American Paper Mills, 1690–1832

John Bidwell

Published by Dartmouth College Press


For additional information about this book
https://muse.jhu.edu/book/22206

For content related to this chapter
https://muse.jhu.edu/related_content?type=book&id=796081
Coulter appears to have dropped out of the firm by 1820, when it was operating as John Bever & Co. At that time the mill contained two vats and two engines, producing paper worth $1,200 a year with a workforce of nine men, three women, and nine children. References: Census of 1820, reel 22, item 321; Jones 1826, 73.

When Bever died in 1836, he left his three-quarters share of the paper mill and adjoining property to his daughter Mirtilla, who had married a member of the Bowman family. In his will, dated 1832, he noted that his share was worth about $9,000 and that the remaining share belonged to Jacob Bowman. The mill was probably still in operation when he composed his will, which mentions its “fixtures and tools” among other assets he wished to bequeath to his daughter. Hunter believed that it closed down before Bever died but has nothing else to say about the fate of this establishment.
except to conjecture that it could not compete against the new machine mills in the western territories. Reference: Hunter 1952, 109.


In his 1820 census return J. Wilson, the “agent” of this mill, reported that it started production on 1 October 1813, a date so precise as to suggest that he was present on that occasion or that he had papers on hand concerning the beginnings of his business. The propri- etors were Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum (Zadok (also Zadock) Cramer, John Spear, and William Eichbaum), printers and booksellers in Pittsburgh. Eichbaum had dropped out of the firm by 1820, when it was operating as Cramer & Spear, with Spear taking over the management of the mill until his death in 1841. In 1820 the mill contained two vats and two engines consuming 31.2 tons of rags a year, somewhat less than the usual amount for a mill of this size. Nine men, three women, and nine children produced paper with an estimated value of $1,200 a year, a figure also lower than usual. In 1826 the annual output of the mill was estimated at $9,000. The firm of Cramer & Spear was doing business in 1832 as “Paper Manufacturers, Booksellers, Printers and Bookbinders.” References: Hunter 1952, 118; Sellers Moulds Ordered, 28 May 1814: assortment of moulds; Sellers Moulds Ordered, April 1822: post vellum, watermarked CRAMER; Census of 1820, reel 22, item 320; Jones 1826, 72–73; AAD 1832, 233.

Lisbon

3. Near the town of Lisbon (formerly New Lisbon), probably on the middle fork of Little Beaver Creek.

A state gazetteer notes that a paper mill was in operation in “the immediate vicinity” of New Lisbon in 1831. I have not been able to find any additional information about this establishment. Reference: Kilbourn 1831, 225.

Warren County

Lebanon

4. Union Paper Mill. On the Little Miami River in Millgrove, part of Union Township, six and a quarter miles from Lebanon.

Trained in England, John Cross worked as foreman in Ky. Mill 2 between 1805 and 1810, when he decided to start his own papermaking business in Ohio. He first inquired about a mill site near Chillicothe and then joined with Christopher Earenfight to establish this mill, possibly on land owned by Earenfight, who also made his living by cultivating tobacco in the vicinity. Cross & Earenfight advertised for rags and apprentices in the 12 December 1810 issue of the Cincinnati newspaper Liberty Hall. Production probably did not start any earlier in that year since their papermaking concern is not recorded in the Census of 1810. References: Hunter 1952, 115–16; Stedman 1959, 54; Dickoré 1947, 15, 20–21; http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ohwarren/Bogan/bogan169.htm (accessed 19 Feb. 2011); http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ohwarren/beers.htm (accessed 19 Feb. 2011).

Note: Gravell & Miller attribute to this firm C & E watermarks (wmks 217, 218–19), which, however, appear only in documents originating in the New York area, one of them dated before this mill was founded. The distinctive ampersand in wmk 217 can be seen in watermarks of other papermakers working near New York and probably patronizing the same local mouldmaker (Gravell & Miller 2002, wmks 124, 663, 680, 802). C & E are yet to be identified but are almost certainly not Cross & Earenfight.

Samuel J. Browne, one of the publishers of Liberty Hall, purchased John Cross’s share of the mill in 1813. Reference: Dickoré 1947, 21–22.

