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YOUNGSTOWN,

Past and Present,

CONTAINING A

HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE MAHONING
VALLEY; RISE AND PROGRESS OF ITS MINING AND
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, WITH AN EX-
HIBIT OF THE TRADE AND COMMERCE
OF YOUNGSTOWN, FOR 1873-4.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY WIGGINS & MCKILLOP,
CLEVELAND, O., AND PITTSBURGH, PA.
1875.





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PREFATORY.

In the presentation of this work the Editor acknowledges the valuable assistance of J. M. Edwards, Esq., with reference to the events recorded in the early history of Youngstown. Mr. Edwards being one of the older citizens of the county, is familiar with many of the incidents connected with the rise and progress of the City, and he having had personal interviews with the older pioneers, for the purpose of preserving the early history of the City, we are confident that this part of our work is authentic.

In our exhibit of the manufacturing and commercial industries, we have set forth not only the great advantages possessed by Youngstown as a manufacturing centre, but also its residential advantages. In the report of the coal and iron trade, the usual drawbacks experienced by all staticians in gathering data were met with. Some refusing to give us the information desired. However, as far as reported, we are satisfied that the statements are correct.

Trusting that this effort may meet with the approbation of the business men for whose benefit it is designed, we now present YOUNGSTOWN PAST AND PRESENT.

THE EDITOR.

1847
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YOUNGSTOWN, PAST AND PRESENT.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE MAHONING VALLEY.

In 1662 King Charles II, granted a charter to the colony of Connecticut, and defined the limits of the colony to be Massachusetts on the north, Long Island Sound on the south, the Narragansett river on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting certain portions granted previously. By virtue of this charter, subsequent to the Revolution, Connecticut claimed the land west of Pennsylvania. The controversy in relation to this claim was at length settled by the cession, by Connecticut, to the United States, of all land west of the State of Pennsylvania, reserving a tract one hundred and twenty miles in length, and between Lake Erie and the 41st parallel of north latitude. This cession was accepted, and considered an acknowledgment that the claim of Connecticut was well founded. This tract received the name of the Connecticut Western Reserve.

Excepting the "Fire Lands," containing half a million of acres on the western end of the Reserve, so called from being given by the State of Connecticut to certain sufferers by fire and the destruction of their property in the State during the Revolutionary war, and the Salt Spring tract lying in the townships of Austintown, Jackson, Weathersfield, and Lordstown, and a few other parcels previously sold or negotiated, this tract was sold by the State in 1795 to the Connecticut Land Company.

In 1796 the survey of the Reserve into townships five miles square was commenced, and in January, 1798, the survey being then completed, the land was partitioned among the stockhold-

ders of the company by draft. when the partition was completed, the stockholders of the company received from the trustees deeds of the land they had drawn. Many of the grantees removed soon thereafter to their land, and made it their future home. Others sent out agents. Purchasers of the grantees removed to the new country, clearings were made in the forest, log houses were erected, crops put in the ground, and thus in the spring of 1798 was commenced the regular settlement the Reserve.

When Trumbull County was organized it contained within its limits the whole of the Connecticut Western Reserve. In the year 1846, by an act of legislature, fifteen of the southern townships of this county was taken, and five from the county of Columbiana, and a new county was erected which was named Mahoning, from the Mahoning river a stream which has its head waters in the counties of Portage and Columbiana in Ohio, and with the Shenango in Lawarnee County near New Castle Pennsylvania. The soil is fertile and well adapted to agricultural purposes and grazing.

From the report of the Secretary of State for 1873, the following interesting farming statistics are compiled :

Wheat, No. of acres,.....	939,	No. of bushels,.....	128,708
Rye, " "	400,	" "	4,735
Buckwheat, " "	162,	" "	1,620
Oats, " "	12,163,	" "	369,309
Corn, " "	11,932,	" "	590,741
Meadow, " "	30,347,	" tons of hay,.....	31,851
Clover, " "	3,300,	" tons,	6,348
		" bushel of seed,.....	3,019
Flax, " "	2,057,	" " "	3,019
		" pounds of fiber,.....	346,334
Potatoes, " "	1,064,	" of bushels,.....	109,146
Butter,.....		" of pounds made,.....	691,444
Cheese,.....		" of pounds made,.....	127,600
Pounds of Maple sugar,.....			70,225
Gallons of Syrup,.....			1,956

ORCHARDS.

No. of acres,.....	6,897
" bushels of Apples,.....	605,442
" " of Peaches,	8,200
" " of Pears,	6,400

LIVE STOCK.

No. of Horses in the County,.....	8,254
" of Cattle,.....	20,073
" of Mules,.....	222

“ of Hogs,.....	87,290
“ of Sheep,.....	70,499
No. of pounds of Wool shorn,.....	300,455

The following table shows the increase of the valuation of property from 1850 to 1873 :

1850 Valuation,.....	\$5,842,882
1860 “	9,448,053
1870 “	12,860,317
1872 “	18,624,594
1873 “	19,468,629

RATES OF TAXATION FOR 1873.

State and Sinking Fund,.....	8	mills.
General revenue,.....	6	“
Assylum,.....	1.10	“
State Common School,.....	1.00	“
County,.....	1.20	“
Poor,	6.00	“
Bridge,.....	1.70	“
Building,.....	1.00	“
Road,.....	.50	“
Township and Sub-district School and School house,.....	7.00	“
City, Town and Borough,.....	11.80	“
Total, State,.....	3.50	“
“ Local,	23.80	“
“ For all purposes,	27.30	“

Youngstown being the largest City in the county, and in the Mahoning Valley, has become the centre of the vast coal and iron interest of this region, the development of which has added largely to the value of the real estate in that part of the county, which is rich in the deposits of mineral coal, and iron ore. Of these articles there was mined in the county, in 1870, 2,720,750 bushels of coal, and in 1872, 1,894,000 bushels. The decrease in production was the result of a long “strike” among the miners.

YOUNGSTOWN PAST

The plat of ground in Youngstown township, in which the city is located, does not appear to have been included in the draft made for the Connecticut Land Company, and the name of John Young, does not appear among the stockholders of the company, it is altogether probable that Mr. Young purchased the township from the Company, and prior to the making of the draft. The records, however, do show that on April 9th, 1800, the trustees of the company conveyed to John Young township No. 2, in the 2nd range called Youngstown, containing 15,560

acres of land for the consideration of \$16,082.16. On the same day Mr. Young executed to the trustees a mortgage of the township to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Mr. Young, according to tradition, visited the township about 1797 with Alfred Wolcott, a surveyor, for the purpose of surveying it into lots and commencing a settlement. The late Col. James Hillman, who then resided in Pittsburgh, and had been for a number of years engaged in trading with the Indians on the Reserve, making his voyages up the Mahoning in a canoe, in returning from one of his expeditions saw a smoke on the bank near Spring Common. On landing he found Mr. Young and Mr. Wolcott. He stayed with them a few days, when they went with him to Beaver on the Ohio river, to celebrate the Fourth of July. Col. Hillman, at the instance of Mr. Young, returned with him to Youngstown, and they commenced the settlement of the town by the erection of a log house. This house stood on the east bank of the Mahoning river, near Spring Common, on Front street, on the site of the house occupied until recently by Wm. S. Crawford. This was probably the first log house erected on the Reserve, and the first regular settlement on the Reserve was probably commenced in this township.

Mr. Young laid out a town plat, which is now embraced within and is only a small part of the present city, and divided it into building lots. Adjoining the town plat he laid out lots of a few acres each, which he named out-lots, and the rest of the township he surveyed into larger tracts suitable for farms. The town plat was not recorded until August 19th, 1802. On June 1st of that year, Mr. Young executed an instrument commencing "Know ye that I, John Young, of Youngstown, in the county of Trumbull, for the consideration of the prospect of advancing my property, have laid out and established in the township of Youngstown aforesaid, on the north side of the Mahoning river, a town plat of the following description, viz.: Federal street is a hundred feet in width and 1,752 feet in length, beginning at a corner post standing in front of Esquire Caleb Baldwin's house, a little west of his well, running south 62° 30' east through the middle of the plat and public square." The well here spoken of still exists, and is in daily use in the yard in front of the residence of Dr. Timothy Woodbridge. The post, a little west of the well, has disappeared, but its precise

location has been carefully recorded by surveyors, and can be readily found. North, now Wood, and South, now Front streets, parallel with Federal, are then described, and bound the plat on the north and south, and these three are the only east and west streets named. The other streets running north and south, and public square, are then described. There are one hundred lots in the plat contained in the instrument; the south-east lot being No. 1, and the northeast lot No. 100. Lots No. 95 on the west and No. 96 on the east side of Market street, and bounded north on North street, are designated on the plat as "Burying ground," but are not so noted in the deed. The instrument concludes as follows: "And all the land contained in the before mentioned streets I have appropriated to the use and benefit of the public to remain public highways so long as said plat shall remain unvacated." The instrument is signed and sealed by John Young, and witnessed by Calvin Pease, but not acknowledged before a magistrate. The city, a few years since, obtained a quit claim from the heirs of Mr. Young, which cures any defect in the execution of the instrument, and conveys to the city the title to lots No. 95 and 96 above named.

The Western Reserve was organized under the Territorial Government, in the year 1800, as Trumbull county, with Warren as the county seat. The first Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions was there held on August 25th, 1800. At that Court the county was divided into townships for civil purposes. The township of Youngstown, as then organized, composed the now townships of Poland, Coitsville, Hubbard, Liberty, Youngstown, Boardman, Canfield, Austintown, Jackson and Ellsworth. George Tod was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and James Hillman was appointed constable of Youngstown, and the oath of office was administered to them.

At the Court of Quarter Sessions, February term 1802, it was ordered that town meetings be held on the first Monday of April next. The first town meeting was held, accordingly, on that day. The record of this meeting is in the hand-writing of the late Judge Tod, and we copy it entire and *verbatim*:

"At a legal township meeting, begun and held in and for the township of Youngstown, in the county of Trumbull, at the dwelling house of William Rayen, on the fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the following proceedings were had, viz:

at the price of \$3.50 per mile per year, counting the distance one way. Samuel Gilson, a son of the contractor, carried the mail the principal part of the time, and generally on foot, carrying the mail bag on his back. This was the first mail route on the Reserve.

Calvin Pease was appointed postmaster at Youngstown, Elijah Wadsworth at Canfield, and Simon Perkins at Warren; and these gentlemen were the first postmasters on the Reserve.

The first building for public worship was a log edifice erected by the Presbyterian society on the brow of the hill north of the public square, and stood near what is now the south-east corner of the Rayen School lot. It was probably erected in 1801 or '02. Rev. Wm. Wick officiated for some years in this church. From a public record, it appears that he was here officiating as a minister of the gospel as early as November 1800. He probably came here before that time. He was the first minister, in Youngstown, of the Presbyterian church, and perhaps of any Church, although traveling preachers or missionaries may have preached here occasionally before Mr. Wick. In the old cemetery, near the scene of his labors of usefulness, stood a gravestone, now removed, we presume, to the new cemetery, with the following inscription:

"In memory of the Rev. William Wick, who died March 29th, 1815, aged forty-six years and nine months. The father of eight sons and five daughters. He was a native of Long Island, New York; ordained a preacher of the Gospel September 3d, 1800; was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Youngstown and Hopewell fifteen years. In the course of his ministry preached 1522 sermons and married 56 couples. He was highly esteemed as a faithful minister of Christ, a respectable and punctual member of the judicature of the church, lived much beloved and died much lamented. 'The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.'"

The first school house was also a log building, which stood on the southwest quarter of the public square. The late Singleton King, Esq., said that when he came here in 1805 the house looked new and might then have been built two or three years. James Noyes, from Connecticut, a tall, slim man, was the first teacher after he came. Per Lee Brush, a gentleman who afterwards resided in Trumbull county, also taught in that school before Mr. King came, and was probably the first teacher. Mr. King remarked also that "there were very few scholars to attend at that time."

Dr. Manning, in speaking of the condition of schools and school houses in 1811, when he came here, says: "There was a log school house on the Diamond—there was another building used as a school house near the residence of Isaac Powers, (near the south line of the township,) one that served both as a church and a school house at Cornersburgh, and another near Parkhurst's mill. Besides these, a few old buildings where schools were occasionally kept. The qualifications for a school teacher in those days were few and moderate. If a man could read tolerably well, was a good writer and could cipher as far as the rule of three, knew how to use the birch scientifically and had firmness enough to exercise this skill, he would pass muster."

Some idea may be obtained as to the condition of the early School history; from the following contract made between the subscribers and Mr. Manning in the year 1818:

"This article, between the undersigned subscribers of the one part and Jabez P. Manning of the other, witnesseth, That said Manning doth on his part engage to teach a school at the school house near the center of Youngstown for the term of one quarter, wherein he engages to teach reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar; and furthermore, that the school shall be opened at nine o'clock A. M., and closed at four P. M., on each day of the week, (Saturday and Sunday excepted), and on Saturday to be opened at nine and closed at twelve o'clock, A. M. And we, the subscribers, on our part individually engage to pay unto the said Manning one dollar and 75-100 for each and every scholar we subscribe, at the end of the term; and we furthermore engage to furnish or to bear the necessary expense of furnishing wood and all other things necessary for the use of school.

"Furthermore, we do engage, that unless, by the 6th day of April of the present year, the number of scholars subscribed amount to thirty-five, that the said Manning is in no way obligated by this article.

"Furthermore, we allow the said Manning the privilege of receiving five scholars more than are here specified.

"Youngstown, March 31st, 1818.

"J. P. MANNING."

Subscribers' names and number of scholars: George Tod, 3; John E. Woodbride, 4; Homer Hine, 2; Henry Wick, 2; Philip Stambaugh, 1½; Samuel Vaill, 2; Robert Kyle, 2; George Hardman, 1; James Davidson, 2; Polly Chapman, 1; Jerry Tibbits, 3½; John F. Townsend, 2; Henry Manning, 1; William Bell, 1; Jonathan Smith, 1; Moses Crawford, 1; William Cleland, 1½; Margaret Murdock, 1; William Potter, 2; William

Rayen, 1½; William Morris, 1; Noah Chamberlain, 1; Richard Young, ½; James Duncan, 1; Mrs. McCulloagh, ½; Byram Baldwin, ½. Total, 40½.

The township was first divided into school districts on May 22d, 1826.—There were seven districts and two fractional districts. The first or center district, which included the present city and some additional territory, contained fifty-four householders. The whole township, as then enumerated, contained two hundred and six householders, of which twelve were women.

The first mill was erected by John Hill and Phineas Hill about 1798 or '99 at the falls on Mill Creek, in the south-west part of the township, on the site where German Lanterman's large flouring mill now stands. It was built of round logs and contained machinery for both grinding and sawing. Abraham Powers, one of the earliest settlers, who was a practical millwright, put in the machinery. It was a small and rather primitive affair, but answered in a measure, the needs of the inhabitants. It was one of the first, if not the first, mill on the Reserve.

The late Nathan Ague, who was, at that time, a lad about seven or eight years of age, and residing at Flint Hill with his parents, who had recently arrived, was at the raising of this mill. He said there were not men enough in the neighborhood to raise it and they sent to Greensburgh, now Darlington, in Pennsylvania, for hands, and got a keg of whisky for them. On that day his father killed a bear, which furnished the meat used by the men who raised the mill. The family used the bear's skin afterwards for a bed.

When and where did the first marriage on the Reserve occur, and who were the parties married, is a question of some interest. On the records of Trumbull county we find the following certificate:

"This may certify that, after publication according to law of the Territory, Stephen Baldwin and Rebecca Rush were joined in marriage on the third day of November, 1800.

By WILLIAM WICK, V. D. M."

On the 11th of February prior, according to a record kept at Canfield, Alfred Wolcott, the surveyor who came out with Mr. Young, and then resided at Youngstown, was married to Mercy Gilson, of Canfield. They were married in Pennsylvania, for the reason that no person in this vicinity was authorized

to solemnize marriages. Hence it is inferred that the first marriage in Youngstown was that of Stephen Baldwin and Rebecca Rush, and this was probably the first marriage solemnized on the Reserve.

The first male child born in the township was Isaac Swager, son of John Swager. The first female child was a daughter of Robert and Hannah Stevens. They were born prior to 1800. John Young Shehi, son of Daniel and Jane Shehi, was one of the earliest children born here, and tradition says that John Young deeded him a town lot for his name. In corroboration of this is found on record a deed from John Young to John Y. Shehi, dated March 24th, 1807, of town lots 83 and 84, which are located on the east side of north Market street, and south of the graveyard lot. The consideration expressed is \$100, received of Daniel Shehi. Tradition also says that Mr. Young gave lots to the two other children, but the deeds are not on record.

The first funeral was the burial of Samuel McFarland in the northwest corner of the west lot of the old graveyard. All the population including Mr. Young, was at the funeral. The following is the inscription on the grave stone: At the top the figures "1811," probably the date of its erection. Then "In memory of Samuel McFarland, teacher of vocal music, late from Worcester, Massachusetts, who departed this life Sept. 20th, 1799, aged 28 years." The stone is now removed to the west part of the Mahoning Cemetery.

The following statement of the number and situation of the houses in Youngstown in 1823, was prepared by John R. Squire, and is said to be correct :

COMMENCING ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FEDERAL STREET AND GOING WEST.

- 1—John Loughridge, log house;
- 2—Widow Murdock, log house.
- 3—James Hillman, frame; late H. Manning.
- 4—Samuel Bryson, log; now J. R. Squire.
- 5—Corner Diamond, log, owned by Samuel Bryson; now Mrs. Bissell.
- 6—Presbyterian Church on the hill.
- 7—William Wick; now King's feed store.
- 8—Henry Wick, frame; now Harber's shop.
- 9—Henry Wick, log; now Wick's bank.
- 10—Henry Manning, log; now Woodbridge.
- 11—C. B. Wick, frame; now J. F. Hollingsworth.
- 12—Philip Kimmel, frame; now Smith & Medbury.
- 13—Robert Pollock, frame: now J. F. Hollingsworth.

- 14—Daniel Morris, log ; town hall on part of it.
 15—George Hardman, part frame ; now L. Wick.
 16—William Rayen, shingled house, sides and all ; now Calvin Shook.
 17—William Rayen, log ; Decker & Miller occupying.
 18—William Rayen, brick ; now Parmelee.
 19—Jeremiah Tibbit, log ; now A. J. Pollock.
 20—Widow Dabney, log ; now Westlake.

SOUTH SIDE, GOING EAST.

- 21—John E. Woodbridge, frame ; now Smith.
 22—Mr. Hollingsworth, log ; now Smith.
 23—Mansion House lot, log house, owned by Judge Tod ; now Auderson.

FRONT STREET.

- 24—Jonathan Smith, log ; now E. G. Hollingsworth.
 25—Moses Crawford, log ; now S. J. Atkins.
 26—John Day, frame ; now Thomas Davis.

BACK TO FEDERAL STREET.

- 27—Charles Dutton, frame ; now Bissell.
 28—Methodist Church, F. Barclay's heirs.
 29—William Thorn, log house on the Diamond ; now the Tod House.
 30—Henry Wick, brick ; now M. T. Jewell.
 31—Log school house on the Diamond where the soldiers' monument stands, where the late Hon. Gov. Tod got his education in boyhood days.
 32—Josiah Polly, frame ; now the heirs of the late Edward Moore.
 33—Henry Wick, frame ; now Parish & Nash.
 34—James McCartney, log ; now heirs of J. Pritchard.
 35—Robert Leslie, log ; now John Manning.

At an early day, mineral or stone coal was discovered in different localities in the township and vicinity. It was ascertained to be good for blacksmith fuel, and was used to some extent by smiths in this section of the country. It was not to any extent for fuel for domestic purposes, as wood was plenty and cheaper. The early citizens little thought that this black stone which would burn, cropping out here and there in the ravines, was destined to become a source of great wealth to their successors, and, while some of them were still living, to develop this valley into one of the most wealthy manufacturing regions of our country.

