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The President's Page

> "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted."

THIS, THE Eighth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, is taken from a clause in the Bill of Rights framed at the time of the Revolution in England in 1688, after the deposition of James II, and at the time of the accession to the English throne of William and Mary, who were required in their Declaration of Rights to assent to such provision.

This Amendment is to protect the American people against any action of our Federal Government similar to the procedure which prevailed in England during the arbitrary Stuart period, when bail was frequently demanded of persons who had incurred the displeasure of the court or the king, and who, failing to furnish such bail, were thrown into prison for indefinite periods of tme.

During the reigns of the Stuarts, as well as during other previous reigns of English kings, excessive fines were also imposed and vindictive and cruel punishments inflicted.

The excessive fine under Magna Carta was the penalty or forfeiture which deprived a man of his "contenement"—of his living or ability to pursue his calling or his business. In Magna Carta, the declaration on this subject is "a free man shall not be amerced for a small offense, but only to the degree of the offense; and for a great delinquency according to the magnitude of the delinquency, saving his contenement."

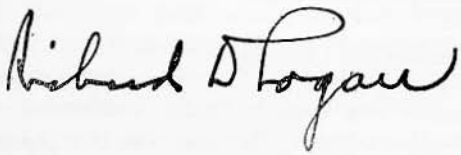
As late as 1758, about thirty-one years prior to the adoption of our Federal Constitution, the punishment in England for high treason was barbarous. Blackstone says that the guilty one was not only hanged by the neck but was cut down alive, and disembowled while yet living. His head was cut off, and his body divided into four parts for disposition by the king. It was not until about twenty-five years after the adoption of our Federal Constitution that this punishment for treason was mitigated by the English Parliament. The punishment was also known as being "drawn and quartered," and in the early days in England was not confined to punishment for high treason.

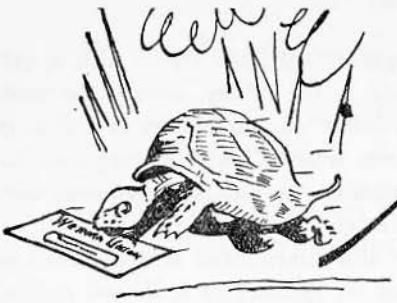
Many instances of punishment are given for lesser crimes such as cutting off the ears, whipping, standing in the pillory, slitting the nose, branding the cheek, and the "Scarlet Letter" in our colonies as well as in England. Oftentimes these punishments were followed by perpetual imprisonment. It is said that punishments on the European continent were even more severe. "O tempora! O mores!"

While the protection afforded by this Amendment is not needed so much now as formerly, all authorities are agreed that it is most certainly needed in these times, for it can be truly said that man's inhumanity to man is even today restrained largely by our laws. Some of our fellow human beings are by nature cruel, and occasionally discover themselves in stations of authority to which they ought never have been assigned. As late as 1916 the flogging of a convict in North Carolina was held by the Supreme Court to be illegal, the court saying that the record contained "unprintable evidence of brutality almost beyond conception." And this only thirty-one years ago.

A similar amendment is also included in the Bill of Rights of the Phillipine Islands.

This Amendment, being a restraint on the Federal Government only, the Supreme Court has refused to apply it as a prohibition upon State action; and it has held that punishment by electrocution is within State power and cannot be considered cruel or unusual as a violation of the Federal Amendment.





News

JESSE R. LONG, *Editor*

Special Meeting of the Historical Society

An amendment to the By-Laws of the Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio was adopted at a special meeting of the membership at 1304 Toledo Trust Building. The meeting was presided over by Richard D. Logan, the Society's president. The amendment is a revision of article IX relating to membership qualifications, and extends full voting membership to all persons in Lucas County for an annual fee of $2.50. Provisions for sustaining memberships at $5.00 a year, life membership at $50.00 and patron membership at $500.00 or more are included. It is felt desirable to seek to attract all persons interested in the history of our region by bringing the basic membership fee within the reach of all. A new clause authorizes the creation of junior and student membership for students of public, parochial, and private schools, colleges and universities in the county.

Membership Campaign

Attention is called to the membership application blank attached to the QUARTERLY. Each member is urged to use this blank in an effort to obtain at least one new member of the Historical Society. On the reverse side is space for the suggestion of names of persons who might be interested in becoming members. Members are asked to fill this out or a duplicate thereof, and mail it to the director of the Society at the University of Toledo. A mailing list has already been compiled and letters soliciting new members will be sent out during the month of October, and at frequent intervals thereafter.

Freedom Train Itinerary

The American Heritage Foundation of New York City, sponsors of

the Freedom Train Tour, have released a schedule of the places at which exhibitions will take place during the year in which the train is touring the nation. After visiting New York and New England during the fall, it will turn south, reaching New Orleans on January 8, 1948, the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. From there until April it will circle the Far West. The Middle West will be covered during the spring and summer of 1948. It will be at Ann Arbor on July 23, and, after touring Michigan, will reach Toledo on August 1. From here it will make its way eastward, eventually reaching Philadelphia on Constitution Day, September 17.

The Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio will provide its members with material which will enable them to take full advantage of this historic occasion. Further announcements will be made in this column as the occasion permits.

Anthony Wayne Parkway Board

Governor Thomas J. Herbert on June 27, 1947 signed "An Act to create the Anthony Wayne Parkway Board and to define its powers and duties." The act organizes the twenty-two counties traversed by the military expedition of Generals Josiah Harman, Arthur St. Clair, and Anthony Wayne into the Anthony Wayne Parkway District. The Board is to consist of eleven members, six to be appointed by the governor from the Parkway District, and five to be the director of highways, the conservation commissioner, the director of public works, the state forester and the director of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. The Board is authorized to prepare a plan of the Anthony Wayne Parkway which is defined as "a unified system of parks and historic shrines with connecting drives." The system is to include picnic grounds, camps, bridle paths, wild life sanctuaries, museums, zoological gardens, facilities for bathing, boating, hunting and fishing, and historical markers and monuments. The Board may acquire private property.

Ohio Sesquicentennial in 1953

Plans are already underway for the observance of the Ohio sesquicentennial in 1953. An official committee for the celebration was announced jointly on October 4 by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society and the Ohio Development and Publicity Commission.

The committee will supervise a program of pageants, exhibits, fairs, parades, literary and musical events to depict progress during the 150 years of statehood in cultural, educational, agricultural and industrial accomplishments.

It is expected to make the celebration an event of national historical significance.

The Sesquicentennial Committee is composed of trustees of both organizations and an executive committee of seven.

Other Celebrations Planned

The year 1947 finds a number of Ohio cities celebrating 150th birthdays.

Columbus held a two-day festival in August to make the founding of Franklinton, laid out in 1797 by Lucas Sullivant. The town, county seat of Franklin County until 1824, was annexed to Columbus in 1870.

Steubenville is observing the sesquicentennial of its founding on the site of old Fort Steuben.

The beginnings of Zanesville, Athens and Williamsburg were also in 1797. The latter, first county seat of Clermont County, held a two-day celebration in July.

Both Jefferson and Adams Counties were formed 150 years ago this year.

Lucas County Author List Compiled

Mrs. Mildred Shepherst, librarian of the Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio, has compiled a preliminary list of Lucas County authors and their publications which is being circulated to various persons for the purpose of making corrections and additions. It consists of well over 500 items. The list is eventually to be incorporated in the grand list of Lucas County authors and publications being prepared for the Ohioana Library association.

Persons desiring to consult the list should contact Mrs. Shepherst in the Local History and Geneology Division of the Toledo Public Library. It is suggested that members of the Historical Society who are acquainted with Toledo writers and their writings may be of real service to Mrs. Shepherst in this project.

Assisting in this project is the Lucas County Ohioana Committee head-

ed by Lucille B. Emch, associate librarian of the University of Toledo and consisting of Mrs. Shepherst, Sister Virginia Marie of the Mary Manse Library, Lillian Miller, librarian of the Sylvania Public Library, and Henrietta Winkelman of the Lucas County Library in Maumee. This committee is gathering biographical material on all Lucas County authors. This data is kept on file in the Toledo Public Library and in the Martha Kinney Cooper Ohioana Library in the Ohio Department Building in Columbus.

Ohio 1948 *Calendar on Sale*

Attention is directed to the attractive Ohio Calendar for 1948 being offered for sale by the Ohioana Library Association. The main features of these calendars are the 30 pictures of Ohio scenes showing variout parts of the state. Lucas County and Northwestern Ohio are represented by views of the Toledo Art Museum, the Perry Memorial and a few others.

It is planned to make this an annual offering using different pictures each year. A collection of these calendars will make a very interesting panorama of Ohio local history. The back of each picture contains data identifying it. They sell for $2 and may be ordered from Lucille B. Emch, University of Toledo Library or from the director of the Historical Society at the University of Toledo.

Seek To Save Historic Well

Perrysburg residents, led by Dr. D. R. Canfield and George J. Munger, have started a move to reconstruct and preserve a historic well which dates back to the War of 1812.

The well, near Eckel Road three-fourths of a mile south of Ft. Meigs, is believed to have been dug by Kentucky soldiers when it appeared that the British and Indians might force them to retreat from the fort. During the great cholera epidemic of 1854 the well was considered the only source of pure water in the area.

Perrysburg Township trustees have been asked to take over the site as a historic shrine.

News Items of Historical Interest

"I have never been, am not now, and never will be a candidate for the high office of President before any convention or the People." This statement, which might appear in tomorrow's newspapers from any one

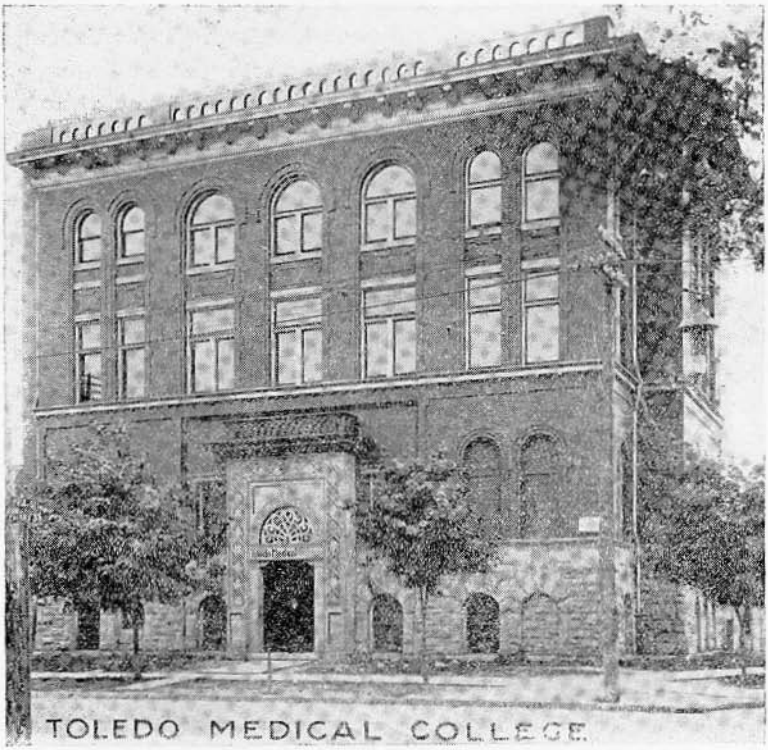
of a number of men, was actually written by General William T. Sherman on February 2, 1876. The original letter containing the sentence is among recent accessions of the Hayes Papers in the Hayes Memorial at Fremont.

"Once Upon a Time in Ohio," a series of dramatized stories, is being presented each Tuesday from 1:30 to 1:45 p. m. from station WOSU at Ohio State University. Free teacher's manuals are available by writing the station.

Adena, the home of Governor Thomas Worthington, was opened to the public from August 24 through October. It will reopen permanently next spring. In the meantime the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society will continue restoration of the mansion. Using a $30,000 appropriation from the 1947 Legislature, the society expects to have the work completed by 1953.

Plans to enlarge and remodel the Ohio State Museum have been announced. An auditorium seating 650 will be constructed in the court between the two present wings. Additional classrooms, display rooms and storage space is also planned.

The modernization program includes new lighting and ventilating systems.



