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GEORGE D. HUNT.

HISTORY

—OF—

SALEM,

Ohio

AND THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

Columbiana County, Ohio

By *GEORGE D. HUNT.*

SALEM, OHIO:
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

1898.

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PREFACE

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History and biography have always been favorite topics of literature with the author of this book, and he feels convinced that many persons are equally concerned in the same kind of intellectual entertainment. When history is of such a character as to point a moral for the reader, his attention to it must be a source of benefit to him. Local history has a special interest when it relates to the home and vicinity of the reader, who then, has a better chance to judge of its veracity. All people are, in some degree, inquisitive. Their own personal history, and that of their neighbors and ancestors, they like to know. The gratification of this inquisitiveness is often a source of something more than mere pleasure to the inquirer. While he knows what his present condition and circumstances are, he can imagine what they might have been had he lived in former days. And then the question may be asked—what would he have been and done if he had lived in earlier times?

History tells about the situation, and other conditions of people different from those of the present day. We learn about their toils and ambitious schemes; some of which were crowned with success, while others were signal failures. A wise person learns good lessons from failures as well as from successful efforts. Defeat is said to be "a school in which truth grows strong." It suggests these inquiries: 1st. Was the undertaking a possibility?

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2nd. Were adequate means applied so as to make it a success? 3rd. What agencies, and, how applied, would have accomplished the work? In the experience of others we may see something that we may imitate; something that we should avoid; and something that will suggest originality.

The history of Salem and its vicinity shows how a vast wilderness has been transformed into a prosperous and wealthy city, and much of the domain into productive farms. Many of the young people of both sexes, who have been born and raised here will not be content to remain here, but will go west where they will expect to get land at a low price, and then grow in prosperity with the place of their choice for a home. What our pioneers have done will be examples for them to imitate; and perhaps improvement on them can be made by adventurers from our city.

Much of this history is the fruit of the author's observations; much he has learned from the early settlers with whom he has had acquaintance; and while some has been gathered from other sources, due credit thereto is given. Where the language of other individuals is copied quotation marks are given. In some instances, however, a few words were necessarily changed. Some items have been copied from *The Columbiana County History*. To Samuel Chessman acknowledgement is due for his account of the railroad enterprise; and to Rev. G. C. Schoeneman for the same about the Catholic church; and also to certain others for information about the other Christian churches. Prof. Southworth, Charles W. Harris, Samuel J. Chisholm, and some others have given important help.

For errors, only a reasonable apology is craved. Gratitude is due to all who have given aid or encouragement in any way for this work.

So, if some moral it shall teach,
In hearts which it may haply reach,
Some satisfaction it will seem ;
The author then his work may deem,
Not wholly done in vain, nor lost,
Excepting monetary cost.

SALEM, O., 1898.

NOTE--The county seat of Columbiana was first named New Lisbon, but it was generally known as "Lisbon." Within a few years the lawful name has been changed to "Lisbon." Hence in this book it is given by both names.

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CHAPTER I.

SETTLEMENTS.

THE history of Salem dates from the year 1803. Samuel Smith had previous to this time entered and settled on the section of which the south-west corner was marked by what is now the crossing of Main and Ellsworth streets. His log cabin was built somewhere near the residence of Joseph E. Post. His house became a stopping place for persons who came to explore the land. Samuel Davis came at this time and bought the section, or a part of it, of Smith; and he afterwards entered the second section east of it. A part of this is now owned by a grand daughter (the widow of Isaac Thomas). Samuel Davis settled on the land that is now nearly covered by a part of Salem. Much of this he cleared and put into a tillable condition. Other pioneers soon followed; amongst whom was Elisha Hunt, from Brownsville, Pa. In a letter written by him about the year 1870, he said, "In the year 1803, I was where Salem now stands; it was then a wilderness—no roads—no wagon had ever been there. Now we see a beautiful town, fine farms, good houses, railroad cars running daily at the speed of thirty miles an hour, where it required the whole day to go that distance thirty years ago."

It was about this time that Ohio was admitted into the Union as a state. Previously it was known as "The Territory north-west of the Ohio river." The land office for this part of the territory was at Steubenville. Land was then entered for speculation as often as for settlement. Government land could

not be purchased in quantities less than a section. Some sections had more than one owner before actual settlers had possession of them. Sometimes two or more persons put their money together, and with it entered a section which they afterwards divided; sometimes to make settlements, or, for further speculation.

In 1803 Jonas Cattell and Elisha Hunt entered the section bounded on the east and south sides by what is now Ellsworth and West Main streets. In dividing J. Cattell took the north half, and gave it to his son Enoch, who built a log cabin on it and commenced clearing off the native forest. He and his wife both died soon afterwards leaving an infant son, Jonas D. Thomas French was appointed guardian for him, and on attaining maturity he assumed possession, and there he passed the most of his life. He became an intelligent and well informed man. He served as justice of the peace several years, and two terms in the state senate, besides filling some minor offices, and he took much interest in public affairs.

Elisha Hunt sold the west half of his portion to George Baum, Sr., who settled on it, and there passed the remainder of his life. He raised several children—a few of whose descendants remain in the neighborhood of Salem. In 1805 or 1806 Zadok Street, Sr., bought E. Hunt's land. His son, John, kept a store in New Lisbon about a year and then moved to Salem. He bought an acre of John Straughan* for twelve dollars. This was at what is now the corner of Main and Depot streets. There he erected a log dwelling and a store room, and opened the first store in the place. Years afterwards it was superseded by a brick building that still stands.

*This spelling was used by this branch of the family, others spell it Strawn.

John Straughan and Zadok Street having purchased adjoining lands, conceived the project of starting a town. Whereupon a plot of land for this purpose was made, and inducements were offered for persons to come and settle here. This was in 1806. The town was named after Salem in New Jersey, from which the Streets came. As laid out it was on the four corners of four townships, namely: Goshen, Green, Salem and Butler. Samuel Davis and Israel Gaskill entered into the project. The latter had purchased and settled on land in the north-west corner of Salem township. Both of them furnished additions to the town. These people were Friends (commonly called Quakers), and they thought that there must be ground for a meeting house, and a place for burying the dead. Wherefore Samuel Davis donated two acres on the north side of Main street; and Israel Gaskill as much on the south side. By this means the town was divided into two distinct parts, and continued so for many years. These worthy men evidently had but a vague idea of what size the town might become.

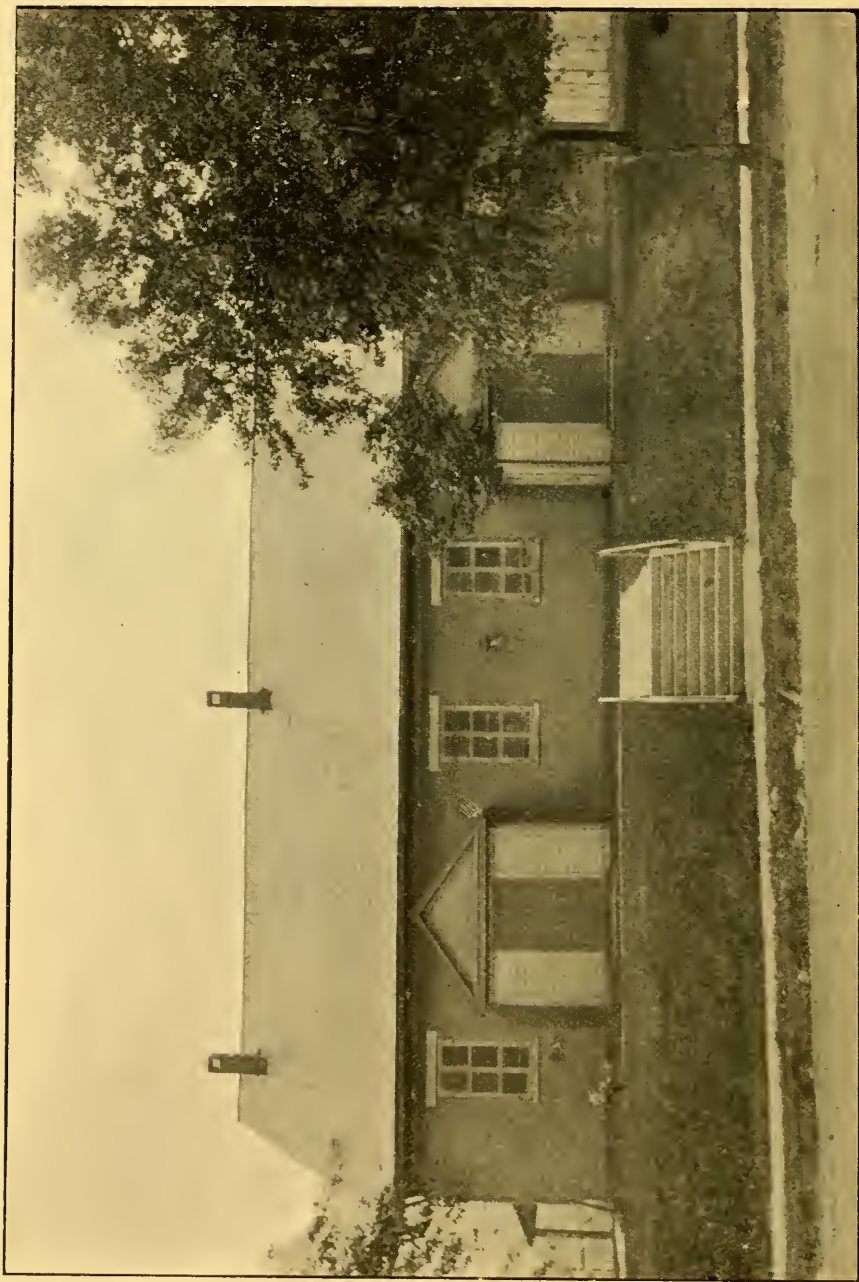
Lots were sold, houses built, mechanics and other kinds of working people came and made their abode here; so that in a few years there were over a hundred people here. In 1808 and 1809 the first meeting house was built. A temporary log building had been occupied previously. It was for the Friends; and was on the south side of Main street, and situated a few rods back from the highway, and between what is now Broadway, and Depot street. When the masons went to their work one morning they found the tracks of a bear that had passed over the foundation in the night, leaving its marks in the mortar. The foun-

dation of this building was not well laid; too many small stones were used in it; wherefore in about thirty-five years it showed signs of sinking so as to make cracks in the walls; then a new house was deemed necessary. And besides this fact more ground belonged to the society than was needed. And it could then be sold to good advantage for town lots. The house on Dry street was therefore erected. The first meeting in it was held on the 27th day of July, 1845. This is a good structure and reflects much credit on the building committee who had charge of the work; especially David Fawcett.

Robert French married Anna, a daughter of Zadok Street, Sr., and received as a dower the land bought from Elisha Hunt, except what was taken for town lots. This land he cleared, and built on it a saw mill. The dam and some vestiges of it are yet to be seen. This mill did much work in its time. Timber was then abundant; more so than the market for sawed lumber.

Zadok Street, Sr., was an old man on his arrival in Salem. And but little is known about him afterwards. He died in 1807. His son, John, was then just in middle age; and he engaged in mercantile business at the center of the town, and continued at it until old age. When he was succeeded by his son, Zadok, Samuel, another son, took charge of a farm, on the south side of the town. John, the youngest, also had some interest in the store. The Streets were active business men, and their position in the Society of Friends gave them prestige with that class of people as well as some others. They owned some farms out in Goshen township.

John Straughan and Job Cook bought the section



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, ON DRY STREET.

from which the south-west quarter of the town was formed. J. Straughan was a hard working and industrious man; and he raised two sons and three daughters, who became good and useful citizens; and they never did anything to dishonor the family. Joseph, the oldest one, occupied the homestead for some years and then went to Lisbon to take care of his aged father-in-law. Jesse, the second, became a civil engineer and was engaged in the survey of several railroads.

In dividing this section Job Cook took two-thirds on the south side. He subsequently sold one hundred acres from the south-west part of it to Jonathan Stanley, who settled thereon and rendered it a good farm. The section south of this was entered and settled by Joseph Wright. A part of it and a part of Job Cook's, bordering on the road extending south from Salem, was purchased and cleared by James Tollerton. It is now in possession of A. H. Phillips, whose wife is a grand-daughter, and Augustus H. Tollerton a grand son. The land on the east side of this road was settled by John Schooley and Zaccheus Test.

The second section west of Salem was entered and settled by John Blackburn, Sr., who came from Pennsylvania. And it was inherited by his sons, John, J. Armstrong and William. The last named was an officer in the war of 1812. Afterwards he served several terms in each branch of the Ohio Legislature. And he was appointed by President Van Buren land agent at Lima, O. There he passed the remainder of his life. His brothers remained on the land of their inheritance during all of their lives except that John was for a few years at Lima. The section south of this was entered and settled by Hugh

Burns. After his time and some changes it got into other hands. None of the original family or their descendants now occupy any part of it.

The low ground, south of Salem, at that time was a swamp, covered with bushes and saplings; so that it was with much difficulty that a road through it was made. It had been a beaver pond, and being at the source of two streams, we see there an instance of the sagacity of these animals in choosing this place for their quarters.

Israel Gaskill came in 1805, and bought the land now covered by the south-east corner of the city. He lived in his wagon till he got his cabin built. In this he dwelt till he built the brick house which still remains as an old land mark—on Lincoln avenue. Some of his grand-children are now living in Salem.

Elisha Schooley came at an early date, bought land and built a grist mill and a saw mill, near the Lisbon road. Some vestiges of it are now to be seen, though the railroad passes over the place where the mills were. His son, John, and son-in-law, Mahlon Hole, and some others took charge of these mills after his time. His son, William, also had a grist mill further down the stream. And still further down John Antrim had a saw mill and carding machine. Wm. Schooley's mill was bought, rebuilt and carried on several years by Abraham Shinn. Out on what is now the Franklin Square road were lands owned by Abraham Warrington, Thomas Conn, John Hillard, Sr., and Henry Coy.

East of Salem, and on the south side of the road were the farms of Jonathan Evans, Nathan Ball, Jesse and Aaron Holloway. And on the north side, coming towards Salem were those of Wm. Hunt,

Samuel Farquhar, David Painter and David Fawcett; all of them respectable farmers. Jacob Painter came in 1802 and settled on the land now owned by Joseph E. Post. He had seven children who settled in that neighborhood. They were all exemplary Friends.

In 1805 John Webb settled on the section north of Samuel Davis's. He had a numerous family, who settled in the neighborhood; so that at one time there was a whole section of Webbs. Some of them are yet living in and near Salem.

Abraham Warrington settled on land north of that recently owned by Jonas D. Cattell. He had two sons and four daughters—none of whom are now living, but there are some descendants among the Hunts and Bonsalls. Michael Stratton also settled on this section. He came from New Jersey in the time of the first settlements here. He had a large family; some of whose descendants are now well known in Salem. These two families were prominent and exemplary Friends.

The second section west of Salem and in Goshen township was entered by Thomas Hutton, and by him sold to Joseph England (north-west quarter), Enoch Gause (south-west quarter), and Isaac Barber, Sr. (south-east). These individuals settled on the land thus purchased and converted it into good and productive farms. Isaac Barber died a few years after settling on this land. His sons Abram and Isaac remained thereon, and were well known in and about Salem. The same might be said of Joseph England. Isaac Barber moved from his paternal inheritance and Jacob Thomas bought it. Jacob Barber, another brother, lived some years on this quarter section.

“To attend elections in the several townships the inhabitants of Salem and vicinity went to the town meetings in four different directions. January 8th, 1830, the town of Salem was incorporated, and the election for officers of the incorporation was held in that place. The civil divisions being inconvenient and the occasion of confusion, the people of Salem petitioned the commissioners of the county to form a separate township, to be called Perry. The township was set off in accordance with the petition in 1832.”*

*Columbiana County History.

CHAPTER II.

CHARACTER AND HABITS OF THE SETTLERS.

THE first people of this town and vicinity were, with few exceptions, industrious and frugal in their habits. Their situation and circumstances rendered these qualities absolutely necessary. Many of the comforts and conveniences, that are now readily obtained, were then unknown, or not to be had in any way. Goods that are now imported by railroad, were then brought in wagons from eastern cities. The facilities of transportation have called out much ingenuity in inventors and manufacturers for supplying the natural and artificial wants of the people; of which wants our forefathers were in blissful ignorance. The cost of all imported goods was then great.

A man who then possessed a wagon covered with strong tow canvass, and six horses, was an important character. With such teams, goods were often brought from Pittsburgh, and sometimes from Philadelphia and Baltimore. In the same manner country produce was often sent from this region to those cities.

The old fashioned taverns were a great contrast with modern hotels. In them refreshment and entertainment could be had in many forms, to suit the customer, however small his wants might be. This might be only a dram, or a check (a cold dinner or supper), to be had for twelve and a-half cents.

Wagoners were important customers at these hostelries. They carried a feed trough that, in trav-

eling, was swung across the hind end of the wagon, and fixed on the tongue when the horses were to be fed. For beds they had mattresses that were spread on the bar-room floor. And they were readily rolled up and placed in the wagon on departure. On the national turnpike sometimes ten teams, or more, would pass a night at one tavern. If there was a person among them, or one at the place, who could play the fiddle, they would have "a stag dance;" that is one without females. The wagoner was a *character* in those days.

It is true that drunkenness then was not uncommon. But the liquor then furnished was the genuine "Old rye." Lager beer and drugged liquors were then unknown, and equally unknown were delirium tremens and mania a potu. In the harvest field, and when buildings were raised "Black Betty" was often passed around; and there were people who would not help at such times without this stimulant. But when temperance reformation commenced Salem was one of the foremost places in this good work.

The first object of a settler was to build a log cabin, and commence clearing his land. When the timber and underbrush were cut off the ground and burned, a crop of wheat could sometimes be raised without plowing the ground. But it required several years for the roots to rot so that plowing could be easily done.

New roads, especially through the woods, were often very muddy, On low lands they were more so. As a remedy trees were cut and laid across the roads, and then covered with dirt dug from the sides, so as to form ditches. As the land was cleared, it held less water and then better roads could be had.

From this cause also, many streams, that once afforded water enough to run a mill, became so diminished in amount of water as not to furnish a sufficiency for that purpose to keep a mill going long enough to reward its attention, even if custom were not lacking.

The first settlers brought with them the social and domestic customs of their native places; and by the conglomeration of these the general character of the place was formed. From Pennsylvania came the Barbers, Blackburns, Boones, Burnses, Cattells, Cookes, Davises, Englands, Evanses, Heacocks, Hunts, Jennings, Straughans, Thomases, and many others—more than from any other state. From New Jersey came the Balls, Frenches, Gaskills, Hilliards, Swaims, Tests and Warringtons. From Virginia came the Fawcetts, Holloways, Painters, Stanleys, Schooleys and Wrights. From Maryland came the Bentleys, Silvers, Webbs and Zimmermans. When the settlement had got a good start some came from other states, and some foreigners;—from England, Ireland and Scotland.

“House building, which will include all classes of structures made of wood, iron, stone and brick, either alone or combined, and intended for any use which may subserve the necessities or happiness of man, in the present state of civilization and enlightenment, is a department of human industry that has claimed an important place, in all nations and at all times, whenever and wherever man has been raised out of savage or nomadic barbarism, and occupied a fixed residence, and laid the foundation for a house, with its refinements and endearments, its privileges and opportunities. The houses built and used by early

settlers were rude in structure, and plain in appearance, built chiefly of wood, with but little expense; many of the pioneers being both architects and builders, in planning and constructing their houses and barns. The buildings in a country town or city indicate not the wealth alone, but the refinement and taste, the modes of thought and the intelligence of the people. The relative expense of building house and barn, and the care and attention given to each, speak to the observant stranger in language not to be misunderstood, of the tendencies and aspirations of those who build and occupy the same. If the chief care and expense is bestowed on the house, the owner has chief regard for his family; if upon the barn, for his stock, grain and profits."*

Barns and stables in early times were built in much the same manner as houses—of unhewed logs. A plank floor for a barn could not be had till saw mills were set in operation. Threshing was done with a flail, on a barn floor, making a sound, once heard, would always be remembered.

Most of the clothing, then worn, was home-made. There were women who could cut, fit, and make a garment that suited the wearer as well as any that is now sold in clothing stores; and it was generally substantial. Fashions were not then as closely followed as now. It was not till some time in the thirties that fashion plates were to be seen in tailor shops.

A log cabin was a quaint structure. When timber was plenty, it was easy to build one. A stone was placed at each corner for a foundation, the logs were cut to a proper length, and hauled to the place. The

*Upper Ohio Valley History.

two foundation logs were then placed and "saddles" made on their ends; that is, they were sliced in a sloping manner, so as to fit into notches that would be cut into the logs that would be placed across forming the other two sides of the building. These then would be fixed in the same manner for the next two. Thus the corners were made and kept as near perpendicular as possible. When the structure was high enough, the end logs were made shorter and beveled so as to form a gable. These were connected to the opposite end by smaller logs called "ribs;" and on these the clap-boards were placed. The last logs before the gable were some longer than those under it, so as to have a small log on each side to keep the clap boards from slipping off. These were kept in place by weight poles, between which billets of wood called "knees," were placed to keep them from sliding downward. Sometimes these cabins were built two stories high. The upper story would be reached by a ladder. If there was a saw mill in the neighborhood, boards would be used for doors and floors. Otherwise the floors were made by splitting logs into halves, and hewing the flat sides smooth. And these were placed on sills. For a chimney a few logs were cut off in the middle at one end so as to leave an opening, about six feet wide. There a chimney was built of stones and mortar. If stone was not plenty, a few logs were cut to a proper length and fitted into those of the main building. Inside these some stones were plastered over with mortar, and a pen of sticks, about two inches square, and well plastered formed the upper part. Inside the structure wooden pins stuck into the walls and clap-boards laid on them made shelves to hold the household utensils. The lower

story (often there was only one) served for kitchen, dining room, and often lodging room too. When the family had enough bed quilts some of these would be used to make a partition between the beds. There were no "Jack Peepers" then, and the modesty of these people was not of the Pharisaical kind.

As time advanced the log cabin gave way to the hewed log house, in which sawed lumber was used for floors, partitions and some other parts of the edifice, and it was covered with a shingle roof. Next frame and brick houses were built, of such commodiousness as to accommodate the family amply. And then taste and style began to be especially manifested.

Timber was abundant at that time in this region, and it was of the best quality. Oak, beech, poplar and cucumber prevailed. Some of the poplars were five feet in diameter at the butt and were fifty up to the first branch. Sugar maple also abounded. Many people made several hundred weight of sugar each season. Within three miles of Salem were about twenty saw mills. These had the old fashioned up-and-down saws. They were slow compared with the modern portable works with circular saws. Much good timber that would be of great value now was then destroyed, because the ground on which it grew was needed for farming purposes; and used thus it produced more wealth than the sale of the timber, at that time.

Flax was raised in this region at an early date. It was dried, rotted, and then broken by a machine that would now be a curiosity. It was then "scutched" to separate the tow from the better part. Use was found for the tow. The flax thus dressed was spun

and woven into linen that served for making sheets, shirts and sometimes pantaloons. Sheep were kept and their wool (most of it) was used at home. It was dyed, carded, spun and woven near at home. There were then persons who had looms on which they made cloth passable for the pioneers. With many families all of the tailoring and dress-making was done at home.

The time has been when tailors and shoemakers went from house to house, and at each of them had their board, and got their wages for furnishing each member of the family with their line of business. This was called "Whipping the cat." Women, too, who were good spinners, and unmarried, sometimes got employment and a temporary home in the same manner. Hence *spinster* and *old maid* became synonymous. Salem has been a progressive place; hence these customs and classes of industry became obsolete at an early time.

The author of the following poetry is not known. It was first published some time in the thirties. Could we look back to the years of 1808, and a few of the following, its counterpart might be seen in the neighborhood of Salem. There are no prairies in this part of Ohio, but, "Buckeye cabins," like this, were then numerous. Such entertainment, as is here described, was then frequently offered to strangers. Among the early settlers land was often best known by "range, and quarter sections." Hunting exploits were then often the subject of their "Winter evening tales," at their neighborly visits:

"Sometimes in traveling through the West,
A stranger finds a Hoosier's nest;
In other words a Buckeye cabin,

Just big enough to hold Queen Mab in ;
 Its situation low, but airy,
 Close on the borders of a prairie.
 And fearing he should be benighted,
 He hailed the house and then alighted.
 The Hoosier meets him at the door ;
 Their salutations soon are o'er :—
 He takes the stranger's horse aside,
 Which quick is to a sapling tied ;
 And having stripped the saddle off,
 He feeds him in a sugar trough.

The stranger stoops to enter in—
 The entrance closing with a pin ;
 And manifests a strong desire,
 To seat him by the log heap fire ;
 Where half a dozen Hoosieroons,
 With mush and milk, tin cups and spoons,
 Besmeared hands and dirty faces,
 Seem much inclined to keep their places.
 But madam anxious to display
 Her rough but undisputed way,
 The youngsters to the ladder led.
 And cuffed them quickly up to bed.

Invited shortly to partake
 Of venison, "bar," and Johnny cake,
 The stranger makes a hearty meal,
 While round him anxious glances steal.
 One side is hung with coats and garments,
 The other lined with skins of "varmint."
 Three dogs are stretched upon the floor,
 Three guns are placed above the door.
 The host who centers his affections
 On game and range and quarter sections,
 Talks to his guest till midnight hours ;
 And then he yields to Somnus' powers."

Sociability and hospitality were prominent traits of character in these pioneers. They welcomed a newcomer, especially if he showed indications of making a desirable neighbor. They were seldom

unwilling to help their neighbors in time of need. For a log rolling, or the raising of a building it was seldom difficult to gather thirty or forty people to help about it. And in return a good dinner and supper only were expected. People who thus rendered help, being entitled to the same in return. And they were not often eager to demand it. Sometimes the young men felt honored in having a chance to give their help, and exhibit their growing strength and activity, at a raising.

In raising a log building four expert men were chosen for "corner men." Their business was to fit the logs at the corners by "notches and saddles," so that these parts would be straight up from the foundation. Other men shoved up the logs on skids.

As Salem increased in population and importance, mechanics and other artisans found employment here. There were carpenters, blacksmiths, cabinet-makers, hatters, tailors and shoemakers. These were the principal of that class, and they had their shops for their business. And those who were master workmen, had some journeymen and apprentices. The old way of binding an apprentice to serve a term of years to learn a trade was then in vogue; and while a matter of curiosity to some people of this day, it affords matter for thought. The time has been when a term of seven years was deemed necessary for this purpose; and was expected to make a complete workman. But latterly the time has been shortened, but it has always ended at the age of twenty-one for males, and eighteen for females. The apprenticeship faithfully served, and an honorable discharge gave a young man a good prestige of employment afterwards.

During a term of apprenticeship the master was required to furnish the apprentice good and wholesome food, lodging, and clothing, and a certain amount of schooling, and to teach him the craft and mystery of the trade. The apprentice was required to serve his master faithfully, to treat him and his family with due respect, not to embezzle his goods, or say or do anything to the injury of his business; and not to go to any places of dissipation. At the close of the term of service, if all conditions were faithfully kept, the apprentice was to have an outfit, which usually was a new and good suit of clothes, a Bible, and, in some instances, a set of tools of a specified value. Some young men thought the term of service too long. And when they deemed themselves proficient in the business, it appeared hard for them to continue working for only their board; wherefore they ran off, and thus forfeited their outfit that would be due at maturity. Their masters then advertised them, forbidding any persons harboring or trusting them, on their account. Six cents, and, in some instances, only one cent, was offered as a reward for their return.

The following are samples of indentures made and entered into in and near Salem:

“November 29th, 1833, Aramintha Grist was indentured to Zadok Street. She was to be instructed in the art, trade, and mystery of housewifery; to be trained to habits of obedience, industry, and morality; to be taught to read, write, and cipher as far as the single rule of three; to be provided for, and be allowed meat, drink, washing, lodging, and apparel for summer and winter. She was to live with him until she was eighteen years of age; and, at the expir-

ation of such service, he should give her a new Bible and at least two suits of common wearing apparel."

"Mary Sheets was apprenticed to Alexander Burns. She was to have, at the expiration of her service, a new Bible, two suits of common wearing apparel, a new bureau, one new wool wheel, and a new umbrella."*

The Friends, at this time, gave character to the town and surrounding country. Their meetings were largely attended. Their "Fourth day," monthly, and quarterly meetings were notable days in the town, and always the best days for the stores. Sociability and steady habits were then prominent traits of character with the people. They were mostly generous to strangers, and, with exceptions, lived within the bounds of their resources. The contrast between that time and the present conveys a lesson by which the reader may profit. We see in it the progress of wealth and improvements, and, with it, their effects on the condition and habits of the people. The advancement of the town was slow until the railroad was built. Then a great change came over it. Its past and present suggest much for our thoughts.

*Columbiana County History.

CHAPTER III.

SALEM IN FORMER DAYS AND ITS PROGRESS.

IN the History of Columbiana County "Recollections of Salem in the early part of the fall of 1809," as it then appeared to James W. Leech, who is well remembered by some of our oldest inhabitants, are given.

"Mr. Leach was brought up in the family of Joshua Wright, who lived about four miles south-east, on the Lisbon road. In the fall of that year they went through what is now the city of Salem, on a visit to John Spencer, a son-in-law of Mr. Wright, who lived about two and one-half miles west of the town."

"As they came from the south-east the first house that they met was Israel Gaskill's, situated on what is now Lincoln avenue (the present house and lot being the property of the heirs of Lewis Street); and at the place that the street intersects what is now Main street, which was then laid out, could be seen the log cabin of Samuel Davis. It stood in the position of the old brick house now owned by Mrs. S. Hiddleston. Turning into the Main street, the first dwelling was a log cabin, occupied by Price Blake as a house of entertainment, and was situated on the south side of the street, opposite the brick house, now marked No. 101. The next building was the brick meeting house of the Friends, on the same side of the street, and near where the Whinery block now stands. Opposite stood a log school-house about 18 by 22 feet in size. Still farther west and on the north-side of the street was a hewed log cabin."

“On the south side of the street lived John Street, in a log cabin, in which he also kept a store. At this point the street intersected with the township lines, and a road ran along between the sections. A little further on was a log cabin, occupied by Thomas Conn. Robert French was on the north side of Main street, and lived where his grand-son, Robert, now lives. John Straughan lived on the south side of the main street. Part of his homestead remains yet. It is on Sharp street. Job Cook lived south of this. Joseph Rhodes lived on a farm east of Job Cook’s, now owned by Samuel Smith. Jonathan Stanley lived on land south of Job Cook’s.”

The further progress of the town will be seen in the following sketch, which shows its appearance at the author’s first acquaintance with it. These descriptions and its present appearance and prosperity illustrate its slow but sure progress.

SALEM IN 1830.

Before the railroad was extended to Salem, more strangers came to the town by way of the Lisbon road than from any other direction. This was then the stage route. In later years the stage came by the way of Franklin Square. On approaching the town, the first view of it was to be obtained in a place now within the borough limits, near what has been the residence of Mrs. Pow. Looking towards the north-west, the Friends’ meeting house and the row occupied by Dr. Stanton and John Campbell could be seen. Some distant views of the town are now to be had from places from which sight of it was then closed by the woods. A sugar camp then covered the lots south of this place, and on the west side of

the road. On the other side of the road the native forest, partly cut down, covered a few acres. An orchard was at the junction of the Franklin Square road. Israel Gaskill's residence was a plain old fashioned brick house, which has since been much remodeled. Cultivated fields were on both sides of the road from the sugar camp to Main street. A little back from the corner where the Baptist church stands was the woolen factory then owned and operated by John Stanley, and but recently built. A saw mill was connected with it, and driven by the same engine. This and the Canfield road marked the eastern boundary of the town.

Across the Lisbon road from the factory was William Kidd's property. He lived in a small two-story log house, that stood a few rods back from the corner. A. B. Farquhar's residence is the second brick house that has been built on that lot. The log house was built by David Gaskill, Sr., one of the earliest inhabitants. Adjoining this was the shop in which Mr. Kidd carried on wagon-making. It was a two-story frame with one end towards Main street. Between this and the Wilson property there was not more than one or two houses besides John Saxon's and William Chaney's. The latter stood where A. M. Carr's new store has been built. It was both dwelling and hatter shop. John Saxon's house was some rods back from the street. His occupation was weaving; while his son Joseph managed a tannery, and, for some years, supplied the town with fresh beef; that is, except what they got from the farmers. Butchering was not then such a trade as it is now. Mr. Saxon was the pioneer in this trade, which has since become one of the most prominent in the town.

Isaac Wilson then kept the Western Hotel, a store, the postoffice and a tan yard. No vestiges of it nor of Saxon's are now to be seen. His store was managed by his son, William G., who died in 1838. Between this store and a brick house, occupied then by Benjamin Hawley, was a vacant lot, both of which are now covered by the Greiner-Brainard hotel. Next was a long one-story house with an end towards the street, and some vacant space on each side. Then came Joseph Smith's blacksmith shop, and his frame house; from it, a lot that was sometimes cultivated, extended to the Friends' property. Their lot extended to Depot street (not then named). It had horse sheds on three sides, and was entered by two gates from Main street, and by one on the west side. This venerable meeting house (the first brick building erected in the town) was one of the most prominent objects in the place. In the rear of it, and about where Kopp's grocery store now is, was the school house, of which Joseph Shreve wrote :

“ Here long to teach has been my toilsome lot ;
 Yet sweet endearment found in many a heart,
 While duties pressed, with various labors fraught,
 Knowledge to half a thousand to impart.”

When we consider the present attendance at the Union Schools, now in this city, the instruction of “ half a thousand ” pupils may be deemed a very small task for ten years of teaching. Some distance farther south was a large barn, that was often the resort of juvenile Sabbath-breakers, who sometimes disturbed the Friends' and Baptist meetings. Fortunately for the proprietor, lucifer matches were not then invented.

John Street's store then did more business than

any other in the place. The store and dwelling were then more isolated than now; and have been much altered since his time. His tannery then did an extensive business. He bought a great deal of pork every winter; and dealt much in country produce. Between his store and the Baptist meeting house there were not more than one or two dwelling houses. The Baptists then worshipped in a small brick house. Their lot marked the southern limit of the town. Near the position of J. M. Stratton's lumber yard was a hewed log house in which lived Isaiah Bowker. "Old Bowker" was a character in those days. His employment was hauling—with a team of crow-bait horses—and pettifoggging some of the lawsuits that then occurred. In the south-west part of the town there were but few permanent residents; of these might be mentioned John Flitcraft, Geo. Fry, James W. Leach and Christian Harmon. The latter carried on a pottery. What is now Dry street then extended only to the New Garden road, and was called Brindle street.

John Street had a large garden that extended to the brick house west of it that still remains;—then occupied by Matthias Hester. Attached to it was a small frame house that he, at some time, had used for a tailor shop. Next house was the abode of Amos Silver. On the corner was Hester's little store. Across was William Heacock's tavern. His old fashioned sign, with a picture of a buck looking back over its shoulders, reminded of the time when this house of entertainment was first opened. His cabinet shop was next, then Richard Heacock's house and shop that marked the west end of the town. Looking westward gave a view of the well cultivated

farms of Mr. John Straughan and Robert French.

David Gaskill's square marked the end of what bordered on the north side of Main street. The most substantial parts of his building still remain. But they are much changed. There was a barn and some out-buildings on the square. At the west end of the store was a small frame painted red, and kept closed, apparently as a memento of the business in which the owner commenced—boot and shoe-making. Half way between Gaskill's property and Green street was the residence of Jacob Beam, a shoemaker by trade, and a meek Methodist by persuasion. The brick building across from Gaskill's was occupied by Thomas Spencer, who kept a small tavern. A part of it was occupied by Dr. D. Williams, who had a small drug store in his office. Going eastward we next find the blacksmith shop of Amos Silver; then a log house, weather-boarded, which was occupied by Isaac Boone. The front room was his saddlery shop; and it had a small addition on the west side occupied by another family. Part of it still remains having been subjected to many changes. Between this and the Ellsworth road was a large garden, in which Joseph Shreve sometimes employed himself in horticulture when not engaged in mental culture. In the rear part, where now is a livery stable, was a two-story hewed log house, in which he dwelt with his two sisters—all of them unmarried.

The Friends' property then divided the town into two distinct parts. That north of Main street was almost vacant. Opposite their meeting house, about where McMillan's book-store now is was an old hewed log school-house, the first erected in the place. During some previous years it was the only place of

scholastic education in the town. Several teachers there officiated. One of them was James Tollerton, who often used a kind of discipline that many parents of this day would not be willing to have their young hopefuls subjected. Family pride, and over-weening parental affection now too often over-rule good judgment.

Proceeding eastward we next find a frame row, only a little of which still remains, but is much altered. The west end was rented as a shop to different parties; the next door was John Campbell's saddlery shop; then his dwelling; then Dr. Stanton's residence. He was then the principal physician in the place. His benevolent looks and genial aspect as he walked the streets, or rode on his errands of mercy to the afflicted (often in the most inclement weather), once seen, would always be remembered. His office was attached to the east end of his dwelling. It has since been separated and moved to Green street, and now forms the east half of No. 24. In this the doctor kept his medicines, and made his prescriptions; and, in it several persons studied, who afterwards became successful physicians.

On the next corner was Amos Hawley's residence, then his shop (a small frame). He, at that time, was the prince of shoemakers in Salem. In his shop, some years before, a young man named Davis committed suicide; the cause of which was said to be the same old story, often told, of disappointed love. He was buried in a corner lot of a grave-yard since made into building lots. An amusing story was told of some young doctors who exhumed his body for anatomical purposes.

The next was a brick house occupied by Israel

Beans; in a part of it he had his hatter shop. After a vacancy was Charles Jobes' chair shop, and a frame house occupied by Jonathan Haines. The next was a two-story frame with the end to the street. This was Anthony Taylor's plow shop. From it a one-story row extended nearly to Lundy street. In one room of this Joseph Goulbourn commenced tailoring, and, in another, J. J. Brooks opened his first law-office. A little back from Lundy street and adjoining this row was a two-story frame house with a carpenter shop in front.

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Across Lundy street was Jehu Fawcett's shop, a long story and a-half building. The sign of a spinning wheel on the front end indicated his business at that time. There was a small vacancy between it and his dwelling. Then came the residence of John Stanley (since that time much altered), and now owned by the heirs of Jacob Heaton. Adjoining it then might be seen the charred remains of the factory that was burned a few years before. Next came Aaron Hise's blacksmith shop, and residence. The next was a large frame dwelling with a narrow front, and considerable back extension. It was owned by Richard Fawcett, Sr. The next was a large three-story brick building unfinished, without doors or windows on the front side. This was called "Scholfield's Castle." A few rooms in the rear were finished and occupied by the proprietor, who had commenced to build on a grand scale, but was not able to finish. On the corner was a blacksmith shop, in which his son, Samuel, was the principal workman.

The Canfield road was then the boundary of this part of the town. Across it was a cultivated field; and where the residence of C. F. Chalfant, Harris's

printing establishment, and some other houses now are, was a grove that, a few years afterwards, was often used for pic-nics, political, and anti-slavery meetings. Some notable ones were there held.

The old brick house, above the spring on Garfield avenue, was then the abode of Joshua Davis, who was then one of the most active business men of the place. It was then entirely out of the town, and the ground on the east and north of it was common farm land. Proceeding westward on Green street, the first houses on the south side were Daniel Bolton's shop and dwelling. The shop is now a dwelling. There was a vacancy between these and Nathan Hunt's residence. This, with its changes and additions, is now the residence of Phebe J. Hunt, widow of Nathan Hunt, Jr. On the next corner was a small frame house. From the corner of Lundy to Chestnut street there were only two frame houses; one of which was occupied by Jeremiah F. Dickinson. It still stands. The other was a small one in which Levi Flitcraft lived. Between Chestnut and Ellsworth street, the only building was the Hicksite Friends' meeting house. One of the original halves of it still stands, and is marked No. 24.

Across the Ellsworth road, on the corner, was Levi Fawcett's cabinet shop. He was, at that time, the principal undertaker for the town and country around. Ready-made coffins were not then thought of here; and when a call for one was made, he was very prompt to respond. Often he was obliged to work at unusual hours. The sound of his hammer was often heard at midnight, or, while the devout people were sitting in meeting, producing a peculiar effect of solemnity from its association. Adjoining

this shop was Amos E. Kimberly's carding machine, driven by a tramp wheel, on which oxen were the motive power. His plain brick house was on the same side of this street. Returning to Green street, we find but one building between L. Fawcett's shop and what is now Howard street, then called Mud street. On this corner was a common dwelling house occupied by Isaac Webb. Making hats was his business. Across was a small frame house, and here we come to the end of the town as it then was.

Robert French's mill pond was then a great place for swimming in summer time, and skating in winter. At these times the town boys had unlimited control of it, and often held high carnival there. Truant school boys there wasted some of their precious time, and feats were performed on the ice, in which the actors felt as much pride as any of the champions or queens of modern skating rinks. Some years before this time Simeon Fawcett, an apprentice to Levi Fawcett, was drowned in this pond.

Returning eastward on the north side of Green street, we first find the residence of Hannah Test, which remains. She was the widow of one of the early settlers, and her eccentricities were notable in those days. Across the road was the brick house, in which William Reed lived, and then his shoemaker shop—a small frame. The next was Stephen Wisner's. He, for many years, was a justice-of-the-peace. On this lot was built the first frame house in the town. Mr. Wisner was a shoemaker by trade, and worked in D. Gaskill's store. There, when trade was brisk and customers throng, he assisted as salesman. The next lot was occupied by the old Methodist meeting house. It was a common hewed log struct-

ure. Next to it was an old log house weather-boarded. An elegant house, built in modern style, now is in its place. The corner lot against the Ellsworth road was Levi Fawcett's residence.

North of Green street, and east of the Ellsworth road was a vacant lot, belonging to the Friends. Their ground divided the town into two parts. The division in their society had occurred a few years before this time; and there was a division of their property, by which the Orthodox party got that on the south side of Main street, and the Hicksite—that on the north side. Next to their property was the lot and a small brick house, in which lived a respectable woman of color, named Maria Britt.*

The first district school-house was built in 1831, at the corner of Chestnut and Green street; previous to this the lot was entirely vacant. Across what is now Chestnut street was a small one-story brick house with an overjet. Between this and what is now Lundy street there were only one or two frame houses. There was a large open lot where the Presbyterian church stands. Here, during several subsequent years, traveling menageries often pitched their tents.

The next corner lot was then vacant, and on the next was a common two-story frame house, owned and occupied by John Hines. Between this and William Ware's blacksmith shop were two common frame houses. His dwelling was one of them. His shop was a long frame building, with an end towards the street. He had much skill in heavy iron-work, and this gave him a great reputation in his line. Between this and the Canfield road, the lots were all vacant and remained so for several years. The lots

*See Anecdotes and Miscellanies.

north of Green street formed the boundary of that side of the town. Beyond them were cultivated fields. Samuel Davis's house stood isolated from all others. It is still somewhat isolated. It is between Ellsworth and West-School street, and north of East-Fourth.