After the opening of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal in 1840, David Tod, sent from his Brier Hill mines a few boat loads of coal to Cleveland, as an experiment. The coal was tested for steamboat and other purposes, and approved.

About 1846, it was ascertained that the Brier Hill, or that variety of coal, could be used in its raw state, as a fuel for the reduction of iron ore, and the first blast furnace in Youngstown constructed for its use, was erected in that year. This was the Eagle Furnace, built by William Philpot, David Morris, Jonathan Warner, Harvey Sawyer, on land purchased of Dr. Henry Manning, lying between the present city limits and Brier Hill. The coal used was mined from land contiguous leased from Dr. Manning. The terms of this lease as to price, were one cent per bushel for the first 25,000 bushels, and one-half per cent per bushel for all over 25,000 bushels dug in one year, and to mine not less than 75,000 bushels per year, or to pay for that quantity if not mined. The money paid for coal not mined in any year to be applied on the excess mined in any other year. The bushel of coal to weigh 75 pounds. The lease to continue in force for twenty years. This lease, was the last coal lease made in this township.

We copy from Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, published in 1848, but who collected his materials in 1847, his statements of the condition of the coal and iron interest, and of the township generally at that time:

"Youngstown is the largest and most flourishing town in Mahoning county. It contains about 1200 inhabitants, has twelve mercantile stores, three warehouses for receiving and forwarding goods and produce on the canal. Four churches—one Presbyterian, one Episcopal Methodist, one Protestant Methodist, and one Disciple. The Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal passes through the village, and the products of the surrounding country are sent here for shipment. Few places in Ohio are more beautifully situated: few have greater facilities for manufacturing, or bid fairer to become a place of wealth and importance. Bituminous coal and iron ore abound in the immediate vicinity of the village, and along the line of the canal, adequate, it is believed, to the wants of a large manufacturing place. Several of the coal banks are already opened and successfully and profitably worked. The mines of the Hon. David Tod furnish about one hundred tons of coal per day, and those of Crawford, Camp & Co. about sixty; all of which have hitherto found a ready market at Cleveland for steamboat fuel. It has recently been ascertained that the coal in the valley of the Mahoning is well adapted in its raw state to the smelting of iron ore, and three furnaces similar to the English and Scotch

furnaces, each capable of producing from sixty to one hundred tons of pig metal per week, have been erected in the township and near the village. A large rolling mill has been erected in the villiage, at which is made the various sizes of bar, rod and hoop iron, also sheet iron, nails and spikes. The "Youngstown Iron Company" and the "Eagle Iron and Steel Company" contemplate the erection of machinery for the purpose of making T and H rail, and it is more than probable that the various railroads now projected in Ohio and the adjoining States will be supplied with rails from this point. In addition to the above there are quite a number of snall manufacturing establishment for making tin ware, cloth, axes, wagons, &c. The amount of capital invested in the manufacturing of iron is probably \$200,000."

The three furnaces, spoken of above, were the Eagle and Brier Hill furnaces, since rebuilt and capacity greatly enlarged, and the Mill Creek furnace, built in 1826 for a charcoal furnace, but being in an unfavorable location in regard to transportation facilities, and getting old and dilapidated, it was taken down some years since. The large rolling mill, chronicled by Mr. Howe, was the old mill north of the canal, which was the nucleus, and but a fraction of the present extensive mills of Brown, Bonnell & Co., which are among the largest in the State.

CHAPTER II.

REMINISCENCES OF EARLY SETTLERS IN THE MAHONING VALLEY.

Precious to the memories of many now living are the trials, struggles, and privations endured by the brave and industrious pioneers who left the comforts of their Eastern homes and penetrated the forests of the Western Reserve, once the frontier of the West, then in possession of wild and barbarous men, and laid the foundation for its future civilization, whose whitened locks and tottering forms clearly indicate that only a few years hence, and the scenes, trials, and adventures of the early settlers of the Western Reserve, will only be known on the pages of history.

In the preparation of "*Youngstown Past*," we give place for the recollections of a few of those whose interests have been closely indented with the rise and progress of Youngstown. Some of whom are living to witness the present Greatness of this Valley, and of others who long since have gone to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns."

From Howe's recollections of the west, we find the following memoir of Mr. James Hillman whose name appears among those of the first settlers in Youngstown, and written by a resident of the county. "Col. James Hillman, of Youngstown, was one of the pioneers of the West, and rendered essential services to the early settlers of the Western Reserve. He was born in Northampton, Pa., and in 1784 was a soldier under Gen. Harmar, and was discharged at Fort McIntosh, at Beaver town, on the Ohio, in August, 1785, after the treaty with the Indians. His acquaintance with the country, now known as the Western Reserve, commenced in the spring of 1786, at which time he entered into the service of Duncan & Wilson, of Pittsburgh.

They were engaged in forwarding goods and provisions upon pack-horses, across the country to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, (now Cleveland,) thence to be shipped on the schooner *Mac-kinaw*, to Detroit. During the summer of 1786, he made six trips, the caravan consisting of ten men and twenty horses. They usually crossed the Big Beaver four miles below the mouth of the Shenango, thence up the left bank of the Mahoning, crossing it about three miles above the village of Youngstown; thence by way of Salt Springs, in the township of Weatherfield, through Milton and Ravenna, crossing the Cuyahoga at the mouth of Breakneck, and at the mouth of Tinker's creek in Bedford; thence down the river to its mouth, where they erected a log hut for the safe keeping of their goods, which was the first house built in Cleveland. At the mouth of Tinker's creek were a few houses built by the Moravian Missionaries. They were then vacant, the Indians having occupied them one year only, previous to their removal to the Tuscarawas river. These, and three or four cabins at Salt Springs were the only buildings erected by the whites between the Ohio river and Lake Erie. Those at Salt Springs were erected for the accommodation of persons sent there to make salt, and the tenants were dispossessed during the summer of 1785, by order of Gen. Harmar. During this year, 1786, Kribs, who was left in one of the cabin to take off goods belonging to Duncan & Wilson was murdered by the Indians, and his body was found by Hillman's party shockingly mangled by the wolves. During the same season Jones Morrow and Sam Simerson, returning from Sandusky, were killed by the Indians at Eagle creek, west of Cleveland. Mr. Hillman was married in 1786, and 1788 settled at Beaver town, where Duncan & Wilson had a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians.

“From 1788 to 1796 Mr. Hillman resided in Pittsburgh and traded with the Indians in Ohio, principally on the Reserve, bringing his goods in canoes up the Mahoning. His intercourse with the Indians, during these eight years and before, afforded him the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of their language, and gaining their confidence, both of which he obtained, and by means of which he was enabled afterwards to be of great service to the early settlers of the Reserve.”

“In 1796, when returning from one of his trading expeditions, alone in his canoe, down the Mahoning river, he discovered a smoke on the bank, near the present site of the village

of Youngstown. On proceeding to the spot, he found Mr. Young (the proprietor of the township), who, with Mr. Walcott, had just arrived to make a survey of his lands. The cargo of Mr. Hillman was not entirely disposed of, there remaining among other things, some whisky, the price of which was, to the Indians, \$1 a quart, in the currency of the country, a deer skin being a legal tender for one dollar, and a doe skin half a dollar. Mr. Young proposed purchasing a quart, and having a frolic on its contents during the evening, as they were strangers in the country, and just arrived upon his territory, civility required him to furnish the means of the entertainment. He, however, yielded to Mr. Young, who immediately took the deer skin he had spread for his bed, (the only one he had,) and paid for his quart of whisky. His descendants in the State of New York, in relating the hardships of their ancestors, have not forgotten that Judge Young exchanged his bed for a quart of whisky.

“Mr. Hillman remained with them a few days, when they accompanied him to Beavertown to celebrate the Fourth of July, and Mr. H. was induced to return and commence the settlement of the town, by building a house. This was about the first settlement made on the Western Reserve. In the fall of 1797 Mr. Brown and another person came on. It was during this season that Uriah Holmes, of Litchfield county, Connecticut, and Titus Hayes, arrived in Youngstown the same day; both having started from Connecticut on the same day, the one taking the route through the State of New York, *via* Buffalo, and the other through Pennsylvania.”

“The settlement of the country proceeded prosperously until the murder of two Indians, Capt. George and Spotted John, at Salt Springs, by McMahan and Story. This affair nearly proved fatal to the settlements, and probably would, but for the efforts of Mr. Hillman.” The particulars of this affair are as follows: Joseph McMahan, who lived near the Indian settlement, at Salt Springs, and whose family had suffered considerable abuse at different times from the Indians, in his absence, was at work with one Richard Story on an old Indian Plantation, near Warren. On Friday, of this week, during his absence, the Indians coming down the creek to have a drunken frolic, called in at McMahan’s and abused the family, and finally Capt. George, their chief, struck one of the children a severe blow with the tomahawk, and the Indians threatened to

kill the whole family. Mrs. McMahan, although terribly alarmed, was enabled to get word to her husband before noon the next day.

McMahan and Story at first resolved to go immediately to the Indian camp and kill the whole tribe, but on a little reflection they desisted from this rash purpose, and concluded to go to Warren and consult with Capt. Ephraim Quinby, as he was a mild, judicious man. By advice of Quinby, all persons capable of bearing arms were mustered on Sunday morning, consisting of 14 men and 2 boys, under the command of Lieut. John Lane, who proceeded towards the Indian camp, determined to make war or peace as circumstances dictated.

When within half a mile of the camp, Quinby proposed a halt, and as he was well acquainted with most of the Indians, they having dealt frequently at his town, it was resolved that he should proceed alone to the camp and inquire into the cause of their outrageous conduct, and ascertain whether they were for peace or war. Quinby started alone, leaving the rest behind, and giving directions to Lane that if he did not return in half an hour, he might expect that the savages had killed him, and that he should then march his company and engage in battle. Quinby not returning at the appointed time, they marched rapidly to the camp. On emerging from the woods they discovered Quinby in close conversation with Captain George. He informed his party that they had threatened to kill McMahan and his family, and Story and his family, for it seems the latter had inflicted chastisement on the Indians for stealing his liquor, particularly on one ugly-looking, ill-tempered fellow, named Spotted John, from having his face spotted all over with hair moles. Capt. George had also declared if the whites had come down the Indians were ready to fight them.

The whites marched directly up to the camp, McMahan first and Story next to him. The chief, Capt. George, snatched his tomahawk, which was sticking in a tree, and flourishing it in the air, walked up to McMahan, saying, "If you kill me I will lie here; if I kill you, you shall lie there!" and then ordered his men to *prime and tree*. Instantly, as the tomahawk was about to give the deadly blow, McMahan sprang back, raised his gun already cocked, pulled the trigger, and Captain George fell dead. Story took for his mark the ugly savage, "Spotted John," who was at that moment placing his family

behind a tree, and shot him dead, the same ball passing through his squaw's neck, and the shoulders of his oldest pappoose, a girl of about thirteen.

Whereupon the Indians fled with horrid yells; the whites pursued for some distance, firing as fast as possible, yet without effect, while the women and children screamed and screamed piteously. The party then gave up the pursuit, returned and buried the dead Indians, and proceeded to Warren to consult for safety. The next day after the murder, Col. Hillman, with Mr. Young and the late Judge Pease, of Warren, who had just arrived, went to the Salt Springs, with a view of pacifying the Indians. Col. Hillman and others expected trouble, and in order to show the Indians that the whites did not sanction the act, judged it advisable to take McMahan and Story prisoners, which they did the same day, at Warren. Col. H. had McMahan in custody, but Story who was guarded by John Jane, escaped during the night. On the next day McMahan was brought to Youngstown, and the settlers resolved to send him to Pittsburgh, to be kept in confinement until tried. The affairs of the settlement were at that time in a critical and alarming state, so much so that the inhabitants of Youngstown and Warren packed up their goods, and were upon the point of removing from the country, as they had every reason to apprehend that the Indians would take speedy vengeance. It was at this juncture that the firmness and good sense of Col. Hillman were the means of saving the infant settlement from destruction. He advised sending a deputation to the Indians then encamped on the Mahoning river, and endeavor to avert the threatened danger. Few men would have dared to go, and it is quite certain no other man in the settlement would have had any chance of success. He was acquainted with their language, and knew their principal men, and he was aware that in his trading intercourse with them, he had acquired their confidence, and therefore felt no fear. Although urged to do so, he would take no weapon of defense, but accompanied by one, Randall, started very early the next morning on his hazardous enterprise, and came in sight of the Indians before sunrise.

The Indians, seventeen in number, were asleep, each with his gun and powder horn, resting on a forked stick at his head. Being in advance of Randall, he came within three rods of them before he was discovered. A squaw was the only one awake; she immediately gave the alarm, which started every

warrior to his feet gun in hand. But seeing Col. H. and his companion riding into their encampment without arms, and unsuspecting of treachery or harm, they dropped their guns and immediately gathered around their visitors.

Onandaga George, the principle man or chief, knew Hillman, and the late murder became the subject of a very earnest conversation; the chief exhibiting much feeling while talking about it. Hillman told him frankly the object of their visit, and talked freely about the affair, condemning McMahon, and assured him that McMahon was then on his way to Pittsburgh, and should stand trial for the murder he had committed. Nothing could be done, however, until Captain Peters should arrive with his braves. They were then encamped farther up the river, near the present site of Deerfield, and were expected to arrive that day, a messenger having been sent for them.

In the course of the day they came, the countenance of Capt. Peters, as soon as he saw a white man present, scowled with hatred and defiance. Col. Hillman endeavored to pacify him, but without effect. During the interview, a conversation was had between Capts. George and Peters, in the Seneca language, in which Capt. George endeavored to persuade the other, that they ought to kill Hillman and Randall, and before the whites could unite in defense, dispatched them in detail. But Capt. George would not agree to it, unwilling that Hillman, to whom he had taken a liking should be killed. It was not known to either that Hillman was acquainted with the Seneca language, in which the conversation was held. Hillman succeeded, after several attempts, in drawing Capt. Peters aside, and offered him a considerable sum if he would go to Cuyahoga on some business for the whites.

The conference however ended, the Indians agreeing to meet the whites in six days at Youngstown. Col. H. and his party returned to Youngstown and made arrangements for the council. The Indians made their appearance at the time appointed, and after the ceremony of smoking, arguments were made by both the whites and the Indians, and a satisfactory conclusion arrived at, which was that McMahon should be tried by a jury of his own color, for murder.

The trial took place soon after at Warren before the Judges, Return J. Meigs and Benjamin Ives. Messrs. Gilman, Backus and Tod were attorneys for the people, and Mr. Simple and John S. Edwards for the Indians. On trial the prisoner was acquitted.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF THE LATE TURHARD KIRTLAND, ESQ.

On reviewing the diary of the late Turhard Kirtland, who annually visited New Connecticut in the years 1798, '99 and 1800, several items which have a bearing on the early history of Youngstown. He at that time was agent of the Connecticut Land Company, and transacted most of the business connected with the purchase of that township from that company by John Young, and after whom it was named.

Judge Kirtland, in the fulfillment of his duty as agent, laid out and opened a road through the wilderness, from the Grand River, near Lake Erie, to Youngstown in 1798. He arrived at the last named place with surveyors, chain men, &c., on the 3d of August, and with Judge Young engaged in running out the town. At the same time he surveyed the townships of Burton and of Poland. In the latter he then located the seat of the mill, in the village, during the summer. His stopping place seems to have been, while in Youngstown, at a Mr. Stevens', while Judge Young had a residence in Warren.

August 30th he sold two lots and a mill seat (near the mouth of Yellow Creek) to Esq. John Struthers, the locality in Poland now known as Struthers.

In 1790, May 18th, he again was in Youngstown, stopping with Mr. Stevens'. His brother-in-law, Jonathan Fowler, and family, arrived there in a canoe from Pittsburgh, (by way of the Ohio, Big Beaver and Mahoning Rivers.) At evening Judge Kirtland carried them to Poland in his wagon, where they all lodged for the night by the side of a fire, with no shelter save a big oak tree and the canopy of Heaven. The exact location was on the home lot of the late Dr. Truesdale, a few roads west of Yellow Creek.

[Jonathan Fowler was father of Mrs. Thomas Riley, of Poland, and Dr. Chauncey Fowler, of Canfield, and grandfather of Dr. C. N. Fowler, of Youngstown.]

1799, September 1st, Sunday, he attended public worship at Youngstown. The Rev. Wm. Wick, from Washington county, Pennsylvania, delivered the first sermon ever preached on the New Connecticut Reserve.

October 19th John Struthers and family arrived at Poland.

1800, June 16th, went from Poland to Youngstown to agree on the place where the county seat should be located.

June 19th, Messrs. Canfield, Young and King met J. S. Edwards at Fowler's tavern in Poland, to advise as to the location of the county seat.

July 1st John Atkins, an old salt, returned to Poland with a mail from Pittshburgh, the then nearest postoffice. Then he obtained two lemons from another sailor who had turned pack-horse man. T. Kirtland and Atkins immediately started, with the lemons in charge, for Burton, and probably the first lemons on the Western Reserve.

July 4th the good people of Burton and others from Connecticut assembled on the green, forty-two in number, partook of a good dinner, and drank the usual patriotic toasts. Then the President of the day caused the lemons to be mixed in a milk-pan of punch, when he offered and drank as a toast, "Here's to our wives and sweethearts at home." The vessel of punch and the toast passed around the table till at length it came to a Mr. B., who a few weeks before had fled from a Xantippi of a wife in New England, to obtain a little respite, and had joined the surveying party; he promptly responded thus to the toast: "Here's to our sweethearts at home, but the d—I take the wives."

August 23d Turhard Kirtland had partially recovered from an attack of fever and ague. He went from Poland to Youngstown to get his horse shod; was required to blow and strike for the smith. This threw him into an aggravated relapse of the disorder, which was at length cured by taking teaspoonful doses of the bark every hour. He adds: "I found that Joseph McMahan and the people of Warren had killed two Indians at Salt Spring, on Sunday, 20th, in a hasty and inconsiderate manner; and they had sent after a number (of Indians) that had gone off, in order to hold a conference and settle the unhappy and unprovoked breach they had made on the Indians. They had agreed on Wednesday, 30th, to hold a conference at Esq. Young's, and had sent for an interpreter to attend, who arrived this day, in company with an Indian chief and his lady on horseback."

Wednesday, July 30, went to Youngstown (from Poland) to attend the conference with the Indians on account of the murder of two of their principal men at Salt Spring on Sunday, 20th by Joseph McMahan and Storey. We assembled about 300 (whites) and 10 Indians, had a very friendly talk, and agreed to make peace and live as friends.

Monday, August 25th, went to Warren, met the Judges and Justices of the county, when they all took the oaths of the office, and proceeded to open the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas: appointed constables, and summoned eighteen grand jurors. Bills of indictment found against Joseph McMahon and Richard Storey for murder.

Sunday, September 14th, Sample, the counsel for McMahon, went on to Youngstown. The prisoner is on the way from McIntosh (Beaver) with the sheriff and an escort of twenty-five troops from the garrison at Pittsburgh to guard him to Warren, where a court is to be held on Thursday, for his trial for the murder of Capt. George and George Tuscarava (Indians) at Salt Spring.

Wednesday, September 17th, went to the court at Warren, Meigs and Gilman, the Judges. Messrs. Edwards, Pease, Tod, Tappan and Abbott admitted as counselors at law by this court.

Thursday, September 19th, prisoner (McMahon) brought in; traverse jury summoned.

Friday, September 19th, witnessess examined.

Saturday, September 20th, case argued; verdict, acquittal.

The following is from the pen of Roswell M. Grant, uncle of President Grant, and addressed to the Pioneer Association of Youngstown:

MAYSLICK, MASON Co., KY., Sept. 7th, 1874.