Courtesy of the Toledo *Blade*

The Toledo Medical College

By Frank R. Hickerson

The Toledo Medical College was founded on August 1, 1882 by a group of eighteen enterprising physicians of the city.[1] The trustees of the college, known as the Toledo Medical College Association, drew up articles of incorporation which were duly registered with the Secretary of State of Ohio on August 3, 1882.[2] In order to meet the requirements of the state, that a college be in possession of property amounting to not less than $5,000 as security against possible debts, each of eleven members of the Toledo Medical College Association gave the treasurer a note for $500. This provided $500 more security than was required by law. The men who gave the notes were Max Jungbluth, J. T. Woods, J. A. Wright, J. G. Nolen, Jonathan Priest, Kenneth Gunsolus, J. E. Hackel, Edwin Melcher, Jr., H. G. Havighorst, James M. Waddick, and John Gardner.[3]

A faculty consisting of sixteen prominent local physicians was appointed. They served without compensation. Most of them were members of the board of trustees, and were actively associated with the college during the next thirty-two years of its existence. The faculty,[4] as listed in the first announcement of the college, was as follows:

J. H. Pooley, Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery
James H. Buckner, Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology
Jonathan Priest, Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine
Albert W. Fisher, Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery
John A. Wright, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women
John Gardner, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics
Henry S. Havighorst, Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy
J. Rush Evans, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology
Joseph E. Hackel, Professor of Physiology
Max Jungbluth, Professor of Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases
Edward Melchers, Professor of Morbid Anatomy, Histology, and Diseases of the Skin
Richard Whiteford, Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of the Chest
James M. Hueston, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence
Theodore P. Shively, Demonstrator of Anatomy

The first site of the Toledo Medical College was the Daniel Building,

situated at the corner of Superior and Monroe Streets. The second and third stories of this building were occupied, the first being used for a store. The trustees remodeled it so as to provide lecture rooms, a dissecting room, and physiological, pathological, and chemical laboratories.[5] The annual rental on the building was $275. This site was occupied until 1885, when the college was moved to larger quarters on Lagrange Street.

A committee of trustees drew up by-laws and regulations for the conduct of the college. In order to make it self-supporting, the following fees were charged:

Matriculation	$ 5.00
General Ticket	40.00
Practical Anatomy Ticket	5.00
Graduation Fee	25.00

The requirements for admission and graduation were as follows:

Requirements of Admission

The faculty earnestly desire to encourage a higher grade of literary qualifications in the student of medicine, and unless he can produce a diploma from some college, high school or certificate of qualification from his preceptor, he will be required to pass such an examination as will give satisfactory evidence that he can enter, profitably, on his professional studies.

Women will be admitted on the same terms as men.[7]

Requirements for Graduation

The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and must present satisfactory evidence of a good moral character.

He shall be required to produce a certificate from a regular physician in good standing, that he has studied medicine for three years.

He must have attended two full courses of lectures, the last of which shall have been in this college.

He must have pursued the study of practical anatomy.

He shall be required to pass a satisfactory examination in each of the branches taught in the college.

He must have paid the graduation fee.[8]

The first course of study consisted of the following "didactic lectures:"

Surgery and Clinical Surgery
Principles and Practice of Medicine
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women
Anatomy

Ophthalmology
Materia Medica and Therapeutics
Physiology
Morbid Anatomy, Histology, and Diseases of the Skin
Chemistry and Toxicology
Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases
Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of the Chest
Medico-Legal Jurisprudence[9]

A free dispensary was established in connection with the college, in which the poor were treated gratuitously. Advanced students had cases, both obstetrical and others, assigned to them. The trustees stated in the first announcement of the college that, in a city of nearly seventy thousand people, there was "a large amount of disease which would furnish abundant clinical material for the study of medicine, and that the accidents attendant upon operations of the large railways and factories would afford the student ample opportunities for practical illustration of surgical cases of every description."[10]

The trustees decided by a vote of eight to two to hold a non-graduating lecture and recitation course, to begin on March 1, 1883, and to run twenty weeks.[11] At the end of the session, however, the faculty sent the following communication to the trustees requesting them to confer degrees on the entire class:

At a meeting of the faculty of Toledo Medical College, held July 9, 1883, *the following gentlemen having passed the required examination, and complied with all the requirements of the college, were ballotted [sic] upon and recommended to the board of trustees for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Names of gentlemen recommended, W. N. Ash, H. S. Barrett, C. W. Banks, W. G. Gardiner, Perry Gregg, W. W. Hill, and B. F. Hoy.*[12]

The school had an auspicious start. Dr. J. A. Wright, secretary of the faculty, in his first annual report, described the first term of the college in the following words:

The attendance of students has been much larger than we expected, and the gentlemanly deportment and intelligent bearing of the class, combined with close application to their studies, and their evident appreciation of the advantages of your college and of your efforts in their behalf marks the class as comparing favorably in every respect with that of the most renowned colleges of the United States. The number of matriculants for the session, 1883 *was six-*

teen (16), *of this number, seven* (7) *having passed in a highly creditable manner the examinations in all the departments of medicine and surgery, and having complied with all the requirements for graduation, received at the hands of the president of your honorable body the degree of Doctor of Medicine.*

The outlook for the session beginning September 12th, 1883, *is certainly most auspicious, and it may safely be said that, with the continuance of the excellent management of the board of trustees, and the harmonious and effective cooperation of the faculty, the Toledo Medical College will at no distant day, be recognized as the most eminent institution in the state.*[13]

It did not require a great endowment or high tuition to support a medical college of the '80's. The faculty of the Medical College served without compensation. Little laboratory equipment was used. The faculty at one time asked for an outlay of $500 to buy models of paper mache for anatomical and pathological demonstrations, but they also stated that the purchase was "not urgent" at the time.[14] Practically no research was conducted in the college. Many of the students were unable to pay their tuition and gave notes to the trustees. Practically all of this tuition was collected at later dates without any loss. The reports of the treasurer show that the annual income of the college ranged from $1,200 to over $4,200 a year. At times the college had a surplus of over $2,000 in its treasury.[15]

In 1884 the trustees appointed a Board of Censors. This board consisted of twenty-four prominent physicians and surgeons of neighboring cities, who were invited to participate with the faculty of the college in investigating the qualifications of the graduates.[16] The plan was continued until 1893, when the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination took over the licensing of physicians.

The student body grew rapidly, with the result that the faculty had to be increased and the course of study expanded. Regular clinics were held for the students in the college building. Physicians who had cases which they did not care to treat were requested to turn them to the college. Patients desiring to appear for clinical treatment were requested to send letters of inquiry to the faculty. The local hospitals cooperated with the college in providing clinics for students.[17] The college year, beginning in 1884, was for the first time divided into a winter session and a spring session. In order to improve the work of the institution, the faculty recommended that students take the graded course of instruction, which

was reorganized to continue through three consecutive sessions. The course was as follows:

1st Session—Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Physiology.

2nd Session—Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Physiology, Practice, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, and Otology.

3rd Session—Practice, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, and Otology.[18]

The first unfavorable publicity of the college came in 1886 when charges were filed with the Illinois State Board of Health that the minimum requirements of medical colleges in good standing had not been observed by the Toledo institution. A hearing was granted at which Dean Donnelly was present. By means of documentary and other evidence he refuted the charges and the college was restored to good standing.[19]

The next unfavorable publicity of the college came in 1887 when two members of the faculty, Dr. A. W. Fisher, a former dean, and Dr. A. N. Cary, objected to the graduation of certain members of the class. After an investigation by the faculty, the charges were disregarded and the degrees conferred. Because of continued opposition, Drs. Fisher and Cary were later dismissed by the trustees. Dr. Cary then addressed a letter to the Columbus *Medical Journal,* charging the college with being irregular. This was copied by the Toledo *Bee.* Copies of the *Bee* and *Medical Journal* were sent to the Illinois State Board of Health. In June and August, 1887, Dr. Fisher likewise addressed letters to this board charging the Toledo Medical College with glaring irregularities. Without granting a hearing or permitting a reply to the accusations, the Illinois State Board of Health passed a resolution by which the diplomas of the college were refused recognition in that state.[20]

The Toledo Medical College authorities claimed that they were entirely ignorant of the action until it appeared in the medical press. After registering a vigorous complaint about the arbitrary manner in which the matter was handled, the faculty was granted a hearing at the meeting of the State Board at Springfield in January, 1888. The result was that the board reconsidered its action and again placed the college on the list of institutions in good standing, as was shown by the following resolution:

In the matter of the charges affecting the "good standing" of the Toledo Medical College of Toledo, Ohio, and which charges had been considered adversely to the College at the last meeting of the

Board, Dr. Jonathan Priest, a member of the faculty of said college, appeared before the board and submitted a written statement with accompanying documents in explanation and refutation of the charges made. After a lengthy and full hearing of the case it was ordered that the action of the board at the October, 1887 *meeting, with reference to said College, be suspended and that upon a strict compliance with the requirements of the board in the future its diplomas would be recognized.*[21]

The attendance during the next five years suffered a slump as a result of this unfavorable publicity. The faculty, in order to bring the college back into good repute, voted to raise the requirements for graduation from two to three courses of lectures. The Toledo Medical College was the first of the nine existing medical colleges in Ohio to require the additional year of training.[22]

Because of friction between certain members of the faculty, every chair in the college was declared vacant on September 1, 1891. The faculty was reorganized and practically all the old instructors were retained.[23] In 1892 some disgruntled physicians again made charges to the Illinois State Board of Health against the college. In compliance with a resolution presented to the trustees by Dr. H. S. Havighorst, secretary of the board, two members were appointed to go to Chicago to meet the Illinois State Board of Health and reply to the charges.[24] A committee from the Board was sent to Toledo to investigate the college. The report of the Illinois State Board was as follows:

Your committee visited the institution and examined thoroughly its appointments and clinical facilities, and became acquainted with nearly every member of the faculty.

The faculty is thoroughly reorganized, and but two members of the old organization—men of unassailable reputation, well known to your committee—are connected with the institution at the present time.

The faculty consists of representative men, and contains some men who would not be out of place in any teaching body in this country or elsewhere.

The curriculum of the college and its requirements for admission and graduation are acceptable to your committee.

Its equipments and appointments—considering the small size of the institution—are exceptional. It has a well-ordered chemical laboratory, which your committee saw in operation; a histological

laboratory supplied with excellent microscopes—Bausch & Lomb, with one inch, one-sixth and one-twelfth inch objectives—about one instrument to four students including the graduating class; a good pathological laboratory and museum; and the beginning of a cabinet of the materia medica. The clinical resources of the college are excellent, and splendidly utilized.

Your committee finds the Toledo Medical College to be worthy of confidence and approval, and recommends that said college be formally recognized by this Board.[25]

The building occupied by the Toledo Medical College was too small for the enrollment, and the trustees began looking for more commodious quarters. At this time the Northwestern Ohio Medical College, located on Lagrange Street, was closed. A lease was drawn up with the owners for this college building, at a rental of $300 a year. The trustees, at the time of moving into the new building, supplemented their equipment by the purchase of "paraphenalia and appurtenances" belonging to the defunct Northwestern Ohio Medical College for $250.[26]

The college continued to prosper. Larger classes and larger annual surpluses from tuition and fees led the trustees to consider the matter of a new building. A committee of four, of whom President David R. Austin was one, was appointed to formulate plans looking to the construction of a more suitable college building in the near future.[27] Upon the recommendation of the committee two lots were purchased at the corner of Cherry and Page Streets for $3,000. The lots fronted sixty feet on Cherry and ran back to an alley one hundred feet. The trustees agreed to pay $1,200 in cash, and the balance of $1,800 in two equal annual payments.[28] A few months later the following resolution was adopted by the trustees:

Be it resolved by the board of trustees of the Toledo Medical College, that they proceed at once to erect upon the property recently purchased by this association on the corner of Cherry and Page Streets in the City of Toledo a new college building at a cost not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.[29]

In order to raise the necessary funds for erecting the building, it was decided to issue twenty-four bonds of $500 each, payable to the Union Safe and Deposit and Trust Company of Toledo, trustee, or bearer. The bonds were to run five or ten years from the date of issuance, at the option of the trustees, and were to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.[30] A four-story building of white stone and pressed

brick was constructed. It contained an amphitheatre with a seating capacity of about 200, two lecture rooms, and a well lighted and well ventilated dissecting room. There were chemical, histological, pathological, bacteriological, anatomical, and physiological laboratories; a library; a museum; and other necessary rooms.[31]

Members of the board of trustees believed that a union of the Medical College with a well-established liberal college was essential to a continuance of the school. Heidelberg College was considered to be a desirable college for such an arrangement. A committee was appointed to meet with a similar committee from Heidelberg College to make such arrangements for affiliation as might be proper. This committee consisted of Dr. William A. Dickey, Dr. William V. Anderson, Dr. John North, and Hon. Walter Pickens.[32] The matter was later discussed at a meeting in November, 1893. A committee was appointed to confer with the authorities of St. John's. The latter stated that they wished for time to consider the matter further. Nothing was done.[33]

Toedo University was taken from the City Board of Education and returned to its own board of directors in 1903. The latter immediately began making plans for a university to be composed of "an assembly of colleges," as defined by statute. John S. Merrill, president of the board of directors, submitted to the trustees of the Toledo Medical College a proposition for uniting the two institutions. The action seemed to have been inspired by Dr. John S. Pyle. During the previous year he had been appointed as professor of anatomy and clinical surgery in the Medical College, and as a director of Toledo University by Mayor "Golden Rule" Sam Jones. Dr. Pyle presented the directors' proposal in person to the trustees. He suggested that, if the trustees were favorably disposed toward the proposition, a schedule of the college property and indebtedness be submitted to the university board with a formal acceptance. The trustees voted unanimously to affiliate. A committee consisting of Dr. Park L. Myers, Oscar Hasencamp, and William J. Gillette was appointed to draw up an agreement with the directors.[34]

