills, which they were engaged in running in 1827.

About this time Ephriam Vaughn bought 20 acres of Granger, the southwest corner was near where

the old Union School house stands. This 20 acres I bought of the widow of Ephriam Vaughn in the year 1836. The 20 acres covers the ground where much of the business of the village now is. Twenty acres right west of the above named was originally bought of Granger by Silas Gardner but eventually passed into the hands of Harry O. Sheldon. I bought of the State of Connecticut the old Vaughn farm of 200 acres in the year 1827 and soon after moved on.

Richard and Ephriam Vaughn lived in their log houses near the mills which they tended.

Eli Osborn lived in a log house near the mills. He had a fulling mill and used to dress cloth, survey land, was a Justice of the Peace and used to hold religious meetings and sometimes preach. He bought 30 acres of land where Murphy now is, built a dam across the river and had a shop at the east end where the railroad bridge now is.

Benj. Tuttle occupied a building near where the creek enters the river in which he had a bark mill and ground bark, tanned leather and carried on the shoe business. He soon sold out to Valentine Goodenoe who then lived on the turn pike, near where the road from Berea now enters it. Goodenoe carried on the Tannery business successfully for a number of years at Tuttles old stand.

Plina Osborn at that time, 1827 lived in a log barn a little north of the steam grist mill where may be seen some old apple trees. He was employed mostly with his father at different things.

Charles Green about this time took up 25 acres of land where Mr. Savage now lives and had some timber chopped down. He was a pettifogger and used to manage suits that came before Esq. Osborn.

Daniel Fairchild was a dish maker and had a dish factory on the falls, and supplied most of the wooden dishes we had to use. He lived in a little house on the north side of the ravine a little east of the old grist mill. He afterwards bought some 30 acres and built where Mr. Churchward now lives.

Jonathan Vaughn owned a farm where the village depot now stands of 100 acres. He had a saw mill on the Falls, had a very good orchard, some of the old trees now stand a little southeast of the station.

Mr. Frary took up 50 acres a little north of the railroad station.

Ephriam Meeker took up a lot of land on the outlet of Lake Abram, where the road crosses it.

Aruna Phelps had a small house a little this side of the station. He used to make chairs and turn bed posts.

Abram Fowles had a fine farm about half way from the river to the turn pike, managed well and made money by attending to his business.

Ephriam Fowles had a good farm adjoining his brother but did not succeed as well.

Mr. Lovejoy had a very good farm between the Fowles and the turn pike.

Paul Gardner had a farm on the turn pike near the south line of the township, and his son Amos had a small farm west of his father's which he sold to Abram Fowles.

Abijah Bagley occupied the first fifty acres settled in the township, which has since been owned by Morris Hepburn and others.

This township began to be settled about the year 1808 or 1809.

The commencement was on this wise: Gideon Granger, the father of Francis and John A. Granger of York State, had been a government

officer, and owned all Middleburgh and a very large quantity of land elsewhere, and he gave fifty acres to the first man who would make a beginning in his new town. Abram Hickox accepted the offer and built a house on the north side of Bagley road about half way from the river to the turn pike. The pond near the center of the township was named Lake Abram because Abram lived near it.

The Vaughns, Gardners and Beckets came from Middleburgh in York State, so they named the township after the town they had left. The Fowles and Osborns came from Connecticut.

At the time I came here the settlement was mostly in the southwest part of the township. The central part was occupied mostly by wolves, bears, wild cats, deer, turkeys and various other smaller game.

PODUNK MONEY—The northeasterly part had an establishment for making our circulating medium called "Podunk Money." This was on an island in the swamp where they had their shop and tools, burned their coal and carried on a thriving business for a number of years. In later years the railroad whistle and civilization has made the wild animals depart for other places and what has become of the makers of hard money, I do not know.

For the first 17 years after the commencement of a settlement the population increased very slowly. From 1810 to 1827 there was less than 100 persons, counting men, women and children. This was occasioned by the war of 1812 and 1815 and then the fall in the price of property and the people who were in debt could not pay for their land and had to give it up to the original owners.

During this time the difficulties

were such as tried men's souls. The murrain would kill the cattle, the raccoon, deer and squirrel would destroy the crops, the fever and ague would shake the people, and many of them in getting acclimated passed to the long home. The people were far between and had no good roads. With such a state of things it is not strange that the population increased very slowly.

From the year 1828 to 1845, seventeen years, the increase in the population was very slow, in consequence of the land being held above the market price in adjoining townships, partly because the reputation of the township did not stand very high in public estimation. However during these seventeen years quite a number of citizens came in and settled on the turn pike which had changed things very much.

During these 17 years there was a blast furnace built at the Falls, which was the cause of the land being cleared up to make coal. David and Clark Goss came in, built mills, cleared up farms and made good citizens. During this time Sheldon and Gilruth came and assisted in building a good grist mill on the Falls, also assisted in laying out a town and naming it Berea. They also assisted in establishing a school called the "Berea Seminary" which continued for a while and then failed. Sheldon and Gilruth both left, thinking it better to go than to stay. At the time of the failure of the Berea Seminary, there were twelve families in Berea and one half of them were talking of moving away. The village retained its name but the stockholders in the Berea Seminary did not make much money out of their stock.

During this period of 17 years there was the greatest inflation of paper money, in 1836 which was the

ruin of many, who before this were the possessors of considerable property. In view of all these things named it is not strange that the township made slow progress in material affairs.

THE GRINDSTONE BUSINESS—commenced in this place at an early date and in this wise; The Vaughns having a log mill on the south bank of Rocky River near where the village pond now is, when the people from Strongsville, Brunswick and adjoining townships came to mill, they saw the sheets of flat rock about 4 inches thick in the bottom of the river. They would break off a piece, carry it home, trim off the edge with an old axe or chisel, make a hole through the center and go to grinding. So they supplied themselves with a cheaper and better article than they could get from Nova Scotia.

Soon after I owned the rocks in 1828, I commenced breaking them up and cutting them out with a chisel and mallet, peddling them in the adjoining townships. The reputation of the stones being good, the business increased till it was necessary to increase the facilities for manufacture. I then employed a couple of stone cutters, who were out of employ, in the winter of 1832, to cut grindstones on shares in my old red house cellar, I furnishing them board and stone in the rough and each party having an equal share in the manufactured article. In the spring they sold me their share in the stock and tools. A stone trader from Canada bought the stone of me, I took them to Cleveland and shipped them to Canada, which I believe was the first shipment of Berea Stone to that point. This was a number of years before Berea had a name.

The demand for the grindstones

increasing, it was found necessary to produce them some easier and cheaper way than with mallet and chisel. Accordingly a whitewood scantling about six inches square and four feet long was taken to a little shop which stood on an end of a dam now owned by Mr. Murphy, where there was a turning lathe and the scantling was shaped as near as might be for a pattern to be cast for the purpose of a lathe to turn stone. I took it one moonlight night, on foot, to Mr. Hoyts, who was the agent of a small furnace where the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace now is, (in Cleveland), a mandril, was made the next day and brought home, placed in the end of a water wheel shaft which was hung under a saw mill near where the culvert now is across the creek in the village, a hole was made thru a flat stone, the stone was put on the mandril, secured by an iron key, the wheel set in motion, the rim turned off, the stone taken from the mandril laid down and looked at with a great deal of interest. This was the first grindstone I ever saw turned, and this was done in the year 1833.

From the commencement of turning stone, a limited quantity was made for a few years, till at length they were introduced into New York City and found to be superior to the French stone so celebrated. At length their reputation became so great that the business increased till a large number of teams were employed to haul them to Cleveland, till the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad was built, since which time the business has been done on the railroad.

The manufacture of shoe and scythe stones was commenced in the old grist mill which was built by Richard Vaughn on the east bank of the river, nearly opposite where

the mills were burned. It was done in this wise; a wheel was put on the lower end of an upright shaft and on the upper end a crank was put in, which was about as high as the mill floor. The crank swung a pitman to the right and left which succeeded very well in moving a small gang of saws which furnished a large amount of stone for whetting scythes and shoe-knives. The business was afterward moved across to the red mill and carried on by Clapp and Amsbury, and more recently by F. M. Stearns.

ROADS—In 1827 there were only two roads in Middleburgh, one coming from Rockport in the Alger Settlement by the Falls and up on the east bank of the river and passing to Strongsville near Silas Gardners, the other coming from the northeast corner of Columbia to where the Iron Bridge in Berea now is, where there was a wooden bridge which was built new several times before the Iron Bridge was built. This road continued east near now where it now goes to the turn pike which began to be traveled that year.

The roads were at that time mere paths where a sled or mud boat would go better than wheels, and were only partly cleared of timber.

CHURCHES—From the first settlement of Middleburgh, which, as I have said was about the year, 1808-9 till the year 1816 there were but few families, and no organized churches or public worship. About this time a camp meeting was held at a place called Wolf Creek near the Cuyahoga River at which some persons from Middleburgh attended and were either converted or so deeply impressed with the importance of religion that they came home and commenced holding meetings for public worship, where they prayed, sang and exhorted their

neighbors to seek their Lord. These meetings created an interest in religious matters, and quite a number were converted. Jacob Ward a Methodist preacher from Brunswick came down and formed a society. The meetings increased in interest so that the people from Columbia and Olmsted came over and were happily converted, and returned rejoicing in their new experience of a saving power. The meetings, so providentially commenced, continued to increase till there was so much interest that the circuit preacher came around and took the society in as a part of their circuit. This society was one of the first formed in this part of the country. Soon after societies were formed in the adjoining townships and the circuit preachers came around regularly once in two weeks.

In the year 1827, when I came, there was a small society which had regular circuit preaching every two weeks some day or evening in the week. On a Sabbath there was a prayer meeting and the class meetings which was punctually held.

This state of things continued till the year 1836, when James Gilruth and Henry O. Sheldon came to this place and formed a church and Community, and about twenty families moved to the place at which time we had preaching every Sabbath and quite an interest was waked up on religious subjects, but the interest produced by the Community did not last long, as most of the families moved away in the course of a year or two and the state of religion continued about as before till the year 1845, when people commenced moving here on account of Baldwin Institute having been founded. In the Fall of 1846 a Camp Meeting was held in the hemlock grove a little below the

iron bridge, H. L. Parrish being preacher in charge and Holden Dwight, Principle of the school, a glorious revival followed, and most of the students were saved. Since the year 1846, regular religious meetings have been held in the old chapel, and since, in the Stone Church till the present time. A German Methodist Church has been raised up during the last twenty-five years which commenced in this wise.

There were quite a number of Germans who could not well understand English, who seemed to be like sheep without a shepherd. In this state of things a German Methodist presiding elder, Reverend Jacob Rothweiler was asked to send a preacher, which he accordingly did, and which afterwards resulted at length in the formation of a German Church, which has continued to increase in numbers and influence till the present time.

SABBATH SCHOOLS—The first Sabbath School in Middleburgh was commenced by Deacon Rouse of Cleveland, who was at the time an agent of an Eastern Society for establishing Sunday Schools, came to my house and held a meeting at which it was agreed to commence a Sabbath School in my chamber. The deacon agreed to donate as much in value of Sabbath School books as the society would buy. A few dollars were raised and the

books procured. The school started in my house chamber, which was minus a partition and it answered very well as a place for Sabbath Schools and public worship. This was in the summer of 1832 and the school has continued with little interruption till the present time.

TEMPERANCE—In the early history of this country, the making and drinking of whiskey was very common, as grain was plenty and cheap and whiskey was thought to be a very good thing, but there were some, especially among the Methodists who thought differently. Accordingly, about the year 1832, a meeting was called and a Total Abstinence Society was formed. Many of its members have been faithful to the pledge till the present time. Some have failed, some who thought they could stand have fallen and gone to a drunkards home.

A very strong temperance sentiment has always prevailed in Berea, so much so that very few places for the sale of liquors have been tolerated in the corporation. A clause has been put in most of the original deeds of Berea, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks on the lots or streets and alleys adjoining. Whatever may be the legal relation of the above named clause, it is believed it has its beneficial influence in creating a healthy temperance sentiment. The foregoing are facts.

Story of Berea In Its Early Days

By Mrs. Lura Gould Baldwin.

In 1807 when the Western Reserve was divided, the western part, five miles square, was called Middleburgh Township No. 6.

The early settlers suffered from the fear of the Indians until after Perry's victory on the Great Lakes.

In times of special danger all the able bodied men were called out by Capt. Hoadley of Columbia to protect the little fortress. The women and children were subject to great hardship in their insufficient place of refuge.

The country along the river was covered by the usual forest trees of Ohio. Eastward it was nearly level, a clay loam and somewhat wet. North-east of the center was a large swamp covered by a dense growth of hemlock trees and brush and infested by wolves, panthers and wildcats. The pond they named Lake Abram.

The wet heavy soil was not inviting and many of the settlers went on to the hills of Strongsville and Columbia. It was said that, "if Middleburgh was not fastened onto Strongsville it would sink."

The first permanent settler of Middleburgh was Jared Hickox, who came with his family from Waterbury, Conn., in 1809. He is the great-grandfather to Roxanna Fowles, Merrill and Bettria Baker, great-great-grandfather to Mary Biglow and E. L. Wing. His only living grand-child is Mrs. Anna Hickox Wilder, of Cleveland.

The next year after coming here, Mr. Hickox started for Newburg along the blazed trail thru the woods. He did not return and the family sought him, and found his lifeless body under a tree, where he had evidently sunk down to die.

Two of his sons died of typhoid fever and their graves can be found on the Hepburn place about two miles north east of Berea.

Hannah Hickox and John Dillingham were married Sept. 26, 1809 the first wedding in the township. This is registered in the Chardon court house, then a part of Cleveland.

About 1810 the next settlers were the Vaughns—father and two adult sons. They located near the present site of Berea on Rocky River.

When John Baldwin Sr., arrived at Berea in 1828 he claims that

there were only 26 families in the township.