George A. Young, Esq.,

DEAR SIR—I have just received yours of August 28, also a circular inviting me to a reunion of old citizens and pioneers of Youngstown, Ohio. Nothing would have given me more pleasure than to meet you on that occasion. Had I only received a notice ten days sooner I would certainly have done so. As I am a farmer, and Thursday next is the day set, it is impossible for me to leave upon so short notice

Looking over the circular it has brought to my mind many old reminiscences: My mother died in Deerfield in 1805. My father moved to Youngstown the same year. He carried on tannery business. My sister Susan and brother Jesse lived with Judge George Tod. Margaret and myself lived with Col. James Hillman on a farm over the river and opposite town. My father sold his tanyard to John E. Woodbridge, and moved to Maysville, Ky., leaving Margaret and myself with Col. Hill-

man about the year 1820. Col. Hillman about the same time sold his farm and moved over to town to keep a hotel. At that time the citizens were as follows: 1st, above Col. Rayen was J. E. Woodbridge; 2d, John F. Townsend, hatter; 3d, Col. William Rayen, farmer; 4th, William Sherman, hatter; 5th, opposite, George Tod; 6th, Mr. Abram, chair maker; 7th, Samuel Stuart, tavern, (Col. Hillman bought Stuart out); 8th, opposite, Dr. Dutton; 9th, Esquire Baldwin, farmer; 10th, Kilpatrick, blacksmith; 11th, Henry Wick, merchant; 12th, Hugh Bryson, merchant; 13th, Lawyer Hine; 14th, Mr. Bissell; 15th, Mr. Bruce, shoemaker; 16th, Rev. Mr. Duncan. The above are all the citizens there were in Youngstown from 1805 up to 1810.

I well remember the Indians coming down the river in canoes and camping in Col. Hillman's sugar camp, at the lower end of the farm, and upon the river bank. They would stay some days. Also the old chief would come to see Col. Hillman to settle some dispute between them. They would bring from thirty to fifty warriors with them. They would stop at the plum orchard at the upper end of the farm. These visits were often. I had forgotten to mention the names of Mr. Hogue, a tailor, and Moses Crawford, who lived below Judge Tod's on the bank of the river. Crawford tended Col. Hillman's mill. Bears, wolves, deer and wild turkey were plenty. I went to school in the old log school house eight years, to Master Noyes five years of the time. David Tod, Franklin Thorne, and myself were leaders of all mischief, so said Master Noyes.

In the war of 1812 the whole country was drafted and rendezvoused in Youngstown. After they left, Capt. Applegate, Lieut. Bushnell, and Ensign Reeves enlisted one hundred men for one year. During the enlistment Capt. Dillon's son, with an elder fife, and myself with a drum, furnished the music. Col. William Rayen commanded the regiment. Judge Tod had a Colonel's commission in the regular army. Col. Hillman volunteered, and after arriving at Sandusky Gen. Harrison appointed him Wagon Master General of the U. S. Army. John E. Woodbridge was paymaster. Mr. Hogue, Moses Crawford, Dr. Dutton, Henry Wick, Hugh Bryson, and Mr. Bruce were all the men left in Youngstown during the war. I had forgotten Mr. Thorne, a cabinet maker, who lived near the old school house.

Jesse R. Grant left Judge Tod's in 1810. Went to Maysville, Ky., and finished his trade with my brother Peter. Went to Deerfield, Ohio, about the year 1815. Took charge of my father's old tan yard. Sold out and went to Ravenna. Carried on the business until 1821. He then went to Point Pleasant, forty miles below Maysville. Sunk a tan yard there. Same year he married Miss Hannah Simpson, where U. S. Grant was born April 27th, 1822.

I left Youngstown in 1818. Went to Ravenna. Stayed there until 1820. I then went to Maysville, Ky. Finished my trade with my brother Peter Grant. After following my trade twenty-eight years, I quit tanning, bought me a farm of 775 acres on the Great Kanawah river, nine miles below Charleston, the capital of West Virginia. During the late war I was so annoyed by both armies, I rented the farm out, came here in 1862, bought a small farm where I now live, thirteen miles south of Maysville and one mile from Mayslick, Mason county, Ky. I am now seventy-three years old, weigh one hundred and eighty-five pounds, hale and hearty, never sick. In the last fifty years I haven't taken ten cents worth of medicine. Hardly a grey hair in my head. Some think I am not over fifty-five or sixty. I must now come to a close and take this to the office. I forgot to say that I have voted the true Democrat ticket for fifty-two years, with one exception. I did not vote for Horace Greeley. His Democracy did not suit me. If there should be any old citizens at the meeting that recollect me, I would be pleased to have them write to me. I now think I will make you a visit soon. If this should reach you before the 10th please give the old pioneers my very best wishes, and I am truly sorry I cannot be with them. It would have been one of the proudest days of my life.

I remain yours truly,

ROSWELL M. GRANT.

Sketches of the medical men of Youngstown, and the Western Reserve, by Dr. Theodatus Garlick, of Bedford, Ohio, but formerly of Youngstown :

Among the pioneers of the Western Reserve there were, as a matter of course, many medical men who located at such points as gave promise of growing up into towns and vilages. It may be said of these men that a large majority of them were

persons of more than ordinary abilities. With many of them I had the good fortune to be intimately acquainted. Most of them have long since passed away.

Youngstown was one of the points that attracted the attention of some of the aspirants to fame and wealth. Dr. Charles Dutton was the first physician who settled in Youngstown, being in the year 1801, as I am informed by Dr. Kirtland. He was regarded, by the medical men of the Reserve, as an able man, a very good surgeon for those days, and a successful physician, was thought to be somewhat *heroic* in his practice. I was intimately acquainted with him, but not until he had retired from the practice of his profession.

Dr. Dutton was a shrewd man, possessed discriminating judgment, somewhat eccentric, sometimes a little rough, very social,—having a large share of those kindly feelings which go into the make-up of a good physician; and I may add, enter largely into the composition of a good man. He studied medicine with Dr. Jared Potter, an eminent physician of Connecticut, the grandfather of Prof. Jared Potter Kirtland. Dr. Dutton being his last, and Dr. Lemuel Hopkins, of Connecticut, the author of the “Epitaph on the Victim of a Cancer Quack,” and other similar poetic effusions, (see Poets of Connecticut,) being his first student.

Dr. Henry Manning settled in Youngstown in 1811, he being the second physician who settled there. He studied medicine in Connecticut, his native State, his preceptor being Dr. Tracy, so Dr. Kirtland informs me. The manner and style of these two eminent physicians were as unlike as that of two medical men could be, and both be good physicians. Dr. Manning was a very quiet man, entirely free from dash and show, was a man of few words, but could talk, and talk well. I do not believe it could be said of him that he was ever known to make a weak or foolish remark. He was quite social in his way, enjoyed a good joke hugely, but very quietly. He was brim full of practical common sense, which he made daily use of all his long and useful life. He was a very careful observer, moved slowly, arrived at his conclusions after mature deliberation, and probably made as few mistakes as the best. I have often said that I learned more from him of the management of our low forms of fever than from all other sources together. He was a good surgeon, possessed in an eminent degree all the qualities required to make one cool, never excited, with a hand not only steady,

but possessed of much mechanical skill in the use of surgical instruments, an important quality in a surgeon. The first time I ever saw the operation made for cataract of the eye, it was performed by him. I never saw it done better or more successfully, and I have seen it performed many times since by different surgeons, and made it many times myself. He once successfully removed an immense uterine polypus, and made many other surgical operations that required great skill and coolness. His moral character was without stain or blemish. For some years before his death he was blind from cataracts in both eyes, but was cheerful and bore his great affliction with quiet submission. After he became blind he used to visit me in the city of Cleveland twice or thrice a year, and I distinctly remember that I could see no falling off in his mental powers, his conversations were as instructive and entertaining as ever. He died at the ripe old age of eighty-two, if my memory is not at fault.

The next physician who settled in Youngstown was Charles G. Cook, in the year 1824, I think. He was a nephew of Dr. Dutton and emigrated from Connecticut. He studied medicine with Prof. Eli Ives, of New Haven, and graduated from the Medical Department of Yale College. He was a good physician, ranked quite above the average of the medical profession. He did not make much pretension as a surgeon, though he did occasionally make surgical operations. Was quite polished in his manners, indeed more so than any physician that I was ever acquainted with in Youngstown, a genial, gentlemanly person, entirely free from every low vice; added to these good qualities he was a fine musician, both vocal and instrumental. He died a few years since, leaving an unblemished reputation both as a physician and a citizen.

During the lifetime of the above named physicians Doctors Lemuel Wick, J. I. Tod, and Dr. Tyler practiced medicine for a few years previous to 1834. Doctors Wick and Tod abandoned the practice before 1834, and Dr. Tyler who followed soon after Doctors Wick and Tod retired, died in 1833, I think.

The medical career of these gentlemen was respectable, though brief. Dr. Wick is still living in Cleveland, in which city Dr. Tod died some twelve or more years since.

On 9th day of September, 1834, I settled in Youngstown, having graduated from the University of Maryland in the month of March previous, and practiced medicine and surgery until I

removed to Cleveland in 1853, and associated myself with Dr. H. A. Ackly, Prof. of surgery in the Cleveland Medical College. I then gave my attention almost exclusively to surgery as long as I continued to practice, which I abandoned some years since. I am now nearly seventy years old, certainly old enough to quit. Can't say that I have always "done my best," but hope it may be said of me when I am gone that I was not an entirely useless member of the profession.

Of the present members of the Medical profession with whom I am acquainted, who commenced the practice of medicine in Youngstown after I did are Dr. J. Woodbridge, who commenced shortly after and Drs. J. McCurdy and Fowler, who commenced after I left Youngstown, all of whom enjoy and deserve to enjoy good professional reputations.

The foregoing is a very brief statement of my knowledge of the Physicians of Youngstown, and while I am "doing" the Doctors of Youngstown I would like to incorporate in this article the names of some of the more prominent medical men of the Western Reserve of an early date, who did not reside in Youngstown. First, and the most eminent among them all was and is (for he is alive to-day, and if alive to-morrow will be 81 years old,) Jared Potter Kirtland, M. D., LL. D. Dr. Kirtland settled in 1823. He has been one of the hardest workers I ever knew, not only as a physician, but in all departments of the natural sciences, in fact in almost every branch of useful knowledge, being well and favorably known as a scientific man throughout the United States and in Europe. This remarkable man delivered twenty-six full courses of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, five courses at the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, one course in Willoughby, and twenty courses at the Cleveland Medical College. Although past four score years of age, he is hard at his work, enjoying extraordinary health, "frosty yet kindly." He tells me that he never was so much hurried with work as now. I think him the finest specimen of an old man I ever saw. His motions are as quick and lively as those of a boy of fourteen, looks as fresh and vigorous as a young man, bidding fair to stay with us many years.

Doctor Peter Allen, who settled in Kinsman at an early day was another physician well and widely known. A diligent student to the day of his death, and in all respects one of the very best of men.

Doctor Elijah Flower, settled in the township of Brookfield at an early day. He was my medical preceptor for three of the pleasantest years of my life. He was well and favorably known as a superior physician and surgeon all through the Western Reserve. He was one of the most genial men I ever knew, and one of the most popular. I should speak well of him on all accounts, but more especially for the reason that he gave me two of his lovely daughters for wives—not both at once, however.

I will only add a few more names such as I can call to mind at this late date, all of whom stood high in their profession, and who came into the county at an early day. Dr. John B. Harmon, of Warren; Dr. John W. Seely, of Howland; Dr. David Long, of Cleveland, whom I knew when I was a boy. Dr. J. Town, of Hudson; Dr. Wilcox, of Hartford; Dr. Mathews, of Painsville; Dr. Hawley, of Austinburg; Dr. Tickner, of Canfield, afterwards appointed surgeon in the United States Navy; Dr. Daniel Upton, first in Hartford, then Worthington, and afterward Talmadge; Drs. Amos and Philo Wright, Talmadge; Dr. Warner, of Jefferson, Ashtabula county; Dr. Coleman, of Colebrook, Ashtabula county, and Dr. Saunders, Peru, Huron county.

All of these men were distinguished in their profession and as citizens. There were several others that I cannot call to mind; nearly all of them emigrated from Connecticut, all were New England men, a goodly and useful set of men in their day and generation.

THEODATUS GARLICK, M. D.

Bedford, Cuyahoga County, O., Nov. 9th, 1874.

CHAPTER III.

YOUNGSTOWN PRESENT.

In the preceding chapters we have traced the rise and progress of the village of Youngstown, from the time the first white man settled in the Valley to the organization of a village, with the incidents connected therewith, and the population of the village, at different times, till the year 1847. Prior to that date the growth of the village was slow. The opening of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal was the first public project taken hold of for the benefit of the settlers in the Valley. This canal was completed in 1840, and formed a channel of communication between the Ohio river and Lake Erie, and did a good business in the transportation of produce along its line, and in the transportation of heavy ordnance. About this time Gov. Tod became engaged in experimenting with the bituminous coal, then discovered to exist at different points in the Valley, for the purpose of testing it for heating purposes. This project proved to be a success. Small quantities of coal were mined and shipped to Cleveland in boats. This was the beginning of what now forms the basis of the great industries of Youngstown and the Mahoning Valley. In the year 1846 it was accidentally discovered that ore could be reduced by the use of the raw coal, thus obviating the necessity of coking. The attention of Iron Manufacturers was turned in this direction, and furnaces for the manufacture of pig iron sprang up at various points in the Valley; rolling mills and machine shops followed in rapid succession, and Youngstown soon presented the appearance of a manufacturing city.

Another event in the history of Youngstown which gave fresh impetus to its growth was the opening of the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad, a great through route to develop more fully the mineral and agricultural resources of Trumbull and

Mahoning, and to find a market for their products at Cleveland. Accordingly by a special act passed February 22d, 1848, a charter was procured for the construction of a road from some point in Cleveland to some point in or near the village of Warren, with the right to continue the road eventually to the east line of the State; also with power to connect with any railroad in this State, running in the same direction, or with any railroad incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania; and to continue the road into Pennsylvania to any point authorized by the General Assembly of said State.

The company was incorporated under this charter in 1851, and a Board of Directors elected, of which Dudley Baldwin, of Cleveland, was one. Negotiations were opened with the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, and the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, with a view to connection with their roads, but without success.

Great expectations were formed by the original projectors of this road as to the amount of local trade that would be secured. The iron trade of the Mahoning Valley was rapidly growing into importance. Seven furnaces were in operation, producing 300 tons of iron per week, three large rolling mills for the manufacture of iron were in existence and others projected, and it was believed that the iron business alone would soon amount to 100 tons per day, a large share of which would pass over this road. The coal trade was likewise very extensive and rapidly increasing, having risen from 26,000 tons, shipped by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal to Akron, and thence by Ohio Canal to Cleveland, in 1849, to 185,000 tons in 1852, and it was estimated that this quantity would swell up to 250,000 tons, or 800 tons per day, by 1856, the bulk of which would ultimately pass over this road. These anticipations have been more than realized. The road was also to run through the great cheese making region of Ohio, which was then growing into rapid proportions, while the amount of flour manufactured on the line of the road would not be less than 350 barrels daily. Besides, there would be the miscellaneous trade of a rich and densely peopled agricultural region, interspersed with flourishing villages.

Finally these considerations led the directors to decide on laying out the road, beginning at Cleveland, on the west side, and running through Scranton's hill to Newburgh, Bedford, Aurora, Mantua, and Warren, fifty-three miles, and thence

through the northwestern part of Mahoning county to Poland, and from that point to Enon, a station on the line of P., F. & C. R. W., and a considerable amount of stock was purchased by the citizens of Poland and vicinity, as an inducement to the company to complete the road upon their survey. This route would have left Youngstown and the coal producing region of the valley several miles east of the line, and the construction of a branch road from Youngstown to Poland seemed an improbable event, hence the chance for an outlet for the coal trade would have received no improvement from this enterprise.

Matters were in this shape, when the late David Tod, then a resident of Brier Hill, returned from his mission as United States minister at Brazil, and who was working his mines at Brier Hill. At once foreseeing the error of this survey, he was instrumental in having it changed by continuing from Warren down the Mahoning Valley, thus penetrating the heart of the iron and coal producing region.

On the 11th of February, 1853, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act incorporating the Company in that State, granting the full and entire assent of that State to all and each of the provisions of the Ohio act of incorporation. Two other acts were passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in which the Company is recognized as a corporation of that State, on the same terms as are granted by the State of Ohio. Pursuant to these acts repeated attempts were made to carry the road into Pennsylvania, but owing to the opposition of the Pittsburgh and Erie Road, and especially of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road, the desired extension was not accomplished. Serious embarrassments growing out of the altered condition of the money market had also to be encountered by the Company, which nothing but the determination and self-sacrifice of the directors could have overcome; and at length, in 1857, after five or six years of persevering effort, and almost perplexing difficulties, the road was opened through to Youngstown. A branch road from Youngstown to the State line between Ohio and Pennsylvania, in Hubbard township, called the *Hubbard Branch* was also built. The coal and iron of the Mahoning Valley were thus made accessible by a quick and easy route.

On the 7th of October, 1863, the Company leased its road and Hubbard Branch, for the term of ninety-nine years to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, in New York,

the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of Ohio, said three Companies being known in the aggregate as the *Atlantic and Great Western Railway Line*, (subsequently consolidated into the Great Western Railway Company), and the same is now known as the *Mahoning Branch* of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

The benefits accruing from the enterprise were greater than the bold projector ever anticipated. Although competing lines have been built from Youngstown to the Lake Shore, the traffic is increased by the continued development of the coal trade, and the rapid increase in manufacture, trade and commerce.

The city of Youngstown as it is to-day contains all the advantages of cities of the first class. The City Directory published by Wiggins & McKillop, in the fall of 1874, contains 4,121 names; making an estimate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to each name, we make a population of 14,323.

The public buildings, in point of architectural beauty and permanence in construction, are of the highest order. Recently several new and handsome business blocks have been erected, and others are in contemplation; which are and will be standing monuments of enterprise and prosperity. The opera house, erected at the north-west corner of the Diamond, is built in the most modern style and finish, artistically designed, second to none in the State.

There is no inland city in the country that can offer to the public better Hotel accommodations than Youngstown. The Tod House was built during the years 1868-69, by Messrs. Stambaugh, Crandall & Tod, at a cost of \$125,000. The house contains sixty-five rooms, which are supplied with all the modern improvements for the comfort and convenience of guests. The building was leased in 1874 by Messrs. Henkle & Bowman, the present proprietors. The Maitland House is one of the oldest hotel buildings, and recently has been enlarged. There are several other houses conducted on a smaller scale; some of them figured as the leading hotels in town in days gone by.

The streets are mostly laid out east and west and north and south; are wide and graded and paved, and supplied with a good system of sewerage. Rents are reasonable, taxes are even less than are imposed in other cities of the same class, when

the fact is taken into consideration that most of the improvement in streets and public buildings have only recently been made, and are now in process of construction.

A charter has been granted to the Youngstown Street Railway Company to build a street railway, beginning at Hazelton and extending through Youngstown to Briar Hill, a distance of four miles. The projectors of this enterprise are H. Tod, R. Montgomery, George Wilsor, Samuel McCartney, and Samuel Wallace. The contract for the construction of the road is under the management of Messrs. Mackey Brothers, and the work will be pushed to completion at an early date.