The trustees met again on June 25, 1904, and formally approved the contract. The Toledo Medical College building with all its furniture, fixtures, apparatus, specimens, materials, charts, books, and all other personal property, was leased to the directors of Toledo University for a period of five years. The directors agreed to pay a yearly rental of $1,000, payable in advance in quarterly payments upon the following conditions:

1. *The building and equipment were to be maintained in good condition.*

2. *All taxes and assessments against the property during the term of the lease were to be paid.*

3. *The property was to be used for the sole purpose of maintaining and conducting a school of regular medicine and surgery in accordance with the laws of Ohio, and with the rules and regulations prescribed for the general conduct of medical colleges by the Association of American Medical Colleges.*

4. *A College of Pharmacy and a College of Dentistry were to be established in connection with the Medical College.*[35]

Neither board realized what was in the offing. The agreement proved to be a most fortunate one for Toledo University. A short time after the contract was signed the council refused to make a levy for the support of the university, and it ran from 1903 to 1909 without any revenue. The Board of Education seized the Scott Manual Training School building in 1906, which was being used by the University, and conducted this school as a department of Central High School. With the enemies of the university in the saddle, it was hardly possible that the directors could have kept the institution alive during this stormy period without the help of the Medical College. At the time of affiliation, it had 230 alumni of whom a considerable percentage were living and practising medicine in Toledo. This group of influential men was loyal and did much to keep the university project going.[36]

Toledo University during the year 1905-06 consisted of the Manual Training Department and the Toledo Medical College. The next year the College of Pharmacy was organized. The Manual Training Department ceased to exist, because of the seizure of the university property by the board of education. The small sum in the university treasury, unaugmented by a regular levy, was soon exhausted. Little financial aid was given to the Medical College by the directors. The college had been and continued to be self-supporting. In accordance with the agreement signed by the two boards, the directors drew up a set of regulations for governing the Medical College and the College of Pharmacy. Relations between the two boards were always cordial and harmonious.[37]

The enrollment of the Toledo Medical College declined rapidly after 1900. Standards for conducting medical colleges in the United States were raised so high that a large number of smaller schools had to close their doors. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teach-

ing investigated every medical school in the United States and Canada. It reported that inferior medical colleges were training two or three times as many doctors as could be assimilated, and that there was not a shred of justification for their continuance. The report on the Toledo Medical College was as follows:

Toledo Medical College—The medical department of Toledo University, a municipal institution of uncertain status and without substantial resources.

Entrance requirement—A four year high school education or its equivalent.

Attendance—32.

Teachers staff—48, *of whom* 16 *are professors,* 32 *of other grades. No one gives entire time to medical classes.*

Resources available for maintenance—Fees only, amounting to $3,240, *as estimated.*

Laboratory facilities—The school has nothing that can be fairly dignified by the name of a laboratory. Separate rooms, badly kept and with meager equipment, are provided for chemistry, anatomy, pathology, and bacteriology. The class rooms are bare; no charts, bones, skeleton, or museum are in evidence. There is a small library in the office.

Clinical facilities—These are entirely inadequate. The school formerly held clinics at the county hospital, but the connection has been severed in consequence of a political overturning. It still has access to two hospitals; in one of them it holds a small number of clinics both medical and surgical; in the other it conducts a surgical clinic twice a week. In neither of them can such material as exists be thoroughly used for teaching purposes. There is a wretched little dispensary in the college building.

The Carnegie Foundation claimed that the Medical College lacked academic affiliation, and was really an independent medical school. Clinical facilities, it was claimed, were put together of scraps. A medical clinic was offered one place, an obstetrical clinic in another place, and a skin clinic somewhere else. The faculty was criticized because it was out of all proportion to the number of students assembled. Records show that there were 48 part-time instructors for 32 students. The income of the college was criticized as follows:

. . . .The income of $3,240 *is so small a sum that the endeavor to do anything substantial with it is absurdly futile; a fact which is us-*

ually made an excuse for doing nothing at all, not even washing the windows, sweeping the floor, or providing a disinfectant for the dissecting room. There is not a shred of justification for its continuance. Even if there were a need of several thousand doctors annually, the wretched contribution made by these poverty stricken schools could well be spared. Medicine is expensive to teach. It can in no event be taught out of fees. Reputable institutions with no other outlook should combine with better favored schools or stop outright. Legal enactment should terminate the career of others.[39]

The Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, after an investigation, placed the Medical College in the discredited "Class C" list, and prospective medical students were warned against its patronage. These and other attacks on the Medical College caused its enrollment to decline rapidly. At the same time its income from tuition decreased in the same proportion. During the years 1910 and 1911 the trustees began pressing the directors for the rental due them on the Medical College building. The contract between the two boards provided that the building was to be used solely for instruction in medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry. After the seizure of the Manual Training building, the directors of the university held their meetings in the offices of the various board members. The trustees extended to the directors an invitation to occupy quarters in the Medical College building. The invitation was declined temporarily.[40] Later the directors moved to the building. The newly organized College of Arts and Sciences, College of Law, and College of Industrial Science all occupied the building after 1909. No rent was paid for this additional use of the building.[41]

The trustees of the Medical College were hard pressed for funds to operate their school in 1910. The bonds on their building were sold to run five or ten years, at the option of the trustees. It was decided at the end of the five year period to extend the bonds to ten years. At the end of the ten year period the trustees refunded the bonds for another five year period. The bonds matured in 1910, at a time when the trustees were having great difficulty in keeping their tottering institution from closing its doors. A meeting was called on April 20, 1910, to discuss the financial obligations of the trustees. It developed at this meeting that the terms of the lease had not been fulfilled by the directors. The accumulated rent with six per cent interest amounted to $5,-

787.50.[42] Several informal meetings were held with the directors, but no progress was made toward an adjustment of the debt.

A committee consisting of Dr. William J. Gillette, Judge David R. Austin, and Dr. Oscar Hasencamp representing the trustees met with the university directors, and the subject of turning the Medical College building over to the city was discussed. The committee stated that they were ready to turn over the building, if the university would pay $12,365, the amount of the mortgage on the building and accrued interest, and would guarantee that the Medical College would be maintained for five years. City Solicitor Cornell Schreiber was consulted in order to ascertain whether this could be done legally. Schreiber agreed to draw up a resolution embodying the proposal for submission to the city council.[43] A month later Assistant City Solicitor Alonzo Duer explained to the members of the board that there was a ruling by the Attorney General to the effect that the city council could not appropriate money for the purchase of the college building from the general fund, but that a special fund must be provided for this purpose.[44]

The trustees decided to bring pressure on the directors to pay the debt, or to vacate the building. The following resolution was drawn up and adopted on July 1, 1911:

> *Be it resolved by this board that notice be given to the trustees of Toledo University to vacate within ten days after the presentation of notice of this resolution, the property at the corner of Cherry and Page Streets now occupied by it for university purposes, and known as the Toledo Medical College building; also*
>
> *That a demand be made for the rent now long due and unpaid.*[45]

The directors were willing to settle the debt, but they had no funds. Nothing could be gained by the trustees in compelling the university to vacate the building, and in severing seven years of friendship and sympathetic cooperation between the two bodies. The University board was at least furnishing funds for heat, light, water, supplies, clinics, and janitor service.[46]

An agreement between the two boards was finally reached on August 8, 1910. Certain parts of the Medical College building were leased to the directors for classroom purposes. The contract virtually recognized the Medical College as completely separated from the university and, at the same time, continued to consider it nominally as an integral college. The agreement was signed over the protest of President Raymond, who at once submitted his resignation.[47]

This agreement proved to be a most unsatisfactory one. The trustees still needed money and continued to demand from the directors the rent agreed upon or the vacation of the building. Dr. Charles A. Cockayne, the new president, appeared before the trustees and persuaded them to defer action on the matter. The financial difficulties of the trustees were further accentuated by a fire on January 9, 1911, which destroyed their building and all its equipment. The Medical College, along with the other colleges of the university, moved to the Meredith Building at Michigan and Jefferson Streets. The trustees agreed to share one-half of the rental on the new quarters. No rent was charged on the building for six months and, in the meantime, the Medical College building was repaired and refurnished out of the $10,000 insurance on the building and $1,000 on its contents. On August 3, 1911 the treasurer of the college reported to the trustees, the first time in twenty-nine years, that there were insufficient funds to pay the expenses of operation of the college during the next year.[48] The matter was settled temporarily by borrowing $500 and by increasing the tuition from $100 to $120 per year. The next year the trustees found themselves $1,000 behind with current running expenses.[49]

Dr. Gillette attended a meeting of the directors on July 26, 1912, and explained that the Medical College was in need of $1,000 with which to meet its present debts. He stated that, unless the directors of the university could raise that amount, the trustees would vote to close the college, and suit would be begun against the university to collect a sum of money somewhat in excess of $5,000 due for rent. Ben W. Johnson explained for the directors that his board would be glad to do everything in its power to assist the Medical College, but that, at the present time, no funds were available for the purpose.[50] The directors finally agreed to pay $300 on the general running expenses of the college and $700 of the salary of Dr. Perry C. Pike, professor of physiology.[51] Funds for meeting the deficit of the college for the ensuing year came out of the pockets of the trustees.

The directors agreed to take over the Medical College and to accept title to all of its property, subject to bonds amounting to $7,215.[52] The agreement also provided that the university would maintain the College of Medicine for three years. President Cockayne had an interview with Dr. Bevan, chairman of the Educational Committee of the American Medical Association, at which the following recommendations were

made to the university board, in order to have the college placed on the accredited list:

1. *Wipe out stock.*

2. *Get as minimum annual income* $25,000 *outside students' fees.*

3. *Get control by contract of two or three of the best hospitals so as to control clinical materials, and have faculty nominate staffs of hospitals and acquire the right to use clinical material with the consent of the patients. Get maternity hospital in the same way. Total hospital beds, general and special,* 500. *Have dispensary with different departments representing one thousand visits per month.*

4. *Equip medical plant with four laboratories: one in anatomy, one in pathology, one in physiology, and one in pharmacology. Have at least four salaried men in charge of these departments. Provide at least* $8,000 *a year for the laboratory in anatomy, including instructors;* $8,000 *a year for the laboratory in pathology, including instructors;* $8,000 *a year for laboratory in physiology, including instructors; and* $4,000 *for laboratory in pharmacology, including instructors. Full professors should be paid from* $2,500 *to* $3,000 *a year and assistants from* $500 *to* $1,000.[53]

A hearing was held at Columbus by the Ohio State Medical Board on July 1, 1913, to determine the matter of future recognition to be given the Toledo Medical College. The executive officers of the college were requested to attend. The trustees were further embarrassed at this time by a petition signed by fifty-three members of the medical profession in Toledo, stating that it was their belief that "the Medical Department of the so-called Toledo University has not been and is not now adequately equipped for the education of medical students either in laboratory or clinical opportunities, and in view of the present high standard of medical education, it had better suspend operation."[54]

The university was represented by President Charles A. Cockayne, Dean A. W. Fisher, and two members of the faculty. The American Medical Association was represented by Dr. James M. Duncan, W. J. Stone, and J. M. Bessey. In opening the session, the president of the Ohio State Medical Board recounted the volume of testimony that had been placed before the members, relating to the status of the Toledo Medical College. After various charges and counter charges were made, the board postponed action until September 1, 1913. This action was in-

terpreted by Albert E. Macomber as "a sixty-day reprieve for the Toledo Medical College."[55]

An inspection was made of the college on December 13, 1913, by the college committee of the State Medical Board and Dr. N. P. Colwell, secretary of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association. At a meeting of the Ohio State Medical Board on January 6, 1914, a report of this investigation was presented. After due consideration of the matter, the following motion was unanimously adopted to refuse recognition of credits for work done at the Medical College for the years 1913 and 1914:

> *Recognizing the unfortunate condition of affairs existing in the Medical Department of the Toledo University, and the predicament in which the action of the State Medical Board in refusing to recognize its credentials puts its students, it is hereby resolved that no objection will be raised by the Board to any of the students, now attending the Medical Department of the Toledo University, taking the examination for license, provided they come to the board as having graduated from a recognized medical college, and possessing the proper preliminary educational requirements.*[56]

It was the intent of the resolution to permit students in the Medical College to enter other medical colleges at the beginning of the second semester of the year and to finish their course. The directors of the university decided to continue the college and, if for any reason the students would not receive the credit usually accorded to graduates of similar institutions of good standing, all fees for the semester would be refunded.

A committee of directors consisting of Weiler, Mackenzie, and Dr. Fisher was appointed to go to Columbus in order to reach an understanding with the State Board. An attempt was made to have the governor of the state intercede with the State Board in behalf of the university. Weiler, chairman of the committee, had a meeting with the twenty students of the college, all of whom were contemplating transferring to other institutions. They were informed that the university intended to continue the college whether they remained or not. If they would remain, the university would not require the payment of tuition until their work had been credited by the State Board or by another medical institution.[57] An attempt was made by the directors to enforce the admission of the graduates of the college to the State medical examination on the following June 2, 3, 4, and 5. Failing in this, an

attempt was then made to open negotiations with the State Board with a view to having the medical students admitted at Ohio State University and graduated at Toledo. This recommendation, likewise, was turned down. All the students in the college, except two, transferred to other institutions at the end of the first semester, and the Toledo Medical College closed its doors after thirty-two years of operation.