About 1833 occurred the small beginning of the stone quarry business in Berea. John Baldwin Sr., made a wooden pattern of a tool to smooth the rough surface of the grind stones. One moonlight night he took his pattern and walked to Cleveland. He had an iron mandril cast which with some improvements is still used. The dust arising from turning of the grindstone proved a deadly foe to the workman and many men succumbed to the dreadful disease called "The Grit Consumption."

His son, John Baldwin Jr., invented the Blower, which carries away the dust thereby saving many lives. The manufacture of whetstones was soon added to the industry. They were cut out by hand, rubbed against a block of stone, which in time became smooth. The block was then made into tomb stones for the graves of the pioneers.

Oxen were used to haul the stone from the first, and track went down Front St. along the present line of the trolley cars. After the Cleveland and Columbus R. R. was built in 1849 a pony engine hauled the stone along the river to the depot. This important event made a marked improvement in the township as well as the village.

The pioneers toiled wearily with ox teams or on foot over the same roads where we now pass swiftly and at our ease in steam cars, trolley cars or autos. The rude log cabin is replaced by elegant homes all the way to Cleveland along the paved highway. The facilities of travel have given us about all the advantages of the big city except the pride of saying—I live in Cleveland. That will come before another one hundred years.

History of Berea

With the Origin and Failure of the Attempted Community and Lyceum Village (from Cuyahoga Republican and Advertiser, Sept. 6, 1877).

By Rev. Henry O. Sheldon.

I make no other apology for writing in the first person, and the introduction of what by some be thought proper to be omitted, as being personal, than this is to some extent a personal narrative, and a perfect understanding of all the facts would not be had without reference to personal experience.

In the spring of 1824 I was a farmer, a change had taken place in my character the winter before (Dec. 7th). I had discovered that mankind were now under the dispensation of the Spirit; that in the same sense as the Son was at the right hand on high, the Holy Spirit was on earth fulfilling the promise of Christ: "He shall give you another Comforter that he may abide with you forever. Even the spirit of truth—He shall teach you all things; and bring all things to your remembrance." "If I depart I will send him unto you, and when he is come he will reprove the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment. When he, the spirit of truth is come, he will guide you into all the truth, and he will show you things to come."

While walking before my cabin I paused at the thought, which came with great weight. "It is the duty of every Christian to extend the Redeemer's kingdom to the utmost of his ability." As I stood, I mentally said, "How can the Redeemer's kingdom be most effectually built up, and knowledge spread over the earth?" The answer came: "By education, moral, mental, physical, the heart, the mind, the body. How

can such education be most effectually secured? By manual labor institutions, beginning with infant schools. The plan of an institution flashed at once into my mind. Let a joint stock company be formed of Christian families, farmers, mechanics of various trades, etc., purchase a large tract in a desirable location, reference being had to soil, timber, stone, water power, roads, etc., lay out a village with a central square for public buildings, suitable lots, outlots, streets, alleys, parks. Erect a school building, (which can be used for meetings) for the various grades, combining manual labor with instruction in the arts and sciences, dispose of lots to actual settlers only, at their appraised value, from time to time, by lease or deeds with conditions; the building of the schools, shops and dwellings increasing the value of the unsold portion.

I called in my mind, such a settlement, a Community; it was different from the plan of Owen or Fourier; a Christian settlement to educate for usefulness here, and the preparation for Heaven hereafter. For some years I had been a strict temperance man. I had now become a peace advocate. I saw a beauty, consistency and power in my new views of the plan of salvation; these all threw their light in when I thought of the plan, and before I was fully aware I had a pretty picture in my mind.

I became a traveling preacher, and often, after reading till my eyes were tired, or I had been deep-

ly meditating upon some Scripture doctrine or duty, would the tedium of a lonely ride be relieved, by suffering my imagination to dwell upon the picture and plan, for to prepare the world for that eventful period when "the lion and the lamb will lie down together" and "the nations learn war no more."

In the latter part of June or beginning of July 1828, my mind having been more than usually impressed with the subject since the opening of spring, as I was riding to an appointment, a thought occurred that the contemplation of this subject occupied time which had better be devoted to more substantial subjects. I mentally said "I will throw this air castle out of my mind and think of it no more." I tried in vain. The whole picture would be presented to my mind at once, with a beauty and sweetness that engrossed my mind, before I was aware. Finding it impossible to drive it away I said to myself, "Well, I can pray it away; I have had no temptation that I could not get rid of by prayer." I tried this, but in vain. Finding that when I enjoyed the most communion with God this plan would be presented with the most power, I began to suspect that it might be from the Lord. I then changed my form of petitions and prayed that if this were from the Lord, He would give me some token of it, or if not, that the impression might be entirely removed from my mind.

It was my practice to follow Mr. Law's advice, and observe 3 o'clock more particularly to pray for Divine direction, resignation to his Providence, etc. On the 22nd of July, 1828 I had an appointment at 4 o'clock, to preach in a small log cabin, which stood on the peninsula between Baldwin Creek and the

east branch of Rocky River, in Middleburgh, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. At three o'clock I crossed the creek and wandered along the road (then a cow path), on my right I observed a thicket or grove of small hemlocks, remarkable for its density and beauty. Into this thicket I crowded for private devotion, and finding a spot large as a small table, where no bushes grew, I kneeled for prayer. While there, instead of getting rid of my impression, as I desired and expected, I received a sweet witness that there would be such a village and such a school, and when one should be established, then another and another would be in the United States. I called such a settlement as I had fancied a Community. I wondered at the unexpected result of prayer and came to the bank of the river where it turns abruptly at almost a right angle, and gazed for a few moments. The rolling stream at high water became suddenly lost, as I could see no way for the waters to pass off. I was standing on the upper stratum of rock which jutted over the stream which had worn away the rock beneath. The river there was then so narrow that the trees interlocked their branches from each side. Just as I lifted my eyes from the scene, they fell upon a knoll in the south-east direction and an inward voice said very plainly, "Here is the place to form the first community." I thought it was a temptation, and raised my right hand to brush from my ear a flattering spirit, and said, "No that is a vain imagination. There is no probability of getting this place, it would cost so much." Then I thought if a similar place in a new country, unimproved, could be obtained it would be the very spot. I then suffered my mind to fix upon the west branch of the

same river, where there were falls then unimproved.

At the ensuing Conference, I formed an acquaintance with Rev. James Gilruth, who had similar and stronger impressions longer than I had had, and who had written a constitution for a joint stock company, which he called a Community. We became friends, of course. I told him I knew of a suitable location, and described the west branch which he visited. It could not be purchased as it belonged to minor heirs. He told me of his impressions, his fastings, his prayers. Among other things he related that on a certain occasion he was traveling on the northwest bank of the Maumee River, above the mouth of Deleware Run, and it being a desirable location he kneeled and prayed, and promised God if He would give him that tract he would form a community. In praying he got a witness that he should have it. He took the number but when he went to the land office he found it had already been entered. He now concluded he had been deceived. He reviewed his impression, fasted and prayed the Lord to take them all away. Still the impression remained as before, and increased in clearness and power. Finding it impossible to shake it off, or get rid of his convictions of duty to form a community, two years after, passing the land once, a thought struck him to call and see who owned that piece of land. He found that it had originally been entered on credit, under the "two-dollar law"; forfeited, and was now for entry at \$1.25 per acre. He had just enough money to enter it, being a fractional section ($362\frac{1}{4}$ acres) and "had a few York shillings, not quite a dollar, left. He entered it and was thus brought under his vows to form a community.

He then wrote his constitution. Three years after my acquaintance with him he changed his plan and wrote a new constitution for a community, with common stock, instead of joint stock property. This destroyed my faith. I said to him, "It will not work." He thought otherwise. "I laid it down, that in order to justify a man in entering such a concern he should have, first, A clear conviction of duty from the spirit of God, second, His judgment should approve the plan, third, His way should be opened, not by miracles, but by providences giving satisfaction to his own mind nearly equivalent to miracles. I recommended him to go forward in the openings of Providence, but for myself I felt not these three marks in any call to me.

In 1832 I communicated to a personal friend of great piety, Brother Hazard, my impressions at Rocky River and my resisting them, then and ever since as imaginations. He said "Brother Sheldon, you ought not to resist the impressions; the Lord may establish a community there." "If he does," said I, "I shall feel called by Him to move there to educate my children" "I will go with you" he said: and this we mutually agreed. I usually resisted the impression that the east branch was the place.

In the autumn of 1834 I was appointed agent of Norwalk Seminary. This appointment led me to the Eastern States to collect funds, a library, apparatus, etc. I visited every literary institution in my way—examining manufacturing establishments, etc., I became more and more impressed with the importance of the union of evangelical principles with manual labor and literature.

At Baltimore I became acquainted with Josiah Holbrook, A. M.,

whose common school apparatus and efforts in popular education by lyceums had attracted some attention. I had frequent interviews with him there and at Philadelphia. My impressions of the vast importance for Christians to unite their efforts in physical, mental and moral education were revived and deepened. Mr. Holbrook gave me the outlines of his plan of lyceum exchanges. I showed him the plan of Mr. Gilruth, and gave him my plan of a joint stock company.

During this journey of seven months my mind became more and more deeply impressed with the vast importance to our country and the church, of more vigorous efforts to educate the people; to spread knowledge and holiness over the world.

I somehow got an impression that I should go into a community in 1836. In the latter part of March, 1836, Rev. Edward S. Hamlin, called upon me at Norwalk and inquired "What are you going to do next year?" I replied, "I have an impression that I should be in a community," "Where," "On Rocky River," "That's gone, Ward has bought the east branch; I have the west; we are in partnership, we design to build a high school on the east branch, another on the west and a college between them." For nearly a minute my emotions were painful in the extreme. I said to myself, "For eight years you have indulged in the impression that there would be a community there, now it is all defeated. You see it was all imagination. Well, this is the very thing I have prayed for, if it were not of God, that He would hedge up my way." A delightful sweetness came over my soul. The thought then came. "The Lord can still open your way if it please Him." All was peace.

I wrote to Brother Gilruth that Rocky River was sold. His reply was "Well, best so, God will provide for the community." He requested me to visit Ward and Hamlin and learn what they would take, cash down, for the west branch. It was convenient, not long after, and I went to Elyria, intending to go to Brunswick, I found Brother Hamlin saddling his horse to go to Brunswick, who, as I came, said, "I have just received a letter from Ward; he is sick and likely to die; if he does, it will take time to settle up his estate. I mean to make him sell out. Don't you and Gilruth want to buy? Suppose you go with me and see Ward." Struck with the singular coincidence, not having said a word to indicate the very thing I came for, I made a careless reply that I might do as much in my agency there as anywhere, and would go. We found Ward rapidly declining; no one knew what was the disease. He had made his will. Having a curiosity, I learned that he was taken sick the very day he took a written contract for the east branch. Hamlin and Ward had taken in partnership John Baldwin, who owned the key to some improvements and a valuable grindstone quarry. They had taken C. Dryden as a partner for the purchase on the west branch. He refused to see the west branch. They offered them two thirds of the east branch for \$10,000.00 above cost, which should be invested in a college to be located between the two branches. They represented that Baldwin and his wife were just the persons as we wanted and they knew they would go in with us for a community.

The first thought Ward and Hamlin had about purchasing was thus; Ward had conceived a plan for doing good by buying a large tract

of land in Illinois; settling it with Germans, etc. He sent a local preacher (Brother Dewey) to explore; requesting to call on me and get my advise on the best plan for establishing a college. He called. I showed him the impracticability of Ward's plan, and being a friend, I told confidentially some of my impressions; and mentioned the west branch. The agent explored in Michigan and Illinois. After his return, forgetting his confidential agreement he told Ward of my expectations at the West branch. Ward said at once, "The east is a great deal better." He then commenced buying, and getting the refusal of every piece on the east branch and afterwards three thousand acres of Grangers Land adjoining. About this time he said to Hamlin, something like "There is a fine chance for a literary institution on the west branch and if you will buy, and give me an interest, I will give you an interest in the east branch." He consented and the west branch and some 2000 or 3000 acres secured by contract.

From Brunswick, where Ward resided, I came to Baldwin in Middleburgh on the East branch and wrote to Gilruth to come and see the place. He came; was pleased with the situation but saw no possibility of raising the funds. He was conscientiously opposed to contracting a debt. I told him "I have an Impression that your Maumee property will sell for enough to buy this." He smiled at the idea.

Baldwin did not consent to go into the community, but said "I will not be in the way; will sell out." Gilruth returned west. In May I saw him at his tract. The Maringo Co. had bought near him and wanted his trust. He fixed his price at \$100.00 per acre. They refused. He left for Detroit district. We

agreed to meet at conference in September. After we separated an eastern land agent inquired of me if I knew of any land for sale, I referred him to Gilruth. He examined the tract; went to see him conclude a bargain; a company was formed. Brother Gilruth wrote to me after he sold asking if I would go in with him when I had the impression he would go there to form. I replied, "Tho I do not adopt your principle, yet as I have promised the Son if ever a community would be formed there, I would move there to educate my children. I consider myself authorized to make the experiment."

Upon an appointed day we met at the house of John Baldwin (standing upon the knoll upon which my eye rested July 22, 1828) who with his wife was now ready with all their property to enter the proposed community. Ward and Hamlin had not sold, and met us with their propositions on the 27th of June, 1836. We were obliged to consider their propositions, and after a season of solemn silent prayer I began to write and without a previous thought of organizing we united in a compact by subscribing the following:

"We the undersigned hereby mutually agree each with the others that we will give and do hereby give unto the proper constituted trustees, in trust of the community of United Christians all our real and personal estate of whatever name or kind, our time, talents and influence, for the promotion of knowledge and holiness among our selves and families; and the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom among men; and we agree at such future time as may be convenient to make out such deeds and inventions as may be required of the same so as truly to vest the right of proper-

ty in said Trustees in trust according to the constitution of the community of United Christians.