The following table shows the indebtedness, funded and unfunded, of the principal second class cities in the State, in September 1st, 1873 :

CITIES.	Valuation of Property. 1873.	Rates of taxation for all purposes	Amount of Debts, 1873.
<i>Second-Class.</i>			
Akron.....	\$ 6,685,997	21.6	\$ 51,862 00
Canton.....	5,011,189	23.	218,357 77
Chillicothe.....	4,542,917	35.1	36,750 00
Columbus.....	25,272,709	25.2	1,031,848 75
Dayton.....	19,956,470	22.2	893,170 00
Hamilton.....	5,833,065	23.2	220,518 25
Lancaster.....	2,524,700	26.3	18,568 00
Mansfield.....	4,790,159	23.5	57,400 00
Marietta.....	2,595,725	26.5	182,000 00
Massillon.....	2,710,560	21.1	.....
Mt. Vernon....	2,229,139	23.	.....
Newark.....	3,870,138	23.6	8,000 00
Portsmouth....	5,607,213	28.5	248,710 00
Sandusky.....	4,141,854	30.	28,500 00
Springfield....	8,390,736	19.	64,692 42
Steubenville....	5,618,150	24.6	86,000 00
Warren.....	2,487,462	18.	12,482 75
Xenia.....	3,230,548	19.6	77,250 00
Youngstown....	4,610,012	27.3	177,500 00
Zanesville.....	7,376,560	23.8	629,543 18

A means for supplying the manufactories and private residences with water, and also to provide against calamities by fire, became a necessity as the population and business of the town increased, which led to the erection of the present water works, which were completed July 18, 1872. The works are erected on the Holly system, and have a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons every 24 hours against a pressure equal to 150 feet head. The machinery consists of one set of double cylinder, crank

available, cut-off, condensing engines, cylinder 14x24 inches, connected to one crank in such a manner that both may be run at the same time, or either separately, and are erected on a heavy ornamental arched iron frame. The works are driven by one of Holly's Patent Rotary Steam Engines, of 150 horse power. The works are located on the Mahoning river, west of the city, and are among the finest in the State. The entire cost of their construction was \$150,000. There are now about twelve miles of main pipes laid through the streets in the city, and 4,300 feet are now being laid. There are about 539 connections made for private purposes.

In 1866 a company was formed for the purpose of establishing works to supply the city with gas, and on the evening of January 14th, 1867, Youngstown, for the first time, was lighted with gas. The consumption of gas during the month of March, following, was 116,000 cubic feet, and for the same month in 1868, 291,200; 1869, 547,300; 1870, 582,900; 1871, 800,600; 1872, 1,404,000; in 1873, 1,091,000 cubic feet. There are 40,000 feet of main pipe laid through the various streets, and the company have five hundred meters out, and one hundred and forty-eight street lamps erected. During the year 1872 the works were rebuilt and enlarged, having now a capacity for supplying 130,000 feet per day.

YOUNGSTOWN CHURCHES.

One of the first acts of the early pioneers of the Western Reserve was to arrange a place for holding Divine services. And prominent among these settlers was the pioneer missionary, whose toils, privations and vicissitudes should not escape the historian's pen. The evidence of religious sentiment among the first settlers was quite consistent with their New England culture, and was adhered to with a jealous affection throughout their early struggles that merits the warmest admiration. Social religious services, held in primitive log or frame buildings, appear to have been quite common in those days, notwithstanding the smallness of the population and the poverty of the people, although they must have had to encounter many difficulties on these accounts, as well as from the diversity of religious opinion, and the hostility of influential men, who were opposed to religious institutions. Undeterred, however, by these adverse influences, the early pioneers adhered faithfully to their convictions, and persevered with their meetings in the

school-house or dwelling until they were able to construct halls or buildings, or could make arrangement to organize religious societies and build churches. The inducements set forth to influence young men to enter the ministry and labor among the pioneer settlers were not of a very promising nature, and indeed it seems as if nothing but a sincere sense of duty would influence in choosing a life and calling fraught with so many hardships.

As the fruit of the labors of these early Christians, Youngstown at this time enjoys the privileges of eleven churches: two Presbyterians, one United Presbyterian, one Methodist Episcopal, one Methodist Protestant, one Christian, one Baptist, one Welsh Baptist, one Welsh Presbyterian, one Episcopal, one German and one English Lutheran, one Catholic Church and Cathedral.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The First Presbyterian Church of Youngstown is the oldest church organization on the Western Reserve. The early records of the society having been lost, it is difficult to arrive at the correct date of its organization. It is probable that it was organized about the year 1800, by the Presbytery of Ohio. Upon the organization of the Presbytery of Erie, April 13th, 1802, this congregation was included within its bounds. Its Presbyterial connection was again changed in 1808, upon the organization of Hartford Presbytery, when it remained until the division of 1837. The Presbytery of Beaver, successor to the Hartford Presbytery, adhered to the Old School branch. After the separation, it deciding to unite itself with the *New School* wing of the Church, this congregation, by request, was admitted to the care of the Trumbull Presbytery, and remained so until 1870, when the Presbytery itself was dissolved and the Presbytery of Mahoning formed, and it is, in point of membership and wealth, the strongest Church in that Presbytery.

The first church edifice was erected probably as early as 1802, near the north-west corner of Wood street and Wick avenue, immediately opposite the present church building. A new building was erected in 1835, on Federal street, and occupied until 1866, when the present house was opened for service. The first regular pastor of this church was the Rev. William Wick, who graduated at Cannonsburg, Pa., in the year 1797, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Erie in 1799, was installed into the pastorate of this church in 1800, to preach half

of his time, and continued to be its pastor until his death, which event occurred the 26th day of March, 1815. The second pastor was the Rev. John Core, who was installed June 25th, 1817, and was also pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Brookfield and Vienna. After serving the congregation faithfully for six years, his relations with this church were dissolved, which occurred April 10th, 1823. From this date to the year 1830, the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Enoch Bolten and Nathan Harned. Rev. Ward Stafford was installed as the third pastor, April 5th, 1830, and continued till 1837, when he was released. Mr. Stafford's successor was the Rev. Charles A. Boardman, whose pastoral relation was dissolved by request in 1854. For five years succeeding this date the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Frederick Brown. Rev. Levi B. Wilson was installed as the fifth pastor of this church Nov. 9th, 1859, and remained in charge till 1869, when the relations were dissolved. The sixth and present pastor, Rev. Daniel H. Evans, was installed May 5th, 1870.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Prominent among church enterprise in the pioneer days, were representatives of the Methodist faith, who began their labors here, with the beginning of the present century. The Baltimore conference was responsible for the supply of this part of the work, with the ministry of this early day. At its session in the city of Baltimore, April 1st, 1803, Shadrick Bostwick was appointed a missionary to Deerfield Circuit, under Rev. Thornton Fleming, Presiding Elder of the Pittsburgh District, who had been in the same field two years preceeding. Mr. Bostwick was a practicing physician, but had given twelve years almost exclusively to the preaching of the Gospel in Eastern Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States. On his appointment to this work, he erected a house in Deerfield, Ohio, and located his family there; he penetrated the forests in different directions, establishing appointments and organizing societies, in which he accomplished much good among the people. Rev. Gregg, in his history of Methodism, says of Mr. Bostwick: "He was induced to visit Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio, where he found a small log house, built by the citizens, and occupied by the Presbyterians for a church, in which he asked permission to preach, but was promptly and positively refused. Judge Rayen, a prominent citizen of the place, though not a professor of religion, invited the Doctor to

preach in his barn, which he consented to do until a better place was provided. Soon after the Doctor commenced preaching in Youngstown, he formed a class, consisting of Moses Crawford and wife, John Hogue and wife, Isaac Powers, and Mr. Braden, six in number."

The faithfulness of Moses Crawford and wife was indeed commendable. Prior to the organization of a class in Youngstown, one "Father Crawford" was conducting a class in Hubbard, about six miles distant. It was the custom of this old couple to attend services and class at that place every Sunday, walking there and return, often carrying an infant with them. The Youngstown class was held for some time in the old log school house which stood on or near the north-west corner of the Diamond. This place of meeting, however, was abandoned and the private residences of the pioneer members substituted.

In the year 1804 Thornton Fleming was again appointed Presiding Elder of the District, and Shadrick Bostwick, preacher on the Deerfield circuit, and in charge at Youngstown. At the expiration of this year, Dr. Bostwick located and began the practice of medicine, officiating meanwhile in the capacity of local preacher. He removed to Canfield, Ohio, 1807, where he resided till his death, which occurred in 1837.

Mr. Gregg, in his history of the Erie Conference, says of this charge in 1805: "The Erie and Deerfield circuit at this time was more than four hundred miles in circumference. And this journey, to be accomplished every four weeks, was along blind paths, formed by marked trees, across swollen, unbridged streams, over rugged precipices and high hills, now winding around steep, rocky mountain sides, and then plunging through deep, miery morasses, sometimes camping in the woods all night, wearied and hungry, resting his back upon the root of some forest tree, while his faithful horse stood tied up without a mouthful to eat, and not unfrequently encountering wild beasts, rude savage men, and venomous serpents."

The first house of worship was built by this society about the year 1810. The lot upon which it was built was on Phelps street, near where the present church building stands, and cost the sum of twenty dollars. Later this building was enlarged, and about the year 1818 it was removed to its present location. During the year 1826, a Sunday School was organized, which was the first regularly organized Sunday School in the place.

The society was somewhat damaged during the year 1839 by a split in the Church; about fifty, members representing the greater portion of the society, seceded and formed a new society—the Methodist Protestant Church. This division was keenly felt by the remaining members, but although the most active and influential of its members withdrew from the old Church, yet the indomitable energy which characterized the early members, still predominated among the remaining few, who commencing the battle anew, soon succeeded in repairing the breach that had been made in their ranks, and as a trophy of their labors the society to-day enrolled a membership of over five hundred, and has a flourishing Sunday School. Their house of worship has been enlarged and improved from time to time, and at present is far too small to accommodate the wants of the membership. The erection of a new building is in contemplation, and will be commenced at an early day, which, when completed, will be one of the finest church edifices in the city. The Rev. John Peat was appointed pastor by the Conference in 1872, and re-appointed in 1873, and also in 1874. Rev. John Lytle is the Presiding Elder.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

(Martin Luther's Church.)

Among the early settlers who, at the beginning of the present century, came to Mahoning county, were many Germans, whose ancestors were members of the Church of the Reformation,—that is, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Anxious to retain in their midst the preaching of the Gospel and the administration of the sacraments according to the confessions of their ancestors, they, in different parts of the county, called pastors and organized congregations. Thus many years ago Lutheran congregations were organized in Boardman and Crawford townships. Ministers served from ten to fifteen congregations, and some traveled over several counties. The few German Lutherans in Youngstown attended services in the surrounding Lutheran churches. The first attempt to gather a Lutheran congregation in Youngstown was made by Rev. G. Kranz, in 1857. Then living in North Lima, he visited this place, and frequently preached here, in connection with a Lutheran congregation which he served in Boardman.

In 1858 the Lutherans and some members of the German Reformed church called the Rev. Fair as their pastor in Youngs-

town. He was a reformed minister, but he proposed to the two parties that they should build a Union Church. The church was built, but afterwards was claimed to be a Reformed church. The Lutherans finding themselves deceived resolved to organize themselves as a German Evangelical Lutheran congregation. This was done August 1st, 1859, they numbering at that time twenty-two members. Rev. F. C. Becker, from Jackson, served them temporarily. Rev. L. Creps, of Brookfield, was called to be their pastor July 31st, 1859. After the congregation had held its services in different localities in town for some time, they bought the lot where the church now stands. The lot is 45x120, and is located at the corner of east Wood and Champion streets. March 2d, 1862, the corner stone was laid, and an ordinary brick was built 35x50 and sixteen feet high, and fifteen feet more of ground was purchased in order to enlarge the yard. In the spring of 1862 the corner stone of the present building was laid, and November 2d, 1862, the church was dedicated. The congregation then numbered fifty members, the Rev. L. Kreps moved to Youngstown in 1862 and served them as their regular pastor. He left in 1868, the congregation then numbering one hundred members.

January 1st, 1869, the congregation called their present pastor. During this year a piece of ground near the church was purchased and a parsonage erected thereon. There are now 200 families embraced in the congregation. It is proposed as soon as possible to build a school house, in which a Parochial School is to be kept, for the christian and churchly training of the children. Since the fall of 1873 an English Lutheran Mission has been commenced in Youngstown, by the Rev. C. S. Baechler. An organization has been effected counting about ten families, under the name of the English Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's congregation. The society has thus far held its services in the German Church. Rev. S. Baechler, resides on west Wood street, and also serves one congregation in Boardman, and two in Beaver townships.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

About twenty years ago Father Callahan, a Roman Catholic clergyman, made a visit to Youngstown, and organized a Catholic society. The entire Catholic population at that time did not number twenty-five or thirty persons. The first meetings of the society were held at the private residence of James Moore,

at Briar Hill. The Catholic population was greatly increased by emigration of laborers and workmen to fill the various positions in the rolling mills, furnaces, and railroad enterprises, which led to the erection of a house of worship. The lot upon which this edifice was erected was donated to the society by the late David Dod. The congregation used this building for several years, until a larger one became a necessity, when the present house, located at the corner of Wood and Hazel streets, was built; it is known as St. Columba's Church. The Rev. Father P. H. Brown is the present pastor.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The society of the United Presbyterian Church of Youngstown was organized October 10th, 1859, by Rev. J. W. Logue, of Northfield, Ohio. The number of members, at the time of the organization of this society, was about twelve. The Rev. G. K. Ormond was installed as the first pastor, which event took place soon after its organization, who continued faithfully in his labors until February 1st, 1870, at which time he resigned his charge. During his pastoral career with this people the congregation increased to one hundred, and their present church edifice, located at the corner of Wood and Walnut streets, was erected. Rev. J. M. Wallace, the second pastor, was installed February 7th, 1871, the congregation having had but two pastors since its organization. In doctrine this church agrees in the main with the Re-united Presbyterians of to-day. They differ from them, however, in the exclusive use of Scripture Psalms, and the exclusion of instruments in praise and in opposing oath-bound societies.

DISCIPLES CHURCH.

This society was organized July 18th, 1841, with twenty-seven members. Their house of worship was an academy building fitted for church purposes, and situated on the southwest corner of the Diamond. This building was dedicated as a place of worship, July 4th, 1841, and used by this society for thirty-two years; within its walls transpired nearly all these scenes sacred to the memory of the church, and in the spring of 1873 it was vacated for the basement of their new building, then in process of erection. But two of the original twenty-six are members now, and but one present on that occasion.

The building now occupied by the society was commenced in July 1872, and was dedicated July 1, 1874, and is situated on Wood street, between Phelps street and Wick avenue, and

cost \$27,000. The present membership of the congregation numbers two hundred and thirty.

Those who have been pastors or preached for the church are in the order in which they have labored as follows :

Wesley Lamphere, John Henry, John Applegate, Henry Brocket, W. S. Gray, O. Higgins, Walter Haden, James Calvin, F. S. Whitslar, Orwin Gates, Jasper Hughes, R. E. Davis, and C. C. Smith who is the present pastor.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

The Methodist Protestant Church was organized under the auspices of the Muskingum Conference, in the year 1828, and is located on front street, between Champion and Market. Owing to the loss of the church records, it is difficult to give a very accurate history of the society. It is probable that Rev. Wm. Reeves was the first regular pastor. The society was reorganized in 1865, and the Rev. H. Palmer appointed pastor. The present membership number about one hundred and fifty. By an act of Assembly in 1860, the church was transferred to the Pittsburgh District.

The First Baptist Church, situated on South Market street. The society is in a flourishing condition, having recently erected an elegant brick church edifice, sufficient for the accommodation of a large congregation. Rev. C. F. H. Meiser is the pastor.

The Welsh Baptist Church, Rev. DeReese, pastor, is situated on North Walnut street.

The St. John Episcopal Church, situated at the corner of Wood and Champion Sts. The Rev. Samuel Maxwell, pastor.

The Second Presbyterian Church, situated on Covington street, was recently organized, and the result of a mission Sunday-school enterprise. The pastorate care of the society is under the direction of Rev. R. D. Scott.

The German Protestant Church, situated on Mahoning Avenue. The Rev. J. Seybold is pastor.

The First African Methodist Church, east side of Mill street. The Rev. Ashbury is pastor.

The Welsh Methodist Church, Hazel street, between Federal and Wick streets. The Rev. E. Evans is pastor.

The German Reform Church, Wood street. The Rev. John Biery is pastor.

The Welsh Congregational Church, Elm street, between Wood street and Rayen Avenue. Rev. D. S. Davis, pastor.

YOUNGSTOWN SCHOOLS.

One of the most important among the institutions of Youngstown, are the public schools. The education of their children was not entirely neglected by the early settlers, but the advantages to obtain such were meagre. In the history of the early settlement of the valley, reference is made to the school facilities of that time, which were conducted as individual enterprises; the teachers procuring the signatures of the parents to a contract binding them to pay a certain sum of money monthly for each scholar. The country being thinly settled, the distance to be traveled by the scholars was so great as to prevent the attendance of the smaller children during the winter months, and in the opening of the spring and during the summer months the assistance of the larger boys and girls could not be dispensed with at home. Such we find to have been the school advantages of not only this section but throughout the west at the beginning and during the first forty years of the settlement.

The Union School system, introduced by the law of 1849, known as the Akron law, was inaugurated in Youngstown in 1851, and has been in successful operation for nearly 24 years. The first entry made on the school record, is as follows:

“Personally appeared before me, a master commissioner in chancery, Henry Manning, Theodatus Garlick, Miland J. Edwards, Wilson S. Shorn, Jesse Baldwin and A. D. Jacobs, School Directors elected for the borough of Youngstown, and solemnly swore to discharge faithfully according to the best of their skill and ability, the duties of the said office.

E. S. HUBBARD,

Master Com. in Chancery.”

May 5th, A. D., 1851.

The board elect met on the evening of May 3d, 1851, and organized by electing Dr. Manning, President, and Wm. J. Edwards, Secretary. Homer Hine, R. J. Powers and R. W. Taylor, were chosen as the first board of examiners.

The first assessment for tax for the Union School was three mills on the dollar, and was made by the Board, June 7th, 1851. At a meeting of the Board, May 19th, Samuel Cooper was unanimously elected to fill the position of Superintendent, and to Mr. Cooper belongs the honor of organizing the first school in the town under the Akron School Law, and judging from the

condition of the schools two years subsequent, it may be inferred that he proved to be a faithful and efficient Superintendent; his wife, who assisted him, was one of the most popular and successful teachers that ever taught in Youngstown. The first corps of teachers consisted of Miss Kirk, (now Mrs. Gen. Grierson,) Eliza Powers and Hulda Malcomb.

Schools opened on Monday morning, September 15, 1851. The first pay-roll of the teachers dates December 24, and is as follows:

S. F. Cooper and wife, \$200.00; W. S. Gray, \$94.00; Alice Kirk, \$47.60; Eliza Powers, \$47.60; Hulda Malcomb, \$47.60; Miss Chapman, \$33.60.

The progress of the schools kept pace with the rapid growth of the city. A new building has been erected on Front street, having ample accommodations for the fast increasing attendance. The present Principal is Mr. R. McMillan.

The Rayen School, so named from the late Judge Rayen, was organized in 1866, with Prof. E. S. Gregg, Superintendent. The grounds were purchased and the building erected by the increase of the legacy of the late Judge Rayen. The school is under the control of a Board of Trustees, and by an agreement with the Trustees of the Union School Board, this is made the High School of the city and township. The course of study is complete, and the classes at this time contain over eighty students. Mr. Gregory continues as Principal.

CHAPTER IV.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Advantages of Youngstown as a Manufacturing Place.

That manufacturing can be carried on more advantageously in some localities than in others, is evident to all. This superiority arises from many causes, among which are the facilities for obtaining the raw material used in manufacturing, the agricultural resources of the locality in furnishing the means of subsistence for the manufacturers, the facilities for transportation of the raw material and the manufactured article, and the access to markets. Youngstown presents claims as being one of the favored places. In support of these claims we will make some statements of facts, and leave the decision, based upon those facts, to the reader.

