

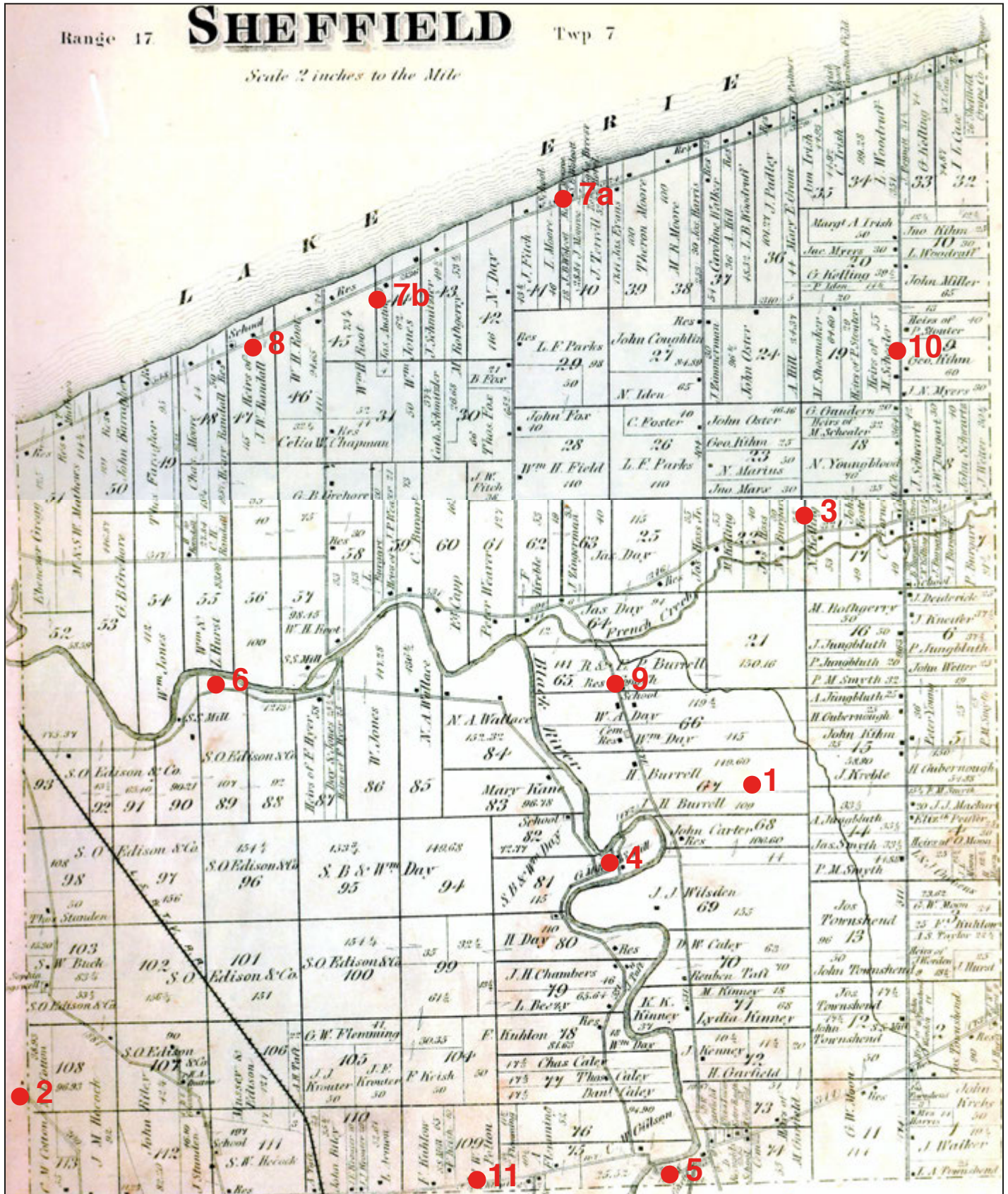
THE VILLAGE PIONEER

Journal of the Sheffield Village Historical Society



Sheffield's "Ghost Towns"

Historical Society member, Jeff Sigsworth, has compiled a list of place names throughout Lorain County that are no longer in general use. We have expanded on this list for the area encompassed by the original (1815) Sheffield Township to include former railroad stations, post offices, hamlets, crossroads, and otherwise forgotten "Ghost Towns" (see the 1874 map below for locations).



1. Brookside Township—In 1933 the Village of Sheffield Lake [the portion of the original Sheffield Township east of the Black River that had formed in 1920], was itself subdivided. The south end of the Village had a sparse population with large farms, while the north end had a greater population living on small lots—thus the residents found their interests to be incompatible. The farmers in the south end voted to separate from Sheffield Lake Village by an almost unanimous vote in October 1933. The north end remained as the Village of Sheffield Lake, while the south formed a new entity known as Brookside Township, which was later, 1934, incorporated to form the Village of Sheffield.

2. Cotton's Corners & Penfield Junction— Located at the intersection of North Ridge Road and Broadway (then known as Penfield Road) this hamlet was founded in the 1820s on Lot 113 by George Washington Cotton. The Cotton family and later the Hecock family established successful fruit and vegetable farms and orchards at this location.



Elmer Cotton house in Sheffield Township, built in the 1890s on North Ridge Road near Cotton's Corners.

Erastus Hecock, Colonel in the State of Ohio Militia, had acquired considerable property in the vicinity of Cotton's Corners when he met his death at the age of 73 in August 1866 under tragic circumstances. While returning home from Wayne County with several head of cattle and on foot, he was overtaken by Mr. Bishop, an acquaintance, who offered him a ride in his buggy. In an attempt to cross the railroad track in LaGrange Township, the horse's foot became caught, and a passing freight train instantly killed both men.

In the late 1800s, as rail lines were being built, the corner took on a new name—Penfield Junction. The name coming from the “Y-shaped” junction of the Cleveland, Southwestern & Columbus Railway. Known as the Green Line, trolley cars on this line traveled north from this junction to downtown Lorain, southwest to Amherst, and southeast to Elyria in the early 1900s. Because the green cars blended into the fields and forest through which they sped, in 1927 the entire fleet was painted orange to reduce grade-crossing accidents. Even earlier (1887), the Lorain Street Railway's car barns and stables were located at Penfield Junction, a rail line that utilized horse-drawn cars.



Lorain Street Railway's car barn and stable at Penfield Junction in 1887. Until 1894, this rail line used horse-drawn cars from downtown Lorain to Penfield Junction in southwestern Sheffield Township (Albert Doane).

The corner has another ghost name—Highland School. The school was built when there was a single school district for both Sheffield Township and the Village of Sheffield Lake. Brookside School was built at the same time from the same plans as part of a school-centralization scheme. In 1930 the school district was divided into the Clearview School District for Sheffield Township and Sheffield Lake School District for the Village of Sheffield Lake. At that time the name was changed from Highland School to Clearview School to reflect the new school district.

3. Crandall—Located on Colorado Avenue near the Abbe Road intersection, this hamlet appears on the U.S. Geological Survey topographic map of the Oberlin Quadrangle, surveyed in 1901. The old Kelling farmhouse [demolished in 2007] on the north side of Colorado Avenue, near the present-day Backpackers store, served as the Crandall Post Office in the 1890s, with Nicholas Kelling as postmaster. The actual post office consisted of a cabinet in the parlor with numerous, narrow pigeonholes where the letters were placed awaiting the arrival of the recipient. The address was often written across the narrow end of the letter so that it could be easily viewed. In the early 1900s, Russell Walker, after carrying the U.S. Mail for many years to the Crandall, Sheffield, Lake Breeze, and Avon Lake Post Offices, originated the Rural Free Delivery now in universal use throughout the United States by proposing to farmers to deliver the mail to their door three times a week for \$1.00 a year.