Witness our hand and seal this twenty-seventh of June, A. D., 1836."

James Gilruth,
Henry O. Sheldon,
John Baldwin.

The constitution required the investment of property so as to never to be withdrawn until the profits should enable the community to give the amounts, in kind, back without use or interest; the whole concern to be employed to spread knowledge and holiness over the globe.

We accepted the proposition of Ward and Hamlin, by which they assigned to us their contracts for nearly 4000 acres of land having thereon two grist mills, four saw mills, seventy feet fall of water power, land of all kinds, 100 acres of marsh, covered with vines, from which wagon loads of large, sweet grapes were gathered, excellent stone quarries for building, a grindstone quarry unsurpassed in value by any known in America, plenty of valuable timber; sufficient improvements and buildings for a temporary residence for twenty families, a natural gas spring, plenty of iron ore, (tho this being reserved must be paid for if used;) a healthy location with water of the first quality. Such another situation for the object, combining so many advantages, we thought nowhere existed. All this was thrown into our hands in a most wonderful providential manner.

I gave Ward and Hamlin my notes amounting to \$5000.00 in four annual payments without interest endorsed by Brother Baldwin. The next day I took Ward's (\$5000.00) with property and in a day or two

took up the first to Hamlin (\$1,250.00) with cash. It had been originally proposed that the \$10,000.00 should be expended in the erection of a college to be located between the branches of the river, they owning the west but Brother Gilruth's views being to have a "Community" institution, without admixture of foreign influence, we voluntarily relinquished the condition.

We now considered all our property dedicated to the Lord. We had every cent necessary to pay the remaining liabilities of the whole tract and appurtenances, in hand in cash and good endorsed notes payable at bank in three and six months; the whole costing \$57,000.00, besides personal and real property to a considerable amount.

Brother Baldwin and myself had outstanding liabilities, payable and receivable. Brother Gilruth had not owned a cent for twenty years, neither had he taken the first cent in "Usury," as he understood the scriptures to mean legal interest. In making sale of his Maumee land, he asserted his principles and practice and protested that if he sold property and found it was not worth the whole amount received for it, he should refund the over plus. Such spartan firmness, stirring integrity, and deep conscientiousness, with his great veneration for the scripture; his unblemished character for piety, as a Christian, doubtless had influence in the sale. (It had upon me as a purchaser) and gave him great influence over us; and with the fact of his having been the author of the plan and constitution, and an interpretation of scriptures, a work of seven years; now supposed nearly completed; forming a complete body of theology, both in doctrine and relating to all the duties of life—all these

conspired to place him as an oracle at our head with his wealth.

I then estimated his other property real and personal at nearly \$14,000.00 making \$50,000.00.

It had been my intention to continue the duties of my appointment with conference to sell off my real estate, pay my debts, and then remove with my family to the community. Brother Gilruth's advise was, "Sacrifice in no instance your property, but wait till it will bring its full value; advice by the union we had formed of our interests could be complied with. (This advice by the change of his principles and subsequent action was a great damage to my pecuniary interests).

From henceforth, as I have ever done, I considered all my work for the Lord. I expected a new era in the history of the church, when the children of God would love Him with all their hearts and by the entire community of all their talents of every kind, for the extension of his kingdom, would rapidly spread knowledge and holiness over the globe. A favorite text from which I sometimes preached with great unction and power, was "Micah 4, 13. Arise and thresh O, daughter of Zion; for I will make thine horn iron and I will make thy hoofs brass; and thou shall beat in pieces many people; and I will consecrate their gain unto the Lord, and their substance unto the Lord of the whole earth."

September 20, 1877. Cuyahoga Republican and Advertiser.

At conference in Mansfield, I met Brother Gilruth, Brother Henry B. Ferris, who had now resolved to go with us to Middleburgh. Brother Hazard reported that he could not get the consent of his family now, but his heart was with us, and would come as soon as he could gain consent of his wife. These and

other preachers were at the parsonage, to whom I said, "I propose to give five dollars to the one who should select the name of our situation." I wanted one, short, expressive and different from all others in the United States. Various names were immediately suggested. Dr. Gilruth's was Stockville, a fine grazing country. I had higher aims, no one pleased me. While they were talking on the subject, I went out. While walking, an inward voice (the same that I heard in 1824) said to me, "Berea is the name of that place; you propose to be governed by the scriptures in everything, Berea is the name for your institution."

I went in and said to the brethren: "Berea is the name of that place." It was treated as a puerile notion, other names highly praised. "Very well" said I, "We will leave it to the majority when we get there. I am resolved in everything to cheerfully acquiesce in the will of the majority." I had traveled eleven years—driving on—building up Methodism at great personal and pecuniary sacrifice; I found it necessary to change my manner. I desired a dispensation for one year, to settle up or move my family. But at that time the conference was particularly opposed to any one being "left without an apt at his own request." There was no prospect of that accommodation. Brother Gilruth said my services would be wanted all the time at the community, and strongly urged my locating. I made it a matter of much prayer. Duty seemed clear as when I entered the itinerancy; to more efficiently advance the Redeemer's kingdom, I gave a brief but detailed statement of my impressions, providences and views, stated that I hadn't a drop of "local Blood" in my veins, that

should conference give me a location, when Providence should open my way and call for my return, I should as promptly as I now obeyed what I believed to be the voice of the Holy Spirit. I received my location the day I was 37 years old, (September 15, 1836).

Rev. L. B. Gurley afterwards said. "The conference unanimously endorsed your call to go to Berea."

After conference I moved down. Brother Gilruth and family, Brother Nehemiah Brown and family, Brother Ferris and family had moved there. Brother Baldwin and family were there. Others were ready. It was my expectation, and I afterwards learned the friends were looking for some token of Divine approbation. I was to preach on Sabbath, September 25th, 1836. On taking the Bible to read the lesson I thought, "This matter is so providential, I will let the exercises be so. I'll read where I open." I opened and read Isa. XI and XII. No chapter could have been more strengthening to our faith; the promise was emphatic. "The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord." But when I took the hymn book and opened to the 699th hymn, one that I had never noticed before: And as I read the hymn, thrill after thrill went thru the congregation. As we sung it in the old tune, Lenox, it seemed specially applicable to us as if composed for no one else. Words cannot express my emotion on reading the words in their connection. "Thy perfect way," "Thy choice," "Thy providence," "Enter into Thy wise design," "our kindred spirits here," "the blessed end in view," etc. The hand of God was so visible, our faith was mightily increased, our love was kindled to a flame.

Tuesday, at evening, at Bro. Gilruths, it having been agreed that I

should be P. M., I said "Brethern, tomorrow I wish to have a petition circulated for post office; it will be necessary to name our place."

Brothers Gilruth, Brown and myself constituted the council, which was the legal community now, but the others were invited to participate. Bro. Gilruth nominated "Stockville," Bro. Brown, "Tabor," I suggested the name given me at Mansfield, "Berea." Bro. Gilruth soon waived his for "Tabor" for which sister Baldwin also expressed a preference. "Well," I said, "I will submit it to the majority." Bro. B. Sister G. and their eldest daughter, Hamit, adopted my nomination. "Why not take the Scripture method of deciding it," said Bro. G. How, by lot? "Yes, write Tabor on one side of a half dollar and Berea on the other side, throw it up, whichever side comes up, that name adopt." "Agreed," said I, "but is it of sufficient importance to justify an appeal to the Lord?" "Certainly," said Bro. Brown, "The name will have an influence in all future time."

Just at that moment Sister G. came in saying, "We'll have prayers now as the younger children wish to go to bed."

Naming Berea With Toss Of Coin

and Historical Sketch of Middle- burgh Post Offices.

Several prayed, we had a sweet and heavenly season. While on our knees all my impressions and their fulfillment passed before my mind. I saw the impression of the name was from the same sweet voice that said to me, July 22nd, 1828, "Here is the place," and I thought to say on rising, "Brethren, if you cast up for it, it will come up Berea, or the Lord hath not spoken by me on

that subject (which I did). Maybe so, said one, with a tone of incredulity. On asking opinions around, it was found that we were about equally divided, except that Harriet, a minor, a member of the church voted with me. But being perfectly willing to leave all to Providence, I wrote with my knife Berea on one side and Tabor, on the other and threw it up. It whirled over and over many times and Berea came up. "See what perseverance will do" said Bro. G. "See what faith will do" I replied. This was September 27, 1936.

The object in the establishment of Lyceums, of Lyceum Villages and Seminaries is to assist in spreading knowledge and holiness over our globe, to redeem man from ignorance of work.

We live in an age unparalled in the history of the world. The elements of society are fermenting. The foundations of principles, which have stood for ages are giving away. Light is bursting upon human intellect. The poisonous streams of intemperance are being dried up. Coming events, a mighty train, are casting their shadows upon us. Science and the arts are on the wing. They have already multiplied the conveniences and increased the comforts of life. They have given hands, and almost intelligence to matter, annihilated space, and brought the distant nations of Europe to our doors. In this eventful age, the bells of duty ring to action, the tocsin calls loud upon the civilized world to join the crusade against ignorance; the white flag of peace is planted on the battlements of crumbling fortresses and promise ere long to wave triumphant over a renovated world.

Within the last 25 years, the plan which we have the pleasure

to present to your consideration, in substance, has been suggested to the minds of several individuals, in different circumstances, at different times, unknown to each other. Every part of this plan, in the meantime, has triumphantly stood the rigid test of experiment. By this it can be distinguished from the moonshine speculations of the day. We are now prepared to heartily commend it to the world.

Berea, the name given to the village, is sometimes called the Lyceum Village, from its being founded for lyceum purposes, by the author of the lyceum system. It is situated 12 miles southwest from the City of Cleveland in this State, upon the east branch of Rocky River. The tract purchased by the trustees is 500 acres, with a conditional contract for adjoining land if they shall want it. The company is incorporated with a good charter from the Legislature. The property is held in the form of stock, of which there are 1000 shares. The stockholders elect twelve trustees who manage the institution. Upon the land purchased there is an improvement of some 150 acres, also a saw mill, an inexhaustible building stone quarry, the grit of which is not surpassed for the purpose by any known in America. This quarry alone is computed to be worth three or four times the cost of the whole property. Manufactured into grindstones, whetstones, and increasing demand at profitable prices is found in Chicago, Milwaukee and other parts of the upper lakes and Canada, in Beaver and Pittsburgh, Pa., along the New York canals, in New York city and even in New Haven, Hartford and Boston. The situation is eligible for business and proverbial for its healthfulness. As yet,

but about a dozen buildings have been erected. The school has from 40 to 50 pupils. Seven hundred and eighty shares have been subscribed by respectable and influential persons in Cleveland, Albany, Troy, New York, Providence, Hartford, Lowell, Dover, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, C o l u m b u s , Urbana, Springfield, Dayton, Lebanon, Covington and Cincinnati; a few shares are owned in Georgia, South Carolina and other parts of the United States. The remainder of the shares we desire to sell in different parts of the Union, to young persons of good moral character; families who desire to remove here; influential friends of science and the moral enterprises of the age; to Lyceums and institutes, a few only to an individual. The price is \$50. per share, upon which a payment of \$10.00 is expected. A subscriber may pay more or the whole if he chooses. On all sums of \$20 or over, paid upon each share, interest at 7% is paid on the 1st of May. The tract has been laid out into lots of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre each, and out lots from one to ten acres; reserving water power, stone quarries, and sufficient land for seminary purposes. Some thirty lots have been sold. The remainder are for sale to mechanics, gardeners and other respectable moral persons who wish to reside in the place for business or education. The price of in-lots is from \$25 to \$50, out-lots from \$25 to \$50 per acre; which prices are low, and yet will cover the cost of property, and afford a sum fully sufficient to defray expense of buildings, improvements and contingencies; so that the sum paid on the shares will be returned to the stockholders with interest; after which they will still own the institution, with the water power, shops, and stone quarries, the income from

which, will be annually divided among them. The trustees do not allow a liability for a debt to be contracted. The intention is to engraft education and that only, to the amount that business will sustain; when the first village is established and properly balanced, according to its resources, to establish another and another. There is no deficiency of sites for such villages and too many seminaries can hardly be built. By connecting manual labor with study, facilities are given by this plan, to young persons who have not the means to support them at other institutions, to acquire an elevated practical scientific education, and thus qualify themselves for teachers. Thousands of gems may upon this plan be rescued from the dark unfathomed ocean of ignorance, and become missionaries of science to illuminate the world.

(Note—The above story by Rev. Sheldon is used with the permission of the copyright owner, Theodore Eckert.)

Early in 1836 Middleburgh Township, with a total population of less than 400 people decided that it wanted a Post Office. The question of a name for the Post Office had reached an impasse and finally a method of determining a name was decided upon.

September 27, 1836 a group of men were assembled to make the final decision, a half dollar, with "Tabor" written on one side and "Berea" written on the other side was tossed into the air, the name which came up when the coin landed was to be the name of the Post Office. "Berea" came up and that name was accepted by all concerned.

Among those present were Hon. John Baldwin, founder of Baldwin Institute and Rev. H. O. Sheldon,

founder of The Lyceum and afterwards the first Post Master.

The following list of Post Masters and dates of appointments were furnished the writer by the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C.

Harry O. Sheldon, appointed February 3, 1837, (estab.); Joseph L. Speer, November 15, 1849; George W. Whitney, April 8, 1853; Jonathan Pickard, February 8, 1856; Gershom M. Barber, April 11, 1857; Asa S. Allen, April 29, 1865; Norman D. Meachem, March 21, 1872; William H. James, February 19, 1880; Daniel C. Stearns, November 2, 1885.

Corwin G. Warden, April 30, 1890; Frank M. Root, May 9, 1894; George A. Hubbard, July 7, 1898; Henry B. Wisner, February 19, 1903; Orville R. Stone, December 18, 1911; Carl J. Eckert, February 15, 1912; Paul Machovina, September 7, 1915; Miss Emma E. Thorne, August 4, 1921; Mrs. Emma E. Pillars, June 8, 1928.