First: As to the supply of the raw material. Fuel is an important material requisite in all manufactories. In the township and vicinity, within easy access, there is an immense supply of mineral coal, adapted as it comes from the mines, for melting iron ore, for use in rolling mills and foundries, for use in steam engines and for every purpose for which fuel is used in manufacturing, as well as for house use. The veins of coal, usually, are not less than four feet thick and can be worked at fair cost. A large number of mines are already opened. Many recent discovered deposits are only waiting the revival of business to be opened, and new deposits are ascertained constantly. We may say, generally, that no section of country has greater or better coal facilities. We have, then, in abundance, the first material requisite for manufacturing.

For the manufacture of iron there is a reasonable supply of native ores of different varieties. But these are not relied upon or, although used to some extent, considered absolutely essential. Our chief supply of ore is obtained from abroad. Con-

nected with this fact arises an important question, viz: Whether it is more advantageous to carry the ore to the coal or the coal to the ore, or to manufacture at an intermediate point? Furnace men inform us that it requires, on an average, two and a half tons of coal to melt one ton of ore. Transportation then is an important item in the cost of manufacturing. Where it costs one dollar to carry a certain weight of ore to the coal, it costs two and a half dollars to carry the same weight of coal to the ore. The advantage of manufacturing the pig iron at the coal deposit is then as two and one-half to one, in the item of transportation, over manufacturing it at the ore deposit.

We have heard it remarked that the best manufacturing point was on the shore of Lake Erie, where the coal, transported on cars, and the ore, transported on sailing vessels meet. That it is more advantageous to manufacture the ore into pig iron at the Lake Shore than at the ore deposits on Lake Superior, or at other points from which we obtain ore is true, for the reason that the difference in the cost of transportation is saved on part of the distance, but still the advantage exists in favor of the coal deposits.

We have spoken above of the manufacture of pig iron, and as its transportation from the furnace to the rolling mill or foundry is an item of cost in the manufacture of merchant iron, castings and machinery, it is evident that the best point for the location of Rolling Mills, Foundries and Machine Shops is at the place where the pig iron is made. The same remark is applicable to every kind of manufacture, for as iron is essential to every manufactured article, either in the machinery of manufacture or in the article itself, so any saving in the transportation of the iron is a saving in the cost of manufacturing.

Another consideration in our favor may be here suggested. We have already, in operation, induced by skilled workmen, machine shops and foundries of ample capacity and competency to make any kind of machinery required in manufacturing. Hence the saving of expense in transportation, both in construction and repairs, renders it more advantageous to erect any manufactory here, than at a distance from the place of manufacturing or repairing machinery.

Limestone is an important material, used in blast furnaces, for smelting iron ore. In the immediate vicinity of Youngstown deposits exist of this material, of quality well adapted to

furnace ore, easily quarried and in quantity practically inexhaustible for any reasonable period of time.

Water, also, an important item in manufacturing, may be readily obtained in any desirable quantity, either from the Mahoning river and tributary streams, where the works are located in their vicinity, or from the water works which supply the city with water from the river, or from wells.

Sandstone, of the best quality for building purposes, favorably located for quarrying and removing, abounds in the hills rising from the river, and clay for making the best quality of brick is found in many localities on the river bottoms and elsewhere. Fire clay, also, is readily attainable.

Many desirable varieties of wood, used in different branches of manufacturing, abound in those portions of the forest left untouched by the axe of the pioneer or of the later settlers.

Without further specifying we may say, generally, that we have at hand or easily attainable every material commonly used in manufacturing.

Second: The agricultural resources of the township and the surrounding country. It is not necessary to enlarge upon this point. Mahoning county, as is well known, ranks fully equal with any county in this State, or any other, in its adaptation to agriculture, and is capable of sustaining a large manufacturing population. Our neighboring counties, both in Ohio and Pennsylvania, are equally favored with us, and are equally fertile, produces of the fruits of the earth which contribute to the sustenance of large numbers of those of other avocations than workers of the soil, both at home and elsewhere.

Third: The facilities for transportation. There are four railroads from Youngstown to ports on Lake Erie, viz: the Cleveland and Mahoning, to Cleveland; the Painesville and Youngstown, to Painesville; the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh, to Ashtabula; and a branch of the Lake Shore Railroad, also to Ashtabula, giving us communication with all the territory bordering on the northern Lakes, and all the territory traversed by railroads or water communications from points on those Lakes. These four roads cross the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad a few miles north of us, and this connects us with New York and the sea-board, with all the Eastern States and with the West. The Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad, now operated by the Pennsylvania Company,

also connects us directly with Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and by its connections, with the South-East, and the South, by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers with the South-West and West, and by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, also with the South-West, the West and the North-West. The Hubbard branch of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, or an extension of that road to Sharon, Pa., connects us with the Shenango Valley and with a large section of country traversed by roads passing through that Valley.

Numerous short roads, branching from these main roads, run to the coal mines of the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, and by their connections bring the coal and other materials to the stock houses of our furnaces and manufactories.

A project has been for some time in contemplation, and will undoubtedly be soon accomplished, of changing the line of the A. & G. W. R. R., from near Greenville, Pa., to Warren, O., to run through Youngstown. When this is done we will be in direct communication with New York and the West, and our transportation facilities much increased.

Fourth: Access to markets. With our transportation facilities above enumerated we can say, in the language of one of our prominent business men, that "Youngstown, as a shippers' point, will compare favorably with any other that may be named." Every railroad, river and lake communication is at our command. The North, the South, the East and the West are open to us for a market, and in them all do our manufactured products find a market. What more can we say?

With a view of establishing the foregoing facts, we have collected and set forth in their regular order, the leading manufacturing and commercial interests of Youngstown, and the surrounding country. We do not claim that an entire exhibit of the manufacturing industries of the city is made, but only the more important trades are represented. The various auxiliaries to a manufacturing community found here, are in a healthy and prosperous condition.

Trade and Commerce of Youngstown.

MANUFACTURING.

MAHONING IRON WORKS,

Owned by Messrs. Brown, Bonnell & Co., are situated in the south-east part of the town, and comprise rolling mill, nail factory, and blast furnaces. These works were established by the Youngstown Iron Works in the year 1846, and were purchased by the present proprietors in the year 1855, at that time consisting of what is now known as the "old mill," and contained four puddling furnaces, two heating furnaces, one annealing furnace, eight nail machines, one muck train nail plate mill, and ten inch bar train. The total capacity of the mill then was about seven tons of finished iron per day.

The change in the partnership made a new era in the history of these works; capital, energy and skillful management were in the possession of the proprietors, and an extensive scale of improvements was begun and carried through. In the year 1864, a very large additional mill was built, and new and improved machinery put in. Continued additions have been made until the works have reached their present magnitude, and now rank among the most extensive and substantial in America.

The present capacity of the works is as follows :

Number of heating furnaces,.....	11
" puddling " 	54
" nail machines,	40
" spike " (wrought),.....	4

There are employed at the rolling mill and blast furnaces six hundred men, exclusive of those employed by contractors, to whom is paid \$50,000 per month for wages.

In 1873 the productions were :

Tons bar and other iron.....	21,000
Kegs of nails and spikes	98,000
Value of products.....	\$1,800,000
Capital invested.....	2,000,000

The machinery, exclusive of the blast furnaces, is driven by ten engines, twenty to three hundred and fifty horse power. Three hundred and fifty tons of coal and about ten car-loads of coke are consumed daily. The former is obtained from the

mines owned by the firm, and brought to the works direct, whilst the latter is made at their coke works, at Dunbar, Pa.

The works as now established, including blast furnaces, railroad tracks, &c., cover about twenty-five acres of ground. When first built, all shipments were made by canal; now the Company have independent railway connections, by means of siding and tracks owned by themselves, with the Atlantic & Great Western and Lake Shore and Pennsylvania railways, and all their various lines and connections, giving them unsurpassed facilities to all parts of the country for the shipment of their products.

ENTERPRISE IRON WORKS.

These works were constructed in 1863 by Messrs. Shedd, Clark & Co., and are now owned and operated by Messrs. Cartwright, McCurdy & Co. The works are located at the west end of Federal street. Their products are hoop and band iron, and steel mixed tire. An addition to the works was made during the summer of 1874, which makes the present capacity as follows: Two eighteen inch muck and roll train; one sixteen inch mill three high; one eight inch mill; forty puddling furnaces and nine heating furnaces. The machinery is driven by seven engines, ranging from two hundred to two hundred and fifty horse power. The firm employ, on an average, three hundred men and boys, whose monthly pay-roll amounts to \$20,000. The value of the products of these works is \$600,000 per annum. The recent improvements will, in the future, double their present production. The firm have a wareroom at Nos. 21 and 23 Merwin street, Cleveland, Ohio, where their products are disposed of. The superintendency of the works has been, since its establishment, under the care of Mr. James Cartwright, a gentleman of some distinction in rolling mill management, who performs his duties with consummate skill and ability.

The Ridgway Iron Co., is the name of a mill owned by Messrs. Wick, Ridgway & Co., and located on the Hubbard Branch R. R. near the city, and engaged exclusively in the manufacture of rail. It contains double puddling furnaces, equal to 24 single furnaces, and 14 heating furnaces. Fourteen steam engines are employed to supply the power to carry on the work. The full capacity of the mill is, when running double turn, about 1,000 tons per week. At the present time about 500 men and boys are employed about the mill, and the monthly pay roll foots up some \$20,000.

The Youngstown rolling mill was put in operation here in 1870. There are employed at these works about 150 men. The capacity of the mill is about twenty tons of finished iron daily.

Messrs. George Turner & Son began in the manufacture of spikes in 1870, and by thrift and industry have built up a very extensive business. Their spike factory is 100x50 feet, with a capacity for the manufacture of some ten tons of railroad and boat spikes per day. They also manufacture a superior quality of wrought iron fences. They give employment to some fifteen men and their yearly products reach about \$75,000.

An establishment for the manufacture of cold-pressed nuts and bolts was started here in 1864, and has now in operation twenty-two nut and washer machines, with a daily capacity of seventy kegs. Recent improvements increased that capacity in the manufacture of carriage bolts from thirty thousand to fifty thousand per day. There are employed in these works about one hundred men and thirty girls.

In the manufacture of castings, coal-bank furnishings, engines and general foundry work, there are two large establishments. The Falcon Foundry, owned by Messrs. Ward, Booth & Miller, and the works of Homer, Hamilton & Co. *The Sprague Sash and Weight Company* is the name of a company which is engaged in the manufacture of sash-weights. In the manufacture of boilers, tanks, &c., there are two establishments, one of which is owned by Messrs. Wm. B. Pollock & Co., and the other by John Hennessy.

BLAST FURNACES.

The Phoenix Furnace was built in 1854, and the Falcon Furnace in 1856. They are situated in the south-east part of the city, on south side of and adjoining the canal—the Phoenix on the west side, and the Falcon on the east side of Presquile street, and are owned by Messrs. Brown, Bonnell & Co. The Phoenix is the largest; it is sixteen feet across the “bosh,” and sixty feet high, with two large, upright blowing engines, two Foggitt hot blast ovens, with a capacity of fifty tons per day.

The Falcon is thirteen and one-half feet across the bosh, fifty-five feet high. This furnace has a daily capacity of 40 tons. There were produced from these furnaces in 1873 28,000 tons of pig metal, which was used by the firm at their rolling mill. The upright steam boilers used at these furnaces are the invention of Mr. Joseph H. Brown, senior member of the firm of

Brown, Bonnell & Co. It consists of a boiler with the wall built around it; by this plan the steam is generated with great rapidity, and by heat of the furnace, causing a saving of fuel. An improvement was introduced at the Phoenix Furnace by which the gas made in the combustion of the coal is nearly all utilized. Heretofore a portion only of the gas was conveyed by pipes down under the boilers; now the top of the stack can be closed and all the gas driven down, if required. It is conveyed by underground pipes to the boilers in the Company's rolling mill across the canal, and wherever else it is needed.

Hubbard Furnaces, owned by Messrs. Andrews & Hitchcock, and known as the Hubbard Furnaces, Nos. 1 and 2, are situated just north of the village of Hubbard and six miles from Youngstown. Furnace No. 1 was built in 1867, and No. 2 in 1873. Each of these stacks is sixty feet in height, and bosh sixteen feet in diameter, and has a daily capacity of 50 tons. The firm employs about forty men, and has a capital invested of \$300,000. The productions for 1873 was 10,000 tons, notwithstanding a strike of six months. The ores used are principally from the Lake Superior region, and the coal is obtained from the mines located near the works. The general office of the firm is on the south corner of the Diamond, Youngstown.

Haselton Furnaces, consisting of two stacks, were built and are owned by Messrs. Andrews Bros. The firm is composed of C. H. Andrews, L. G. Andrews and W. C. Andrews. The works are located at Haselton station, on the Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad, about one mile south of the city. The first stack was built in 1867, and the second in 1868. They are built with all the modern improvements, and are among the best in the Valley. The capacity of these furnaces is one hundred tons of pig iron per day.

Himrod Furnaces, owned by the Himrod Furnace Co., composed of the estate of Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck, New York, George Greer and William Van Arsdall, New York City, Capt. A. Bradley and the estate of Samuel H. Kimberly, Cleveland, Ohio, R. A. Wight, H. C. Himrod and A. B. Cornell, Youngstown, and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1859. The officers, R. A. Wight, President, Robert Kelly, Secretary, and A. B. Cornell, Treasurer. The Company has three furnaces or stacks, standing contiguous and in a line. The first was erected in 1859, the second in 1860, and the third in

1868. The daily production is from 75 to 80 tons of pig iron, consuming 200 tons of coal, 115 tons of ore, and 40 tons of limestone. There are employed by this company 100 men, whose pay-roll amounts to \$50,000 per month. The ore used is principally red hematite, from Lake Superior. The product is No. 1 forge iron, which finds a ready sale. The works are situated in the east part of Youngstown, on the north side of the C. & M. R. R., and its junction with the Hubbard branch.

The Briar Hill Iron and Coal Company's furnaces consist of Briar Hill Furnace, built in 1847, by James Woods & Co., of Pittsburgh, and purchased by David Tod in 1847, a few years later coming into the possession of the present company; the Grace Furnace, No. 1, built in 1859, and the No. 2 in 1860, by the Briar Hill Iron and Coal Co. These furnaces are located at Briar Hill, and have an average capacity of 40 tons per day. There are sixty men employed at these furnaces, to whom the Company pay annually \$33,000 for wages. The capital invested is \$175,000.

Girard Iron Co.'s Furnace, located at Girard, a short distance south of the village, was commenced May 1st, 1866, and completed by the Girard Iron Company, consisting of David Tod, Wm. Ward, Wm. Richards and Joseph G. Butler, Jr. Mr. Butler was the financial agent of the Company, who still continues in the same capacity, and who is the only surviving one of the original proprietors now connected with the works. The present owners are John Tod, Evan Morris, C. D. Armes, A. M. Byers, Joseph Fleming and J. G. Butler, Jr.

The capacity of the works, when originally built, was twenty-five tons of pig metal daily. During the year 1873, the works were entirely rebuilt and enlarged—having now a producing capacity of fifty tons per day. The production, in 1873, was about ten thousand tons. The ores used are Lake Superior and Canada. The works are located near the tracks of the C. & M., and A. Y. & P. railways, and are connected with them by lateral tracks. Capital invested, \$150,000.

PLANING MILLS AND LUMBER YARDS.

Number Planing Mills.....	4
“ Lumber Yards.....	3
“ Men employed.....	63
Paid yearly wages.....	\$ 61,300
Value of Products.....	4 5,000

The planing mills at this place are all provided with the latest and best improved machinery, and turn out sash, doors, blinds, flooring, and all materials in the way of carpenters' and builders' furnishing, in first-class style. The dealers, also, sell all kinds of sash, doors, lath, &c.

CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Number of shops.....	4
" " Men employed.....	39
Yearly wages.....	\$14,136
Value of products.....	80,000

The facilities for carriage making have now become adequate to the demands, and from any of the first class shops in this place carriages, buggies, or vehicles of every kind are turned out, equal to the productions of any shops in the country.

TINWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Number of houses.....	5
" " men employed.....	16
Yearly wages paid.....	\$ 9,270
Sales.....	75,000

HARNESS AND SADDLES.

There are three shops in which saddles and harness are made, giving employment to nine men, and report a very satisfactory trade.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

Number of houses	3
" " men employed.....	10
Yearly wages paid.....	\$ 6,000
Sales yearly.....	40,000

This includes the business of but two of these establishments, one having only just started in business.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

This art is represented by operators who rank among the best and most skilful artists. There are three galleries, employing six assistants, which produce all kinds of work known to the art.

STONE COMPANY.

Youngstown Stone Company was established in 1873, for the manufacture of flagging and building stone. The mill contains two gangs, one of 12 and one of 8 saws.

FLOURING MILLS.

There are three flouring mills within the city limits, which do a very extensive business. The Diamond Mill, owned by Messrs. Nold, Brown & Co., and the Pearl Mills are among the

largest establishments of the kind in the country. The Diamond Mills are located on the C. & M. R. R., and the Pearl Mills near the line of the Youngstown & Pittsburgh road.

BREWERIES.

There are two lager beer and one ale breweries here, both doing a very large home and shipping trade.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are two daily papers published in Youngstown, the *Tribune* and the *Register*, both started during the present year, and compare favorably with dailies in larger cities.

There are three English weeklies, and one German, viz.: The *Register*, the *Tribune* and the *Vindicator*, English, and the *Review (Rundschau)*, German. Connected with these establishments are job offices that execute all kinds of job printing.

COMMERCIAL.

The statistics in the following exhibit of the commercial pursuits of Youngstown were gathered specially for this work, and comprise only the most prominent among the mercantile interests, and represent generally the business done in 1873. Many of the establishments mentioned began business during the present year, and could not estimate an entire year's business. The character of the business here is almost entirely retail, although there are a few houses where groceries, hardware, carpets, &c., are wholesaled, but none that do a strictly wholesale trade.

DRY GOODS.

Number of houses.....	7
" " employees.....	40
Paid yearly for wages.....	\$ 18,200
Amount of sales for 1873.....	404,000

The above houses are only those making this line of goods a specialty, and the stock in store is always complete and well selected.

GROCERS.

Number of houses.....	37
" " employees.....	70
Amount of wages paid yearly.....	\$ 35,500
Yearly sales.....	874,000

In this department the trade is more miscellaneous, and a greater number of smaller stores than is to be found in any other line of commercial business; many of these merchants

do not keep book accounts of their sales, and the estimates furnished in the above statement are probably very considerably below the actual amount.

HARDWARE.

Number of houses.....	4
“ “ employees.....	21
Yearly wages paid.....	\$ 13,000
“ sales.....	640,000

The demand for hardware in this region is very great, owing to the large number of buildings that are going up in the town and neighborhood, and the demand for agricultural implements and coal-bank furnishings. The sales reported are for three houses only; one of the number has but recently started, and there were no sales reported.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Number of stores.....	8
“ “ shops	11
“ “ hands employed in both.....	52
Amount “ wages paid yearly.....	\$ 36,118
“ “ sales.....	100,000

This department of trade is in a flourishing condition. In the employment of labor only those are given, who are employed at the different stores, the greater portion of the manufactured work being sent to the workmen's homes, of which we have no report.

DRUG STORES.

There are four drug stores, employing twelve men, and doing a business of about \$100,000, and comparing favorably with like establishments of the kind in any town in the State.

CLOTHING.

Number of houses.....	14
“ “ employees.....	.....
Paid yearly wages.....	\$ 32,800
Yearly sales.....	400,000

Under the head of Clothing are embraced merchant tailors and dealers in gents' furnishing goods, and the employees comprise only those employed at the shops and stores in the manufacture of gentlemen's clothing. These establishments will compare with those of larger cities, both in the quality of goods, styles and makes. ,

CARPETS.

There is one house here that makes a specialty in carpets oil cloths, &c., and does a very large wholesale and retail business, whilst the different dry goods houses deal in this line of goods.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

There are three houses that make a specialty in the sale of books, stationery, wall-paper, &c., which report an active trade.