PROGRESS OF SALEM.

The town of Salem was incorporated in 1832, and, in 1842, it contained a population of 1000. Its municipal affairs were then managed by a president, a recorder, and a board of trustees—five in number. This arrangement continued till 1852. John Campbell was the first president. He served two years. Other presidents, were: James Brown, five years; J. J. Brooks and James Eggman, each four years; E. W. Williams, three years; Joseph Saxon and Emmor T. Weaver, each one year.

“On the 4th day of June, 1852, the trustees passed a resolution changing the name of the corporation from the Town of Salem to the Incorporated Village of Salem, and thereupon, Alfred Wright, the president of the Town of Salem, became the mayor of the Incorporated Village of Salem.” This new arrangement continued till 1887. In 1870 the number of councilmen was increased to six. In 1887 the number was increased by two more. From 1852 to 1898 the following persons have been mayors, viz: John Harris, J. Woodruff; Peter. A. Laubie, Daniel Hamilton, John Hudson, and C. Curry, each one year; Enos Eldridge and Wm. R. Ryus, each part of a year; J. S. Clemmer and J. W. Northrup, each two years; L. B. Lockhart, M. V. Dunlap, Frank Mercer, and A. W. Taylor, each four years; Alfred Heacock, five years; Joseph D. Fountain, six years; Joseph Fawcett, seven years.

CHAPTER IV.

THE POST-OFFICE.

A POST-OFFICE was first established in 1807. John Street was then the only merchant in the place; and he was appointed postmaster. He held the office till 1829. How often the mail was received and sent out is not now known; perhaps not oftener than once a week, and it was carried by horse-back riders.

The next postmaster was Isaac Wilson. He was a Jacksonian democrat. When president Jackson was inaugurated, he set the example of turning out of office all postmasters and other officials who did not vote for him. John Street, therefore, was one of the proscribed ones. Like most of the Friends, he is presumed to have voted for John Quincy Adams, and therefore lost the post-office.

The office was held by Isaac Wilson till some time in 1834; when some people, who felt interested, thought there ought to be a change. Finding that a movement for this purpose was being made Mr. Wilson resigned. A petition was then circulated for the appointment of Rodney R. Scott, who was represented as "a very fine young man." This was true according to the strabismic eyesight of many of the people. He got the appointment and took charge of the office.

This man then carried on a saddlery and harness shop in a low and long building, belonging to Jehu Fawcett, and standing on the site of C. I. Hayes'

store. He managed the office in a passable manner for a while, and then absconded, leaving the office and some creditors to take consequences. He also deserted his wife, and she therefore felt obliged to apply for a divorce. The office was then managed in a bungling manner for awhile by his father-in-law and brother-in-law; both of whom could scarcely read writing. A letter was delivered to an uneducated woman, whose name was Emma Amos, which she opened and took to one of her friends to have it read. There it was found to be for Aaron Antrim.

Such awkwardness as this, in matters of such importance as mails, was not to be tolerated by the better class of people in the town and neighborhood. Wherefore a petition was circulated and signed for the appointment of Joseph Goulbourn, who then carried on an extensive tailor shop in a part of what is now the Pickett house. In order that it might be carried safely to the postmaster-general, it was entrusted to the care of William Chaney; and he rode to Lisbon by night and there mailed it.

In due time, Joseph Goulbourn unexpectedly received his appointment, and the office was transferred to his shop. He held the office about fifteen years, and gave complete satisfaction. No official of this class has ever been more accommodating in this duty than he. When any person came to inquire for mail, he never hesitated to lay down his work and look; while some of this kind of officials which we have known, would give a gruff answer in the negative that raised suspicion that he was either too indolent or too self-important to accommodate even a respectful inquirer.

Postage at that time was seldom paid in advance.

It was not required. And postmasters were then required every quarter to advertise the letters remaining in their offices. The business of the dead letter office at that time must have been great.

In the time of Joseph Goulbourn, the mail matter was much increased in amount and importance. And the needed attention was not lacking. There was a gradual increase afterwards. And, with few exceptions, the officials felt their responsibility, and they discharged their duties lawfully.

The first stage line through the town, by which mails were carried was from Wellsville to Cleveland. From Lisbon it came direct to Salem, and Deerfield was the next station. This line was established about 1830 by Zadok Street and some others. In 1836, or thereabouts, this line was discontinued, and, in its place, one called the railroad line was established. It went north by way of Greenford and Canfield, and terminated at Fairport. It was thus named because some persons, especially interested then thought that there would soon be a railroad constructed on or near this stage route. This route was continued and carried the mails tri-weekly till it was superseded by railroads. There was also at this time a mail carried on horse-back from Damascus through Salem to Columbiana. It was not till at, or near the completion of the railroad, that a daily mail was here received. With the railroads mails were vastly increased everywhere. The reduction of postage rates too, has increased post-office business very much.

Postal rates, prior to 1845, were thus: For any distance not over thirty miles, 6 cents; over thirty, and not over one hundred, 10 cents; over one hundred,

and not over one hundred and fifty, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; over one hundred and fifty and not over four hundred, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; over four hundred, 25 cents. Envelopes were then not used. A single sheet, however large, went at a single rate. A piece enclosed, however small, added another rate. To help the postmasters letters were often marked "single." Some of the old fashioned ways of folding letters would be something of a curiosity to people of this day.

It was some time in 1845 that the first reduction of rates was made; and then the rates were afterwards regulated by weight. Envelopes then came into use. Stamps were first used about 1850. For awhile pre-payment was optional; and it was a few cents less than when paid by the receiver.

Mr. Goulbourn was succeeded by James Brown; then the following: Geo. W. Wilson, Peter H. Boswell, Jesse B. Webb, Daniel Lupton, Comly Townsend, J. S. Clemmer, Allan Boyle, Frank Webster, C. H. Dorwart, H. J. Haldeman, and F. P. Dunlap.

Mr. Brown kept the office at or near the corner of Main and Depot streets. It was afterwards in the block where Dr. Rush lives; then at two places on Broadway; and lastly in the opera house block. In March, 1888, free delivery was commenced. C. B. Dorwart was then postmaster.

CHAPTER V.

SCHOOLS.

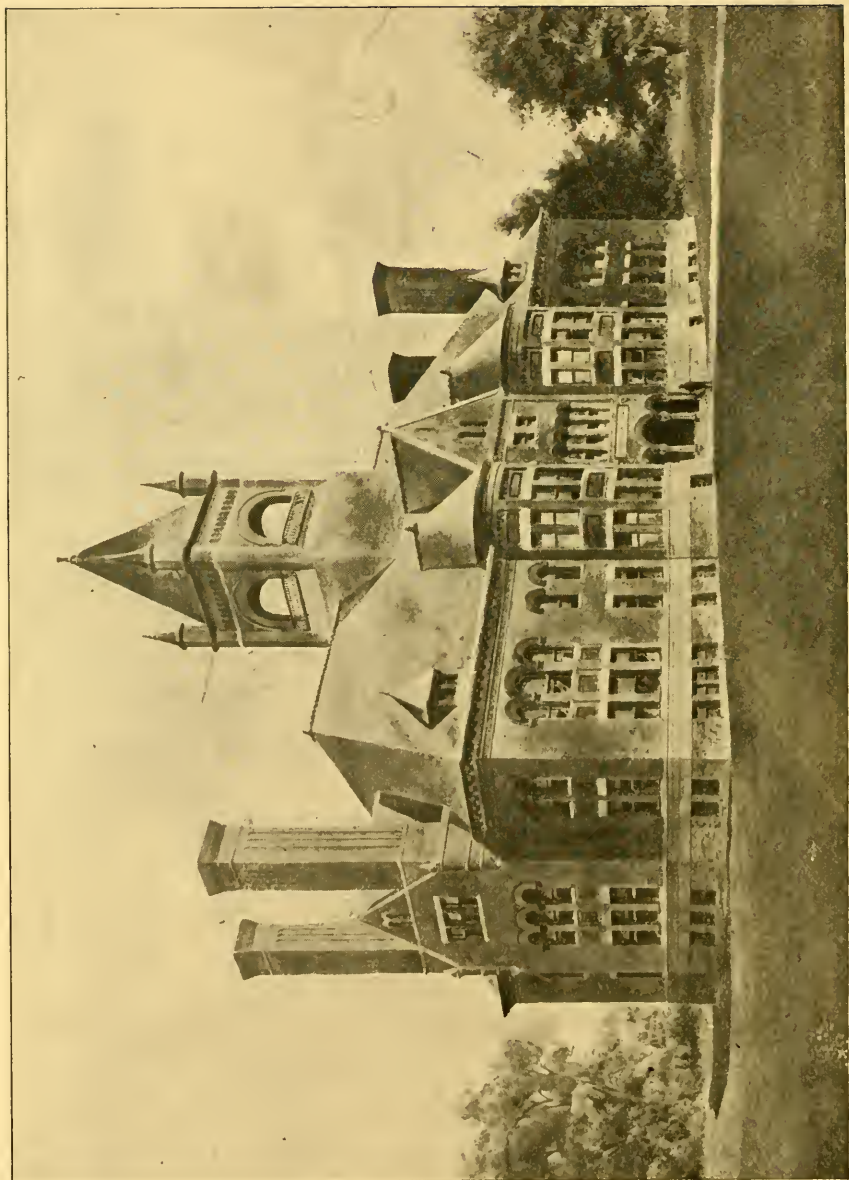
S ALEM'S first settlers were of the Society of Friends, and they were friends of common schools. Although the compensation of teachers then came only from voluntary patronage, and much inconvenience on their part was experienced, yet the instruction of the youth was not neglected. The extent of their learning and their chances were much less than those of the present time, but good use was made of what was in their reach.

It is not certainly known who kept the first school in this place. Joseph Shreve, who was during many years engaged by the Friends in their school, wrote and published two poems on the conclusion of his teaching, and gave with them a list of the names of Salem teachers; and there is some evidence of their being given in the order of their times of service. The first mentioned is Judith Townsend. The author thus alludes to himself and one of the early teachers:

“ Nor too myself let me too much engross,
The pious Fisher nursed thy early days ;
She long bestowed attention strict and close,
Beneath whose efforts science spread her rays.”

This was Hannah Fisher. She and Judith Townsend were undoubtedly the first teachers in the place. A man named James Craig is said to have kept a school in Salem or the vicinity about this time. The names of Nathan Ball, Moses Stanley, Ann Warrington, and Caleb Hunt are given as teachers succeeding those first mentioned. They kept such schools as





HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, ERECTED IN 1897.

could be made up for one-quarter at a time, at a certain rate per pupil.

The first schools were kept in rooms fitted temporarily for the purpose. The meeting house, that stood back of the site of the Town hall, was, for a short time, used as a school room. Then a hewed log school-house was built, near the site of McMillan's bookstore. This was done in 1810 or 1811. In the fall of 1809 Joseph Shreve came to Salem, and was engaged to keep a school during the following winter. In the spring he returned to Pennsylvania. After him came a couple of female teachers.

“ Then Tollerton, with stern commanding brow,
Bade mathematics lift her piercing eye ;
Bade freakish youth to rigid order bow,
And rising powers neglected grammar try.”

It was in the fall of 1811 that James Tollerton took charge of the school, and, until some time in the year of 1816, he was the principal teacher in the town. There was some smaller schools than his, one of which was kept by Mary Blackledge; and he sometimes had an assistant. His knowledge of grammar was seen in his not using the pronoun “*thee*” in the nominative case. He gained a great reputation for skill in training bad boys, and is said to have used the rod severely, even the knock-down argument. But there is no account of any interference with his discipline, by parents, whose affection for their wayward young hopefuls took away their judgment; which is a failing too common among the parents in modern times, and often causes the demoralization of schools, and helps fast children to the position of head of the family.

Several teachers followed J. Tollerton, whose

terms were short. Among them were Martha Townsend, Benjamin Marshall, Daniel Stratton, Joshua Shinn and others.

“The polished Lightfoot, too, adorned thy hall,
 Precise to read and practice with the quill;
 And many more, whose names I now recall,
 Lent time and talents, teacher's chair to fill.”

The one here mentioned is said to have been a fine scholar and a profound thinker, but unfortunately too sensitive to the opinions of others. This extreme sensitiveness unfits too many teachers for encountering the vexations that are the common lot of their profession, coming from spoiled children, injudicious parents, and a general lack of appreciation of the beauties and intrinsic worth of science and literature. And yet, when these finer feelings are properly developed and reciprocated, they bring the teacher into such a sympathy with his pupils, that he becomes like a parent to them; and it is only then that his teaching has its greatest power.

In April, 1822, Joseph Shreve again came to Salem, and commenced teaching in the log school-house on Main street. For about eleven years his school was the principal one in the town. In 1827 or 1828 a brick school-house was built on the Friends' lot at what is now the corner formed by Broadway and Dry streets. The expense of building was defrayed by contributions from the Friends; and the schools held in it were under the direction of their Monthly Meeting. This school increased in interest, and many young persons came to Salem to attend it. The teacher was just the man for the place, prominent among which was his good standing among the Friends. He had their entire confidence; and he took great interest in his work.

Some of his pupils afterwards became teachers, and many of them retained pleasant remembrances of happy times in that school. Some of them attended under great expense and difficulty, but they made good use of their time and opportunity. He had several assistants at different times, among whom might be mentioned his brother, Thomas, and sister Eliza. At times a separate school was kept in the same house, it being in two apartments. One of the most interesting of these was kept by Esther Hunt, in 1831 and 1832.

“Beneath this roof, beneath two teachers' care,
Two sister-schools dispensed their useful lore;
These kindred schools in kindly union dwelt;
From hall to hall were mutual visits made;
And teachers, too, the friendly impulse felt,
And interchanging social visits paid.”

This was true professional courtesy, a quality in which too many modern teachers are much lacking, and yet, by it, they may help each other greatly. By using the opposite quality many succeed among credulous patrons in exalting themselves at the expense of fellow teachers who are equally deserving of respect and confidence.

In the spring of 1832 Joseph Shreve closed his school, and published a poem on its conclusion, and also one on the conclusion of the previous winter's term. These were read with interest by all of his friends and pupils, and they will, with many persons, awaken pleasing reminiscences. From them some quotations have been given in this history. He was induced to teach again the next winter. Having commenced the study of medicine at some time previous to this, he then retired from the profession of

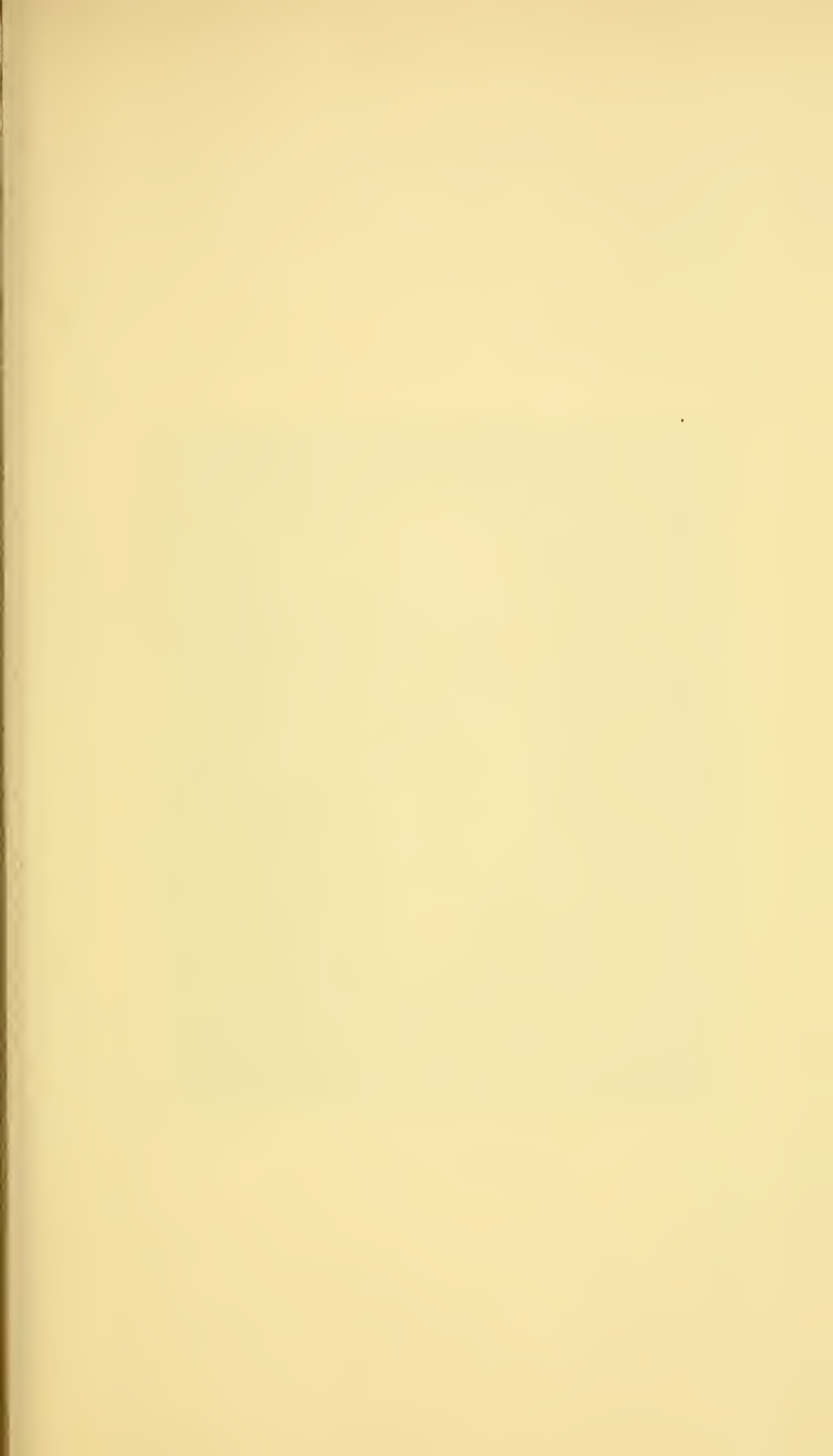
teaching, and, for several years, was a successful physician at Mt. Union. He died in 1846. He was one of the best teachers of his day, and, it is a great misfortune, that such persons as he so seldom find encouragement to make teaching a profession for life. Love of science and literature, combined with good wishes for the moral culture of the youth, lead many persons into the profession of teaching, but, after a few terms, poor pay and lack of appreciation causes them to seek a business more lucrative and less vexatious.

The next teacher was Isaac Trescott. He kept two or three winter terms. After him came William Holloway, Josiah Cameron, Clayton Lamborn, J. W. Cattell, Jacob Branson, and Moses D. Gove. These had under-teachers, and all of them had pretty good success, and rendered much benefit to their charges. But, during their administrations the interest of this school gradually declined, while other schools in the town gained interest and popularity.

“In the first schools nothing was taught but reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. In the schools kept by J. Tollerton and D. Stratton, grammar and surveying were taught. In J. Shreve’s school the additional branches were geography and astronomy. History, the highest branches of mathematics, and the natural sciences were much taught after the adoption of the Union system, and to some extent before.”*

The first schools were made up by subscribing an article of agreement, prepared by the teacher. Each subscriber agreed to send and pay for the tuition of one or more pupils. The usual rate in the first

*Annual Report for 1876.





REUBEN McMILLAN.

schools was \$1.50 per quarter, for each pupil. Some teachers did not get more than \$1. In 1830 some of the best teachers received \$2 per pupil, and then the terms arose gradually to what they now are in select schools and academies. Prior to the adoption of the graded system, it was customary to have school on every alternate Saturday, and twenty-four days of teaching then made a school month. In the first schools the teachers made their own specific regulations; there being then no directors or examiners to ascertain the teacher's qualifications.

About the year 1840 and a few following years, by the doings of some inefficient teachers, the schools became demoralized. In 1843 Reuben McMillan kept a term with good success. Then, Lewis T. Park, during two or three years of teaching, raised the schools to a condition of much respectability. After some changes Jesse Markham, an accomplished teacher, was engaged. He commenced in 1846 or 1847. While he was here the Union system was established. The old building at the corner of Green and Chestnut streets was taken down, and, in its place, a new one built (since turned to other purposes). Some rooms in other buildings were used for primary departments. This new house, and the support of a corps of teachers then employed, required a larger school tax than the Salem people had ever paid, hence there was much opposition to it. This was made to yield, and the school set into operation. "William McClain, who had been the principal of a High school on Green street, was engaged by the board of education to take charge of the High school under the graded system. Mr. Markham was also employed to superintend all the grades below the High school."

In 1854 the board of education appointed Alfred Holbrook superintendent. He was with the schools one year. He was afterwards principal of the Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. He gave one hour extra labor per day to induce the board to allow him three hours per day for superintending the several departments. From three departments he reorganized the school into six departments, giving each teacher the exclusive charge of about forty pupils.

Reuben McMillan was the next superintendent and principal of the High school; and he continued in that office six years. Afterwards he had a successful career in the Youngstown schools. Then he passed the remainder of his life in Canfield, as a much honored superintendent of the profession.

He said of his employment here: "I found the schools in good running condition, as left by my predecessor, Mr. Holbrook. I found a good corps of teachers, and an energetic wide-awake set of pupils, that would have done honor to any town. During my connection the number of pupils increased so that new rooms had to be rented and occupied till the new building on Fourth street, commenced in 1860, could be finished"

In 1861 the board elected Mr. H. H. Barney as superintendent. He was the first commissioner of education for the state of Ohio. He continued in this place a little more than a year. Under his administration a list of rules and regulations was prepared and published. Mr. Barney was succeeded by Mr. Cummings, who continued with the school about a year and a-half. Ill health closed his school labors. He resigned in March 1863. Forthwith the board elected William D. Henkle.

“On the 16th of August, 1864, W. D. Henkle entered upon the duties of superintendent, and continued to serve for eleven years, except two years from 1869 to 1871, when he served as state commissioner of schools; which office he resigned, and then returned to Salem. While absent his place was filled by Prof. Moses C. Stevens, principal of the High school, who conducted the schools without any change of plan. In each of these eleven years the superintendent prepared, and, the board caused to be published a sixteen page pamphlet giving full statistics of the schools, thus making the record complete for these years.”

“The High school, of Salem, was organized immediately after the adoption of the graded system in 1853. Previous to its organization, select schools of a higher grade had been very extensively patronized by the town and surrounding country. In these, the higher branches of mathematics seem to have occupied a prominent place, and continued to do so after the change. As a rule, the classics and studies relating to languages have found less favor among the Friends, the early settlers and fashioners, to a great extent, of public sentiment in Salem, than mathematics and natural sciences.”

“The High school, from its earliest days, maintained a high order of excellence, both in discipline and acquirements; its pupils were taught to think, to *compare, to judge for themselves*, to regard the education of the school-room as a *means* rather than an end.”*

Captain Wm. S. Wood was next elected to the superintendency. He had been in the same office at

*Annual Report for 1876.

Findlay, Ohio. Several changes were then made in the course of study in the High school, the grading, and the mode of conducting examinations. He continued in office here two years.

George N. Carruthers was next engaged, and he continued here ten years, and then betook himself to farming. He kept the character of the schools fully up to what they had previously attained, and gave a start to some greater proficiency in their economy. In his annual reports he made some very good and appropriate suggestions. The following are quoted:

“The state, at public expense, has provided a school of reform, designed to save boys from the vicious influences of the street, when, by their conduct and want of parental control, they are beyond the influence of the common public school.”

“When such vicious, or immoral boys and girls are suspended from the public school for the protection of the innocent, it is a serious question whether they should be reinstated without the fullest investigation on the part of the board. It is easy to make promises, and just as easy for this class to break them. There should be a reformatory department in connection with every public school. The vicious thereby might be saved, and the innocent protected, and patrons of the public schools relieved of much anxiety.”

“The teacher is the head—the heart of school-work. The board of education having no more responsible duty to perform than when they elect a person who shall influence the mind, manners and morals of susceptible children for days, weeks, months and years together. The community have no more responsible duty to themselves than when they elect

a board of trustees to take charge of these most sacred matters."

"I am constrained as much, or more, by a feeling of sympathy for the school children, as well as from a sense of duty to them and the public, to call the attention of the school officials, as well as the public, to the manner in which the school rooms, filled with eight hundred boys and girls, are *seated, heated, lighted and ventilated*. I would also call attention to these important matters in view of the prospect of a new school building, which the people so promptly voted for last spring, and which they are anxious to see in process of erection."

In this Mr. Caruthers alluded to the building on Columbia street, that was erected soon afterwards. In his annual report for 1880 and 1881, he gave some very pertinent comments on reading.

In 1887 Prof. Myron E. Hard was engaged as superintendent, and he continued here ten years. He was a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and had previously been superintendent of the schools in Gallipolis; and had been principal of the High school at Washington Court House, Fayette county, Ohio. From this place he went to Bowling Green, Ohio, and was succeeded by Prof. W. P. Burris.

Besides the superintendents, heretofore mentioned, there have been some persons in subordinate positions, who well deserve some honorable notice, especially those engaged in the grammar and High schools. Of these were A. J. Blake, T. E. Suliot, and Rosa A. Prunty, afterwards the wife of Dr. J. L. Firestone. With him she made a tour through certain parts of Europe. There were also Jehu B. Strawn, Ambrose Blunt, E. J. Godfrey, Philo P.

Safford, W. H. Maurer, T. C. Mendenhall, and F. R. Dyer; Misses S. A. Platt and M. A. Southard. Miss Hattie Creel was music teacher for several years. Miss Maggie Umstead has been in some of the schools for thirty-two years; and Mrs. G. W. Peeples twenty-eight years.

The Columbia street building was erected in 1881, and the East Main street building in 1891. In 1896 the Fourth street edifice was condemned as unsafe for an assemblage of pupils, wherefore it was pulled down, and the contract for a new building let. W. C. Wilkins, of Pittsburgh, took the contract; also, that for the building in the south-west part of the city. The work was pushed during the following winter; but some hindrances occurred, so that it was late in the fall of 1897, that the house was ready for the opening of the school.

The corner-stone of the new High school edifice was laid on the first day of October, 1896. It was done with masonic ceremonies. Some relics proper for the purpose were deposited in it, and an address was given by J. T. Brooks. It was more than a year after this before the house was ready for school purposes. On the 25th of November, 1897, Thanksgiving services were rendered by a dedication of this building. All ministers in this place participated. Addresses were given by the superintendent, W. P. Burris, and J. T. Brooks; also, brief speeches by each of the ministers, and a dedication poem was read by George D. Hunt. Some anthems and appropriate hymns were sung. The auditorium was well filled, and the whole thing was a handsome affair.

CHAPTER VI.

SCHOOLS CONTINUED.

BESIDES the schools of which an account has been given in the previous chapter, especially those which led to the inauguration of the union system, there have been some schools in the town, that well deserve some notice; though they were not all of a pretentious character. Each of them, in its time, did much good, and excited some interest among the friends of education. They all had their respective times of success and usefulness, but they came to an untimely end. Why they were not permanent will be best known to those who understand the liabilities and vicissitudes of the teacher's vocation.

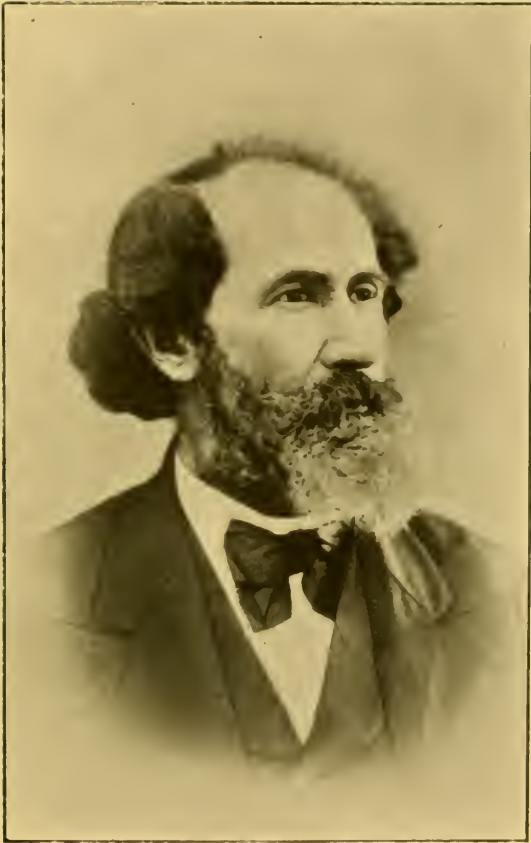
In 1828 occurred the unfortunate division in the Society of Friends. Joseph Shreve went with the Orthodox party, and thus retained their confidence and patronage, which was amply sufficient to sustain him in their school. The Hicksites were no less earnest advocates of education than the original society had always been; but they united more with persons out of their denomination in maintaining schools.

In 1829 and 1830 Samuel Ruckman kept a school somewhere on Green street. It was called a district school, but the public-school system was not then in such a condition as to render much help to teachers. Soon afterwards a school was kept in the Hicksite meeting house, by Jonathan Thomas. Some others, also, kept short terms in the same house.

In 1830 a brick school-house was built at the corner

of Green and Chestnut streets; and, during the following winter, James Tollerton was there employed. Eliza Shreve also kept one term in the same house. Then J. J. Brooks, Jacob Heaton and Martin Heckard were teachers. The latter was a rigid disciplinarian, and, in many particulars, a good teacher. It was about this time that P. R. Spencer first visited Salem, and introduced his system of penmanship. Mr. Heckard eagerly adopted it, and taught it in his school. It was, also, about this time that writing-schools became much of a hobby.

In the summer of 1834 Amos Gilbert came to Salem, from Lancaster county, Pa. His arrival and subsequent teaching made a notable era in the school interest of the place. He was not a profound scholar, but he was a man of thought, and his greatest ambition was to set others to thinking. In certain ways he was a philanthropist. He engaged eagerly in the anti-slavery enterprise, but from politics and religion he kept aloof. In teaching natural philosophy was his favorite topic. In grammar and mathematics he was deficient. During ten or twelve years subsequent to this time natural philosophy became a prominent branch in all schools in this region. Following this, mental arithmetic became quite a hobby. This man took much delight in communicating facts in nature, and he had great respect for the Pestalozzian system of education. Before coming to Salem, he edited and published a literary paper called *The Inciter*. It was a monthly, and was intended to impart useful information, and to set forth some moral reflections. He brought a printing press to Salem, and here issued a few numbers. He did not get much patronage, and the craft of conducting a periodical was much out of his line of thought.



WILLIAM D. HENKLE.



During the next summer Amos Gilbert was joined by his son-in-law, Abner G. Kirk. Some time in 1836 his connection with this school ceased, and Mr. Kirk continued in it some time longer; and then he left the school and engaged in farming. He was succeeded by Benjamin B. Davis, who, after a few terms of teaching, engaged in starting *The Village Register*, which was the first successful newspaper enterprise in Salem.

In 1839 or 1840 Miss Elizabeth Richards commenced a school for young ladies. She was assisted by Leah Heaton, who afterwards was the wife of J. J. Boone. They kept a good school and awakened much interest in the science of botany. Their terms varied from \$2 to \$5 a quarter. Drawing, painting, and fancy needle-work were at the highest price. In April, 1843, James C. Marshall, and his wife, Henrietta, commenced a select school on Green street, between Chestnut and Lundy streets. Their terms were \$1.00 a month. And they had a library of a hundred and fifty volumes. Mrs. Marshall was a woman of fine literary taste, an extensive reader and an authoress. She was one of those who are more at home in some scientific or literary work than anywhere else. Her greatest delight was in some intellectual pursuits, especially such as contemplated the moral training of the young.

About the year 1840 Abner G. Kirk returned to Salem, and commenced a select school. He built a small frame school house adjoining his dwelling on High street. There he kept a school during several years. Many young persons came and boarded in Salem to attend his school. It was very popular and was regarded as a school of a higher order than any

other in the town. In 1845 he commenced preaching, and in the spring of the next year he closed his school, and then gave his whole time to preaching and pastoral duties. After that time he became an earnest and devoted minister in the Baptist denomination. The most of his ministerial labor was in Beaver and Lawrence counties, in Pennsylvania. He died at Hillsville in June, 1886.

In 1844 Rev. Jacob Coon came to Salem, and purchased property on Lincoln avenue. In the rear of it he erected a two-story frame building, and, in it, he opened an academy. Some of his pupils named the place Science Hill. They had probably been reading, with some interest, Aiken's description of *The Hill of Science* in the English Reader, a school book now out of print. Here the Latin language was first taught in Salem, and several young men were prepared for college, who afterwards made their mark. The pupils gave some good exhibitions, and, in many ways, this school was a good one. Mr. Coon was a good man, and a popular minister in the Presbyterian church, but he was not fully appreciated. Had he come to this place ten years sooner, he might have given the educational interest a much better aspect than it then had. The church interest, too, would have been much benefited. Before coming to Salem, Mr. Coon was, for two years, a professor in Franklin College, at New Athens, O. After leaving Salem, he took charge of the academy at Poland, O. At the same time preaching for some churches in the neighborhood. Afterwards he had charge of academies at Hayesville, O., and Freeport, Ill. At the latter place he closed life.

In 1847 Mrs. Greer, wife of Rev. T. W. Greer,

kept a school for small children in the Baptist meeting house on Depot street. Her school was interesting, and to her is due the credit of being the first in this place to introduce vocal music in school.

In 1852 Calvin Moore opened a select school on Lincoln avenue. For about thirteen years, he and his wife conducted it in an unostentatious manner; and they got a fair amount of patronage. They were exemplary Friends, and their school was patronized mainly by people of their persuasion. They were both good teachers, and were not backward in the modern improvements pertaining to the profession. This school was brought to an end by the accidental death of Friend Moore, in 1865; soon after which event the widow obtained a situation in the Friends' boarding-school, at Westtown, Pa.

About the year 1872 Benjamin D. Stratton, who was an earnest friend of education, erected a building on West Dry street, now numbered 78 and 80, for a school house. This was for his son-in-law, Joseph H. Branson, who was a fine scholar, and, in this house, he commenced a select school. Mary Cadwalader was employed as assistant teacher. An intelligent citizen, of Salem, declared to the author that Mr. J. H. Branson had more teaching power than any other person in the place. But he, somehow, became unpopular,—with some of his pupils especially. Wherefore he left the school, and Mary Cadwalader continued it several years quite successfully. At one time she had Linnaeus Warrington as assistant. Pupils came from the country, and boarded in town, to attend her school. A chance to get married terminated her career of public teaching.

She was succeeded by Mrs. Mary M. Williams, who

came from Steubenville. She was an accomplished teacher, and had been educated in the Female Seminary, at Washington, Pa. She had good success for about two years. For awhile she had a writing-teacher employed. Part of her work was done in another building. Her career of teaching ended like that of her worthy predecessor.

About this time Isaac N. Vaile came to Salem and tried to start a select school in the house that had been occupied by the two aforesaid teachers; but he did not get enough encouragement. Although he was a good scholar, well versed in the sciences, it appears that he was not duly appreciated.

Mrs. Helen M. Beatty came to Salem in 1840. Soon afterwards she got a position in the public-school. This she held about a year. She then commenced a select school which she managed with marked success for twenty years.

Recently a neat little school-house has been built on the Friends' lot on Sixth street. This is intended for schools under the direction of their Monthly Meeting. Two terms have there been kept; one by Elma G. Hutton, and the other by Howard Fawcett.

“The Salem Business college was organized in 1894 by J. W. Butcher and H. T. Edmeston, of Cleveland. Rooms in the Howell block were occupied until more commodious quarters were secured in the old Y. M. C. A. rooms, in the Trimble block. This change was made necessary by the increase of students from Salem and from the adjoining counties.”

“In 1895 Mr. Butcher purchased his partner's share, retaining the entire interest in the school until 1896, when it was sold to W. H. Matthews, who



PROSPECT STREET SCHOOL BUILDING, ERECTED IN 1897.

came to Salem as a teacher in the preceding year."

"W. H. Matthews and Miss Clara Barton are the present proprietors. The management is to be congratulated on the growth of the school, and the success of its graduates; many of whom are employed in first-class positions as book-keepers and stenographers."

"The attendance has been steadily increasing until it has exceeded one hundred and fifty, for the school year of 1897 and 1898, making the Salem Business college one of the largest business schools in Eastern Ohio."*

The history of the Salem schools exhibits a progressive work, similar to that of acquiring an education. The character and qualifications of the teachers has corresponded in many particulars with the patronage and encouragement that they received. Some of them have exhibited commendable zeal in their work, and had much sympathy for those who were in their pupilage. We need not dwell on their failings and imperfections, while we have nothing to say about the discouragements that they encountered. Why some of them left the place or forsook the profession need not be asked. These are occurrences too common, and their cause is apparent to every observer of school experience. It has cost much effort and expense to bring these schools to their present condition, and some exertion will be needed to keep them from retrograding. They reflect much credit on the citizens, and give the city an invaluable reputation. And now the youth of Salem may justly felicitate themselves on the superior privileges that they possess for acquiring scientific and

*W. H. Matthews.

literary knowledge. Well may we adopt the following apostrophe; it being the language of a pioneer teacher.*

“Go on loved school, from step to step proceed;
And fresh improvements mayst thou receive.

* * * *

Mayst thou in future rise to just renown,
Mayst thou the page of history next unfold;
Bid ignorance fly; tread superstition down,
And on thy way to best refinement hold.”

*Joseph Shreve.

CHAPTER VII.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.—THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

S ALEM having been settled by Friends, they were the first to establish religious worship; and, for about fifteen years there was no other form of public worship but theirs. The first immigrants arrived in 1802 and 1803; of whom, in this connection, might be mentioned Samuel Davis, Elisha Schooley, Jacob Painter, Caleb Shinn, Zaccheus Test, and Joseph Wright, with their families. Their nearest meeting was then Middleton, about twelve miles east. The place is now generally known as Mosk Post-office. In the summer of 1804, the first meeting was held—in the house of Samuel Davis, which stood near the spring, on Garfield avenue. About a dozen persons assembled and held a silent meeting. When they were fairly composed, an Indian chief and his squaw entered the house; on receiving an explanation of what was being held, they took seats and sat in a respectful manner until the Friends shook hands. The red strangers had no communication to offer in the meeting, but, being invited to take dinner, the chief was so well satisfied with what he had eaten that he exclaimed, “Go six days,” meaning, without eating any more.

Soon after this a log cabin was built near the site of the Town hall, and a Preparative meeting was formed, then an addition to it was built and a Monthly Meeting was constituted, two or three years afterwards; it being a branch of Redstone Quarterly meeting. In this meeting house was solemnized the mar-

riage of David Scolfield and Rebecca Davis, on the 20th of the 11th month (Nov.), 1805. They were the first couple married in Salem. The number of Friends increasing by immigration, a Quarterly meeting was contemplated. In 1807 a deputation of Friends, appointed by Baltimore Yearly meeting, visited Salem. They were piloted from Redstone by Nathan Hunt, Sr. On reaching the Middle Fork, near the site of Franklin Square, they found the stream so swollen by a heavy rain that they were obliged to cross in a skiff, and make their horses swim after them. This delayed their arrival in Salem beyond the appointed time for meeting. On their return they reported favorable for the establishing of a Quarterly meeting. The high water must have been what has often been called a "June freshet."

The Quarterly meeting thus formed was made a branch of Baltimore Yearly meeting, and thus remained till 1813, when Ohio Yearly meeting was constituted, and Salem Quarterly meeting was made a branch of it. During more than thirty years from the first, quarterly meetings always gathered the largest congregations of any meetings in the place. That interest is now much diminished.

A lot on the north side of Main street was donated by Samuel Davis, and one on the south side by Israel Gaskill. More ground was afterwards purchased and added to them, and they thus divided the town into two parts. After some years much of this property was sold for building lots, only a portion being reserved for the meeting houses on Dry and Green streets.

In the summer and fall of 1807, the brick were made, and the house erected and enclosed, which

stood on the south side of Main street, and between Depot and Broadway. In the spring of the next year it was finished. Joel Sharp, Sr., and Aaron Stratton were the principal carpenters. This venerable edifice is now, perhaps, remembered by some of the oldest inhabitants. It stood and was occupied until the new one on the south side of the square was finished.

In 1828 the Society of Friends became divided into two parties, each claiming to be the original society, and charging the other with embracing doctrines not held by the primitive Friends. In Salem the Orthodox party, being the larger in number, held the meeting house and property on the south side of Main street. The Hicksites took possession of a small frame house on Green street, to which they built an addition, and there held their meetings. In 1830 or 1831 a division of the ground was made by which this party got all on the north side.

That division in the Society of Friends was a source of much animosity between the two parties; yet both professed sincerity. They were generally known to be a very peaceable people, hence this division made a great amazement among all people out of their denomination, who knew much about them and their profession. Persons who wish to know more about this division are referred for the Orthodox side to issues of *The Friend* in 1827 and 1828, Thomas Shellato's *Journal*, and Evans's *Exposition*. And for the Hicksite side to Elias Hicks's *Journal*, Cockburn's *Review*, and Janney's *History of the Friends*.

In 1845 the large frame house that the Hicksite party now use was built, and, in that year, their

yearly meeting was first held here. Since that time it has been held alternately here and at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, O.

In 1854 another division in The Society of Friends occurred. Some years before Joseph John Gurney, an English Friend, came over, and went through the most of the American meetings, and therein preached in a manner that set the people to thinking and debating on what he thus set forth. Many believed that he preached the truth, and there were many who regarded him as getting away from the Friend's standard. One John Wilbur, an American Friend, opposed him. This led to a division; and, for distinction, the parties got the names of Gurneyites and Wilburites. But they both ignore the names as applied to their respective parties.

By a compromise, during about eighteen years, both parties held their meetings at different hours on Sabbath days, and mid-week meetings on different days, in the Dry street house. The so-called "Wilbur Friends" built and finished a new and commodious meeting house on East-Sixth street in 1872. During many years the Friends had more influence in Salem than all other denominations taken together, and they mainly gave character to the town and country around.

During late years, other denominations have increased in number and gained influence. The Friends have diminished, and much of their influence that they have had is gone from them. Divisions and sub-divisions have been a source of misfortune, and a cause of declension to them, in the same manner as in other denominations. But they have a significant history.

While these declensions have prevailed among the primitive Friends, there has been some other notable events in the progress of the Gurney party. They have taken to themselves the name of Friends' Church. And by their aggressively evangelical work, they are doing much to keep up their organization, and awaken others to an interest in religion. The operations of Joseph John Gurney in the Friends' society were much like those of John Wesley in the church of England. Neither of these men intended to make a schism in their churches. But they wished to promote more spiritual activity among those who held to their creed. The fruits of Wesley's work are now seen in the Methodist church, and Gurney's—in the Friends' church.