Ledgers for the Millgrove mill for the years 1814, 1815, and 1817 are said to be in the Warren County Historical Society Museum. Reference: Sutton 1961, 16.
In 1820 T. & E. Graham were operating a distillery, a grist mill, and a two-vat paper mill in Millgrove. They employed ten men, three women, and fourteen children in the manufacture of writings, wrappings, and “paper of all descriptions,” their annual receipts amounting to $15,876. Demand for these products was “vary Grate,” claimed the Grahams, who also reported that their machinery was “all in good repair.” Possibly they built a new mill in Union Township, but I think it is more likely that they acquired the building and machinery formerly owned by Cross & Earenfight. References: Census of 1820, reel 25, items 1316–18.

James S. Duval ran a mill in Millgrove from 1826 until his death in 1833 at the age of thirty-one. Weeks or one of his sources either garbled his name or confused it with a relative in an account of a Joseph Duval, who is said to have had a mill on the Little Miami in 1815. In my opinion Joseph Duval’s name and date are suspect because they come from a source that gives a very inaccurate history of the Howell establishment in Lockport (Ohio Mill 5). References: Sutton 1961, 12, 320; Weeks 1916, 165; http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ohwarren/beers.htm (accessed 19 Feb. 2011).

In 1835 Lewis Duval ordered an $800 cylinder machine for William Potter, an associate, tenant, or employee at Millgrove. Reference: Sellers Order Book, 6 May 1835.

5. On the Little Miami River at Lockport near the Fort Ancient river crossing.

Sometime around 1830 Francis Barber Howell converted a flour mill to a paper manufactory, producing wrappings, writings, and newsprint. He received a patent for a paper-cutting machine, and Stephen Vail discussed with him the terms for the purchase of “one or two” Fourdrinier machines. There is some confusion about the location of Lockport. Weeks stated that it was just outside of Cincinnati, but Hunter (who knew his Ohio history) thought it was at the other end of the state in Williams County. I believe that it was near Lebanon on the basis of an 1826 petition by Howell, who wanted a road to be built from Fort Ancient “to what was then called Lockport.” References: Weeks 1916, 165; Hunter 1952, 154; Vail Diaries, 21–23 May 1830; Burke 1847, 85; http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ohwarren/Newspapers/road_lg22dec1892.htm (accessed 19 Feb. 2011).

6. On the Little Miami River, formerly part of Symmes Township.

Christian Waldschmidt (also Waldsmith) was the leader of a group of German Pietists who settled in the Little Miami Valley in 1796. They purchased 1,140 acres of land, where they built an industrial and farming community that included a distillery, saw mill, fulling mill, grist mill, and manufactories producing woolens and linens. Completed in 1804 (and still standing), Waldschmidt’s two-story stone house served as a business office, counting house, and general store. Around 1809 he decided to build a paper mill to supply the growing printing trade in Cincinnati, which was then entirely dependent on mills in Kentucky and western Pennsylvania. To manage it, he hired John Smith, a papermaker from Maryland (where Smith learned the trade from his father, Johann Schmidt, a German papermaker who immigrated around 1780). The mill building was under construction in 1810, when Waldschmidt first advertised for rags, and the mill was in operation by January 1811, when it supplied newsprint for an issue of the Western Spy. References: Dickoré 1947; Hunter 1952, 110–14; Sutton 1961, 341; Sellers Moulds Ordered, 23 Oct. 1809; Sellers Moulds Ordered, 18 June 1810: double cap, watermarked W & C and MIAMI, along with three other pairs, a washer, and wire for a duster.

MIAMI = W & C [laid] — ms., Clermont County, Ohio, 1811 (Dickoré 1947, 7); blank sheet (AAS; repro. in Gravell & Miller 2002, wmks 976–77).

Waldschmidt died in an influenza epidemic in 1814 and was succeeded by his son-in-law Matthias Kugler, who continued to employ John Smith as foreman. For a short
time the Kentuck papermaker Ebenezer Hiram Sted-
man worked as a journeyman for Kugler, a man of “no
Edication,” Stedman recalled, “But he had the tallent
to Drive all this large business & Watch the Corners.”
Waldschmidt had announced in 1811 that he was about
to install a second vat, but in 1820 the mill contained only
a single vat and one engine consuming 25 tons a year
of tow and rags. The number of employees and the
value of the products cannot be ascertained because
the census return gives only aggregate figures for the en-
tire manufacturing complex, the paper mill along with the
grist mill, fulling mill, saw mill, and distillery. References:
Dickoré 1947, 19; Hunter 1952, 114–15; Sutton 1961, 328;
Stedman 1959, 42; Census of 1820, reel 22, item 551.