The directors continued to lease the medical College building and to use it for the science and pharmacy departments. A special committee was appointed by the directors to investigate and to report on the feasability of vacating the building. On August 16, 1916, the committee recommended a continuation of the lease. When the directors were badly in need of funds, the committee stated, the trustees of the Toledo Medical College stood by the university, and now that the trustees were in need of funds, it was not only policy but a moral obligation that the directors reciprocate.[58]

The board of directors purchased the Medical College building on January 3, 1918, for the sum of $25,000. After taking out $15,888.07 for bonds and other indebtedness of the college, the trustees returned $9,111.93 of the sum to the university to be held in trust, according to Section 9716 of the General Code of Ohio. The agreement provided that the directors would invest the money until such time as they deemed it advisable to establish a school for teaching the sciences of medicine and surgery. It was specifically provided that the donation would be used for the purpose of furthering and disseminating medical knowledge, and for equipping the school, if one were established, and for defraying expenses in actual teaching of the sciences of medicine and surgery.[59]

The directors then expressed their gratitude to the trustees of the Toledo Medical College for their long-standing friendship and sympathetic cooperation in the following resolution:

Resolved, that the board of directory of Toledo University hereby express the gratitude of the university for the long-standing friendship and sympathetic co-operation of the trustees of the Toledo Medical College Association and its appreciation of the liberal endowment for Medical College purposes, and

Resolved, that the board of directors of Toledo University further express its sincere hopes that in the near future additional funds may be made available to permit the early operation and maintenance of the school for the teaching of the sciences of medicine and surgery.[60]

In 1933 the board of directors of the university, in conjunction with the board of trustees of the Medical College, arranged to spend about two-thirds of the income from the Medical College Fund for an annual medical institute for physicians in Toledo, Southeastern Michigan, and Northwestern Ohio. Eminent physicians and scientists are secured for these programs. The institute has grown until it has an attendance of over two hundred. Approximately one-third of the income from the Medical College Fund is used to buy equipment for the pre-medical department. When the Medical College building at Cherry and Page Streets was sold for $5,587.50, this sum was added to the fund bringing it to $24,500.[61]

FOOTNOTES

1. Minutes of Trustees of Toledo Medical College, p. 3, August 1, 1882.
2. Records of Incorporation, Office of Secretary of State of Ohio, vol. 25, p. 125, August 3, 1882.
3. Minutes of Trustees of Toledo Medical College, p. 9, August 15, 1882.
4. *First Announcement of Toledo Medical College,* 1883, p. 2 (The Toledo Medical College, Toledo, 1883).
5. *Fourth Announcement of Toledo Medical College,* 1884-85, p. 6 (The Toledo Medical College, Toledo, 1884).
6. *First Announcement of Toledo Medical College,* 1883, p. 7. Toledo: (The Toledo Medical College, Toledo, 1883). (The general tuition fee was increased several times. By 1910-11 it amounted to $120.)
7. *Ibid.*
8. *Ibid.*
9. *Ibid.*
10. *Third Announcement of Toledo Medical College,* 1884-85, p. 4 (The Toledo Medical College, Toledo, 1884).
11. Minutes of Trustees of Toledo Medical College, p. 57, September 14, 1882.
12. *Ibid.,* p. 65, July 10, 1883.
13. *Ibid.,* p. 69-70, August 14, 1883.
14. *Ibid.,* p. 196, July 2, 1901.
15. *Ibid.*
16. *Third Announcement of Toledo Medical College,* 1884-85, p. 3 (The Toledo Medical College, Toledo, 1884).
17. *Twelfth Announcement of Toledo Medical College,* 1892-93, pp. 5-7 (The Toledo Medical College, Toledo, 1892).
18. *Third Announcement of Toledo Medical College,* 1884-85, p. 4 (The Toledo Medical College, Toledo, 1884).
19. Minutes of Illinois State Board of Health, pp. 289-291, October 28 and 29, 1886.
20. Minutes of Trustees of Toledo Medical College, pp. 93-98, August 14, 1888. (Also see the Minutes of the Illinois State Board of Health, pp. 333-334, October 18, 1887.)
21. Minutes of the Illinois State Board of Health, pp. 338-339, January 12, 1888.
22. Minutes of Trustees of Toledo Medical College, pp. 93-98, August 14, 1888.
23. *Ibid.,* p. 124, August 21, 1891; pp. 127-128, September 1, 1891.
24. *Ibid.,* p. 132, March 21, 1892.
25. *Fourteenth Announcement of Toledo Medical College,* 1894-95, p. 7 (The Toledo Medical College, Toledo, 1894).

26. Minutes of Trustees of Toledo Medical College, pp. 128-129, September 21, 1891.
27. *Toledo Medical and Surgical Reporter,* Series of 1891, No. 10, pp. 730-732, October, 1891.
28. Minutes of Trustees of Toledo Medical College, p. 169, September 20, 1894.
29. *Ibid.,* p. 173, March 21, 1895.
30. *Ibid.*
31. *Fifteenth Announcement of Toledo Medical College,* 1895-96, p. 9 (The Toledo Medical College, Toledo, 1895).
32. Minutes of Trustees of Toledo Medical College, p. 142, March 10, 1893.
33. *Ibid.,* p. 217, November 26, 1903.
34. *Ibid.,* p. 219, May 17, 1904.
35. *Ibid.,* pp. 224-226, June 26, 1904.
36. Interviews with ex-President Charles A. Cockayne, August 13, 1940, and Dr. E. Benjamin Gillette and Dr. Barney J. Hein, August 30, 1940.
37. Minutes of Directors of Toledo University, Vol. 1, pp. 33-35, September 12, 1905.
38. Abraham Flexner, *Medical Education in the United States and Canada.* Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Bulletin No. 4, pp. 287-288 (Boston: The Merrymount Press, 1910), p. 346.
39. *Ibid.,* pp. 141-142.
40. Minutes of Directors of Toledo University, vol. 1, p. 116, August 24, 1908.
41. Interview with ex-President Charles A. Cockayne, August 13, 1940.
42. Minutes of Trustees of Toledo Medical College, p. 229, April 20, 1910.
43. Minutes of Directors of Toledo University, Vol. 1, p. 187, April 21, 1910.
44. *Ibid.,* vol. 1, p. 191, May 20, 1910.
45. Minutes of Trustees of Toledo Medical College, p. 231, July 1, 1911.
46. Minutes of Directors of Toledo University, vol. 1, p. 83, July 9, 1906; vol. 1, p. 104, November 1, 1907; vol. 1, p. 119, October 26, 1908.
47. *Ibid.,* vol. 1, p. 204, August 8, 1910.
48. Minutes of Directors of Toledo University, vol. 1, p. 241, August 3, 1911.
49. *Ibid.,* vol. 1, p. 245, June 19, 1912.
50. *Ibid.,* vol. 1, p. 253, July 26, 1912.
51. Minutes of Trustees of Toledo Medical College, p. 248, August 22, 1912.
52. Minutes of Directors of Toledo University, vol. 1, p. 276, June 27, 1913.
53. *Ibid.*
54. A. E. Macomber, *Pamphlets on the Relations of Toledo University to the Scott and Mott Bequests,* 1916-1924, Number Ten, pp. 20-22 (Toledo: The Author).
55. *Ibid.*
56. Office of Ohio State Medical Board, Record No. 4, p. 5, January 6, 1914.
57. Minutes of Directors of Toledo University, vol. 1, p. 308, February 2, 1914. (Also see Toledo *Blade,* January 13, 1914).
58. Minutes of Directors of Toledo University, vol. 2, p. 133, August 16, 1916.
59. Minutes of Trustees of Toledo Medical College, p. 259, February 5, 1918.
60. Minutes of Directors of Toledo University, vol. 2, p. 226, January 31, 1918.
61. Interviews with President Philip C. Nash, Dr. E. Benjamin Gillette, and Dr. Barney J. Hein, August 30, 1940.

The Petroleum Industry In Ohio

By O. D. Donnell

This article presents a general picture of the history of petroleum in Ohio. It is based on information from readily available publications and experience in the oil industry. No original research was made in assembling the material, but it was found that a wealth of information is on hand and awaits the efforts of historical students to compile a treatise on a worthwhile subject. It is hoped that this brief sketch may stimulate such efforts.

The State of Ohio and the petroleum industry have been closely associated since about the time of the Civil War. Not only did the state play an important role during its period of high production of crude oil between 1890 and 1910 but it has contributed substantially to the progress of refining and pipe line transportation. Marketing methods have also been developed in this state and its citizens have continued to increase their consumption of petroleum products year by year. The state has contributed more than its share of leaders in the petroleum industry, and thousands who received their training and experience here have migrated to other areas to help in developing the industry on a nation-wide and world-wide basis.

Petroleum was known to exist in Ohio in Colonial days. Records have shown that a bitumen spring was located on extensive land owned by George Washington in the southern part of the state. Salt makers were often dismayed to discover oil in wells which they dug for brine. There were reports in 1814 and 1819 of salt wells producing oil 30 miles north of Marietta and 10 miles above McConnellsville respectively. In "Tour to the Western Country" by Fortescue Cuming, written about 1810, there are accounts about farmers collecting oil in the Muskingum Valley. The "American Journal of Science" in 1826 carried an announcement by Dr. S. P. Hildreth of Marietta, Ohio of a discovery of petroleum on the Muskingum in a shaft dug by a man searching for salt. Dr. Hildreth reported that the oil was a source of profit and was being used for lamps in workshops and factories. He stated, "It (the oil) gives a clear, brisk light and will be a valuable article for lighting the street lamps in the future cities of Ohio." As early as 1787, a map printed in England had the word "petroleum" printed on a stream located near Macksburg in southern Ohio. The earliest use of petroleum was for medicinal purposes and the first white settlers in the Ohio region undoubtedly followed the Indians in utilizing oil in such manner.

In 1843, the firm of Messrs. Bosworth and Wells of Marietta established a trade in "Seneca Oil." The oil was purchased at a price of 25 cents a gallon from people who accumulated it in sand pits located along the Hughes River in West Virginia. The first shipment to New York, consisting of five barrels, was sold for 90 cents a gallon to a drug house and was transported to the latter city via New Orleans. For ten years Bosworth and Wells continued to purchase petroleum from the Hughes River producers and sold it to dealers all over the country. This Marietta firm sold annually about one hundred to two hundred barrels of "Seneca Oil", most of which was used by the makers of the famous liniments, "Mexican Mustang" and "Nerve and Bone." Bosworth and Wells apparently were the pioneer oil dealers in Ohio. During the later years of their operations they also obtained some of their supply from the Duck Creek Valley area in Noble County, Ohio where oil accumulated in shallow pits. The drilling of wells for the express purpose of obtaining oil was at that time more than a decade away.

Wells were first drilled for oil in Ohio in 1860. In the fall of that year Mr. James Dutton with Alden T. Warren and John Smithson selected a site for their first well on the Rayley farm about a half mile below the town of Macksburg. The lease, for 99 years, was a strip of land two rods wide and fronting on Duck Creek. The terms required the payment of one hundred dollars at the end of ten years during which a search for oil was to be made. If the search was unsuccessful the land would revert to the owner. Hand operated tools were obtained by Mr. Dutton and drilling was commenced. At a depth of 59 feet oil was discovered and then pumped by hand. This oil was found to be quite heavy (28°B) and purchasers could not be found. Soon, however, it was determined that it had value as a lubricant and eventually sold for $28 per barrel. The oil was hauled by wagon ten miles to Lowell on the Muskingum River whence it was shipped by boat to Pittsburgh. An interesting commentary on the basis for selecting the site of this well was that as boys, the operators used to get oil on their backs while swimming in the creek.

In the winter of 1860, Mr. John Newton of Marietta read aloud in a newspaper about the drilling of oil wells in Canada. The article mentioned that gas springs were indications of oil in the subsurface. Mr. Uriah S. Dye, one of the listeners, mentioned that a gas spring existed on his farm at Cow Run in Lawrence Township so these two men were inspired to investigate the possible presence of oil in the area. A com-

pany was formed and a "spring-pole" rig was placed in operation. The well was "kicked down" near the gas spring and turned out to be dry. Mr. Newton, undaunted, dug a pit nearby at a point where gas was seen to be bubbling through a pool of water. The new pit was dug by hand to the gravel by nightfall and in the morning it was found to be covered with oil. The spring-pole was put in operation and a hole was drilled deeper at the site of the pit. At 137 feet they struck a "gusher." It was pumped with the spring-pole by two men and produced 50 barrels daily. The oil was moved by wagon to Marietta and sold to William Finlay, a buyer for a refinery located at St. Louis, Missouri. Five additional wells were drilled by this group at Cow Run, all of which were producers.