In 1897 a convention of representatives from the different yearly meetings of this denomination was held at Indianapolis, Ind. This might be called an "Ecumenical council." To the published proceedings of it readers are referred for further information about their doctrines and church economy.

This body has here done much to sustain ministerial service and gain converts. In this capacity Willis Hotchkiss, Joseph Peele, Edgar Ellyson, and Frederick J. Cope have labored with them. The latter is now their pastor. They have also sustained Sunday schools, in which Eli French, George W. Fawcett, William Daniel, Hannah and Sarah Fogg, and Amelia Hole have rendered good services as superintendents and teachers.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

David Gaskill, Sr., his wife and Mary Straughan may be regarded as the pioneers of the Baptist interest in Salem. They arrived about the year 1806,

and, together with others who joined them soon afterwards, they early contemplated building a meeting house and organizing a church. In 1809, two lots amounting to half an acre, were purchased or donated from John Straughan. They were on Depot street. Subsequently another lot was purchased. The native forest then covered them except a little improvement and a log cabin. But it was some years afterwards that a house was built, and a church constituted.

Rev. Thomas Miller appears to have been the first minister who preached Baptist doctrines here, and administered the ordinance by immersion. Meetings were first held in private houses, and often in Richard Heacock's shop, which was at the west end of town, and on the south side of Main street. In 1820 a small brick house was built, on the lot aforesaid. By this time the Methodists had gained some significance. They and some others united in building the house with the stipulation that it should be used jointly by the different parties, but the Baptists were to have it at least every fourth Sabbath. The carpenter work was done by Jesse Strawn, Samuel Jolley and John Flitcraft.

The first candidates for baptism were David Gaskill, Jr., his wife, John Sheets, his wife, Jacob Countryman and Jane Heacock. On the 22nd day of November, 1823, these, the pioneers named above, and Elizabeth Shinn, Elizabeth Wright and her two daughters, Tamzin and Clarissa, were constituted into a church. The council in attendance was composed of Elders Jehu Brown and Thomas Miller, and eleven laymen from other churches. This date may be regarded as the birthday of the church; but it has had such mutations since that time that now it is like a different body.

A few years after the organization of the church, one Walter Scott commenced preaching for it. He baptized many persons in Salem, and some near the site of Franklin Square. The Campbell secession occurred at this time. He went with it and took the most of his proselytes, and all of the Salem church except five. A great excitement followed. Rev. John Clealand was then called, and he gave some plain preaching, in which he showed what genuine Baptist doctrines are; and, with the aid of the few faithful members arrested the schism that had almost ruined the church.

After this came as pastors, Elders Davis, Brown, Rigdon, Rogers, Freeman, Williams, Blake, Phillips, Wm. Stone, and Jacob Morris, whose times with the church were from a few months to three years. Rev. William Stone was a plain, old fashioned man, with considerable common sense and good judgment in church matters, and very unassuming manners. He preached for both the First and Second churches with much acceptance, and died in Salem in 1852.

Rev. Jacob Morris had successful pastorates in both the First and Second churches. He was a native of Wales, and was an able and fluent preacher. Up to his time no one had a better pastorate here than his. After leaving this place he had several terms of pastorate with certain churches in Pennsylvania, and died at West Greenville, in that state.

In 1836 the large frame house that still stands (but much changed) was built. Jonathan Hutchinson was the principal carpenter. After this the small brick house was not much used. In 1853, or thereabouts, it was sold and removed.

In 1840 a large number of the members withdrew

and formed the Second church. This, in the end, proved a bad thing for the Baptist interest in Salem. The Second church was constituted on the 8th of November, 1840. The old Methodist meeting house on Green street was purchased for its use, and Rev. J. Morris was called to the pastorate. He remained with the church between one and two years. That church had a short but remarkable career.

The division in the churches occurred about the time of the presidential election that gave Wm. H. Harrison such a large majority. It was said of him, in derision, that he lived in a "Log cabin;" and this became one of the watch-words of the party that elected him; and "White House" is the common designation of the president's residence in Washington. The Second church having bought the old log meeting house from the Methodists, while the original church had the white frame house on Depot street; hence by some waggish people the terms "Log cabin" and "White House" churches were often bandied about the town.

After Elder Morris, Elder Samuel R. Willard was called to the pastorate of the Second church. He was with the church about a year. During this time occurred a great revival under the preaching of Rev. C. A. Clark. In five weeks seventy-two persons were received and baptized. The next minister was Rev. F. Green. His pastorate was an unlucky one, and he left under a cloud.

In February 1844 Rev. Wm. G. Johnston, who had just come from Vermont, visited this church, made a good impression and gained many friends. He felt much drawn towards this church, and would have accepted a call, but the members were too slow in

giving it; wherefore they forfeited what would have been a most excellent pastorate.

Among the converts in the great revival of 1843 was Abner G. Kirk. He was raised in the Society of Friends. He had manifested great zeal in the anti-slavery work, and, up to the time of his conversion, manifested indifference about religion; but now he became an active church member. Some time in the next year he began to preach. About the same time Daniel McCurdy was also licensed. Elder Kirk's ordination was on the 14th of December, 1845. Forthwith he was called to the pastorate of Salem and Mt. Union churches. For these he labored with great zeal, but he felt disappointed and discouraged because he could not see such results as were manifested in the great revival in which he professed religion.

In January, 1845, he went to New Castle, Pa. There he had a very successful pastorate. He was equally successful in other churches in Beaver Association, and Nixon street, Allegheny city. He was more than forty years in the ministry.

After the departure of Elder Kirk, Rev. Wm. Stone was engaged as a supply, but the infirmities of old age soon obliged him to relinquish preaching. Notwithstanding its tribulations, this church had a good Sunday-school record. D. McCurdy, Richard H. Garrigues, Lewis T. Park, Margaret Walton and Julia A. Stone were the most active workers. In 1846 it was at the zenith of its prosperity. In that year a new house was erected. Several of the members being carpenters and all of them working men, much expenditure of money was avoided. After a few years the members began to see what a disad-

vantage it was to have two churches, both of the same profession. Wherefore some efforts were made to effect a reunion of the two, but these were unsuccessful. Some members became lukewarm, and others withdrew and soon meetings were discontinued.

The church, as first constituted in 1823, was first a part of Mahoning Association. It 1829 it was transferred to Beaver Association, and continued with it till 1843, when it (the First), by request, was transferred to the Wooster, and continued with it till its dissolution. In December, 1840, Rev. W. R. McGowan was called to the first church. He continued in that relation about four years. After him came Rev. Jehu Brown, and Rev. T. W. Greer. The latter was a good speaker, and both he and his wife were good singers; and they were active in the Sunday school. In this, David Gaskill, though the oldest member, was as active as anyone, and the church was much revived. The next pastors were Elders Wm. Leet, Gideon Seymour and D. J. Phillips, a native of Wales. He was advanced in years, but had had much experience in ministerial service. At this time Thomas Scattergood, a Philadelphian, resided in Salem; and rendered the church some good service in the Sabbath school. The next pastor was Rev. T. E. Inman. During his pastorate Rev. John Owens was ordained for the ministry; and became the next pastor and remained till 1858. He was a young man, with very affable manners and had the advantage of instruction from his father who was, for many years, pastor of a Welch church in Pittsburgh.

Rev. L. Frescoln was pastor for a few years, and then one Justus Ask was engaged. He was promised

a large salary that was not paid; wherefore he commenced a legal process to get what he claimed, and the meeting house was sold by the sheriff. A society known as the "Broad-Gauge" bought it. By this unfortunate affair Baptist interest was here completely prostrated. After a few years the house was bought by the Pelzer Brothers. By them the interior was changed, additions made, and it was turned into a manufactory of artistic furniture for dwellings, statuary and ornaments for churches, etc.

Rev. T. P. Childs made one or two visits to Salem on a mission for the freedmen. This was soon after the war, when much concern for the freed slaves was felt. Such a mission was calculated to excite much interest here. When about taking his departure, he was persuaded to return and labor for the Baptist cause.

He came in January, 1867, and collected the members of both churches and commenced preaching to them. An interest was soon awakened, and a desire manifested to unite all of the Baptists in this community into one church. This was accomplished by sixty persons (from members of both churches) agreeing to an organization to be called the Baptist church, of Salem. On the 25th of September, in the same year, a council was held to recognize this as a "church of true faith and gospel order."

Elder Childs labored with great zeal. He soon set about the work of procuring a lot and building a house for worship, the fruit of which is to be seen in the house now occupied, with its improvements since first used. The church was much blessed under his labors. On the 6th of October, 1869, he gave his resignation. On his departure a handsome tribute

was paid to him by the church in acknowledgement of his services, and the esteem in which he was held by the congregation. He now resides at Troy, Miami county, O.

Subsequent pastors were Revs. B. F. Bowen, T. G. Lamb, John Hawker, P. J. Ward, A. S. Moore, C. H. Pendleton, and G. W. Rigler. During the pastorate of Rev. T. G. Lamb the church was received into the Trumbull Association. It was afterwards transferred to the Wooster. In the same pastorate the house now occupied was dedicated. Rev. W. W. Everts, of Chicago, preached the sermon. This was on the 18th of February, 1872.

On the 12th of December, 1875, Rev. P. J. Ward commenced pastoral labors under favorable circumstances. He was a native of London, and was one of Spurgeon's students. He closed his labors here in July, 1878. He was succeeded by some of the afore-said persons. Rev. R. K. Eccles commenced preaching and pastoral labor in February, 1886, and remained with the church ten years as pastor. He continued in the place about a year and a-half longer. During which time he preached at Alliance and some other places; he also taught Greek and some other branches in the High school. In the summer of 1897 he received and accepted a call to the church of Bowling Green, O.

Rev. Charles W. Fletcher made his first appearance on the 15th of March, 1897. He accepted a call and commenced preaching on the 14th of June following. His pastorate extended a little over one year.

The Sabbath school record of this church is highly interesting and creditable to all concerned in it. W. H. Clark, J. B. Strawn, H. G. Baldwin, H. Young,

Alice Stewart, Clara J. Pyfer and the last pastor have rendered good service as superintendents. And there have been some intelligent and active teachers in the Bible school.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Thomas Kelly and his family were the first Methodists in Salem. His house was on the alley, where Lease's bakery now is. He came from the state of Delaware, and the date of his arrival is not known. Some time in the winter of 1819 and 1820, John Flitcraft came to this place. He was a native of New Jersey, and was a devout Methodist. He then went on to Lexington, Stark county, O., where he got into employment, and resided several years. But he felt drawn towards Salem; wherefore he sent word that he, Edmund Rinear and Thomas Wood (a class-leader) would be in Salem and hold a prayer meeting in Mr. Kelly's house. At the appointed evening, Rev. McClennin, a local minister, providentially happened to be in Salem. He attended and gave a short sermon. This was in February, 1820, and may be regarded as the beginning of Methodism here, and, from it, has grown as strong an interest and influence as is possessed by any denomination in the city.

At some previous time, Lorenzo Dow, an itinerant evangelist, visited Salem and held a meeting in the Friends' house. He was noted for his quaint speeches and eccentric habits; but he adhered strictly to Methodist doctrines. At one time he was a regular Methodist preacher, but did not like to be confined to a circuit. Latterly, when he wished to take a charge, the conference refused him an appointment in consequence of his oddities, but this did not "silence"

him. His preaching is supposed to have done something for the introduction of Methodism.

At this time there was a small church composed of black people on land now owned by Lovern B. Webb. This was then, one of the preaching places in Columbiana circuit; and another was at the house of a Mr. Adgate, about three miles east, and near the road to Columbiana.

In 1821 there was a great camp meeting near Laughlin's mill on the Mahoning. Among the converts at this were Thomas Webb, his wife and several residents of Salem. In the summer of that year a class was formed in Salem, consisting of nine persons and Thomas Kelly was appointed leader. Salem was then made a preaching place in Columbiana circuit, of which Rev. William Tipton was then the minister in charge. Associated with him was Rev. Charles Trescott, a young man.

Through want of a meeting house the first meetings were held in shops and dwelling houses. When the Baptists built their first house for worship, the Methodists rendered some help, and were, in return, sometimes allowed the use of their house for preaching. In 1824 a lot on West-Green street, now vacant, was purchased, and, on it, a hewed log house was erected. Thomas Webb furnished the timber. The Baptists then repaid the help that they had received in building their house by furnishing nails, glass and other building materials from David Gaskill's store. Money was scarce in those days; wherefore much business was done in trade, especially store orders, work, and farm produce.

That house had a history. In it, old fashioned Methodism flourished with full vigor. Some grand



JOHN FLITCRAFT.

and glorious revivals there occurred. Only a few people are now living who witnessed or partook in the soul-stirring scenes of those days. There the gospel was preached with all the power and enthusiasm that characterized the pulpit style of old fashioned Methodism.

This house was sold to the Second Baptist church in 1840, and, in it, they had the greatest revival that their church ever had in this place. In 1836 a frame house was built on Ellsworth street, where the Disciple church now stands. Wm. Kidd and John Flitcraft were the head workmen. This house, too, was the scene of some lively times, comparable with those of the other. After a few years it became necessary to make an addition to it. This house was occupied till 1859, when the brick edifice now occupied was finished and dedicated. It was dedicated on the 12th of June, 1859. Bishop Simpson preached from Isaiah II: 2-3. Sermons were also delivered by Revs. Mitchell, the minister in charge, Burkett, of Canton, and Pershing, of McKeesport, Pa.

Columbiana circuit, at first, was most likely a part of Baltimore conference. Pittsburgh conference was formed in 1825, and Salem was included in it till 1876. Then East Ohio conference was formed, and Salem became a part of it. Columbiana circuit extended westward by additions of new charges. Then Hanover circuit was formed and Salem included in it. Afterwards Salem circuit was formed, and thus it continued till 1852, when Salem was made a station. And now it has the largest membership of any church in the city. Among the members are many active and influential business men. No church in the city has larger congregations.

About the year 1830 occurred the secession from the M. E. church that formed the Methodist Protestant church. Only a few left the Salem church for this purpose. They sometimes had preaching in a school house north of the town, on the Canfield road. But it is not known whether they ever had a district organization. When the Wesleyan connection was organized, that enterprise found some sympathizers in Salem, because there were many abolitionists in the place. Opposition to American slavery was a prominent item in the constitution of that church. While most of the Salem Methodists were straight-out anti-slavery people, very few entered heartily into the Wesleyan movement.

This church has been very lucky in keeping clear of such schisms and commotions as have often disturbed the peace and harmony of religious bodies. On the questions of temperance, slavery, and other moral reforms, this church has taken a progressive and rational position.

In June, 1856, Pittsburgh conference was held here. Bishop Ames presided. At it, resolutions were adopted, approving and encouraging of Sunday schools, and recommending all laudable means to promote the cause of temperance, and "deprecating the action of our state legislature upon the question, and that we will be satisfied with nothing less than an efficient prohibitory law."

This conference was again held in Salem in 1873. Bishop Harris then presided. At the general conference in 1875, East Ohio conference was formed, and, in 1888, it was held here.

This church has been the means of making more converts than any other in the place. Though many

of them became backsliders and apostates, a larger number of them proved faithful. A great number of them have emigrated to the west, and now they doubtless remember, with much interest, their first religious experience in Salem. At times the membership has been reduced by removals, and again increased by new conversions.

Revs. Tipton and Trescott were the first ministers on the circuit which included Salem. The former is related to have been a faithful laborer in Pittsburgh conference till he died. The latter had only a short career. Rev. S. R. Brockunier was the next minister; and he was a modern Boanerges, who seldom preached over forty minutes at once, and always direct and forcible. The next ministers on this circuit were Revs. B. O. Plimpton, J. Crawford, Wm. Swayze, Ira Eddy, W. C. Henderson, and Isaac Winans.

In the winter of 1837 and 1838 there was a great revival under the preaching of Revs. T. McGrath and J. P. Kent. The former had a short but brilliant career. He died at Martinsville, O., at the age of twenty-seven. Rev. John P. Kent was eminently a good man—plain in dress and meek in manners. He was one who could both please and preach.

These worthy men were followed by M. L. Weekly, H. Miller, J. M. Bray, H. McCall, J. Montgomery, H. Minor, G. D. Kinnear, J. H. White and some others. Several of these were men of marked character. Mr. Weekly was a man of strong constitution and a powerful voice. He rendered good service to this church and some others in the circuit. He died in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Rev. James H. White had a notable career in Salem. He was an eloquent speaker, and was very intelligent, and, in

social and conversational powers, but few surpassed him. When attacks were made by enemies of the church, he was skillful in parrying them. He subsequently moved to Iowa.

When Salem was made a station Rev. J. F. Nessley was the first minister in charge. After him came S. Crouse, A. H. Thomas, C. H. Jackson, I. N. Baird, D. P. Mitchell, W. D. Stevens, J. A. Sweeney, T. N. Boyle, J. Grant, W. Lynch, J. Brown, W. A. Davidson, E. Hingely, E. A. Simons, W. H. Haskell, B. F. Youmens, and C. B. Henthorne.

Sunday schools were first established about the year 1834. Jacob Beam and Wm. Read were the most active workers in them. In this department the church has a good record. Isaac Snyder, E. E. Wright, C. C. Snyder, and A. H. Garry have rendered good service as superintendents. Among the most active teachers were Wm. Kidd, Jr., James Bellman, J. K. Rukenbrod, Samuel Bard, Sarah Bard, Miss A. R. Griffith, Mrs. S. E. Webb, Mrs. Filler, and Prof. Godfrey. Some of the most prominent class-leaders were Christian Harmon, John Gunder, Samuel Webb, Reuben Smith, Samuel Wright, John Hudson, James Bellman, John P. Chisholm, and James Woodruff. An Epworth league was organized during the pastorate of Rev. E. Hingely. Lewis Hole, Wm. Horne, H. Garry, and Mrs. R. Townsend have been presidents.

The pioneer members of this church were men of such character, and the manner in which they labored for it well deserve an honorable record. Some of them lived in times when great effort and much self-denial were necessary to keep up the church and support the ministers whom the conference sent to

labor for them. This responsibility was cheerfully met by many whose toils and generosity were highly commendable. Methodist ministers in those days dressed very plain. Their coats were like those of the Quakers; so that they were sometimes mistaken for persons of that denomination. Many of the laymembers, too, avoided what were then deemed superfluities, but are now very common and fashionable because easily obtained.

CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY CONTINUED.—THE DISCIPLE OR CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

THE following account of this church has been furnished to the author, and, by one of the prominent members, pronounced correct :

“ Alex. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Walter Scott, of Ohio, and John Smith, of Kentucky, each began, in their respective states, religious movements very similar to each other, and which, in a few years, when they became acquainted with each other, in the first quarter of this century, and had compared their religious views; these were found to be so very similar that they became the leaders in a short time of a very important religious movement, which, at the present time, enrolls on its lists a membership of not less than one million persons. ”

“ Walter Scott was a graduate of the university, of Edinburgh, in Scotland. In 1828 he was a member of the Mahoning Baptist Association, and by that body was sent out as an evangelist. His views soon took on some changes, and he began independent work. In that year he came from New Lisbon and began preaching in the old Baptist church, that then stood near the crossing of Depot and Race streets. ”

“ He was an orator of great power; and drew immense audiences; and he made a large number of new converts in Salem to these views. Among them were Robert P. Phillips and his two sons-in-law—Arthur Hayden and Abraham J. Shinn, and their families, and Mrs. Mary Bailor. Soon William

Schooley became a convert, and, for many years, preached the new faith. A few were gathered into a congregation and a church was organized and met in a log building on the Lisbon road about a mile and a-half out from Salem. Subsequently a new church was built on the site of the present Phillips church, on the Lisbon road."

"Occasionally the ministers preached in Salem, but no church was there organized till March 15th, 1859. Among those who occasionally preached here prior to this period were William Schooley, Joseph Gaston, Amos Allerton, Ephraim Hubbard, John Flick, John Henry, John Fink, John Applegate, Benjamin Pirkey, J. J. Moss, Alexander Hall, T. J. Newcomb, and George Pow. In Salem they usually held their services in Liberty hall (mentioned elsewhere), and, on the above date, the Disciples were organized into a church of Christ; with Theobald Miller, as pastor; Samuel Hardman, elder; L. B. Webb, Edwin Smith, Joseph Pyle, and Simeon Stratton, deacons; and Dr. B. W. Spear, S. Hardman, E. Smith, and Wm. Pidgeon, trustees. There were then about eighty members."

"The M. E. church that stood back of the present Christian chapel was then becoming inadequate for the congregations of that order, wherefore it was sold to the Disciples. For a year or two this church was very prosperous; but dissensions arose and it became much divided, until 1866, when William Baxter, of Lisbon, held a meeting in Salem and greatly revived the church. Since which time it has had a steady growth."

"The erection of the present building was begun in 1869. The basement was dedicated by Wm. Bax-

ter, on the first of January, 1881, and, the auditorium, on the 17th of September, in the same year, by Isaac Errett, editor of the Christian Standard. This building was much due to the religious energy of Alexander Pow, Abraham Ball, and Thomas Bonsall. It cost about \$13,000, and, in 1893, it was improved, enlarged and remodelled at a cost of nearly \$7000 more."

A LIST OF PASTORS.

1859 to 1861—Theobald Miller, three years.

1862—Sterling McBride, one year.

1863—S. B. Teegarden, one year.

1864 to 1868—J. W. Lamphear, four years.

1868 to 1871—E. B. Cake, four years.

1872—J. H. Jones, six months.

1882 to 1877—W. H. Spindler, five years.

1877—H. Cogswell, six months.

1877 to 1884—T. J. Lyle, seven years.

1884 to 1887—J. L. Darsie, three years.

1887—J. A. Hopkins, three months.

1887 to 1890—T. E. Cramblet, three years.

1891 to 1898—M. J. Grable, seven years.

1898—R. C. Sargent.

"This church has grown to a membership of over six hundred, and has become very widely and favorably known among the Disciple brotherhood. The Sunday school has proportionately grown so that the whole number of pupils enrolled during the past year was nearly one thousand, with an average of five hundred, and a corps of over fifty officers and teachers. The Christian Endeavor, junior and senior, societies are very largely attended, and, are powerful auxiliaries of the church."

The following are the present officers of the church:
Ralph C. Sargent, pastor.



DISCIPLE, OR CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ELLSWORTH STREET.



ELDERS.

H. R. Kale, L. B. Webb, J. T. Smith, A. S. Hayden, and John Pow.

DEACONS.

D. Garwood, M. S. Schwartz, Frank Stewart, M. E. Farr, W. A. Leatherberry, Harmon Nease, J. K. Burt, Geo. Woodward, Geo. Harris, E. Zeigler, Chas. Mullen, Spencer Jewell, J. S. Blackburn, Chas. Edney, W. A. Coy, Geo. Mounts, Chas. Farmer, and Chas. Filler.

Organist—Erminie Tucker.

In former times Miss Maggie Umstead, Walter F. Schwartz, and others, have rendered good service as Sunday school superintendents.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first service of the Episcopal church in Salem was held on the 19th of April, 1817, in a log school house that stood a few rods east of the place where the city hall now stands. It was conducted by Rev. Philander Chase, afterwards the first bishop of the diocese of Ohio. He was uncle to Salmon P. Chase, ex-governor of Ohio, senator from the same, and a member of President Lincoln's cabinet. Mr. Chase had come on horseback from Ashtabula, and was, perhaps, on his way to Gambier, Knox county, Ohio, the place of much of his work afterwards.

From that time there is no record of any services of this church till Thomas Read came to Salem from Philadelphia, intending to make his home here.

In January, 1859, Miss Anna Read, who was connected with the Episcopal church, being on a visit to her friends and relatives in Salem, learned that there was no church of that order here; whereupon

she expressed a desire to have one established. On inquiry, she found one family besides her brother's of that faith. On Sunday, January 9th, they met (four in number) at the house of Stephen W. Whitney, which house is now a portion of No. 17 West Dry street. There, one of them, read the service of the church. After this they met regularly at the same house, till a room in Street's block, on Broadway, was engaged for the use of the church. On the 24th of February the first regular service was held, Rev. A. M. McMurray officiating. He then resided in Boardman, Mahoning county, Ohio.

A few days afterwards, Rev. De Witt Byllesby, of Pittsburgh, was in Salem, and he preached on two successive evenings. On the 13th of March Rev. Mr. Cummings, for the first time, administered the communion, and, at the same time, baptized six children. On the next day the parish was organized, and named "The Church of Our Saviour." A vestry was elected consisting of Thomas Read, S. W. Whitney, Samuel D. Hawley, Allan Boyle, E. Smith, Robert and E. Turner.

Notice of the organization was thereupon sent to Bishop McIlvaine, of the diocese of Ohio, who, on the 9th of April, following, visited Salem and held service in the Town hall, and, at the same time, confirmed eight persons. About this time, a Sabbath school was organized. In accordance with the bishop's advice, a minister was called.

Lay-services continued to be held regularly until a convention was held, which Rev. Hollis happened to attend. Arrangements were thereupon consummated for engaging his services as rector. He remained with the church about fifteen months. He

was succeeded by Rev. H. H. Morrell. He officiated once a month for half a year. In December, 1862, Rev. A. T. McMurphy accepted a call to the church. He then had four churches in charge, but he agreed to give this church two services a month. A little more than a year afterwards, his services were engaged for half of the time. He remained with the church several years.

The congregations, heretofore, met for services in rooms on Broadway, then owned by Zadok Street, and in a building belonging to Joshua J. Boone, on Main street, where the Hogan block now is.

The number of communicants increased, wherefore a lot on East Green street was purchased, and, a school house that had belonged to Calvin Moore, was removed to this place and refitted for church service. This house was used for services until the substantial stone edifice, on Main street, was finished. This was built in 1888 and 1889. The corner stone was laid on the 23rd of October, 1888. Rev. Cyrus L. Bates, of Cleveland, then gave an excellent address standing on the foundation work of the building.

The late William Mullins, of Allegheny city, Pa., and his daughter, the wife of Mr. Thos. H. Bakewell, contributed a large part of the funds for building and furnishing the church now in use.

Rev. Ephraim Watt was then rector, and he rendered himself very popular in the city. He left this parish in September, 1891. Then Rev. C. L. Pinder came: After two years he was succeeded by Rev. F. E. McManus, who remained till February, 1898. Soon after his departure Rev. E. L. Wells came.

Besides the vestrymen named at the organization of this church the following persons have served in

that capacity. Wm. Keen, Louis Brereton, T. H. Bakewell, Robert G. Curtis, Dr. E. Y. Hogan, Chas. L. Steiner, Wm. H. Read, B. P. Van Kirk, Wm. L. Leming, Frederic J. Mullins, J. P. Hogan, Geo. C. S. Southworth, John R. Bustard, and Wm. Bunting.

In the Sunday school Louis Brereton and W. H. Read have rendered service as superintendents; and, as teachers, Mrs. F. J. Mullins, Mrs. Southworth, Miss E. Grisselle, Miss Maude Ambler, E. T. Steiner, and W. H. Read.

The principal choristers have been, W. R. Read, Geo. W. Howell, Mrs. Cora Barckhoff, Miss Esther H. Boone, Miss Mary H. Hannay, Mrs. Ellen Mayerhofer, Miss Mabel Garrigues, and Miss Eva Deming.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Previous to the year 1850 there were few Catholics in Salem. There was a great prejudice against them, and they were much scandalized. With few exceptions, those here were foreigners, and laborers by employment. The building of the railroad brought many more to this place.

Some time between 1853 and 1855, Rev. William O'Connor visited Salem and held service in the house of Michael Derrick. This was the beginning of their church; and now, we see to what size it has grown. Since that time they have been visited, and had service by Revs. Striker, Welsh, Prendergast and others; all of whom resided at Dungannon. Then Rev. Mulcahy, a professor in the Louisville college, visited and conducted services.

In 1868 Rev. E. W. J. Lindersmith, who then had charge of churches in Alliance and Leetonia, took charge of the Salem mission. He held services once a month in the houses of Catholic people, and four

times a year in the Town hall. This he continued till 1880. During his time the lots on East Main street were purchased for \$800.

In 1880 Rev. C. Treiber was sent to Salem as resident pastor. For one year he continued here, holding services in the Town hall; and making preparations for building a house of worship. This seemed a difficult task, as there were only twenty-five families to render help. Through his untiring work and the hearty co-operation of his little flock, a house of worship adequate for the purpose was built.

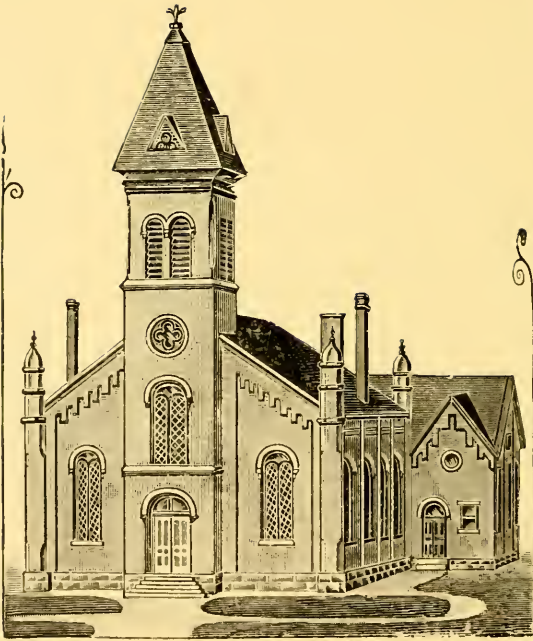
On the 28th of November, 1886, the church was dedicated by Rt. Rev. R. Gilmour, bishop of the Cleveland diocese. One of the Salem papers, in giving an account of the dedication, said that the bishop was much pleased with the appearance of things in Salem, and the prospect for the church. In the evening after the dedication of the church, the bishop gave a lecture in Concert hall to a large assembly, many of whom were not Catholics. His address received good attention, and was the means of dispelling much of the prejudice that prevailed against the church. Rev. C. Treiber was a liberal minded man, and, by his kindness to all classes of people, he gained many friends in this place.

The congregations, and members increased so that it became necessary to enlarge the structure. An addition was then made which included a sanctuary and two sacristies. While this work was progressing Rev. Treiber was transferred to another charge. He was succeeded by Rev. S. Finucan, who completed the work of enlarging the church. Owing to ill health he was obliged to resign and seek a milder climate.

Rev. F. Senner came next and continued with the church till September 15th, 1897, when he was transferred to Louisville, Stark county, Ohio. Under his prudent and careful management the entire indebtedness of the church was paid and some other valuable addition procured.

In 1891 a parsonage adjoining the church was built at a cost of \$1200. This was highly creditable to the church, considering the time of its being organized, and the fact of its having but few wealthy members. Only one other church in the city has a parsonage.

Rev. F. Senner was succeeded by Rev. G. C. Schoeneman, the present incumbent. During his short time the interior of the church has been remodelled, the walls have been frescoed and the floors covered with carpets and mats, giving it a handsome appearance inside. The members come from about one hundred families. With all things duly considered, Saint Paul's church appears now to be in a fair and prosperous way.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, E. GREEN STREET.

CHAPTER IX.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY CONCLUDED.—THE PRES- BYTERIAN CHURCH.

REV. Clement Vallandigham may be regarded as the pioneer Presbyterian minister in Columbiana county. He came to Lisbon in the year 1807, and soon afterwards was installed as pastor of the church in that place. He entered on the work of his mission with great zeal. He labored in several parts of the county, and finally extended his work to Salem. It is not known when and where his first preaching in the place was. John Campbell and his family were the foremost to give him entertainment and help in the place. Isaac Wilson also merits similar mention; likewise Nathaniel McCracken, living about three miles south east of the town.

It was in the year 1830 that the first Presbyterian house of worship was erected in Salem. Some years elapsed before it was completed. Meetings were there held before the house was plastered, and the congregation sat on rude benches. After a few years the house was finished, furnished with pews which had doors, and the rent of each one marked on it. This house was used for about eighteen years; then it was sold, removed and turned into a dwelling house. Then, in its place, the grand edifice now occupied, was built.

The Presbytery of New Lisbon occasionally sent supplies to Salem; Rev. C. Vallandigham being the principal one. In 1832 a petition was sent to the

Presbytery, asking for an organization in this place. This was, at first, opposed by the pastors at Canfield and Lisbon. This may seem strange to us. Were they fearful that a church here could not be sustained? Salem was then a stronghold of the Friends, and the Baptists and Methodists were gaining significance.

The petition was, however, granted; and on the 3rd day of November, 1832, twenty persons, who had expressed a desire to be organized as a Presbyterian church assembled, the most of whom had certificates of dismissal from the churches at Canfield and Lisbon. Rev. C. Vallandigham had charge of the meeting, he being assigned for this purpose. After a sermon and other devotional exercises, the church was constituted, consisting of the following persons:

Hugh Stewart, Reuel Wright, George Echrich, Nathaniel McCracken, John Martin, James Wilson, Terah Jones, John Wilson, Wm. Martin, Hugh Martin, Agnes Stewart, Agnes Wilson, Mary Echrich, Elizabeth McCracken, Martha T. Martin, Rebecca P. Campbell, Martha Wilson, Ann Jane Martin, Elizabeth Wright, and —— Martin.

James Wilson, Nathaniel McCracken, and Hugh Stewart were chosen elders. Since that time Hugh Martin, Terah Jones, Christian Bowman, Robert G. Woods, William Wilson, Richard Gardner, Dr. J. M. Kuhn, Reuben McMillan, Israel Travis, Henry M. Osborne, Asa W. Allen, Jr., Wm. C. Hutcheson, John Douth, Charles H. Harris, Wm. McCracken, Hiram Taylor, Robert Trimble, Mason Beaumont, and G. A. Bayerd have officiated as elders. The church, as first constituted, was represented in New Lisbon Presbytery. After the union of the Old and New

school parties, a new arrangement was made, by which the south part of New Lisbon Presbytery was annexed to that of Steubenville, and the north part and a part of Trumbull formed Mahoning Presbytery.

This church has a fair Sabbath school record. No one in the city has done better service in the church interest. It was first held in John Campbell's shop. When Rev. J. Coon opened his academy in this place, it got a good impulse from some of his students, especially David Hine, R. McMillan and R. W. Smith. Since which time Dr. Kuhn, Calvin Brainerd, R. A. Kirk, Rush Taggart, R. S. Layng, Myron E. Hard, W. H. Maurer, W. H. Moulton, Mason Beaumont, and H. A. Kilborne, have been superintendents. As teachers, good service has been rendered by Miss Mary Waterworth, Mrs. Mary Forehope, Mrs. Anna B. Gilbert, Mrs. Arrison, Mrs. Boyle, Messrs. Geo. Cooper, G. A. Bayerd, Frank Bower, and some others. The attendance now averages about three hundred.

“The Rev. Clement Vallandigham labored with this church, and at Lisbon, until his death in 1839. He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. McCombs, who gave part of his time to the Canfield church, and resided in Salem the last three years of his ministry. In the spring of 1852, on account of ill health, he gave up the charge, having ministered unto the congregation eleven years. He was succeeded in the autumn of 1852 by Rev. J. S. Grimes, D.D., who remained five years, and was succeeded by Rev. A. B. Maxwell, who remained as pastor thirteen years.”*

His pastorate was the longest and one of the best

*Rev. H. B. Fry.

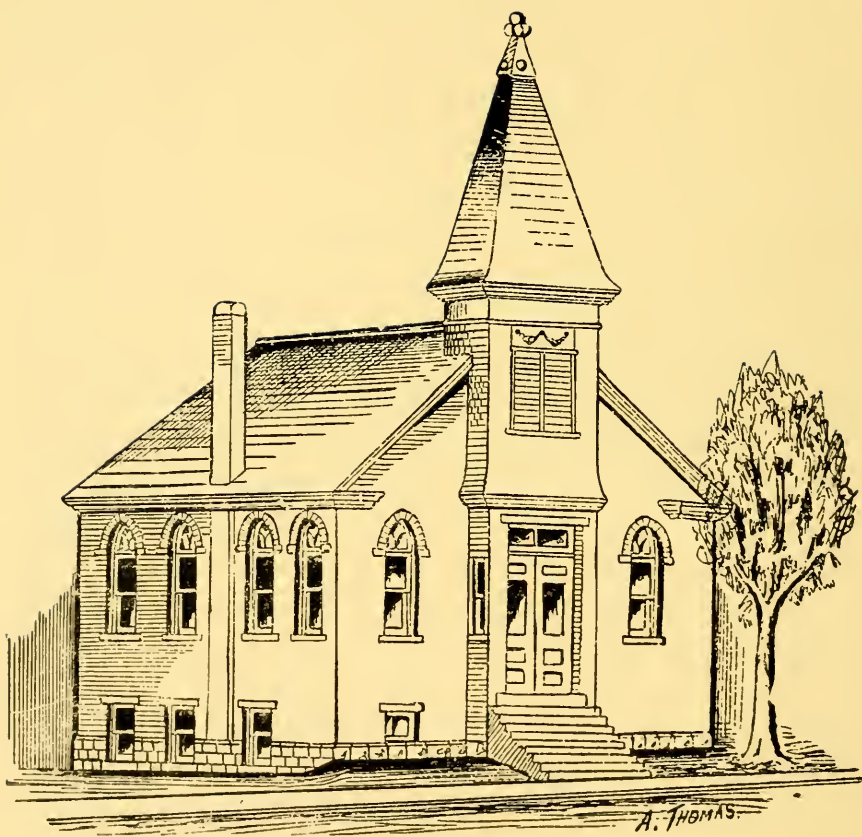
of any pastor in the city. He was held in high estimation by all who knew him.

Some time in the pastorate of Rev. W. McCombs Rev. Jacob Coon came to Salem and opened an academy in the house now occupied by Wm. Morris. This institution and his abode in the place was some help to the Presbyterian church. He sometimes preached in this church, and in certain ones out of the town.

In March, 1859, the first movement for building a new church edifice was made. Rev. Maxwell was then pastor. After severe trials on behalf of the church it was completed at a cost of about \$10,000. The plan of it was drawn by Mr. Blackburn, an architect, of Cleveland. It was finished and dedicated December 22nd, 1861. The dedication sermon was by Prof. Wilson, of Allegheny city, Pa. Since which time additions have been made consisting of a room for Sunday schools, prayer meetings, and social entertainments. So that now it is the most commodious and complete edifice for worship in the city. The membership is about three hundred and eighty.

Rev. H. B. Fry came to this church as supply in November, 1870, and, in the next May, he was installed as pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. W. D. Sexton who had a fair pastorate of a few years. He was a remarkably good Bible reader. Not all ministers read the sacred book with less affectation than he. Naturalness should characterize all kinds of reading in whatever place it may be done.

Rev. Decosta Pomerene came next. He was a young man and was nearly blind; but he had a thorough education, and his mental and intellectual powers were brighter than many of those who have good eyesight. His pastorate was short. He was killed



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, S. LUNDY STREET.

in a railroad collision at Harrisburg, Pa. Rev. B. F. Boyle, the present incumbent, came to Salem in March, 1891. His former charge was at Irwin, Westmoreland county, Pa.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

“A number of people in the village of Salem, and vicinity, who were interested in the doctrines of the Lutheran church, met in September, 1877, under the preaching of Rev. William B. Roller, from Green, Mahoning county, Ohio. Services were held regularly on the Sabbath until January 6th, 1878, when a church was organized, consisting of twenty persons, and the Rev. Wm. B. Roller called to be their pastor. Services were held in the Episcopal church edifice. The society had then forty members.”

The foregoing account was published in the county history. This organization appears not to have been permanent. Some time in 1886, Rev. Michael Binder, a native German, came to Salem and commenced preaching to people of the Lutheran persuasion; the most of whom were Germans. He labored with them a few years, in a ministerial capacity, and then left them. Rev. Abraham Miller, of Georgetown, came next; and then Revs. Behm, and Gallenkamp, of New York.

Some time in 1895 Rev. Mr. Schmidt, of Youngstown, commenced preaching here, and remained about a year. During which time he organized the Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran church. After him came Rev. Mr. Knoblauch. He remained over a year, and, in this time, raised money and got a house of worship built. The corner-stone of it was laid on the 20th of June, 1897. Addresses were then given in English by Rev. Myers, of Canton, and, in German,

by Rev. E. T. Butz, Sr. The house was finished so as to be ready for dedication and services in the following winter.

On the 16th of January, 1898, the house was dedicated, and, at the same time, Rev. E. T. Butz, Jr., was installed, as pastor. Preaching is mostly in German. On each alternate Sunday, the service is in English. There are now about sixty-five members. And a Sunday school is kept up under the supervision of Charles Vogel. Alfred Klose is assistant superintendent. There is, in this church, a young people's society, and, a ladies' society.

THE AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

The colored people are mostly inclined to be religious, and hence like the services of the church. But too often white people have so much prejudice against them that while they are not wilfully debarred from sanctuaries controlled by white people, they feel too much embarrassed to enjoy the services therein. Their sense and judgment then prompts them to keep away from places where they are unwelcome. Hence, when they can do so, they prefer to have houses of worship for their own color. In Salem they have been able to have churches for their race.

Some time in the sixties they effected an organization under the leadership of Rev. Armstrong, of Alliance. They had a meeting place on Dry street. On the decline of the second Baptist church they got possession of the house used by that party. In it they held meetings till they built the A. M. E. Z. church, at the corner of Howard and High streets. This was done in 1870, and mainly by the exertion of Rev. J. Cox. Rev. Jehu Holiday was one of their most efficient ministers. He was raised near Salem.

and is now a bishop. Rev. Wm. Hopkins is, at this time, their pastor. They sustain a Sunday school, and appear to be progressing in a fair way.

Other pastors that they have had were Revs. Gross, Pettigrew, Asbury, Bell, Sampson, Thomson, and Russell. Hannah Fogg, of the Friends' church, gave them good help for awhile, as Sunday school superintendent.

Some time after their organization there was a separation, and another church formed. This was, perhaps, the result of caprice, or, some kind of disagreement. This party is called Bethel, and has a small house of worship on East-High street. Rev. Green is the pastor.

THE CHURCH OF GOD.

A house of worship for a denomination known by this name was erected about the year 1888. It stands in the western part of the city, at the fork of the North Benton and Damascus roads. The house is a neat frame building, and was built mainly at the expense of the late John Barber, who was one of the most prominent members. Before this house was erected, services were held from house to house among those who were inclined to embrace the specific doctrines of this denomination.

Rev. J. M. Stevenson first preached the doctrines of this church in this place. Besides him Rev. J. P. Weethe and some others have preached their doctrines here. They now have services only occasionally, and keep up a Sunday school. Their membership is but small in number.

They profess to take the Bible just as it is for their standard of belief and practice, and they consider that no other discipline is needed. Some people

facetiously call them "Soul-sleepers," from their belief that the soul remains in its earthly tenement, or somewhere in this sublunary world till the general judgment of all mankind for their lives and deeds while in this state of being.