Highland School, built in 1923 in southwestern Sheffield Township, was later expanded and renamed Clearview School (Clearview School District).



Crandall Post Office once located in the Nicholas Kelling house on Colorado Avenue (Steve Toth).

4. Day's Mills—Located on the Black River, upstream from the mouth of French Creek, this set of mills for grinding grain and sawing logs was vital to the early development of Sheffield. In



Day's Mills on the Black River near the East 31st Street Bridge. The sawmill (left) was located on the west side of the river and the gristmill (right) was located on the east side. The approach to Day's Dam Bridge can be seen at the far right side of the photograph (Kellogg Day).



Day's Dam Bridge over the Black River was located a short distance downstream from Day's Mills before the East 31st Street Bridge was constructed in 1913 (Albert Doane).



Day's Dam was located on the Black River a short distance upstream from Day's Mills. The dam supplied a constant head of water to operate the waterwheels at the mills (Lorain County Historical Society).

January 1815, Captain Jabez Burrell and Captain John Day of Sheffield, Massachusetts purchased a large tract of land designated as Township 7 of Range 17 in the Connecticut Western Reserve. They formed a partnership with several other Massachusetts families. Later that year and the following spring, settlers began to arrive in the valley of the Black River where they founded a community they named Sheffield, Ohio. Living up to a provision in the purchase agreement, Captain Day erected the township's first mills in the Black River valley about one-half-mile upstream of the French Creek mouth. The project consisted of a dam across the river and a water tunnel to carry the water to "undershot" waterwheels, turned by water flowing under them, for a gristmill and a sawmill. The mills were located adjacent to one another, the gristmill on the west side of the raceway and the sawmill on the east side. Settlers brought their logs to be sawed and their grain to be ground—seldom was the pay in cash, the miller took a portion of the lumber or corn for his services.

5. Gashouse Hill—Located near the intersection of Ford Road and Gulf Road in Sheffield Village, a roadway was cut into the shale cliff along Black River in the early 1800s to give access to a ford across the river. In the latter years of that century, an iron-truss bridge was constructed over the old ford, which then connected the two halves of Sheffield Township along North Ridge. In 1916 an experimental gas-liquefaction plant was constructed at the intersection to produce high-octane gasoline from locally produced natural gas. Known as the Logan Gas Company, it was built in response to increased fuel needs during World War I. The plant consisted of a compressor facility at the top of the bluff and a pump house halfway down the roadway to bring river water up to cool the compressors. Once the plant was constructed the road down the bluff became known as "Gashouse Hill." The plant continued to operate until the mid-1930s. About the same time Garfield Bridge, a viaduct-style valley crossing, was built along North Ridge and the Gashouse Hill road was abandoned, except as a popular place for winter sledding.

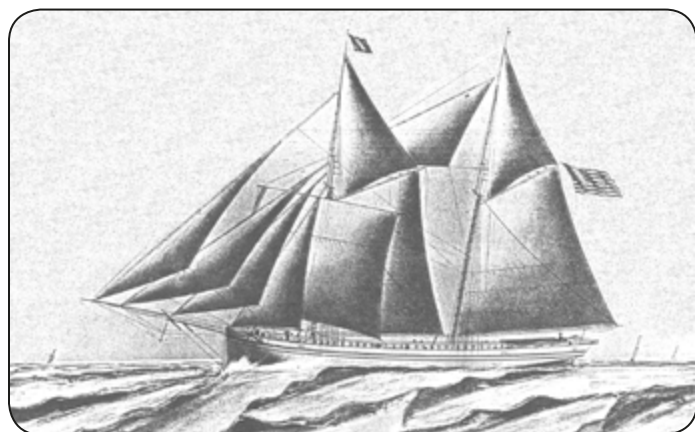


North Ridge Bridge over the Black River at the bottom of Gashouse Hill. This steel-truss bridge served until Garfield Bridge was constructed in 1936 (Ohio Department of Transportation).

6. Globeville—The Sheffield Township map of 1857 shows a small hamlet named Globeville on the south bank of the Black River at the western portion of the township (Lots 90 and 91). A steam sawmill once operated there turning out large quantities of ship planks to support the emerging shipbuilding industry along the river. Early settler, Augustus Jones, built a number of boats along the river, one he christened *Globe*, which gave the hamlet

its name. The *Globe*, built in 1832, was a two-masted schooner approximately 84 feet in length, 23 feet in width, and rated as 157 gross tons. She capsized in an 1839 squall while bound for Detroit from Buffalo with a cargo of pig iron. Her crew was taken off by the schooner *Agnes Barton*. The steamer *DeWitt Clinton* failed in an attempt to right the *Globe* and she sunk to the bottom of Lake Erie about six miles off Cleveland. Globeville Road once followed the winding riverbank along the northern edge of what a half-century later became the Johnson Steel Mill. Present-day Globe Avenue, in South Lorain, derives its name from the old road.

Portion of an 1857 map of Sheffield Township showing the location of the Globeville hamlet on the south bank of the Black River at the western portion of the township. This hamlet received its name from the schooner *Globe*, which was constructed there.



Schooner Globe, built on the Black River in 1832, gave her name to the shipbuilding hamlet.

7. Lake Breeze—This hamlet was located along the lakeshore between present-day Root and Abbe Roads (7a). In 1857, a post office, known as the Sheffield Lake Post Office was located in the farmhouse of Theron Moore on Lot 41 at the Lake Erie shore a short distance east of Lake Breeze Road. On the same lot, immediately to the west, a wooden schoolhouse was located on the farm of Joseph W. Fitch. Later (1890s) the post office was moved to the home of Postmaster James Austin, near the Root Road intersection with Lake Road, where it was known as the Lake Breeze Post Office (7b). Lake Breeze Road takes its name from this lakeside community.

In the 1870s Jay Terrell operated the Lake Breeze House on Lot 40, a beach resort on the lake and a hunting reserve to the south. With the coming of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad [*Nickel Plate Road*] in 1881, the popularity of the resort increased tremendously. Soon, multiple car excursions were scheduled with as many as seven cars coming out to the resort from Cleveland. On one occasion the outing was not conducted with proper decorum. A news report mentions fighting and general disturbances. It rained



Lake Breeze Post Office located in the west wing of James Austin's home in 1896 (Day-Austin-Root August Reunion Committee).

and a number of farmers in the neighborhood were employed to take their teams and wagons to “cart the party to and from the train, and also cart their beer.” Lake Breeze House also offered the conveyance of guests to and from the Devonian Mineral Springs, a short-lived health resort in Lorain.

Jay Terrell was also an avid fossil hunter and is credited with discovering in the shale beds along the lake, the 20-foot-long extinct armored fish that inhabited a Devonian Sea that once covered Ohio 375 million years ago. The scientific name of the specimen, *Dunkleosteus terrelli*, was given in his honor.