Laurence H. Maechtel, March 18, 1930; Felix J. Moley, June 18, 1934.

Whether it was the inability of the Berea Post Office to handle the mail for less than 1500 people or whether local partisanship was involved is a moot question, but the fact remains that Middleburg petitioned for a Post Office, and one was established in Middleburgh in November, 1848.

The following is a complete list of the Post Masters of Middleburgh Post Office:

Lewis Fowles, appointed, November 22, 1848, (estab.); Wheeler Wellman, January 19, 1849; Alonzo West, January 4, 1864; George Hutchinson, December 22, 1864; G. P. Lyman, April 10, 1874.

The office was discontinued September 2, 1879.

The Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census furnished the following figures as shown in the Federal Decennial Censuses.

Year	Middleburg (including Berea)	Berea	Middleburgh Heights
1820	157		
1830	145		
1840	399		
1850	1490		
1860	2392		
1870	3662	1628	
1880	4053	1682	
1890	4939	2533	
1900	5035	2510	
1910	5219	2609	
1920	4963	2959	
1930	5697	874

Middleburgh Township is now a thing of the past, it is now part Berea, Middleburg Heights and Brookpark.

Pioneer Life In Middleburgh

Mrs. Samuel B. Hoadley, now eighty-one years old who resides with her daughter Mrs. Dr. H. B. Van Norman at 259 Franklin Ave., Cleveland, Ohio takes rank among the pioneers of Middleburg Township, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

Her grandfather Jared Hickox, Sr., came to Middleburgh from Waterbury, Conn., in 1809 with his family which was the first family in Middleburg. His wife's maiden name was Rachel Merrill.

The journey was made with teams. They stopped near Lake Abram then in an unbroken forest and lived in their wagons while the

men of the family built a house. This site was chosen on account of the excellent grapes, abundant honey and fish there, the grapes being a much better variety than ordinary forest grapes.

They brought seeds of every kind with them. The first apples Mrs. Hoadley ever ate were from the orchard grown from some of these seeds.

The family consisted of four sons and four daughters, most of whom came to the new country with the parents. The eldest was Nathaniel, married Sallie, Lucy, married Thomas Osborn, Hannah, married John Dillingham, Esther, married Luther Bille, Eri, married Alma Hoadley, Jared Jr., married Hannah Parker, Rachel Any, married Abram Fowles, Azor died when about 16.

The next year after their arrival in Middleburg, Jared Hickox, Sr., the father of the family, went to Newburg—which then was larger than Cleveland—to purchase a yoke of steers to aid in clearing the land. The only path was blazed trees. As he did not return at the expected time, some of the family started out to ascertain the cause, and found his lifeless body. A light snow having fallen, his foot steps could be seen growing shorter and shorter with waning strength, till with a premonition of approaching death, he freed the oxen from the yoke and gathering a few brush sat down upon them, and leaning against a tree, seem to have died without a struggle. What caused his death is not known.

The next year Nathaniel, the married son, succumbed to the deadly typhus fever which prevailed so much in the new country, and left five children for whom homes were found in Euclid. The grandparents of Mrs. Hoadley and two

uncles are buried on her grandfathers farm, now called the Hepburn farm.

As there were no undertakers or even saw mills, where lumber could be procured, these early settlers were compelled to take the boards from their wagon boxes to make coffins.

Eri Hickox, father of Mrs. Hoadley was born Feburay 19th, 1790 in Waterbury, Conn., came to Middleburg in 1809, married Alma Hoadley of Columbia in 1813. He remained in Middleburg until 1824 when he moved to Columbia, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died at 74 years of age, and his wife at 69.

His family consisted of five daughters and one son, all but two of whom were born in Middleburg. The daughters were Miriam Urania, married Benj. Baker; Rachel Jemima married Samuel B. Hoadley; Wiltha, married George Sabin; Harriet, married Riley Vaughn; Alma, married Dr. D. G. Wilder; Azor, the only son was born February . . , 1822 and died when 8 years old.

Mrs. Hoadley remembers of hearing panthers scream and of her father's trapping wolves and killing bears and deer and bringing the skins to Cleveland and exchanging them for merchandise.

Podunk swamp, a little north of Lake Abram was the hiding place of a gang of counterfeiters. On a piece of firm ground, in the midst of the swamp, they built a shop where they made the bogus money and carried on the business until increasing inhabitants rendered them liable to be discovered. Mrs. Hoadley well remembers about this Podunk money.

According to the custom of those far off days she spun the flax for the household linen of her early

married life, also yarn for cover lids.

Before the advent of grist mills, the custom of "jointing corn" was in vogue. This was done by fastening the ear of corn in a vise, and with a plane shaving it off very thin; after boiling it several hours it was eaten with milk. It was sweeter, richer, and better than any modern method of preparation. It was called "samp."

Among the pioneer women of Middleburgh were: Abram Fowles's wife, formerly Rachel Any Hickox; Isabel Vaughn, Richard Vaughn's wife; Mrs. Clarissa Hoadley Vaughn, Jonathan Vaughn's wife; Mrs. Eunice Vaughn, Ephriam Vaughn's wife; Mrs. Watrous, Mrs. Ephriam Meeker, Mrs. Silas Becket, Mrs. Daniel Fairchild, Mrs. Silas Gardner.

Mrs. Hoadley related many interesting reminiscences of those early days. On one occasion her parents went to Columbia on horse back and sent her and an older sister, they being about 6 and 8 years of age, to a neighbors half mile away to remain during their absence. The little girls being accustomed to the path thru the woods, started alone. When about half way the older sister espied a bear. They ran back to their home as fast as their feet could carry them. When they reached there, they found the fire in the fire place covered with ashes, as was customary before the advent of matches. Being wise and thoughtful little maidens they did not uncover the fire, so in order to keep warm they went to bed in their little trundle bed, trembling lest the bear might find them there. Soon after, an acquaintance of the family happened to call, and being on his way to Columbia, on his arrival there informed the parents of the uncomfortable condition of

their children, who hastening home found them still in bed, having remained their most of the day.

Another time Mrs. Hoadley's parents went to a meeting in Ephriam Vaughn's log house, which stood near the site of "Uncle John Baldwin's Old Red House" leaving the children at home. They soon after saw two Indians coming. Fearing with fear they ran and hid among the logs and bushes. But the Indians soon found them. They said they had come for a saddle lost in fording the river, and which Mr. Hickox had sent them word, he had found. The Indians told the children they had met their parents coming home. After they left, the children doubting their word, and supposing they had killed them, ran toward the meeting and were overjoyed to meet their parents returning home.

Mrs. Hoadley states that Indians often came to her fathers for something to eat or to sell baskets as late as 1824 and after.

Those early settlers were exceedingly anxious that their children should have educational opportunities. Mrs. Hoadley remembers of being sent to her grandfathers at Columbia to go to school when only four and a half years of age, Betsey Nesbitt was the teacher. The first school in Middleburgh was in Ephriam Vaughn's log house in 1822 and 23 taught by Levi Castle, who afterward became a prominent Methodist minister of the Genesee Conference.

His mother Olive Bronson Castle was the courageous woman who rode from Waterbury, Conn., to Ohio on horse back and alone. Many years after she and her daughter Mrs. Torrey, who meantime had been left a widow, with two daughters joined the Shakers at Warrensville, and spent the re-

mainder of their lives there. This was frequently done in those early days.

The brother of Mrs. Olive Castle, Mr. Harmon Bronson came to Cleveland in 1805 from Waterbury, Conn., and returned, walking almost the entire distance both ways. In 1809 he came again walking from Connecticut and settled here.

When the War of 1812 broke out and there was danger of the country being over run with Indians, his wife with their three daughters—the eldest 13—and an infant son started from Cleveland with a horse, saddle and bridle, and took her family back to Connecticut, the mother walking the entire distance. It required four weeks to make the journey. She remained in Connecticut till the fall of 1815 and then set out with her family in a lumber wagon for Ohio. On the way her funds running out, she hired out her two eldest daughters at 50 cents a week, while she worked for her board and that of her two younger children. The next Spring the journey was resumed and they arrived in Ohio the later part of March, 1816.

Mrs. Hoadley's aunt, the widow of Nathaniel Hickox, who afterwards married Roswald Scovill was ill at the time when an alarm of Indians was raised, and all were fleeing to the "block-house" at Hudson, 30 miles away. Having no other means of conveyance Mr. Scovill placed a feather bed upon an unbroken pet colt, and putting his wife and three weeks old baby upon it, led the colt, and they reached the block-house in safety.

In 1807 Mrs. Hoadley's mother when 12 years old started with her parents from Waterbury, Conn., to Cleveland with teams. It took two months to reach Buffalo, west of which there were no roads. Here

the party divided, four families choosing to travel by water, and the remainder preferring the land route. Mrs. Hoadley's mother's family was among the former. Not long after they had set sail, their vessel was driven back several miles and went ashore. In a week they sailed again but after coming in sight of Presque Isle, they were driven on to the Canada shore, where they remained two weeks and then resumed their journey. When within sight of Cleveland their vessel was struck by a violent wind, and driven back to a place near the present city of Erie. Though thoroughly discouraged, Calvin Hoadley determined to make another trial by water, part of the company preferring to walk than risk the water again. After many hardships they reached Cleveland. It being so rough they could not land, they cast anchor. The Captain came ashore but did not return to the vessel. After remaining several hours in the boat, with no prospect of landing, they hoisted the flag of distress, which soon brought boats to their rescue and they were landed in safety, and had a joyful meeting with their friends who had arrived before them coming in wagons. At this time there were but seven log houses in Cleveland.

Of the party who chose to go on foot was Mrs. Bela Bronson, who carried her child in her arms for fifty miles west of Erie, till the party were met by friends who had come from Cleveland in search of them. The child was Sherlock Bronson, who afterwards became the eminent Episcopal Clergyman and President of Kenyon College.

M. E. W. Hoadley,
259 Franklin Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Mary Esther Whitney Hoadley
University Park, Portland, Ore.
April 6, 1896.

Last Wolf Killed In Middleburgh

May 4, 1888.

A Strongsville farmer found a wolf chasing a flock of sheep, and set on his dog to catch the sly intruder, the hunter fired killing the dog while the wolf took to his heels and got away.

On Monday of this week citizens of Berea, Middleburg, Strongsville, Brunswick, Hinckley, Royalton, Liverpool and Columbia joined in a wolf hunt. The men were stationed from 10 to 20 rods apart along four lines. The signal was passed around the line twice and the word "Forward" given at 9:00. The wolf was found in Garbers slashing in the southwest part of Strongsville. At sight of his pursuers he ran across the Brunswick town line where he was headed off by the S Line of men drawing in from that side. He then ran in northwesterly direction into Wetherbees field or open woods lot. The point where the wolf was killed is about one mile west of the Turnpike near the townline road between Brunswick and Strongsville. The animal was found to be a common grey wolf about the size of a shepherd dog. His weight according to an old fashioned steelyards was 23½ pounds, but those present judged him much heavier.

Baldwin Institute, The First Catalog

September 7, 1888.

The first catalog issued in the history of Baldwin Institute is dated July 1, 1846. The title page reads as follows: "Catalog of the Officers and Students of the Baldwin Institute, (North Ohio Conference) Berea, Ohio." The first Board of Trustees was as follows:

Reves. Thomas Thompson, Republic, Ohio; William Runnells, Brunswick, Ohio; W. J. Wells, Maumee City; W. C. Pierce, Milan, Ohio; Wesley Brock, Pennfield; Lorenzo Warner, Elyria; H. Dwight, Berea; Messers. John Baldwin, Alfred Holbrook, Lonson Brown of Berea; Horace F. Adams, Olmsted; Ancil J. Pope, Strongsville and Isaac Ward, Brunswick.

The Faculty: Rev. H. Dwight, Principal and Teacher of Ancient Language and Natural Science; Mr. Alfred Holbrook, teacher of mathamatics and English Branches; Mrs. Almena M. Dwight, preceptress and teacher of French and Ornamental Branches; Miss Cornelia Van Tine, teacher of the Primary Department.

Among the students were, Horace Adams, Milton Baldwin, Newton Baldwin, John Baldwin Jr., James Banks, Theo. J. Bevans, Silas G. Clapp, George Chapman, Henry Caswell, A. J. Fairchild, Israel Haines, William Trask, Chas. T. Watson; Caroline, Hannah, Juliet and Abigale Bevans, Hossannah, Huldah and Mary Baldwin, Jane and Esther Clapp, Martha, Margaret and Clarissa Hulet, Mary B. Janes, Ella L. Moe, Julia Shedon, Laura Van Tine, Lucy Wright. The males numbered 61 and the females 39.

The catalog contains the following history. "At the session of the North Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church, held at Marion, Ohio, August 13, 1845, a proposition from John Baldwin was presented, donating land and other property for the establishment of an Institute of learning. At the same conference an additional proposition was presented by him offering for the same benevolent purpose, thirty village lots, and a five-acre square for public buildings.

The conference accepted the propositions on certain conditions, and appointed a Board of Commissioners to obtain a charter, and organize the institution. The conditions were fulfilled. A charter was granted by the Legislature of Ohio in December, 1845. The Board of Trustees was organized January 21st, 1846. The Institute was opened April 9th with a male and female department. The property donated for the establishment of the institution consists of 50 acres of land, being adjacent to the village lots, on the east bank of Rocky River, having valuable and inexhaustable stone quarries and water privileges thereon, together with the institute building, 72x36, three stories high, and the square on which it stands. It includes also the fund arising from the sale from the village lots, 22 of them have already been sold, the above property has been secured by deed to the Trustees. The Institute is located in a healthy section of the State in the midst of a moral and religious community. We have no grog shops or rum selling taverns near us. The usual haunts of vice and the temptations to dissipations common in cities and larger villages are unknown in this vicinity. The premises of the institute are free from any incumberances and it is the settled policy of the Board of Trustees, not to run the institution into debt.