Only a few people in Salem and in Goshen township have accepted the peculiar tenets of this church.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This society was first organized in 1868. Previous to that time there were but few societies of the kind in the state of Ohio. Its object is thus stated in the constitution: "The object of this Association shall be the mutual improvement of its members in their spiritual, moral and social condition, and the advancement of the work of home evangelization." For active membership a person needs to be a member in good standing in some evangelical church. And, for associate membership, any man of good moral character may be a member.

Religious services have been held by this society on almost every Sunday afternoon. Rooms were engaged for its use, in which its library was kept, and its meetings held. In 1895, the brick block, at corner of Garfield avenue and East Main street was built, mainly for its accommodation. The chief part of this building is intended for the use of this society. There it has a commodious reading room, furnished with the Salem, Cleveland and Pittsburgh daily papers, a large number of monthly magazines of various character, some of the principal weeklies of different religious denominations, and a library of some valuable religious, scientific, and historical works. This building also contains a commodious

room for religious meetings and lectures, a gymnasium, bath rooms, and office and parlors.

The library and periodicals here kept afford a very rational and interesting place of entertainment for strangers, or any persons of leisure. For these purposes there is no better place in this city, and no charge is made therefor. The annual report, says: "The Association aims to do all that is possible for the spiritual welfare of men, and is successful just in proportion as Christian men make use of the opportunity offered to influence men to lead Christian lives. The great need of the Salem Association is for young men who have consecrated their lives to God's service, and who will grasp the opportunity offered in the Association, for service."

CHAPTER X.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

PRINTING, in Salem, was first done in a log house, that stood on or near the place where A. M. Carr's new store house has been built. Joseph Shreve was then the popular and successful teacher of the Friends' school, and his brother Thomas was studying medicine with Dr. Stanton; both of them were literary characters, friendly to the dissemination of knowledge, and advocates of the printing press. They came from Pennsylvania, and had some knowledge of Robert Fee, who, in Brownsville, in that state, published *The Western Register*. In this, he appears to have made a failure, and was then induced by the Shreves, to come to this place and start a paper. In the latter part of March, 1825, he issued the first number of *The Salem Gazette and Public Advertiser*.

Robert Fee was a practical printer, and possessed some editorial tact; but he had domestic trouble from which he sought relief, at times, in the intoxicating cup, which, in turn, aggravated the cause. A file of these papers was preserved by one of the oldest inhabitants. It was an interesting relic of the times and gave some idea of what the town then was. *The Pittsburgh Gazette* appears to have been the most important exchange, as more articles were credited to it than any other paper.

An extensive account of La Fayette's visit to western Pennsylvania, some amusing articles, accounts of horrid murders, advertisements of rewards for the

arrest of criminals, and some of the occurrences of the times were the prominent items. Joseph Shreve gave some articles on grammar; and he wrote a short account of the appearance of a comet, that he thought would appear again in the early part of 1829.

Some marriage notices were published; the parties to which have most likely passed away; and, with them, according to a custom then, and during some subsequent years prevailing, some pithy epigrams were given, such as:

“Till Hymen brought his love delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad—the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit sighed—till woman smiled.”*

* * *

“Oh! what's a table richly spread,
Without a woman at its head.”

* * *

“May heaven crown their bliss with joys,
And fill their arms with girls and boys.”

Wm. Beans married Sarah E. Greenfield, on which event some genius perpetrated this:

“If fate shall to their wishes yield,
And fate to true love leans,
Time may bestow on this Greenfield
A lovely crop of Beans.”

A rustic swain, named Harry, married a Miss Smart, and this followed:

“Come on, ye awkward crew,
Don't let the chance depart;
Your courage, now renew,
Since Harry's got Smart.”

Some persons, in and about the town, had the germs of literary genius, which were manifested in articles written for this paper. Some poetical sparring was waged for two or three months by persons who signed themselves "Pope," "Polydius," "Burns" and one who gave his real name. "Pope" appears to have criticised the literary taste of "Polydius" in some of his productions. To which he replied, and "Pope" gave a rejoinder. Others joined in the fray, and, after some articles were published by each of them, the editor gave notice that they must "terminate the war." Although "Polydius" had "caught a Tartar" in "Pope," he declared he would not yield if the contest "should it last a whole year." The following is a specimen of his doggerel. Alluding to "Pope," he says:

"He writes so keen, and cuts so clean,
No person dares offend him,
And talks so larned, that I'll be darned
If I can comprehend him."

There was some rhyme and a little reason in their verses, but meter was much lacking. "Burns," who imitated the Scottish bard of that name, gave a settler to the whole affair. Here is one of his stanzas:

"His taunting satire shaves sae keen,
It scarce has left an inch o' skin
Upo' the back o' Joshua Shinn.
Yet Shinn is wise,
He shuts his eyes upo' the din,
And manfu' flies."

But the greatest exploit of authorship was a serial story that extended through fourteen chapters—each making from two to four columns. It was entitled, "Life and Death as they are, a serio-comico—

tragico—philosophico mixed Tale, mainly founded on fact. By Cyrus W. Hart;—the peddler, the preacher, the lawyer, a lover of music and philosophy, and an admirer of the fair sex.’’ The author was a queer genius, who flourished about Salem in those days. Some people considered him somewhat crack-brained. His style in this story is verbose and graphic, showing much command of language. It is impossible to tell how many midnight candles were burnt reading this story. Carbon oil was not then discovered. There were doubtless many people then who liked such reading as this article, but they were not glutted with novels, novelettes and newspaper tales as the public now is. The speculation in sensational literature had not then commenced. The hero of this story is named Lee; whose sage father gave him some wholesome advice, when on his death bed, also, left him a considerable fortune. He had good intellectual powers, but fell into habits of dissipation. Harriet Stocking, the heroine, is styled, ‘‘The smartest of all the female creation,’’ and, for ‘‘Two hundred miles around, she was admired universally.’’ She had much regard for Lee, and had some influence in restraining his ill habits; while a sense of his degradation, and her maiden pride only partially suppressed the tender passion between them, during her lifetime. The scene of the narrative is in Massachusetts and Connecticut, including a voyage to Europe. The story closed with her happy death, and Lee’s wonderful change. About a dozen stanzas are given in conclusion, entitled, ‘‘Response of Lee to Harriet Stocking after his conversion to Christianity, by means of a conversation with her departed spirit in a dream while in the shades.’’

There was some advertising in this paper; but there was then less to advertise, and people then did not know the benefit of advertising. One of the greatest calamities recorded was the burning of Goshen meeting house. It occurred on a Sabbath morning. The *Gazette* came to an untimely end in July, 1826.

In 1830, and during some of the following years, Salem received only a semi-weekly mail. Yet, it then contained many newspaper patrons. The *Ohio Patriot* (Democratic) and *The Western Palladium* (Whig), were then published in New Lisbon. . *The Aurora* was commenced in 1832. It was neutral, but contained many excellent moral, literary and historical articles, as well as some of the most important news of the day. Anti-masonry was a prominent topic, and this paper did much to excite prejudice against all secret societies. No post-office received more of these papers than Salem. Some Philadelphia papers were taken, especially *The Saturday Evening Post*. A few persons took Columbus papers, especially during the sessions of the legislature. *The Christian Advocate*, *The Cross and Journal*, and *The Friend*, were taken by some of the pious people. Literary taste and thirst for knowledge were then fast developing. The nearest newspapers besides those at New Lisbon were *The Warren News Letter*, *The Trumbull Democrat*, *The Ohio Star* (Ravenna), *The Ohio Repository* (Canton), a paper published at Centerville (now Carrollton), and the Steubenville papers. A few of these were taken in the city, and vicinity. Salem, at that time, might be considered as literally begging for a printing press and a live editor.

Some time in 1835 Wilson F. Stewart came and

issued his prospectus for *The Salem Visitor*. This prospectus was a curiosity of its own kind. It commenced by saying that "Without the usual notice that periodicals already abound, the editor would simply state that he intended to publish a paper like others in some particulars—in others, unlike them." It was to be like them inasmuch as its main object would be to suit the public taste. He acknowledged the difficulty of knowing what this was; and, "If it were possible, to ascertain what the reigning taste was, he would endeavor not to reform, but to conform." Some promises about the character of the paper were given; among others, that "Stanzas should have a ready admission, adapted to the love-sick, and sick of love." Hoh! hoh!! hoh!!!

The first number was issued and the carrier sent around with it. Wm. Reed, on seeing it, paid for it and gave orders for no more to be sent to him. John Frost, of the New Lisbon *Aurora*, noticed it by merely mentioning that he had been favored with a visit from *The Salem Visitor*. He wisely thought that enough to say about such a rival in the editorial line. It was filled with trashy tales, foolish anecdotes, a little news, some Pittsburgh advertisements, and some silly stuff. Some of the "stanzas" published in it and the *Mercury* were very spooney. It is not known that any love-sick swains were benefited by them. After a few months the paper was enlarged, and extra labor saved by repeating some of the outside columns on the inside. Unfortunately for this man stereotype plated news, which is now furnished daily from news agencies in large cities, was not then invented.

Among the unsophisticated country folks, and the

enterprising citizens, who wished the town to have a printing press, a considerable number of subscribers was obtained. Some communications were written for the paper, which were willingly published, as this gave evidence of "conforming" to the "reigning taste" in the town.

A schoolboy, whose literary knowledge and judgment were unusually developed, had the temerity to tell this astute editor that the paper "did not suit his taste," because it only "imposed on the readers foolish anecdotes and nonsense." At this he swore wickedly, and asked "what kind of a paper he would like." *The Aurora* and *Niles Register* (Baltimore)* were quickly replied; both taken by the boy's father. More profanity followed, and threats of being kicked out of the office convinced the boy that "Discretion then was the best part of valor." A good old Friend, for refusing to subscribe was denounced by an approving epithet qualified by some profanity. So slow was this ignoramus of the press in learning editorial policy, and "the reigning taste" of this then modest and moral town.

In the spring of the next year P. F. Boylan bought the press and type of *The Visitor*. He adopted Stewart's prospectus with a few words and terms changed, and commenced *The Ohio Mercury*. It was some improvement on *The Visitor*, but its tone and style were the same as its "illustrious predecessor." The editor made some fair promises, and the people connived at his failings. He published some notices of his paper by other editors, and he forestalled attacks on his enterprise by warning that "if anybody put

**Niles Register*, in its time, was about the best exponent of congressional proceedings, the movements of leading politicians, and general news, of all periodicals in the United States. For candor, dignity, and reliability it was unsurpassed.

their hands into Boylan water, they would find the scald to be dangerous." After a few months Stewart's plan of repeating a few columns was adopted, and he confessed that he "found it very convenient," but would not "do so often." Then followed irregular issues and a decrease of good reading matter until *The Aurora*, in mentioning some changes, mentioned that "*The Ohio Mercury* was about being transferred to some of its creditors as the editor had absconded between two days." Another report was that after giving his presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, he left the town as fast as his feet and legs would carry him.

The *Visitor* and *Mercury* were both printed in an old building that stood where C. I. Hayes' store now is. After such signal failures as these, it would have been impossible to establish a press in Salem—so soon as it was done—if such means as had not been used as will be detailed in next chapter. The people were much disgusted with such printers as had been here, and those of the first-class in the art were afraid of the place.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PRINTING PRESS CONTINUED.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unsuccessful efforts to establish a press in Salem, as told in the preceding chapter, and the discouraging prospects resulting therefrom, there were some people who believed that a newspaper could be supported in the town, and that one was much needed. Many eastern papers were then taken, and the neighboring papers got about as much patronage here as they deserved. A tri-weekly mail was then received by the way of Lisbon, besides one or two cross-mails, not oftener than semi-weekly. Thereupon Benjamin Hawley, Janies Eggman, John Campbell, and John Harris associated themselves as an editorial committee, with Benjamin B. Davis and Joshua Hart as publishers; the last mentioned being a practical printer. A press and other printing material were procured, and, on the 12th day of April, 1842, the first number of *The Village Register* was issued. It was a respectable sized sheet, it made such an appearance, and it contained such reading matter as at once recommended itself to patronage. The well-known character of the editorial staff also helped it much. It "conformed" much to "the reigning taste," and did much to "reform," without any cringing cajolery; and it avoided the folly of its predecessors. And thus it rendered itself just such a paper as the citizens of the place wished.

"The *Register* looked well to education, temper-

ance, and whatever tended to elevate and preserve a healthy moral condition in the community." It did not give its influence to any political party; but it took such a position on the anti-slavery subject as to make it very acceptable to all of the abolitionists. Salem was then a stronghold of that persuasion. Many communications were published in *The Register* which exhibited literary taste and cultivated talents. A limited amount of advertising was done, and this made the paper more acceptable to its readers. In those days there were but few monthlies; wherefore many incipient writers used the newspaper as a means of ventilating their thoughts and publishing their ideas about the times and morals of the people. Persons, of this class, were not then scarce in this place.

After what seemed a fair start (about a year), B. B. Davis became principal editor, and he employed printers to do the work. Some time in 1844 Joseph H. Painter came to Salem and rented the office. He came from West Chester, Pa. He was both a printer and a man skilled in newspaper craft. Heretofore the paper had been, in most particulars, an impersonation of the town and immediate vicinity; he gave it a more popular character abroad, and much improved it. With him George W. Keen, Joseph Ware, and Jesse Hutton learned the art of printing, and they afterwards rendered important service to the press in Salem and some other places.

Mr. Painter remained in Salem over two years. He occupied the brick building that then stood at the corner of Main street and Lincoln avenue. He also kept a bookstore. On his retirement B. B. Davis again took charge of the paper. He took Aaron Hinchman, who was a self-made printer, as a partner in

1846. In a short time Mr. Hinchman became sole editor and proprietor. He changed the name to that of *Homestead Journal*. He advocated labor reform, the rights of producers, and the exemption of homesteads from being seized for taxes or debts. The paper was now on a durable basis and in a prosperous way—a credit to the town, and it did not suffer by comparison with other country papers.

In 1854 Mr. J. K. Rukenbrod entered into partnership with Jesse Hutton, and, after a short time, purchased the whole concern. He identified the paper with the interest of the republican party; and, in 1857, gave it the name of *The Salem Republican*. From that time he continued in the even tenor of his way, issuing a good weekly paper of its character till near the time of his death. Mr. Rukenbrod served several terms in the Ohio legislature; and, while thus absent from Salem, the paper was edited by Henry C. Hawley.

A short time before his death Jonathan K. Rukenbrod sold out to the Salem Publishing Company. By them this paper was consolidated with the *Era*, was continued under the name of *Republican-Era*, and is now issued as a semi-weekly.

The successful establishment of a newspaper in Salem, and its general prosperity, together with the growing interest of the town in various ways, presented some inducements for other enterprises of a similar character. There was then more job printing to be done, and a greater demand for reading of the periodical kind. Hence appeared chances and encouragement for other printing establishments.

At that time the anti-slavery excitement was strong, especially in Salem. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Abby

Kelly, Stephen Foster, Frederick Douglas, and other champions of the doctrine were often here. Anti-slavery newspapers and other documents of that character were much read. And it seemed an appropriate place for the establishment of an anti-slavery paper. Whereupon the *Anti-Slavery Bugle* was started with Benjamin S. Jones as editor, and George N. Hapgood, of Warren, was engaged as printer. He was a good workman, and was much respected for his gentlemanly habits while residing in Salem. In September, 1852, he returned to Warren, and there passed the remainder of his life. This paper was thenceforth printed by John Hudson,* till he entered the army in 1860.

Mr. Jones, after a few years, retired from the editorship of this paper; and then, for awhile, Samuel Brooke became editor and publisher. He was succeeded by Oliver Johnson, who, after a few years, engaged on the staff of *The New York Tribune*. Marius R. Robinson then became editor and publisher, and continued in this position until the year 1860, or thereabouts. This paper was suspended about the time at which President Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation.

The tone of this paper was bold and fearless against everything that was supposed to keep the colored people in bondage. It found many enemies among the church members. Abolition and disbelief in orthodox religion were often blended by deists and

*"John Hudson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1818. When quite a young man he served his apprenticeship to the printing business in Medina, Ohio. He published a newspaper in Carrollton, Carroll county, Ohio, for several years, and, in 1850, removed to Salem where he remained in the printing business until the year 1860. * * * He died at the residence of his son, Franklin Hudson, in Kansas City, Mo., June 10th, 1877, in his 59th year. He was a member of the school board in Salem for a number of years was mayor of the city and always took an active part in local affairs, especially in church and educational matters. He was an honorable, manly man and had the respect and confidence of all who knew him."—[COMMUNICATED.]

skeptics, and, by them, the support of slavery was charged upon the prevailing churches.

In February, 1865, *The Salem Journal* was commenced by John Hudson. He had, in former times, resided in Salem, and had been engaged in printing. After his return from the war and a term of service in Alliance, he came to Salem, and remained here till his removal to the west.

About four years afterwards Mr. Vernon went into partnership with Jesse Hutton; and, by them, this paper was continued about one year, when Rev. I. N. Baird took control for a short time. Then another party bought the establishment, under whose management it became unprofitable, and it was moved from Salem.

Dr. J. M. Hole started *The Salem Era* in 1873. In the next year he sold half of his interest to E. F. Rukembrod, and later, the other half to J. B. Park. Mr. Park then sold his interest to his partner, who continued the publication of it till some time in 1889. During which time he issued a good and clean weekly paper. He sold out to Stanley & Company. These men had also purchased *The Salem Republican*, and they then consolidated the two papers, and named the combination *The Republican-Era*. They afterwards organized the Salem Publishing Company.

Some time in January, 1883, Mr. J. W. Northrop came to Salem. Previous to this, he had for three years edited and published at Bryan, and Columbus, Ohio, a weekly paper entitled *The Buckeye Vidette*. It was in the interest of the laboring class; and it advocated the issue and control of all kinds of money by the government, and making the government responsible for all of its real value. This paper was



JOHN HUDSON.

resumed here and continued till arrangements were made for publishing a daily paper.

In April, 1890, *The Democratic Bulletin* was commenced. For about six months it was edited by Oliver O. Hogan. It was printed and published by Kirby & Co. In 1896 the name was changed to *The Weekly Bulletin*. By the same parties *The Daily Herald* was commenced in 1891. Mr. G. W. Penn was reporter for it about a year and a-half. He was afterwards about two years in *The News* office. He was a man who had much skill in newspaper policy. *The Herald* and *Bulletin* now make respectable issues. Phillip G. Hiddleston has there done some service as reporter. J. W. Northrop is now principal editor.

In January, 1875, Mr. Wm. D. Henkle commenced the publication of *Notes and Queries*. It was continued till December, 1881. This was a monthly magazine, which, as its name imparted, was devoted to science in all its branches, and literature in its various departments. Queries were proposed in one number, and answers in a subsequent one were given by the editor or some correspondents. These were a source of much interest, and they prompted much inquiry and research that often led to useful and interesting discoveries. It was patronized and read with much interest by many of the votaries of science and literature in this region, and, in some other states.

In September, 1870, Mr. Henkle bought the interest of *The Ohio Educational Monthly*, and here he edited and published it till he died in November, 1881.

XII.

THE PRINTING PRESS CONCLUDED.

BESIDES the journals of which account has been given in the aforesaid chapters, there have been some efforts to establish periodicals, that were unsuccessful. These, and some that may yet be permanent long enough to give them a fair reputation, deserve some honorable mention. To make a periodical successful requires faculties, in addition to knowledge of printing and editing, that many who are skilled in these parts do not possess. Doubtless some of those who wished to conduct a periodical were totally out of their element in soliciting subscribers, or had not opportunities of presenting to enough persons who would eagerly approve and encourage them in such an enterprise. Some of these merited credit and honor that they never got. This has been true in many other enterprises besides publishing. Wherefore it appears to the author eminently proper that some of these should be herein noticed.

In the summer of 1834 Amos Gilbert came and opened a school in Salem. He brought with him a printing press that his son Howard worked. Before this time, he had published, in Lancaster county, Pa., a monthly paper called *The Inciter*. Its object was to diffuse knowledge, and instruct the young. Facts in natural science, educational and moral reflections were its burden. A few numbers were issued here, but the paper did not get enough of encouragement.

In 1846 John D. Cope, a hydropathic physician,

established a water cure institution where the Y. M. C. A. block now is. A large number of invalids came to be treated by him. For a short time he published a paper (monthly or semi-monthly) entitled *The Water Cure Advocate*. Its object was, as its name purported, besides advertising his institution. Some local news was also given in it. Although hydropathy took readily with many people in the town and vicinity, the enterprise was abandoned in a year. This paper was printed in *The Village Register* office.

A paper called *The Literary Gem* was commenced in August or September, 1853. It was filled with articles penned by pupils of the Union school. We can not say how many numbers of it were issued. In October, 1858, a small semi-monthly paper was commenced by Stanton Weaver. It was called *The Salem Pallas*, and was devoted to the interest and instruction of young America. The subscription price was sixty cents a year. This periodical was also short-lived.

"The *Dollar Age*, a weekly venture started by Alfred A. Sipe, survived but a few months. Mr. Sipe dying during a visit to West Virginia—said to have taken poison. Sipe was a brilliant writer and compiler of local news, still the *Dollar Age* never paid. J. R. Murphy and J. C. Kling bought the outfit and started *The Salem Times* which soon starved."

A weekly paper called *The Tribune* was commenced; but it did not survive one year. *The Salem Weekly Democrat* had an existence of one year. And Dr. Hardman "at intervals issued a very original weekly, called *The Clipper*, but it soon passed out of existence."

In January, 1896, Willis Whinery commenced issu-

ing a monthly paper, entitled *The Swine Advocate*. It is published in the interest of the business in which he is engaged. And it gives much useful information for all persons concerned in this kind of stock raising.

In March, 1898, Rev. C. W. Fletcher commenced publishing *The Gospel Worker*, an eight-page monthly, being, as its name purports. And a small weekly called the *The Disciple Bulletin* has been published about two years, "And is for the purpose of giving items of interest relating to the church, and church work in general." Rev. Ralph C. Sargent is editor.

A periodical entitled, *Sanative Medicine*, was commenced, at Columbus. It is devoted to Physio-Medical Medicine. In September, 1897, Dr. T. J. Lyle bought the interest of this paper, and thereupon commenced issuing it here. It is now in its eighth volume, and it is published semi-monthly at one dollar a year. His sons are the printers of it.

"The *Daily Holiday Newsboy* was established in the seventies by J. S. Rentz. It has been published almost continuously ever since—with the exception of a few years when the publisher was absent from the city. Upon his return, he resumed its publication, and it has been published ever since, being greatly enlarged and much improved in appearance. This periodical is published in the interest of the merchants of the city, who wish to advertise their holiday goods at that season of the year. It is issued daily for seven days—the last number on the day before Christmas. Fifteen hundred copies of it have been printed daily and distributed in the city and among the farmers of the vicinity, who trade with our merchants."

The publisher of this paper served his apprenticeship with J. K. Kukenbrod, while the latter was editor



JONATHAN K. RUKENBROD.

of the *The Salem Republican*. Now he is engaged in the office of A. K. Tatem Label Co. In that office the *Newsboy* has been printed.

From the time of the first establishment of a printing press in this place, there has been a vast amount of job printing done. This has been in the form of hand bills, posters and pamphlets. Book work has also been done here that would compare well with what is done in the eastern cities ordinarily. Label printing has become one of the greatest factors in this useful art.

The following account of Harris & Co.'s gummed label manufactory has been furnished by the senior member of the firm:

"Salem has the distinction of introducing the manufacture of gummed labels into America. Josiah Mitchell, an English drug clerk, in the store of Alfred Wright, having been used to gummed druggists' labels in England started the business in a small way in a room over Mr. Wright's store. From that small beginning a large business of this kind has grown."

"Soon afterwards Isaac Wright, now of Alliance, started a label printing office and carried it on for a few years; selling it in 1869 to Dr. John and Augustus H. Harris, who immediately enlarged the office, and, by vigorous efforts, increased the business into a large and important one. In 1876 Charles W. Harris bought the interest of Dr. John Harris, and the business was carried on for two years by the two brothers, A. H. and C. W. Harris. A. H. Harris then sold his interest to Mr. W. L. Deming, of this city, who, in turn, in 1880, sold to his partner, Charles W. Harris, who has since carried on the business."

"There being but few gummed label plants of this

kind and the demand for them general, it makes the business wide-spread so that labels from Salem are sent not only to all parts of the United States, but to Canada, Central and South America, and to the islands of the seas. In addition to druggists' labels, there are millions of lamp chimney, tack, hardware, ammunition, broom, and miscellaneous labels being sent from this city continually."

Another establishment of this character is that of Thomas J. Walton. This is equal in capacity and variety to the aforesaid. "The specialty of this house is cut and gummed labels, in which it does an immense business, the orders coming from every city and town in the union, and even outside the asylum for the oppressed of all nations."

"This house, in addition to label work, does every description of fine book and job printing in a very superior style. A large number of the most expert and experienced workmen are employed, and the trade extends over the whole country, and into the Canadas."

The A. K. Tatem Label Co. was incorporated in 1891, succeeding A. K. Tatem & Co., and Tatem & Park. In 1883 this concern bought the drug label business of T. J. Walton. Gummed labels are its leading product, but general job printing is also done by them.

After selling *The Salem Era* office, and its interest, E. F. Rukenbrod commenced a job office for fine commercial, society and color printing. In this he still continues, and appears to be achieving some success. R. W. Sharpnack, M. S. Schwartz, and the Lyle Brothers, each have small offices for every variety of job work, needed in the place or neighborhood. Sale bills and letter heads are executed by them in a style good enough for any reasonable customers.

CHAPTER XIII.

MANUFACTURERS.

MANUFACTURING was here first attempted in the year 1814. A joint stock company organized in the early part of that year with the title of "The Manufacturing Company of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, to be conducted according to certain articles of agreement," of which the first was: "The capital stock of said manufacturing company shall consist of fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of ten dollars each, which shall be paid in gold or silver coin, or bank notes equivalent thereto, or labor or materials (at the discretion of the directors) in the following manner: One-fourth on each share the first of June next, and one-fourth more in sixty days from the first installment. Then, afterwards, the remainder of said shares to be fully paid in when the directors shall order by giving not less than sixty days public notice."

The object of the establishment was—"For manufacturing cotton, wool, ironware, and for the merchandizing." There were nineteen articles in the constitution; the last of which was—"There shall be no dealing or trading in spirituous liquors." It is supposed that there was some kind of a store connected with the concern.

John Street, Nathan Hunt, Jacob Gaunt, Samuel Davis, David Gaskill, Israel Gaskill, and Richard Fawcett were the first board of directors. They expected to have the concern in operation in the ensuing month of June.

A brick building was erected for this establishment; but the enterprise was a failure. The building and lot were then sold to Isaac Wilson; who used the materials of it, and the lot for building the Western Hotel and his store that stood on the site of the large block built in 1897, at the corner formed by East Main and South Lundy streets.

It was some years after this that John Stanley built and set into operation a woolen factory where the Picket House now is. This he conducted with some success till sometime in the year 1827, when it was burnt. It was soon rebuilt where the Baptist church now stands. Here, besides machinery for carding, spinning, and weaving woolen fabrics, there was a saw mill. This soon went into disuse, because timber was becoming scarce, especially near the town. In 1830 Robert Campbell bought this establishment and carried it on till 1838, when he sold it to Zadok Street, who engaged Thomas Pinkham for manager. Thus it was worked till about 1849, when the building was pulled down.

A similar establishment was carried on a few years by James Brown, in the western part of the town. In 1840 this factory was built. There wool was carded, then spun and woven into blankets, shawls, etc. Kentucky jeans were also manufactured there.

Some time in the twenties Amos Kimberly established a carding machine on the west side of what is now Ellsworth street, on the site of the house marked No. 29. The motive power of it was a tramp wheel, about twenty feet in diameter, fixed on an inclined shaft. Two or three oxen were placed on one side of it, and fastened by their heads; then, by a continuous walk, they kept the wheel in motion. Motive

power of this kind was very common before steam engines were so readily made as in these latter days.

In 1832 Mordecai Morlan bought this establishment and carried it on till about the year 1839; when the whole thing went out of use. He also manufactured hat bodies. Making hats was then a considerable business. William Chaney, Israel Beans, and John Whinnery were then the principal persons engaged in hat-making. The body of the hat was made in a conical shape in such an establishment as Mr. Morlan's, and then finished by the regular hat-maker. In those days hats were to be had only from the hatter shops. Since those days hat-making has become a business of syndicates; and this has made business for hat and clothing stores.

Tanning was a considerable business in the early times of Salem. John Street was the principal person engaged in this business. His establishment filled nearly one-half of the square on the south west from his store, bounded by what are now Depot, Dry, and Howard streets. There was here a large number of tan vats, and a house for dressing the hides when taken from the vats, and finishing them into various kinds of leather. There was also a mill for grinding tan bark.

John Street sold leather for cash when he could get it. For hides and tan bark he exchanged store goods, except when the want of them was very great. Joseph Saxon, and Isaac Wilson had tanneries on a smaller scale. The former was the first to engage in the work of supplying the town people with fresh meat.

Furniture-making or cabinet-making was, in former days, an important business in this place, and so

it was in all towns of its size. Charles Jobes carried on chair-making during several years in a shop on Main street. Levi Fawcett was the principal cabinet-maker. Tables, stands, bureaus and bedsteads were the chief articles of his work. He was, for many years, undertaker for the town and vicinity. It was not till some time in the fifties or sixties that ready-made coffins (or caskets) were kept by professional undertakers in this place. There were carpenters and furniture-makers, in those days, who could make coffins; and they often used a common carriage or wagon for a hearse. Levi Fawcett's hearse was much in the shape of a coffin. Thomas Y. French succeeded him, and he was the first one to make undertaking a specialty.

"Thomas Sharp, a son of Joel Sharp, Sr., one of the early settlers in Salem, learned the trade of a carpenter and millwright, worked at his trade in Salem and Cleveland, and, in 1842, returned to Salem, his native place," and established the business of making steam engines. "The first engine constructed in the town for sale was made by Mr. Sharp in 1842." The castings for his first machinery were brought from Cleveland in wagons. And a shop was occupied on what was for some known as Foundry Hill.

"Subsequent to this he purchased land on West Main street, where the building and repairing of engines and machines, castings, etc., has been carried on successfully. The firm name has been changed a number of times, but the work has been prosecuted continuously, employing a number of men and producing a valuable output." This plant was burnt in April, 1894. And now the ruins remain as a monument of what it has been.

The first foundry was near the crossing of Penn and Dry streets. This part of the town was then called Foundry Hill. A man named Nicholas Johnson was the manager. Zadok Street bought the establishment and conducted it in a small way. Then the business passed through several changes until in 1847 it was purchased by Snyder & Woodruff. Here they commenced casting stoves, and they continued at it successfully till the fall of 1856, when the establishment was burnt. They very soon purchased other grounds and rebuilt. This was on the lower part of Depot street. There they continued the business till 1870, when the partnership was dissolved. Since which time the business has been conducted by James Woodruff & Son. About fifty men are now by them employed.

The Victor Stove Company was organized in 1869. Their establishment joins that of Woodruff & Son. They produce stoves and ranges of various patterns. Wm. H. Koll has been their manager for several years. About seventy-five operatives are employed by them.

In 1876 J. B. McNabb established a canning factory on Depot street. Green corn, pumpkins, and some vegetables are here prepared and put into cans for preserving. The vessels for this purpose are also manufactured, and cans for maple molasses too are here made. Connected with the establishment is also apparatus for the manufacture of ice. This is furnished to customers in the summer season. From ten to twenty-five operatives are here employed.

The Salem Wire Nail Mill Company was incorporated in August, 1885, with a capital of \$300,000, since increased to \$500,000. The works were started

on the last day of that year. In it wire nails of all sizes are made. About three hundred and fifty men are here employed, and about 2600 kegs of nails are produced daily. Most of the time the works are kept going by day and night, with two sets of workmen. Another plant of the same capacity, at Findlay, Ohio, was bought by this company in 1889. Work is here done with much system and precision.

“Purdy, Baird & Co., manufacturers of plain and rock face building blocks, drain tile, etc. R. S. and J. Baird, relatives of the present Mr. Baird, established these works in 1862, but R. S. Baird died shortly afterwards, and, in 1865, the plant passed into the hands of Clemmer & Deming, who sold to Purdy & Baird in 1874. This firm continued the manufacture of stoneware and a number of specialties, including drain tile, down to 1883, when the present Mr. Purdy was admitted to the firm and the name changed to Purdy, Baird & Co. With these changes the manufacture of drain tile, sewer pipe and building blocks were made specialties, while other goods were made only to supply the local trade. The following is a list of the goods they manufacture: Sewer pipe, building blocks, farm drain tile, fire brick, stoneware, chimney tops, chimney pipes and rock faced blocks.”

The Grove Chewing Gum Company was established in 1891. Of the company owning and managing this establishment S. Grove, Sr., is president; and E. Grove, secretary and treasurer. In it pepsin, Jersey fruit, and fruit flavors are also made. Nearly two hundred operatives are employed, and the productions amount to about half a million dollars annually.

In 1875 William J. Clark & Company established a factory for making novelty oil tanks, shipping cans, elevator buckets, hose couplings, and general plate and sheet metal works. From twenty-five to forty operatives are employed. And their trade extends to all parts of the United States, and considerably to foreign countries. In their shop hardware and wooden-ware business, which was added about the year 1885, they have an established profitable trade which has grown very rapidly, making it necessary to put up more buildings and make use of more machinery in order to meet the demands in their screen door and window trade."

"This firm has been offered ground and buildings to an extent, and cash subscription to shares in their company as an inducement to move their works to another city, but they say the solid character of the fuel supply at Salem, together with other advantages that might be named for bids."

"The Wirsching Church Organ Company was established in 1887 with the following officers: Chas. C. Snyder, president; Philip Wirsching, vice-president and general manager; Warren W. Hole, secretary, and Sheldon Park, treasurer."

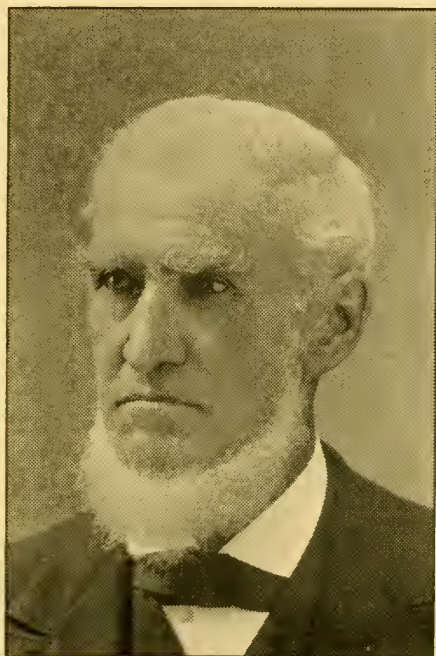
"Mr. Philip Wirsching, vice-president and general manager, was, for years, employed in building church organs in Wurzburg, Bavaria; Prague, Austria; Stettin, Prussia, and in the world renowned manufactory of Friedrich Ladegast in Weissenfels, Saxony."

"The Wirsching organs are not only par excellence in grandeur and inspirational sweetness of tone, but in the matter of appearance as well. They excel in constructive art, adding that degree of sacred beauty

and awe so attractive and desirable in the house of worship."

"The Deming Company is one of the leading and solid manufacturing establishments of Salem. The business was originally started in 1854, by Levi A. Dole, and Albert R. Silver; a part of a little shop on High street and the first alley east of Lundy street being used by them. The business had a small beginning, but during the forty or more years of its existence, it has had a steady and vigorous growth." In 1856 Mr. John Deming bought a third interest in the establishment, which, by that time, had grown to the point of possessing a home of its own. After the death of Mr. Dole in 1866 the firm conducted the business under the name of Silver & Deming. Various changes were made in the articles manufactured, and locations, out of all of which grew the splendid and successful establishment that is to-day known far and wide as the Deming Company. This company is now engaged extensively in the manufacture of a great variety of pumps. Special agencies have been established in London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Omaha, and Philadelphia,"

The Buckeye Engine Company was first established by Milton Davis, Joel S. Bonsall, Joel and Simeon Sharp, in 1851. They first made only the ordinary throttling engines. On the 27th of April, 1865, the establishment was burnt; the loss being between \$50,000 and \$75,000, and no insurance. In about a month the work of building was commenced. And business was resumed in less than a year. Important additions have been made since that time. The company was re-organized in 1871 with Joel Sharp as president; T. C. Boone as secretary and



JOEL SHARP.

treasurer; M. Davis as vice-president; J. S. Bonsall, superintendent, and S. Sharp, assistant superintendent.

“During all these years this establishment has been the most important industry of Salem. At this time their works occupy about four acres, and are made up of numerous buildings. They have a capital stock of \$300,000, all paid in. More than two hundred men are employed in their works. They manufacture the celebrated Buckeye automatic cut-off engines, of which 2500 are in use, making engines of various sizes from ten horse to a thousand horse power. They also manufacture saw mills, planing mill engines, self-acting shingle machines, lath machines, and various other machines and engines, and ship them to every state and territory in this country, and some foreign shipments have been made. The total annual output of engines, boilers and other machinery, probably exceeds in value \$500,000.”

“The Pelzer Art Works is another highly interesting industry recently established in this thriving city, which has rapidly gained popularity and trade in the great cities of the country. The plant is splendidly equipped with the best improved machinery adapted to this line of work. It is lighted by its own electric dynamo, heated by steam, and has a complete dry kiln for seasoning hard wood lumber. In short, it is the best equipped plant for artistic wood working in the country, and already ranks first-class in this line of trade.”

“Specialties manufactured: Church altars, statuary, pulpits, railings, confessionals, pews and other church furniture and finishings; fine hotel and office furniture; interior furnishings, and finish for residences, of plain and carved wood.”

“The best designers, the best draughtsmen, the best workmen in every department, that can be procured, skillfully design, carve, polish and combine into objects of art and beauty here, that which will attest the degree of taste and elegance demanded by the people of our times.”

Albert R. Silver, having retired from the firm of Silver & Deming, in 1890 erected a new building in which were manufactured carriage and wagon-makers' tools, butchers' tools and machines, cutters and carriers for fodder and ensilage, horse powers, boring machines, etc. This establishment employs a large number of workmen.

Barnaby, Rank & Co., for a few years, carried on an establishment for the manufacture of farm implements of various kinds. This was some time in the sixties.

“W. H. Mullins, manufacturer of sheet metal statuary, cornice and ornaments. This business was established in the spring of 1872 by Messrs Kittredge and Clark, under the firm name of Kittredge, Clark & Co., and continued until about January 1st, 1875, when the entire plant of the National Ornament Company, of Toledo, Ohio, was purchased and removed to Salem. A joint stock company was then formed and incorporated under the name of The Kittredge Cornice & Ornament Co., who continued the business until April, 1878. They were succeeded by Thompson, Boyle & Co., and they, in turn, by Thompson & Bakewell, who carried on the business until February, 1882. At which time Mr. W. H. Mullins purchased the interest of Mr. Thompson, and the firm became that of Bakewell & Mullins. The business was carried on by these gentlemen until February 1st, 1890.

when Mr. Mullins purchased Mr. Bakewell's interest; since which time it has been very much extended and the capacity of the plant enlarged."

"They have furnished slate roof and ornamental work for hundreds of court houses, and public buildings throughout the United States and Canada. They have also quite an extended trade through Mexico, South America and the Sandwich Islands."

"Eagle Foundry. This establishment was begun by H. Kidd and G. Allison as a foundry. It passed through several changes prior to 1864, when it passed into the possession of R. H. Garrigues. From a mere foundry it became a machine shop, where horse powers and threshing machines were manufactured in considerable quantities." After his death the business was carried on by his son Norman B. Garrigues, and was confined chiefly to machine work and jobbing. The building for this establishment is on Ellsworth street. And now it is occupied by the Sheehan Manufacturing Co. Their specialty is leather riveting machines. These are represented to be "something for the farmer, the machinist, the teamster, the harness-maker, and the liveryman. They all want it. It is a ready help in case of need. It saves time and expense, for, in a minute, you can splice a trace, mend a belt, or strengthen a threatened break."

CHAPTER XIV.

THE MERCANTILE BUSINESS.

WITH the advancement of settlements, and the increase of population came a demand for manufactured goods and a need of market for home products. Money, not being very plenty, much of mercantile business was done by exchanging farm produce for imported goods. John Street opened the first store. His place of business was at the center of town. The house still remains, but it is much altered. He was followed by David Scholfield at the east end. His career was short. David Gaskill was next. He was permanent in the business till he became too old for active work. Isaac Wilson came while these two men were thus actively engaged in trade. And by each of them a fair amount of business was done. All stores might then be reckoned of the variety order. Dry goods, hardware, queensware, groceries and some drugs and liquors were sold in all of them. Liquor was sometimes kept on the counter, and buyers would get a treat, sometimes in advance of the purchase. Goods were often exchanged for grain or other country produce; that of the dairy or even fresh meat was often taken in exchange for goods brought from the east. The merchants sometimes had three prices for goods, viz: 1st. For cash on delivery. 2nd. For country produce. 3rd. On credit with a book account.

John Street, in his time, did the most business, and the greatest variety of it. His standing in the Soci-



ZADOK STREET.

ety of Friends, and his prim little saleswoman, Ellen Butler, helped him much. Besides his store he owned and managed a tan yard. Every winter he bought a large amount of pork. This was cut up and salted; and in the spring it was smoked and sent to eastern markets; it was there exchanged for cash or new goods. Jacob Heaton and Jehu Fawcett also did a considerable business in this kind of trade. Before railroad times all goods were brought to this place in wagons; hence prices were higher, and teaming was then a great business.

During some years John Street, David Gaskill, and Isaac Wilson monopolized the mercantile business of this place. John Street, in his old age, was succeeded by his sons, Zadok and John. The former became an active business man in some other enterprises, and then retired from the store.

Zadok Street, in his time, was one of the most active business men of Salem. Besides selling goods, he was actively engaged in several manufacturing establishments. And he was an active promoter of the railroad that has been such a great help to our city. That railroad owes more to him for its success than to any other person in our city.

In 1832 Isaac Wilson erected a frame building (very handsome for those days) where the Greiner-Brainerd hotel now stands. In this he commenced business, while his son, William G., continued in the old stand. There he continued till his death in 1838. Thomas and Hiddleston, and, perhaps some other parties, sold goods here till the whole of the building was made a hotel called The Wilson House.

David Gaskill continued in business at the west end till near the time of his death in 1847. In 1833

E. Wright Williams married his daughter and became one of his household, and salesman in his store. In this position Mr. Williams continued till about 1838, when he built the block at the north-west corner of Main and Ellsworth streets. There he conducted business some years; but trusting some persons for purchased goods, and bailing others, he became so involved that he was obliged to sell out. Then he moved westward. He dealt much in drugs and medicines. Some of the latter he invented, and sent out agents to sell them.

In 1831 Jacob Heaton came to Salem. He first worked at carpentry; then he kept a term of school; and next engaged for a while in Wm. G. Wilson's store. There he rendered valuable service, and showed for what business he was best adapted. His talents were observed and appreciated by Albert G. Richardson, of Wellsville, who furnished capital and set him up in business on Main street. There his genial manners and his proficiency in the German language made him a formidable rival to the older merchants.