JEWELLERS.

The jewelry and watch trade is represented by five houses, which report an annual business of \$63,500.

MILLINERS.

There are nine millinery establishments reported, giving employment to twenty-five persons, to whom is paid \$8,725 per annum for wages. They report sales to the amount of \$42,020 for 1874.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Number of stores	6
“ “ employees.....	9
Yearly wages paid	\$ 4,800
“ sales	128,000

There are a number of flouring mills which traffic largely in these articles, and will be reported under "Flouring Mills."

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Number of houses.....	11
“ “ employees.....	29
Yearly wages paid.....	\$ 14,800
“ sales.....	135,000

BUTCHER SHOPS.

Number of shops.....	14
“ “ men employed.....	17
Yearly wages paid.....	\$ 9,000
“ sales	165,000

Among the miscellaneous establishments there are those for the sale of queensware, leather and findings, hats and caps, cigars and tobaccos, notions, fancy goods, auction houses, &c., all of which do a paying business.

CHAPTER V.

COAL AND IRON TRADE OF THE MAHONING VALLEY.

COAL TRADE.

The coal fields of Ohio are second in importance only to the great coal fields of Pennsylvania, and comprise an area of 10,000 square miles, or 6,500,000 acres. The estimated yield of twenty-seven cubic feet to the ton would give the coal deposits in Ohio, as here estimated, to be 299,733,333,340 tons. It would require 51,200 years to exhaust these mines, were they operated at the same rate they are now being mined; or it would supply the entire demand at present made upon the colliers of the United States for 4560 years; or it would supply Great Britain with coal for 1600 years, with a production equal to that mined at the present time. From a volume entitled "Coal Regions of America," we find the following brief outline of the coal seam in Ohio.

"The coal basin is bounded on the west by a continuous but crooked line from the Ohio river, in Scioto county, to the Pennsylvania line near Sharon, within a line running from that place to Ravenna, Akron, Wooster, Dover, Brownsville, Logan and Hanging Rock. Or, to follow the line of outcrop more particularly, we have in the north, in Trumbull county, the boundary of the coal-field from where the Pymatuning creek crosses the State line, curving southward, and the other side of the curve being on Mahoning creek at Youngstown. Thence the line is westward nearly along the north line of Mahoning county, from the northwest corner of which it puts out a long, slender cape through Portage into Geauga county, its west boundary being near the Cuyahoga river, until it enters Summit county. From Ravenna the line is nearly southwest to the north line of Holmes county, except a well-defined cape running into the southeast corner of Medina county. Thence southward it follows near

the east line of Holmes and Knox counties, and includes the southeast corner of Licking county. It then passes near the line between Fairfield and Perry counties, with a deep indentation at the Hocking river valley, extending to the west line of Athens county; thence westward and southwest to include the southeast part of Hocking county, three-fourths of Vinton, nearly all of Jackson, and the eastern part of Scioto counties. The counties wholly covered with coal are Mahoning, Columbiana, Stark, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont, Guernsey, Coshocton, Muskingum, Perry, Noble, Morgan, Monroe, Washington, Athens, Meigs, Gallia, Lawrence, and nearly all of Jackson. All the counties of which the eastern or south-eastern parts only are covered with coal are Trumbull, Portage, Summit, Medina, Wayne, Licking, Fairfield, Hocking, Vinton and Scioto. There are also some outliers or small detached basins in Wayne, Ashland, Richland and Knox counties."

The discovery of mineral coal and its uses is an event of the present century. Coal was known to exist at various points in Northern Ohio when the forest was first penetrated by the early settlers. The first coal mining in Northern Ohio was done about the year 1810. The coal was dug from a pit near Talmage, in Summit county, and used for many years for blacksmithing purposes. About the year 1819 or 1820 Mr. Asaph Whittlesey and Samuel Newton opened a bank near that place, which was followed, a few years later, by the opening of other mines. The coal as yet had never been tested for heating purposes, and aside from blacksmiths, there was no demand. Coal was known to exist by the settlers in the Mahoning Valley, and as the country became more thickly settled, and wood began to be more scarce, coal was taken from the out-crops and used by blacksmiths, and also for fuel, a more systematic method of mining was soon adopted, and coal was teamed in large quantities to other places. In 1840, David Tod was operating a mine at Brier Hill, and upon the completion of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal from Akron, Ohio, to Beaver, Pa., he shipped a couple of boat loads to Cleveland for the purpose of introducing it as fuel on lake steamers, which was not easily accomplished, there being considerable hostility manifested towards it by engineers and firemen. Mr. Tod, however, was not to be discouraged by these difficulties, and finally succeeded in making a successful experiment; and in 1845 coal supplanted wood on the

steamers on the lower lakes. Large quantities were subsequently mined and shipped to Cleveland from the Mahoning Valley by Mr. Tod, and but a few years elapsed until the mining and shipping of coal became a prominent industry; later, the opening of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railway from Cleveland to Youngstown, traversing the heart of the coal region, gave fresh impetus to the mining interests.

The discovery that the coal in the Mahoning Valley could be used in reducing ores without coking, was the result of mere accident, in the year 1845; and then the iron made from the use of the raw coal proved to be of a superior quality to that produced by the use of coke. This discovery was of incalculable benefit, both to coal operators and iron manufacturers, and extensive operations were soon entered into for the mining and shipping of coal, and the erection of manufacturing establishments, which consumed large quantities at home in manufacturing iron and its products. The State geologist, in his report of the Geological Survey of Ohio, says: "The coal of the Mahoning Valley, nearly all of which is a first-class coal, superior to that from any other coal field in the State, and not excelled by any bituminous coal mines anywhere.

"The coal is generally remarkably free from sulphur and other impurities, containing a small per cent. of ash and a large per cent. of fixed carbon. As the analysis of specimens taken from various openings, and published in the chemist's report, will show: It is generally a dry, open burning coal, its mechanical structure causing it to take fire rapidly through the centre of the largest pieces, especially adapting it to the smelting of iron.

The coals in this valley were the first bituminous coals mined in the country for the reduction of iron ores without coking, a fact which made them widely known, and gave them at the time a reputation above all other bituminous coals. Notwithstanding continuous explorations have largely increased our knowledge of the coals of the country, and have brought to notice of manufactures many varieties of great excellence, these still maintain the reputation thus acquired. They are still the standard with which iron making coals are to be compared."

The coal mines in the Mahoning Valley are principally located in the townships of Brookfield, Liberty, Vienna, Hubbard, Weathersfield and Houland in Trumbull county, and

Austintown, Youngstown and Coitsville townships in Mahoning county. In our exhibit of the coal trade in this region, we had hoped to give a complete report. In this, however, we are somewhat disappointed, as there are some mines in operation from which we could get no statistics. Below we give reports from works located contiguous to Youngstown, and, as great care was used in gathering the data, it may be considered a fair report. The total number of men employed in these mines is 3,480, to whom are paid for labor \$1,821,480 per annum. There was 507,375 tons of coal mined in 1873, employing a capital of \$1,670,000. The number of acres of coal land being worked is 6,680, which is valued at nearly \$5,000,000.

C. A. & W. C. Andrews.—The works of this firm are known as the Tyler Bank, having a capacity of 200 tons per day, and the Holliday Bank with a daily capacity of 400 tons. Both these mines are situated near Vienna, and contiguous to the Vienna Branch of the C. & M. R. R., with which it is connected by private tracks. The firm owns here 800 acres of land, employing at both mines 275 men, and has invested \$100,000 in prosecuting the business.

Andrews & Hitchcock own and operate the Burnett bank which was opened in 1863 by the Burnett Coal Co. It has a daily capacity of 450 tons, and the Love bank, which they opened in 1872, with a daily capacity of 400 tons. The works are connected with the Hubbard branch of the C. & M. R. R., by lateral tracks. There was mined from these works in 1873, 86,896 tons of coal. A six months' strike during this year greatly diminished their production. The firm gives employment, in both mines, to 325 men, and own 350 acres of coal land. Their capital is \$200,000.

Ashland Mines are located at Mineral Ridge, were opened in 1856 by Jonathan Warner, and are now owned by Armes, Warner & Co. The daily capacity of the mines is 80 tons. The firm employs 40 men, who mined, in 1873, 8,000 tons.

Cambria Mines.—These mines are located at Mineral Ridge, and were opened by Morris & Price in 1850, and have a capacity of 150 tons of coal and black band ore per day. There are 125 men employed, who mined, in 1873, 12,000 tons—about one-third of the production being ore, which underlies the coal vein.

Church Hill Coal Company's works were opened in 1866, by the above named company, and are located at Church Hill. The daily capacity of the mine is 450 tons. The company employs 200 men, and have a capital of \$200,000.

Foster Bank is owned by Messrs. C. H. & W. C. Andrews and W. J. Hitchcock, is situated on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, two and a half miles south of Youngstown, and was opened in 1874 by the Foster Coal Company. The works have a capacity of 500 tons of coal per day. The firm employs 200 men, and owns 350 acres of land. Their capital invested is \$85,000.

Foulk's Mine was opened by Osborne, Wallace & Co., in 1873; is situated at Mineral Ridge, near Weatherfield, and is now owned by Messrs. Warner & Ormsbey, who employ about 50 men. They mined, in 1873, 8000 tons.

Klein Bank was opened in 1868, by the Tod Iron Company, by whom it is now operated. It is located in Liberty township, and has a capacity of 250 tons per day. This Company gives employment to 102 men, who mined, in 1873, 17,500 tons. The capital invested is \$65,000.

Kyle Coal Company's Mines, owned by J. & D. Stambaugh, Henry Tod, and Struthers Iron Company, was opened in 1872. It employs 80 men, and mined, in 1873, 30,000 tons of coal. The company owns 300 acres of coal land, and has a capital invested of \$60,000.

Mahoning Coal Co.—This Company, composed of the Himrod Furnace Co. and Brown, Bonnell & Co., has under its control four mines in good yielding condition, viz: The Long Bank, two miles west of Hubbard, which was opened in 1864, by the Mahoning Coal Co., and has a daily capacity of 120 tons. No. 3 bank, one mile west of Coalbridge, in Hubbard township, which was opened in 1870. The Stewart bank was opened in 1870, and has a daily capacity of 300 tons; and the McKennie bank, situated about one mile south of Youngstown, which was opened in 1868, the daily capacity of which is 200 tons. This company is opening a slope near Youngstown. The capacity is not yet tested. The Company owns 1000 acres of coal land

and gives employment to 600 men. There were mined from these banks, in 1872, 130,000 tons, and in 1873 84,000 tons. They built and own five miles of railroad track, connecting their works with the C. & M. R. R., and have a capital invested of \$225,000.

McCurdy Coal Co.—The works of this company are situated in Liberty township, near Vienna, and were opened in 1871. The shaft has a daily capacity of 300 tons of coal. The Company employs about 100 men, and mined, in 1873, 30,000 tons of coal. They own 300 acres of coal land, and employ a capital of \$100,000. A branch track was built and is owned by this Company, one and a half miles in length, by which the works are connected with the C. & M. R. R.

McKinney Shaft was opened at Mineral Ridge, in 1871, by Wick, Powers & Co., and is now operated by Jonathan Warner. This shaft has a daily capacity of 200 tons. There are employed 100 men, and the products for 1873 were 10,000 tons of coal and black-band ore.

Morris John & Co.—This shaft is situated at Mineral Ridge; it was opened in 1856, by Tod, Mills & Co., and is now owned by J. Robbins, Jr. The daily capacity is 150 tons. There are employed about 150 men. In 1873 the product was about 20,000 tons. There is a capital of \$20,000 invested in the works.

Peacock Mines were opened in 1853, by Rice, French & Co., and are now owned by Jonathan Warner. They are situated at Mineral Ridge, and employ 50 men.

Pennell Bank was put in operation in 1871, by the New Lisbon Coal Company. This company mined, in 1873, 20,625 tons of coal. The capacity of their colliery is about 150 tons per day. They own 250 acres of land, and employ an average of 60 men. Their works are situated in Austintown.

Powers Coal Co.—This company opened a mine in 1869 in Liberty township, which has a daily capacity of 300 tons. The company employs 175 men, who mined, in 1873, 75,000 tons. The capital stock of this company is \$100,000.

Vienna Coal and Iron Co.—This company operate two mines, which were opened in 1869, and are known as Vienna Mines, Nos. 1 and 2, and have a daily capacity of 600

tons. The company gives employment to 300 men. They own 900 acres of coal land and represent a capital of \$300,000.

Wise Coal Shaft was opened by the Girard Iron Company in 1868, and is now operated by the Wise Coal Company, who own six hundred acres of land. The daily capacity of the company is 250 tons. There are employed here about 150 men, and the coal mined in 1873 was 30,000 tons. The capital invested is \$63,000.

From the following works we failed to receive statistics in time for publication: Haroff Mines, Foster Coal Company, Packard Coal Company, Wick & Wells bank, Moore & Co., Ohlton Coal Co., Harris, Maurer & Co., Jacobs & Son, and the mine operated by Messrs. Andrews Bros.

IRON.

The enterprising settlers of the Western Reserve were also the pioneers of the iron business of this State. Clendenin, Montgomery & Mackay, of Youngstown, built the first furnace in Ohio, at the mouth of Yellow Creek, on the Mahoning, in 1808, within ten years after the settlement of this region. Before that time all the castings and all the bar iron required on the Reserve was, like the grindstones, brought from great distances, at a heavy expense. Iron was almost a precious metal. This establishment was what is called among iron masters a "pocket furnace," eight feet across the boshes, and about thirty feet high. It stood like all the old furnaces, against a bluff, and was charged over a bridge built from the bank to the top of the stack. Its ruins are still visible a short distance below the Mt. Nebo mine. It was, of course, a charcoal furnace, with cold blast, driven by water power, producing only a ton and a half to two tons per day. In 1809, James Heaton built a refining forge on Musquito Creek, where is now the prosperous village of Niles, in Trumbull county, for the manufacture of bar iron with charcoal, from the pig of the Yellow Creek furnace, and which produced the first hammered bars of the State. The second furnace in the State was erected on Brush Creek, Adams county, near the Ohio river, in 1811. In 1812, James Heaton built a furnace at Niles. Daniel Eaton & Sons, in 1813, purchased the Yellow Creek furnace, and also built another on the same creek, at the falls, two or three miles above. Thirty years

afterwards the business of making iron with bituminous coal in a raw state, in the United States, originated in this vicinity. The history of this great industry is worthy of attention. About 1815, Aaron Norton, of Middlebury, near Akron, put a charcoal furnace in blast, using a water power half a mile above the village. In 1819, Asaph Whittlesey built a forge on the Little Cuyahoga, a mile and a half below Middlebury, where the present railways cross that stream.

The new business soon began to develop rapidly in the Lake Shore region. Along the northern slopes of the sand ridges, which lie near to and parallel with the shore, are frequent beds and bunches of bog iron ore, deposited from springs that issue from the ridges. It is a lean ore of about 25 per cent., but makes a soft and valuable metal, especially for castings. Most of it was run into stoves, kettles and other hollow ware for domestic uses. These establishments are now in ruins, and their localities have passed from the public remembrance. As most of their proprietors needed capital, and however energetic they may have been most of them were unfortunate in the results. We will do something to preserve their memories, by inserting a condensed abstract of the owners and situations of the old charcoal furnaces of the Reserve. They were not then, as iron works are now, a presage of personal wealth and position. With the pioneer iron men it was an experience of toil, perplexity and risk, that more often ended in pecuniary ruin:

STATEMENT OF THE EARLY COLD BLAST FURNACES AND FORGES, OF THE WESTERN RESERVE, OHIO, WITH THE DATE OF ERECTION, LOCATION, NAMES OF BUILDERS AND OWNERS, AND WHEN ABANDONED.

(Prepared by Col. Whittlesey, of Cleveland, for J. Wiggins' "Cleveland as It Is.")

- 1808—Yellow Creek, Trumbull Co., Mackey, Montgomery & Clendenin.
- 1809—Musquito Creek (forge), Niles, Trumbull Co., James Heaton—1845.
- 1812—Musquito Creek (forge), Niles, Trumbull Co., James Heaton—1857.
- 1813—Yellow Creek Falls, Dan Eaton & Sons—1833.
- 1816—Middlebury, Portage county, Aaron Norton—1842.
- 1819—Little Cuyahoga (forge), Asaph Whittlesey—1850.
- 1824—Geauga Furnace, Painesville, Incorporate Company, in operation till recently.
- 1825—Concord, Lake county, Incorporate Company, destroyed by fire.
- 1825—Perry, Cuyahoga county, Thorndike & Drury—not known.
- 1825—Madison, Lake County, Root & Wheeler.
- 1832—Madison, Lake county, Clyde Company—1838.
- 1832—Elyria, Lorain county, Herman Ely—1835.
- 1832—Conneaut, not known—not known.
- 1832—Elyria (forge), Norton & Barnum—not known.
- 1834—Dover, Cuyahoga county, Barber & Hoyt, Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company—run until recently.
- 1834—Florence, Huron county, Ford, Wilkinson & Co.—1840.
- 1835—Mill Creek, near Youngstown, not known—1850.
- 1835—Middleburg, Cuyahoga Co., near Berea, D. Griffith & Co.—1850.
- 1840—Akron, Ford, Tod & Rhodes—1855.
- 1840—Valley Forge, below Cuyahoga Falls, D. J. Garrett & Co.—1845.

In July, 1845, Himrod & Vincent, of Mercer county, Pa., blew in the Clay Furnace, not many miles from the Ohio line, on the waters of the Shenango. About three months afterwards, in consequence of a short supply of charcoal, as stated by Mr. Davis, their founder, a portion of coke was used to charge the furnace. Their coal belongs to seam No. 1, the seam which is now used at Sharon and Youngstown, in its raw state, variously known as "Free Burning Splint" or "Block Coal," and which never makes solid coke. A difficulty soon occurred with the cokers, and, as Mr. Himrod states, he conceived the plan of trying his coal without coking. The furnace continued to work well, and to produce a fair quality of metal.

At the same time Messrs. Wilkinson, Wilkes & Co. were building a furnace on the Mahoning, at Lowell, Mahoning county, Ohio, intended to use mineral coal from seam No. 1, on which they owned a mine near Lowell.

A sharp correspondence occurred in 1869 between the partisans of the Clay furnace and those of the Lowell furnace, as to their priority in the use of raw coal. The credit of making the first iron with raw bituminous or semi-bituminous coal, in the United States, belongs to one of these firms. An account of the blowing in of the Lowell Furnace, on the 8th of August, 1846, may be seen in the *Trumbull Democrat*, of Warren, dated August 15th, 1846, where it is stated that to "these gentlemen (Wilkinson, Wilkes & Co.) belongs the honor of being the *first persons in the United States*, who have succeeded in putting a furnace in blast with *raw bituminous coal*." According to Mr. Wilkes, writing from Painesville, April 2d, 1869; this furnace was run with coke several months, but at what time it does not state. It is admitted that Mr. David Himrod, late of Youngstown, produced the *first metal*, with raw coal, about the close of the year 1845, and has continued to use it ever since. The friends of Wilkinson & Co. claim that it was an accident, and a necessity, while their works were built and intended for raw coal.

Our exhibit of the coal trade in the Mahoning Valley, establishes the fact that this mineral is to be found here in inexhaustible quantities. And our theory that ores can be brought to the coal and made into iron, and iron manufactured into its various uses, at a greater advantage than by transporting the coal to iron, is also an undisputed fact; but in order to satisfy the credulous, and to obviate any possible chances of contradic-

tion, and the appearance of partiality in our arguments, we have compiled the following table, showing the number and the names of the furnaces now in operation in the Valley, using this fuel in the manufacture of pig iron, with the date of their establishment and their location :

'T A B L E

SHOWING THE BLAST FURNACES IN MAHONING VALLEY, 1875.