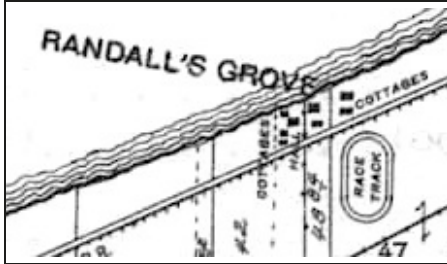
In 1920, Sheffield Township residents living east of the Black River, including the Lake Breeze community, voted to withdraw from the township and form the Village of Sheffield Lake; Sheffield west of the Black River continues to be administered by township trustees. Sheffield Lake Village was incorporated in April 1920 and elected Harry Woodruff as its first mayor. In 1960 the population of Sheffield Lake Village exceeded 5,000 and the Ohio Secretary of State declared the community as the City of Sheffield Lake.



Lake Breeze House, opened in the 1870s, was the first Lake Erie resort to operate in Sheffield Township (Drew Penfield).

8. Randall's Grove—This lakeside resort community was located on Lot 47, in the vicinity of the present-day Euclid Avenue intersection with East Erie Avenue. Developed by George and Harry Randall in the 1880s, the resort consisted of beach cottages, picnic tables, swings, croquet plots, and a racetrack. The track was situated between the East Lorain Street Railway [later the Lake Shore Electric Railway] and the *Nickel Plate Road*. It was a half-mile dirt course used for both horse races and bicycle races.

The 103rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry (O.V.I.) met at Randall's Grove before building its present campgrounds at the east end of Sheffield Lake. A wooden schoolhouse was also located on this lakeshore lot in the 1870s. In 1955, Lorain City Park Superintendent, George J. Crehore, related a story in the *Lorain Journal* about his recollections of Randall's Grove. As a young man he was working as a conductor on East Lorain Street Railway's "dinky" streetcar. On July 4, 1903 he took in \$104 in nickel fares and \$35 in transfers from picnickers heading for the Independence Day festivities at Randall's Grove, which was a record for the trolley line.



Portion of an 1896 map of Sheffield Township showing the location of the Randall's Grove resort on the shore of Lake Erie in northeastern Sheffield Township.



Model of the 1880 schoolhouse that once stood at Sheffield Center.



The Civil War 103rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry (O.V.I.) reunion at Randall's Grove circa 1900 (Lorain County Historical Society).

9. Sheffield Center—This was the original name given to the cluster of farmhouses and homesteads built between 1815 and 1820 in the vicinity of French Creek at the East River Road crossing. The Burrell, Chapman, Day, and Fitch families were the first to settle at this location. A log building used as a school and church was constructed at Sheffield Center in 1818, as well as a nearby sawmill and gristmill. In 1852 the log structure was replaced by a Greek Revival-style Congregational church and in 1880 a red-brick schoolhouse was built a short distance to the north. The Sheffield Post Office at the center was first located in the Jabez Burrell house across East River Road from the church. In 1896, the post office was located in the farmhouse of William A. Day, a short distance to the south and on the same side of the road as the church.



Sheffield Congregational Church, built in 1852, was once located at Sheffield Center (Edgar Day Gates).



Foundation remains of the 1880 schoolhouse at Sheffield Center.



Carol [Day] Minda, great granddaughter of William Augustus Day, polishes the Sheffield Post Office cabinet now on display at the Burrell Homestead.

10. Sheffield Station—This former train stop was located on the south side at the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad [Nickel Plate Road] crossing on Abbe Road. The station location is shown on the U.S. Geological Survey topographic map of the Oberlin Quadrangle, surveyed in 1901, printed in 1903, and reprinted with revisions in 1943.



Sheffield Line Shack located on the Nickel Plate Road in Sheffield Village (original painting by Tim O'Connor).

11. Vincent—The hamlet of Vincent was located near the present-day intersection North Ridge Road and State Route 57 in Sheffield Township. Also known as Stop 7, it was the location of a stop on the Lorain-Elyria Railway, an interurban trolley line that ran between South Lorain and Elyria from 1894 to 1937. When Tom Johnson built the Johnson Steel Plant on the Black River in 1894, he needed a way to transport workers to and from the mill. The solution was the Lorain-Elyria Railway, locally known as the “Yellow Line” for the color of the trolley cars. The community of Vincent grew up around the interurban stop and included Vincent Congregation Church, St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church, and Vincent School.



Vincent Methodist Church, built in 1910 at Stop No. 7 on the Yellow Line interurban trolley between Lorain and Elyria (Lorain County Historical Society).



Interurban trolley car near Stop No. 7 (Vincent) on the Yellow Line (Albert Doane).

A Walk Through Saint Teresa Cemetery

Cemeteries are marvelous places to take historic walks. They are truly the repositories of a community’s history. Saint Teresa Cemetery, at the corner of Abbe Road and Colorado Avenue in Sheffield Village is just such a place. Founded in 1853, this cemetery registers the emigration of settlers from Germany to found their hamlet in eastern Sheffield Township.

The Sheffield Bicentennial Commission and Saint Teresa Church invites you walk through the cemetery on September 1, 2015 at 6:30 p.m. and learn about these hardy pioneers who crossed the Atlantic in sailing ships and strived to make a new home for their families in Sheffield. The lives of several of these pioneers will be highlighted as we visit their gravesites. We will meet at the Parish Community Hall for a brief discussion before proceed to cemetery. Following our walk, about 7:30 p.m. we will return to the Community Hall for light refreshments and a chance to ask questions.

In addition to Sheffield’s Bicentennial Year, 2015 is also a very special year for Saint Teresa of Avila Catholic Church—it is the 500th Anniversary of *Teresa de Cepeda y Ahumada*’s birth, March 25, 1515, in Avila, Spain. Pope Gregory XV canonized her as Saint Teresa in 1622. Saint Teresa Parish will be celebrating this special event with several ceremonies. Please contact Father Edward Smith at the Parish Office for further details (440-934-4227).



Mallard duck on her nest at grave marker of Civil War Veteran Joseph Monschein (1840-1891) and his wife Elizabeth (1845-1916).

William Milton Garfield —Major League Baseball Player & Musician from Sheffield

by Kathleen J. Yancer

William Milton “Bill” Garfield was born October, 26, 1867 on North Ridge Road in Sheffield Township, Lorain County, Ohio, the third child of Halsey and Harriet [Root] Garfield. His middle name was in honor of his grandfather, Col. Milton Garfield, the founding pioneer of North Ridge. Bill shared his childhood with his sisters, Jessie and Tempe, and his brother Shirley. His home was across the road from the wood-frame District schoolhouse, where he received his early education. In 1885, he enrolled as a freshman at Oberlin College, where he studied music and played baseball on the varsity team. He first achieved fame as the star pitcher on the 1887 Oberlin College championship team.

While still a student at Oberlin College, Bill spent the summer of 1888 in Toledo, Ohio as a minor league pitcher with the newly formed *Maumees*. This experience was highlighted by his first professional home run. The team was part of the Tri-State League (Ohio, Michigan, & Pennsylvania) and played their games at Toledo’s Speranza Park. In 1889, the *Maumees* moved to the International Association, and took the new name, *Toledo Black Pirates*.

Bill became the third player from Oberlin College to enter the Major Leagues, following Moses Fleetwood “Fleet” Walker and Welday Wilberforce Walker. The Walker brothers had been catchers on Oberlin’s first baseball team in 1881 and they were long thought to be the first and second African-American ballplayers in the Major League. Recently, however, it was discovered that William Edward White had that record when he played one game with the *Providence Grays* in 1879. Fleet Walker played one season (1884) as a catcher for the *Toledo Blue Stockings*, then played in the minor leagues until 1889. That year, African-Americans were banned from the American Association and the National League until 1946 when the great Jackie Robinson was added to the *Brooklyn Dodgers’* farm club. Fleet bought a hotel and a movie theater in Steubenville, invented an exploding artillery shell, and published a weekly newspaper. In 1891, he was put on



William Milton Garfield’s Oberlin College graduation photograph (1889).