After a few years of great success in selling goods Jacob Heaton went to Waynesburgh, Stark county, and there had a store. But our Salem seemed to be a better place for him. Wherefore he returned and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Emmor Weaver. Their career was very successful for some years. On Mr. Weaver's retiring, Mr. Heaton continued some longer selling goods, and then engaged in the insurance business. He entered heartily into the anti-slavery and other moral reforms. He encountered some losses; but during his time he was one of the most useful citizens of the town.

Samuel C. Trescott was the first person to conceive the idea of establishing a grocery here. He and his sons, Isaac and Clark, were, for some years, employed in John Street's tannery. This business declined. Then he started a small grocery on what is now Howard street, a little north of Dry street. Here he kept some goods of this line. This was in 1834. He frequently went to Cleveland with a two horse wagon, taking some farm produce from this place and there trading it for some kind of goods that would find a ready sale here. And whenever the aforesaid goods from this place would command money, he took it. This business he continued some years with a varied experience. In his old age he quit it and betook himself to shoemaking.

His son Isaac was an important factor in this enterprise. During several terms he was a popular and successful teacher in the Friends' school. He was also a literary character—a friend to the circulation of good books. Wherefore he commenced the sale of books; first in a small way in his father's grocery, and then gradually enlarging. He first dealt only in books of the best class. As his business increased, he dealt in books of a miscellaneous character, such as commanded the best sale. In time his bookstore became quite prominent. Then he sold some dry goods and notions. But books and paper of various kinds were his principal articles of trade.

For awhile he had three wagons traveling around and selling the aforesaid goods at wholesale and retail. Twice he was burnt out; but succeeded in reinstating himself in business soon afterwards.

Isaac Trescott was followed in book-selling by David Galbraith, J. C. Marshall, B. B. Davis, Joel McMillan, Thomas Bonsall, and some others.

In March, 1835, Jehu Fawcett entered into partnership with Isaac Wilson for mercantile business, to continue four years. By the terms of which, the latter furnished goods valued at \$6883. Business was conducted very successfully by this firm till 1840. Jehu Fawcett then opened a store in his dwelling house, on the site of Fawcett's bargain store. He soon afterwards removed the old wooden building from his lot at the corner of Main and Lundy streets, and there erected a brick building. In 1846 this was enlarged so as to meet the increasing demands of his business.

In 1853 Charles I. Hayes came from Chester county, Pa., and engaged as salesman for Jehu Fawcett, and continued in this capacity till 1857. In May, 1854, he married a daughter of Jehu Fawcett; and in April, 1857, he rented the store, and by him business there was conducted till his death, then his son, Albert, continued the business. He was the principal factor during several previous years. William Morris has been here engaged as salesman over forty years.

In 1835 Robert G. and Archibald Woods came to Salem, and opened a store in the brick house now marked No. 101, on East Main street. They were Irish, and well understood their business, and they knew how to draw customers. They prospered, and, in a few years, built the block now occupied by Dr. Rush, A. Heck, Jacob Hole, and some others. Since their time it has been remodeled and additions made. Here the Woodses did a significant business during several years. Then they moved out of town.

In November, 1847, Leonard Schilling came to Salem and engaged as clerk and salesman for J. T. and J. J. Boone, who then had a store next east of

the Town Hall. They dealt mostly in dry goods. There Mr. Schilling continued four years and ten months. Then he took a lease on the store and goods, and he was joined by his brother Jacob. After the lease they bought the building at the north-east corner of Main and Ellsworth streets. There they transacted a very successful business till 1871, when they dissolved. Leonard continued in the business and took Albert Brian as a partner. After some years they took in Walter Brian, and moved to the Gurney block, on Broadway, in 1877. They continued thus selling goods till 1890; when they sold out and went into other business. About this time the Brian Brothers commenced business. The Schilling brothers had a remarkable faculty for drawing customers and suiting them.

The parties heretofore mentioned may be regarded as pioneers in their business in this place. There have been some others who did some business in this line. They dealt in varieties, but mostly dry goods. After their time each merchant confined himself more to a specific kind of goods. Alfred Wright kept the first hardware store. After a short time Samuel Chessman went into partnership with him. Their store became a prominent one of the kind. After some changes it became the property of Crumrine & Kale. The store of Carr & Tescher has also done a good business in this line. A. M. Carr & Son are now dealing in hardware, bicycles, etc., and J. F. Tescher in wagons, carriages and farm implements.

It was about the year 1850 that the custom of making a specialty of a certain kind of merchandise became general. While dry goods were the most common articles of trade, drug stores, shoe stores,

clothing stores, hat stores, book stores and some others became common. The time was when boot and shoe making, hat making, and tailoring were much in vogue here. But these trades are now superseded by the ready-made articles that are now offered in stores of their respective classes, the articles being manufactured in places from which they are furnished by wholesale to merchants of each class. While, by this means, the articles are sold at low prices, they are not always as substantially made, nor do they fit as well as when made for a specific customer.

During late years the different classes of merchandising have been best represented by the following: Dry goods—A. W. Jones & Co., C. I. Hayes, C. C. Snyder, and the Brian Brothers. Clothing—H. Cohen, E. Greenberger, and Triem & Murphy. Merchant tailoring—L. L. Shoemaker, J. H. Cowan, Donges & Co., C. H. Donges, and Herman Luttig. Groceries—S. Grove & Son, Seth Cook, H. J. Kopp, J. B. George, S. C. Moore, L. H. Dobbins, L. Tomlinson, E. H. McCarty, J. W. Lease, and some others. Books and paper—H. C. Hawley, Alice McMillan, and W. D. Turner. Furniture—Jacob Hole, Walter Hole, M. S. Smith, and D. E. Mather. Drugs—M. S. Hawkins, Trimble Brothers, Bolger & French, and Frank DeRhodes. Boots and shoes—C. F. Chalfant, R. Speidel & Son, G. M. Fink, C. Thumm, Day & Townsend, and H. G. Taylor. Variety stores—W. G. Fawcett, and The Mascot, kept by Miss Belle McGarry. Besides the foregoing there are, and have been, establishments in which harness, wagons, farm implements, stoves and tinware, hats, wall-paper, periodicals, millinery goods, and various other articles could be purchased.

CHAPTER XV.

THE ABOLITION CAMPAIGN.

SOME time in the winter of 1834 and 1835 Augustus Wattles came to Salem, and gave a course of lectures on the criminality of slave-holding. Large assemblies attended these lectures, and they were heard with much interest. They set the people to thinking, and created quite a furore. Some people regarded the excitement as a foolish thing. Slave-holding in the south, they considered none of our business; and that those who regarded slavery as a great evil ought to go to the south where slaves were held, and there show the evil of the system. To this the anti-slavery lecturers answered that it was dangerous to go there on such a mission, but that, by agitating the subject here, they would show what we were doing in the way of directly or indirectly upholding the system. If, by this means we could show slave-holders the iniquity in which they were implicated, our bounden duty would be accomplished.

The anti-slavery agitation was by no means confined to Salem. This was not the starting place of it. Throughout all of the northern states the excitement prevailed more or less. Many anti-slavery books and periodicals were published and circulated. Some of these got into the south, and there excited great indignation. The mails were sometimes seized and searched for "incendiary publications." In some instances papers and pamphlets having no bearing on slave-holding were eagerly seized on suspicion,

and destroyed. Many of this kind of publications (anti-slavery) were imported into our town and read with great eagerness. Some people took the matter very coolly and said but little,—others were not backward in declaring the course of the abolitionists impolitic. David Gaskill, then one of the most prominent merchants, publicly declared the abolition doctrine "*A stinking thing.*" William Reed, a prominent shoemaker and an active Methodist, published a communication in *The Ohio Mercury*, in which he declared that, after giving the subject much thought and prayer, he was convinced "*That no person could be a Christian and hold slaves.*" The most of the Hicksite Friends joined in the abolition work. The most of other church members kept aloof or said but little. Many who made no particular profession readily joined in the excitement. Some skeptics and unbelievers took up the subject as a condemnation of the creed of the orthodox churches. Every time that the mail arrived it brought some abolition documents that were read with as much avidity as any war news since that time.

Some people declared that the abolition movement was only a scheme to make money. This was effectively answered by the self-denial manifested by the lecturers and other agitators. All of the meetings were open to everybody; and there was no such a thing as taking a collection, or appealing to the generosity of the public for help to the lecturers. All opposition in the form of argument was completely answered and vanquished. Both men and women engaged in the excitement.

In the early part of the year 1835 a society of young people was formed, and it was named "The

Philanthropist Society.' They published an able address, in which they strongly denounced slave-holding. Jonas D. Cattell, Isaac Trescott, John Stanley, Edmund Carey, and Samuel Reynolds were among the most active ones in the enterprise. They were all Orthodox Friends. Their movement did not meet the approval of some of the older members of that denomination, especially Amos E. Kimberly, who made the common objections to the anti-slavery work. In the latter part of the same year a society of a more general character was formed.

It was soon after this that Marius R. Robinson came to Salem to lecture on the subject. He found



MARIUS R. ROBINSON.

a congenial companion in Emily Rakestraw. They were married and became co-laborers. Jesse Garretson, and a partner named Hoover, were then keeping a store at Berlin Center. Mr. Robinson gave some lectures there, and was entertained at Mr. Garretson's house. One evening in June, '37, a gang of hoodlums entered his house and dragged out Mr. Rob-

inson. Then they took him to a place near Ellsworth Center and applied to him a coat of tar and feathers. When they left him he went to a house where he got much sympathy, and a chance to clean off his person—the effects of the pro-slavery argument. He soon afterwards published a full and graphic account of the affair in *The New Lisbon Aurora*. John Frost was editor of this paper, and was a thorough-going abolitionist, and hence took much pleasure in publishing

the affair. This account was copied into other papers, and the fame and infamy of the transaction spread far and wide. Some of the perpetrators of this outrage, years afterwards, so far came to their senses as to acknowledge their malicious action and ask forgiveness of Mr. Robinson.

Rumors of other transactions of a similar character and attacks on anti-slavery meetings by mobs found an echo of sympathy and indignation in Salem. Especially might be mentioned the murder of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, at Alton, Illinois. This occurred in the autumn of 1837. There were no railroads west of the Allegheny mountains at that time; and it was about ten days after the death of that hero of philanthropy that the news of it reached this place. Only a tri-weekly mail was then received here. The assassination of a president, or a dissolution of a long term of congress—after the manner of Oliver Cromwell in the British parliament in 1653,—would not have made a greater sensation than the Alton tragedy. Everybody talked about it, even some who were lukewarm on the abolition theme were much stirred up.

A meeting of citizens was held in the Methodist church which then was where the Disciple church now stands. Rinear Swaim presided, and Jacob Heaton was secretary. Addresses were given by John Campbell, Amos Gilbert and some others. An account of the life and work of Elijah P. Lovejoy was read, and also, opinions of the press in various places. Some resolutions were prepared by a committee of which Isaac Trescott was a member. These were adopted. One or two rowdies had the hardihood to respond "no" when the vote on them was taken. Rev. J. P. Kent carried the manuscript of the

proceedings to Lisbon for publication. The editor of the *Aurora* was one of the most active abolitionists in the county, and hence was very willing to publish an account of this meeting.

A great temperance meeting was held in Lisbon on the following Christmas day. One of the speakers there feelingly alluded to the murder of Lovejoy, and declared that whiskey was concerned in the tragedy. It was talked about with emotions of horror by everybody. A young lady named Henrietta Fawcett, who had a fine intellect and some poetic genius, wrote an elegy that, perhaps, deserved publication, but printing presses were then few and far between, hence many literary efforts were only handed around in manuscript.

The rumors of other violent movements against the anti-slavery work found an echo in Salem. Especially might be mentioned the burning of the Pennsylvania Hall, in Philadelphia, the destruction of two or more printing presses in Cincinnati from which *The Philanthropist* was issued, the application of tar and feathers, and shaving the manes and tails of horses belonging to the traveling lecturers, which actions showed the vengeful folly and lack of sound reasoning of the pro-slavery people. The arguments of Augustus Wattles, Wm. L. Garrison, Stephen and Abby Foster were so logical that they could not be answered in their style, hence the rabble thought to do good service to the south by the aforesaid methods, thus only showing to what a contemptible position they could lower themselves.

The most active persons in the anti-slavery campaign in this place were Dr. Benjamin Stanton, Jacob Heaton, Isaac Trescott, Jonas D. Cattell, John Whin-

nery, D. Howell Hise and some others. Of honorable women who gave aid and comfort there were not a few who might be mentioned. These named individuals became conductors on "*The underground railroad*," on which Salem was an important station. And many fugitive slaves on their way to Canada here got rest, refreshment and help on their pilgrimage.

In June, 1845, Abby Kelly first came to Salem. Her first appearance was on the 5th of that month, at Lisbon. She then spoke of the magnificence of the anti-slavery enterprise, contrasting it with the revolutionary war, and endeavored to show the inconsistency of calling our nation a land of liberty while so many of our fellow beings were held in bondage by the laws of the states. The revolutionary war, she declared, was merely about a tax of a few pence, while the abolition movement contemplated giving to all people their rights and liberties.

Afterwards she was in Salem, and was accompanied by William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglas, Giles Stebbins, and others. A tent was pitched in the south part of the town, near the present crossing of Columbia and Penn streets. This place was then clear ground and showmen sometimes occupied it. No other kind of meetings gathered so many people as these. It was during this year that the Friends' meeting house on Green street was built. Anti-slavery meetings were often held in it—even before it was fairly finished.

"Not alone did the white brethren give voice to the demands for universal freedom. The escaped slave himself joined in the mighty anthem whose quickening burden, swelling to amplest volume, rolled

from sea to sea. Among the fugitives were William W. Brown—called William *Box* Brown from having once escaped from slavery concealed in a box—and Joe Mason,* who cheered on the cause with vigorous songs, adapted from plantation melodies, but not weighted with plantation sentiments. The following, with additional verses, as sung by Brown, was a favorite:”

“Ho! the car, Emancipation,
Rides majestic through the nation,
Bearing on its train the story,
Liberty, a nation's glory.
Roll it along,
Throughout the nation,
Freedom's car, Emancipation!”

“A carpenter shop about 18 by 48 feet in size was built by Samuel Reynolds about the year 1840, the upper room of which was the general meeting place of the people of the town for discussion of all subjects. When the agitation of the slavery question became so warmly discussed in the churches that difficulties arose, and the churches and school houses were closed to the defenders of universal brotherhood, they went to the room over the carpenter shop. This building was christened ‘Liberty Hall,’ and was the cradle of the society which was evolved from that whirlpool of opinion caused by the counter-currents of thought respecting the slavery question. For many years it was kept as a place for discussions and caucus meetings, and, within it, a course of lectures was planned in which the best talent of the country was engaged. This course of lectures was delivered in the Town Hall, and Wendell Phillips, Abby

*Supposed to be a natural son of James Mason, ex-U. S. Senator and Governor of Virginia.

Kelly, John Pierpont, and William Lloyd Garrison were among the many speakers.'*

"In June, 1845, the largest church in Salem was closed against Abby Kelly, the abolition lecturer. The trustees of the church gave, as a reason for their refusal: 'We think the principles of the lecturer are dangerous to our common country.'"

"In January, 1850, a spy, in the employ of southern slave-holders visited Salem and obtained some information respecting the whereabouts of certain fugitive slaves. He represented himself as the agent of an anti-slavery society near Marietta, Ohio. Soon after this, two slave-holders from Virginia visited Salem and made some effort to catch sight of certain fugitives. Their presence soon became widely known, and the consequent excitement came near ending in a riot. They said that they had been informed that some of the fugitives were in a suffering condition, and were anxious to return to their old masters, and that they had come to administer to their wants. Finding the people of Salem aroused and fully determined to resist all attempts at kidnapping, they soon departed towards their home.'†

It is not certainly known when fugitive slaves, on their way to Canada, commenced passing through Salem. But they always here found friends who were willing to help them on their journey from southern bondage. This town became an important station on the Underground Railroad. It was for this reason that Morgan, the notorious rebel-raider, declared to his deluded followers that he was going to burn Salem, and water his horses in Lake Erie. Doubtless he had his day-dreams of a great reward

*Columbiana County History.

†Salem newspaper.

when the confederacy should gain success and be recognized as one among the great nations of the world.

Some notable circumstances occurred when fugitive slaves passed through this place, and their masters followed in pursuit of them. In one instance all of the colored people kept together for mutual defense during several days. A colored girl was rescued and adopted in a respectable family, and she was then named Abby Kelly Salem. One negro came here and worked for Josiah Fawcett eleven years; and, during that time, went and paid a visit to his old home—even went into his master's kitchen without being detected. This is only one sample of the ingenuity used by some of them in getting away from slavery. In April, 1850, a white and a negro woman stopped at Webb's tavern. The colored people of the town interrogated her about her residence, destination, etc. And they were thus led to believe that she was being decoyed into Virginia, to be sold as a slave. She declared that she never had been a slave, and refused to go any further. Thus she was rescued.

Abolition meetings were sometimes held in Hawley's grove, which was east of the town. The place is now covered with houses and lots. These and other meetings of this character were addressed by Parker Pillsbury, Henry C. Wright, Wendell Phillips, Cassius M. Clay, and other champions of the abolition campaign.

The execution of John Brown and Edwin Coppock excited a due amount of sympathy here. The body of the latter was exhumed, and re-interred in Hope cemetery. There a monument marks his resting place. The work on it was done by D. Howell Hise, and the expense was paid by John Gordon.

Anti-slavery papers were liberally patronized in Salem. In September, 1845, the publication of *The Anti-Slavery Bugle* was commenced.

The first editor was Samuel Brooke,—after him, Oliver Johnson, M. R. Robinson, and lastly, Benjamin S. Jones. Its publication was continued until May 4th, 1861. It was a free and out-spoken paper in the principles for which it was an advocate. The most of the abolitionists disapproved of interference with any political or church creed, except wherein they could be shown to excuse, or, in any way, uphold slavery. The forming of a liberty party and anti-slavery churches did not meet the approval of the ultras. The design was to convince all churches and parties of the criminality of slavery, so that they would emancipate all slaves, and repeal all laws that sustained the system.

Now, their work is finished, and their societies are dissolved. Slavery is abolished in the United States; but it has not been done as the abolitionists wished. Very few of them wished to see it done as a war measure. They were conscientious in what they thought and said. Consequences they regarded as being less of their business than their duty in speaking out and protesting against this national iniquity.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

BENJAMIN STANTON was born in North Carolina. At an early age he came to Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and there studied medicine under Dr. Hamilton. In December, 1815, he came to Salem, and here found a good opening. The town was then acquiring some significance, and there was no physician nearer than New Lisbon. Dr. H. Potter was then, and for many years afterwards, there regarded as the standard in the healing art. Dr. Stanton soon got into extensive practice, and continued so for about forty-five years. With such roads as there were then horseback-riding, or going on foot, was more common than any other method of going about; and, moreover, carriages and buggies were not easily obtained, nor were they adapted to new roads through the woods.

During his time in Salem Dr. Stanton had some students who led successful careers in medical practice. Jesse Bailey, Alexander Tollerton, Thomas and Joseph Shreve were among the first. George Mendenhall, after his graduation in the Pennsylvania University, commenced in Cleveland; then he went to Cincinnati; where he attained great eminence. Besides these there were under his tuition Charles Kingsbury, John Harris, Jesse T. Boone, F. H. Irish, and, four of his sons, and a son-in-law, Charles Weaver. The latter practiced several years in New Brighton, Pa. Joseph, the second son in the family, practiced some years with his father, then at Akron

some years. David, another son, at the death of Charles Weaver, succeeded in his place. William, another one, after some years of medical practice, took up the legal profession, and is now in California. Byron, the youngest, became a surgeon in the army, afterwards superintendent of the Northern Ohio Asylum for the Insane. Now he resides in Cincinnati. Kersey G. Thomas was another student who got into good practice at Alliance, and there closed his short and noble life.

Daniel Williams came to Salem in 1827. He was a devout Friend; and he had been a teacher, and took much interest in schools, and, in many ways, was a friend to intellectual improvement. He had also a sympathetic disposition, which qualities, combined with his standing in the Friends' Society, got him much practice.

In 1837 he was appointed superintendent of the Friends Boarding School, at Mount Pleasant. There he continued two years, and then returned to Salem. After a few years passed in his profession, he left the town and passed the remainder of his life on a farm. He had some students, one of whom was a brother, named Ephraim, who practiced a few years at Damascus. Michael Stratton was another. After a short career his life succumbed to ill health.

Abel Carey studied with Dr. Williams, and, after his graduation at Cincinnati, he engaged in partnership with Dr. James Robinson, of Hanover. In 1843 he returned to Salem and here remained in active practice till his death. He was especially known for his skill in surgery. "He was of philosophic turn of mind, genial and sympathetic, and yet ready and cool in emergencies involving professional skill and

judgment. Though self-educated, he advocated liberal provision for schools, and took prominent part in the educational affairs of Salem, and was quite an earnest worker in aid of the reformatory and philanthropic agitations of his day. As a practitioner he kept even with the march of improvement and discovery in the line of his calling." About eight years of his time in Salem, he was in partnership with Dr. J. M. Kuhn, and a part of the remainder with Dr. J. L. Firestone. He died in 1872, from injuries received by being thrown from his sulky.

J. W. Hotchkiss came to this place in 1851, and remained a few years. He practiced on the Eclectic system. Many people here entertained progressive ideas in medical practice as well as in many other matters; and this circumstance therefore gave him prestige. He had some students, one of whom was David G. Swaim, raised in the neighborhood. In the time of the war he entered the army, and became associated with Gen. Garfield. In the presidency of the latter he was appointed to an important office, and closed his life in Washington, D. C.

Reuben Schooley was born near Salem, and learned the trade of carpentry and millwrighting. Both of which he pursued with much success till some time in the forties, when he had a severe spell of sickness, which either incapacitated him for his arduous work, or set him to thinking about medical practice; wherefore, after a season of study he betook himself to this profession. Although he had perseverance and gained the confidence of some people, he appeared to many as if he would have been more in his right element building barns or repairing saw-mills.

John C. Walker graduated in the Cincinnati Medi-

cal College and practiced here several years. J. L. Firestone had a successful practice here some years. He married Miss Rosa Prunty, who, for ten years had been a very successful teacher in the Union school. With her he took a tour in Europe. Hezekiah Scott left the blacksmith shop in New Waterford and opened an office here.

It was some time in the forties that a man named Palmer came to Salem and commenced practice with herb medicines. He was generally known as an "Indian doctor." Either the credulity of the people, or some extraordinary craft used by him, got him into extensive practice. Often, half a dozen riding vehicles were to be seen standing at his door, each one awaiting his or her turn. He walked the streets wearing an old and indented hat and slouched clothing which some people considered the emblems of his profession. Liquor and some criminal acts, not belonging to legitimate medical practice ended his career. Yet, he was successful in some cases of ague and chill fever which then were quite numerous in our town.

A man named Popineau was another "Indian doctor" who gained some notoriety in this place.

Reformation in medical practice has been eagerly embraced in Salem, by many of the inhabitants. There have been, and still are many who believe in female physicians, especially for that sex, and their peculiar diseases. Hence here have been chances for some of such. About 1850 Catharine L. Church, widow of Dr. Church, of Pittsburgh, came to this place and opened an office in which she sold herb medicines, and gave prescriptions; and sometimes she visited female patients. She possessed much intelli-

gence, general knowledge, and good conversational powers. She was highly respected where known, and was one of the kind of women that are much needed everywhere. Miss Elizabeth Grissell, M. D., began the work of a physician in this place in 1869. She was a graduate of the Philadelphia Female Medical College, and, during her residence in Salem, established a fair practice. She removed to California about 1877, and returned in 1888, and now is practicing here. Della M. Walker is also practicing. Mrs. Arter and Mrs. Augusta Black have also practiced here.

Other prominent physicians of the regular kind were F. G. Young, William Lyon, C. L. Fawcett, John D. Cope, James M. Hole, Eli Sturgeon, A. C. Yengling, A. S. Hayden, Paul Barckhoff, James Anderson, J. A. McGuire, and some others. Dr. Orr was a specialist in eye and ear diseases.

R. B. Rush is a native of Pennsylvania. He practiced homœopathy several years, and he is now retired from business. Thomas Church, F. M. Clark, William E. Cook, and a few others of the same school, have been, and some of them are still located here. Homer W. Thompson, of the same school, now in practice here makes a specialty of eye and ear diseases. Recently he has given attention to ballooning. And he has made some successful ascensions at agricultural fairs, and at other assemblies of people, within a few years. Wm. L. Hazlet, Eli Garretson, B. W. Spear, and some others deserve honorable mention.

In 1846 John D. Cope, a hydropathic physician, established a water-cure institution at the corner of East Main street and Garfield avenue, where A. W. Jones & Co.'s store now is. Many patients came to

be treated by him. For a time he published a paper entitled *The Water Cure Advocate*. Its object was as its name imported besides advertising his institution. Although hydropathy took readily with many people in the town and vicinity, the enterprise was abandoned in about a year.

The profession of dentistry has been represented in Salem in a very creditable manner. Samuel Ball was the first practitioner in this art. After a course of instruction in dental surgery at Philadelphia, he set up the business in this place in the year 1845. After about a year's practice, he went to the west. He was awhile in Indiana and Iowa. John Harris, after completing his studies with Dr. Stanton, practiced medicine a few years, and then took up dentistry. This business was then new, and to many a great novelty. He practiced several years with great success and then retired.

John C. Whinnery learned the trade of hat-making, and set up in Salem. This business declined in his time. And then he turned his attention to dentistry, and attained great proficiency in it, and eminence in the practice of it. After some years of great success, and acquiring a considerable of wealth, he retired and his son started "in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor."

This profession, during late years, has been represented by J. L. Jamison, W. E. Linn, H. E. Phillips, E. Y. Hogan, E. E. Dyball, J. L. Coffee, and some others.

In regard to skill and ability, and readiness to attend to the calls of the sick and otherwise afflicted persons, the physicians of Salem will compare well with those of any other city of the same or larger

population. They have been eminently progressive in the new discoveries in their profession. It need not be presumed that they were always successful. We know that not all enterprises are successful. The healing art is, therefore, like all others. It has had its empirics; but candor obliges us to confess that it has performed many wondrous cures. If it be asserted that our city has had some quacks; we ask what place has had a less per centage of them, or fewer cases of malpractice?

CHAPTER XVII.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

JOSEPH J. BROOKS came to Salem from Vermont in 1832. He first kept a term of school, and he rendered some service as salesman in Wilson's store. He first opened an office for his profession in a one-story room on the north side of Main street, and near the position of Lease's bakery. Afterwards he had a room in Jehu Fawcett's house. Business prospered with him. And, after a few years, he built for himself the house at the north west corner of Green and Lundy streets. Adjoining it he had his office. This house and its premises have been much changed since his time.

In his profession Mr. Brooks was eminently successful, and acquired much wealth in the form of real estate. He gave his son, J. Twing, a good education in science, literature and the policy of business, thus rendering him one of the most efficient business men of our city at this time. He now holds an important office with the Pennsylvania Company.

During a few years J. J. Brooks had, as a partner, Robert Crozier, who came from Carrollton. This was some time in the fifties. This partnership continued a few years; then Mr. Crozier went to the west.

Mr. Brooks had some students who made their marks in the profession. One of them was Martin Heckard. He was first a very successful school teacher in Salem. After doing some legal work here, he went to Pomeroy, Meigs county, where he ran a

bright career. He was elected judge of the circuit court, of that district. Another student was Thomas Kennett. He served as justice-of-the-peace, and did much legal work in this place. Then, after being on a farm in Butler township for a few years, he emigrated to the west.

About the year 1846 Henry Ambler left the clerical profession and betook himself to the law. In this he soon acquired great proficiency, and got some business. After one or two years of practice, he went to the west. His brother, Jacob, who had been studying with him then, took his place.

In 1856 P. A. Laubie came to this place from Pittsburgh, and he entered into partnership with Jacob Ambler. This partnership continued a few years. When the war commenced he enlisted and rendered good service against the rebellion. After the war his management and argument in a case against certain bankers in Lisbon got him into extensive business. He was appointed circuit judge, which office he yet holds.

Jacob Ambler has had his abode here ever since he commenced legal practice, doing much business in the courts of this and some neighboring counties. Now, his son Byron, is associated with him. He has served two terms in the Ohio senate, and has twice been elected to congress. In 1859 he was elected judge of the Ninth judicial district of Ohio, and held the office till 1867. Then he resigned and resumed practice here. He has had charge of many important cases in the United States court.

One of our newspapers published this item: "In July, 1856, there were six lawyers in Salem, and yet, not one of them was willing to defend a liquor-seller charged with violating the liquor laws."

Joseph D. Fountain is a native of New York city, and has been twice elected sheriff of this county, and has served as mayor of Salem, five years. These offices have given him much prestige as an attorney. Frank Mercer has been mayor four years, and is now engaged in legal practice.

Besides those of the aforementioned attorneys who are now engaged in business in this city, the bar is now represented by Henry C. Jones, Warren W. Hole, W. S. Emmons, George S. Walton, J. E. Rogers, J. C. Boone, J. E. Scott, S. W. Ramsey, J. C. Carey, W. C. Boyle, F. J. Mullins, and Taylor and Metzger.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE first settlers of Salem and its vicinity were mostly of such character as to give but little countenance to secret societies. Some time in 1828 one William Morgan, of Batavia, N. Y., renounced masonry and published a book in which he exposed the forms of their oaths, ceremonies and other secrets; and he tried to show that masonry was a very bad institution. His book made a great sensation in many states. Soon after its publication the author mysteriously disappeared; and then there was no small amount of speculation about the affair. Many believed that he was abducted and murdered by masons. This gave a setback to the society that lasted some years. Many lodges were disbanded. Other anti-masonic publications followed, which were eagerly received by the credulous people. During several years newspapers and almanacs were published bearing the title of "Anti-masonic."

An anti-masonic political party was formed. In 1832 William Wirt was candidate for the presidency on this ticket, and he received a large number of votes. Darius Lyman, of Ravenna, was candidate for governor on the same ticket in the same year. In this year John Frost commenced publishing the *Aurora* in New Lisbon. Anti-masonry was his hobby; the Odd Fellows, too, got much vituperation from him, and this got him many enemies. But his literary taste, as shown in his selection of some good moral and scholarly productions, and his temperance and

anti-slavery principles got him many friends and patrons, especially in Salem:

This paper was much read and admired. A man named Avery Allyn traveled around lecturing on the evils which he attributed to masonry. He had with him a few companions, and with them he would hold a mock-lodge meeting, in which they purported to show how candidates were initiated. This doubtless made much sport for the ignorant and unsophisticated people. A publication, entitled, "The awful and terrifying ceremonies of the Odd Fellows," was read with wonder and horror by some people. While the genuine odd fellows laughed at their weakness. It was much like modern newspaper cartoons.

After less than fifteen years of this impotent kind of opposition there came a re-action in favor of these mystic societies. It was some time in 1846 that J. R. Williams, known as "The old missionary," came to Salem and commenced lecturing on temperance. He manifested great zeal in the work; and he often lectured in the street, standing on a store box. He told many quaint stories and anecdotes; and his style was peculiarly impressive, and was effective in reaching those who drank too much liquor. He commanded respect from the temperance advocates, and doubtless did much good. He first told the people here about the order of Sons of Temperance. This was sometimes represented not to be a "secret society," but a society to promote temperance. But that it had secrets had to be admitted, and these were said to be insignificant and not harmful. Some of the ignorant people called this society "The Sunday Temperance," and thought it and the odd fellows were one and the same. Without doubt, this society did much

to promote temperance, but its novelty gradually wore away. There was a division in Salem that was kept up for several years; connected with it was a similar society for boys, called, "The Cadets of Temperance." There was also a society of "The Daughters of Temperance."

These societies were followed by the "Good Templars." Their object was also temperance and mutual help in want or distress. They all made a great show of benevolence. And they very much mitigated the prejudice against masonry, odd fellowship, and other secret societies that then prevailed. The futility of objections to them, and the absurdity of the ridicule that was aimed at them became powerless.

About this time there was a revival of interest in these orders. New lodges were constituted about as fast as lodges had been broken up in the Morgan excitement. The enemies became silent. And some of the best citizens of Salem became friends of these orders. Lodges were constituted, of which the following synopsis is taken from a publication in *The Daily News*:

THE ODD FELLOWS.

"Amity Lodge No. 124, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 28th, 1848, and is now nearly fifty years old. The charter members were Zacharias Bertolet, Cyrus R. Greiner, Amos H. Levan, Henry Rankin, and Simeon J. Webb; all of whom are now dead except C. R. Greiner, who is not now affiliated with the order. The same evening six members were admitted so that the lodge started with eleven members. Since that time 493 others have united with the lodge, 55 have died while members, and 155 now remain working odd fellows."

THE MASONS.

This was the next secret society organized here. It dates from 1850, and is the strongest society of this order in the place. "There are Salem Commandery No. 140, Knights Templars, Omega Council No. 44, Royal and Select Masters, Salem Chapter No. 94, Royal Arch Masons, and Perry Lodge. Perry Lodge No. 185, Free and Accepted Masons was chartered in 1850, and now has 170 members. Salem Chapter No. 94, was chartered in 1865, and now has 160 members. Omega Council No. 44, was organized in 1867, and now has 60 members. Salem Commandery was organized in 1886, and has now 175 members.

The new masonic temple is located on the third floor of the Snyder-Lease Ohio Mutual building, corner of East Main and Lundy streets. They have secured a 20-year lease on these quarters."

This lodge room was formally dedicated on the 26th of June, 1898. There was a grand parade in the forenoon of that day by representatives of lodges at Warren, Canton, Massillon, East Palestine, Pittsburgh, and other places. The dedication services in the afternoon were conducted by Most Worshipful Grand Master Nelson Williams of the grand lodge of Ohio. It was a notable day in Salem.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

"The Royal Arcanum is represented in Salem by M. R. Robinson Council No. 350. This council was instituted July 3rd, 1879, with 22 charter members, and, has lost by removals to other councils, 12 members, and by death, 9 members, having to-day, an active membership of 120." "Fraternal orders are a national blessing. They promote thrift, economy

and sobriety. They bring men into closer relations, and cherish those feelings that thrive and put forth blossoms in each other's welfare. They make men thoughtful and helpful, expounding the sentiments of virtue, mercy and charity. They teach us the religion that breaks bread to the hungry, gives freely to the needy, watches at the bedside of the sick and comforts the widow and the fatherless."

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

"This lodge is known and hailed as Salem Lodge No. 142. The lodge was instituted on April 24th, 1882, with 42 members, some of whom are still enrolled and in good standing. Others have departed this life. This is not the full growth of the order in the city, but in the last few years several have dropped out to lessen their expenses. The order teaches that the true knight should care for home and loved ones first. There are twenty-six deceased brothers whose graves are decorated each year, the second Tuesday in June being the day set aside as decoration day. The motto of the order is 'Friendship, Charity and Benevolence,' and the teachings are so to live that when we come to the river that marks the unknown shore, our hands will be filled with deeds of charity, the golden keys that open the doors to the palace of eternity."

THE RED MEN.

"Powhatan Tribe No. 149, Improved Order of Red Men, was founded in Salem by Henry A. Kling in 1892, and was instituted November 12th of the same year by Great Sachem Enos Pierson, of Wooster, with 32 charter members, assisted by Fleet Foot Tribe, of Canton, and Leola Tribe, of East Pales-

tine. Mr. Kling was made the first Past Sachem of the tribe. The order in Salem has been steadily growing and numbers nearly 100 members."

SILVER CLOUD COUNCIL.

Silver Cloud Council No. 46, degree of Pocahontas, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized by members of Powhatan tribe, and was instituted May 6th, 1896, by J. W. Nelson, Great Sachem, of Springfield, Ohio, with 76 charter members, assisted by Osceola Council, of East Liverpool, Ohio, and Great Chief of Records, Thos. J. Irwin, of Martins Ferry, Ohio, Great Junior Sagamore, H. N. Clemens, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. C. F. Kesselmire was made its first past officer.

THE B. P. O. ELKS.

"Salem Lodge No. 305, although organized only three years ago, has a membership of over 100. Each year this lodge gives a benefit in the way of a minstrel show. These are always fine performances, and it has been the experience that long before the evening of the show every seat in the house was sold."

In addition to the aforesaid mystic societies there are The Daughters of Rebecca, Trescott Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Relief Corps, The Knights and Ladies of the Maccabees, The Martha Washington Council and some others.

CHAPTER XIX.

BANKS.

THE FARMERS BANK OF SALEM.

A BRANCH of the State Bank of Ohio, under the name of the Farmers Bank of Salem, was chartered February 16th, 1846, with a capital of \$100,000, in conformity to the laws of the state. One hundred and twenty-three persons constituted the corporation, and took from one share to one hundred and seventy-nine shares of stock, of \$100 each, Zadok Street taking the highest number, and Simeon Jennings the next."

"Simeon Jennings, John Dellenbaugh, Zadok Street, Samuel Chessman, Allen Farquhar, Joseph J. Brooks, and Lemuel Bingham were chosen directors. Simeon Jennings was elected president, and Joseph J. Brooks member of the board of control."

"March 14th, John H. Ebbert was employed as cashier, and was succeeded by Charles H. Cornwell, P. S. Campbell, and R. V. Hampson."

"Business was first commenced in the west end of the old store of Zadok Street, a long low brick building, then situated in the middle of the present street of 'Broadway,' about fifty feet back from Main street."

"In 1857 the corporation erected and occupied the building now owned and used by the Farmers National Bank of Salem, and closed business in 1865."*

"THE CROWBAR LAW. Salem became the scene

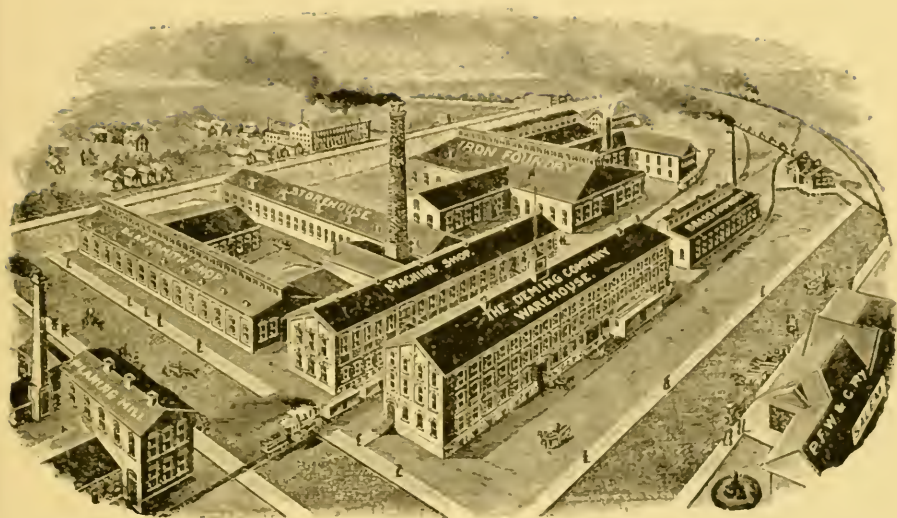
of a short war, begun and carried on about 1853 or 1854, to test the constitutionality of a law. The democratic party had come into power and the legislature of Ohio had passed a law authorizing the county treasurer to levy and collect taxes additional to those called for by the charter."

"The State Bank of Salem being the only bank in the county, it was determined to test against it the validity of the law. J. H. Quinn, county treasurer, came up from New Lisbon with a posse of ten men and demanded the taxes which were refused. After a second attempt he obtained possession of the bank, and, not having the keys to the vault, finally forced an entrance with crowbars, but found no money. Thorough search being made, there were found in the chimney flue a number of bags of coin, with which the sheriff retired; but the end was not yet. Suit was afterwards brought by the bank; the action of its officers sustained, and the law eventually repealed. The odious enactment became known as 'The Crow-bar Law.' "*"

GREINER'S BANK.

Greiner's bank occupies a building on East Main street that was erected for its purpose in 1858. This bank first commenced in 1853. Joseph G. Thomas and Hiram Greiner being proprietors. By them it was managed and continued till 1864, when Mr. Thomas died. Mr. Greiner alone managed it till 1866 when T. Chalkley Boone entered as a partner. In 1871 he retired, and thenceforth it was known as the bank of Greiner & Son until the death of the father. Since which it has been managed by the son.

*Columbian County History.



THE DEMING COMPANY'S MANUFACTORY.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM.

“This institution was chartered September 7th, 1863, with a capital of \$125,000. The following officers were chosen: Alexander Pow was elected president, and Henry J. Stouffer cashier. Upon the death of Mr. Stouffer, in 1868, Joseph H. Hollis was chosen to the position of cashier, upon whose retirement, November 1st, 1870, Richard Pow succeeded to and still holds the position. Upon the death of Alexander Pow, in 1879, Furman Gee was elected to the presidency. The bank was transferred to its present quarters in Pow's block upon the completion of that building.”

“Upon the expiration of the charter of this bank in 1882, a new bank of the same name was organized, with a capital of \$100,000. The officers of this new bank being: Furman Gee, president; J. A. Ambler, vice-president; Richard Pow, cashier; all of whom are now in office.”*

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM.

“On the 25th day of March, 1865, a certificate of incorporation was issued by the Bank Department of the State of Ohio to twelve corporators, as follows: J. Twing Brooks, L. W. Potter, Geo. England, Joel Sharp, Allan Boyle, Robert Tollerton, James Binford, Alfred Wright, Lewis Schilling, R. V. Hampson, James Fawcett, and J. B. Kerr. The charter of this bank is dated April 1st, 1865; capital \$200,000. The present officers are J. Twing Brooks, president; R. V. Hampson, cashier.’†

CITY BANK OF SALEM.

This bank was a private institution, and was

*†Columblana County History.

organized in April, 1872, by Joshua J. Boone, Jackson Cotton, and Robert O. Campbell. By them it was managed for a few years, when Mr. Cotton retired. By the other two persons it was continued till April 1st, 1894; when its business was closed and settled. Business by this party was commenced at the corner of Depot and Main streets; and afterwards was removed to the Pow block, at the corner of Main street and Broadway.

CHAPTER XX.

THE RAILROADS.

THE people of Salem knew something about the advantages of a railroad long before there was one west of the Allegheny mountains. They only lacked the means and the enterprise necessary for such work. The co-operation of certain other places, which would have obtained quite as much advantage thereby, was lacking also.

Some time in the thirties a meeting was held to consider what could be done for the purpose of getting a railroad through this place. Gen. William Blackburn was chairman and Nathan Hunt, secretary. John Campbell and Zadok Street were among the active participants in this meeting. A report of it was published in a New Lisbon paper, and that was the amount of the affair, except that it showed that our citizens felt some concern in such a project. Several meetings were held at subsequent times, and once or twice Joseph J. Brooks was sent to Columbus by citizens of Salem to arouse the legislature to the subject.