NAME.	When Estab.	BY WHOM.	LOCATION.	PRESENT FIRM.	Daily Capacity
Ada.....s	1844	Wilkinson, Wilkes & Co.	Lowellville, Ohio.	Mahoning Iron Co.	50 Tons
Anna.....s	1869	Struthers Iron Company	Struthers Station,	Struthers Iron Company,	56 Tons
Ashland, No. 1.	1858	Jonathan Warner	Mineral Ridge.	J. Warner.	22 Tons
Ashland, No. 2	1862	Jonathan Warner	Mineral Ridge.	J. Warner.	21 Tons
Briar Hill, (old.)	1847	James Wood & Co.	Briar Hill.	Briar Hill Iron & Coal Co.	25 Tons
Bagle.....s	1846	William Philpot & Co.	Youngstown.	Eagle Furnace Co.	28 Tons
Falcon.....s	1856	Charles Howard,	Youngstown.	Brown, Bonnell & Co.	50 Tons
Falcor.....s	1859	James Ward & Co.	Niles, Ohio.	Brown, Bonnell & Co.	28 Tons
Girard.....s	1867	Girard Furnace Co.	Girard, Ohio.	Girard Iron Co.	50 Tons
Grace, No. 1.	1850	Briar Hill Iron & Coal Co.	Briar Hill.	Briar Hill Iron & Coal Co.	40 Tons
Grace, No. 2.	1829	Briar Hill Iron & Coal Co.	Briar Hill.	Briar Hill Iron & Coal Co.	35 Tons
Himrod, No. 1.	1859	Himrod Furnace Co.	Youngstown.	Himrod Furnace Co.	35 Tons
Himrod, No. 2.	1850	Himrod Furnace Co.	Youngstown.	Himrod Furnace Co.	40 Tons
Himrod, No. 3.	1868	Himrod Furnace Co.	Youngstown.	Himrod Furnace Co.	35 Tons
Hasselton, No. 1.	1867	Andrews & Bros.	Youngstown.	Andrews Bros.	40 Tons
Hasselton, No. 2.	1868	Andrews & Bros.	Youngstown.	Andrews Bros.	60 Tons
Hubbard, No. 1.	1868	Andrews & Hitchcock,	Hubbard, Ohio.	Andrews & Hitchcock,	50 Tons
Hubbard, No. 2.	1872	Andrews & Hitchcock,	Hubbard, Ohio.	Andrews & Hitchcock,	60 Tons
Phenix.....s	1854	Crawford & Howard,	Youngstown.	Brown, Bonnell & Co.	40 Tons
Wm. Ward & Co.,	1870	Wm. Ward & Co.	Niles, Ohio.	Wm. Ward & Co.	25 Tons
Warren.....s	1870	Richard & Sons,	Warren.	Richard & Sons.	30 Tons

There are about 800 men employed at these furnaces when in operation, to whom are paid annually for work \$480,000. The capital invested is nearly \$3,000,000.

In the Mahoning Valley there are now in operation nine rolling mills, where all kinds of merchant iron is made. Connected with these establishments are factories for the manufacture of nails, spikes, nuts, washers, &c. The following table shows the number of rolling mills in the Valley, the names of the proprietors, when established, and their location:

LIST OF ROLLING MILLS IN MAHONING VALLEY, IN 1875

NAME.	ESTAB.	LOCATION.
Brown, Bonnell & Co.....	1846	..... Youngstown
Cartwright, McCurdy & Co.	186-	..... Youngstown
Girard Rolling Mill Co.,...	1873	..... Girard
Hall, Jesse & Sons,.....	1872	..... Hubbard
Niles Iron Co.,.....	.....	..... Niles
Richards & Sons,.....	.....	..... Warren
Ridgway Iron Co.,.....	.....	..... Youngstown
Falcon Iron Works,.....	1842	..... Niles
Youngstown Roll'g Mill Co.	1870	..... Youngstown

The number of men employed in these works is reported to be 2,445, whose wages amount to \$1,656,000 per annum. The capital invested in these works will not fall short of \$6,000,000.

Apart from these there are in operation, in Youngstown, Girard, Niles and Warren, foundries, machine works, nut and washer works, spike works, &c., which do a very large business in these branches, and which swell the value of the manufactured products in the Valley to many millions of dollars annually.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

JOHN R. DAVIS,	.....	Sheriff.
ALEXANDER DICKSON,	.....	Treasurer.
JAMES K. BAILEY,	.....	Auditor.
E. K. KNOWLTON,	.....	Clerk.
S. B. REIGER,	.....	Recorder.
I. A. JUSTICE,	.....	Prosecuting Attorney.
M. V. B. KING,	.....	Probate Judge.
H. M. BOARDMAN,	.....	Surveyor.
ROBERT WEASNER,	.....	Coroner.
J. M. JACKSON, Coitsville; JONATHAN SCHIL- LINGER, New Middleton; SAM. WALLACE, Youngstown,	.....	Commissioners.
GEO. D. WETZEL, North Jackson; JOS. C. SCHNURRENBERGER, Greenford; A. D. WOOD, Canfield,	.....	Infirmary Directors.
DANIEL FINK,	.....	County Auctioneer.

CITY OFFICIALS.

WILLIAM M. OSBORN,	.....	Mayor.
Council. { S. K. SHEDD, HENRY C. ROWLAND,	.....	First Ward.
{ D. V. TILDEN, JOHN A. WOODS,	.....	Second Ward.
{ GORDON PARISH, JOHN S. BESORE,	.....	Third Ward.
{ GEORGE T. LEWIS, HUGH KING,	.....	Fourth Ward.
{ GEORGE DANIELS, HENRY TOULMIN,	.....	Fifth Ward.
G. J. WILLIAMS,	.....	Clerk.
H. B. SHIELDS,	.....	Treasurer.
GEORGE F. ARREL,	.....	Solicitor.
OWEN EVANS,	.....	Marshal.
J. L. ALEXANDER,	.....	Street Commissioner.
F. E. APPLETON,	.....	Civil Engineer.
F. O. ARMS, LLOYD BOOTH, JAS. CART- WRIGHT,	.....	Water Works Trustees.
J. W. ROSS,	.....	Chief of Fire Department.
D. N. SIMPKINS,	.....	Weigh Master.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

JOHN M. EDWARDS, GEORGE McKEE,	.....	} Justices of the Peace.
JOHN D. RANY,	.....
L. T. FOSTER, JOHN BROTHERS, W. T. HUGHES,	.....	Trustees.
G. J. WILLIAMS,	.....	Clerk.
T. H. WILSON,	.....	Treasurer.
ASAHEL MEDBURY,	.....	Assessor.
D. H. ARNOLD, WM. CASEY, M. DONNELLY,	.....	Constables.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Companies belonging to the Department meet at their Hall, south Hazel street, first Thursday evening of every month.

SOCIETIES.

Western Star Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M.—Meets Friday evenings, in Masonic Hall, over Savings Bank, Public Square.

Mahoning Council, No. 45, R. S. M.—Meets Wednesday evenings, in Masonic Hall, over Savings Bank, Public Square.

Hillman Lodge (Masonic).—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, in Masonic Hall, over Savings Bank, Public Square.

Youngstown Chapter, No. 93, R. A. M.—Meets Thursday evenings, in Masonic Hall, over Savings Bank, Public Square.

St. John's Commandery, No. 20, K. T.—Meets Monday evenings, in Masonic Hall, over Savings Bank, Public Square.

Mahoning Lodge, K. P.—Meets every Friday evening, in Arms' Hall, Federal street.

O. U. A. M.—Meets every Wednesday evening, in Hamilton's Block Hall, Federal street.

Hebron Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Tuesday evening, in Ritter's Hall, Federal street.

Youngstown Lodge, No. 403, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening, in Ritter's Hall, Federal street.

Pymatuning Encampment, No. 14, I. O. O. F.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month, in Ritter's Hall, Federal street.

Youngstown Lodge, S. of T.—Meets every Monday evening, in Arms' Hall, Federal street.

Banner of Israel Lodge, No. 99, A. J. O. K. S. B.—Meets every alternate Sabbath at their Hall in McEwen, Shields & Bailey's Drug Store.

YOUNGSTOWN BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following is a complete and classified list of the different industrial and professional pursuits conducted in Youngstown, and the names of those who are engaged in them:

Architect.

Ellis, Wm. B., 36 West Federal.

Attorneys.

Arrel Geo. F., 54 west Federal.
 Brown W. L., 13 North Phelps.
 Clark S. L., 19 west Federal.
 Eddy Burdett O., 45 west Federal.
 Hoffman B. F., 17 west Federal.
 Johnson M. W., 13 west Federal.
 Jones & Murray, 49 west Federal.
 Justice & Thoman, 81 west Federal.
 Lawthers W. T., 11 west Federal.
 Lester C. R., Diamond block.
 Moses H. H., s. side, Public Sq.
 Osborn Wm. M., 21 west Federal.
 Rogers & Rogers, 36 west Federal.
 Sanderson Thos. W., cor. south
 Market and Public Square.
 Smith Clate A., 13 west Federal.
 Strong Sidney, 55 west Federal.
 Truesdale & Hine, 47 west Federal,
 2d floor.
 Wilson David M., 8 west Federal.
 Wirt B. F., 17 west Federal.
 Woodworth L. D., 17 west Federal.

Auction House.

Phillips Thos., 73 west Federal.

Bakers and Confectioners.

C. WEICK,
Baker & Confectionery,
 No. 69 Federal Street,
 YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Andrews Walter, 85 west Federal.
 Decker George M., 60 east Federal.
 Ford Thomas H., 22 east Federal.
 Gerstle Mrs. C., 59 west Federal.

Kurfess Jacob, 243 west Federal.
 Mawby, Fisher & Co., 48 west
 Federal.
 Noll Geo., 115 east Federal.
 Weick Christian, 69 west Federal.
 Thoman & Brother, 5 east Federal.
 Thullen H. M., 100 e. Boardman.
 Travis I. H., 101 west Federal.

EAGLE BAKERY, **GEO. NOLL, Proprietor.**

115 East Federal St.

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kind of

CONFECTIONERY.

Mr. Noll has one of the finest resorts of the kind in the city. Bread and Cakes of every description are always on hand. Oysters and Ice Cream served up in every style, in proper season. Choice Tobaccos and Cigars always to be had.

Banks.

First Nat. Bank, 15 west Federal.
 Youngstown Savings & Loan Ass'n
 Public Square and Market.
 Wick Brothers & Co.'s, 38 w. Fed'l.

Barbers.

Clark H., 2 west Federal.
 Fitzhugh W., 43 west Federal.
 Flood Mrs. E., 55 and 65 w Federal.
 Harris Cyrus, 109 west Federal.
 Kaster A., Federal and Hazel.
 Moore D. C., 27 west Federal.
 Roberts H., Stanford House.
 Schroeder Conrad, south Hazel.
 Stewart S. T., Public Square.
 West Samuel, Tod House.

Billiards.

Herbert C. J., Tod House.
 McKeever W. J., 105 west Federal.

Moore W. H., 42 west Federal.
Wilson James, 15 north Hazel.

Bill Posters.

Rook Samuel C., Diamond.
Sprague Chas. H., 54 west Federal.

Blacksmiths.

Colcott John, 5 Mill.
Davis Wm., 22 west Wick.
Drake & Fitch, rear 41 w. Federal.
Eberspaecher, Chas., 129 e. Federal.
Flanery & Woods, Presquile.
Ford Thomas F., Champion.
Grim Lewis P., Chestnut.
Jacobs Sheldon, 205 Phelps.
Ripple William, south Champion.

Boarding Houses.

Cummings M., Front & Walnut.
Geitner Jacob, 127 east Federal.
Holland Mrs. Dorcas, Boardman.
Hopkins Margaret, Presquile.
Huff Joseph, 83 west Wick.
Hurlbut Anna, 16 east Front.
James Ann, Bane near Walnut.
Pelen Wm., 132 east Federal.
Warner Mrs. Lavina, 104 e. Front.
Williams Hannah, east Bane.

Boiler Makers.

Hennessy John, east Federal.
Pollock W. B. & Co., 91 Basin.

Book Binder.

Beil John, 29 north Phelps.

Books and Stationery.

Manning, McKeown & Co., 17 west Federal.
McDowell Geo. B., 27 w. Federal.
McHale T. G., 29 west Federal.
Streeter D. R., 29 north Phelps.
Wilson James, Federal and Hazel.

Boots and Shoes.

E. H. TURNER.
Boot and Shoe Maker.

14 East Federal St.,

Has the reputation of getting up the best and most fashionable Boots and Shoes; employing none but first-class workmen, and prices compare favorably with any other establishment in the state. Give him a call.

Chambers & McCormick, 70 west Federal.

Darrow W. H., Phelps n. Federal.
Griest George E., 102 west Federal.
Krichbaum J. P., 73 east Federal.
Levi M., 96 east Front.
McClellan N. L., 83½ west Federal.
McGillin & Smith, 40 west Federal.
Phillips Thomas, 75 west Federal.

Raub Vincent, 134 east Federal.
Seagrave Bros., 53 west Federal.
Stein P., 16 west Federal.
Turner E. H., 14 east Federal.
Weaver C. B., 26 west Federal.

Breweries.

Haid Mrs. Mary, 16 Henrietta.
Seeger Matthias, Pike.
Smith's John Sons, 205 w. Federal.

Bricklayer and Contractor.

Berry P. Ross, 52 Thomas.

Brick Manufacturers.

Montgomery Lewis, Haselton.
Thomas John R., Mary.

Butchers.

Ahrweiler & Kirchberg, Diamond.
Beard Bros., Mahoning avenue.
Creed Oliver, 60 west Federal.
Deible Joseph, 11 north Phelps.
Deible Peter, 55 west Federal.
Levistein S., 103 west Federal.
Raub & Rauppel, 134½ east Federal.
Reff John, 80 west Federal.
Steinfeld H., 58 east Federal.
Troag & Kaercher, 6 Mill.
Wellendorf & Schuhrk, 16 east Federal.
Winsper H. C., 97½ west Federal.

Carpenters and Builders.

Hawn Brothers, north Hazel.
Hull Chas W., 49 west Wick.
Beed, Timmerman & Co., north Holmes.
Jones John H., Boardman.
McCarty H. M., Wick near Hazel.
Seifert & Rosie, north Holmes.
Silliman T. M., 60 west Wick.
Vanalstine Thos. B., west Wick.

Carpets.

"Boston Carpet Company," S. D.
Currier, 32 & 35 east Federal.

THE BOSTON CARPET STORE.

This is the largest carpet house, except one, in Eastern or Northern Ohio, and occupies two entire stores—Nos. 32 and 34 East Federal street—ground floor and basement, and in connection have a warehouse 50x20. Their main exhibition room is 130x50, and is furnished with all the appliances for conducting the carpet business. No. 34 East Federal street enters into the Oil Cloth departments, which contains every width and grade of Floor and Stair Oil Cloths, figured and plain, Table Covers, Oil Rugs, Carriage Oil Cloths, &c. The next space is devoted to Matting and Mats, of which they are selling agents of several makes. The piles of these goods from floor to

Ceiling, of widths and kinds, enable them to fill with dispatch any order for churches, hotels, halls, &c., at any distance. This house was established in 1872 and is now entering its third year and, in spite of strikes, the panic and hard times generally, has done double the business the past as in the previous year. They make great efforts to keep the different departments of their business stocked with the choicest patterns, and to keep their prices as low as any house in the State, and to represent their goods exactly as they are. They have gained an enviable reputation for reliability and square dealing, and their constantly increasing trade, coming from all parts of the State illustrate the importance of Youngstown as a commercial point; and the fact that many customers, after visiting other cities, have placed their orders with them, speaks volumes for their prices and assortment.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Chapman, Drake & Co., n Market.
Eberspacher Chas., 129 e. Federal.
Francis, Daniel E., 55 east Federal.
Hollan Richard, 204 west Federal.
Seigfried & Lemley, Boardman.
Snyder S., 5 east Federal.

Cigars and Tobacco.

Brandmiller H., 63 west Federal
Hamman & Bernd, 31 west Federal.
Meiding Hugo, 7 west Hazel.
Mitchell John, 116 west Federal.
Mittler E., 87 west Federal.
Morris J. F. & Co., 9 north Phelps.
Strealy S. J., Public Square.
Tod House.

Civil and Mining Engineers.

Appleton F. E., 7½ Public Square.
Jones John H., Boardman.
Haseltine Robert M., Haselton.
Matthews E. R., Public Square.
Reno James M., 7½ Public Square.

Clothing.

Boyle & McGillin, 52 west Federal.
Brown & Friend, 58 west Federal.
Hano & Sadler, 81 west Federal.
Klein D. A., 89 west Federal.
Smith, Myers & Bernstein, 45 west Federal.
Theobald D. & Co., west Federal.

Coal Dealers.

Church Hill Coal Co., s. Market.
Powers Coal Co., south Market.
Andrews Brothers, Haselton.
Andrews C. H. & W. C. Public Sqr.
Andrews & Hitchcock, Public Sqr.
Andrews & Son, north Market.
Jacobs P. & Sons, 61 east Federal.
Mahoning Coal Co., Federal.

McCurdy Coal Co., 15 west Federal.
McDowell, Wick & Co., Public Sqr.
Wick Geo. D. & Co., 5 n. Phelps.
Himrod Furnace Co., Federal.
Vienna Coal & Iron Co., s. Market.

A. ANDERSON & SON,

Doing a general Warehouse Business, corner Market and Wick Streets, opp. Diamond Mills, Dealers in Anthracite Block and Nut Coals, Flour, Feed, Grain, Salt, Lime, Plaster, Cement, and Sewer Pipe; also Commissioners in Wool.

Collection Agency.

Rany & Lester, Public Square.
Ladd John A., 19 west Federal.

Commission Merchants.

Decker & Simpkins, 130 west Federal.

Crockery and Glassware.

Hall John, 113 west Federal.
Williams A. J., 9 west Federal.

Dentists.

Acheson N. B., west Federal.
Baird Charles A., 6 west Federal.
Erwin James J., 4 east Federal.
Gibbons B. F., 9 west Federal.
Whitslar F. S. 3 west Federal.

Dress Makers.

Buchanan Mrs. M., Dutton alley.
Caldwell Isabella, 53 west Federal.
Hammell A. E., 11 south Phelps.

Druggists.

Gans Wick C., 7 west Federal.
Manning, McKeown & Co., 17 west Federal.
McEwen, Shields & Bailey, 47 west Federal.

Dry Goods.

Arms, Wick & Blockson,

Dealers in

Imported and Domestic Dry Goods,

House Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Laces and Embroideries, at the lowest market rates for cash.

No. 21 West Federal St.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Metz & Neal, south-east cor. Fed'l.
Andrews Brothers & Co., Haselton
Arms, Wick & Blockson, 21 west Federal.
Clemens M., 36 east Federal.
Courtney T. M. & Co., 49 w. Fed'l.

Gates John, 32 west Federal.
 Griest Geo. E., 102 west Federal.
 McGillin E. M. & Co., 53 w. Fed'l.
 Theobald D. & Co., 5 west Federal.
 Wells & Moore, 30 west Federal.

Dyeing and Scouring.

Pentecost James, 88 west Federal.
 Monett Joseph, Public Square.

Express Companies.

U. S. Express Co., north Phelps.
 Union Express Co., 47 w. Federal.

Fish Dealer.

Starkweather Leroy, 11 n. Phelps.

Flour and Feed.

Andrews A. & Son, north Market.
 Lewis B. G., 42 Loughridge.
 Cornelius Wm., 121 east Federal.
 Decker & Simpkins, 130 w. Fed'l.
 McCartney, J. H. & Co., 20 w. Fed'l.
 Poultney, J. S., 28 east Federal.
 Stiles, S. F., 104 west Federal.
 Yegen & Hettinger, 95 w. Federal.

Flour Mills.