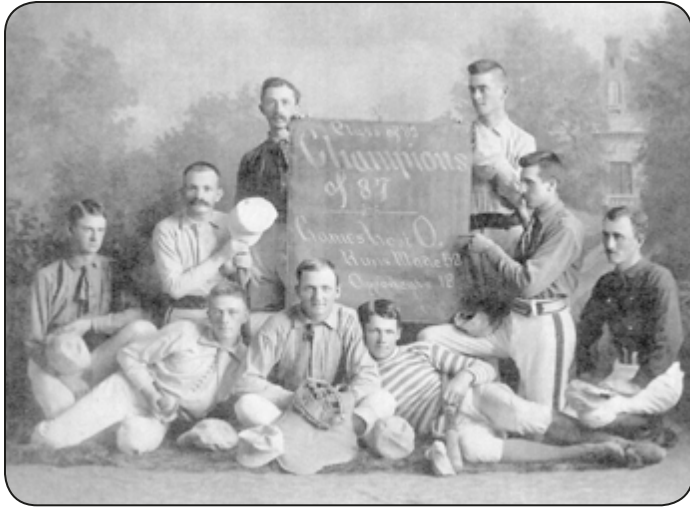
trial for murder in Syracuse, New York. He killed a man during an unprovoked attack by a gang of white men. An all white jury acquitted him of the charge. He later became politically active, advocating Black Nationalism. He died in Cleveland in 1924 and was buried in Steubenville. Welday Walker joined his brother in Toledo in 1884 as an outfielder. He wrote a letter to *The Sporting News* protesting the ban on African-American ballplayers. After his retirement from baseball, he entered business and politics with Fleet. He died in Steubenville in 1937.

Meanwhile, Bill Garfield after graduating from Oberlin College with a Bachelor of Arts in 1889, pitched that summer for the *Toledo Black Pirates*, where he hit two home runs. The team ended the season in fourth place, with its first baseman, Perry Werden, winning the batting title (.394) and leading the league with 167 hits. When Perry retired in 1897, he had five home run titles in the minor leagues and a career batting average of .341. The *Black Pirates* folded in 1890. Bill then played three games with the *Springfield Senators*. In July of that summer, Bill debuted in the majors with the National League’s *Alleghenys*, playing in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was listed as 5’ 11” and 160 pounds, throwing right-handed. The team finished the season in 5th place.

Playing alongside Bill in Pittsburgh was Pud “The Little Steam Engine” Galvin. Pud pitched 6,003 career innings and 646 complete games, a record not beaten until Cy Young came along. Pud was also the only player to ever win 20 or more games in ten different years without ever winning a pennant. On the same team was fellow left-handed pitcher, Edward “Cannonball” Morris. He was purchased from the *Columbus Buckeyes* by the *Alleghenys* after he pitched a no-hitter against them on May 29, 1884. His lifetime earned run average (ERA) was 2.82. He died on April 12, 1937 in a Pittsburgh bar fight. Harry Staley, another *Alleghenys* pitcher that season, batted nine runs in (RBIs) in a single game—a record held until 1966 when it was equaled by Tony Cloninger of the *Braves*.



Halsey Garfield House on North Ridge where William Milton Garfield was born in 1867.



Oberlin College 1887 championship baseball team. William Milton Garfield is first player at left, on the ground with a baseball in his hand. The banner indicates that the team was undefeated for the season and scored 58 runs to their opponent's 18 runs.



Oberlin College baseball team for 1887. William Milton Garfield is the player to the right of the championship plaque. He holds a baseball, signifying he is the pitcher.

In 1890 Bill Garfield was a starting pitcher for the Cleveland team previously known as *the Cleveland Forest Citys*, becoming the National League's *Cleveland Spiders* in 1889. He joined the team for spring training in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Debuting on the same team with Bill was Denton True Young, the great Cy Young, a farm boy from Gilmore, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, with only a sixth grade education. Nicknamed Cyclone for the way he destroyed fences with his fastball, it was shortened to "Cy". In his first game with the *Spiders*, Cy pitched a three-hit shutout.

The regular season for the *Cleveland Spiders* was played at the National League Park—the last season major league games would be played there. The following year, Opening Day (May 1, 1891) found the team at League Park on the corner of Lexington Avenue and East 66th Street in Hough area of Cleveland. Cy Young was the pitcher. League Park would remain the home of the *Cleveland Spiders*, the *Cleveland Indians*, and the *Cleveland Buckeyes* (Negro American League) until September 1946. It boasted 9,000 wooden seats. Renovation work for the 1910 season yielded a concrete and steel stadium with more than 21,000 seats. From 1916 to 1927 the

ballpark was known as Dunn Park, but reverted to League Park when the team was sold in 1927. In July 1932 the team moved into the even larger Municipal Stadium in downtown Cleveland. With the Great Depression and attendance down, the *Cleveland Indians* moved back to League Park. However, Sunday and holiday games were still played at the Municipal Stadium. When it was abandoned in 1946, League Park was the last stadium used in Major League baseball without permanent lights. In 2011, Cleveland City Council announced plans to restore the old ticket house and remaining bleacher walls, build a new ball diamond, and open a baseball museum. This was all accomplished and League Park re-opened in 2014 as an attractive public facility.

League Park's history includes Cleveland's first World Series win—October 12, 1920. During this series several noteworthy events occurred—the first World Series grand slam home run (Cleveland's Elmer Smith), the first home run by a pitcher (Cleveland's Jim Bagby), and the first, and not yet matched, unassisted triple play. The park also hosted Alta Weiss, a female pitcher in an exhibition game. Babe Ruth hit his 500th home run in League Park on August 11, 1929. Cleveland ended Joe DiMaggio's 56-game hitting record on July 16, 1941. The *Cleveland Buckeyes* won the Negro League World Series at League Park in 1945.



League Park in Cleveland on opening day, May 1, 1891.



Main entrance to League Park (circa 1900).

Bill Garfield pitched his last National League game with the *Cleveland Spiders* on August 6, 1890. He would also be the only major league ballplayer with the surname of Garfield through 2012, when Cameron Garfield joined the *Brewers*. In his two seasons in the major leagues, he had a 1-9 record in thirteen appearances (nine complete games) with a 5.73 ERA giving up 63 earned runs out of 99 on 136 hits, 29 strike-outs, and 52 walks and 1 error in 99 innings. He was at bat 39 times with 4 hits, 2 RBIs and walked 3 times. He was 13th in National League saves in 1889 and 8th in 1890.

Bill continued pitching in the minor leagues until 1893. He spent the 1891 season pitching seven games as well as playing right field in Bradford, Pennsylvania, then out to Oakland, California, and then playing his best season at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. In 1892 he was in Peoria, Illinois, playing outfield and hit four home runs, ending the 1892 season in Ishpeming, Michigan. He finished his professional baseball career pitching for the Sandusky *Sandies* in 1893.