Berea Material In Cleveland Viaduct

August 22, 1878. The Republican and Advertiser.

As the Viaduct is approaching completion and the stone for the same having been furnished by Ensgins Quarries it may be a matter of interest to our readers to

know the amount of stone required for the masonry. Thru the kindness of R. Russell, Esq., the Business Manager of the quarry, we have been furnished the following data:

In 1874, 115 car loads were furnished.

In 1875, 3,583 car loads were furnished.

In 1876, 3,960 car loads were furnished.

In 1877, 3,195 car loads were furnished.

In 1878, 1,729 car loads and 38 cars of filling. Making a total of 12,620 car loads of stone and a total of 1,708.736 cubic feet. This would make a train about 80 miles long.

Lake Abram

August 13, 1874. The Grindstone City Advertiser.

When Gideon Granger bought the land now forming Middleburgh Township, he found the central portion covered with water. This body of water was by the early settlers named Lake Abram. Granger, cut an artificial outlet to Rocky River draining all except about 20 acres which now constitutes the Lake proper. By lowering the lake, a rich black vegetable mold, of unknown depth was brought to the surface, which after cultivation, became very productive and well adapted to the raising of vegetables, especially onions.

By invitation of Mr. David Wiley, Sen., whose farm lies to the north east and just outside the corporation of Berea, we made a visit on Friday last to the region of onions and learned something of that branch of agriculture, we say agriculture, although we have been accustomed to class the onion among horticultural products, for such extensive fields of this

article can scarcely be called gardening.

The black seed onions are used, about four pounds of seed to the acre, sown with a hand drill, in rows about sixteen inches apart. They are dressed out with a hand cultivator, as often as circumstances require, and the weeds are pulled by hand when close to the onion.

Mr. Wiley sometimes has a force of 20 boys pulling weeds, but does not disturb the onions after they begin to bottom, while others cultivate them whenever they get weedy. The yield varies much in different years, varying from 200 to 500 bushels per acre. Mr. Wiley informs us that during the war he sold in one year, 1500 dollars worth of onions from one acre. The same acre has been sowed to this one crop each year for 20 years, with no manure, until during the last three years a light dressing had been given. Mr. Wiley and his son have now under cultivation about 7 acres of this, their leading crop, which bids fair to yield from 2000 to 3000 bushels. These gentlemen take their crop directly from the field to the market, while Mr. A. G. Taylor, who is cultivating about 4 acres prefers to winter his crop and take advantage of the spring market.

A portion of the "Muck" as it is called, is cut up into small pieces, which are worked almost exclusively by the owners, in this one crop. We made the circuit of the lake, calling at the fine farms of A. Williams, Wm. Pritchard, and A. G. Taylor, all of whom are interested to some extent, in the muck land. An effort is now being made to get the County Commissioner to enlarge and lower the outlet for the purpose of relieving the low land of surplus water more readily.

We did not learn the number of acres which are in this crop in this

vicinity this year, but are satisfied that the onion business in proportion to the amount of capital employed and land used, is more profitable than the production of any other article cultivated in this latitude.

First Military Organization

March 11, 1880. The Berea Advertiser.

In the year 1810 a company of militia composed of men from the Townships of Columbia, Ridgeville, Eaton and Middleburgh was organized. The following are the names of its members: Calvin Hoadley, Lemuel Hoadley Jr., Elias Frost, Daniel Bronson, Bela Bronson, Jared Pritchard, Levi Bronson, Lathrop Seymour, Samuel Potter, Eli Hickox, Warren Fasset, Marcus Terrell, Asa Robertson, Joseph Burke, Marshall Culver, Zephaniah Potter, Eri H. Hickox, Noah Warner, Clark Hoadley, Jared Hickox, Roswell Scovill, Ebenezer Wilmot, Ira B. Morgan, Oliver Terrell, Philander Terrell, Tillotson Terrell, Leverett Terrell, Wyllis Terrell, David Beebe, Lyman Beebe, Lyman Root, Truman Walker, Amos Wilmot, Whittlesey Hill, Sylvester Morgan, Asa Morgan, Richard Vaughn, Ephriam Vaughn, Jonathan Vaughn, Ephriam Fowles, John Fowles, Abram Fowles, Benoni Adams, Samuel Hitchcock, Timothy Doan, Allen Burke, Silas Burke, Chauncey Warner, Horace Gunn, James Geer, Thomas Osborn, Baird Pritchard, Samuel Pardee, David Bunnell, David Eddy, Lyman Frost, Samuel Beebe, Sheldon Wooster, John Hanley, Samuel Hickox, Adna Warner.

Calvin Hoadley was chosen Captain, Lemuel Hoadley, Lieutenant, Lathrop Seymour, Ensign; Elias

Frost, 1st Sgt.; Samuel Potter, 2nd Sgt.; Daniel Bronson, 3rd Sgt.; Bela Bronson, 4th Sgt.; Capt. Levi Bronson, 1st Cpl.; Capt. Samuel Hickox, 2nd Cpl.; Jared Pritchard, 3rd Cpl.; Eli Hickox, 4th Cpl.; Joseph Burke, Drummer; Marshal Culver and Zephaniah Potter, fifers.

Captain Hoadleys commission dated October 25, 1810 was signed by Samuel Huntington by J. McLene, and oath was administered by Levi Bronson, J. P., April 7, 1812.

Berea Called Watertown

Timothy Doan arrived at the center of Watertown, now Middleburgh, about midnight and pushed on to the Hoadleys Mills arriving there about 2:00 A. M. and spread the alarm that the savages were coming.

Capt. Hoadley called out the Militia and received orders from General Wadsworth to proceed with his men to the defense of Cleveland. He was not court-marshalled for disobedience but was instructed to establish a "Frontier Military Headquarters" at Columbia.

Pioneer Cooking Methods

March 18, 1880. Berea Advertiser.

The first thing to attract notice is the wide fire place. Kettles were hung over the fire to a stout pole, sometimes called a "lug pole," the ends of which were fastened into the sides of the chimney at such a height as not to be burned by heat or scorched. The kettles were suspended on "trammels" which were pieces of iron with a hook at each end. The uppermost one reached nearly down to the fire, and with one or more shorter ones, the kettle was brought to the proper height above the fire. For the want of iron, wooden hooks were sometimes used for trammels. Being directly above the kettles they were

safe from fire. The long handled frying pan was a common cooking utensil. It was held over the fire by hand, or to save time, the end of the handle was sometimes laid on the back of a chair, the pan resting on the fire. The pan was also used for baking short cake. It was placed in a nearly perpendicular position before the fire, leaning slightly backwards, with coals under it, or back of it to bake the underside. A more convenient article was the cast iron, three legged, short handled spider which was set over the coals on the hearth for frying meat. Its legs were of such length and so adjusted that when used for baking cake or bread, being turned up towards the fire, to the proper slope, handle upwards, it would keep its position. An early method of making corn bread, cast ironware being very scarce, was to put dough on a smooth board about 2 feet long and 8 inches wide, placed on the hearth in a slanting position before the fire. When the upper side was baked the bread was turned over for baking the other side. A better article for baking bread, than either the pan or spider was the cast iron bake kettle.

First High School Commencement

June 11, 1886. Berea Advertiser.

Owing to the fact that two collegiate institutions are located in Berea, a course of study embracing a High School curriculum has but recently been adopted by the Board of Education. Resident pupils were inclined to leave the public school and pursue the higher common school branches under the instruction of college professors. During the administration of Prof. J. W. Bowlus, however, and thru his ef-

forts, a course of study has been adopted by the Board of Education, and a high school established. The effect has been to increase the interest of pupils in the schools and ensure a noticeable "esprit de corps" among the classes. The first commencement of Berea High School occurred at Hulet Hall, Friday, June 4th, 1886. A class of ten, 3 young men and seven young ladies, was graduated and received their diplomas. The graduates were Vernie C. Eckert, Lillie Meacham, Addie E. Couch, Kate M. Watson, Edith E. James, Della Howey, May Sprague, George S. Perry, Harvey E. Carmen and Arthur B. Strong.

Senator George Norris Letter

Mr. Willard H. Shaw
348½ Front Street
Berea, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Shaw:

I have the most pleasant memories of the year I spent at Baldwin University. My two sisters, Emma and Clara, and I rented three rooms, the same being the second story of a dwelling house where we kept house. The girls did the cooking and our kitchen consisted of our living room, a study room in which we met and completely solved the domestic questions pertaining to housekeeping. I sawed the wood in the back yard and carried it upstairs. Jointly, we did the washing and I hung it up on the line at the back of the house.

I worried myself red in the face to master the problems contained in Schuyler's algebra. Our class (1872) was taught by Clara Schuyler, the daughter of the President of our institution. I became a troublesome but faithful student of Caesar under Professor Mattison.

During the year I attended Bald-

win University, money was raised sufficient to complete the dome of the Chapel Building. Up to that time, the bell on the top of the tower had been covered only by the unpainted roof, made of common boards. Students of that day will recall that there was a time when the workmen were completing that dome when some unruly students in the nighttime threw all the lumber that had covered the old bell for many years down to the ground. The intention of this gang of night raiders was to carry the lumber out in the middle of the campus and set it afire. We thought it would be a great joke to have the fire company come all the way from the city to put out the fire. However, when we got down from the top of the tower, we discovered that in pitching the lumber out, we had not thrown it far enough, so that it had fallen through two of the great windows at the bottom of the tower. It happened that in order to gain admittance during this night raid, someone had during the daytime unfastened one of the great windows below. One of the culprits was P. P. Hardy. He wore a long-tailed coat with two buttons in the back of it. To gain admittance to the hall and thus get to the top of the tower, the window was carefully raised by Hardy, while he crept through the window and opened the door on the inside so we could get to the tower. In going through the window, one of the buttons at the back of his coat was caught by the window which had not been raised quite high enough, and unnoticed by any of the conspirators, it dropped upon the floor.

In the morning the wreck and ruin of these beautiful windows and this lumber scattered about inside and outside of the chapel entrance

was noticed by everybody. The students naturally congregated about, but the janitor, who had come early to open the hall, had discovered this button on the floor. Without saying anything to anybody, he simply watched the crowd, and after a while he saw Mr. Hardy, who was among the students, wondering how all this had happened. He discovered that Hardy's coat had only one button behind, and he discovered that the button he had picked up from the floor was the exact match of the button that Hardy had on his coat. He gave the button to the President and told him how he had found it.

At the close of Chapel that morning, President Schuyler, without making any reference to what had happened quietly said he wanted to see Mr. Hardy in his office after exercises. Mr. Hardy concluded that in some way the President knew he was part of the crowd which had been guilty of these depredations, and he made up his mind, when he went in, to tell the whole story, and he did. President Schuyler tried in every way to have him tell who the other conspirators were. He threatened him with expulsion, and offered the reward of forgiveness if he told, but Hardy was true to his little gang of guilty criminals.

The result of it all was that President Schuyler, admiring the young man for his refusal to betray his co-conspirators, gave him back the button and told him that the next time he undertook to do such a thing he should wear a coat without any buttons. Hardy took up a subscription among his co-conspirators, repaired the damage, and no one, so far as I know, ever knew how all this happened. I have always wondered what became of Hardy. I corresponded with him

for a year or so after we left Berea, but I lost complete track of him later, and do not know now where he is, or whether he is.

Baldwin University will always remain a pleasant memory of my early life. The good it has done will never be fully known or appreciated. Its students, imbued with its spirit of progress and honesty, are scattered all over the Union, and today there are thousands of citizens everywhere whose hearts beat in unison, in pleasant memories and recollections of Old Berea.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

G. W. NORRIS.

Military Organizations

The first military organization was organized September 26, 1877 and was officially known as Co K of the 15th Infantry Regiment. The regiment itself was organized by special orders, Number 89, dated June 4, 1877. The local name of the unit being "The Berea Light Guards." March 29, 1875, by an act of the Legislature, the name of the "Ohio National Guard" was given to the military of Ohio.

The complete list of Berea's first military unit, taken from the Adjutant Generals office in Columbus, is as follows:

Captain Daniel M. Stearns, appointed October 16, 1877, vacated November 6, 1878. Captain Edward J. Kennedy, appointed November 29, 1878. 1st. Lt. William H. Broa, appointed October 16, 1877. 2nd Lt. Edward J. Kennedy, appointed October 16, 1877. 2nd Lt. Newell J. Fuller, appointed November 29, 1878.

Enlisted men:

Berwick, R., Busse, Louis, Baier, F. J., Bassett, W. M., Brasse, George, Burleson, W. B., Barber, M., Bassett, D., Brisland, James,

Cook, F., Couch, Clarence, Couch W. L., Chapman, James, Case, E. B., Couch, H. L., Curtis, J., Cunningham, A. M., Curtis, George.

Dewey, J. E., Dewey, W. E., Fuller, N. J., Grosee, August, Hines, August, Hubbard, O. S., Hace, T. C., Hanna, Daniel, Hubbard O. C., Hall, B. W., Hinman, F. J., Hurlburt, A. K., Hines, Martin, Jordan, W. B., Kennedy, E. J., Kemp, M. M., Lester, H. L., Loomis, J., Martin, E., McClatchey, J., Nichols, D., Poots, S. R., Parker, C. W., Prutten, Wm., Phelps, W. A., Rope, W. F.

Roach, P., Richards, C. C., Roth, George, Rofe, J. J., Roach, James, Richards, M. W., Rudolph, Chas., Stubbs, A., Sawyer, John., Sabin, S. B., Sabin, A. M., Schaaf, L. O., Stearns, D. C., Stearns, D. F., Southern, W. C., Swinnebaum, G. E., Swinnebaum, W. L., Toney, E., Todd, Chas. E., Tielburgh, Chas. Van Sise, Miles, Van Tyne, J. S., White, W. C., Wolf, Peter, Wilson, Chas., Wagar, G. E.