Around 1822 Kugler’s eldest son John joined the
firm, which was then renamed M. Kugler & Son. The
mill burned down in 1828 and was not rebuilt. Reference: Dickoré 1947, 23–24.

M KUGLER & SON [wove] — ms., Louisville, Ky.,
1822 (Gravell & Miller 2002, wmk 638); ms., n.p., n.d.
(Dickoré 1947, 23).

Cincinnati

7. Cincinnati Steam Paper Mill. On the Ohio River in
the western part of the city.

The booksellers and publishers William Phillips and
James H. Speer formed a partnership in 1817 and went
into the papermaking business within a year or two. Sutton states that their mill did not go into production
until July 1821, but they were ordering moulds as early
as 1818. In 1820 they reported to the census that the
“works are all new and in good order.” They employed
four men, five women, and two children processing 20
tons of rags a year to run one vat and one engine, the
annual output of the mill amounting to $7,800. At the
outset Phillips & Speer borrowed large sums from the
Carey firm of Philadelphia and were hard pressed
to meet their obligations with western currency, which
had depreciated by as much as 20 percent during the
Panic of 1819. Instead of paying cash, they offered to
work off their debts by printing books for Carey or by
selling him printing grades, presumably of their own
manufacture. In June 1821 they predicted that they
would soon greatly increase the productivity of their
mill, having just acquired a steam engine. Although
they did print at least two books for Carey & Lea on
their own paper, these measures did not satisfy the
Philadelphians, who threatened to sue and then re-
egotiated the agreement in 1822 with provisions for
the debtors to start making cash payments and to ship
to New Orleans paper that would be sold for their ac-
count. Phillips & Speer were associated with Charles
Tatum, if not a partner in the firm then an employee
of such high standing that he was entrusted with the
delicate task of explaining their predicament to Carey
& Lea. References: Sellers Moulds Ordered, 6 June
1818: medium vellum and royal; Sutton 1961, 12, 48–55;
Weeks 1916, 167; Census of 1820, reel 22, item 481.

The firm became Phillips & Loring in 1824, when
David Loring bought out Speer; but Loring retired
before the year was out, and the firm resumed its for-
ter name. One of the larger western mills, it employed
forty hands and contained either four or six vats with
sufficient steam power to run an equivalent number
of engines. Its annual output was valued at $25,000
in 1830. References: Sutton 1961, 12–13, 57; [Pittsfield,
Mass.] Pittsfield Sun, 15 Apr. 1830, 3.

John Tuck Drake joined the firm not long before he
died in 1830. Two years later a trade directory listed
the firm Phillips, Speare & Drake, “Booksellers, Sta-
tioners, and Paper Manufacturers,” an entry probably
based on out-of-date information. Drake kept a shop
at the Sign of the Ledger until 1829. William Phillips
retired from the publishing business in 1852, but I have
no information about the fate of the paper mill. Refer-
ces: AAD 1832, 46; Sutton 1961, 34, 320.


James Graham & Co. appear in an 1823 directory as
“paper manufacturers” and proprietors of a store in
Cincinnati. How and where they got their start in the
papermaking business is unclear. Their first attempt at
building a mill at this location ended in disaster when
the newly completed structure burned down in December
1825. The proprietors bravely adopted the phoenix
name for their concern and predicted that they would be
back in business by June 1826. They raised on the ruins
a new building, 132 by 36 feet (not counting the wings),
large enough to accommodate either four or six vats and
a steam engine. The value of their annual output was
estimated at $36,000 in 1830. A year later J. & J. Graham
{Joseph Graham & James Graham} were doing business
at this mill, where they manufactured “all kinds of Paper.”
They also made blank books at their warehouse in town.
References: Sutton 1961, 12–13; Kayser 1823, 155; AAD
1831, 36; AAD 1832, 43; http://www.bottlebooks.com/
Butler/Butler Inks.htm (accessed 19 Feb. 2011); [Pitts-
field, Mass.] Pittsfield Sun, 15 Apr. 1830, 3.