Baldwin, Homer, Mill.
 Nold, Brown & Co., Wick & Market.
 Rany, Bonnell & Co., Champion.

Founders.

Homer, Hamilton & Co., east
 Boardman and Canal.
 Ward, Booth & Miller, s. Phelps.

Furniture.

Gilman C. H. & Co., 49 w. Federal.
 Parish, Nash & Co., 36 e. Federal.
 Shields, Orr & Co., 34 west Federal.
 Schuman O. & Co., 124 w. Federal.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Albert T. B. & Co., Public Square.
 Boyle & McGillin, 52 west Federal.
 Hano & Sadler, 81 west Federal.
 Klein D. A., 89 west Federal.
 Mittler E., 87 west Federal.
 Phillips Thos., 73 west Federal.
 Shaffner A., 39 west Federal.

Grocers.

Andrews Brothers & Co., Haselton.
 Beard Henry, 4 east Federal.
 Bowers Wilson, 109 west Federal.
 Caulfield & Son, 131 west Federal.
 Clemens M., 136 east Federal.
 Daly John M., 27 south Watt.
 Davis J. W., 74 east Front.
 Davies & Williams 115 1/2 w. Fed'l.
 Dempsey John, 138 east Federal.

Dougherty R., 237 west Federal.
 Dressell & Booths, Briar Hill.
 Evans E. J., 4 west Federal.
 Flinn James, McGuffly.
 Gillen Charles, 38 Rayen ave.
 Goldstein Flora, 83 west Federal.
 Griest Geo. E., 159 west Federal.
 Hall H. H., 75 west Federal.
 Hall Wm. H., 71 west Federal.
 Hildebrand Eros., Mill and High.
 Horton Jno. W., 128 east Federal.
 Howells A. J. & Co., 11 w. Federal.

A. J. HOWELLS & CO.,
 Wholesale Dealers in

Groceries, Liquors, Cigars & Tobaccos,
 No. 11 West Federal St.,
 YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Hughes Wm. T., 10 east Federal.
 Hull S., south Phelps near Wick.
 James James L., Moore near Fedl.
 Jehu John & Co., 117 west Federal.
 Kennedy James, Oak near R. R.
 Kennedy Patrick, 67 e. Boardman.
 Kentner O. A. & Co., 21 n. Phelps.
 King Godfrey, 46 west Federal.
 Lochray & Birmingham, 114 west
 Federal.
 McKelvey & Brainard, 77 w. Fed'l.

McKELVEY & BRAINARD.

This firm commenced doing a strictly cash business on the 1st of April, 1874, at No. 77 West Federal street.

Mr. McKelvey was formerly engaged in the grocery and provision business on the West Side, being junior partner of the firm of W. L. & G. McKelvey. Mr. Brainard was formerly of the firm of Vetter & Brainard, feed and grain dealers, doing business on the West Side, but more latterly engaged in the shipping of grain. The firm carry a large and choice stock of Groceries and Provision. They pay particular attention to the produce trade, making Choice Yellow Butter a specialty in the packing season. They handle Ear-corn and Oats by the the ear load, and do a business of thirty thousand bushels per year. On the first of Sept., 1874, they opened a branch Feed, Grain and Grocery Store at Poland, Ohio. Mr. Charles E. Brainard, acting as agent. The constant increasing business at both stores is sufficient evidence that the quality, prices and mode of doing business are satisfactory to the trade of the Mahoning Valley.

McKelvey & Gault, Mahoning ave.
 McNalley James, 126 w. Federal.
 Moore T., Ridgway place.
 Nichols & Treadley, 6 e. Federal.
 Obendorfer Tobias, 135 east Federal.
 O'Donnell O. & Co., 11 west Federal.
 Predmore Jas. & Sons, 25 w. Fed'l.
 Ramser & Stoeber, 99 w. Federal.

Reel & Moyer, 43 west Federal.

**REEL & MOYER,
GROCCERS,**

No. 43 West Federal St.,
YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Roberts John, Freeman.
Smith Andsen, Federal and Watt.
Smith, Myers & Bernstein, 92 east
Front.

Steele S. A. & Bro., 133 w. Federal.
Stouffer & Ewing, Mahoning ave.
Taylor James, Shehy.
Woodman & Bros, 13 west Fed'l.
Zimmitt Michael, Oak.

Gunsmiths.

Undy Walter, 19 west Federal.

Hairdressing.

Bierdman Mrs. P. M., 52 w. Wood.
Smith J. C., rear 108 west Federal.

Hardware.

Fowler, Stambaugh & Co., 36 west
Federal.
Hollingsworth E. G., 84 w. Federal.
Morris, Shook & Co., 2 Pub. Sqr.
Packard A. J. & Co, 18 w. Fed'l.

HARDWARE HEADQUARTERS
OF

A. J. PACKARD & CO.,

No. 8 W. Federal St., Youngstown, O.

All kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails,
and Housetrimmings, Coal Bank Fur-
nishings, &c. Never will be undersold.

Hats & Caps.

Albert T. B. & Co., S Public Sqr.

C. B. WEAVER,

Manufacturer & Dealer in

HATS AND CAPS.

Silk Hats made to order to suit
individual styles. Heads meas-
ured by the Conformeter. Hats
fitted to the head by the Conform-
eter. Old hats remodeled into pres-
ent shapes, trimmed, ironed and
finished as good as new.

26 W. Federal St., Cor. Phelps,
YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Weaver C. B., 26 west Federal.

Hotels.

American House, 74 & 76 w. Fedl.
Central House, n. e. cor. Pub. Sqr.
City Hotel, Federal & Hazel.
Tod House, Public Sqr. & Market.

Maitland House, Federal & Water.
Stanford House, 107 west Federal.

House Furnishing Goods.

Towns B. H., 129 west Federal.
Gray Robt. W., 117 east Federal.
Squire James & Co., 9 east Federal

Insurance Agents.

Haney Geo. W., 55 west Federal.
Jones & Gardner, 45 west Federal.
Leibman Rev. L., 63 west Federal.
McGinness & Sprague, 54 w. Fedl.
Murray T. W., 63 west Federal.
Rice A. H., Public Square.
Rook S.C., Harbor's blk, Diamond.
Thompson J. W., 67 west Federal.

Iron, Nails and Spikes.

Bonnell, Botsford & Co., Wick.

Pig Iron.

Andrews Brothers, Haselton.
Andrews & Hitchcock, Public Sq.
Brown, Ronnell & Co., south Mar-
ket and Champion.
Cartwright, McCurdy & Co., west
end Federal.
Hinrod Furnace Co., east end Fedl.

Jewelers.

Bakody John, 27 west Federal.
Brenner John F., 27 west Federal.
Coats Chas. C., 46 west Federal.
Felber & Jeannot, west Federal.
Jonas A., 39 west Federal.
Smith Walter G., 51 west Federal.

WALTER G. SMITH,

Dealer in

Fine Watches,

Rich Jewelry and Solid Silverware,
YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Justices of the Peace.

Edwards J. M., 19 west Federal.
McKee George, 41 west Federal.
Rany J. D., Public Square.

Laundries.

City Laundry, 25 north Phelps.
Wilson George, 25 north Phelps.

Leather Dealers.

Van Fleet J. & Son, 67 w. Federal.

Lime, Cement, &c.

Andrews A. Son, Market.
Decker & Simpkins, north Holmes.
Erskine & Warner, Champion.

Liquor Dealers.

Gallagher John, west Wick.
 Jehu John & Co., 117 west Federal.
 Roberts David, 60 west Federal.
 Shawab A. & Son, 22, north west
 Public Square.

Livery Stables.

Callahan D. & Z., Boardman.
 Cassidy Charles, 16 north Hazel.
 Evans David, Hazel.
 Graham Hugh, 70 west Federal.
 Hawn & McNabb, 5 south Phelps.
 Maitland House, Dutton alley.
 McCay John, rear of Tod House.
 McIntosh John, Public Square.
 Nelson & Ferrin, 7 south Phelps.
 Ward John, 7 west Wick.
 Viall C. G., west Wick and Hazel.

Lumber Dealers.

Aldrich & Granger, 50 e. Federal.
 Dingley & Crawford, 134 e. Fed'l.
 Frances M. E. & Co., south Market
 Hoffman F. & Co., north Holmes.
 Reno, McClure & Co., 107 and 109
 east Federal.
 Sutherland C. & Co., 30 east Fed'l.

Machinists.

Homer Hamilton & Co., east Board-
 man and Canal.

Marble Works.

Brenner & Enders, Mill.

Merchant Tailors.

Boyle & McGillin, 52 w. Federal.
 Calvin James, 18 south Phelps.
 Collins James, west Federal.
 Courtney T. M. & Co., 49 w. Fed'l.
 Fox Henry, 20 n. w. Public Sqr.
 Goodwin Perry, 88 west Federal.
 Kroeck A., 33 west Federal.
 Mitchell Patrick, Federal & Hazel.
 Sutch James, 12 east Federal.
 Theobald D. & Co., west Federal.
 Tunney & Miller, 19 west Federal.
 Coulmin Henry, Mahoning ave.
 Van Winkle S., 32 west Federal.

Milk Depot.

Millikin Bros., 49 west Federal.

Millinery.

Bartlett Emma, 61 east Front.
 Burnside Mrs. R., 18 east Federal.
 Griffiths E & Co., 113 east Federal.
 Hoover A. M., 6 west Federal.
 Kaufman I., 24 west Federal.
 McGillin E. M. & Co., 54 w. Federal.
 Miller Mrs. Jacob, 110 w. Federal.

Miller, Mrs. S., 128 west Federal.
 Riggs Martha, 6 Public Square.
 Strealy, Mrs. M., 35 west Federal.

Nail Keg Manufacturer.

Bell Edwin, foot of Phelps.

Newspapers and Job Printers.

Daily and Weekly Tribune, 19
 north Phelps.
 Mahoning Vindicator, 8 west Fedl.
 Miner and Manufacturer, 26 e. Fed.
 Saturday Advertiser, west Federal.
 The Mahoning Register, Daily and
 Weekly, 17 w. Federal.
 Weekly Review (German), 63 west
 Federal.

Notaries Public.

Carroll Trumbull L., 41 w. Federal.
 Clark S. L., 19 west Federal.
 Edwards J. M., 19 west Federal.

Nuts and Washers.

Arms, Bell & Co., near the foot of
 Market.

Painters.

Conrad & Son, 5 north Hazel.
 Hughes Richard, 120 west Federal.
 Krichbaum Geo. A., 32 w. Federal.
 McCue W. H., 109 west Federal.

Pattern & Fancy Store.

Tod Miss E. S., 72 west Federal.

Paint Shops.

Bixler N., Phelps near Federal.
 Hollingsworth E. G., 84 w. Federal.

Photographers.

LON BLACKBURN'S
Photograph Gallery,
22 West Federal St.

The work made at this gallery is
 first-class in every respect.
 Old Pictures copied and enlarged
 in the latest style to any size.
 Frames and Chromos at the lowest
 prices.

Blackburn Lon, 22 west Federal.
 Leroy & Terrill, Wick & Phelps.
 Shaffer Andrew, 40 west Federal.

Physicians.

Betts Helen L., 37 east Federal.
 Brothers & Wonseller, west Fedl.
 Buechner Wm. L., east Federal.
 Clark M. S., 5 west Federal.
 Cornwell H. G., 55 west Federal.

Cunningham John S., 2 west Fedl.
 Floor F. V., 81 west Federal.
 Griffith W. J. & Co., north Phelps.
 Johanningmeier Henry, Mill.
 Kelty —, north side Pub. Sqr.
 Matthews W. S., 27 west Federal.
 McCurdy John, 17 west Federal.
 Starr G. L., 83 east Federal 2d floor.
 Wilson James F., 47 west Federal.
 Winans, Isaac, Phelps near Fedl.
 Woodbridge T. & J. E., 62 w. Fedl.
 Wye Dr., 25 north Phelps.

Pianos and Organs

Finney H. E., Public Square.

Planing Mills.

Dingley & Crawford, 134 e. Fedl.
 Ellis, Miller & Co., south Market.
 Loveless Warren, east end of Fedl.
 Reno, McClure & Co., 107 and 109
 east Federal.
 Sutherland C. & Co., Lawrence.

Plumbers.

Kelly, Stambaugh & Co., 30 north
 Phelps.
 Rudge W. S. & Co., north Hazel.

Powder Dealer.

Waddell A. F. C., Wick.

Printers.

Eckman W. H. & Co., 19 n. Phelps.
 Fassett & Gault, 26 east Federal.
 Odell & Edwards, 8 west Federal.
 Vaughan C. A. & Co., 17 w. Federal.
 Weekly Review, 63 west Federal.
 Woodrow W. H. & Co., 27 w. Fedl.

Rail Road Office.

Painesville & Youngstown R. R.,
 38 west Federal.

Real Estate.

Carroll Trumbull L., 41 west Fedl.
 Finney H. C., south side Pub. Sqr.
 Lane L., 17 west Federal.
 Leibman Rev. L., 63 west Federal.
 Mackey Bros., 120 west Federal.
 McGinness & Sprague, 54 w. Fedl.
 Miller E. & Co., 150 west Federal.
 Murray T. W., 63 west Federal.

MACKEY BROTHERS.

Among the numerous and enterprising firms in our thriving city, there is none that leads the one whose name heads this article. Since they began business, about three years ago, none doing business in their line have done so much to increase its growth and enlarge its boundaries. They are the most extensive Real Estate Dealers in

the city. They own valuable property in various parts of the city, and are the original proprietors of what is known as West Youngstown, situated between the city proper and Briar Hill. This plot of ground embracing seventy acres is situated on a beautiful eminence on the north side of Federal street, along which the contemplated street rail road is to be built the coming spring. So large a number of lots have already been sold as to assure its rapid growth. There is still a considerable number of these very eligible lots in the market. This firm has also a fine body of building lots in the neighborhood of the "Valley Iron Works," where they have by their extensive sales made quite an addition to the city. The liberal terms upon which they sell their property puts it within the reach of every sober, industrious man, to secure a home for himself and family.

Bed Bottom Manufacturer.

McCarty H. M., west Wick.

Restaurant.

Basement Tod House.
 Callahan N. P., 94 west Federal.
 Confoy Timothy, 96 west Federal.
 Ford Thos. H., 22 east Federal.
 Lewis Wm. D., 86 west Federal.
 Loftis Peter, 92 west Federal.
 Marx Samuel, 119 west Federal.
 Mawby, Fisher & Co., 48 west Fedl.
 White House, 115 west Federal.
 Wilson James, 15 north Hazel.
 Viehvin Philip, Mill.

Rolling Mill.

Brown, Bonnell & Co., east end
 Champion and Market.
 Cartwright, McCurdy & Co., west
 end Federal.
 Ridgway Iron Co., north-east of
 city limits.
 Youngstown Rolling Mill Co., west
 of city limits.

Oils.

Waddell A. F. C., 27 Wick.
 Fowler, Stambaugh & Co., 35 west
 Federal.

Saddlery and Harness.

Bushnell & Co., 41 west Federal.
 Kurz Ernst, 7 north Phelps.
 Marshall John H., south Phelps.
 Probst John S. Phelps & Federal.

Saloons.

American House, 76 west Federal.
 Bayer John, 27 north Phelps.
 Birmingham Wm., 108 west Fedl.
 Boyle John, 75 west Wick.

Brandmiller H., 63 west Federal.
 Burnside James, 23 north Phelps.
 Cassady James, west Federal.
 Confoy T., 96 west Federal.
 Davis Thomas, Central House.
 Davis Wm. M., 21 n. side Pub. Sqr.
 Davis Wm. T., 9 north Hazel.
 Deible Wm. M., 56 west Federal.
 Farris James, 131 east Federal.
 Fifield G., 105 west Federal.
 Finn Patrick, south Champion.
 Fletcher John, 233 west Federal.
 Gardener Joseph, 98 west Federal.
 Gattins James, 24 east Federal.
 Geitner Jacob, 127 east Federal.
 Givens Robert, 89 Basin.
 Guip Fred, 118 east Federal.
 Hall Samuel, Hazel below Federal.
 Harris Joseph, Bane near Walnut.
 Huff Joseph, 83 west Wick.
 James David, north Chestnut.
 Jennings P. E., 26 east Federal.
 Kobel Abraham, Mahoning ave.
 Lewis Wm. D., 86 west Federal.
 Lodwig John, 5 Pub. Sqr. east side.
 Loftis Peter, 92 west Federal.
 Mahony William, south Champion.
 Maitland Wm., Maitland House.
 McComb John, 13 north Hazel.
 McKelvy A. G., 94 east Boardman.
 McLaughlin James, n. Chestnut.
 Melhaney Thomas, Willow.
 Milsop Jackson, 123 east Federal.
 Nixon James, Presquile.
 Oberist Wm. A., 111 west Federal.
 O'Reilly James, 12 north Hazel.
 Peetrie Jacob, 8 east Federal.
 Quade John, 14 north Hazel.
 Rilley Michael, 90 west Federal.
 White House, 115 west Federal.
 Wright James, 15 north Phelps.

Sash Weights.

Sprague Sash Weight Co., south Walnut.

Saw Mill.

Price & Larkin, Mill creek, west end Mahoning avenue.

Schools.

The Youngstown Eclectic Institute, Public Square & east Federal.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Adair Mrs. E. S., 62 east Federal.
 Armstrong A. M., 16½ w. Federal.
 Palmer A. S., 6 west Federal.
 Theobald D. & Co, west Federal.

Shoemakers.

Atcheson Thomas, 20 east Federal.
 Crawford M. W., 124 west Federal.
 Daly John, 11 north Watt.
 Engler A., 24 east Federal.
 Grant Arthur, 123 west Federal.
 Henry Cornelius, Hilker.
 Jones T. B., 11 east Federal.
 Kline Abram, 97 east Boardman.
 Krower Mathias, Mill
 Newnes T., 69 east Federal.
 Rudisell Jerome, west Wick.

Soap Manufacturer.

Franklin William, 223 west Fedl.

Spike Works.

Turner G. & Son, near Valley mill.

Stone Contractor.

O'Mara J. H. & Bro., 142 east Fedl.

Stoves & Tinware.**B. H. FOWNES.**

Manufacturer of

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

Dealer in Stoves, Grates, &c.

Federal St., YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Fown B. H., 129 west Federal.
 Graham W. J., 61 west Federal.
 Gray Robert W., 117 east Federal.
 Hollingsworth John F., 1 west Fed.
 Squire James & Co., 9 e. Federal.

Telegraph Office.

Western Union, A. G. Frost, agent,
 Tod House.

Toys and Notions.

Flanders L. D., 97 west Federal.

Undertakers.

Parish, Nash & Co., 36 e. Federal.
 Shields, Orr & Co, 34 w. Federal.
 Wendler & Co., 40 west Federal.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Ferrin Gardner, 75 Phelps.

Wagon Makers.

Everhart Philip, 5 Mill.
 Weit Jacob, 129 east Federal.

Water Tayer.

Odbert H S, west Wick.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Early History of the Mahoning Valley, - - - -	3
Youngstown Past, - - - - -	5

CHAPTER II.

Reminiscences of Early Settlers, - - - - -	16
Col. Hillman, - - - - -	16
Extracts from the Diary of Turhard Kirtland, - - - -	22
Letter from Roswell M. Grant, - - - - -	24
Sketches of Medical Men, - - - - -	26

CHAPTER III.

Youngstown Present, - - - - -	31
Youngstown Churches, - - - - -	36
Youngstown Schools, - - - - -	44

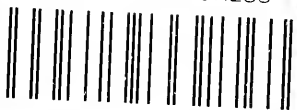
CHAPTER IV.

Manufacturing Interests of Youngstown, - - - -	46
Commercial, - - - - -	56

CHAPTER V.

Coal and Iron Trade of the Mahoning Valley, - - - -	59
Official Directory, - - - - -	70
Youngstown Business Directory, - - - - -	71

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