In 1880 the 15th Regiment arrived at the point of disintegration and early in 1881 several of the companies were mustered out, however, Berea's unit remained and with Company's A, D, G, and H were formed into the Fifth Battalion by special orders No. 88 dated July 7, 1881, the unit then became known as Co. D, 5th Infantry Regiment, O. N. G. and continued as such until after the war with Spain, when upon reorganization of the Regiment it became, Co. A, 5th Regiment O. N. G.

During the period of the assignment to the 5th Regiment and the war with Spain, the unit was called upon to aid civil authorities in quelling disturbances, in 1884 when the Cincinnati Riots occurred, Capt. N. J. Fuller commanding, in 1894 at the Stark County Coal Riots,

known as the Wheeling Creek Campaign, June 6th to 14th 1894, Captain L. F. Pelton, commanding and in 1896 at the Berea Quarry Riots, July 1st to 29th, Captain George E. Asling Commanding.

When the Spanish War came, the unit was organized for volunteer service, Captain E. W. Kennedy, commanding, April 26, 1898, mustered into service at Columbus as Company D, 5th Ohio Volunteer Infantry on May 11, 1898 and was mustered out in Cleveland, Ohio, November 5, 1898. The roster of the men who served in this unit during the Spanish War is as follows:

Captain Edward W. Kennedy; 1st Lt. Corbett E. Southam; 2nd Lt. Mose Barry; 1st Sgt. Carl J. Eckert; Quartermaster Sgt. George W. Mehl; Sergeants Francis A. LeDuke, Sam Woodcock, Albert J. Fuller, Ora J. Shoop; Corporals Thomas Marks, Adrian G. Newcomb, Frank S. Stephenson, George J. Schmidt, John G. Schaibly, Lyle L. Chevalier, Paul J. Pszenitski, Frank A. Bohn, Wm. G. Schaal, Frank E. Barendt, George A. Hubbard, Jr., Leroy E. Winsor; Musician, George R. Wieseke; Wagoner, William B. Kobie; Artificer, Fred F. Kraft; Privates, Jerry D. Akey, Robert J. Alber, Fred Barendt, Ralph Barr, Frank G. Baisch, Edward F. Belter, Wm. H. Bennett, Ambers S. Bennett, Frank J. Biederman, Andrew Brenenstuhl, John G. Buhrer, William Brenestuhl, John Burns, Victor G. Burnham, James Carr, Ralph Christian, Benjamin W. Colvin, Thomas G. Corrigan, David C. Crawford, Stillman M. Crawford, Walter J. Crawford, Frank Day, Herbert L. Dodd, James Drury, Chauncy E. Ferguson, Jacob Fessler, Carr F. Finley, Albert E. Findley, Frank J. Geiger, Fred H. Goehmer, Martin C. Hartman, Chas. F. Hauck, Clyde W.

Headley, Christ A. Heckleman, William Herrling, Emi. Heinig, August Kolaczkowski, Frank Kolaszkowski, Chas. A. Latz, W. M. Lawrence, George J. Link, Frank E. Link, Harland Loomis, J. Leo Morrissey, Frank J. Morrissey, John Morrissey, Victor D. Marks, Frank McCarthy, Edward Rock, Clarence Root, John R. Southam, Alexander Sterling, Albert Stone, Ralph Stinchcomb, Fred Scheuerenbrand, Joseph J. Tadych, Stanley Thorne, Max Wadel, Fred J. Worner, George Weiseke, Leroy E. Winsor, Fred F. Ziebarth.

During the period from 1900 to 1916 the unit was called out for various causes, floods, riots, dedications and expositions. Company A attended the World's Fair at St. Louis, Mo., in 1907 it took part in the Jamestown, N. Y., Exposition, and later in the same year at the dedication of McKinley's monument, in 1910 they were called to Columbus, Ohio, for the street car strike, and in 1913 they were sent to Dayton for duty during the flood. At this time Captain John R. Southam was in command. The unit left Berea March 26, 1913 and after four weeks of rescue work and general duty, returned to Berea April 25, 1913. On January 7, 1916, the unit was sent to Youngstown, Ohio, to quell disorders in the steel plants.

This movement to Youngstown was one of the quickest on record in Berea. The orders arrived Friday night about 10 o'clock, and the company was aboard a special train by 1:00 a. m., Saturday. Captain John R. Southam commanded and Lt. John J. Baesel (our present Mayor) was second in command.

On reorganization of the Ohio National Guard after the Spanish American War, the Berea unit was designated as Co. A, Fifth Regiment, and it remained as such until

the World War, when it was mustered into Federal service.

The unit entrained for the Mexican boarder August 29, 1916. The roster of the company was as follows:

Captain, John R. Southam; First Lieut., John J. Baesel; Second Lt., R. S. Ursprung; First Sgt., Albert Richards; Quartermaster Sgt., Thomas Marks; Sergeants, Chas. Crocker; Burton Landphair; James Hess; Corporals, Fred Hilgendorf, Fred Hartman, Leslie Plau, Ben Schleicher, Jos. Brandt; Musicians, C. E. Guenther, John Kasper; Cooks, Squire Wooley, Ralph Boone.

Privates—Thos. C. Claugough, Clarence Doski, Harold Denner, John Fischer, Earl Fowles, Henry Gaydash, Emil Gehrke, Theo. Hoffman, Fred Kepp, Stancil Krisch, Frank Krysh, John Kwiatkowski, Harry Marks, Zeller McCracken, Clayton Ott, Joe Rumph, Louis Schmidt, John Stover, George Worley, Chas. Woodford, Ralph Caruso, Leonard Clement, Conrad Diaber, Gilinger Geza, Leroy Gunder, Peter Helvick, Edward R. Kennan, Henry Kaatz, Ernest Kenyon, Frank Klekotta, Anton Kramary, Fred C. Lange, Henry Muligan, Jos. Naurocki, George Smith, John F. Smith, Max Sergeant, Martin Schneider, Gustave Woidke, Rome Wojtalewicz, Joe Warnoski, Rex Wilder, John Wosicki, Alex Zelinski, Frank Flower, Frank Schmidt, Fred Maehle, Edwin Hilgendorf, Harlin Arnold, Emil Taflick, Jurry M. McGinness, Fred Baker, Fred R. Shaw, Clarence D. Williams, Albert E. Baesel, Tom Holden, Walter Eaton, Walter Pelty, Hugh S. McGettigan, Herman Meyers, James Gaffney, Chas. J. Plau, Dwight Isenburg, Ben I. Taylor, Edwin W. Ruple, Harold Roshan, Charles L. Smith; eighteen of these men were rejected for Federal service and returned to Berea.

The unit was stationed at Camp Stewart, near El Paso, Texas, and left there for Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Mich., February 27, 1917, arriving March 5, 1917, where it was mustered out of Federal service March 15, 1917, and returned to Berea on March 16, 1917.

The unit left Berea September 25, 1917 for Camp Sherman, Montgomery, Ala., after a short period of training moved overseas to France, and its record is so lengthy and well-known that it is impossible to tell it here. The unit returned to Berea after the World War, April 22, 1919.

Congressional Medal of Honor Awarded Lieut Albert E. Baesel

Berea may well be proud of the record of her soldiers, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and the World War tried them. One Berea man received the highest military honor that the country can bestow, the Congressional Medal of Honor. He was Second Lieut. Albert E. Baesel, serving in the 148th Infantry, for extraordinary valor. On September 27, 1918, near Ivoiry, France, Lt. Baesel dashed across a field swept by artillery and machine gun fire and heavy with gas, to rescue an enlisted man of his outfit who had been severely wounded in charging a machine gun nest. Lt. Baesel succeeded in reaching the wounded soldier and had just slung him on his shoulder when a terrific cross-fire instantly killed both Americans. The Congressional Medal of Honor, posthumously awarded, was presented to his widow, Mrs. Albert E. Baesel. As a mark of respect for this gallant action, the local Post of the American Legion is named in memory of Lt. Albert E. Baesel.

Capt. R. S. Ursprung

Captain Rudolph S. Ursprung, commanding the Howitzer Company at the present time, was also

recognized by being awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Captain Ursprung, then a First Lieut., 145th Infantry, on November 1, 1918, at Eyne, Belgium, saw a wounded American soldier lying about 150 yards in front of his sector, he leaped over the fire parapet and made his way through a heavy fire to the wounded man. There he administered first aid and tossing the man across his shoulder made his way back to our lines in safety.

Sgt. William F. Engle

Sergeant William F. Engle, serving with the Fifth United States Marines, won his decoration near Blanc Mont Ridge, on October 4, 1918, when he crawled forward alone on a dangerous mission and stumbled upon an enemy machine gun nest. He shot one of the machine guns out of action and then returned to our lines with highly important information.

Berea Fire Department

The first definite record of an organized Fire Department in Berea is a record of a meeting held 7:30 P. M., September 30, 1872. This was the first meeting. Those present were: W. L. Stearns, fire warden; W. W. Noble, chairman of fire and water committee of village council; W. S. Simpson, A. J. Stroud, T. J. Poole, G. E. Brown, H. Chappel, M. A. Sprague, D. A. Beswick, D. E. Stearns, L. French, E. C. Martin, D. M. Stearns, B. W. Sabin, C. D. Shumway, Wm. Wallace, J. M. Lawrence, F. R. Van Tyne, S. E. Jacox and James Windsor.

The Village Council, levied a one mill tax for the purpose of purchasing fire apparatus and construction of a fire station. It is interesting to note that among the equipment purchased was 100 fire

buckets to be used when bucket lines were formed. October 25, 1872, a hook and ladder truck with the necessary equipment was purchased for the Fire Department.

The first fire of which there is record was August 8, 1868, when Mr. W. L. Lawrence tipped over an oil lamp, setting fire to some bedding. The fire, however, was extinguished without much damage being done.

The first record of an incendiary fire was April 10, 1868, when the residence of Daniel Stearns, Sr., was found to have been set afire in two separate places. This fire was put out without much damage being done.

The first supervised fire fighting was September 23, 1870, when Fire Warden W. L. Stearns directed volunteers who formed a bucket brigade and worked unsuccessfully to extinguish a fire in a two-story frame building occupied by Mr. Wildes as a barber shop. The building was completely destroyed.

Strange to relate, the bell at Baldwin University was rung to save a saloon. This happened on December 9, 1870, when a saloon, kept by Mrs. Carey, near the foot of Furnace Street (now a part of Rocky River Drive) on the Murphy Lot was discovered on fire and the alarm was given by ringing Baldwin University bell.

An election was held November 23, 1872 when W. L. Stearns was elected Chief Engineer; W. S. Simpson was elected Captain of Company No. 1, and D. M. Stearns was elected Captain of Company No. 2.

The roster of the fire department in 1878 was: Chief Engineer, Wm. Humiston; Foreman, A. H. Wright; Assistant Foreman, Wm. Dillworth; Secretary, M. W. Richards; Treasurer, George Brown; Captain of Ax, C. W. D. Miller; Captain of Buckets, A. J. Brown; Steward, N.

J. Fuller, T. C. Mattison, Joseph Nichols, S. S. Brown.

What probably was Berea's first great fire occurred April 19, 1897, when a fire started in the old Shumway Tin Shop on Front Street at 5:45 a. m. The alarm was sounded and thirty volunteer volunteer firemen responded. A high wind blowing from the northwest fanned the fire and it was soon out of control, sweeping the entire business district between Front Street, Bridge Street and North Seminary Street, also on the south side of Bridge Street between the Miller Block and the Cleveland Stone Company offices. Mayor Christian sent a message to Chief Dickinson of Cleveland for help; two hours later an engine and ten men arrived under Assistant Chief Rebbeck by special train. Council Hall was completely destroyed, most of the records were saved, but the records of the Fire Department were lost. The fire was believed to have been started by a tramp sleeping in the old tin shop. The losses of this fire were: Council Hall, \$25,000.00; F. S. Smedley, \$2,500.00; W. H. Carman, \$3,000.00; L. H. Chevalier, \$2,500.00; F. E. Beckwith, \$2,500.00; Noakes and Wernicke, \$11,000.00; Mary Miller, \$600.00; C. Elmore, \$500.00; S. S. Brown, \$300.00; C. B. & E. St. Ry. Co., \$200.00; Mrs. N. H. Rockwood, \$3,500.00; Philip Beck, \$100.00; A. A. Loomis, \$200.00; Post Office Building, \$50.00; Dr. Wm. Clarge, \$10.00; Dr. Hess, \$10.00; J. N. Curtis, \$800.00; Berea Milling Co., \$250.00; Harvey Beardsley, \$30.00; Mrs. Quayle, \$500.00; Francis Estate, \$1,000.00; Rogers, photographer, \$115.00; C. W. Heath & Co., unestimated; George Brown, \$100.00; D. T. Gould, \$1,000.00; Max Ehrbar, \$100.00; G. W. C. Building, unestimated; Churchward Store, unestimated.

In 1897 a fire whistle was pur-

chased and attached to the boiler at the Berea Milling Co.