9. On the Great Miami River, eighteen miles from the
city.

By 1833 J. & J. Graham had moved to larger quarters at
this location, where they installed a cylinder machine
and a Fourdrinier. The firm may have been in business
as late as 1851. References: Sutton 1961, 12–13, 324;
Sellers Order Book, 12 June 1834: 32-inch and 28.5-
inch web wire.

Hocking County

Good Hope Township

10. Good Hope Mill. Possibly in present-day Marion
Township.

Originally from Switzerland, the brothers Abraham
and Rudolph Pitcher emigrated to America in 1792
and eventually settled in Lancaster, Ohio. In March
1810 they advertised for rags to be used at the Good
Hope Mill, which they were “erecting and will soon
have completed.” Beyond this advertisement, there
is no information about their papermaking activities.
References: Strassburger 1934, 3:52–54; Murphy 1978,
4; Hunter 1952, 117.

Note: Gravell & Miller attribute to this mill an AP
watermark (wmk 19) found in a Philadelphia document
dated 1799. Even if Abraham Pitcher had gained the
means to go into business for himself seven years after
his arrival in America, he had certainly not reached
Ohio by that date.

In a letter to Isaiah Thomas at MWA, 14 October 1817,
George Nashee stated that a paper mill near Lancaster
was no longer in operation “owing to the death of the
owner”—presumably Rudolph Pitcher, who died in
1817. Perhaps for this reason the mill property passed
into the hands of Davis & Shane {William Davis and
Peter Shane} sometime before March 1819. The pro-
prietors of the “Good Hope Paper Mills” advertised
for apprentices in 1818. References: Murphy 1978, 4;
James L. Murphy to John Bidwell, 18 Sept. 1978.

In or around July 1819, O. W. Rigby bought out
Shane to form the firm of Davis & Rigby, which oper-
ated a paper mill along with a grist mill and a saw mill.
In 1820 the paper mill contained two presses, one vat,
and one engine consuming 15 tons of rags a year. The
proprietors employed four men, five women, and three
boys in the manufacture of paper, bonnet boards, and
binders’ boards worth about $10,000 a year. In their
opinion demand was “good,” and their establishment
was “in an improving Situation.” References: James L.
Murphy to John Bidwell, 18 Sept. 1978; Sellers Moulds
Ordered, 1 Oct. 1819: vellum cap, watermarked D & R;
Census of 1820, reel 23, item 609.

in present-day Marion Township.

Joseph A. Greene & Co. dealt extensively in paper at
their store in Lancaster, Ohio, where they purchased
rags for the Good Hope Mill and perhaps other local manufactories. Greene ordered moulds for the proprietors of the Good Hope Mill in 1824. He and his partners started their own manufacturing concern around 1827, when GREENE watermarks begin to appear in Hocking County documents. In 1830 a Lancaster newspaper reported that the Pine Grove Paper Mill had burned down, with damages estimated at $1,500, including the loss of 300 reams of paper. The proprietors predicted that they would be back in business in three or four months. References: Murphy 1978, 4; Sellers Moulds Ordered, 11 Sept. 1824: royal vellum and demy.

In 1831 the state gazetteer noted that there were two paper mills in Good Hope Township; both appear a year later on a Hocking County tax list, which assessed the saw mill and paper mill of Jacob A. Greene at $3,100. He may have installed a cylinder machine in or after 1833. His paper mill drops out of the tax lists in 1846, although he could have kept it in operation until his death in 1850. There is no mention of a papermaking establishment in Hocking County in the Census of 1840. References: Kilbourn 1831, 171–72; James L. Murphy to John Bidwell, 18 Sept. 1978; Sellers Letter Book, 31 Jan. 1833.

GREENE [wove] — ms., Lancaster, Ohio, 1831 (Murphy 1978, 4); ms., Madison [Ohio?, Ind.?], 1833 (AAS); ms., Frankfort, Ky., 1833 (Gravell & Miller 2002, wmk 405).

Ross County
Green Township

12. On Kinnikinnick Creek.

David Crouse originally intended to use this establishment as a grist mill, but while it was under construction he changed his mind after learning about the potential of the paper trade in conversations with the brothers Hezekiah and Isaiah Ingham. In 1812 he agreed to rent the mill to the Ingham brothers, who had been looking for papermaking opportunities in the west after working in Pa. Mill 104 for their elder brother Samuel Delucenna Ingham. References: Hunter 1952, 117–18; Sellers Moulds Ordered, 28 Sept. 1814: medium laid and demy laid.