Bill Garfield married Pearl Fleming on April 22, 1896 with the ceremony being performed by Rev. G. A. Reeder in Lorain County, Ohio. Pearl was born in Illinois on May 1, 1876. She was the daughter of George W. and Helen Fleming. Because Pearl was only nineteen years old, before the marriage could take place Mr.

Fleming was required give his consent, which appears handwritten on the marriage license application.

The 1900 census for Elyria Township reports Bill and Pearl living at 114 Sugar Ridge Road with their sons, Harold Fleming Garfield, born August 14, 1896 in Berea, Ohio and Edward Miller “Ned” Garfield, born August 7, 1897 in Elyria. Bill Garfield is listed as a piano tuner. The family moved to 4 Harpers Court, South Bend, Indiana, and is listed there in the 1901 directory for that city.

In 1910, Bill Garfield was living at 923 14th Street in Lorain, selling pianos. The two boys were with him, as was his sister, Jessie Maria Garfield. Bill and Pearl divorced June 16, 1909, although Bill did not claim to be so to the census enumerator. A marriage license dated April 28, 1913 in St. Joseph County, Indiana, indicated the couple remarried there. On this license, Pearl changed the name of her father to Bryon Peter Fleming, and states both her parents were French born. She also claimed to be a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. On April 8, 1930, Bill was divorced again and living alone in Portage, St. Joseph County, Indiana, earning his living as a piano tuner.

While at Oberlin College, Bill’s studies included music. He played in an ensemble that included Oscar Haserodt, Bud Smith, Charles Price, Sam Squires, and E. W. Brackett. His interest in music became his profession after leaving baseball. Besides selling



Oberlin College Ensemble circa 1888. Top row, left to right; Unknown, Sam Squires (Banker-Elyria), William Milton Garfield (Farmer-Sheffield), E. W. Brackett (Industrial Engineer-Elyria). Bottom row, left to right; Unknown, Oscar Haserodt (Jeweler-Elyria), Bud Smith (Brown Hotel-Elyria), Charles Price (Industrialist-Elyria).

pianos, he tuned and repaired them. Tuning a piano is difficult and the success of the tuning is dependent on the amount of friction between the tuning pins and the pin block. The pin block, which holds the tuning pins, is usually made of beech or maple and is constructed of several layers of wood carefully drilled for placement of the pins. A piano string is attached to each pin. The pin block must be able to withstand the combined force of all the strings, which can equal up to 40,000 pounds of tension. Years of use combined with the environment can cause the pin block to shrink and the pinholes to expand. As the pins are thus compromised, the piano can no longer be properly tuned. Installing larger pins or a new pin block is generally not cost effective in older pianos.

Bill Garfield understood the need for a method that would lubricate the pin blocks of old pianos—thus making the pianos tunable again. He developed a product called the Garfield Pin Block Restorer, which is still manufactured and used by piano technicians. As it was originally, the restorative is still made by Schaff Piano Supply Company of Lake Zurich, Illinois. When Bill died in 1941, his son, Harold Garfield, inherited the patent. When Harold died in 1964, his widow, Emily [Haney] Garfield, sold the patent to the Schaff Company.

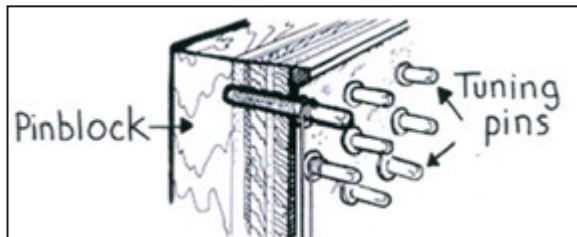


Diagram showing relationship of a piano's pin block to the tuning pins.

Bill Garfield returned to Lorain County, Ohio in 1939 to attend 50th reunion of his Oberlin College graduation class. He resided in Chicago, Illinois per the 1940 census, never married again, and before his death December 14, 1941, moved to Danville in Vermilion County, Illinois. There, Bill died at the home of his son, Dr. Harold F. Garfield. He was buried at Garfield Cemetery in Sheffield Village, Ohio on December 18, 1941 in the Garfield Family Plot (Block A, Lot 0, Grave 14).



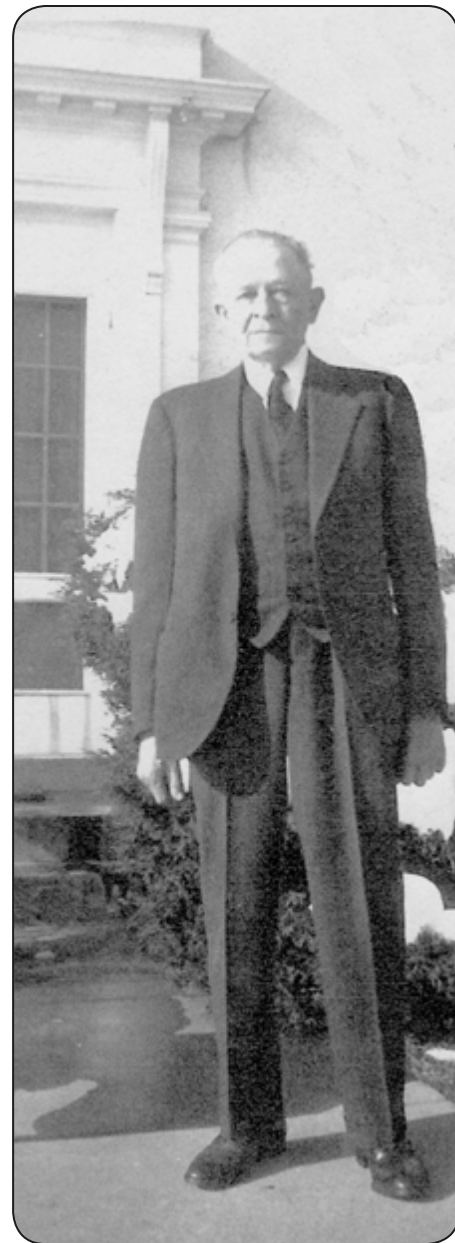
William Milton Garfield's piano pin block restorer solutions, manufactured by Schaff Piano Supply Company.

His obituary in the *Elyria Chronicle-Telegram* (December 15, 1941) stated:

ELYRIA - William M. Garfield, 74, South Bend, Indiana, former resident of Lorain County, died last night after a year's illness at the home of his son, Dr. H. F. Garfield, Danville, Ill, according to word received here today.

Garfield was born on North Ridge Road, Sheffield Township on October 26, 1867. He had gone to South Bend many years ago where he was in the music business and had been retired for several years. Garfield was a Graduate of Oberlin College in 1889 and was a former coach there. He had returned to the college in 1939 for its 50th reunion. Surviving are two sons, E. M. Garfield, Elyria, and Dr. Garfield; one sister, Mrs. Tempa Burrell, Sheffield, and three grandchildren.

Funeral services will be at 2 p.m. Thursday at the Sudro-Curtis funeral home with Dr. A. E. Kemp, pastor of the Second Congregational Church officiating. Burial will be in Garfield Cemetery, North Ridge Road. The body will arrive at the funeral home here tomorrow evening.



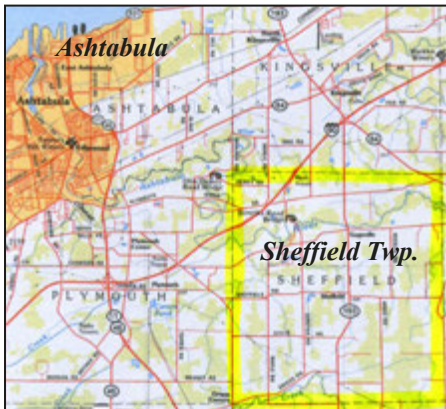
Bill Garfield in his later years.