The year 1899 appears to have been the banner year for fires in Berea. On May 16th, the home of Col. D. C. Stearns was destroyed by fire. On May 31 at midnight, the Old South Hall, on the South Side, was destroyed by fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin. On June 5th, the old Methodist Church was discovered on fire at 1:00 a. m. and was completely destroyed. This also was believed to have been of incendiary origin. On August 14th, 1899, at 1:45 p. m. a fire, which proved to be Berea's biggest and most destructive fire was discovered in the bicycle shop of Stencil Rumpf. This fire soon got out of control and a message for help was telephoned to Cleveland by Mayor Quayle. Company 8 under command of Director Hyman and Assistant Chief Rebbeck responded. The fire swept the entire business district on Factory Street from Bridge Street to Front Street. Buildings on the south side of Bridge Street also caught fire, but were extinguished before much damage was done. This fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline torch. Total estimated loss was \$75,000.00. Those who suffered loss from this fire were Stencil Rumpf, Mrs. H. Haines, Mrs. T. G. Card, C. J. Eckert, Eckert and Steller, C. D. Shumway, Dan Harrington, John Dosicoski, Ed Konarski, Wm. Rehker, John Morrist, John Ozorwicki, A. W. Bishop, W. C. T. U., Reublin & Taylor, Wm. Humiston, Mrs. M. L. Banks, J. Van Sise, H. A. Curtis, Dr. H. B. Kirkland, E. J. Kennedy, George E. Brown, W. B. Smith, M. A. Sprague, Dr. A. A. Smith, H. D. Williams, Wm. Zander, P. U. Smith, Knights of Pythias, F. Bullinger, Martin Krazewski, F. Brown, Sidney Lawrence, Wm. Denner, Sprague Carriage Co., Paul

Machovina, Ruple & Co., G. A. R., Berea Advertiser, E. Christian, F. Link, Central Hotel, K. Knight.

The Fire Department was reorganized on February 18, 1910. The roster was: Henry T. Smith, chief; G. H. Luce, Charles Smith, James Wallace, C. F. Eckert, H. A. Loomis, S. A. Wing, John Harrison, G. G. Fiedler, Fred Hauck, Wm. Lawrence, A. J. Heineman, Fred Loomis, Gus Schwandt, G. H. Parker, J. W. Schuerlein and Sam Chegwyn.

In 1935 the Berea Fire Department was host to the 62nd annual convention of the Northwestern Ohio Volunteer Firemen's Association. The roster of the department at that time was: John C. Nevel, chief; Ed Dumke, first assistant chief; Ralph T. Boone, second assistant chief; H. G. Alexander, first assistant engineer; Sam Gray, second assistant engineer; Bernard Demboske, Leo Kasper, William Klink, James McDonnell, George Prusha, Paul Saurbrei, Phil Siebert, James Wallace and John Winter.

Chief Nevel entered the Cleveland Fire Department on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1894, and was assigned to Engine Company No. 2. He later was transferred to Company No. 1 and from there to Company No. 7. While with Company 7, he was promoted to engineer. He was retired from the Cleveland Fire Department on Sept. 24, 1921, and was appointed chief engineer of the Berea Fire Department October 1, 1921. He was appointed acting chief August 22, 1926, and chief on August 1, 1927.

The First Electric Light Plant

February 10, 1890 the Village of Berea Council passed an ordinance "Authorizing the Berea Milling Company or Jeremiah LeDuke, or either or both of them, of Berea,

Ohio, their successors and assigns to erect, maintain and operate an electric light plant, consisting of machinery, poles wires, lamps and all other appurtenances necessary thereto, in the treets alleys, public grounds and public buildings in the Village of Berea, State of Ohio, and to manufacture and supply electricity for furnishing power, heat and lights in said village." This was signed by Mayor E. J. Kennedy and Acting Clerk D. T. Gould.

A petition dated February 11, 1890 reading as follows: "We the undersigned stockholders of The Berea Milling Company do hereby waive the publication of a notice of the time and place of holding a stockholders meeting for the purpose of considering and voting upon a proposition of putting in an electric light plant for the use of the mill and for furnishing light, heat and power to the Village of Berea and to private consumers in said village. And we hereby give notice that there will be a meeting of Stockholders of The Berea Milling Company for the above purpose at the office of The Bank of Berea on Saturday evening, February 15, 1890 at 7 o'clock." This petition was signed by F. M. Stearns, T. C. Mattison, G. A. Hubbard, M. A. Sprague, S. S. Oatman, George Neubrand, T. Bullinger, A. H. Pomeroy, N. E. Wright, E. M. Reublin, Dan C. Stearns, S. J. Harvey, L. M. Coe, Wm. Glasgow, C. W. D. Miller, A. T. Hinneman, C. C. Brightman, J. C. Nopes, O. D. Pomeroy, W. B. Aldrich, I. W. Thayer, C. T. Paulus, E. D. Lyon, E. T. Murrell, B. W. Sabin, E. Crocker, S. Lawrence, W. W. Noble, P. J. Schneider, Hulet Holmes, T. G. Card, J. C. Weidmann, A. A. Jerome.

At the stockholders meeting of February 15, 1890 a resolution was

adopted to purchase and put into operation an electric light plant. Stock at \$100.00 per share was subscribed for that purpose, as follows: J. P. Morrissy, 2 shares; F. M. Stearns, 11 shares; A. J. Harvey, 5 shares; Hult Holmes, 3 shares; E. C. Crocker, 1 share; J. C. Weidmann, 1 share; C. T. Paulus, 2 shares; S. Lawrence, 4 shares; W. M. Noble, 2 shares; T. Bullinger, 3 shares; S. S. Oatman, 5 shares; L. M. Coe, 10 shares; G. G. Hubbard, 1 share; E. D. Lyon, 1 share; Dan C. Stearns, 1 share; J. C. Nokes, 5 shares; O. D. Pomeroy, 4 shares; A. T. Hinnman, 1 share; N. E. Wright, 1 share; M. A. Sprague, 6 shares; C. W. D. Miller, 1 share; A. H. Pomeroy, 6 shares; A. H. Pomeroy, Trustee, 10 shares; C. C. Brightman, 5 shares; P. F. Schneider, 2 shares; Wm. Glasgow, 2 shares; T. G. Card, 1 share; A. A. Jerome, 5 shares; W. B. Aldrich, 5 shares; I. N. Thayer, 1 share; E. M. Reublin, 1 share; George Neubrand, 1 share; and T. C. Mattison, 3 shares.

The stockholders authorized the purchase of an electric light plant from the Edison Electric Company for \$2,200.00 and authorized the employ of Frank Dorland as engineer in full charge of the electric light plant at a salary of \$60.00 per month.

The charges to the public were to be \$9.00 per year for one 16-candle power incandescent lamp and the light schedule was from April 1st to October 1st to 10 P. M., from October 1st to April 1st to 9:30 P. M. and Saturday nights to 11:00 P. M. All night lamps were to be charged for at the rate of \$12.00 per year for all nights excepting Sunday nights. The rate for Arc lamps was \$72.00 per year or \$6.00 per month. The Knights of Pythias were given a rate of 40 cents per

lamp for 10 or more lamps for one evening a week, or 50 cents per lamp for two evenings per week.

Noble & Mattison were furnished eight lamps at the regular charge but received free one lamp in the cellar which was to be used only when some one was in the cellar.

The stockholders of the company were real business men, because when the agents of the Edison Electric Company called to collect for the electric light plant, the owners put them off until they could hire an electrical expert to examine the plant and report on it.

At a directors' meeting of December 4, 1899, it was decided to call a special meeting of the stockholders to vote on the proposition of the Village of Berea to purchase the electric light plant, and in January, 1900, the Village of Berea purchased the electric light plant from The Berea Milling Company.

In 1900 a 120-kilowatt alternator was installed. In 1922 a 300-kilowatt turbo-generator was installed, in 1925 a 750-kilowatt machine was installed, and in 1931 an additional 1000-kilowatt turbo-generator was installed to meet the rapidly growing demand.

When the village purchased the electric light plant in 1900, the rate was 10 cents per kilowatt hour, in 1902 this rate was reduced to 8 cents per kilowatt hour; shortly after it was again reduced to 6 cents per kilowatt hour, in 1922 it was reduced to 5 cents per kilowatt hour and in 1931 to 4 cents. The present rate is 4 cents per kilowatt hour for the first 100 kilowatt hours and 3 cents per kilowatt hour thereafter with a liberal discount for prompt payment.

Fossilized Fish

The following letter, dated April 6, 1936, was written to Mr. Willard

Shaw by Mr. J. E. Hyde of the Department of Geology, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio:

Your inquiry of March 9 to Mr. Madison of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History was promptly referred to me, but has gone unanswered from pressure from many things. I have been much interested in Dr. William Clark as one of several collectors of fossil fishes between Cleveland and Sandusky. You inquire about a fossil fish which was named after him and of which you are now seeking a picture from the British Museum. As a matter of fact, several different fossil fishes were named after him as the following list of nine will show:

Monocladus clarki,
Cladoselache clarki,
Ctenacanthus clarki,
Dinichthys clarki,
Dinichthys prentis-clarki,
Brontichthys clarki,
Titanichthys clarki,
Trachosteus clarki,
Actinophorus clarki.

Of this list, one, *Dinichthys prentis-clarki*, is not clear to me, why the name, *prentis*, should be in it. All the rest were named for Dr. William Clark. Most of these specimens are represented by a single bone or jaw or tooth, or a cluster of scattered bones. Only two of them were represented by fairly whole fishes: (1) *Cladoselache clarki* which is probably in the British Museum and not to exceed four feet in length; (2) *Actinophorus clarki* which is likely in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City and not over two feet long. Some of the fishes on this list must have been twenty feet long but are known only, as I have indicated above, from fragments.

I believe you would get more satisfaction from a photograph from the British Museum in London

showing the several wall cases in which they displayed Dr. Clark's collection. Dr. Clark made plaster casts of a number of the fish bones which he found and some of these are now in the Herzer Museum of Baldwin-Wallace College under the direction of Dr. Blocher. I saw them only last summer.

I have photographic negatives of Dr. Clark's cancer sanitarium which is figured in the booklet, "Collecting Fossil Fishes from the Cleveland Shale" which I presume Mr. Madison has sent you. Dr. Clark's second and last collection was sold to the American Museum of Natural History.

If you are interested in the historical aspects of fossil-fish collecting do not overlook the fact that Berea was the center of a group of collectors of which Dr. Clark was only one, the one who would make the biggest, but not necessarily best, impression on his townsmen. One of them is still living in Berea, or was living last summer, Dr. D. T. Gould, now about 88 years old. He was a druggist in Dr. Clark's time, collected with Clark and had a fish named after him, *Stenoganthus gouldii*.

The Reverend Herman Herzer was connected with one of the colleges for many years and was a great collector of fossil fishes in his early days. *Dinichthys herzeri* was named after him. Kepler was professor of natural science in Baldwin University; *Cladoselache kepleri* was named for him.

C. C. Fyler, a whetstone maker, was the discoverer of *Cladoselache fyerii*. His son was living in Berea about ten years ago but I have not heard from him more recently.

I have photographic negatives of all of these men and can let you have prints if you desire.

I am enclosing copy of a paper

on the subject which I wrote ten years ago. The one entitled "Fossil Fishing" is almost identical with it but not quite. If you have not received the last let me know and I shall have one sent from the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

Is there a public library in Berea apart from the College library? It just occurs to me that copies of these papers might be of interest there.

G. A. R. Organized

Wednesday evening, Sept. 16, 188g, a Post of the G. A. R. was organized. Commander, T. C. Mattison; Senior Vice Commander, E. J. Kennedy; Junior Vice Commander, O. H. Perry; Surgeon, L. H. Chevalia; Chaplain, Rev. P. B. Stroup; Quartermaster, T. J. Poole; Officer of the Day, C. W. Sanborn; Officer of the Guard, M. M. Kemp.

These officers were installed by Junior Vice Commander M. J. Sloane, assisted by Capt. J. N. Freeze, Capt. D. H. Kimberly and other comrades from Cleveland. P. B. Gardner was appointed Adjutant, W. H. James, Sergeant Major; I. H. Hardy, Quartermaster Sergeant.

The organization will be known as Berea Post 543, G. A. R., Department of Ohio. Membership fee was \$2.00 for those who joined in 30 days, after that time \$3.00. Yearly membership fee \$2.00.

Early Reminiscences

By Rev. Wm. M. Osborne

My grandfather, Rev. Eli Osborn, became identified with Middleburgh as early as 1825, and established the first woolen factory in the south part of Cuyahoga County, where the bridge crosses Rocky River a little above the present railroad crossing. His early establishment was on a moderate scale, during

1830 and 1831 water freshets interfered greatly with his enterprises, finally sweeping away his mill dam and building, leaving him with nothing but his carding machine which was saved with the greatest of difficulty.

My father became a resident of Middleburgh in 1829 and was a partner with my grandfather in his factory interests until 1834. The old records will show that Merritt Osborne became one of Middleburg's first justices of the peace and in connection with John Baldwin Esq., and a gentleman from Royalton acted as one of the public school examiners for your county. One of the first school houses built in your vicinity was on the banks of a creek, a little west of Abram Fowles' old residence, a diminutive log cabin, about 14 feet square, adorned with old fashioned desks and backless seats and heated by an immense fire in the rustic backwoods chimney. The second school house, was of similar size and adornings, and was located a little east and north of "Vaughn's Mills" and very near where the present railroad now runs. Religious services were held in John Baldwin's cabin, near where the old red house afterwards stood. The first frame house in the present village of Berea was the old red house of John Baldwin, erected in 1830, in the unfinished second story of which the writer received his first religious impressions. The first Sunday School was held in the old red house and was conducted by Aunt Mary Baldwin.

At the period of which I speak three-fourths of Middleburg and adjoining territory were dense forests, where the native Indian was occasionally seen, and was filled with all the wild game incident to

a new country. The forests abounded with bear, deer, wolves, etc., and hunting these for their pelts became a source of pecuniary gain. Both sides of Rocky River were then densely wooded. The early settlers of Middleburg have nearly all passed away; the Fowleses, Gardners, Lovejoys, Colbys, Vaughns, Greens, Walters, Osbornes, Bagleys, Fullers, Beckets, Pecks, Frosts, Goodnoes, etc.

The first seminary building was erected about 1840 of which Prof. Holbrook was principal. The writer became a student in 1844.

The first grist mill in the vicinity of Middleburg was on the west branch of Rocky River, where Hoadley's mills now stand and it was erected in 1814 by Capt. Calvin Hoadley, an early Connecticut emigrant to the Western Reserve. The Block House, erected in 1812, near Columbia Center, was commanded by Capt. Samuel Hoadley.