When their lease expired in 1819, the Ingham brothers moved to Union Township, where they started a flour mill. David Crouse took over the paper mill and ran it on his own account. After he died in 1837, one of his sons carried on the business. References: Census of 1820, reel 24, item 1186; Sellers Moulds Ordered, 27 Oct. 1819: laid medium; Sellers Letter Book, 22 Feb. 1822: cap, watermarked with seven letters, i.e., D CROUSE; Kilbourn 1831, 182; Gravell & Miller 2002, p. 256.

D CROUSE [wove] — ms., Columbus, Ohio, 1822, and Delaware, Ohio, 1829 (Gravell & Miller 2002, wmk 281).

Union Township


In 1831 Hezekiah and Isaiah Ingham converted the flour mill mentioned in the previous entry to paper manufacture on a fairly large scale, with a papermaking machine or a number of engines requiring such a large amount of power that they decided to install a steam engine. Reference: Gravell & Miller 2002, p. 276.

Jefferson County
Mount Pleasant

14. On Short Creek.

In 1802 Nathan Updegraff settled on Short Creek, where he built the first mill in the township, apparently a grist mill, although he was also involved in the manu-
facture of woolens. He formed a partnership with his son-in-law Lewis Walker to start a papermaking business, Updegraff & Walker, which began production in 1813. References: Caldwell 1880, 530–31; Sellers Moulds Ordered, 15 Feb. 1812: double cap writing laid, medium laid; Sellers Moulds Ordered, 10 June 1813: double cap and post vellum, both watermarked U & W OHIO; Census of 1820, reel 23, items 695 and 701.


Note: Gravell & Miller attribute to this mill a U watermark appearing in a Philadelphia document dated 1815 (wmk 954). More evidence is needed to show that this paper was not made locally and that this is not a deteriorated watermark, lacking the first initial.

Walker seems to have left the firm by 1818, when Nathan Updegraff was running the mill in partnership with a son Joseph or James Updegraff. An advertisement in a local newspaper refers to the firm as N. & J. Updegraff. Two years later he was doing business as Nathan Updegraff & Sons. He and his sons employed ten men, ten women, and five children in the manufacture of fine and coarse grades along with pasteboards, the aggregate annual output of their concern valued at $15,500. They had two vats and two engines consuming 40 tons of rags per year, the standard amount for a mill of this size. Sometime after 1831 they converted the papermaking facilities to a grist mill, which burned down in 1866 or 1867. References: Gravell & Miller 2002, p. 313; Sellers Moulds Finished, 8 Aug. 1818: vellum cap; Census of 1820, reel 23, item 660; Jones 1826, 73; Kilbourn 1831, 218; Caldwell 1880, 530–31.

Steubenville


The first of its kind in Ohio, the Clinton Steam Paper Mill was probably built on the model of the Pittsburgh Steam Paper Mill (Pa. Mill 121). Bayless & Scott (John C. Bayless and John Scott) began the construction of the Clinton Mill in 1814, just after the Pittsburgh firm started production; they finished the building and were under way in the summer of 1815. They installed three vats and three engines powered by a 16-horsepower engine similar to the Pittsburgh machine. Scott may have departed by 1820, when Bayless filled out a census return implying that he was the sole proprietor. He employed thirteen men, nineteen women and girls, and four boys in the manufacture of wrappings, writings, and printings worth $20,000 a year. Connected to the paper mill was a small cotton factory with a staff of one man and nine children. Bayless confessed that he had paid top dollar for his innovative steam-powered establishment, which was now “very much embarrassed for want of a market.” The current financial crisis was to blame, as well as cheap imports that afflicted the trade not only in the Atlantic states but also in the western part of the country. References: Census of 1820, reel 23, items 689 and 690; Sellers Moulds Ordered, 24 Aug. 1815: double cap vellum, post vellum; George Nashee to Isaiah Thomas, 14 Oct. 1817, MWA.