Several surveys were made, which contemplated a railroad from some place on the Ohio river to Cleveland or some other place on Lake Erie. But none of these projects materialized.

The following account of the building of the railroad through Salem which has added so much to its wealth and prosperity has been furnished by Samuel Chessman, and it is deemed that nothing better in

the way of a history of that enterprise can be given than by its insertion here:

“The first successful attempt to built a railroad was from Wellsville on the Ohio river to Cleveland on Lake Erie. This project was started in 1845, and a charter obtained under the name of the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad Company. The company was organized and a board of directors elected. Among whom was Zadok Street, and Samuel Chessman, of Salem. Cyrus Prentiss, of Ravenna, was chosen the first president of the company. At a meeting of the directors held in Salem after their organization, for the purpose of locating the route, it was decided to locate the road from Wellsville to Salineville, and Alliance. Then via Lima and Ravenna to Cleveland.”

“After that decision of the majority of the directors, Street and Chessman resigned their office of directors in that company and immediately commenced to raise a voluntary subscription to do the preliminary work to start the building of a road from Pittsburgh, Pa., via Rochester and New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., to Salem, Canton, Wooster and Mansfield, in Ohio, to insersect the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. A fund was freely and quickly subscribed, and a preliminary survey was made by Capt. Whippo, of New Castle, Pa., from the Ohio river at Rochester, Pa., to Salem, Ohio, and a charter procured from the legislature of Ohio, and supplemented by the legislature of Pennsylvania, for a railroad under the name of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and other preliminary work done by the people of Salem in 1847.”

“Immediately after procuring the charter in the



SALEM RAILROAD DEPOT.

early part of 1848, a company was organized, and a board of directors chosen. Gen'l William Robinson, Jr., of Allegheny, Pa., was chosen president, and Zadok Street, of Salem, one of the directors; William Larimer, of Pittsburgh, treasurer; Samuel Chessman one of the assistant treasurers for Ohio; J. J. Brooks, counselor-at-law. Two hundred and ninety-two persons subscribed and paid stock amounting, in the aggregate, to over ninety thousand dollars in Columbiana and Mahoning counties. Pittsburgh manufacturers, having become interested in having a western outlet for their productions, stock was readily subscribed, and the building of the road commenced and pushed with vigor. And when completed as far as New Brighton, Pa., passenger trains were run to that point, until another division was completed to Enon, which is seen by the time table No. 3, issued November 24th, 1851, Enon was reached at that date."

"A passenger car was run in connection with the construction train between Salem and Alliance in the fall and winter of 1847. The constructing western division from Alliance working east and the constructing division working west, met near Columbiana in January, 1852, and the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad commenced to do business from Pittsburgh to Alliance soon after. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh road had, a short time before, been opened for traffic, so that railroad transportation was opened from Pittsburgh to Cleveland in January, 1852. The Ohio and Pennsylvania pushed the building of their road west to Crestline, and it was soon opened to that point."

"The Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad had done a

good business, and in a few years was consolidated with the Ohio & Indiana, built from Crestline, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Indiana. And here the Ft. Wayne & Chicago, built from Fort Wayne to Chicago, Ill., was added; the three roads forming one line and one company, under the name of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company—now one of the most important national thoroughfares,—which had its birth, as above stated, in Salem, Ohio, the citizens of Salem being the first to move and appropriate money for the preliminary work.’’

From this account it appears that travel from Pittsburgh to Salem by railroad commenced in the winter of 1851 and 1852. As soon as the road was opened to Alliance travel was extended to Cleveland, as the Wellsville & Cleveland Railroad was then in operation.

The Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad was in operation before the Pennsylvania & Ohio was extended to Crestline. Hence, many travelers to Cincinnati from Salem, and even many from Pittsburgh, went by Cleveland till shorter routes were opened.

In September, 1852, the Ohio state fair was held at Cleveland, and there was a special arrangement by which people could go from Salem, attend the fair, and return on the same day. It was then regarded as a wonderful opportunity.

Several other railroad projects have been contemplated, of which Salem was to be an important point, but only one has been successful. In November, 1891, a railroad from Salem to Washingtonville was commenced, and it was completed and set into operation in September of the next year. It connects directly

with the Niles & Lisbon Railroad; and it now does much business, especially in the transportation of coal.

CHAPTER XXI.

PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

ENTERPRISES of this character have received a fair amount of attention in our city. For account of them the author has copied much of the following from the County History:

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

“A meeting of farmers and others residing in the vicinity of Salem was held December 25th, 1841, in the district school house, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming an agricultural society.”

“At this meeting Benjamin Hawley presided, and Charles Weaver was secretary. B. B. Davis, Stacy Hunt, John Fawcett, J. D. Cattell, and Daniel Bonsall were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution to be submitted to the next meeting. At an adjourned meeting, January 8th, 1842, a constitution was read and adopted.”

“At a stated meeting of the society, March 5th, 1842, the following officers were elected: Joseph Wright, president; Daniel Andrews, vice-president, Benjamin Hawley, treasurer; J. D. Cattell, recording secretary; Joseph Straughan, corresponding secretary; John Fawcett, Samuel Mather, and Stacy Hunt, executive committee.”

In October, 1842, their first annual exhibition and cattle show was held.

FAIRS AT SALEM.

“In 1852 or 1853, a horse fair association was

formed in Salem, about thirty acres of land were leased, in the north-east portion of the village for exhibition purposes. It was designed for the exhibition of all classes of horses, and, especially for trials of speed, and a half-mile track was constructed for that purpose. There were about three annual exhibitions held, and considerable interest manifested. Charles H. Cornwell was the prime mover of, and president of the association, with Geo. B. Weaver, secretary; T. C. Boone, treasurer; and Edwin Phillips, chief marshal."

"In 1855 or 1856, a new organization was formed, styled the 'Salem Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Association,' by whom the same grounds were leased. The objects of this association were more varied and embraced a wider field of enterprise, claiming the attention of and patronage of all classes of people. Much interest was manifested therein, and the annual exhibitions were successful. These called together large companies of people to witness very fine displays of all kinds of stock, as well as agricultural, horticultural, and mechanical exhibits."

"Besides the annual meetings during the summer seasons, there were monthly exhibitions held in the town hall, mostly devoted to horticulture. These were seasons of great interest in this branch of the enterprise, and some of the finest floral exhibitions ever witnessed in this part of the state were had on these occasions. The organization was in existence five or six years, or, until the inauguration of the rebellion, when more absorbing matters claimed the attention of the people, and the enterprise was abandoned."

“Conspicuous as friends of the enterprise were John Gordon, Edwards Bonsall, Jacob Heaton, Dr. J. Harris, Maggie Boyle, Edith Weaver, Caroline Stanton, Julia and Susan Myers, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Jones, and many others.”

No more efforts to hold fairs were made here for more than twenty years after the war. In September, 1887, a fair was held in the Evans grove. It was a passable thing of its kind, but was too much pestered by fakirs and blacklegs. One or two others were held there a year or two before or after this one. They were under the management of temporarily organized companies.

In 1890 “The Salem Fair & Exposition Company” was organized. And each year afterwards it has given an exhibition of agricultural products, including, also, various kinds of live stock; manufactured articles, such as farm implements, mechanics tools, household furniture, and almost everything that is used to promote happiness and prosperity were shown.

About thirty-five acres are enclosed and fitted for exposition purposes. There are stalls for horses, cattle, sheep and swine; and there is a commodious hall for the display of horticultural products, fancy articles, and all productions of artistic skill. There is a race track that is kept in the best condition during the season. There are also stables for keeping horses that are being trained for the summer meetings. Privileges of these are rented to persons who have horses to be trained for exhibition of speed. For this purpose the place has been kept in good order during several past years. There is a large number of seats, and a good stand for judges, from which a fair view of all animals displayed in the ring can be fairly had.

In 1898 the lease of this fair ground was sold to another party named "The Salem Driving Park Company." And by them it is expected to be continued, for purposes similar to the same as heretofore. Albert H. Phillips is president; Wm. W. Burns, vice-president; William G. Bentley, secretary; C. H. Chalfant, treasurer. J. T. Brooks, J. C. Trotter, and Wallace D. King, directors.

SALEM FIRE DEPARTMENT.

"The first official movement of the town council looking towards protection from fire and the establishment of a fire department was at a meeting of that body, May 10th, 1831. Jacob Snider and Benj. Stanton were appointed a committee to appropriate \$10.00 for purchasing ladder and fire hooks, and to provide a place of deposit. The next action was on the 11th of April, 1836, when a resolution was offered in the town council, 'That a committee of three be appointed to make investigation and report to a future session of the council of what measures they deem it necessary for the council to adopt relative to protection against damages by fire.' S. C. Trescott, Aaron Hise, and B. Stanton were appointed such committee."

"At a meeting of the council in June of the same year, it was resolved, 'That there be six scaling ladders provided for the use of the town in case of fire, and that there be a suitable shed provided for their safe-keeping. Samuel C. Trescott, Aaron Hise, and Isaac Boone were appointed a committee to carry this resolution into effect.' July 24th, 1836, the committee on provision against damages by fire made their report, and on motion it was resolved, 'That there be an ordinance making it obligatory on each

freeholder, resident in town, to provide and keep two fire buckets, either of leather or tin, for each house which he shall hold for rent; said buckets to be kept under such regulations as the council shall direct.' J. J. Brooks and B. Stanton were appointed a committee to present an ordinance for that purpose at a future sitting of the council."

"July 28th, 1836, the council went into further consideration of the report of the committee on the subject of preventing damages by fire, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

' WHEREAS, Henry Mall and Amos Hawley have proposed to sink and put in order for use wells, each in front of his respective lots where they now reside, provided the town of Salem will be at one-half the expense. Therefore, it is

Resolved, That the town council of the said town accept said proposition, and authorize an appropriation for that purpose, provided said Mall and Hawley, in constructing of said wells, conform to the direction of the committee which the council shall appoint to superintend the same, and leave the wells, when completed, to the control of the council. Samuel Reynolds and Aaron Hise are appointed to superintend the said work, and instructed to have said wells six feet wide in the clear after walling, and to have them finished with pumps.'"

"On October 26th, 1836, \$100 had been subscribed by citizens to procure a fire engine, which was offered by an agent of the American Hydraulic Company. The council deeming it expedient to purchase it at the price demanded (\$250), the president was authorized to give an order for the amount, and the subscriptions were paid into the treasury. February 6th, 1837, the council ordered a building erected—10 by 12 feet in size, and costing about \$100,—in which to keep the fire engine. It was to be placed on the Friends' property, opposite the dwelling of

Amos Hawley. On the 22nd of September, 1837, it was resolved to dig three wells in the street in the following places:"

“One at the corner, at Wm. Chaney's house; one between the engine house on the corner of the street and B. Stanton's house; and one at the cross street at John Street's.” The wells were to be seven feet clear of walls, provided with good pumps, and completed at a total cost of \$178.30. Measures were taken in the councils of the town to encourage the organization of a fire company; and, on March 21st and 29th, 1841, an ordinance was perfected authoring the formation of such a company.”

In April of that year a company was organized, in accordance with the ordinance, called the ‘Salem Fire Company.’ J. Eggman, W. Kidd, J. Antrim and E. W. Williams were chosen a committee to examine the fire engine and give it into the possession of the company. This engine was known by the name of ‘Soul-Grinder.’ J. C. Marshall was secretary of the company in 1842.”

“July 17th, 1841, for the more efficient security of property, it was deemed advisable to purchase another fire engine. The citizens had subscribed liberally, and the president was instructed to subscribe \$166 to make the full sum needed, which was \$700. Samuel Scattergood was appointed agent of the council to make the purchase. The engine was purchased of John Agnew, of Philadelphia, and was taken in charge by the Salem Fire Company, and was known by the name of ‘Columbiana.’ It was afterwards remodeled, and, upon the organization of the Deluge Fire Company, was given into their charge.”

“June 13th, 1861, a committee was appointed to visit Pittsburgh to purchase a fire engine, and, upon their favorable report the hand engine, ‘Vigilant,’ was purchased for the sum of \$1450, and placed under the management of the ‘Vigilant Fire Insurance Company;’ the town hall being enlarged to accommodate the additional fire apparatus. A contract was entered into between the town council and H. C. Silsby, June 26th, 1869, for a rotary steam fire engine, to cost \$7500. This engine was received, and passed into the charge of the ‘Deluge Fire Company.’”

“A cistern was located, March 17th, 1874, on the corner of Fourth and Lundy streets, in front of the school house. At a meeting of the town council, March 23rd, 1875, it was resolved that Norman B. Garrigues be authorized to place a ‘Clapp & Jones’ steam fire engine in the city on trial, and, April 20th, it was voted to retain it. The total cost was \$3700. It was named the ‘Vigilant,’ and given into the possession of ‘Vigilant’ Fire Company.”

FIRE COMPANIES.

The first company (organized in April, 1841), was, by the ordinance, to contain twenty-five men. The minutes do not show that number, and, it was not until November, 1847, that by-laws seem to have been drawn up. In section 1 of this company it was designated the ‘Salem Fire Company,’ the name previously adopted.”

“The two engines—‘Soul-Grinder’ and ‘Columbiana’—were controlled by this company until 1869. April 6th, of that year, a constitution was adopted, and the company was to be known and designated as the ‘Vigilant Fire Company.’ ‘Deluge Fire Company’ was organized in May, 1865, and it took charge

of the 'Columbiana,' and, upon the purchase by the town council of the Silsby steamer, the latter also was given to their charge. 'Rescue Hook and Ladder Company' was organized March 31st, 1875."

By these companies the fire department was managed until the completion of the water-works. When it was found that the pressure from the hydrants would force water to any height likely to be required. This, in most instances, superseded the use of engines. Two engines are kept which may be used in an emergency.

There is now a system of fire and patrol stations, at certain places in the city by which an alarm can be sent to the headquarters, at any time, and, such relief as may be needed, can be sent quickly. And there are three volunteer fire companies, having from twenty-five to forty members each. These companies receive bounties of \$250 each from the city. With this they pay the rent of rooms and the expense of furnishing and keeping them in order. These rooms are furnished with baths, and other appurtenances for recreation and entertainment. This is all for the benefit of the firemen, who are then expected to be on hand in times of fires, and render such help as the chief of the department may direct.

THE WATER-WORKS.

"A large spring on the Davis or Hawley farm supplied the city with water for several years. In 1860 Abel Phillips built a reservoir of brick, $24\frac{1}{2}$ by 41 feet, and covered it; also, a tower with two tanks, one above the other, and each 20 feet in diameter. The top of the upper tank was 20 feet from the ground. Friday, May 30th, of that year, after the pumping of the day, the water rose in the reservoir

six inches in two hours, showing the spring's capacity to be about 1750 gallons an hour. A contract was made with the authorities in 1862, under which iron pipes were laid through the village, supplying water for domestic and for fire purposes. The works were sold to Daniel Koll, who sold them in 1868 to L. B. Silver, who, in turn, sold them in February, 1879, to A. R. Silver." It was sold to the Salem Water Company in 1887."

AN ARTESIAN WELL.

"In 1860 a number of persons in Salem, prominent among whom were John Sheets and Benjamin Pennock, put down an artesian well with the hope of finding oil. The boring was made at a point a little east of the Methodist Episcopal church, on Broadway. At the depth of one hundred and eighty feet a vein of water was struck, which filled a four-inch tube and rose seven feet above the surface. This unsought spring has maintained its capacious flow to the present time. The well was purchased by Abel Phillips, who leased the property, for a term of years, to the gas and railroad companies, having first laid pipes to the premises of these corporations. The works are now owned by Albert R. Silver."

By the aforesaid means and some wells, the city was supplied with water till the system of water supply now in use was completed. On the 19th of March, 1887, an ordinance was passed "Providing for the supply of water to the village of Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, and its inhabitants, authorizing the firm of Turner, Clark & Rawson, of Boston, Massachusetts, and their successors, or assigns, to construct and maintain water-works in said village, contracting with said Turner, Clark & Rawson,

their successors or assigns, for a supply of water for public uses, and giving said village an option to purchase said water-works."

This ordinance contained plans, specifications and every requirement of the aforesaid water-works. On the 24th of July, 1888, they were accepted as completed according to contract. And they were set into operation. Much of the water, for awhile, came from a spring on the farm of George Rogers. This is now shut off, and all the water is obtained from the aforesaid Hawley spring, and from wells drilled at the tank in the western part of the city.

By engines at these places water is pumped into the stand pipe on East Main street, and thence by pipes is conveyed to all parts of the city. The stand pipe is eighty feet high, and thirty feet in diameter, having a capacity for 300,000 gallons. From this the city is now amply supplied with water for all purposes, including what may be needed in time of fires.

THE SALEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

This company was chartered November 30th, 1858. An establishment for the making of gas was soon afterwards built. At one time the capital stock was over \$15,000. It continued to supply light to the city until the electric lights were constructed. Since that time gas light has been much less used, although the plant is still kept in use.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

This organization was formed some time in 1887, and got its works so far progressed as to commence giving the city an incandescent light, commencing April 1st, 1888. In February, 1894, arc lights were

substituted. By these the streets have been brilliantly lighted every night. Lights of both kinds have been furnished to dwellings, stores, workshops, and wherever wanted. This establishment also furnishes motive power for the street railway cars.

An ordinance "Granting to the Salem Electric Railway Company the right to construct and operate a street railway" was passed by the city council on the 27th day of September, 1889. They thereupon commenced, and finished it in the ensuing year; so that street cars were started on the 23rd day of May, 1890; and they have been in successful operation ever since.

SALEM BANDS.

"A band was organized in this place, called the 'Salem Whig Band,' in 1840, and continued in existence until 1846. A free concert was given in the district school house, June 11th, 1842, in which twenty-two pieces were rendered. About the year 1854 or 1855, a band was organized for the presidential campaign of 1856, and continued in existence for a year or two, the members furnishing their own instruments and instructor."

"In the spring of 1859, a new organization was perfected, and new instruments purchased, the citizens contributing about \$30 for that purpose. This band played through the presidential campaign of 1860, and, in the fall of 1861, three or four of their number enlisted in the band of the 19th Ohio volunteer infantry. After their return from the army the band practiced but little, and only for occasions of public interest until 1865, when the 'Salem Cornet Band' was organized. N. B. Garrigues was chosen leader, and continued in that position through several reorganizations."

“In 1866, with aid received from the citizens, and, about \$200 realized from concerts, the band purchased a set of German-silver instruments. Prof. D. Marble, of Akron, O., was engaged as instructor. In 1869 this band, upon invitation, accompanied a party of excursionists in a trip to Lake Superior, visiting Thunder Bay, Fort Williams, Isle Royal, the coppered district, Eagle Harbor, the Pictured Rocks, and Marquette. In 1870 uniforms were bought at an expense of \$700 or \$800, of which about \$275 were contributed by citizens. January 3rd, 1875, a new set of instruments, nine in number, was purchased by the band at a cost of \$542.25. A concert was given in Concert Hall by this band, assisted by Miss Abbie Whinnery, who had just returned from Europe, a finished soloist, and Miss Celestia Wattles of the Conservatory of Music, Oberlin, Ohio. The net profit of the concert was \$260. The organization was then in a prosperous condition, and acquired an extended reputation for musical ability.

This band became disbanded after a few years. Then there were some organizations of this character that held together only a little while; one of which was composed of colored people.

The Quaker City Band was organized on the 15th of February, 1896; and now it has fifteen members. They meet twice a week for practicing, and for sociability. The cultivation and promotion of the latter is one of their objects.

They intend to give a concert every winter; and they would give evening concerts on the streets if there were suitable places. They have had engagements in some of the neighboring towns and cities; one of which was at Toledo, Ohio, for the Knights

Templar, in September, 1897. This band is now self-supporting, and the members regard their future as bright. Their executive board now consists of George Chappell, Jerry Shaffer, and Edward L. Gilson. Their room is in the block at the northwest corner of Main and Ellsworth streets.

THE HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

This institution is situated on the south side of East Main street, and it occupies a commanding position. There is a nice lawn in front of it, whereon some shade trees have been planted. The number of inmates has not yet been very large, in consequence of a lack of rooms for their accommodation. The property for the "Home" was purchased in the first place, and some of its expenses defrayed by the proceeds of a legacy of \$1000, given by Mrs. Eliza Jennings, widow of Simeon Jennings, and a considerable donation from the estate of Tacy Wilson, who in her time was well known in Salem. Several citizens of the place also contributed liberally for its benefit.

From a published report the following is copied:—

"In the month of June, 1886, a number of ladies of Salem interested in establishing a home for aged women, met at the house of Sibyl Street to talk the matter over. Mrs. Hannah Koll, who had long been interested in the matter and who was instrumental in getting the ladies together, stated the object of the meeting. After some conference they decided to adjourn, and if enough interest was manifested to meet again in two weeks. At a subsequent meeting a permanent organization was effected."

"In February, 1887, property known as the Evans homestead was purchased and \$1000 paid on it. The



HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, EAST MAIN STREET.



following year the balance of the debt was paid by contributions from the generous citizens of Salem, and on the 4th day of October, 1888, the home for aged women was opened and the inmates entered. Four hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents was all the money left in the treasury at this time, but with this sum and faith that the work would prosper because it was a work of love, the management concluded to go on. Their faith has not been in vain."

"Mrs. Phebe Gruell kindly donated her services as matron the first year, and to her watchfulness and untiring efforts the home owes much of its early success. The object of establishing such a home was to care for aged and infirm women of good character and small means. By placing their little fortune in the hands of the society, even if it were only \$200, they could secure a home and comfort and care for the remaining days of their lives."

Mrs. Gruell was succeeded by Mrs. Eliza Marple, who served during a few years. Mrs. Lucy Pettis now serves in that capacity. And she is represented as "considerate and kind to each member of her household, whose welfare depends so much on her care." Many applications for admission as boarders or inmates have been made, but were necessarily refused for want of room.

CHAPTER XXII.

ANECDOTES AND MISCELLANIES.

HUGH BURNS came from Chartiers, Washington County, Pa., and settled on the section south-west of that entered by Job Cook and John Straughan. Soon afterwards Jonathan Stanley came from Virginia, and purchased a hundred acres from Job Cook cornering Burns's. The wife of the latter had heard ill reports about the character of the Quakers, wherefore when she heard that a family of that obnoxious class had come and would be neighbors, she held up her hands in horror and declared that they "would be obliged to sell out and go back to Chartiers."

Soon after the Stanleys were fairly settled, the wife of Job Cook went to their house and asked Mary Stanley to go with her on a neighborly visit to Hugh Burns's. There her plain dress and plain language were quite a novelty to one who had never seen a person of the Quaker persuasion. Notwithstanding these peculiarities, such an impression was made that Mrs. Burns was convinced that the Quakers were not such bad people as in her delusion she had thought them to be. And thenceforth these women became close friends while they lived.

When Mrs. Burns apprehended that her end was near, she requested that a plain cap, such as the Friends wore, should be made and placed on her head at the time of her burial. This was therefore done by Mary Stanley.

MARIA BRITT.—Some time in the twenties a fugi-

tive slave woman of this name came to Salem. Here she found a place of refuge and employment among the people called Quakers; especially Samuel Davis. By the proceeds of her work she got a lot from him on what is now Green street. It is now occupied by a small dwelling house which for some years was used for the Episcopal church. On this lot a small brick house was built in which she passed most of the remainder of her life. But the course of liberty with her (like the course of love with some rustic swains) did not run smoothly. She had a husband who was held in bondage in the South; and like any true and faithful wife, she wished him here, that he, too, might share with her the blessings of liberty, as it could be had in this place. Wherefore she got some one of her white friends to write a letter to him. By some mishap this letter got into the hands of her old master, who set about the job of rescuing her.

A relative of Dr. Stanton, who lived in Steubenville, got wind of the plot, and he thereupon sent word that the master was coming hither in search of his "*property.*" Thereupon Maria was clandestinely sent to Conneaut, a settlement of Friends, near the north-east corner of Trumbull county, and just over the State line. There she remained till it was deemed safe for her to return to Salem. During her absence a mysterious stranger came to Salem, and stopped some days at one of the taverns. He frequently walked the streets and peeped into the houses, especially the kitchens, but he did not find his lost "*property.*"

Maria Britt found some true friends here besides the Quakers, and she made a fair living by doing

such work as washing, house cleaning, cooking wedding dinners, etc. Thus she made herself very useful to the people here. Being of a pious turn she took delight in attending religious meetings. But there prejudice of color prevailed, and she felt much embarrassed. None of the meeting-houses were then so far advanced in modern improvements as to have "Negro Pews" or "Galleries for colored people."

"SAMUEL DAVIS was an excellent judge of human nature, and settled more law-suits by conciliation between disputants, in the last few years of his life, than did the courts, and assisted often, financially, in adjusting compromises; his love of humanity leading him to prevent resort to 'legal suasion,' as he termed suits at law."

"He was always on the alert for the ludicrous, and many bits of humor are told of him; one of which is as follows: A Dutchman went out beside a spring to indulge in a private drink from his bottle; he there encountered Davis, whom he invited to partake. Davis at first declined, but when urged appeared to consent, remarking that he 'couldn't take it undiluted.' He thereupon suggested that the whiskey be poured into the 'run,' while he drank from just below. The Dutchman complied, and, as Davis continued to drink and called for more, the Dutchman continued to pour until the bottle was empty. All too late to save a portion for himself the Dutchman discovered that he had been duped, and that Davis had taken water only, 'straight.' He afterwards declared, 'I never had no Yankee come it over me, or cheat me so pad as Sammy Davis.' '*"

. JOHN STRAUGHAN AND JOB COOK bought the section from which the south-west part of the town was formed. In dividing the land the latter got the south half; and he took a notion that Straughan got an undue advantage by the location of a spring, or something else. Wherefore when John had cut some logs for building a cabin, he took revenge by following and cutting them in two. Samuel Davis, as a peace-maker, rebuked him for such an improper action, and told him that "that was not the way for people in a new country to do." And by this means a reconciliation was effected.

JOB COOK was an unlettered man quite boorish in manners. But he was one that stood for his rights, and he was sensitive about anything being imposed on him more than ordinary duties. A neighbor once borrowed a drawing-knife of him, and was rather slow in returning it. When reminded of his negligence and the article was offered to him, he refused to take it, and required the borrower to carry it to his house. Many borrowers in our days need to be served in the same manner.

ISAIAH BOWKER came from New Jersey, in early times, bringing his family and household goods in an old-fashioned covered wagon. They camped one night on land now owned by heirs of Joshua Hilliard; the whole family sleeping in the wagon. Early in the morning, Mrs. Bowker awakened her husband and told him that there was a calf close by. Isaiah recognized the animal as a deer, took his gun and shot it. And then the family had a breakfast of venison good enough for any of the epicures of the town at this day; only not in modern restaurant style.

JOHN WEBB settled on the first section north of

that on which Salem was commenced. He came from Maryland, about the year 1805. He built a cabin and commenced clearing the land. In his family he had seven sons and four daughters. Soon after he was thus fixed in a new home, Philip Bowman with his family came along in a wagon and stopped for a night with the Webbs. He had entered a section further north and was now on his way to it. The second son in the Webb family then and there commenced acquaintance with one of the daughters of the newcomers that ripened into a marriage from which came nine children.

A FATHER'S CHOICE.—Some time in the last years of the last century, a Mr. Jennings, who resided somewhere in the state of New Jersey, took a trip to certain places in western Pennsylvania and Virginia. At one place where he stopped, he saw a blooming maiden, named Rebecca Everly, whose appearance pleased him. On returning to his home, he told his son, Levi, about her, and encouraged him to go and see her. Also saying that he had selected her for his wife. Levi, then a young man went, saw her and gained her hand in marriage. They first settled in Beaver county, Pa. Afterwards they moved to the farm now occupied by Lovern L. Cook, on the Deerfield road. That land was cleared and put into good condition. And they raised four sons* and four daughters. Some of their descendants now reside in Salem. The conjugal union of this venerable couple was eminently happy; each of whom reached the ripe age of eighty-five. And their adaptedness for each other shows that parental judgment is not always to

*Namely: Simeon, Levi, Jesse and William—three of whom were well known in Salem.

be disregarded in making marriage alliances for hopeful sons and daughters.

THOMAS WEBB, oldest son of John Webb, married Naomi Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith. And they commenced house-keeping in a cabin, somewhere on what is now the Brooks farm No. 1. One day the dogs were heard barking, and Mrs. Webb discovered that they had a bear treed. Taking an ax she cut down the tree, and the dogs then tackled the bear, and she went with the ax to their help. The animal was soon dispatched, but in such a mangled condition that its skin was spoiled. Bear skins were then articles of some value. Soon the dogs were heard barking at another. This tree also was cut down. And that she might not spoil its skin, she used the poll of the ax. And this bear was killed, but with much more difficulty than the other.

A MAN named Icenhour lived somewhere in Goshen township. At one time he had his neighbors assembled to help raise a building. For them a good dinner had to be furnished; and he discovered in time that he had not meat enough for the purpose. Taking his rifle, he went into the woods, and there found a flock of wild turkeys, from which he got enough to give his good neighbors a feast that might have done ample justice to a modern Thanksgiving; style only excepted.

ROBERT FRENCH drove the first wagon that went from Salem to the place where Damascus now is. The party started at daylight, and reached their destination at dark. They were obliged to open the road as they went along. Anthony Morris' family were thus moved and settled there. Wild animals then were not scarce. Wolves and bears were some-

times troublesome. Mrs. Morris once heard a great fuss in the hog-pen. Going to see what it was, she found a bear trying to carry off one of the shoats. Bruin then turned his attention to her and the dog, whereupon she retreated to the house, and kept the animal at bay till the arrival of her husband. She signalled to him the state of affairs, and he came up without being seen by the bear, and then his rifle pronounced the death warrant of the "varmint."

AN ENCOUNTER WITH WOLVES.—Thomas Spencer, who was well known in Salem, in his last days, was raised on the farm now belonging to the heirs of Israel Barber, two miles west of Salem. When a young man, he, one evening, went on horseback into the woods on some errand. Somewhere on the north part of land now owned and occupied by Joseph Burton, he saw a female wolf coming out of a hollow log. On looking in he saw the bright eyes of six young ones. Here was then a chance for a speculation. The government gave a bounty of six dollars for destroying each one of this kind of animals. They were very destructive to sheep. Mr. Spencer then tied the rein of his horse's bridle to one of his feet, and crept into the log; then seizing the cubs, he killed them as best he could; and, then he tied them in pairs and swung them across the horse's neck. As he went homeward with his trophies, the old wolf followed, growling in a furious manner till he got into cleared land. For the scalps of these six young wolves he got \$36.

A CATAMOUNT IN THIS PLACE.—A certain class of animals has been found in this part of North America, which have been known as such names as *panther*, *painter*, *puma*, *catamount* and *cougar*. They are rapa-

cious and carnivorous; often they kill more than they eat. Samuel I. Chisholm relates the following: "Late in the fall or early in the winter of 1814, John Rakestraw, then a young man, lived about a mile and a-half south of Salem. He went out one morning to feed his pigs. One of them was missing, and, on looking around, tracks in a slight fall of snow showed that a catamount had paid the pen a visit and had helped himself to a pig. After breakfast he took his gun and followed in pursuit of the missing porker. He soon found the place where it had been devoured; but he kept on, thirsting for revenge and the money for the varmint's hide, as payment for the shoat. The animal took nearly a north-easterly course, and was overtaken and killed while lying curled up and sleeping on the fork of an oak tree that stood near where the power house of the Electric Railway Company now stands. Some Salem people yet remember that tree. That animal's skin was over nine feet long,* and brought the sum of four dollars and a-half, two or three times the value of the stolen pig, and was the last of the kind taken in this neighborhood."

A CERTAIN one of the early settlers had several colonies of bees. Bears like honey as much as any of the human race. Hence they came by night to this place, and overturned some of the hives, and then their condition in the morning told what had been done in the night. Thereupon a couple of young men came one evening with their artillery, ready for business. But there were some girls in the house by whom these gentlemen were nicely entertained till a noise at the bee hives gave notice that the enemy

*Tall and fore legs are supposed to be included.

was on hand. A gun was quickly pointed at him; but before a good aim could be taken the bear left its sweet feast and ran for the woods through a corn-field making a rattling among the blades—apparently mocking at the attempt on its life.

ABOUT sixty years ago absconding wives were sometimes advertised thus: “Whereas, my wife, ——, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation; I, therefore, forewarn all persons against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting unless compelled by law.”

A man who lived in Salem advertised his wife after this manner in a New Lisbon paper, and the unfeeling printers added the interjections—haugh! haugh!! haugh!!! His bad spelling was copied to show how he had trifled away his opportunities while attending school. Some truant husbands, at this day, might be advertised in the same manner, with just as much propriety.

DAVID SCHOLFIELD came as an adventurer from Campbell county, Virginia. He first saw Rebecca Davis in a clearing helping her father. She was driving a yoke of oxen at the time. We cannot say whether he was smitten more with her personal charms, or a chance to get some of the land that her father had entered. They were married on the 20th of November, 1805, by Friends' ceremony in a log meeting house that stood in the rear of the site of the town hall. This was the first wedding in the place. All of the meeting was invited to take dinner with them. The house being small, all could not be accommodated at once at one table. Wherefore a part of them stood around a log heap fire (it being

a damp and chilly day), while the others partook of the wedding feast. Thus they took their turns.

ROBERT FRENCH AND ANNA STREET were the next couple married here. Their wedding was on the 25th of February, 1807. Their son, Zadok, was the first white child born in Salem. David Scholfield settled on land three miles east of the town, and owned by his father-in-law. *There*, most likely, his children (part of them) were born.

IN the fall of 1829 Stacy Hunt and his nephew, Emmor, took a hunting excursion in Goshen township. Both were good marksmen, and took some delight in this kind of amusement. Somewhere in the woods west of the present residence of Lycurgus W. Strawn, they discovered a porcupine. A shot from one of their rifles brought it down from the tree on which it was perched. The skin of the animal was preserved, and, for some time, shown as a curiosity to admiring people. This was most likely the last animal of that kind killed in this region.

THE LAST BEARS.—Allen Farquhar lived about a mile and a-half east of Salem. One day about the year 1828, he was astonished at seeing his calves running from the field to the barn. And, on looking to see the cause of their fright, he saw a black bear sitting on a fence. Taking his dog and gun, he pursued it to a tree on David Painter's place, where a shot from his gun brought the animal down.

In 1829, Howell Hise had a captive bear that was caught on what is now Brooks's farm No. 2.

He kept it chained, and had a little house for it, in the rear of his father's house, which was where the Opera house now is. It was an object of great curiosity to the young folks in the town. It was

kept there two or three years, when its savage disposition was manifested in biting a little boy and its master, who thereupon terminated its life. These are supposed to have been the last animals of that kind that ventured so near to this town, except those brought by showmen.

THE LAST WILD TURKEYS.—Samuel I. Chisholm relates the following: “The last flock of these wild fowls in this region was met in September, 1860, by himself and James P. Day, who were hunting in the woods north of the Damascus road, and about two miles west of Salem. When they discovered the birds, they succeeded in shooting among them an old gobbler, a young one, and two hens. There were eleven birds in the flock, and the remainder escaped out of the neighborhood. The hunters had the bad luck of losing the gobbler because it flew so far after being shot. Ridgeway Shreve found it on the next day. He, having some skill as a taxidermist, took off the skin, stuffed, and mounted it; and then it was kept on exhibition during several years in John C. Whinnery’s Dental office.”

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—The Quaker element in Salem kept down the interest in music of all kinds during many years. And very little of what was made by instruments was to be heard except when traveling shows came to the town. They always had a band with them. And they thus made a great excitement. There were, however, a few persons here who could perform on a violin (then called a fiddle), and some could use a flute. The singing of epic songs was not uncommon. A love affair was mostly an element in them. The charms of these often tempted the young Friends to break away from the ascetic decorum of their seniors.

In 1841 and '42, an impulse was given to both vocal and instrumental music. Some time in the former year, a Mr. Everett came to Salem and kept a singing-school. This created much interest in vocal music, and that by instruments got so much attention that a band was organized, and an instructor engaged, some time in the next year.*

In the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches there was singing without any instrumental accompaniment. The tunes were very simple, and the meter was always announced. There was a leader who was called a "*clerk.*" The attendant on a bricklayer or mason was sometimes known as a "*clerk.*" But such a perversion of language is an insult to the memory of Noah Webster and all standard authors in our language. Why have not our people improved their vocabulary by adopting the Scottish word "*precentor?*" meaning the leader of congregational singing.

In church service the leader read two lines or a whole stanza of a hymn, and then led the congregation in singing them. Note books were scarce then and seldom seen in the churches.

In the Baptist church Aaron Hise was leader (precentor) many years. In the Presbyterian church, John Campbell and Josiah Bowman were prominent in this part of the service. In those days the hymns used were in Common, Proper, Short and Long meter, and the tunes were so simple as to be easily learned. In modern times there has been so much speculation in new hymns, new meters, and new tunes, that the note book becomes a necessity in this part of church service. Good singing masters are

*See page 182.

more needed now than the encouragement that they get.

It was some time in the sixties that organs were first used in the churches. Small parlor instruments were first adopted. The Presbyterian church was the first to have a pipe organ. The use of these instruments encountered great opposition when they were first introduced. This opposition has been much lessened by the demise of the older members and the progressive ideas of the younger ones.

AN IMMIGRANT'S EXPERIENCE.—The following account of first impressions of Salem has been furnished by a son of him who is the subject of the narrative:

“Dr. John Harris was born in Adams county, Pa., in the year 1808. When about twenty-one years of age, he started west on horseback, without any definite idea as to where he would locate. In approaching the then small hamlet of Salem, on what is now Lincoln Avenue, he was so struck with the beauty of the surroundings that he resolved at once to make it his future home. After being here a short time, he rode back to his old home in Pennsylvania, and prevailed on his father to come to Salem with his family.”

“The moving was done in wagons, and the family settled on a farm, about two miles south-west of Salem. John Harris then went into the office of Dr. B. Stanton to study medicine. After completing his course of study, he opened his own office, and for years he and Dr. Stanton were the principal physicians in this neighborhood. After a number of years of extensive practice, finding that close application and loss of rest at night was injuring his

health, he gave up the practice of medicine and studied Dentistry."

"After a course at a Philadelphia dental college, he practiced this profession in Salem for a number of years. He was one of the first in this business in this place. In 1835, he married Mary Trescott, daughter of Samuel C. Trescott. He died in 1879, aged seventy-one years.

"Dr. Harris was always a progressive and public spirited citizen. He was for several years mayor of the village, was on the school board for a long time, was one of the school examiners, and was interested in the publication of one of the earlier newspapers of the town. He was an aggressive anti-slavery and temperance man. And he was frequently called upon to act as chairman at meetings in the interest of these causes."

CHAPTER XXIII.

CEMETERIES.

DURING many of the past centuries all civilized people have held the custom of having a place for burial of the dead in close proximity to their places of worship. All Christian people respect this custom. The early settlers of Salem entertained this idea. The Friends, being the first to build a house for worship, set off a small lot for this purpose. This ground ceased to be used for burial purposes in 1817 or 1818. It was small, and, by this time, found to be nearly full, and moreover, in the center of the town. Wherefore a lot on Depot street was purchased of John Straughan. This was used by the Friends. After the division it was used by both parties, and, so many others, that it became almost a "Potter's field." About 1890 the front part of it was sold for building lots. All corpses in this part were then exhumed, and reinterred elsewhere. Some were placed in the rear part.

The old burying ground was sold to J. T. Brooks, and, on it, the Gurney block and some adjacent buildings were erected. In digging for cellars and foundations for these, human remains were discovered, which were carefully gathered and reinterred in another place. A good fence has been built around the graveyard on Depot street, and it is now used exclusively by the Friends.

Two lots on Depot street were deeded to the trustees of the Baptist church for a house of worship

and for burial purposes. This place is now filled with graves, and is no longer used for interments. In this place some of the pioneer members of that church, and some of the Methodists, were buried. This ground has been much neglected during late years.

About the year 1830, a plot of ground containing about an acre and a half was bought by the Methodists for a place of burial. It was situated on Howard street. This was used by them during several years. Although many interments were there made, prejudice against it arose, and Hope Cemetery became more popular. Wherefore it went into disuse, and was sold. Persons having friends or relations buried there were requested to have them removed to some other place. Not all have been thus removed, and the lot has, therefore, become a wild and neglected place.

In 1833 the Presbyterian society bought a triangular lot on the west side of the Canfield road. There some of the prominent members of that church were buried. But after some years it became a part of Hope Cemetery.

“The Salem Cemetery was laid out December 6, 1853, and contained about two and a half acres. August 3, 1864, five acres were purchased, at a cost of \$275 per acre, and were also laid out into lots. With the exception of the Presbyterian cemetery, the grounds were owned by Jacob Heaton, by whom they have been divided into lots. The last purchased was on the north side of the Salem and Presbyterian grounds, and is called “Hope Cemetery.”*

This cemetery has not been intended for any party

or denomination. And it has become the principal place of interment for the city and vicinity. More than a thousand have there been buried. Hence it is now in reality a city of the dead. Some handsome monuments are there to be seen, and there are nice walks and drive-ways among the graves. Many of these are kept in a nice condition and are beset with shrubbery appropriate for them. The graves of some of those who fell in defense of the Union have here got their deserved attention. There is a Soldiers' monument at the entrance; there is a family vault, and a pile to the memory of Edwin Coppock, who was executed for being in John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry. Besides these there are many tombstones that might be regarded as emblems of family pride, as well as genuine affection for dear friends or near relations. A person with the genius of Hervey might here find some matter for "Meditations Among the Tombs."

CHAPTER XXIV.

MILITARY RECORD.

UNTIL the war against the rebellion, Salem and vicinity had but little military spirit. It is true that there was a time when military trainings were here every year held, and all male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five were required to attend these trainings or pay a fine. The Quaker element prevailed here; and this denomination on Christian principles opposed war. Goods or some articles of value were sometimes taken from them in payment of fines. The collection of these fines was always deemed a disreputable business. When the laws that exacted them were repealed, military trainings ceased. But there was enough military spirit for national defense, as was manifested in the time of the rebellion.

The Mexican war was here especially opposed. Very few, if any persons in this county enlisted in it. It was deemed a war for the extension of slavery, and the Abolition excitement was then rampant here. The annexation of Texas was here strongly opposed; and the war that it caused was just about as much opposed. But when the attack on Fort Sumpter was made, the people quickly saw that a war for the dissolution of the Union was being commenced, and that the object was to give slaveholders a chance to continue holding human beings in bondage; then it was that military spirit was infused into the people and activity called out.

Many who had conscientious scruples about bear-

ing arms now eagerly enlisted. It was deemed a war that would free the slaves as well as preserve the Union. It was declared that this war would make Abolitionists faster than Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Abby Kelly Foster and the whole host of anti-slavery orators, and agitators.