Uncle Abram Hickox was always understood to have been the first to explore Middleburg Township and finding a lake environed within a dense forest, near the northeast part of the township, he called it Lake Abram. The writer's first visit to this beautiful sheet of water was in 1830, in an Indian canoe securing a string of bass, with which the lake was then overstocked.

Near this sheet of water, in the intricacies of the wilderness, there was, at an early date, a lodge of counterfeiters, where, in their rough cabin, were afterwards found forges, etc., for manufacturing counterfeit or Podunk silver coins.

The first mill in your vicinity was put up by Eri Hickox, but it soon passed into the hands of Jonathan Vaughn. It was situated on the Falls below where the railroad crosses the river.

The Great Flood (1883)

On Saturday and Sunday northern Ohio was visited by one of the most disastrous floods in its history.

Early Friday evening rain set in, the water freezing as it fell thus forming a coating of ice on the surface. The frozen earth refusing to absorb the water, a perfect deluge was inevitable.

Rocky River had swollen to immense proportions and was still rising. Shortly before one o'clock the ice in the pond above the stone dam broke loose and rushed over the dam, carrying away the railroad bridge. The water covered the flats southwest of the Iron Bridge. Nokes' coal yard was under four feet of water. Five coal cars on the tracks were nearly submerged. Toward evening the new railroad bridge just south of Bridge Street gave away under the immense pressure of the ice; this was followed soon after by another bridge washing away. Rocky River bottoms were flooded from bank to bank from the Iron Bridge to Albion. On the flats near the John Brown quarry the water was six feet deep. The Old Baldwin quarry was full of water. The old foundry building was submerged, the water being three feet deep in the engine room. The loss of property is sustained chiefly by the quarries and the C. C. & I. The amount will be around \$25,000.00.

Berea Library Association

A Berea Library Association was organized Monday evening, March 8, 1883, in the Brick Church, shares were sold at \$1.00 each. \$115.00 was subscribed. The following officers were elected: President, L. G. Hamilton; Vice President, A. E. French; Secretary, J. W. Bowlus; Treasurer, Dr. H.

Parker; Librarian, M. W. Richards. Rules of the association were:

1—Members were allowed to take from the library one book for each share of stock they owned.

2—Books may be retained two weeks and renewed for two weeks.

3—No person will be permitted to loan a book to a person not a member of the same household.

4—Any member who retains a book over the two weeks shall be fined two cents per day per book.

5—Any injury to the books shall be made good to the satisfaction of the librarian.

6—All books lost or destroyed shall be paid for by the person liable.

7—Members shall not be permitted to take books from the library or to transfer their shares while a fine is pending against them.

Berea Street Railway

Pursuant to call, a meeting of the citizens of Berea was held in Brick Hall on Friday evening, November 26, 1875. P. B. Gardner was chosen chairman and W. H. Pearce, secretary. The chairman stated that the meeting had been called to take into consideration the project of building a street railroad between the village and the depot. Mr. A. W. Bishop presented some estimates of the cost of material made after consultation with parties interested in street railroads in Cleveland. He stated that flat rail weighing 30 pounds to the yard can be purchased for \$56.00 per ton of 2240 pounds, making the cost of iron for 1 mile and 30 rods, the distance from Bridge Street to the new depot, \$2887.50. Estimated cost of stringers, ties and two cars including freight on the latter, \$4,958.21. "T" rail will cost considerably more.

By request, the secretary read

the charter of the Berea Street Railroad Company, dated November 22, 1873—with Samuel Hittell, George Nokes, M. MacDermott, Joseph Nichols, E. J. Kennedy, T. C. Mattison, E. F. Benedict, and A. J. Campbell as corporators. Mr. MacDermott and Mr. Kurtz argued that the road ought to be built to the South side. The subscription books were opened and \$1500.00 subscribed in addition to the amount taken by Mr. Nichols. The meeting then adjourned.

Steam Road Wagon (1874)

Mr. W. S. Simpson, jeweler, of this village has invented and nearly completed a steam wagon for common roads. He made a trial on the streets last Saturday evening and although some parts were incomplete, the performance was such as to indicate a final success. A five-horse power upright engine with boiler, is mounted on three wheels, the power is applied to two wheels in the rear, by means of endless chains and the apparatus for guiding, to the single wheel in front. The appearance on the street of such a novel vehicle attracted quite a crowd of spectators.

Fossil

Interesting Discovery on October 22, 1874. In one of the extensive quarries of the Berea Stone Co., in this place, the workmen recently exposed to view, on splitting a large block of stone, the fossil remains of a complete fish about 12 inches in length and two to three inches in breadth, with head, body and tail all complete. The strata in which it was found was a sheet of rock about four feet thick and still above this the top rock about a foot thick. As such specimens in the Berea

rock are very scarce it was carefully preserved by Mr. F. M. Stearns, president of the Berea Stone Co. Prof. Newberry requested the specimen sent to him in New York for classification and a scientific paper.

Mr. A. A. Loomis, successor to O. H. Perry, is an experienced and successful business man, who came to Berea from Richfield, Ohio. He is one of a family of seven brothers, the eldest being Prof. E. S. Loomis, of the University. Mr. Loomis is a worthy successor to O. H. Perry and will undoubtedly hold most of the trade which the latter built up during his long business career in Berea. His advertisement will be found in another column. We bespeak for him a cordial reception among Berea's business men and a fair recognition from the public.

Hugging Bees

Hugging Bees, as they are called, is a popular drawing card for church fairs. The *modus operandi* is to blind-fold the men and charge them for a five-minute hug. Prices generally are as follows: Girls, 12 to 16, 25 cents; 16 to 25, 50 cents; another man's wife, in good health, \$1.00; old maids, 3 cents, or 2 for 5 cents.

Building the Old Red House

The writer (Rev. Wm. M. Osborne), a mere boy, was present at the raising of "The Old Red House" near the college campus, which probably might have been forgotten but for two striking incidences, clearly proving that early impressions are the most impressive and lasting. William Porter, afterwards the son-in-law of Jonathan Vaughn, then living at the R. R. Crossing and employed in the

construction of the building, accidentally fell from the loft and was picked up apparently dead, but he soon returned to consciousness and was kindly cared for by Aunt Mary Baldwin and others until he was able to be conveyed to his own home. The other striking occurrence was the erection of the building without the aid of whiskey, an innovation startling for those days and yet one which John Baldwin was quite willing to introduce. For many years the upper part of this antiquated building was occupied for a place of preaching, where the old circuit riders, such as: Short-legged Wilson, as he was called, and an Irishman by birth; Hazzard, Yocum, Kellam, Connant, Sheldon, Janes, Poe, Power, Gurley and others.

Hon. John Baldwin

Born in Brantford, Conn., October 13, 1799. Married Mary D. Chappell, in 1828, he emigrated to Ohio, by canal to Buffalo, lake to Cleveland and stage to Middleburgh. The Old Red House, routed from its original site and now waiting inevitable destruction on the verge of the quarries, was the first house built here. In 1849 the C. C. C. & I. Railway was completed. When the first post office in the Lyceum Village was named, the choice was made by throwing up a silver dollar. The Old Chapel was pulled down in 1872, had been used for school purposes for 28 years. When the Institute became a college in 1855, South Hall was a new building. Dr. Wheeler was the first President for 17 years; Rev. W. D. Goodman 3 years; Dr. A. Schuyler 10 years; Wm. Kepler, Ph. D., acting president 1 year; at present Rev. E. J. Stubbs is president.

Once, on his arrival at his home in Louisiana, overcome by the

fatigue of the journey, he slept from daylight until some time in the night. He was alone in the house, no one living near and he had a thousand dollars in bills and 19 dollars in silver in change. He awoke with a choking sensation and realized that a strong hand was on his throat. He struggled to release himself and in doing so his clothes fell from the bed and the silver jingled when it struck the floor. At this the robber picked up the clothes and fled, carrying with him only the silver, the bills were safe. Another time he put several hundred dollars on the ground while he picked apples in his Berea orchard, and forgot it. Two or three weeks after, when he had given up all hopes of finding it, it was found and returned to him, not a dollar was missing.

Reminiscences of Berea

Letter from U. C. Van Tyne

To know Uncle John Baldwin was to respect and love him and—laugh. You probably recall his simplicity of manners, dress and diet. Dwight Holbrook once rallied him about his diet and asked him what he did for variety when he had only bread and milk, potatoes and turnips. "Well," said Uncle John, "we eat more turnips." I am reminded of his manner of shearing sheep. Like Abram he possessed a goodly flock. Shears in hand, he would leave his house after supper and run down a sheep on the common or roadside. Deliberately shearing it just where caught, he would drop the fleece on the spot and start off for another sheep and shear it in the same way. He would generally shear three or four before dark, leaving their fleeces scattered along the common or roadside from a few rods to a half mile apart;

and the next morning "Little John" could be seen gathering up the results of his father's work of the previous evening.

Death of John Baldwin

John Baldwin, founder of Baldwin University, died 10:00 A. M., Sunday, December 28, 1884, at Baldwin, La. John Baldwin was born in Brantford, Conn., Oct. 13, 1799. His grandfather was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church and of Puritan descent, also a soldier of the Revolutionary War and acquired the rank of Captain. As neither arithmetic, grammar or geography were allowed to be taught in his day, John Baldwin's school privileges were of the humblest kind. By his own efforts he gathered from books the rudiments of an education, attended school later and afterwards engaged in teaching.

He was married in 1828 and moved to Berea where he built the first frame house in the place. This building, known as the "Old Red House" still stands. He assisted in the first Sabbath School, opened the first quarry, turned the first grindstone, laid out or helped to lay out the first building lot, and built the first school erected in the place. He discovered the value of the rock underlying Berea, which has become famous the world over.

He founded Baldwin Institute which was opened April 9, 1846 with 100 students, 61 males, 39 females, with the Rev. H. Dwight A. M., as principal. In 1856 university powers were secured and the institution became Baldwin University. To this institution he has given property valued at \$200,000.

He united with the Methodist

Church at the age of 18. His remains were interred Monday last in a grove near his late residence, on the banks of the Teche.

Memorial Services for John Baldwin

From Dr. Schuyler's Address

John Baldwin was 85 years, 2 months, 15 days old when he died. In 1854, Abel Stevens, the renowned historian of Methodism, in a steamboat trip on the lake, met Mr. Baldwin of whom he gives a graphic account in the National Magazine of which he was editor. "When we were aboard my friend introduced me to a passenger, who, I saw at a glance was a character. He wore a hat which had certainly not been brushed for six months, and it might have been as many years old, it was high and falling slightly aback, disclosing as genuine a Yankee contour as ever the London Punch or Yankee Notions ever portrayed, that prominence of the nasal region, those lines radiating from the eyes and extending to the ears, that indescribable expression of easy self-possession. His shoes were rough, heavy clumps of leather that certainly had never known blackening, his coat and pantaloons were black woolen of the coarsest, strongest texture, his shirt bosom and collar were unstarched, coarse cotton and he wore no socks. He evidently did not relish the delection of shaving, and his speech was the very perfection of nasal drawl. He said he was a "Yankee of the seventh distillation."

We all recognize John Baldwin from the portrait drawn by Mr. Stevens as faithful to the original.

PROGRAM

Centennial and Homecoming Celebration

Sept. 23 to 27, 1936

Wednesday, September 23d

- 6:00 a.m.—Presentation of Flags to City by American Legion Post 91; Flag raising ceremony.
- 8:00 to 12:00 a.m.—Registration in log cabin.
- 2:00 to 6:00 p.m.—Centennial Tea at Congregational Church, Seminary St.
- 6:00 to 8:00 p.m.—Industrial parade.
- 8:00 p.m.—Community Sing.
- 9:00 p.m.—Concert by the Berea High School Band and entertainment by the Centennial Amateurs on the Triangle.
- 10:00 p.m.—Fireworks display.

Thursday, September 24th

REUNION AND NEIGHBORS' DAY

- 12:00 noon—Picnic at Berea City Park.
- 4:00 to 6:00 p.m.—Indoor baseball games and bicycle races at Fairgrounds.
- 6:00 p.m.—Dinner at K. & E. Restaurant for mayors of other municipalities.
- 7:30 p.m.—Talks on "Old Time Berea," Congregational Church, Seminary St.
- 8:30 p.m.—General rally and concert by Berea High School Band on the Triangle.
- 10:00 p.m.—Fireworks display.

Friday, September 25th

BEREA HIGH SCHOOL DAY

- 1:00 to 3:00 p.m.—Relics of old time Berea and Middleburg Township may be viewed in downtown store windows.
- 3:00 p.m.—Presentation of Flag to Fair St. Elementary School by American Legion Post 91; Flag raising ceremony.
- 3:30 p.m.—Football game, Berea High School vs. Parma High School, at Berea High School athletic field, Bagley and East Roads.
- 6:30 p.m.—Reunion of members of Berea High School Alumni at the high school building.
- 10:00 p.m.—Program by Centennial Amateurs.
- 7:00 to 12:00 p.m.—Mardi Gras and fireworks display.

Saturday, September 26th

BALDWIN-WALLACE COLLEGE DAY

- 10:00 to 12:00 a.m.—Student guides will take visitors through college buildings.
- 1:00 p.m.—Concert by Baldwin-Wallace College Band.
- 3:00 p.m.—Football game, Baldwin-Wallace College vs. Central State Teachers College of Michigan at new B-W. athletic field, Bagley Road.
- 7:30 p.m.—Address by Dr. Louis C. Wright, president of Baldwin-Wallace College, followed by a Community Sing.
- 9:00 p.m.—Dance at Berea Armory.
- 10:00 p.m.—Fireworks display.

Sunday, September 27th

REMEMBRANCE DAY

- Special Centennial observance services in all Berea churches.
- 6:00 p.m.—Pageant and crowning of "Miss Berea," queen of the Centennial.

Autographs

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This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal black ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, typical of notebook or legal stationery. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