During the next five years, there were many wells drilled for oil in the vicinity of Cow Run. Leases were confined primarily to "boring territory" of farms along similar streams. Two hundred feet was considered the limit at which oil could be found, undoutbedly a deduction from the 137 foot depth of the first well. The wells were all drilled by the spring-pole method which required only human muscle for power. Following the end of the Civil War, a superfluity of currency led to much speculation throughout the nation. The Ohio oil field became an objective for investment and many companies were organized to search for and produce oil in the general area of Noble and Washington counties. For more than ten years there was much oil activity in this territory and many of the companies were capitalized for hundreds of thousands of dollars and a few for more than a million dollars. It was a full scale boom. Machinery utilizing steam power was introduced and the use of the spring-pole was discontinued. It was at Cow Run that drillers first improved the tools for drilling. Instead of using a long chisel-shaped taper with a reamer, it was found that a true round hole could be drilled by eliminating the reamer and making the bit thick for its entire length. The cutting face was beveled and dressed as an arc of a circle which then answered every purpose. The new tools made it possible to drill deeper and depths of more than a thousand feet were attained.

Crude oil production in the Cow Run field reached a volume sufficient to justify a pipe line. The roads during the winter months were virtually impassable to the heavy wagons needed to haul the oil produced in the field. In the spring of 1868 a two-inch line was laid by the West Virginia Transportation Company of Parkersburg to the Ohio River five and one half miles away. The oil was delivered at a point three miles below Newport to bulk boats for shipment to refineries at

Marietta and Parkersburg. It was at this point that the first large tankage in Ohio was built. A 10,000-barrel iron tank was constructed by the Cow Run Iron Tank Company. The Cow Run field produced about three-fourths million barrels in about 20 years. The following table reveals the record of the output:

1868 and 1869	89,571	1878	22,929
1870	110,412	1879	22,370
1871	46,543	1880	20,655
1872	39,456	1881	16,944
1873	35,016	1882	12,682
1874	31,990	1883	14,166
1875	26,606	1884	8,291
1876	20,427	1885	12,000
1877	21,461		

During the period that the Cow Run field was being developed, operations at the Macksburg field were virtually at a standstill. Then in 1872, Mr. George Rice, a producer from Burning Springs, West Virginia, undertook to make a map of the oil producing territory. During the survey he found that one of the wells drilled in 1865 on the Lowell tract in the Macksburg field was still pumping 5 barrels per day from the 500 foot depth. He purchased the tract, cleaned out and shot the well to increase its yield to 50 barrels per week. While drilling his No. 4 well, Mr. Rice struck a substantial flow of oil from the 140 foot level. It started off at a rate of 150 barrels per day. The Cow Run operators, whose production was on the decline by this time, flocked back to Macksburg and a drilling race ensued but the output didn't amount to much. Deeper drilling to 400 and 800 feet, although encountering some oil, was not too encouraging. A test to the 1,427 foot level yielded substantial gas and Mr. Rice decided to drill his No. 14 well to the new horizon. It became a producer of light oil and yielded enough gas to produce the shallow wells. In the next few years other wells were drilled to this deeper level, but no special enthusiasm developed until 1883 when a 100 barrel well was brought in by Laing and Company. This well was large enough to attract the Pennsylvania operators and from then on many wells were drilled and production increased rapidly. The following table

shows the record of production in the Macksburg field in the ensuing months:

Aug.	1884	4,600.00	June	1885	66,181.94
Sept.	1884	5,071.82	July	1885	79,736.57
Oct.	1884	6,949.90	Aug.	1885	76,228.03
Nov.	1884	9,312.69	Sept.	1885	72,110.13
Dec.	1884	10,055.27	Oct.	1885	69,618.92
Jan.	1885	12,894.13	Nov.	1885	67,926.05
Feb.	1885	21,625.25	Dec.	1885	66,175.80
March	1885	28,067.39	Jan.	1886	61,926.44
Apr.	1885	42,227.02	Feb.	1886	57,682.91
May	1885	48,957.81			

Development at Macksburg continued at irregular intervals for several years. At least nine sands were found to be productive of oil from 59 feet to 1,675 feet in depth. This was probably the first multiple sand field to be discovered in the United States. The deepest production was obtained from what is now recognized as the Berea sandstone which has proved to be productive elsewhere in Ohio. A study of the geology in the Macksburg field and surrounding territory was one of the contributing factors in the development of Professor White's anticlinal theory of accumulation of petroleum deposits.

A pipe line was built from Macksburg by the Ohio Transit Company to the C & M Railway which hauled the oil in tank cars owned by the Ohio Transit Company. In 1884, another line was laid to the Muskingum River by the West Virginia Transportation Company. When this line was completed The National Transit Company began building iron storage tanks in the field and purchasing oil at a premium. In 1885, the latter company purchased the other two lines and laid a three-inch line to Parkersburg known as the Macksburg Pipe Line.

The demand for petroleum as a source for lubricants and kerosene, particularly the latter, was a development which followed naturally the growth in the use of coal oil. During the ten years preceding the outbreak of the Civil War there was a marked trend in the United States toward the construction of plants to make coal oil. The plants were usually constructed close to the bituminous coal areas and, in some instances, near deposits of cannel coal which was found to be better suited for distillation to oil. In 1859 there were 50 to 60 such plants in the

United States, quite a few existed in Europe, and twenty-five of the United States plants were located in Ohio. Most of the plants utilized the patents of Dr. Gesner, a Canadian who gave the name "kerosene" to coal oil, or those of James Young, a Scot. The latter had also made the equivalent of coal oil from petroleum found in a mine in Scotland, but the supply of petroleum from this source was soon exhausted and his efforts were subsequently directed toward the use of oil shale and coal. There were several sporadic attempts by Americans to use petroleum in making coal oil but the insufficiency of supplies of this raw material was discouraging. When Drake drilled the first well specifically for oil and was successful in 1859, there was a rush to obtain petroleum by the same method. The coal oil demand had already established the market and the coal oil plants could be utilized to process the liquid raw material. At least four coal oil plants were in operation in Cleveland and included those of Law and North and Cheeney, Watson, and Aaron Clark.

The development of crude oil production in Ohio during the 1860's and 1870's was overshadowed by the rapidly increasing production in Northwest Pennsylvania following the drilling of the first real oil well by Drake. About the time that Dutton drilled his first well at Macksburg and Newton at Cow Run, Charles A. Dean of Cleveland had visited the Pennsylvania oil country and brought back 10 barrels of oil. He turned this oil into kerosene at his cannel coal oil factory on the Ohio Canal. Before the end of 1860, Hussey and McBride were putting up an oil refinery at Cleveland and during 1861 Backus, Williams and Company constructed another in the same city.

Two developments which helped to make Cleveland a petroleum refinery center took place about the time of the opening of the Northwest Pennsylvania oil fields. These were the start of the Civil War which closed the Mississippi to commerce and thus caused the Midwest produce to flow eastward, and the construction of a railroad (Atlantic and Great Western) from the Pennsylvania oil fields to Cleveland as a part of the Erie system to compete with the New York Central to the north and the Pennsylvania to the south.

Among those in Cleveland attracted to the petroleum refining business was John D. Rockefeller, a member of the Commission Merchant firm of Clark and Rockefeller. While this firm had dealt mostly in grain, salt, and meat, Rockefeller saw clearly that Cleveland could not compete in such business with the cities to the west, particularly Chicago. He felt that the opportunities were greater for manufacturing at Cleveland's lo-

cation. The oil fever caught him as a young man during the early '60's. In his business activity he couldn't help but notice some of the individuals who made quick fortunes in oil, nor the prices for crude and kerosene which were being quoted with more emphasis than in the earlier years of his experience. He particularly noticed the difference in these prices. In the spring of 1862, crude was selling at the wells at the rates of 25, 35, and 50 cents a barrel. The refined product sold for 25 and 35 cents a gallon in seaboard markets. There was obviously a great opportunity to make money in such a business.

In 1863, Rockefeller joined with the Clark brothers and Samuel Andrews, an employee of a lard oil plant who had technical understanding of refining, to organize the firm of Andrews, Clark and Company. This company built a refinery on a tributary of the Cuyahoga River next to the tracks of the Atlantic and Great Western. The refinery was built on three acres of land which was purchased shortly thereafter. Acreage was added to the land and by 1870 when it passed to the Standard Oil Company, the facilities of the firm covered 60 acres. The firm prospered but differences among the partners led to its dissolution and Rockefeller and Andrews bought out the other partners. A new firm called Rockefeller and Andrews was formed to take over the assets and launched the career of the most outstanding personality yet developed in the petroleum industry. By 1865, the firm's refinery was the largest in Cleveland, and the city's refining industry consisting of at least 30 refineries was surpassed only by New York and Pittsburgh. More than 600,000 barrels of crude were processed in Cleveland that year and 400,000 barrels of refined petroleum were shipped to the east, west, and south. The oil refining industry was firmly established in Ohio. The growth of the Standard Oil Company which developed from the firm of Rockefeller and Andrews is one of the great sagas in America and has been written about in hundreds of volumes and need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that the petroleum industry's history and that of the Standard Oil Company were closely entwined for almost half a century and it was Ohio citizens who contributed largely to that history.

From the time when oil was developed at Cow Run and Macksburg and the refining industry was being established in Cleveland many indications of oil were found in various parts of the State. One of the areas where such indications were prominent was northwest Ohio near Lima and Findlay. Gas had been known to exist in this area for many years and some attempts had been made to use it. After the depression years in the

'70's, industries were being established all over the nation and Ohio was not backward in attracting them. Gas as a cheap fuel was one of the principal attracting features in the endeavor to bring industry to the state.

Some of the wells drilled for gas in the Findlay, Bowling Green, and Lima areas showed signs of oil which at the time was considered a nuisance. The area was in the midst of a gas boom during the early '80's and great displays of fire which lit the skies for miles around when these wells were ignited were common features. Much gas was wasted in the attempt to interest industrialists to settle there. Free gas for five years was often given as an inducement and many factories did avail themselves of the opportunity. The story of the gas boom is a historical feature which could be developed in great detail in a separate article. Here, it is mentioned only for its significance to the petroleum industry.

At Lima, Ohio in the spring of 1885 Mr. Ben Faurot drilled a well to the Trenton limestone for a supply of gas for a paper mill. The well showed some oil but no gas and was "shot." The well filled with oil and was completed as a small pumper, yielding about 25 barrels of oil daily. This well was the first real oil well in northwest Ohio and marks the beginning of the Lima field. The oil produced from the Trenton limestone differed markedly from the oil produced in Pennsylvania. It had a rank, sickish, and sulphurous odor and many oil men considered it worthless except possibly for fuel purposes. The well did, however, stir much interest throughout Lima and local citizens formed companies to exploit the potential riches. Another well was completed in September and its oil was piped to the paper mill by the Edwards Oil Burner Company where it was used as fuel. The following May the Buckeye Pipe Line Company began operations in the field, shipping oil via tank cars and started construction of storage tanks which it began to fill within a month.

Meanwhile, at Findlay, a well drilled in June, 1885 for gas by the Findlay Gas Light Company flowed five barrels of oil per day in addition to gas. On November 6, the Matthias No. 1 well was completed at a depth of 1,320 feet as an oil well producing 300 barrels per day after being shot. This well was recognized by Dr. Orton, the state geologist, as the discovery well for the Hancock county fields. By April 10, 1886 the second oil well was brought in and three months later the Buckeye Pipe Line Company ran its first oil from the Findlay field.

By mid-1886, the oil "play" in the Lima-Findlay areas was in full sway. Many companies were formed, some with local capital and some

by oil operators from outside the area. By this date, the Pennsylvania fields had passed their peak and the decline in their production of oil coupled with the growing demands for oil following the depression of the 1870's stimulated the search for oil. The fact that a large refining industry was located close by in Cleveland added to the inducements for production in northwest Ohio. It was not long before refineries were constructed in Lima, Findlay, Toledo and other towns and cities in the area. The Buckeye Pipe Line Company quickly tied these refineries with the new fields by pipe lines. At Cygnet, a large pipe line station was erected to pump the oil to Cleveland. The Standard Oil Company, with a view to western markets, built a large refinery at Whiting, Indiana and connected it by pipe line with the new fields. The Trenton Limestone exploitation was a major oil field development.

The drilling activity spread from Allen and Hancock counties to the surrounding areas. Wood county in particular became the most prolific producer of crude oil in Ohio and wells were brought in yielding thousands of barrels per day from the Trenton Limestone. The tremendous and rapidly increasing production, however, was not without difficulties to the producers, the pipe line operators, and the refiners. The sour nature of the crude oil caused by the presence of sulphur made it less desirable than the Pennsylvania oils which were free of sulphur. It was claimed that the sulphur compounds caused the kerosene which was obtained from the Trenton crude to be of an inferior quality, not up to the standard of that obtained from Pennsylvania oils. The Trenton crude also could not yield lubricating oil as could the Pennsylvania oils and refiners were experiencing difficulty in handling the oil in their plants. Of course, these refiners immediately attacked the problem of removing the sulphur, but were faced with the disadvantages inherent in pioneering in a brand new field. Until a suitable method could be developed for extracting the sulphur or at least making it less obnoxious, the refiners using Trenton Limestone crude would be at a disadvantage in competing with refiners using Pennsylvania crude. The decline in output of the latter, however, permitted them to enter the market as marginal suppliers. Fortunately, it was found that the local crude could be used as a fuel. As a result, the demand for this crude continued to increase.