William Milton Garfield's gravestone in Garfield Cemetery.

Lee Richmond from Sheffield, Ashtabula County —First Major League Baseball Player to Pitch a Perfect Game

Yes, Ohio has another Sheffield. Located about five miles southeast of the City of Ashtabula, the small hamlet of Sheffield sits at the crossroads of Sheffield Road and State Route 193 at the center of Sheffield Township.



On June 12, 1880, Lee Richmond, of Sheffield, Ohio, pitched the first perfect game in Major League history. Pitching for *Worcester Worcesters* in the National League, no player from the opposing *Cleveland Blues* reached first base—twenty-seven up and twenty-seven down.

John Leland “Lee” Richmond was born in Sheffield, Ashtabula County, Ohio on May 5, 1857. He was the son of Cyrus R. Richmond and Elizabeth Tinan and grandson of Baptist minister, Edmund Richmond who settled in Sheffield in the late 1830s, coming from New York.

Growing up in Sheffield, Lee attended public and normal schools in nearby Geneva, Ohio. In 1873, as a 16-year-old, he enrolled in the College Preparatory Department at Oberlin College. In 1876 he transferred to Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, where he was an outfielder and pitcher on the school’s baseball team. On June 2, 1879, Lee was paid \$10 to pitch for Worcester of the *National Baseball Association* in an exhibition game against the *Chicago White Stockings*. He pitched a seven-inning no-hitter and was signed by Worcester after the game. On July 28, he pitched another no-hitter, this time against Springfield.

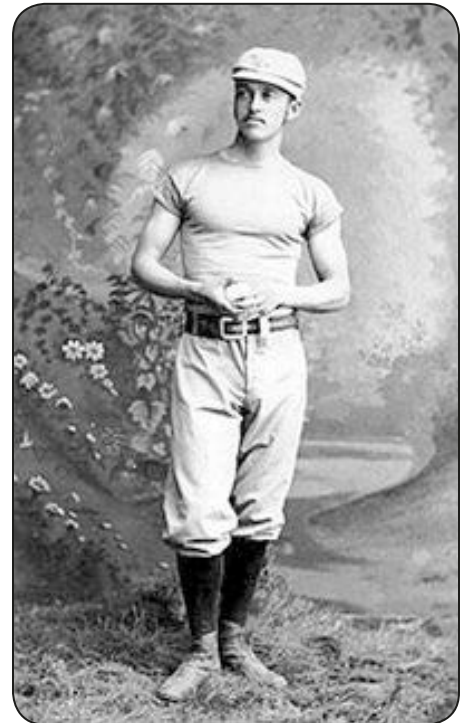
Worcester joined the *National League* in 1880, and Richmond signed with the team for \$2,400 that season, while still a

college student. Before a game against the *Cleveland Blues* on June 12, Richmond was up all night taking part in college graduation celebrations, getting to bed at daybreak. He caught the 11:30 a.m. train for Worcester so he could pitch in the afternoon contest—this is when he pitched a perfect game to beat Cleveland, 1–0. The *Chicago Tribune* reported, “The *Clevelands* were utterly helpless before Richmond’s puzzling curves, retiring in every inning in one, two, three order, without a base hit. The *Worcesters* played a perfect fielding game.”

Cleveland pitcher, Jim McCormick, allowed only three hits, and the only run scored by Worcester was on a double error by second-baseman Fred Dunlap. Although known as “Sure Shot” because of the accuracy of his throws, Dunlap received and bobbled a throw from the pitcher, and as the runner took off for home plate, Dunlap threw the ball home, but it sailed over the catcher’s head. Even so, Dunlap was a remarkable player with a batting average of .412 in 1884 and was touted as highest paid player in Major League Baseball.

Lee Richmond graduated from Brown University with a medical degree four days after the perfect game, and he finished the year with a win–loss record of 32–32, a 2.15 earned run average, and 243 strikeouts in 590 innings pitched. He was the first left-handed pitcher to win 30 games in a season. Lee pitched over 400 innings in both 1881 and 1882. After the 1882 season, the Worcester franchise disbanded and Lee played for the *Providence Grays* in 1883. He experienced arm problems and was primarily an outfielder that year. He finished his Major League career with the *Cincinnati Red Stockings* in 1886. Lee struckout 552 batters during his career.

Career Statistics	
Win-loss record	75-100
Earned run average	3.06
Strikeouts	552
Batting average	.257
Home runs	3
Runs batted in	113



John Leland “Lee” Richmond (1857-1929).

After his baseball career, Lee Richmond established a medical practice in Toledo, Ohio. Later, he again changed professions, becoming a High School coach, teacher, and administrator for 30 years. In 1892, he married Mary Naomi Chapin, his former student, and had three children: Ruth, Dorothy, and Jane. He died in Toledo in 1929. To commemorate Lee Richmond’s achievement, a bronze plaque has been placed on the mound where he pitched the perfect game, now on the campus of Becker College in Worcester, Massachusetts.



Bicentennial Happenings—2015

The year of 2015 has arrived—Sheffield's Bicentennial Year—its time to celebrate the 200th Anniversary of our founding in 1815! The Sheffield Bicentennial Commission has planned some 27 celebration events to take place throughout the year. The December 2014 issue of *The Village Pioneer* came with an insert that listed all of the events scheduled so far, but new happenings are coming along all the time, so please check our website (www.sheffieldbicentennial.org) for the latest calendar. The next several issues of *The Village Pioneer* will highlight events as plans are further developed. Here are some details for a few exciting celebrations.

Miss Sheffield Contest—2015

The Sheffield Bicentennial Commission is sponsoring a Miss Sheffield Contest, the winner to represent Sheffield at Bicentennial festivities. Contestants must be 16 through 20 years of age by June 1 and a legal resident of Sheffield Lake, Sheffield Village, or Sheffield Township since July of 2014. Three winners will be chosen as royalty of Miss Sheffield—a Queen and two Runners-up by a panel of judges. Scholarships, crowns, and sashes will accompany the titles.

Entry forms, qualifications and duties for the Miss Sheffield Contest can be found at www.sheffieldbicentennial.org under **MISS SHEFFIELD CONTEST & PAGEANT**. Applications must be received by June 5, 2015.

August Picnic & Reunion at the Burrell Homestead (Saturday August 1, 2015 from 11 a.m.-5 p.m.)

The Sheffield Bicentennial Picnic & Reunion will be held at the Burrell Homestead, 2792 East River Road, Sheffield Village, Ohio 44054 on Saturday, August 1, 2015 from 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. This event, sponsored by Lorain County Metro Parks and the Sheffield Bicentennial Commission, is the keystone celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the founding of Sheffield in 1815.

Bring a picnic lunch and enjoy the old farmstead. Tour the historic Burrell House, participate in an archaeological dig, and hear a lecture by Dr. Brian Redmond, Curator of Archaeology at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. Sample the Burrell family's chicken pie and enjoy theater & dance performances, live music, a Cake Baking contest, Sheffield Photography contest, genealogical information, meet Miss Sheffield and much more!



The Anonymous String Band will perform at the August Picnic & Reunion.