“The county of Columbiana furnished for the war of the Rebellion her full proportion of soldiers, and the record of their behavior in all emergencies of the unfortunate civil contest is most honorable. A full, detailed description of the movements of the several regiments containing men from Columbiana can not be given, and would be undesirable in these pages.”

“During the rebellion the township of Perry, including subscriptions made by citizens, paid in bounties the sum of \$11,895 under the calls of 1863 and 1864. Thirty men being the quota for the last call, the township paid for each recruit \$100, which amount the subscription increased to about \$170.”*

Salem and its immediate vicinity furnished for this war as many soldiers as any other place having the same population and territory. The following named individuals enlisted from Salem and the immediate neighborhood. The service that they rendered is also given. Such companies and regiments only are here mentioned as got enlistments from this neighborhood. Of course there were others in these companies and regiments, but they were from other places. Where no mention of rank is given the individual is supposed to have been a private.

*Columbiana County History.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company C.

- Capt. Ogden Street; enl. July 1, 1861; pro. to lieut-col. Sept. 17, 1862; to col. Oct. 26, 1863; must. out with regt.
- Capt. Emmor H. Price, enl. Sept. 17, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. July 7, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
- 1st Lieut. Martin L. Edwards, enl. Nov. 20, 1862; acting capt. from Oct. 31, 1863; must. out with the regt.
- 2d Lieut. H. M. Wilson, enl. July, 1, 1861; res. Nov. 1, 1861.
- 2d Lieut. Wm. Crumbaugh, enl. Dec. 26, 1861; res. Sept. 21, 1862.
- 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Collins, pro. from 1st sergt. Co. E. Sept. 16, 1863; disch. for disability.
- 1st Sergt. Louis Gibbs, enl. Nov. 1, 1863; must. out June 21, 1864.
- 1st Sergt. Alvin C. Unkefer, enl. Feb. 1, 1862; must. June 21, 1864.
- 1st Sergt. Jeremiah D. Hillis, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 21, 1864.
- Corp. Wm. Tritt, must. out June 21, 1864
- Corp. John W. Pennock, must. out June 21, 1864.
- Corp. Philip Rogers, must. out June 21, 1864.
- Corp. C. Manary, must. out June 21, 1864.
- John Atkins, Perry tp.; must. out June 21, 1864.
- George Anderson, Perry tp.
- William Brosius, Perry tp.
- Louis Boone, died of disease, at Louisville, Ky., Apr. 19, 1864.
- Henry Brown, died of disease, at Gallipolis, O., Aug. 9, 1861.
- David L. Brosius, died of disease in Tennessee, Aug. 8, 1863.
- Wm. H. Bowman, must. out June 21, 1864.
- Wm. C. Brown, must. out June 21, 1864.
- Joseph L. Becker, must. out June 21, 1864.
- Henry B. Burns, must. out June 21, 1864.
- Benjamin F. Cole, must. out June 21, 1864.
- Peter Caskey, must. out June 21, 1864.
- Oliver Crissinger, pro. to regt. q.-m.; must out June 21, 1864.
- Reason Caskey, must. out June 21, 1864.
- Isaac T. Criss, must. out June, 1864.
- Jesse W. Davis, must. out June 21, 1864.

- Alfred Eldrige, must. out June 21, 1864.
S. Callahan, died of disease at Louisville, Feb. 12, 1864.
Alonzo T. Carver, must. out June 21, 1864.
Benjamin Eldridge, must. out June 21, 1864.
Fred. Eberhardt, must. out June 21, 1864.
John Ferguson.
Daniel Flitcraft.
Isaac Flickinger must. out June 21, 1864.
Frank Fox, must. out June 21, 1864.
Nathan W. Bates, must. out June 21, 1864.
Aaron Hinshilwood, must. out June 21, 1864.
James A. Hay, disch. for disability, Nov. 18, 1862.
Joseph Hay.
George Hay, sick in hospital; not must. out with company.
George W. Johnson, must. out June 21, 1864.
John Johnson, must. out June 21, 1864.
Wm. Zimmerman, disch. for wounds, Nov. 24, 1862.
John Zimmerman, must. out June 21, 1864.
Benjamin S. Kirk, must. out June 21, 1864.
Jacob Kring, disch. for disability, Dec. 31, 1863.
John R. Osborn, must. out June 21, 1864.
James O'Connor, wagoner; must. out June 21, 1864.
Robert Pool, must. out. June 21, 1864.
Samuel Pool, must. out June 21, 1864.
John C. Ray, must. out June 21, 1864.
Daniel Sharpnack, must. out June 21, 1864.
Levi W. Strahley, must. out July 21, 1864.
Leonard B. Shaw, must. out June 21, 1864.
Samuel Siples, pro. to corp.; must. out June 21, 1864.
Wm. A. Tucker, must. out June 21, 1864.
Wm. White, must. out June 21, 1864.
David P. White, must. out June 21, 1864.
Wm. C. Webster, must. out June 21, 1864.
Felix Wortless, must. out June 21, 1864.
Benjamin Wilkins, must. out June 21, 1864.
Oliver Crissinger, pro. to regt. quartermaster; must. out
June 21, 1864.
Sabastian Callahan, died of disease at Louisville, Ky., Feb.
12, 1864.
James Ferguson.

John Johnson, died of disease in Virginia, Nov. 20, 1862.

Wm. Zimmerman, dis. for wounds, Nov. 24, 1862.

Hampton Mentzer, dis. by order, Dec. 29, 1863.

George A. Straughan, trans. to Invalid corps, Feb. 15, 1864.

John Sinnings, died of disease at Gallipolis, Nov. 8, 1861.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

1st Lieut. Joseph T. Snider, enl. June 10, 1861; pro. to capt. March 12, 1862; to maj. Jan. 1, 1863; wounded in the battle of Carnifax Ferry, Va., Sept. 10, 1861, and in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 9, 1863; must. out Dec. 5, 1865, with the regt. at San Antonio, Tex.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company A (Canton Guards).

3d Sergt. Thomas J. Walton.

William Meldrum.

These were both printers, and were the first persons in the county to enlist.

Field and Staff Officers of this Regiment from Salem.

Capt. Thomas Stackpole, Co. D; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; res. Dec. 8, 1862.

Capt. Peter A. Laubie, Co. H; 1st lieut. Co. D, Sept 10, 1861; pro. to capt. of Co. H Jan. 1, 1862; must. out Feb. 13, 1865.

1st Lieut. Thos. J. Walton, Co. D; pro. to capt. Feb. 6, 1862; 2d lieut. Sept 10, 1861; ap. quartermaster Apr. 14, 1863; must. out Feb. 13, 1865.

Company H (Salem Guards).

Capt. H. K. Preston, enl. May 22, 1861.

1st Lieut. Alex. Stillwell, enl. May 22, 1861; pro. to capt. May 29, 1861.

2d Lieut. J. A. Campbell, enl. May 22, 1861.

PRIVATES.—Edw. W. Smith, Wm. N. Sharpnack, Wm. Myers, Wm. H. Aldtoerfer, Hezekiah Adams, Wm. Arnold, Robt. Adams, Benj. M. Barton, Benj. Bolin, Aaron Beltz, Daniel Brown, James R. Broohart, John Beel, Nathan G. Caskey, Hugh M. Cugh, R. Cope, Henry Carter, G. W. Crump, Alonzo G. Carver, M. C. Callahan,

Chas. F. Callahan, Joseph H. Carter, Nathan J. Davis, Mark Deary, Lewis J. English, M. F. Fisher, Peter Fries, B. R. Fawcett, G. W. Fawcett, Aug. Fink, Isaac Garwood, I. Graham, W. T. Hewitt, J. B. Handlon, W. H. J. Hilliard, Daniel Hiltabiddle, Henry B. Hermance, George Jackson, Samuel S. Kemble, J. C. Kemble, H. Kelly, John Knepper, James M'Kituck, C. C. M'Cain, John D. Matthews, Thomas Marlow, Thomas Mercer, Thomas Morgan, Geo. Mock, Charles Newberry, John Parrish, John H. Rook, D. E. Roach, A. F. Royer, A. M. Richardson, Joseph Rhodes, A. J. Sampson, Jacob Shoe, J. Suesher, Martin Steves, Edward W. Smith, Wm. N. Sharpnack, Henry Sultner, S. B. Shaw, Wilmer Sinclair, Albert Steadman, David G. Siple, M. R. Seyforth, A. H. Tullis, S. C. Tullis, T. J. Temple, Jacob B. Templin, Thomas N. Way, John N. Wilson, Daniel Wilson, Henry C. Wisner.

Company D.

Joseph W. Thompson, band; must. out by order, Sept. 4, 1862.
 Frank H. Bentley, band; must. out by order, Sept. 4, 1862.
 Walter G. Bentley, band; must. out by order, Sept. 4, 1862.
 John Bailey, dis. for disability, Aug. 8, 1862.
 Samuel A. Moore, killed in Georgia, Sept. 14, 1863.
 Jacob Roberts, pro. to corp.; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
 Wm. H. Umstead, pro. to corp.; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company A.

Corp. Avilla B. Pidgeon, must. out July 20, 1865.
 Samuel G. Barth, Oliver Hart, Valentine Kerper, Wm. Miller, James Rutledge, Edward F. Rukenbrod; must. out July 20, 1865.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

1st Lieut. David G. Swaim, enl. Oct. 4, 1861; entered as 2d lieut.; pro. to 1st lieut.; appointed adj. Feb. 11, 1862; pro. to capt. and A. A. G. volunteers, May 16, 1862; Maj. A. A. G. volunteers, March 28, 1865; must. out Sept. 16, 1865; appointed Judge Advocate U. S. A., Dec. 9, 1869.

1st Lieut. Robinson Rook, enl. Apr. 5, 1863; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut., April 14, 1862; res. Dec. 11, 1863.

Sergt. Thomas T. Hale.

Corp. James D. Beaumont.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company G.

Mustered in for three month's service, from June 10, 1862, to Sept. 20, inclusive.

2d Lieut. Alex. Stillwell, pro. to 1st lieut. and adjt.; died of disease, Aug. 18, 1862.

Sergts. Alvin S. Galbreath and Norman B. Garrigues.

Corps. John R. Dobbins, Guy Lybrand, John R. Oliphant, William R. Buck.

Jacob Barber, Howell S. Bishop, Charles F. Callahan, John H. Gibbs, Frank S. Hilliard, Thomas Lannen, John Moore, Daniel W. Ritchie, Horace T. Smith, John Strawn, Martin Wisner, James Woodruff.

EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUTNEER INFANTRY.

Company G.

Mustered in for three months, from June 10, 1862, to Sept. 25, inclusive.

Benj. S. Young, Charles C. Craven, Samuel I. Chisholm, Wm. H. Jennings, Levi W. Jennings.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

Company B.

Stanley D. Hummason, appointed sergt-major; pro. to 2d lieut., June 1, 1863; to 1st lieut., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with the regt.

Cicero Hawley, pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1862; to sergt. Sept. 7, 1864.

Thomas R. Adams, must. out June 17, 1865.

John F. Heacock, must. out June 17, 1865.

George Ritchie, must. out June 17, 1865.

Joseph G. Stewart, must. out June 17, 1865.

George W. Schooley, must. out June 17, 1865.

George W. Stratton, must. out June 17, 1865.

Company G.

Capt. Ezra Coppock, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; res. May 20, 1863 for disability.

1st Lieut. John W. Fawcett, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to capt. Aug. 10, 1863; must out with the regt.

2d Lieut. Simon Somers, enl. July 18, 1862; res. Jan. 31, 1863, for disability.

1st Sergt. Stanton Weaver, pro. to 2d lieut Jan. 31, 1863; to 1st lieut. June 1, 1863; app. capt. in U. S. C. I.

2d Sergt. Henry C. Wisner, died at Wilmington, N. C., Mar. 22, 1865.

5th Sergt. Wickliffe B. Elton.

2d Corp. Eli J. Hall, pro. to sergt June 1, 1863.

3d Corp. David G. Yengling, made bugler Aug. 15. 1863.

4th Corp. Thom. J. Cook, pro. to sergt. Aug 16, 1863.

6th Corp. Allen A. Thomas, pro. to sergt.; must. out June 17, 1865, witht the regt.

7th Corp. John R. Stratton, pro. to sergt.; must. out June 17, 1865, with the regt.

8th Corp. John Donaldson, died of wounds in Georgia, July 21, 1864.

Jos. Anglemyer, died of disease in Kentucky, May 8, 1863.

Harmon Beck, must. out June 15, 1865, with regt.

Seth G. Bigelow, must. out June 15, 1865, with regt.

Wm. G. Bentley, must. out June 15, 1865, with regt.

John W. Blythe, must. out June 15, 1865, with regt.

Napoleon Boucher, must. out June 15, 1865, with regt.

Manuel Barth, must. out June 15, 1865.

William Dixon, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

William W. Dubbs, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

Joseph Eldridge, must. out June 17, 1865. with regt.

Peter Frason, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

John W. Griffith, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

John W, Hensworth, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

Charles L. Heaton, must out June 17, 1865, with regt.

Thomas J. Heaton, must out June 17, 1865, with regt.

Lewis H. Kirkbride, must out June 17, 1865, with regt.

Eli S. Kentner, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

Joshua Moore, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

John D. Matthews, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

Monroe B. Matthews, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Johnson Marshall, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Joseph W. Mather, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 David H. Pickett, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 James C. Post, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Joseph L. Post, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 David G. Siple, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Francis A. Sharpnack, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Joseph E. Young, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 David F. Yengling, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 David C. Boutwell, died of disease at Greensboro', N. C., May
 30, 1865.

Leman H. Cruzen, died of disease in Kentucky.
 Robt. A. Christie, died in Tennessee of disease, July 11, '63.
 Theoph. Cook, died at Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 26, 1863.
 Frank Charleson, trans. to 183d Regt. O. Vol. Inf.
 Wm. H. Davis, died of disease in N. C., April 4th, 1865.
 Horace A. Fawcett, trans. to 183d Regt. O. Vol. Inf.
 Joseph Garwood, disch. May 12, 1865, by order.
 Joseph C. Gangwer, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 15, '64.
 Abram Greenawalt, wounded in left arm, Aug. 6, 1864.
 Andrew Gailey, disch. for wounds, May 17, 1865.
 Aaron Haifly, disch. for disability, Dec. 19, 1863.
 Alex. Lowry, lost a leg in fight at Fort Mitchell, Sept. 11,
 1862.

Alex. Niblo, pro. to corp. Jan. 31, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Wilmer W. Russell, on duty at Camp Nelson, Ky.; not must.
 out.
 Wm. H. Shons, died of disease in Ky., April 5, 1863.
 Wm. D. Turner, wounded Nov. 30, 1864, at Franklin, Tenn.
 must. out with regt.
 Jeremiah L. Woodworth, died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 14, 1863.
 Darwin Weaver, disch. for disability, Dec. 15, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.
 Original strength, 972; strength at mustering out, 696. Left
 the State Nov. 1862. Mustered out at Murfresboro', Tenn.
 Paid off at Camp Cleveland.

Field and Staff Officer.

Col. Thomas C. Boone, enl. Aug. 15, 1863; must. out with the
 regt. as col. July 20, 1864.

Company H.

1st Lieut. Simon Somers, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; res. March, '64.
 Corp. Caleb M. Taylor, pro. to sergt.; must. out June 22, '65.
 Corp. Alfred White, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Lloyd D. Cadwallader, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Oliver Limebach, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Daniel Sharpnack, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Christian Shabe, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Edward M. Steele, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Elias Steele, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Charles Tatum, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Francis W. Webster, must. out June 22, 1865.

Company K.

Capt. J. Newton Campbell, enl. March 22, 1863; pro. from
 2d lieut. to capt.; must. out with regt.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER
 INFANTRY.

Company E.

2d Lieut. Joel C. Lloyd, enl. Oct. 12, 1864; pro. from sergt.
 to 1st lieut., Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with regt.

Company D (From Perry Township).

Only a few particulars about these are known.

Capt. George W. Gibbs.

1st Lieut. Jesse H. Lemon.

2d Lieut. Jonathan R. Oliphant.

1st Sergt. John P. Shannon.

Sergts. David Kirkbride, John L. Baxter, George Boone,
 James Nease.

Corps. Morris Heacock, Charles Boone, Thomas J. Iseman,
 John H. Kaiser, George A. Gordon, George W. Phillips,
 William Howell, Granville Watson.

Musicians Victor Bean, George W. Ashball.

Wagoner Yerger Winter.

PRIVATES.—Sines J. Anthony, Moses P. Adams, Jesse L.
 Bowel, Samuel Bard, James H. Bard, James M. Baxter,
 David B. Burford, George L. Brooks, Wm. D. Cassel-
 berry, Jesse Cook, Samuel I. Chisholm, John H. Cowan,

William Day, John Dubois, Lewellyn Ingledue, Samuel Fawcett, Horace W. Fawcett, John W. Grimmesey, Geo. L. Gilmore, William H. Hyatt, James Harris, Charles Harris, John Harwood, Samuel Houts, William C. Hains, Jerry Hall, Wm. C. Jones, John Kirkbride, Frank Keen (died of disease in Hampton hospital, Aug. 18, 1864), Robert C. Knox, James P. Hoover, Fielder M'Clurg, Charles Matthews, Orlando A. Newton, Reuben Probert, Henry Prince, Frank Quinn, Thomas Reed, William A. Reitzell, Edwin A. Reeps, Samuel W. Scattergood, James A. Schoff, Patrick Scullion, Wm. C. Speaker, Daniel J. Strawn, John W. Stratton, Kenner B. Sharpnack, Henry W. Thullen, Willis Weaver, Joshua Woodworth, Daniel Wharton, Wm. J. Whinnery, Martin Wickersham, Benj. S. Way, John Yengling, Arthur Yengling.

SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Company E.

1st Lieut. Bayliss R. Fawcett, enl. Sept. 9, 1861; pro. to capt. Dec. 20, 1861; res. May 16, 1862.

2d Lieut. Charles C. M'Cain, enl. Aug. 11, 1865; must. out with the regt.

Richard Beard, dis. by order, June 26, 1865.

Thomas J. Hinshilwood, sick in hospital; not must. out with the company.

The following named persons of this company were mustered out Sept. 11, 1865: Corp. Augustus H. Harris, Corp. William Arnold, Lewis Campbell, Theodore Campbell, Osman P. Morse, William H. Pidgeon, Henry Phillips, James Robbins, John Robinson, Alcinus Snyder, Lewis Snyder, David S. Trescott, Lane Trescott, Herr N. Tullis, J. M. Woodruff, George A. Wilkins, Hugh Watson.

SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Company C.

Capt. John H. Cryer, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to maj. Aug. 3, 1863.

Capt. James H. Leeman, enl. Aug. 3, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. Dec. 10, 1864.

Capt. Matthew H. Cryer, enl. Nov. 12, 1864; pro. to maj. April 3, 1865; res. June 3, 1865.

1st Lieut. John L. Miller, enl. April 12, 1864; pro. to capt. of Co. I, July 25, 1864.

Dewayne Suydam, pro. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut., May 31, 1865.

Sergt. Charles C. M'Cain, trans. to 2d O. V. Cavalry, March 1, 1863.

Sergt. Philo Huxley, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.

Sergt. David S. Trescott, trans. to 2d O. V. Cavalry, March 1, 1862.

Bugler Hugh Watson, trans. to 2d O. V. Cavalry, March 1, 1862.

Sergt. Charles C. Baker, pro. to 1st lieut., Aug. 29, 1863.

Corp. Hebron H. Dilley, sick in hospital; no discharge given.

Corp. John W. Donaldson, dis. by special order, April 16, 1865.

Corp. William Heacock, died a prisoner at Richmond, Va.

Corp. Joseph A. Davis, dis. by order, June 5, 1865.

Corp. George W. Perrine, dis. by order, June 5, 1865.

Corp. Osman P. Morse, trans. to 2d O. V. Cavalry, March 1, 1862.

Bugler William Porter, dis. by order, June 5, 1865.

Farrier Nicholas Selkirk, dis. for disability, Sept. 18, 1862.

Farrier George Caruthers, dis. for disability, April 18, 1862.

Saddler Joseph Young, dis. at the end of service.

Wagoner John M. Moore, dis. at the end of service.

John Aldtaffer, dis. by order, June 5, 1865.

William Aldtaffer, dis. by order, June 5, 1865.

Calvin Burnett, dis. by order, June 5, 1865.

George Beaumont, died of disease at home, Jan. 28, 1865.

Howell S. Bishop, dis. for disability, March 20, 1862.

Albert Bull, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.

Lovern L. Cook, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.

Albert E. Carriher, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.

Lewis D. Coy, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.

Harry Dunn, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.

Samuel W. Gibbons, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.

Charles A. Jobses, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.

A. A. Knowles, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.

- Charles Keeler, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Alpheus Livingston, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Noah Montgomery, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Allen Miller, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 George W. Spencer, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 John O'Brien, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Seth C. Tullis, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Aaron Williams, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 William J. Whitehead, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 William H. Boone, dis. by order, June 5, 1865.
 Joel Boswell, dis. at the end of service.
 Frederick Carriher, killed in action at Mine Run, Nov. 27,
 * 1863.
 Henry Carriher.
 John D. Callahan.
 Elijah Champlin, died a prisoner at Richmond, Va., Dec. 30,
 1863.
 Charles Colley, dis. at the end of service.
 Edward P. Campbell, must. out June 27, 1865.
 Milton H. Cowgill, died in hospital of disease, June 30, 1864.
 Hugh Derrick, dis. by order, June 5, 1865.
 Levi Emmons, died of disease at City Point, Va., Nov. 20,
 1864.
 Jesse Emmons, died of disease at Fairfax C. H., Va., Nov.
 16, 1862.
 Isaac L. Emerson, killed in battle, Oct. 27, 1864.
 Emmor E. Entriiken, dis. for disability, Dec. 12, 1862.
 William M. Hess, dis. for disability, May 4, 1863.
 Ephraim J. Hayes.
 John M'Cartney.
 Edward Hughes, pro. to sergt., Feb. 6, 1863.
 Geo. W. Spencer, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Wm. H. Jennings, disch. for disability, Dec. 4, 1864.
 Wm. W. Kent, disch. for wounds, May 4, 1864.
 Moses M. Kelley, killed in action at Poolesville, Md., July
 24, 1864.
 Wm. I. Kelly, disch. at the end of service.
 Jackson Knowles, died in Salisbury prison, Feb. 8, 1865.
 Parmenas Laughlin, disch. for disability.

Augustus Lape, killed in battle, Nov. 13, 1862.

John B. Meek, disch. at the end of service.

Henry M'Elheny, disch. by order, June 5th, 1865.

Jesse Morris, died of disease, at Luray, Va., July 29, 1862.

Benj. F. Morrill, died of disease, at Strasburg, Va., June 29, 1862.

Wm. R. Miller, disch. for disability, Sept. 15, 1862.

Thomas Nelson, died in Andersonville prison, Aug. 25, 1864.

Mark Nease, pro. to sergt.; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.

Hugh M. Packer, disch. by order, June 5, 1865.

John Powers, paroled prisoner, disch. by order, Apr. 28, 1865.

Hamilton Peyton, sick in hospital; not must. out with regt.

James H. Porter.

Joseph Pyle.

Wm. W. Reed, sick in hospital at Washington; no disch. furnished.

Wm. Ritter, disch. by order, June 21, 1865.

Charles E. Tullis, disch. by order, June 5, 1865.

Henry Smith, died in Salisbury prison, Dec. 17, 1864.

Calvin H. Thomas, pro. to q.-mr-sergt., Feb. 6, 1865.

Morris Tobin, disch. for wounds, Jan. 5, 1864.

Charles Wickline, disch. by order, June 5, 1865.

Wm. J. Wilson, died of disease, at Washington, Oct. 9, 1862.

Jacob Wagner, pro. to sergt., April 18, 1865.

John Young, disch. at the end of service.

Aaron Williams, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.

Company M.

1st Lieut. Matthew H. Cryer, enl. Dec. 23, 1863; pro. to capt.
Co. C.

1st Sergt. Jos. W. Davidson, must. out by order, June 22, '65.

2d Sergt. Daniel E. Burwell, must. out by order, July 7, 1865.

4th Sergt. James McCracken, must. out by order, July 5, '65.

5th Sergt. Monroe Kirk, must. out by order, June 27, 1865.

Corp. David Tate, must. out by order, June 27, 1865.

Corp. Andrew Flick, must. out by order, July 6, 1865.

Owen Everhart, must. out by order, Aug. 7, 1865.

George W. Fisher, must. out by order, Aug. 7, 1865.

John B. Galbraith, must. out by order, June 27th, 1865.

Joseph Tobin, must. out by order, June 6, 1865.

12TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY. 217

Jacob Thullin, must. out by order, June 27, 1865.

John Welch, must. out by order, June 27, 1865.

Hamilton K. Allison, died of disease, at Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1864.

TENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

1st Lieut. and Adjt. John C. Sheets, enl. Nov. 1, 1862; honorably disch. Feb. 5, 1864, to accept pro. in Vet. Res. Corps.

Company H.

Capt. Arthur G. Canedy, enl. Oct. 1862; resigned April 24, '64.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Capt. Samuel D. Hawley, enl. Oct. 23, 1863; disch. March 20, 1865, for absence without leave.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Jones, enl. June 16, 1865; disch. Feb. 7, 1866.

2d Lieut. John C. Gratz, enl. Nov. 12, 1865; must. out with regt. as 1st sergt.

Com. Sergt. Martin Thomas, enl. Oct. 13, 1863; pro. from 1st sergt. Aug. 25, 1865; must. out with regt.

Sergt Noah Baxter, enl. Sept. 4, 1863; pro. from corp. Dec. 20, 1863; must. out with regt.

Sergt Amos D. Eckstein, enl. Sept. 23, 1863; pro. from corp. May 4, 1864; must. out with regt.

Sergt. George E. Burns, enl. Sept. 29, 1863; pro. from private July 23, 1865; must. out with regt.

Sergt. Cassius Eckstein, enl. Sept. 29, 1863; pro. from corp. Aug. 26, 1865; must. out with regt.

Corp. Joseph Banks, enl. Sept 10, 1863; pro. to corp. May 5, 1864; must out with regt.

Corp. Omar D. M'Artor, enl. Oct. 12, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 26, 1864; must. out with regt.

Corp. Joseph H. Loy, enl. Sept. 24, 1863; pro. to corp. June, 1865; must. out with regt.

Farrier John T. Louthan, enl. Oct. 3, 1863; must. out with regt.

Farrier Wellington Bopp, enl. Sept. 26, 1863; must. out with regt.

Wm. A. Badger, enl. Sept. 1, 1863; disch. at Camp Dennison, March 26, 1864.

- Adam D. Arrison, enl. Sept. 19, 1863; disch. at Camp Den-
nison, March 26, 1864.
- Geo. W. Brown, enl. Sept. 22, 1863; must. out with regt.
- Wm. H. Brown, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; must. out with regt.
- Thomas Cole, enl. Sept. 29, 1863; must. out with regt.
- Isaac Dalzell, enl. Sept. 26, 1863; must. out with regt.
- Isaac Davis, enl. Oct. 1, 1863; must. out with regt.
- John A. Dunlap, enl. Nov. 11, 1863; must. out with regt.
- David Hestand, enl. Sept. 27, 1863; must. out with regt.
- Jesse M. Hartzell, enl. Sept. 23, 1863; must. out with regt.
- Geo. L. Johnson, enl. Sept. 26, 1863; must. out with regt.
- Samuel H. Knowles, enl. Oct. 12, 1863; must. out with regt.
- Samuel March, enl. Aug. 31, 1863; must. out with regt.
- Mahlon Milner, enl. Sept. 18, 1863; must. out with regt.
- Levi Stoffer, enl. Oct. 12, 1863; must. out with regt.
- Nelson Todd, enl. Sept. 10, 1863; must. out with regt.
- James C. White, enl. Oct. 12, 1863; must. out with regt.
- Thomas Crew, enl. Aug. 3, 1863; died at Camp Chase, Jan.
8, 1864.
- Frederick G. Baker, enl. Oct. 12, 1863.
- Charles Egbert, enl. Oct. 3, 1863; on detached duty since
Sept. 5, 1865.
- Peter Freis, enl. Sept. 30, 1863; drowned at Louisville, Ky.,
March 14, 1864.
- Justus Graham, enl. Oct. 3, 1863; disch. June 10, 1865.
- Lewis George, enl. Sept. 23, 1863; killed in action at Salt-
ville, Va., Oct. 2, 1864.
- Geo. F. Hinshilwood, enl. Oct. 14, 1863; member regimental
band.
- Franklin S. Hilliard, enl. Oct. 1, 1863; member regimental
band.
- James Hughes, enl. Oct. 6, 1863; trans. to Com. K, Oct. 29,
1863.
- Andrew Jewell, enl. Sept. 18, 1863.
- John W. Knowles, enl. Sept. 11, 1863; died at Dallas, N. C.,
April 30, 1865.
- George A. Louess, enl. Sept. 29, 1863.
- Wm. Little, enl. Aug. 29, 1863; dis. Aug. 29, 1865, at Camp
Chase.
- Patrick Magee, enl. Sept. 1, 1863; dis. by order.

- John F. Moore, enl. Sept. 24, 1863; dis. for disability.
 Hector M'Donald, enl. Sept. 11, 1863; killed in action at Saltville, Va., Oct. 2, 1864.
 William Milner, enl. Oct. 3, 1863; dis. for disability, June 6, 1865.
 Thomas J. Pim, enl. Sept. 10, 1863; dis. Oct. 24, 1864.
 Curtis R. Phillips, enl. Nov. 11, 1863; dis. for disability, July 10, 1865.
 Wm. C. Richey, enl. Oct. 5, 1863; died at Camp Chase, Mar. 15, 1864.
 Miller Rook, enl. Sept. 1, 1863; dis. for disability, April 16, 1864.
 Wm. H. Simpson, enl. Sept. 9, 1863; died Oct. 5, 1864, at Mt. Sterling, Ky.
 Frank M. Smith, enl. Sept. 24, 1863; died Jan. 15, 1864, at Camp Chase.
 John Strawn, enl. Sept. 24, 1863; dis. by order, June 25, 1865.
 Timothy J. Spencer, enl. Oct. 12, 1863; on detached duty at Knoxville.
 James Starkey, enl. Oct. 10, 1863; dis. May 11, 1864.
 Matthew Spicer, enl. Oct. 8, 1863; dis. Oct. 17, 1864.
 Henry Shocker, enl. Sept. 11, 1863; dis. Aug. 31, 1865.
 Thomas Simpson, enl. Sept. 9, 1863; killed at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1864.
 John Taylor, enl. Sept. 15, 1863; in hospital at Knoxville.
 John J. White, enl. Sept. 13, 1863.
 David Whinnery, enl. Sept. 8, 1863; dis. by order, June 10, 1865.
 Reuben Wickersham, enl. Sept. 11, 1863; died at Camp Chase, Jan. 7, 1864.
 Isaac D. Winters, enl. Oct. 12, 1863; dis. for disability.
 Uriah Williams, enl. Oct. 12, 1863.

FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company I.

- 1st Lieut. John A. Campbell, res. to accept promotion.
 1st Sergt. Alex. M. Richardson, died of disease at Nashville, Oct. 18, 1862.
 1st Sergt. Geo. W. Fawcett, pro. to 1st sergt., Aug. 1, 1864.
 Corp. John R. Lusher, must. out with company.

Henry M. Clayton, must. out with company.

Joseph Heacock, must. out with company.

Charles Heacock, must. out with company.

Esau R. Johnson, must. out with company.

Benjamin Tatem, must. out with company.

Elisha Teetors, must. out with company.

John M. White, must. out with company.

Corp. Stephen W. Talcott, died of wounds received at Mission Ridge.

Musician Wm. Langstaff.

Patrick Bonner, dis. by order, May 5, 1862.

Geo. L. Brooks, dis. by order, Oct. 24, 1861.

Joseph D. Fountain, must. out Jan. 26, 1865; he was a prisoner.

Wm. L. S. Johnson, died in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 4, 1864.

Hubert Kelly, missing at the battle of Chickamauga.

Jesse H. Lemon, dis. by order, June 24, 1863.

James H. M'Curdy, dis. by order, Oct. 21, 1861.

Andrew B. Walsh, dis. by order, June 2, 1862.

Thomas N. Way, must. out April 17, 1865; prisoner; escaped.

FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS—HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Company A.

Thomas E. Grice, must. out July 25, 1865.

William Moore, must. out July 25, 1865.

Daniel Test, must. out July 25, 1865.

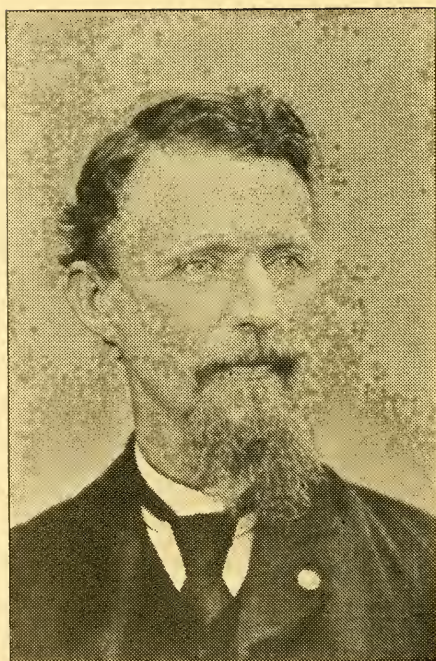
Fred. Walker, absent without leave, Sept. 10, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Dr. Byron Stanton, app. surgeon, Dec. 26, 1862; trans. to 114th regt., Nov. 27, 1864; trans. to U. S. V. Medical Staff as assistant surgeon, Feb. 9, 1865; brevet major, March 13, 1865; must. out Aug. 22, 1865.

FREMONT'S BODY GUARD.

This was a body of cavalry selected from a host of applicants on account of intelligence, fine physique, and the aptitude of its members for military service. Without question, it was one of the finest bodies of cavalry ever



NORMAN B. GARRIGUES.
One of Gen. Fremont's select Body-guard.

seen in the service of the United States, made up mainly from Ohio and Kentucky.

Norman B. Garrigues, Alvin Galbraith and James Day were in this body.

THIRD KANSAS REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Stanton Weaver, dis. for wounds.

TENTH REGIMENT KANSAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

1st Lieut. and Adjt. J. R. Hudson, pro. to asst. adjt. on General Blunt's Second Brigade of Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER NAVY—GUNBOAT SERVICE.

George Pyle, John W. Street.

CHAPTER XXV.

NECROLOGY OF SALEM CITIZENS.

JN the following list not all the names of persons who have been citizens of Salem and its vicinity are given, but these are some of the prominent ones. While there are doubtless many others, who deserve mention with these, the author must offer, for apology, lack of knowledge and the size to which this book, with them included, would be extended.

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
A			
Allen, Asa W.	Connecticut	April 8, 1885	89
Allen, Jesse	Penn'a	Jan. 31, 1863	81
Allen, Sophia (Asa W.)	Vermont	July 2, 1886	87
Allison, Frank W.	Ohio	July 30, 1898	42
Allison, George W.	Penn'a	Apr. 23, 1880	67
Allison, Mahlon	Penn'a	Jan. 4, 1871	63
Ambler, Mary A. (Jacob)	Penn'a	Aug. 6, 1898	70
Ambler, Peter	Penn'a	Nov. 21, 1886	58
Antrim, Aaron	New Jersey	Nov. 13, 1874	66
Antrim, Benjamin	New Jersey	May 7, 1876	74
Antrim, John	New Jersey	July 22, 1849	82
Arner, Caleb B.	Ohio	Apr. 19, 1866	49
Arnold, Samuel	Penn'a	June 9, 1898	78
Astry, Jonas	Ohio	Dec. 1, 1886	77
Atkinson, George	New Jersey	Jan. 10, 1871	75
Auhorn, Benjamin	Virginia	Mar. 23, 1891	72
B			
Baird, Abraham W.		Aug. 16, 1861	55
Baird, Rev. I. N.	Virginia	July 7, 1893	77
Baird, Sarah (Rev. I. N.)	Penn'a	Nov. 30, 1870	44
Ball, Abraham,	Penn'a	Apr. 26, 1881	74
Ball, Joseph	New Jersey	Mar. 7, 1877	73
Ball, Nathan	Penn'a	Apr. 26, 1842	79

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
Barber, Abraham	Penn'a	Nov. 10, 1863	74
Barber, Benjamin	Ohio	May 8, 1892	47
Barber Drusilla (Abram)	Penn'a	Apr. 3, 1868	75
Barber, Isaac, Jr.	Ohio	Jan. 10, 1897	75
Barber, Israel	Penn'a	Dec. 30, 1890	79
Barber, Jacob	Penn'a	June 8, 1877	81
Barber, John	Ohio	May 17, 1891	61
Barber, Lydia (Israel)	Penn'a	Sept. 9, 1889	71
Barber, Mary S. (Jacob)	New Jersey	Oct. 27, 1874	69
Bard, Ezekiel	Penn'a	Dec. 4, 1867	76
Bard, Samuel	Penn'a	Jan. 26, 1874	58
Bard, Sarah H. (Samuel)	Ohio	June 8, 1898	86
Bardsley, John	England	May 20, 1879	59
Barnaby, James	Penn'a	Mar. 4, 1864	45
Barnes, Robert A.	Maryland	July 12, 1898	65
Barnhouse, Susan (Pusey)	Ireland	Nov. 6, 1889	38
Bates, Martin L.	Ohio	Mar. 16, 1897	57
Baum, John	Penn'a	July 20, 1862	59
Baum, Nancy (John)		Jan. 16, 1874	73
Bauman, Jacob		July 13, 1860	60
Beam, Jacob		Nov. 26, 1839	35
Beam, Rebecca (Jacob)		July 2, 1852	55
Beans, Israel	Virginia	May 10, 1888	94
Beans, Jane (Israel)	Virginia	Dec. 25, 1874	80
Beatty, Helen (Robert)	Scotland	June 20, 1886	81
Beaumont, Dr. John	England	August, 1860	48
Beaumont, Henrietta (J. T.)	Penn'a	July, 1893	74
Beaumont, James T.	Penn'a	Dec. 6, 1893	79
Beaumont, Marg. L. (Dr. J.)	Scotland	Jan. 29, 1873	64
Bentley, Franklin H.	Maryland	Nov. 10, 1887	74
Bentley, Hannah G. (F. H.)	Penn'a	Oct. 8, 1893	74
Bishop, Howell S.	Connecticut	May 17, 1868	49
Bishop, Susan P. (Howell S.)	Ohio	Nov. 8, 1893	
Blackburn, Gen. Wm.	Penn'a	May 7, 1858	70
Blackburn, John, Jr.	Ohio	Oct. 15, 1898	56
Blackburn, John, Sr.	Penn'a	June 26, 1886	86
Blackburn, J. Armstrong	Penn'a	Jan. 17, 1866	64
Bonsall, Daniel	Penn'a	May 18, 1879	76
Bonsall, Edward, Sr.	Penn'a	Aug. 29, 1862	86

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
Bonsall, Martha (Daniel)	Ohio	Aug. 8, 1841	36
Bonsall, Rachel (Edward)	New Jersey	Sept. 29, 1864	77
Bonsall, Thomas	Virginia	July 4, 1890	72
Boone, Esther (Isaac)	Penn'a	Oct. 12, 1886	84
Boone, Isaac	Penn'a	Nov. 27, 1886	90
Boone, Hannah L.	Penn'a	July 17, 1890	60
Boone, James	Penn'a	Feb. 14, 1868	42
Boone, Joshua J.	Penn'a	Dec. 25, 1895	75
Boone, J. Thomas	Penn'a	Apr. 16, 1862	46
Boone, Maria T.	Penn'a	May 26, 1851	34
Boone, Mary (T. Chalkley)	Penn'a	Mar. 1, 1885	58
Boone, Rebecca	Penn'a	Apr. 12, 1860	73
Boone, Richard	Penn'a	Oct. 16, 1893	76
Boone, T. Chalkley	Penn'a	Dec. 20, 1893	70
Bonsall, Daniel	Penn'a	May 18, 1879	76
Bonsall, Edward, Sr.	Penn'a	Aug. 29, 1862	86
Bonsall, Martha (Daniel)	Ohio	Aug. 8, 1841	36
Bonsall, Rachel (Edward, Sr)	New Jersey	Sept. 29, 1864	77
Bonsall, Thomas	Virginia	July 14, 1890	72
Boswell, Peter H.	New Jersey	June 3, 1884	74
Boulton, Daniel	Penn'a	Apr. 6, 1880	76
Boulton, Esther (Daniel)	New Jersey	Sept. 16, 1880	81
Bowker, Isaiah	New Jersey	May 6, 1845	78
Boyle, Allan	Scotland	July 23, 1891	77
Bradshaw, James	Penn'a	Feb. 19, 1802	71
Brainerd, Calvin F.	Ohio	Mar. 29, 1886	62
Brainerd, Sophia F. (Cal. F.)	Ohio	Nov. 1, 1874	68
Brooks, Joseph J.	Vermont	Mar. 26, 1862	53
Brooks, Judith F. (Jos. J.)	Vermont	Dec. 12, 1860	44
Brooks, Roxa (Thomas)	Vermont	Aug. 11, 1842	55
Brown, David	Ohio	Dec. 28, 1889	78
Burford, David B.	England	May 23, 1897	57
Burns, Benjamin	Penn'a	May 9, 1842	42
Burns, George	Penn'a	Feb. 24, 1872	78
Burns, Hugh	Penn'a	Aug. 23, 1852	79
Burt, Mary Ann (John K.)	Penn'a	Nov. 8, 1898	65