The demand, however, could not keep up with the supply from the rapidly increasing number of wells. Neither could the facilities of the pipe line system be installed fast enough to handle, store and transport the crude. By the end of 1886 the Buckeye Pipe Line Company had

its available storage filled to capacity and had to announce that it could no longer connect to the new wells which were being brought in daily. At the time there were over 200 wells in the Northwest Ohio fields and the pipe line company had a long network of gathering lines and constituted the principal carrier in the field. Production exceeded 10,000 barrels per day and was rapidly increasing. The decision of the pipe line company created considerable dismay and discussion among the producing operators who met in many meetings to determine what could be done to alleviate the situation. Drilling meanwhile continued and the tremendous supply depressed the price of crude until it reached 15 cents. Even this low price did not deter further drilling since costs were low in view of the shallow depths—rarely over 1,700 feet. As a result, the over-supply situation continued to be aggravated and the producers faced economic difficulties.

Although it was generally agreed at some of the producers' meetings that drilling of new wells should be curtailed, no group seemed to take the lead in such action. It was apparent that other means would have to be adopted if the operators were to survive financial ruin. Several of the more important operators met in informal session to discuss their plight and to develop practical relief from their problems. During this meeting someone suggested pooling all the assets of the various individuals. It was quickly decided to form a corporation among those present and others who would be agreeable which would take over the oil producing properties of the stockholders. The outcome of this decision was the formation of The Ohio Oil Company. This company became officially established on August 1, 1887 and in less than two years became the leading crude oil producer in northwest Ohio. This company in time was to spread its operations throughout the subsequently developed oil provinces in the United States and become one of the leading petroleum organizations in the Nation.

The Ohio Oil Company and other leading producers were banking on a means for removing the sulphur from Trenton crude, and thus widening the market for their product. Within three years, the Frasch process, developed at the Solar Refinery, Lima by a German chemist, and methods developed by other refineries were successful. During the next ten to fifteen years exploration, drilling, and production established the oil territory of northwest Ohio as the greatest in the nation. While production was destined subsequently to decline as it does in all petroleum producing areas, this period was instrumental in solidifying the refining

industry in the state. The network of pipe lines to Cleveland and the East were eventually to become a part of the system which would furnish oil to the established refining centers from more remote areas in the interior of the country. As new petroleum areas were opened in Illinois and the Mid-Continent this pipe line system was to receive additions in new lines and increased capacity of the older lines built during the peak production of the state. The techniques of production, refining, and transportation developed in Ohio were to be utilized in the new territories. Ohio operations played an important part in the development of the petroleum industry and the most important role of the state was that of the Trenton limestone area in the northwest.

Since shortly after the turn of the century, the state's role in crude oil production has steadily decreased in proportion to the rest of the nation. Small fields and pools have been found in various parts of the state and the industry has gradually adopted secondary recovery methods to maintain a small but steady rate of production. These modern methods permit the extraction of oil by the injection of air, gas, or water into the older fields whose energy has been depleted. Exploration continues and the accumulated knowledge of the geology of the state lends support to the belief and hope that additional deposits of oil exist and will be found. To date, the State of Ohio has produced 607,425,000 barrels of oil through 1946 as shown by the following table:

Year	*Crude Oil Prod.* (1,000 *Bbls.*)	*Year*	*Crude Oil Prod.* (1,000 *Bbls.*)
1859-75		1911	8,817
1876	32	1912	8,969
1877	30	1913	8,781
1878	38	1914	8,536
1879	29	1915	7,825
1880	39	1916	7,744
1881	34	1917	7,751
1882	40	1918	7,285
1883	47	1919	7,736
1884	90	1920	7,400
1885	662	1921	7,335
1886	1,783	1922	6,781
1887	5,023	1923	7,085
1888	10,011	1924	6,811
1889	12,472	1925	7,212
1890	16,125	1926	7,272
1891	17,740	1927	7,593
1892	16,363	1928	7,015
1893	16,249	1929	6,743
1894	16,792	1930	6,486
1895	19,545	1931	5,327
1896	23,941	1932	4,644
1897	21,561	1933	4,235
1898	18,739	1934	4,234
1899	21,142	1935	4,082
1900	22,363	1936	3,847
1901	21,648	1937	3,559
1902	21,014	1938	3,298
1903	20,480	1939	3,156
1904	18,877	1940	3,159
1905	16,347	1941	3,510
1906	14,788	1942	3,543
1907	12,207	1943	3,322
1908	10,859	1944	2,937
1909	10,633	1945	2,828
1910	9,916	1946	2,908

Refining in Ohio in contrast to the production branch of the petroleum industry has continued to expand. From a capacity of 6,000 barrels per day in 1865 located principally at Cleveland, the state's refineries have grown in size steadily until today they are able to process close to a quarter million barrels daily. The present day refineries are radically different from those of the early days. In place of small vats and cylindrical stills which had to be shut down after each batch of crude was processed, continuous operations are maintained through a veritable maze of pipes, towers, pumps, and furnaces. Where the old refiners operated primarily to obtain kerosene to be used as an illuminant, today's operators produce the hundreds of products needed by present day society and industry. Gasoline has long since displaced kerosene as the principal product. The automobiles and trucks, now over two million in the state, are more voracious consumers of oil than the lamps of old.. The lamps, of course, have been largely eliminated by bulbs which are lighted by electricity generated by another consumer of petroleum, the power plant. The railroads which now crisscross Ohio in recent years have been shifting from coal burning steam locomotives to diesel engines which require thousands of gallons of oil daily. Through the years homes have been switching from coal to oil as a source of heat, and since fuel oil burners lend themselves much more readily to automatic heat control, the trend in their use has been steadily growing. In Ohio this trend has recently shown definite signs of accelerating. In addition to these more apparent uses of oil, hundreds of waxes, salves, insecticides and cosmetics are manufactured from petroleum and as Ohio's population has grown so has its use of these products. The special lubricants and fuels for Ohio's factories and industries are vitally dependent on the oil which its petroleum industry must supply in increasing quantities. To do this, the industry must transport from other areas millions of barrels of oil annually. During 1946 the state's refineries processed almost 70 million barrels of crude, more than 95 per cent of which was received from other petroleum producing states. In addition, refined products were also brought into the state by pipe line, tank car, barge, and truck. The marketing branch of the petroleum industry in Ohio is a vigorous and progressive enterprise. Hundreds of small independents and major oil companies operate important filling stations, bulk plants, and terminals. The tank truck on the highway is a familiar sight.

The fact that crude oil production in the state has declined to a low level does not mean that the petroleum industry is insignificant today in

Ohio. On the contrary, the refining, pipe line, and marketing branches of the industry probably represent a far greater value in annual business than did the production branch during its peak years. The industry is a source of substantial employment and wages and annually contributes large revenues to the state in the form of taxes. The farmers of Ohio have been making greater and greater use of tractors in increasing the yield of farm products and petroleum is thus playing a vital role in agriculture. All in all, the petroleum industry in Ohio represents a substantial portion of the community's wealth and way of life. There is no doubt it will continue to be progressive and function with improving efficiency to serve Ohio well as it has in the past.

Mary Branch Spitzer: An Autobiography[1]

In a little brown house, now venerable with age, situated in Worthington, Hampshire County, Mass, my father, Elisha Branch, was born April 9, 1787. He was married October 3, 1810, to my mother, Sally Thompson, of Peru, Berkshire County, Mass., and took his bride home to live with and care for his parents. His father, my Grandfather Branch, I am informed, was crippled from rheumatism, so that for seventeen years he was unable to walk.

Before my mother was married she had spun the flax and woven the linens out of which she made all of her underclothes, sheets and pillowcases. From the tow which she carded from the flax she made bed ticks. Of course she knit her own stockings, and the tablecloths she wove were beauties. Some of these she kept many years. I would be proud to have one of them now.

On March 22, 1827, the writer of this sketch, Mary Jane Branch, was born. She was the seventh girl and ninth child, all of whom were given life in this same old brown house mentioned before. I cannot think I was a very welcome visitor, but I was lovingly received and as tenderly cared for as parents with a large family and in limited circumstances could care for a child. My earliest recollections are somewhat dim but I remember that in front of the old brown house stood two butternut trees, whose golden nuts came dropping down and were gathered and stored for the long winter evenings, which were enjoyed by the light of the big fireplace (for at this time stoves of all kinds were unknown), and occasionally the brightness of a tallow candle. We had no matches, and so were careful not to let our fire go out. In case it did, we had to go to a neighbor's some distance away to borrow coals to rekindle. At the time Queen Victoria of England was crowned, matches were exhibited as one of the wonders and sights of the world.

Then there was an orchard, and in it a cider mill, so that cider was kept in our cellar all winter. It was a common thing to drink hard cider in those days, and I have heard my mother lament that many imbibed too freely. It was quite customary to pay the minister in cider.

I remember the little red school house and nearby it a winding brook in which we could wade in summer. One cold day in winter when the snow was so deep it covered the stone fences (for the fences then were walls made of the stones picked from the fields), my father took us to school in the sleigh and drove right over the fences, the crust on the

snow being hard enough to bear up the horses. Sometimes too the snow was so drifted against the house that my father had to shovel his way out in the morning, and I have heard that occasionally it was so drifted against the barn that a team could be driven to the ridge boards.

I remember going to church with my parents. They were strict observers of the Sabbath, but in those days they commenced to observe the Sabbath at sundown on Saturday evening, and at which time all work was laid aside until the next day at sundown. We had the same minister for many years. As stoves were unknown, there was no fire in the church, and the pews were so high all around that each one seemed to me like a little room. Thanksgiving day was also strictly observed. The people had not yet forgotten the landing of the Pilgrims. I shall not forget the big chicken pies my mother used to make on these occasions, and which were a great treat to us. Wheat bread was more of a novelty to us than cake is to most people in these days. Rye and Indian bread was our chief diet, but mush and milk and baked potatoes were common dishes. I attribute my good health and strong digestion to a plain diet in childhood.

People living on the hills in Massachusetts could not raise very large crops from such stony soil, so in 1832 my father arranged to move to Medina County, Ohio, having traded the granite hills for a farm in the then far west. I was at this time five years old, and as I said before, the youngest in the family. The eldest, my sister Emeline, was teaching in "York State," and as her time was not finished she was left behind to finish her school. After our goods were packed we all went to the house of my grandfather, Amherst Thompson, in Peru, Mass., for a farewell visit of a few days. During our stay the minister came and offered prayer for our safety. It was thought to be a great thing to go so far away, and when we consider that there were no railroads, it certainly was a great undertaking to make such a journey with a family of eleven. My grandfather had a good team, and he took us in a wagon as far as Albany, where he bade us a tearful farewell, thinking he would never see us again. At Albany we took a canal boat to Buffalo. I do not remember how many days we were on the canal. When tired we often got off the boat to walk on the tow path. Since my Sister Emeline was left behind, there were only six girls of us. My mother had made each one of us a buff dress. All those dresses were from the same piece of cloth, and I suppose the style of making did not show any great variety. One day when we were walking we came to a town and in

passing through the streets were espied by an old grocerman. He said he never had seen such a sight in his life and that we must all come in for a treat. We needed no second invitation and enjoyed the old gentleman's goodies very much. My sister Betsy was nineteen years old at this time and was a charming girl. On the canal boat there was a young man by the name of Osborn who took a great fancy to this same Betsy girl, and consequently gave me a great deal of attention. My chief accomplishment at this time was singing. My repertoire so far as I remember considered of the two famous songs, "Three Blind Mice" and "Come Buy My Roses Cried Sweet Helen the Fair." The latter this Mr. Osborn used to hire me to sing "Cried sweet Mary the fair." He had some peaches in a nail keg and would give me one for singing, and as they were very rare at that time I was always ready to sing for a peach. One day he gave me a candy bible, which I fondly treasured and kept for a long time.

We arrived in Cleveland at night and my father took us to a tavern and ordered bread and milk for our supper. My! Shall I ever forget that white bread. It seemed to me a dish fit for a king. In the morning teams were engaged to take us to Medina County. It was Sunday, too, but my father had no money to keep us at a tavern an extra day. (My sister Cordelia informs me that on account of cholera in Cleveland we were not allowed to land at the usual place, where my father's brother had been living for a time and had cleared a place for a house.) It must not be forgotten that the country was wild and all the land covered with large beech and maple trees. There had seemed nothing else for my father to do but to take his large family to his brother's until he could clear some more land and build himself a house. But upon the day of our arrival in York[2], a Mr. Wilson buried his wife, and he asked my parents to move into his house and care for him and his motherless child. This they were very glad to do, my mother willingly taking upon herself the care of one more child.