Bayless managed to stay in business until 1824 but seems to have turned over the firm to the Pittsburgh papermaking magnate Henry Holdship by 1826. An H & B watermark appearing in documents from Ohio and vicinity suggests that Bayless might have stayed on in some capacity. Either he or Holdship replaced the original steam engine with a 30-horsepower model and added a fourth vat, increasing production to 8,320 reams per year worth $24,960. If Holdship made this investment, he soon regretted it, for the firm of Henry Holdship & Son put the mill up for sale in 1829. Whether he succeeded in selling it, I cannot tell, but it is said to have changed hands frequently and to have suffered several catastrophes, including a tornado that blew off the top story of the building while the employees were still inside. References: Sellers Letter Book, 10 Mar. 1824; Jones 1826, 72; [Wilmington, Del.] Delaware Gazette, 25 Dec. 1829, 3; Kilbourn 1831, 273; Caldwell 1880, 493.

H & B = fish [wove] — ms., Mooresville, Pa., 1829 (Gravell & Miller 2002, wmks 408–9); ms., Knox
County, Ohio, 1829 (AAS); ms., Harpeth, Williamson County, Tenn., 1830 (AAS).

Note: Gravell & Miller attribute this watermark to Huntington & Bushnell, proprietors of Conn. Mill 2, but Bushnell had dropped out of that firm by 1815.

The manager of the mill in 1829 was Thompson Hanna, who appears to have been a partner in the firm of Holdship & Hanna, which ordered a Fourdrinier machine from Stephen Vail in 1832 and a pulp dresser from the Sellers firm in 1834. At a later date the Steubenville bookbinder and bookseller James Turnbull owned an interest in the firm, which operated as Holdship, Hanna & Turnbull. References: Vail Diaries, 4 and 11 May 1832; Sellers Order Book, 21 June 1834; http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ohjeffer/1890bioindex/jturnbull.html (accessed 19 Feb. 2011).

Note: The H & H watermark I have attributed to Hines & Howard in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, might also be assigned to Holdship & Hanna.

In 1873 Clinton Mills belonged to the Pittsburg Paper Manufacturing Company, which was making rag and straw printings on a 72-inch cylinder and a 72-inch Fourdrinier. Reference: Lockwood 1873, 91.

Clark County

Springfield

16. On the eastern fork of the Mad River.

Samuel Simonton (also Simington) was building this mill in 1817 and ordered moulds for it as a member of the firm Wallace & Simington in 1818. As yet, I have not been able to find any additional information about this establishment, although it was still in operation in 1831. References: George Nashee to Isaiah Thomas, 14 Oct. 1817, MWA; Sellers Moulds Ordered, 14 Apr. 1818: super royal laid; Sellers Moulds Ordered, 13 Feb. 1819: cap vellum and medium vellum; Kilbourn 1831, 270.

Muskingum County

Zanesville


The Zanesville printer Ezekiel Taylor Cox installed a steam-powered cylinder machine in this mill in 1831. In correspondence concerning brass wire for a ruling machine, he refers to his firm as E. T. Cox & Co., which was apparently involved in the manufacture of blank books and other office supplies. J. L. Cox was a member of the firm. References: Sellers Letter Book, 18 Nov. 1831; Sellers Order Book, 24 Feb. 1835; Kilbourn 1831, 307; [Hartford, Conn.] Connecticut Courant, 14 Feb. 1832, 2; [Charleston, S.C.] Southern Patriot, 8 Feb. 1832, 2.

Cuyahoga County

Brooklyn

18. Not located.

James Kellogg Jr. moved to Cleveland, Ohio, sometime after 1829, when he was involved in a papermaking concern near Lewistown, Pennsylvania (probably the Milford Paper Mill, Pa. Mill 123). In 1830 or 1831 he started his own business in Brooklyn with steam-powered engines, which were then becoming standard practice in the Ohio paper trade. An investment on this scale seems to have been beyond his means. He ordered moulds in February 1831 but had trouble paying for them. He neglected to purchase insurance for his mill, which burned down in May 1831 with a loss estimated at $7,000. He then quit the paper trade and succeeded in leveraging credit elsewhere as a real estate developer in Cleveland. References: Sellers Letter Book, 13 Nov. 1829; Sellers Letter Book, 28 Feb. 1831; Munsell 1876, 92; Kilbourn 1831, 94; http://www.heritagepursuit.com/Cuyahoga/Cleveland301.htm (accessed 19 Feb. 2011).