The celebration of the Sheffield Bicentennial at the Annual Burrell Picnic & Reunion will be something you won't want to miss! Your family will enjoy every aspect of the event from the youngsters playing with antique yard games and toys, to the photo opportunity inside the Burrell Homestead south parlor complete with costumes to "dress up" for the entire family.

You can sample Mrs. Burrell's famous chicken pie along with a Native American side dish and a German side dish, commemorating those who have inhabited the area through the years. The Cake Baking contest entries will be on display and a winner selected for the blue ribbon! Once the cakes are judged, they will be shared with all in attendance.

The Photography contest submissions will be on display and prizes will be awarded that afternoon! If you or any of your family would like to enter either contest, see details at our website (www.sheffieldbicentennial.org).

Miss Sheffield, in all her glory, will reign over the festivities with her court and participate as a judge in the contests. While the Anonymous String Band entertains us throughout the day in their 1800s outfits and instruments, the stage will be filled with a theatrical performance for your enjoyment as actors reveal a story aligned with our founders! As was always the tradition with the Burrell family, a panoramic photograph will be taken on the front lawn with all in attendance. Details of the Burrell family tree and other pioneer family trees will be on display.

This Bicentennial celebration holds something for everyone! Many more surprises will be had...perhaps a visitor from the Civil War will engage you in conversation while the Indians may just make an appearance and dancers may enchant you as they lilt through the picnic!

Sheffield Bicentennial Photography Contest Held in Conjunction with the August Picnic & Reunion

The Sheffield Bicentennial Commission invites you to share your photography skills by entering a Photography Contest. To celebrate our founding 200 years ago, the Sheffield Bicentennial Photography Contest will feature photographs taken within Sheffield Village, Sheffield Lake and/or Sheffield Township. CATEGORIES: Architecture, Landscape, Wildlife.

A contestant can submit up to 3 photographs, 1 in each category. The photographs should be taken from January 2014 through mid-July 2015, by the entrant. All entries need to be received by July 15, 2015. Photographs will be judged on the following criteria: composition, lighting, technical, and wow factor. Judging will be August 1, 2015 at the Bicentennial Picnic/Reunion. Photographs will be on display during the Bicentennial Picnic in the photography tent. Visit www.sheffieldbicentennial.org under the tab, **BURRELL PICNIC/REUNION (CONTEST FORMS)**, for entry forms and eligibility requirements.

Dolley Madison Cake Baking Contest Held at the August Picnic & Reunion

The Sheffield Bicentennial Commission invites you to share your baking skills by participating a Cake Baking Contest to celebrate our founding 200 years ago. The Contest will feature the Dolley Madison Layer Cake, as she was the First Lady of our nation in 1815 and was well known, even to this day, for her baking skills!

All ages are invited to participate and contestants do not have to be a resident of Sheffield. Judging will be August 1, 2015 at the Bicentennial Picnic/Reunion and will be based on moistness, richness, texture, appearance & flavor of the cake. Visit www.sheffieldbicentennial.org tab **BURRELL PICNIC/REUNION (CONTEST FORMS)** for entry forms and recipe for Dolley Madison's White Caramel Layer Cake. Entry forms must be received by July 15, 2015.



First Lady Dolley Madison (1768-1849)

Bicentennial Postmark & Cachet

At the August Picnic & Reunion at the Burrell Homestead on August 1, 2015, the Sheffield Bicentennial Commission will unveil a ***Sheffield Bicentennial Postage Envelope***, complete with our ***Cachet*** and U.S. Postal Service approved ***Postmark*** commemorating our 200th Anniversary. Please stop by the Historical Society's tent and get one for a small donation.



Family History Workshop (Monday August 3, 2015, South Lorain Library, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.)

As descendants of Sheffield's settlers converge for the Bicentennial August Picnic, there will be lots of questions about how one is related to another. Several of the Historical Society members have been researching Sheffield family histories and are eager to show others how easy it is to create family trees. They are also eager to solicit your help in bridging the gap between our pioneer ancestors who settled in Sheffield and their living descendants. Stop by the Family History tent at the Picnic/Reunion on Saturday, August 1st from 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the Burrell Homestead. Please plan on staying on over the weekend for a free Family History Workshop which will be held on Monday, August 3rd at the South Lorain Branch of the Lorain Public Library conducted by Marty Miller-Leveillee. The Library is located at 2121 Homewood Drive, Lorain Ohio 44055 (440-277-5672), just south of Oakwood Park on land that was once near the heart of Sheffield Township.

Marty is Isaac Burrell's great, great, great granddaughter, which means she is related by marriage to the Day, Hecock, Garfield, Root, Moon, and other settler families. Other family history researchers will be on hand to help. If you have a subscription to Ancestry.com you already have a head start. While there are many other research tools, our researchers have already created settler trees on Ancestry.com and you will have access to their work.

Marty has also prepared descendant reports for the Day, Root, Wallace, Smith, Fitch, Chapman, Richmond, Moon, Garfield, Dimmick, Potter, Austin, Stevens, Moore, Perry, Hecock, and Munson families. While not as extensive as the Burrell reports, they provide starter data and will be emailed to workshop attendees upon request. The Sheffield Bicentennial website (www.sheffieldbicentennial.org) has three tabs relating to Marty's research, ***SHEFFIELD PIONEERS***, ***DESCENDANT REPORTS***, and ***FAMILY HISTORY WORKSHOP*** which contain a wealth of information available on Sheffield's founders and their descendants. Marty's work on the Burrell family is available at her website (www.sheffieldburrells.com) and her Ancestry.com trees can be found under *Miller from Burrell to Harris*.

To make the most of the experience, bring with you whatever family history names and dates you have. Don't worry about your computer skills, Marty will use existing trees to demonstrate techniques. At the conclusion of the workshop you'll know how to enter what you know, search for what you don't know, and create the story of your family. And if you aren't planning to do your own research but want to see what others have learned about your family, attend a workshop just to watch and listen.

To register for the workshop email or call Marty at martyncharlie@comcast.net or 772-215-3068. You may choose between the 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. session or the 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. session at the Library. Attendance is limited to 70 participants at each session. Marty lives in Florida and will be in Sheffield from July 31 through August 3. To assist visitors in finding a place stay during the August Celebrations, a list of accommodations in the vicinity of Sheffield is posted on the Bicentennial website (www.sheffieldbicentennial.org) under the ***FAMILY HISTORY WORKSHOP*** tab.