During the winter my father and brothers did what they could, cutting down trees and preparing logs for a house. As spring came they made sugar, and instead of tin pails such as are used now, they cut logs (I think basswood) into pieces three-quarters of a yard long, then split these and made the pieces into sort of troughs to hold the sap. My father had a yoke which he wore on his neck and shoulders and from each end of which he hung a pail. In this way he gathered the sap and carried it to the large kettle where it was boiled in the woods to syrup or

sugar. It was my delight to go to the sugar camp and eat the wax and sugar when sugared off. My father carried his two buckets of sugar home on his neck yoke, for he had no horses. What would people think of doing that now? When the weather became settled they burned and dug away the stumps of the trees they had cut down, and so made a place for our house and a small garden. The following fall, one year after our coming to Ohio, the log house was finished and we moved into our own home. My father owned then a cow and yoke of oxen.

We had a school, but had to go through dense woods to reach it. My father blazed the trees on either side so we would not get lost. When we went out evenings, as we frequently did to church and spelling school (church was held in the school house) the boys would get long strips of hickory bark and make torches of them by putting one end into the fire until it was blazing. These made fine lights, and off we would go through the woods to church or spelling school, whichever it might be. When we came to the end of our walk, the torches were put out and lighted again for the homeward walk. The light was much better than that of a lantern. I fear few people would go to church now under such conditions. Our school house had a fire place in it. I once attended a wedding at this same log school house. The bridal couple walked with the rest, and I believe they were just as happy as those who now spend so much time, work and money on weddings.

The woods in those days were full of deer, squirrels, coons, porcupine and many other kinds of animals. I used to string the black and white quills of the hedgehog for beads. One day my father and brothers brought home a young fawn. My mother cared for it and it soon became a great pet, and like Mary's lamb, would follow me to school. It became very mischievous and would get up on my shoulders with its paws and take an apple away from me. At last it became so unruly that it had to be killed. Venison, though, was very common in those days. Kerkimer root grew in abundance in the woods, and as it had medicinal qualities, we children used to take our pail of lunch in the morning and follow the cows all day and dig roots. One cow of course wore a bell and we must keep in hearing of that or we would be lost. By night the cows would wind around home to have their full udders emptied, we following, each carrying a bag of roots. These we washed and, when they were dry, sold them. The first fall we were in Ohio, hickory nuts were very plentiful. We gathered I think one hundred bushels and stored them in the boxes in which our household goods were

shipped. Later we sold them for twenty-five cents a bushel. So we all did what we could to add to the meager supply of money. My elder sisters taught school, and my ever-industrious mother would spin and weave whenever the opportunity offered. She brought her little flax wheel with her from the old home "way down East," and as soon as sheep were kept in Ohio she bought a loom and wheel so that she might get the wool to work up on shares. I remember well a Mr. Timothy Hudson, who let my mother have all the wool from several sheep. In this way she clothed her family in flannels. There were no knit suits then, and if there had been she had no money to buy them. Occasionally she worked up the wool for money. At first she had to card and spin it, and then weave it, but later there were carding mills so she would only spin and weave.

When I was ten years old, quite a nice church was built in Medina, and when it was finished my mother was very anxious to attend the dedication services. At this time my father owned a very good-looking horse, even if it was blind, and a saddle. So it was decided that she should go to the dedication on horseback, and that I should also go and ride behind her (on horseback), a very customary manner of riding in those days. The roads were very rough and bad, but we reached the church in safety, and I think nothing short of the Great White Throne and the beautiful streets of the New Jerusalem can ever look as nice to me as that church! I wish we could see it now as it was then. I believe it would look grand to us still. The pulpit was raised so that I should say it would take six steps to reach it. In front it was round, and covered with red damask laid in box pleats, and finished with worsted fringe to match the color in the pattern on the damask. The gallery was directly behind the pulpit, in front of which were short plain red curtains hung on a wire. When the choir rose to sing, they would draw the curtains. When they sat down the curtains were opened. The songs were "Watchman Tell Us of the Night," and "How Beauteous are Their Feet Who Stand on Zion's Hill." My ecstacy of delight over that music cannot be described. There was no organ, but the leader gave the key from a tuning fork. The pews had high partitions and were closed by a door. They were cushioned and very comfortable. The men sat on one side and the women on the other. My father did not belong to this church. He, with several others, organized a church in the center of York Township. At first the services were held in the log school house, but later in a room or hall in a hotel. I remember the minister at this time was a very

slow, tall man. His name was Russ. As this hall was not built for a church, there was no pulpit, but only a table on which the minister could lay his sermon, and since the table was so low, and this particular minister so tall, he would set his silk hat rightside up on the table, with another (almost every man wore a silk hat to church in those days, one hat lasting a lifetime since the styles did not change) upside down on that, and on the last lay his sermon.

But I find it much easier to recall the pleasant things of one's life than those which bring a tinge of regret. Since I am of the human family, I suppose it is not necessary to confess that I was often naughty and a trial to my parents and friends. I think, though, I never gave them sorrow. I know I never had to work as hard as my older sisters. I never attended any but a common school. If, however, I had really desired larger advantages and had worked as hard for them as my older sisters, I could have had them. But I could not see them as I do now, and life held so much for me that was joyful and gay that I was satisfied with what the present gave.

When I was ten years old my eldest sister was married to Lorenzo M. Pierce. They lived one year in Massachusetts, but at the end of that time made a home for themselves in Lafayette Township, Medina County, Ohio.[3] My next sister, Betsey, was in school at Oberlin, as was also my eldest brother Edwin. Both graduated, having worked their way through college mainly by teaching the common school during college vacations. Betsey married Professor Hudson of Oberlin, where she lived for many years. Edwin, after graduating in theology, married Laurette Turner, whose father was a trustee of Oberlin College. Edwin settled in Michigan, where they spent their remaining days. My next brother, Nathan, attended common school only. He married and also made his home in Michigan. My next two sisters, Cordelia and Cecelia, were twins. The former married Silas F. Judson, and the latter Ansel C. Bowen. Both made homes for themselves in Medina County, though later Cordelia moved to Michigan. Of these six, five have at this writing gone before, Cordelia only remaining with us.

When I was about fifteen, I think, I remember that I accepted an invitation from a schoolmate to attend a second-day wedding, or "infair" as it was called. Instead of the fine horses and carriages with which young men now take the girls out, he brought a saddled horse and we went in the then fashionable way, he riding in the saddle and I on a blanket behind him. I think this might be called my debut in society.

Singing school was another of the gay events of our winters. To these also we went in the above described manner. The young man was indeed fortunate who had a horse on which he could carry his girl to singing school. But let not the young of today pity us too much; the human heart is much the same in all ages and we had youth and health and hope. What more is needed to make the eye bright and the heart light?

In the winter of 1843 when I was sixteen, a young man by the name of Garrett Spitzer come to invite my second elder sister, Sarah, to go with him for a sleighride the next day. During his call I was honored with an introduction, but felt myself too much of a little girl to expect much attention. When, however, they returned from the sleighride, I begged of my mother that I might ride with Mr. Spitzer to my Sister Cordelia's, as he would pass her house on his way home. Of course he seconded my request and I was permitted to go. The following spring I taught school in Lafayette, and Mr. Spitzer called upon me, or as I then supposed, called to visit the school, although he walked home with me after school leading the horse he had ridden. When my school closed he continued his attentions, and being a very fine and handsome young man, I was not displeased thereby. He soon acknowledged he wished to make me his wife, and after our acquaintance of about a year and a few months of courtship, we were married. He was now twenty-seven years old, six feet tall and well proportioned, with very black hair, and sharp black eyes, a high forehead, thin lips and fine complexion. He came to Ohio with his father's family in 1836, and encountered all the hardships of a pioneer life. As he was the eldest son, he at once assumed great responsibility in helping to care for his father's family, and in the needs and hardships of frontier life, he early and well learned lessons of economy and industry. At the age of 21 he had purchased a farm of seventy-five acres, without a cent to pay down. But when the first payment was due it was made, so industriously and self-denyingly had he worked.

We were married on Thursday evening, November 21, 1844, by a Mr. Fowler, my sister Hannah being married at the same time. We had quite a wedding, about thirty, mostly relatives, being present. We had two kinds of cake, but no tea or coffee. Our house was decorated with chrysanthemums which my mother raised. Both my sister and I wore white mull. I remember well that my husband wore a black broadcloth suit. The coat was made swallow-tail, and he looked fine. Wedding journeys were quite uknown so we were very happy at home with our friends. The next day we celebrated our marriage at Father Spitzer's,

where we had a great dinner, and the second day at Roswell Williams' in honor of my sister Hannah and her husband. We had dinners and celebrations after the wedding. Nowadays the luncheons, dinners and showers come before. But we were far more stylish than many, for we had a fine carriage with a door to it to ride in to the places of festivity, while everyone else had only a lumber wagon. But Mr. Spitzer did not own this carriage. It was owned and offered to him by a Mr. David King, who was always a good friend of Mr. Spitzer's, and from him Mr. Spitzer bought his first farm. The roads at this time were so muddy that there seemed to be no bottom. The second day after our marriage it turned very cold and we had to ride over the roughest roads imaginable, but we did not miss the limited trains or speedy automobiles. On Sunday we attended church, still riding in our carriage. I confess I was proud of it, even if it was borrowed, for so few had a chance to ride in carriages then. I wore to church a black alpaca with mantilla to match. My husband wore a dark suit with heavy black camlet cloak and silk hat. He looked very genteel. This cloak of which I speak was made from the same piece and and by the same tailor as that of a minister's, a Mr. Baldwin in Medina, which was a great honor.

But now four days of merry making had passed and on Monday morning we began to look at the more stern realities. The first important duty was to return the much enjoyed and rare carriage to its owner. At once Mr. Spitzer started to build us a house.[4] Some lumber was ready for us but the logs had to be prepared, so that six weeks elapsed before our home was ready for us—and a nice one we thought it was. It faced the south, and was high between joints. Our front room was large with a window to the south by the door. We had a large bedroom, and from our front room there was a large recess, large enough for a bed which was screened by curtains. The bedroom had a nice closet next to the recess in front room, and a window to the east and north. In the large living room there was a west window with nine panes of glass. This window could not be raised or lowered. The cook stove stood on the west side near this window, so there was a nice place to sit and keep warm, and at the same time see to work. There was besides the south and west window, one to the north, which I afterwards had made into a china cupboard. There was also a north door. In the northwest corner were the stairs. They of course were partitioned off. We went up two steps before coming to the door, after which was a landing and then a straight flight. Under the stairs was a little closet. We reached our cel-

lar through a trap door. We soon had an abundance of vegetables and apples. One year we had forty bushels of Roxbury russets in this same little cellar. When I reached this first dear house of mine I found a cook stove, two high-post bedsteads, one cherry, one curly maple, one half dozen wood-bottom chairs, a table (which we called the crosslegged table), on which were two baking tins and a tin cup. A good fire was in the stove. Mother Spitzer had sent us bread, pie and cake, and there were potatoes and meat to cook. We had no lamp, but a candle stock and home-made tallow candles. I had some bedding, and I especially remember the woolen sheets which my mother wove for us, dishes and one chair from home. Thus without being burdened with our possessions, we had comfort and life was sweet and pleasant, and we eagerly planned and worked for the future.

We often went in winter evenings to visit our friends, taking a sleigh-load of those near along with us. There was a Congregational Church at the center of Lafayette, to which my husband already belonged, and to which I transferred my name from the church at York. In order to reach the church at Lafayette we had either to go on to the Harrisville road, which was a long way, or cross the swamp. The "swamp" was usually covered with water, but trees had been laid lengthwise through it, so one could, by balancing himself with a stick, walk on the logs very well without falling. But it was quite hard and often slippery. Logs were later laid side by side so a person could walk very easily, but teams could not cross yet. Soon, however, dirt was thrown upon these logs and a road was made. Mr. Spitzer one time offered his oxen to haul the dirt if the county would furnish a man to do the shoveling. It was a hot day in August when the work was undertaken and one of the oxen died from the effects of the heat. This was our first loss, and quite a large one for us then. (In the June after we went to live in our house, we took all the floors and partitions out—they were only boards, not plastered partitions—and put them in again. The lumber, which had been put in green, had shrunk so that there were large cracks in the wall.)

On the fourth day of September, 1845, our first child, a daughter, was born to us. We named her Alice and loved her very much, although we spent only five dollars on clothing for her. Now five dollars seldom buys one dress. My mother nursed me and did the work for one week. Then I had a girl two weeks. After that luxury I did my own work and cared for the dear baby. I remember well the first Sunday that our family of three attended church. The proud father carried his little

daughter in, and contrary to the usual order of things, sat during service with me and the baby.