C

Callahan, Eliza (John)	Ohio	Oct. 9, 1859	36
Callahan, John	Ohio	Mar. 13, 1877	65

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
Campbell, Eliza J. L. (R., Jr.)	Ohio	Oct. 27, 1897,	46
Campbell, James	Ohio	Nov. 10, 1887,	68
Campbell, John Esqr.	Scotland	Feb. 3, 1845	48
Campbell, Lucy A. (John)	Maine	Sept. 8, 1898	66
Campbell, Mary (Robert, Sr.)	Scotland	Feb. 19, 1875	81
Campbell, Presley S.	Ohio	July 30, 1860	30
Campbell, Rachel (Wm.)		Oct. 15, 1872	62
Campbell, Robert, Sr.	Scotland	Sept. 29, 1861	70
Campbell, Susan (Angus)	Ohio	Nov. 11, 1896	74
Campbell, William	Ohio	Mar. 14, 1869	57
Cameron, Josiah	Ohio	Feb. 28, 1890	85
Carey, Dr. Abel	Ohio	Jan. 15, 1872	62
Carey, Maria (Dr. Abel)	Penn'a	June, 1885	68
Carlisle, James H.	New Jersey	Feb. 2, 1860	37
Carlisle, Lewis	Ohio	July 28, 1898	49
Carr, Mary B.		Apr. 30, 1779	71
Casselberry, B. W.	Penn'a	July 23, 1892	66
Casselberry, Esther (Jos.)	Penn'a	Feb. 1, 1887	76
Casselberry, Joseph	Penn'a	Aug. 1894	85
Cattell, Enoch	New Jersey	May 22, 1815	43
Cattell, Jonas D.	Ohio	Apr. 1, 1895	78
Caufman, Joseph	Penn'a	Aug., 1894	85
Cessna, John	Penn'a	May 30, 1890	87
Chaney, William	Penn'a	Feb. 24, 1886	84
Chessman, Henry W.	Ohio	June 6, 1868	33
Chessman, Jane (Samuel)	Penn'a	Aug. 30, 1890	76
Chessman, Lavinia (H. W.)	Ohio	Mar. 18, 1862	26
Chessman, Mehitable	New England	Sept. 26, 1857	72
Chisholm, Elsa (John)	Ohio	July 6, 1893	76
Chisholm, John P.	Ohio	June 20, 1882	70
Church, Catharine L.	Penn'a	July 28, 1872	71
Clark, Ann	England	Jan. 30. 1884	81
Clippinger, Emanuel	Ohio	Apr. 4, 1885	72
Clippinger, Nathan B.	Ohio	Mar. 20, 1877	27
Cobbs, Thomas W.	Ohio	Feb. 18, 1898	80
Coburn, Nathan	Ohio	Mar. 8, 1887	65
Coffee, Dr. Jonathan W.	Virginia	Aug., 1871,	62
Coffee, Dr. J. L.	Ohio	Sept. 29, 1894	46
Coffee, Mary	Virginia	Aug. 19, 1859	80

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
Coffee, Priscilla (Dr. J.W.)	Penn'a	Aug. 9, 1874	53
Cole, Emily W.	Penn'a	Nov. 11, 1886	75
Conkle, Samuel		Jan. 8, 1879	76
Conn, Esther (Thomas)	New Jersey	June 30, 1833	61
Conn, Samuel	New Jersey	Mar. 9, 1867	73
Conn, Thomas	New Jersey	Aug., 1842	77
Cook, Albert	Ohio	Mar. 26, 1895	71
Cook, Henry	Ohio	Feb. 24, 1897	83
Cook, James H.	Penn'a	Mar. 6, 1894	78
Cook, Job, Sr.	New Jersey	1841	93
Cook, Job, Jr.	New Jersey	Dec. 21, 1855	66
Cook, Joseph	Penn'a	Mar. 6, 1894	77
Cook, Lois (Lovern B.)	Ohio	Aug. 20, 1879	64
Cook, Mary (Henry)	Ohio	Mar. 6, 1888	71
Cook, Stacy, Sr.	Penn'a	Mar. 13, 1876	86
Coon, Rev. Jacob	Penn'a	Sept. 17, 1878	77
Copeland, Nancy	Virginia	Aug. 10, 1896	75
Cotton, Jackson	Ohio	Jan. 5, 1897	81
Cowan, John H.	Scotland	Aug. 5, 1892	70
Craddock, Ann (Thomas)	England	Nov. 24, 1877	82
Craddock, Thomas	England	Sept. 22, 1880	80
Crumrine, Isaac	Ohio	Apr. 15, 1896	68
Crumrine, Mary (Michael)	Maryland	June 18, 1864	74
D			
Darlington, Catharine (Wm.)	Penn'a	Sept. 19, 1896	85
Darlington, William	Penn'a	May 19, 1872	
Davis, Anna P. (James)	Ohio	Jan. 22, 1882	61
Davis, Benjamin B.	Ohio	Sept. 8, 1847	36
Davis, Elizabeth	Ohio	Aug. 20, 1881	55
Davis, James	New York	July 20, 1890	71
Davis, Lydia	Ohio	April 4, 1889	51
Davis, Mary (Samuel, Sr.)	New Jersey	Apr. 27, 1842	82
Davis, Joshua	Penn'a	May 9, 1880	78
Davis, Rachel (Joshua)	Penn'a	Oct. 15, 1864	63
Davis, Samuel, Sr.	Penn'a	Apr. 15, 1835	73
Davis, Samuel, Jr.	Ohio	Jan. 23, 1897	81
Davis, Sarah (Milton)	Michigan	Nov. 14, 1864	35
Day, Sarah W. (William)	England	June 9, 1897	60
Delzell, John, Sr.		May 9, 1857	60

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
Deming, John	Connecticut	Jan. 10, 1894	77
Dennis, Charles	Penn'a	Jan. 26, 1877	85
Dennis, Jane (Charles)	Penn'a	Dec. 2, 1872	84
Derrick, John	Ireland	Dec. 11, 1884	73
Dickinson, Harriet (J. F.)	Penn'a	Aug. 22, 1854	53
Dickinson, Jeremiah F.	Penn'a	Feb. 8, 1878	83
Dixon, Isaac		July 22, 1849	65
Duck, Jesse	Ohio	Mar. 28, 1894	74
Dunn, Minerva (Wm. T.)	Ohio	Mar. 23, 1874	47
Dunn, Robert	England	Oct. 24, 1886	84
Dunn, William	Virginia	Feb. 18, 1896	70

E

Eggman, James	New Jersey	Oct. 25, 1859	64
Eggman Rebecca (James)	New Jersey	Sept. 14, 1879	79
Eldridge, Enos	Penn'a	May 7, 1871	72
Elton, Samuel	New Jersey	July 21, 1857	58
England, Content	New Jersey	June 24, 1897	79
England, George	Ohio	Mar. 22, 1870	43
England, Hannah (Joseph)	Penn'a	Apr. 29, 1853	61
England, Joseph	Penn'a	Jan. 27, 1866	78
England, Sarah	Penn'a	May 1, 1894	81
England, Tacy	Ohio	Aug. 28, 1872	49
Entriiken, Brinton	Penn'a	Nov. 4, 1888	76
Estill, Hannah (Rev. J. J.)	Ohio	Aug. 7, 1895	82
Estill, Rev. Jacob J.	Penn'a	Feb. 26, 1879	74
Evans, Elizabeth	Penn'a	May 16, 1853	59
Evans, Jonathan, Sr.	Penn'a	Aug. 27, 1849	75
Evans, Philip	Penn'a	Aug. 8, 1880	76

F

Farquhar, Allen	Penn'a	Dec. 28, 1885	87
Farquhar, Jacob P.	Ohio	Dec. 24, 1889	55
Fawcett, Abigail (Wm.)	New Jersey	Jan. 12, 1855	67
Fawcett, David	Virginia	Feb. 4, 1862	68
Fawcett, Esther N. (E. W.)	Penn'a	Oct. 23, 1887	59
Fawcett, Hannah (David)	Penn'a	Jan., 1848	49
Fawcett, Jehu	Virginia	Feb. 8, 1867	63
Fawcett, John	Virginia	Mar. 13, 1862	76
Fawcett, Jonathan	Virginia	Aug. 10, 1884	88
Fawcett, Josiah	Virginia	Sept. 24, 1881	73
Fawcett, Levi	Virginia	Aug. 17, 1841	40

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
Fawcett, Nathan	Ohio	Feb. 9, 1870	
Fawcett, Richard, Sr.	Virginia	May 2, 1862	68
Fawcett, Richard, Jr.	Virginia	Oct. 7, 1888	76
Fawcett, William F.	Virginia	July 5, 1857	60
Fetters, Mary	Ohio	Feb. 23, 1870	77
Fisher, Margaret (Joseph)		June 15, 1843	
Fisher, Joseph	Virginia	April 3, 1848	84
Fisher, Priscilla W. (1 Wm.)	New Jersey	Sept. 7, 1855	60
Fisher, Ruth (2d Wm.)	Ohio	June, 1885	66
Fisher, William	Virginia	Feb. 8, 1889	88
Flitcraft, Elizabeth (John)	New Jersey	July 11, 1851	60
Flitcraft, John	New Jersey	Nov. 3, 1870	79
Flitcraft, Julia A.	Ohio	Aug. 30, 1896	73
Folk, Nathan	Ohio	Nov. 29, 1895	66
Forehope, John W.	Penn'a	Mar. 7, 1890	67
Forehope, Mary (John)	Ohio	May 15, 1877	66
Frederick, Mary	Ohio	Sept. 24, 1898	87
French, Anna (Robt.)	New Jersey	Mar. 26, 1849	58
French, John	Ohio	May 22, 1889	69
French, Robert, Sr.	New Jersey	Feb. 13, 1862	83
French, Samuel	Ohio	Nov. 1, 1871	49
French, Thomas	New Jersey	Jan. 23, 1852	78
French, Thomas Y.	Ohio	Apr. 13, 1895	80
French, Zadok	Ohio	Apr. 15, 1871	63

G

Gailey Charlotte (Andrew)		Au. 5, 1864	44
Gailbraith, Thomas	Penn'a	July 20, 1855	72
Gamble, Harrison	Ireland	Dec. 1, 1890	75
Gardner, Richard		Nov. 29, 1884	84
Garrigues, Margaret (Wm.)	Penn'a	Apr. 15, 1861	71
Garrigues, Maria B (R. H.)	Maryland	Sept. 16, 1897	80
Garrigues, Norman B.	Ohio	Jan. 6, 1898	57
Garrigues, Richard H.	Penn'a	Sept. 18, 1874	58
Garrigues, William	Penn'a	Dec. 22, 1870	81
Garwood, William,	New Jersey	Sept. 12, 1876	71
Gaskill, David	New Jersey	Dec. 25, 1847	69
Gaskill, Israel	New Jersey	Aug. 24, 1836	64
Gaskill, Nathan R.	Ohio	Apr. 20, 1879	60
Gaskill, Sarah (David)	New Jersey	Mar. 6, 1842	63

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
Gaunt, Abraham	New Jersey	June, 1850	71
Gee, Mary (Timothy)	Penn'a	Sept. 19, 1882	62
Gilbert, Barclay	Penn'a	June 27, 1884	73
Goldy, Shedlock	New Jersey	July 18, 1889	96
Gongwer, Anthony		Feb. 19, 1857	41
Gongwer, Catharine (Ant.)	New Jersey	Jan. 29, 1858	45
Gordon, John	Penn'a	May 29, 1881	73
Golbourn, Joseph	Penn'a	Jan. 26, 1872	83
Golbourn, Rachel (Joseph)	Penn'a	Feb. 4, 1879	92
Greiner, Esther (John)	Penn'a	Jan. 9, 1863	66
Greiner, Hiram	Penn'a	Nov. 6, 1874	54
Greiner, John	Penn'a	Feb. 15, 1873	83
Griffith, Hannah (Reuben)	Penn'a	June 21, 1852	71
Griffith, Oliver	Ohio	July 18, 1898	69
Grissell, Charles D.	Penn'a	Jan. 8, 1877	77
Grissell, Mary H. (Chas. D.)	Penn'a	Dec. 12, 1894	87
Gross, Thomas	Maryland	Aug. 4, 1849	70
Grove, Ann E. (Samuel)	Ohio	Dec. 2, 1886	58
Grimmesey, Alfaretta	Ohio	Apr. 4, 1896	23
Grimmesey, Ann (John, Sr.)	Ireland	Dec. 15, 1864	81
Grimmesey, John, Sr.	Ireland	Aug. 4, 1853	66
Grimmesey, John W., Jr.	Ireland	Nov. 11, 1892	68

H

Haines, Robt. M.	Penn'a	July 5, 1891	86
Hambel, Hugh	Ohio	Dec. 3, 1860	38
Hale Warwick	Penn'a	Apr. 23, 1898	88
Hardman, Samuel		Sept. 9, 1882	81
Harman, Ann (Christian)	New Jersey	Oct. 4, 1865	68
Harman, Christian	New Jersey	Mar. 20, 1841	54
Harrington, Edgar O.	Ohio	Sept 17, 1898	60
Harris, Benjamin	Ohio	Dec. 16, 1870	65
Harris, David F.	New England	Oct. 13, 1848	66
Harris, Hannah W. (D. F.)	New Jersey	Apr. 5, 1865	75
Harris, Hannah (Nathan)	Penn'a	July 28, 1891	92
Harris, Dr. John	Penn'a	Sept. 9, 1879	71
Harris, Mary (Dr. John)	Connecticut	Oct. 20, 1882	70
Harwood, William	England	Nov. 2, 1894,	68
Haskell, Rev. W. H.	England	Apr. 19, 1896	
Hawley, Benjamin	Penn'a	Feb. 27, 1875	85

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
Hawley, Jesse	Penn'a	May 21, 1890	74
Hawley, Mary B. (Benj.)	Ohio	Oct. 1, 1854	38
Hayes, Charles I.	Penn'a	July 9, 1898	70
Heacock, Dorothy (Jerm.)	Penn'a	Apr. 6, 1896	88
Heacock, Jeremiah	Ohio	July 22, 1895	
Heacock, William	Penn'a	Feb. 15, 1835	56
Heaton, Elizabeth (Jacob)	Penn'a	July 31, 1892	83
Heaton, Jacob	Penn'a	Mar. 25, 1888	79
Heaton, Jesse	Penn'a	Oct. 26, 1873	66
Heaton, Mary	Penn'a	Oct 25, 1868	86
Heaton, Richardson	Ohio	Dec. 7, 1897	61
Heaton, Thomas	Penn'a	Mar. 25, 1853	77
Henkle, Wm. D.	Ohio	Nov. 22, 1881	53
Henshilwood, Archibald	England	Feb. 7, 1862	65
Henshilwood, Margaret (Ar.)	England	Aug. 13, 1857	47
Hester, Matthias	Penn'a	Feb. 11, 1890	96
Hiddleson, Benj, F.	Penn'a	May 6, 1848	31
Hiddleson, Mary B. (Wm.)	Ohio	Nov. 10, 1890	62
Hillis, Jacob D.	Penn'a	July 12, 1898	93
Hilliard, John, Sr.	New Jersey	Nov. 16, 1858	68
Hilliard, John, Jr.	Ohio	Apr. 10, 1896	61
Hilliard, Joshua	Ohio	Sept. 17, 1898	62
Hinchliff, Catharine (Hen.)	England	June 23, 1870	54
Hinchliff, John	England	Nov. 1, 1877	55
Hinchman, Aaron	Ohio	July 5, 1854	34
Hinchman, Henry	New Jersey	Nov. 14, 1881	74
Hise, Aaron, Sr.	Penn'a	July 19, 1752	66
Hise, D. Howell	Penn'a	Nov. 17, 1878	65
Hise, Edwin	Ohio	Aug. 1884	36
Hise, Jesse	Ohio	Nov. 20, 1881	57
Hise, Margaret (D. Howell)	Penn'a	Oct. 22, 1886	65
Hise, Mary (Aaron, Sr.)	Penn'a	Aug. 19, 1871	83
Holloway, Aaron	Virginia	Apr. 13, 1872	83
Holloway, Imlah	Ohio	July 7, 1895	79
Holloway, Jesse	Virginia	Nov. 11, 1846	94
Holloway, Joel	Virginia	May 12, 1872	86
Holloway, Joseph	Ohio	July 22, 1892	
Holloway, Mary (Joel)	Virginia	Sept. 21, 1874	80
Holloway, Olive (Aaron)	Penn'a	Apr. 24, 1872	80

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
Holloway, Samuel	Ohio	Oct. 29, 1897	
Holloway, Susan (Joshua)	Virginia	Oct. 21, 1872	65
Horner, Mary A. (Thos. F.)	Penn'a	Dec. 23, 1890	86
Horner, Thomas F.	Virginia	Nov. 7, 1899	86
Howell, John	Penn'a	Aug. 13, 1849	65
Howell, Silas	Penn'a	Aug. 2, 1880	79
Hudson, John	Penn'a	June 10, 1877	58
Hunt, Caleb	Ohio	Dec. 2, 1862	47
Hunt, Elisha	New Jersey	July 23, 1873	94
Hunt, Enoch	Ohio	June 21, 1864	51
Hunt, Hannah C. (Stacy)	Penn'a	Feb. 15, 1885	89
Hunt, Ira	Ohio	Aug. 29, 1883	72
Hunt, Mary A. (Caleb)	Ohio	June 24, 1857	42
Hunt, Milton	Penn'a	Aug. 5, 1857	30
Hunt, Nathan, Sr.	New Jersey	Apr. 15, 1851	67
Hunt, Nathan, Jr.	Ohio	Aug. 31, 1887	62
Hunt, Rebecca (Nathan, Sr.)	New Jersey	June 12, 1875	96
Hunt, Seth	Ohio	Apr. 21, 1853	29
Hunt, Stacy	New Jersey	Jan. 31, 1878	88
Hunt, William	Virginia	Oct. 27, 1828	65
Hutton, Joel	Penn'a	Dec. 10, 1876	85
Huxley, Philo	Ohio	July 31, 1898	56

I

Ingraham, Joseph, Sr.	Penn'a	Sept. 24, 1855	75
Ingraham, Joseph, Jr.	Ohio	Oct. 30, 1888	70

J

Jennings, Elizabeth (Wm.)	Ohio	Jan. 2, 1864	39
Jennings, Levi, Sr.	New Jersey	Mar. 17, 1850	85
Jennings, Rebecca (Levi, Sr.)	Virginia	Nov. 30, 1854	85
Jennings, Simeon	New Jersey	Oct. 3, 1865	74
Jennings, William	New Jersey	Mar. 15, 1889	81
Jobs, Charles	New Jersey	Feb. 11, 1885	77
Jobs, William	New Jersey	Jan. 20, 1855	
Johns, Abner		Sept. 6, 1896	71
Johns, Josiah	Penn'a	1871	71

K

Kaiser, John H.	Germany	Nov. 20, 1898	72
Keen George W.	Penn'a	Feb. 10, 1866	38
Keen, Rachel (Thomas)	Penn'a	Dec. 27, 1878	87

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
Keen, Thomas	Penn'a	Mar. 19, 1870	77
Kelly, Alfred	New Hamp.	June 6, 1892	77
Kelty, Richard	New Jersey	May 3, 1877	79
Kelty, William	New Jersey	Dec. 19, 1854	69
Kennett, Thomas	Ohio	Sept. 10, 1881	74
Kepler, Elizabeth	England	Aug. 10, 1860	80
Kidd, George C.	England	Oct. 23, 1854	86
Kinnaman, Christian	Penn'a	Oct. 11, 1881	
Kirk, Rev. Abner G.	Penn'a	June 9, 1886	77
Kirk, William	Penn'a	Oct. 31, 1860	80
Kirkbride, Frances (Mahlon)	Penn'a	April 9, 1897	77
Kirkbride, Mahlon	Penn'a	June 8, 1884	74
Kirtland, Sarah (William)		Dec. 22, 1886	74
Kirtland, Thomas	England	May 18, 1879	82
Kirtland, William	England	Oct. 14, 1888	87
Koll, Daniel	Prussia	Feb. 24, 1892	79
Koll, Julia (Daniel)	Prussia	Jan. 10, 1866	55

L

Lamborn, Ann	Penn'a	Nov. 19, 1855	75
Lamborn, Esther (Job)	Penn'a	May 17, 1857	52
Lamborn, Job	Penn'a	Mar. 13, 1888	87
Langstaff, James	Penn'a	July 24, 1849	87
Leach, James W.	Virginia	July 21, 1888	84
Leach, Mary (Jas. W.)	New Jersey	Apr. 29, 1872	77
Leach, P. L. Bain	Ohio	Aug. 24, 1893	66
Lease, Edwin A.	Penn'a	Jan. 15, 1891	52
Lee, Hannah G. (Josiah)	Penn'a	July 21, 1890	92
Lee, Josiah	Penn'a	1845	
Lewis, Harvey	Ohio	Aug. 4, 1896	70
Lewis, Lydia P.	Ohio	Aug. 30, 1896	62
Lupton, Daniel	Virginia	Nov. 5, 1869	50

M

M'Bride, Ruth	Ohio	Apr., 1895	72
M'Calla, David	Penn'a	Oct. 18, 1871	67
M'Calla, John	Penn'a	Sept. 22, 1878	68
M'Calla, Mary (John, Sr.)	Virginia	Nov. 15, 1865	91
M'Cartney, Elizabeth (John)		Nov. 7, 1891	61
M'Connor, John	Penn'a	Mar. 8, 1865	67
M'Curdy, Daniel	Penn'a	Jan. 4, 1888	75

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
M'Donald, David		Apr. 25, 1870	71
M'Leran, Elizabeth (John Sr)	Scotland	June 25, 1862	80
M'Leran, James	Scotland	Aug. 22, 1853	53
M'Leran John	Ohio	May 1, 1868	43
M'Millan, David		Feb. 15, 1893	66
M'Millan, Joel	Ohio	Aug. 15, 1877	55
M'Millan, Reuben	Ohio	June 23, 1898	78
Mall, Abigail (Henry, Sr.)		Jan. 7, 1869	83
Mall, Henry, Sr.		Aug. 11, 1859	73
Markley, Abraham		Dec. 5, 1880	90
Marshall, James C.	Ohio	Mar. 31, 1892	75
Martin, George	Penn'a	Oct. 26, 1896	75
Mather, Thomas		Jan. 16, 1890	80
Matthews, Alice R.		Oct. 20, 1863	88
Matthews, Philip		July 25, 1880	69
Mead, John, Sr.	England	Dec. 13, 1858	78
Mead, John, Jr.	England	Mar. 21, 1882	70
Mead, Mary (John, Sr.)	England	Jan. 2, 1873	85
Mellinger, Daniel		Mar. 3, 1894	
Mendenhall, Jonathan	Ohio	April 1, 1892	55
Mercer, Mary	Penn'a	Jan. 27, 1872	76
Mercer, Phebe	Penn'a	Jan. 8, 1878	69
Mercer, Solomon	Penn'a	Mar. 3, 1888	84
Miller, David	Virginia	Aug. 10, 1872	79
Miller, Elizabeth (David)	Penn'a	Aug. 30, 1882	89
Mink, Benjamin S.	New Jersey	Feb. 2, 1895	63
Mink, John	New Jersey	Sept. 27, 1877	77
Minser, Emily		May 27, 1860	47
Moore, Harrison	Ireland	Sept. 20, 1866	42
Morlan, Melissa		Aug. 19, 1860	31
Morlan, Mordecai	Virginia	Jan. 28, 1880	88
Morris, Hannah		Apr. 11, 1858	82
Murphy, Ephraim	Penn'a	Aug. 27, 1898	79
Murray, Anna B. (John G.)	Ohio	Dec. 25, 1897	33
N			
Neal, Mary	New Jersey	June 3, 1895	75
Neas, John		Mar. 16, 1859	50
Negus, John, Sr.	Penn'a	Nov. 6, 1868	80
Nichols, Mahlon	Virginia	April 2, 1893	70

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
P			
Painter, David	Virginia	Aug. 5, 1866	74
Painter, Jacob, Sr.	Virginia	Sept. 5, 1851	88
Painter, Jacob, Jr.	Virginia	Mar. 17, 1873	69
Painter, Mary H. (Samuel)	Penn'a	May 29, 1874	81
Painter, Miriam (Jacob, Sr.)	Virginia	Aug. 28, 1851	73
Painter, Nancy (David)	Maryland	May 16, 1867	83
Painter, Nancy (Jacob, Jr.)	Virginia	Feb. 12, 1893	
Painter, Samuel	Virginia	July 29, 1857	58
Park, Lewis T.	Ohio	May 23, 1882	60
Patterson, Robert		May 9, 1874	78
Pearson, Anna		Oct. 16, 1861	62
Peppel, John		June 23, 1858	57
Pettitt, Rebecca		Mar. 14, 1858	65
Phillips, Barbara	England	June 19, 1897	93
Phillips, Isaac R.	Ohio	Apr. 23, 1898	82
Phillips, James	Penn'a	July 1, 1896	85
Phillips, Susan (Isaac R.)	Ohio	Oct. 4, 1898	81
Pickett, Jacob K.	Ohio	Mar. 21, 1896	72
Pidgeon, William	Ohio	Nov. 25, 1890	87
Pinkham, Mary B. (Thos.)	New England	Apr. 24, 1877	75
Pippitt, Joseph	New Jersey	Sept. 15, 1885	85
Pippitt, Susan (Joseph)	New Jersey	Nov. 29, 1862	62
Pow, Alexander	England	Apr. 19, 1879	73
Pow, Elizabeth (John)	Ohio	May 23, 1866	25
Pow, George	England	Mar. 14, 1871	70
Pow, Margaret (3 George)	Ohio	Jan. 27, 1887	75
Pow, Mary (2 George)	Ohio	Sept. 7, 1854	40
Pow, Mary L.	Ohio	Sept. 2, 1896	31
Price, Joel		Mar. 27, 1863	59
Purdy, Gurdon B.		Apr. 23, 1886	68
Pyle, Eliza (Harlan)	Ohio	Oct. 3, 1898	80
Pyle, Harlan	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1869	58
R			
Rakestraw, John	New Jersey	Apr. 9, 1874	81
Randals, William	Ohio	July, 1887	56
Redcap, Sophia (John)	Germany	Nov. 9, 1896	80
Reed, George		Nov. 23, 1868	62
Reed, Rhoda (Wm.)		Aug. 15, 1847	

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
Reed, William		Oct. 25, 1862	65
Reitzell, Delilah (H. P.)		May 3, 1858	40
Reitzell, Henry P.	Penn'a	May 25, 1889	72
Rens, J. A.		Aug. 28, 1848	33
Rhodes, Harmon	Virginia	Sept. 26, 1898	96
Robinson, Emily (M. R.)	Penn'a	July 20, 1897	86
Robinson, Gertrude	Ohio	Feb. 6, 1863	21
Robinson, Marius R.	Mass.	Dec. 8, 1879	72
Roller, Jacob B.	Penn'a	Dec 25, 1890	97
Roller, Samuel J.	Ohio	Apr. 14, 1896	59
Rood, Emmor	Mass.	April 1, 1887	72
Rukenbrod, Abbie (1 J. R.)	Ohio	Sept. 27, 1856	22
Rukenbrod, Lucinda (2 J.R.)	Ohio	Oct. 5, 1898	58
Rukenbrod, Jonathan K.	Ohio	Feb. 7, 1890	60

S

Saxon, Betty (John)	England	Feb. 12, 1837	54
Saxon, John	England	Sept., 1854	77
Saxon, Joseph	England	Feb. 22, 1873	66
Scattergood, Benjamin	Penn'a	Feb. 17, 1860	
Scattergood, Joseph	Penn'a	Sept. 15, 1870	62
Schilling, Jacob F.	Wurtemberg	1872	72
Schilling, Sarah (Jacob F.)	Wurtemberg	Sept., 1885	84
Scholfield, David	Virginia	Sept. 17, 1857	79
Scholfield, Rebecca (David)	Penn'a	Mar. 6, 1870	85
Schooley, Elisha	Virginia	June 19, 1838	83
Schooley, John	Virginia	Jan. 27, 1866	85
Schooley, Reuben	Ohio	Oct. 11, 1859	50
Seaton, A. M.	Penn'a	July 17, 1877	52
Seaton, James S.	Penn'a	Dec: 1, 1890	77
Shaffer, Henry	Germany	Apr. 10, 1896	65
Sharp, Clayton	Ohio	Dec. 24, 1883	72
Sharp, Joel, Sr.	New Jersey	May 3, 1820	41
Sharp, Joel, Jr.	Ohio	July 20, 1898	78
Sharp, Ruth	Ohio	Feb. 25, 1865	63
Sharp, Sarah A. (Thos.)	Ohio	Nov. 26, 1891	82
Sharp, Thomas	Ohio	Sept. 9, 1896	86
Sharpnack, Samuel	Penn'a	Jan. 7, 1890	80
Sharpnack, Thos. F.	Penn'a	Oct. 19, 1895	76
Shaw, Jemima (Jona. T.)	Penn'a	Dec. 13, 1879	71

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age
Shaw, Jonathan T.	Penn'a	Mar. 16, 1869	71
Sheets, George	Ohio	Aug. 10, 1866	47
Sheets, John		Jan. 17, 1868	88
Sheets, Mary (John)	New Jersey	Apr. 29, 1878	83
Shield, Amelia		July 15, 1855	80
Shinn, Abraham	New Jersey	Oct. 20, 1885	82
Shinn, Christina	New Jersey	Jan. 12, 1863	51
Shinn, Susan (Abram)	Ohio	April 3, 1877	69
Shinn, William, Sr.	New Jersey	Mar. 24, 1839	62
Shinn, William, Jr.	Ohio	Apr. 24, 1874	41
Shreve, Israel	Penn'a	Feb. 25, 1877	82
Shreve, Dr. Joseph	New Jersey	Feb. 23, 1846	58
Silver, William	Maryland	Aug. 25, 1881	83
Smiley, Dr. James		Apr. 26, 1860	41
Smith, Catharine (Joseph)	Penn'a	Jan., 1862	63
Smith, Edwin		May 14, 1886	81
Smith, Elizabeth (Jos. T.)	New Jersey	June 25, 1862	82
Smith, Joseph T.	Virginia	Sept. 14, 1852	82
Smith, Joseph	Penn'a	Sept. 12, 1852	52
Smith, Maria (Samuel)		May 6, 1891	70
Smith, Samuel		Mar. 20, 1875	57
Smith, William R.	New Jersey	June 6, 1886	78
Snodgrass, Presley N.	Ohio	Nov. 29, 1855	46
Snook, Jehu	Ohio	Aug. 8, 1896	64
Snook, John	Ohio	Oct. 19, 1872	74
Spencer, Amy		Sept. 7, 1862	79
Spencer, Elizabeth (Thos.)	New Jersey	Sept. 8, 1875	80
Spencer, Thomas	Penn'a	Oct. 27, 1874	77
Stanley, Frederick	Virginia	Oct., 1885	78
Stanley, James	Virginia	June 25, 1883	72
Stanley, Jonathan, Sr.	Virginia	July 22, 1852	76
Stanley, Mary (Jona. Sr.)	Virginia	Oct. 16, 1857	76
Stanley, Sarah (James)	Penn'a	Oct. 8, 1886	75
Stanton, Dr. Benjamin	N. Carolina	Feb. 28, 1861	67
Stanton, Dr. David	Ohio	Nov. 6, 1871	42
Stanton, Edith (Dr. Byron)	Penn'a	Aug. 30, 1865	32
Stanton, Dr. Joseph	Penn'a	Oct. 7, 1855	31
Stanton, Martha (Dr. Benj.)	Penn'a	Jan. 25, 1885	90
Stanton, Oliver	Ohio	Nov. 1, 1898	76

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
Steele, Edward M.	Ohio	April 1, 1897	73
Stewart, Hugh	Ireland	July 27, 1859	86
Stitt, James	Penn'a	Apr. 20, 1880	83
Stitt, Sarah (James)	Penn'a	Aug. 21, 1863	67
Stone, Margaret (Rev. Wm.)	Virginia	June 12, 1862	78
Stone, Rev. Wm.	Virginia	Aug. 12, 1852	75
Stratton, Aaron	New Jersey	May 27, 1885	84
Stratton, Barclay	Ohio	July 21, 1892	
Stratton, Benjamin D.	Ohio	Jan. 19, 1879	
Stratton, Charles	New Jersey	Nov. 18, 1852	62
Stratton, Daniel	New Jersey	Feb. 6, 1872	74
Stratton, George	New Jersey	Mar. 27, 1887	77
Stratton, Joseph	New Jersey	Feb. 5, 1843	50
Stratton, Joshua	New Jersey	Aug. 25, 1826	30
Stratton, Josiah	New Jersey	Oct. 13, 1846	57
Stratton, Michael, Sr.	New Jersey	Jan. 29, 1858	92
Stratton, Michael, Jr.	New Jersey	Feb. 1, 1843	44
Stratton, Rebecca (Wm.)	Ohio	Dec. 30, 1894	61
Straughan, Jane (Joseph)	Ohio	Sept. 12, 1883	72
Straughan, John	Penn'a	Mar. 11, 1858	82
Straughan, Joseph	Ohio		
Straughan, Mary (John)	Penn'a	Jan. 25, 1834	50
Strawn, Abel	Penn'a	Feb. 10, 1889	89
Strawn, David G.	Ohio	Jan. 29, 1873	61
Strawn, Dorothy (Samuel)	England	Feb. 20, 1891	66
Strawn, Enos	Penn'a	Apr. 17, 1875	73
Strawn, Hannah (Abel)	Ohio	Mar. 20, 1870	64
Strawn, Jesse	Penn'a	Mar. 7, 1890	91
Strawn, Mary B. (Enos)	Ohio	Mar. 20, 1895	86
Strawn, Samuel, H.	Ohio	Mar. 1, 1891	72
Street, Ann (John, Sr.)	New Jersey	Aug. 31, 1861	78
Street, Eunice (Zadok, Sr.)	New Jersey	Aug. 25, 1828	76
Street, John, Sr.	New Jersey	Nov. 11, 1848	66
Street, John, Jr.	Ohio	June 11, 1887	67
Street, Lewis	Ohio	Aug. 16, 1892	59
Street, Martha (John, Jr.)	Ohio	Aug. 29, 1895	73
Street, Samuel	Ohio	Aug. 20, 1884	72
Street, Sarah, (Samuel)		Mar. 20, 1883	
Street, Sibyl (Zadok, Jr.)	New Jersey	Dec. 11, 1890	80

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
Street, Zadok, Sr.	New Jersey	Oct. 28, 1807	56
Street, Zadok, Jr.	Ohio	Aug. 25, 1880	71
Swaim, Rinear	New Jersey	May 25, 1854	64
Swaim, Sarah M.	New Jersey	July 26, 1855	59
Suliot, Theodore	Ireland	Mar. 23, 1871	70

T

Tabor, Charles R.	Maine	Nov. 7, 1868	41
Tabor, Moses	Maine	July 6, 1884	85
Taylor, Joseph		Jan. 2, 1875	74
Teegarden, Anna (Rev. S. B.)	Ohio	Dec. 15, 1886	55
Teegarden, Rev. Samuel B.	Penn'a	Oct. 13, 1896	76
Test, Hannah (Zaccheus)	New Jersey	June 8, 1842	67
Test, Isaac	Ohio	Apr. 30, 1896	70
Test, Lucy B.	New Jersey	Aug. 3, 1890	81
Test, Zaccheus	New Jersey	Feb. 2, 1820	57
Thomas, Abner	Penn'a	Oct. 6, 1856	66
Thomas, Isaac G.	Penn'a	Feb. 11, 1890	67
Thomas, Jacob	Penn'a	Apr. 19, 1873	82
Thomas, John W.	Penn'a	Oct. 28, 1875	81
Thomas, Joseph G.	Penn'a	Aug. 5, 1864	44
Thomas, Dr. Kersey G.	Penn'a	Mar. 10, 1869	52
Thomas, Oliver	Penn'a	Apr. 20,	46
Thomas, Phebe (Abner)	Penn'a	Dec. 30, 1888	89
Thomas, Rebecca (Jacob)	Penn'a	Dec. 9, 1890	85
Thompson, John M.	Ohio	Apr. 27, 1869	49
Tollerton, Frances (James)	Ireland	Sept. 26, 1860	84
Tollerton, Hill	Ireland	Feb. 7, 1896	84
Tollerton, James	Ireland	Nov. 21, 1870	92
Tollerton, James D.	Ohio	Dec. 17, 1897	54
Tollerton, Lucy W. (Hill)		Aug. 13, 1871	67
Tollerton, Robert	Ireland	Sept. 10, 1886	77
Tollerton, Zilpah (Robert)	Penn'a	Aug. 20, 1871	65
Tomkins, William	Penn'a	June 16, 1880	63
Travis, William		Mar. 21, 1856	67
Trescott, Isaac	Connecticut	Jan. 22, 1885	70
Trescott, Jane M. (Isaac)	Michigan	June 23, 1858	39
Trescott, Samuel C.	Connecticut	Sept. 14, 1864	78
Trimble, George	Penn'a	Oct. 29, 1884	88
Trimble, Jane (George)	Penn'a	Oct. 3, 1884	72

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
U			
Umstead, Hannah (Jacob)	Penn'a	Nov. 8, 1864	79
Umstead, Jacob	Penn'a	Sept. 5, 1865	88
Umstead, John	Penn'a	Sept. 29, 1873	71
Umstead, Jonas	Penn'a	Mar. 13, 1855	44
V			
Vansyoc, Enoch	Penn'a	June 17, 1883	54
Vernon, Matilda (Thos. B.)	Penn'a	Nov. 1, 1884	64
Vernon, Thomas B.	Penn'a	Nov. 14, 1879	69
Viers, Madison B.		Dec. 20, 1886	72
W			
Walton, Daniel	Penn'a	Oct. 27, 1872	79
Walton, Mary (Joseph)		May 30, 1862	98
Walton, Mary R. (2 Daniel)	New Jersey	Sept. 8, 1872	67
Walton, Susan (1 Daniel)	Penn'a	Jan. 11, 1849	52
Ware, Asa, Sr.	New Jersey	Mar. 2, 1866	64
Ware, Asa, Jr.	New Jersey	Mar. 2, 1866	64
Ware, Emmor	Ohio	Mar. 22, 1886	55
Ware, Joseph	Ohio	Mar. 7, 1870	43
Warner, Magdalene		May 7, 1891	72
Warrington, Abraham	New Jersey	Oct. 19, 1843	88
Warrington, John R.	Ohio	Dec. 21, 1894	80
Warrington, Rachel (Abr'm)	New Jersey	Sept. 2, 1827	66
Waterworth, Eliz'b'th (Sam'l)	Ireland	1886	75
Waterworth, Samuel	Ireland	May 18, 1857	50
Waterson, Martha H.		Dec. 12, 1869	79
Weaver, Dr. Charles	Penn'a	June 27, 1852	35
Weaver, Emmor T.	Penn'a	Oct. 2, 1860	74
Weaver, Mary (Emmor T.)	Penn'a	Oct. 27, 1867	80
Weaver, Rebecca (Dr. Chas.)	Ohio	Apr. 3, 1886	66
Webb, Abraham	Maryland	Feb. 15, 1855	58
Webb, Ann (Isaac)	Penn'a	Dec. 15, 1893	88
Webb, Asa S.	Ohio	Feb. 13, 1862	41
Webb, Calvin V.	Ohio	Aug. 29, 1874	58
Webb, Isaac	Maryland	July 5, 1886	92
Webb, James	Maryland	Apr. 15, 1863	80
Webb, Jane (Samuel)	Penn'a	July 28, 1883	79
Webb, Jesse B.	Ohio	Nov. 15, 1888	58
Webb, Leah W. (2 Abram)		May 22, 1890	80

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
Webb, Lydia (Simeon J.)	Ohio	Mar. 27, 1890	67
Webb, Margaret (1 Abram)	New Jersey	Mar. 12, 1849	47
Webb, Mary	Ohio	July 4, 1894	
Webb, Naomi (Thomas)	Virginia	Dec. 19, 1868	84
Webb, Richard, Sr.	Maryland	May 15, 1857	73
Webb, Richard, Jr.	Ohio	Oct. 5, 1842	30
Webb, Samuel	Ohio	Apr. 25, 1890	84
Webb, Simeon J.	Ohio	Feb. 14, 1859	35
Webb, Susannah (Rich'd. Sr.)	Penn'a	July 24, 1873	82
Webb, Thomas	Maryland	Mar. 27, 1847	67
Webb, William	Maryland	Oct. 1, 1861	70
Webster, Lawrence	New Jersey	Dec. 27, 1864	56
Welker, Mary (Peter)	Penn'a	Feb. 14, 1892	71
West, Sarah A. (Wm. P.)	Ohio	July 24, 1886	79
West, William P.	Ohio	Jan. 4, 1897	84
Wharton, Mary B. (Levi)	Ohio	Nov. 4, 1895	73
Whinnery, Harriet (John C.)	Ohio	Jan. 9, 1892	72
Whinnery, John C.	Ohio	Oct. 3, 1895	79
Whinnery, Mary B. (Robt.)	Ohio	Oct. 2, 1877	59
Whinnery, Rachel (James)	Penn'a	Jan. 15, 1892	75
Whitacre, Henry		June 5, 1892	56
Wilcoxon, Martha (Jesse)	Maryland	Jan. 9, 1879	91
Williams, Ann (John R.)	Penn'a	Nov. 21, 1867	51
Williams, Casper	Penn'a	Sept. 29, 1874	80
Williams, Charles	Penn'a	Oct. 9, 1886	61
Williams, Dr. Daniel	Penn'a	Apr. 14, 1861	66
Williams, John R.	Penn'a	June 11, 1875	72
Williams, Rebecca (E. Wright)	Ohio	Apr. 10, 1874	60
Williamson, Lewis	New Jersey	June 3, 1873	62
Williamson, Thomas D.	New Jersey	June 14, 1885	71
Wilson, Isaac	Penn'a	Aug. 1, 1846	60
Wilson, James	Penn'a	June 11, 1838	70
Wilson, Julia (Triah)	Ohio	Dec. 8, 1891	64
Wilson, Rev. Robert	Penn'a	Aug. 31, 1870	56
Wilson, Sarah G. (Isaac)	Delaware	Mar. 5, 1872	82
Wilson, Uriah	Ohio	Aug. 19, 1874	58
Wilson, William	Penn'a	July 4, 1864	63
Wilson, William G.	Penn'a	Aug. 29, 1838	28
Winter, Philip	Penn'a	Apr. 26, 1858	59

Name.	Nativity.	Died.	Age.
Wisner, Lydia A.	New Jersey	Sept. 18, 1854	39
Wisner, Mary (Wm.)	New Jersey	Nov. 20, 1888	77
Wisner, Mary (Stephen)	New Jersey	Feb. 22, 1852	64
Wisner, Stephen	New Jersey	Nov. 5, 1873	90
Wisner, William	New Jersey	July 9, 1892	78
Wood, Elizabeth (Robt. H.)	Ireland	May 13, 1852	54
Wood, Robert H.	Ireland	Feb. 12, 1852	62
Wood, Thomas S.	Ohio	Mar. 26, 1869	40
Woodruff, Harriet, G. (Jas.)	Penn'a	Mar. 11, 1868	49
Wright, Alfred	New Jersey	July 26, 1890	71
Wright, Amelia (Alfred)		Oct. 10, 1865	48
Wright, Benjamin F.		Oct. 20, 1890	62
Y			
Yancy, William	Virginia	Jan. 27, 1891	79
Yates, Joel	Penn'a	Dec. 25, 1875	66
Yates, William	Penn'a	Apr. 21, 1887	85
Young, Ann B. (Thomas)	Ohio	Sept. 9, 1862,	42
Young, Dr. F. G.	Connecticut	Nov. 14, 1877	
Z			
Zimmerman, Eliz. (H. K.)	Ohio	Nov. 8, 1884	67
Zimmerman, Peter, Sr.	Maryland	Aug. 26, 1860	67
Zimmerman, Peter, Jr.	Ohio	May 7, 1896	71

THE END.

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