The second spring after our marriage we had a fine field of wheat of seventy acres. It looked very nice indeed, and it may well be imagined that we were anticipating a large reward for our labor and expense. But in June when the wheat was just heading, a severe frost killed it all. It was a hard blow for us and many were so discouraged they did not try to do anything. Not so, however, with my energetic and persevering husband. He put horses and men to work immediately and soon had the seventy acres planted with corn, from which he received a very fair crop. His courage was unfailing. But there were seasons of profit, though, for the same fall he bought a small amount of clover seed and sold it at an advance of six dollars. We felt we had done well.

On April 7, 1847, another daughter was born to us, whom we named Evalyn, and although the second child, was none the less welcome and loved as much as our first. I had the luxury of a girl three weeks this time. When this second dear baby was six months old, we took our first trip—if such it could be called. We borrowed from my husband's brother-in-law, George Wallace, a one-seated buggy, and harnessed to it our own span of fine bay horses. Taking both our babies along, we drove to Brooklyn, near Cleveland, and spent one night with a cousin of mine. Then we drove to Cleveland, and from there along the lake shore to Oberlin, where we visited my sister, Mrs. Hudson. We then returned to our humble home. We had a good time and the roads and weather were fine.

About this time we took George Patterson, an orphan boy six years old, to live with us. His parents had left a little money for him and his brother Henry. It was agreed that if he stayed with us until he was twenty-one, we were to give him one hundred dollars, but if he stayed only a few years, we were to have a hundred dollars. He was a very good boy and lived with us until the war broke out. He enlisted, was taken prisoner and kept for a time in Libby Prison. Finally he was discharged and came home much broken down in health and died in a few years.

I think we never worked harder than we did during those years. My husband worked in the field until late, then often milked several cows and cared for his horses and other stock. I did what I could and tried to make cheese, but did not succeed very well. I managed better with butter and made many a pound of that.

.On October 31, 1848, we welcomed the birth of our first dear son. We named him Amherst Thompson after my grandfather. On August 14, 1950, we were pleased to received a second dear son, whom we called Aaron; and on August 15, 1852, we rejoiced over the arrival of a third dear boy, whom we named Adelbert. So now we thought we had a fine trio, and though we had to work hard, we never for a minute failed to try to do the most possible for these girls and boys, so near and dear to us. Once during these years I remember that clover seed was very scarce in "York State" so George Wallace and my husband each bought a load and drove with it all the way to York State where they sold the seed for a big price, and my husband sold his horses, a fine span, too, shipping his wagon, and coming home by boat as far as Cleveland. There were no railroads yet. I stayed at home with my five children, almost all of them babies, looking after everything as well as I could. During these years, too, my ever courageous husband would often kill hogs and start in the night for Cleveland so as to be there for the early market. This he did not only once in a winter, but often. We also added one hundred acres of land lying south of us to our farm. When Aaron was about eight months old we began to put on style, for we went to Cleveland one time and took our "maid" along to care for the baby that I might be free to enjoy the pleasure which a visit to the city gave me. It was indeed a great treat to see the city, and each time we returned to our home with renewed energy.

In 1853, when Adelbert was one year old, we left our log house and moved into a larger one on a farm one half mile south of our first home. We now had two hired men and I kept a girl some of the time. We all worked hard, but we prospered in a slow way. I think each year found us somewhat better off than the previous one.

In 1859 our third daughter was born. As Adelbert was seven years old, a baby was quite a treat. We named her Francelia. In October of this year, Alice, our eldest, went to Oberlin to school, boarding with my sister. She was honored with a silk dress, and as hoops were the style, she had those, somewhat to the discomfiture of Evalyn, who felt that she was not receiving quite her share of the new styles of the period. This season, too, we bought our first two-seated carriage and paid one hundred and seventy-five dollars for it. It was handsome. No such carriage had been used in that part of the country before.

In 1862, March 10th, another daughter was born to us. We named her Luette. Before this the Civil War had broken out and there was

great excitement everywhere. My husband was at this time forty-five years old but he did not go to war. Although not required to do so, he hired a man to go for him. He rendered, too, much valuable service to his country while at home. He had charge of the fund which was raised to help the needy wives and children of the soldiers at the front, and paid liberally himself for this purpose. During the war help to do farm work was very scarce and high, but what farmers had to sell brought a great price too. Wool was one dollar a pound. We had to pay double the usual price for what we bought. Common calico was forty cents a yard. Unbleached muslin, which usually sold for eight and ten cents, brought forty and fifty cents per yard. One day my husband found the common muslin forty-eight cents a yard and bought a bolt. The next day it was forty-nine cents, and he bought another bolt. The third day it was fifty cents, and he bought another bolt. The price at last went to sixty cents, but although our family was large and we needed many sheets and other things made of muslin, the three bolts were enough.

At this time there was a very good select school at the center of Lafayette which Alice and Eva attended. At first they boarded at home and drove each day to school. For a time one of our neighbor's sons was driver. Later Amherst occupied that position, and still later they, with several other girls, boarded themselves at the minister's. It was called boarding themselves because they carried from home enough food for themselves and usually the minister and his family too.

Soon after this both Alice and Eva went to Medina to school and boarded with Mr. Beckwith's family, and later still attended Lake Erie Seminary at Painesville, Ohio, two years, but only two terms each year. They took what then were considered quite extensive trips. Upon one occasion they went to the State of New York to visit their father's relatives and saw Niagara Falls, Rochester and Buffalo. With so much of the polish of travel, they then attended Oberlin for a short time, and again took another journey. This time they went west. They visited Chicago, chaparoned by a minister and his wife as far as Chicago. They visited some of my relatives in Michigan on this journey. There were no girls in our town or around us who were so well dressed as Alice and Eva. They were fine looking, and best of all were very good to help about the work, for at that time we did not keep a girl all the time. During these years also my husband and I went to Massachusetts, stopping in New York State on our way. We went as far as Peru, Mass., where my grandfather used to live, and whose house my uncle then occupied. We spent

the Sabbath there, but it rained all day so that we did not go to Worthington, my birth place, which I now regret more than I did then. But we had to hurry back home for we had so much to look after that we could not be absent long at a time. Alice and Eva kept house and cared for Francelia and Luette. This was in the summer of 1863.

In June 1868 Evalyn was married to Capt. W. C. Lyon and went to Seville to live. In August of the same year Alice was married to Capt. A. M. Loomis, of Wyoming, Iowa, where they made their home. In December of this year Father Spitzer died in York at the home of his son Aaron, but the funeral was at our house.

Shortly after this, on January 1, 1869, our last child, a daughter, was born. We named her Bessie Mary. I confess with deep regret that the thought of bearing and caring for another child at this time made me somewhat rebellious. It did not seem that I could prepare for the wedding of my two eldest and at the same time welcome the thought of another baby. But as is always the case, the mother love came abundantly with it. It is a wonderful provision of nature that no matter how many a mother has to care for, she cannot fail to love her innocent new born child. She was especially her father's pride, but she was no more dear to him than to me.

In 1871 my husband and I visited Alice at her home in Iowa, leaving a cousin of mine to care for Bessie, and Mary Madden to do the work. For this journey I had a very pretty brown poplin dress, for the making of which I paid seven dollars. It seemed a great price for the dress was plain. I also had a nice new black silk dress made with a sort of overskirt. This was trimmed with guipaere lace costing three and one-half dollars per yard. My husband gave me, too, the morning we started, a nice gold watch and chain. This was my second gold watch and chain. The first I gave to Alice. Of course we had a nice visit. My husband went as far as Lincoln, Nebraska, with a view to buying land in the then Far West. We did make an offer on some land where now the capital of Nebraska stands, and at night it was accepted but in the morning the selling party backed out. Had the contract been closed, we can easily see what might have been. On our way home we stopped at Chicago to visit my Uncle Amherst. This was right after the great fire. We also visited Amherst in Allegan, Michigan, where he had gone a short time before to clerk for Frank Parmeter. Our sons did not like the farm and it is not so much to be wondered at perhaps for it brought much hard work. We desired all our children to have a college education, but

the boys seemed to care more for activity in a business way. Amherst and Aaron had been to Medina to school, and Amherst went for a short time to Oberlin. At this time we had a large farm and milked fifty cows during the summer. We also had several hundred sheep, and although we worked hard, we were prosperous and laid aside some money. Aaron was good to help, and Adelbert was old enough to do a good deal. We always had several stout men to do the hardest of the work, and the boys had horses and carriages with which to go about. But Aaron finally went to Wyoming to clerk for Mr. Loomis. As the boys came to the age of twenty-one, their father gave them twenty-one hundred and fifty dollars each, and when the girls were married he gave them a thousand dollars each.

In 1872 Aaron married Flora Cochran, of Medina. Adelbert was at this time attending school at an academy at Lodi, Ohio, but before the school year closed he went to Seville to help his cousin C. M. Spitzer in his bank. So now all our sons and two daughters were gone to struggle for themselves. Amherst, after leaving Allegan was in business in Oberlin for a short time, but soon he and Adelbert started a bank in North Amherst, Ohio. Amherst was married October 1873 to Arristine Calkins, of Allegan, and brought her to their home in North Amherst. In 1875 Adelbert married Sarah Strong, of Seville, and made their home in North Amherst, Ohio. In a few years Amherst sold his interest in the bank to Adelbert and moved on to his grandfather's farm, which he bought. He had two children then, Elbert and Cornelia, and of course they were the cutest ever born—at least so their grandparents and their aunt then at home thought. Amherst was a great help to his father, whose health was not as good as in years past.

Francelia was at this time in Oberlin, where she graduated. She then taught school one term in the little school house on the corner, and afterwards was for three years assistant principal of the high school in Maquoketa, Iowa.

During these years Luette had been for some time to Medina boarding at first with C. M. Spitzer, then with C. J. Warner. We wished to send her to Oberlin but as her health was not good we decided to try Lake Erie Seminary. Although very frail when she started in this school, she soon began to gain and at the end of the first term was so fleshy she could not, with any comfort, wear the dresses made for her when she left home. She was in Painesville two years.

Our house was small, and often when our large family was with us,

we thought of building a more commodious one, but for one reason and another it had seemed best to postpone it. Now in 1882, although all our children were married except our three youngest daughters, we built a large house. As Francelia was in Maquoketa teaching, Luette stayed at home and helped. Our old house was moved so that we might build the new one on the same place, and consequently we did not have our usual conveniences for housework. We boarded the men who worked upon the house. This, with the rest of our family and other cares, made us hard work. Bessie was attending school in Medina and boarding with Mr. Warner's family. The contract called for the completion of our house by October 1st, but we were not able to move in until Thanksgiving time. The ground was covered with snow and we took our Thanksgiving dinner with Amherst and family, but slept that night 1882, for the first time in our new house. My husband, Luette and I had been to Cleveland and bought carpets and furniture, for which we paid one thousand dollars. Our carpets were down throughout the house before we even slept in the new house. A man from Cleveland laid them. We spent the winter very pleasantly, having more or less company and receiving the congratulations of our friends upon having so fine a home.

Since Alice and Eva were married before Bessie was born, we had never seen all our children together. We had a great desire to unite them once under the parental roof, so on June 19, 1883, arranged for what to us was a grand reunion. On that evening all our children were together with us for the first time, making, with grandchildren, twenty-four. As a reunited family with no break in the circle we partook of the evening meal, after which we enjoyed a family visit, and we were presented with a French clock, two engravings and statuary by our children. On the next day invited guests to the number of one-hundred arrived. The congratulations and greetings of old friends were indeed appreciated and enjoyed. Interest in friends long separated was renewed, and ties of longtime friendships were strengthened. Capt. Loomis and Capt. Lyon gave some reminiscences of the family, and after refreshments were served the company dispersed. The children too soon sought their own homes, and it seemed that we had lived again in a few days the events of years so full of work and pleasure.[5]

FOOTNOTES

1. The origin of this article is indicated by the following notations appearing at the beginning of the manuscript copy presented to the editor of the QUARTERLY by Carl B. Spitzer:

Mary Branch Spitzer—An Autobiography

The pages of this little pamphlet were written by Mary Branch Spitzer in her declining years, about 1900, at the request of her children. It was intended in no sense to be a literary effort, but rather to leave a record of the pioneer days in which she lived, with its attendant struggles, in a more permanent form.

Francelia Spitzer Loose.

Note—the above introduction and the following narrative were given to me, Carl B. Spitzer, October 13, 1930, by Mrs. George Seeley, who received it from Mrs. Francelia Loose (Aunt Frank). The above note was not signed by Aunt Frank, but both the note and the narrative were written by Aunt Frank, the latter at the dictation of Grandmother Mary Branch Spitzer, mother of A. L. Spitzer, Mrs. Seeley (Aunt Luette) & Mrs. Loose (Aunt Frank or Francelia), sisters of Adelbert L. Spitzer. All three being children of Garret Spitzer & Mary Branch Spitzer, author of these memoirs.

Carl B. Spitzer, Dec. 1930.
Toledo, O.

2. York Township borders on Medina Township to the west.
3. Lafayette Township borders on York Township to the south.
4. This farm was in Lafayette Township about four miles south of Medina, the county seat.
5. Mary Branch Spitzer died November 25, 1903.