Bicentennial Shop

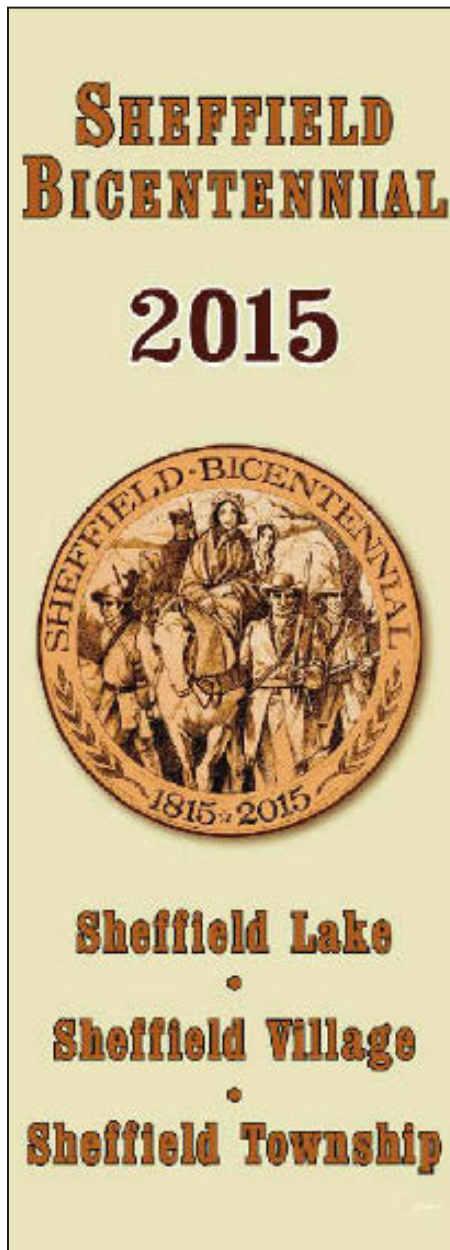
While you are online at the Commission's website (www.sheffieldbicentennial.org) check out our ***BICENTENNIAL SHOP*** by clicking on that tab. The shop has a multitude of Bicentennial merchandise designed by CLV Creations of Brunswick, Ohio. You will look good in a Bicentennial T-shirt or golf shirt with our distinctive seal. Caps, jackets, hoodies, mugs, tote bags, dog leashes, and much, much more can be ordered directly from the website for mail delivery or pick up in Sheffield.



Bicentennial Street Banners

The Sheffield Bicentennial Commission is now taking orders for ***Bicentennial Street Banners*** to be placed on a utility pole in the vicinity of your home or business. The 5-by-2-foot banners are constructed of durable vinyl material, printed on both sides with the ***Bicentennial Seal*** and the names of the three Sheffield communities.

Banners can be ordered from the Sheffield Bicentennial Commission, 4921, Detroit Road, Sheffield Village, Ohio 44054 for a cost of \$200 each. Designed to last the entire year, this spring the banners will be mounted on the pole of your choice. Call the Commission Office at 440-934-1514 for further information or to place an order.



Bicentennial Park & Founders Monument

The objective of the Bicentennial Celebration is to fill the year of 2015 with events designed to heighten appreciation of Sheffield's rich heritage. In addition to these festive gatherings, the goal of this observance of our 200th Anniversary is to leave behind something of lasting value to our community once 2015 is gone. To this end, the Bicentennial Commission is working toward the creation of a ***Bicentennial Park***, which will contain a ***Founders Monument*** dedicated to the pioneer settlers of Sheffield.

Working with the Village of Sheffield, the Commission has identified a parcel of land for the proposed park that has the following attributes: (1) modest in size, (2) located in proximity to other historical amenities, (3) ample nearby parking, (4) attractive setting, and (5) publicly owned. The parcel of land that meets all of these attributes is a one third-acre lot situated on the west side of historic Sheffield Village Hall at 4820 Detroit Road. Brookside High School graduates, Daniel Bray and Tim O'Connor, donated their talents to design the monument and seal. The monument will be composed of polished black granite and stand ten feet tall. Below a seven-foot spire will be our seal and the following inscription:

SHEFFIELD BICENTENNIAL 1815-2015

WE THE CITIZENS OF THE 21ST CENTURY DEDICATE THIS MONUMENT TO THE PIONEER FOUNDERS OF OUR COMMUNITIES WHO STRIVED TO MAKE SHEFFIELD THE INSPIRING PLACE TO LIVE, WORK, AND RAISE OUR FAMILIES. WE ARE IN YOUR DEBT!

Around the base of the monument, the names of the three communities will be inscribed: Sheffield Village, Sheffield Lake, and Sheffield Township. All of the lettering will be inscribed and filled with antique gold.

The Village of Sheffield will designate a parcel of land for our Bicentennial Park and the three communities, the Historical Society, and private donors are making pledges to underwrite the \$20,700 cost of the monument. As of the February 1, 2015 the Bicentennial Commission has received donations and pledges for \$16,000. The Commission is hopeful that citizens and businesses of The Sheffields will come forward with the necessary funds to make this dream a reality.



Bicentennial Bulletins

The Sheffield Bicentennial Commission will issue a new ***Bicentennial Bulletin*** each Monday throughout 2015 that illustrates the rich heritage of our communities. The Bulletins can be viewed and downloaded from the Commission's website (www.sheffieldbicentennial.org) or the Village's website (www.sheffieldvillage.com).

January topics include: *List of Celebration Events, Jabez Burrell House, Milton Garfield House, Sheffield Village Hall, and Garfield Bridge*; for February: *Captain Aaron Root, Saint Teresa of Avila Catholic Church, Saint Mark Monastery Church, and Sheffield Congregational Church*. Go online and collect all 53 by the end of the Bicentennial year!



Sheffield Village Bicentennial Fire Truck

A unique way to celebrate Sheffield's Bicentennial is with a new fire truck. In December, Sheffield Village Fire Department took delivery of its new state-of-the-art Pumper built by KME Fire Apparatus Company in Nesquehoning, Pennsylvania. Construction of the \$419,000 pumper began in August 2014 and it was placed in service soon after it arrived. The pumper was designed by the Fire Department to meet the specific needs of Sheffield Village. Among the many special features is a fire bell—not just an ordinary bell, but a gleaming Bicentennial Bell mounted on the front of the truck with the inscription: →



Archaeological Field School

(June 15 through July 10, 2015 at the Burrell Homestead)

The Cleveland Museum of Natural History, in cooperation with the Sheffield Village Historical Society and Firelands Archaeological Research Center, will resume test excavations at the Burrell Orchard site, a prehistoric Native American settlement located on French Creek in Sheffield Village. The school is designed for Museum members (easy to join) who want to participate in an actual archaeological dig and learn the basic techniques of excavation and data recording. Participants may enroll in one to four weeklong sessions. College credit through Case Western Reserve University is available. Minimum age is 18—no experience is necessary. Dr. Brian Redmond, Curator of Archaeology at the Museum will direct the course. The course fee is \$200 per week. For more information contact Dr. Redmond at (216) 231-4600, ext. 3301 or visit www.aia@cmnh.org.



During the 2014 field season at Burrell Orchard, Museum archaeologists identified the remains of a Late Archaic Period clay floor and possible dwelling structure dating to more than 4,000 years ago. Additional discoveries included numerous stone spear points and butchering implements, preserved deer bone, hide-smoking pits, and nut-roasting pits. The excavations planned for this year will more completely document the Late Archaic house structure and test for additional activity areas at this Native American campsite.

Society Organization

The Sheffield Village Historical Society is a charitable nonprofit 501(c)(3) and educational organization dedicated to discovering, collecting, preserving, interpreting, and presenting Sheffield's rich heritage. Membership is open to anyone who wishes to support the Society's mission. For more information contact Eddie Herdendorf, President (440-934-1514 herdendorf@aol.com) or Patsy Hoag, Secretary (440-934-4624 phoag@me.com).

The collections of the Historical Society are housed in the Sheffield History Center, 4944 Detroit Road. The Center is open to members and guests on Tuesdays 11:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m., Thursdays 6:00 -8:00 p.m., and by appointment (440-934-1514) or email kathyancer@gmail.com. Sheffield Bicentennial Commission meetings are held the first Tuesday of every month, 6:30 p.m. at the Sheffield History Center. All interested are welcome!

Society journals can be found on the Village of Sheffield, Ohio official website: www.sheffieldvillage.com (click on the Sheffield Village Historical Society decal , then Pioneer Newsletters, and then download). Page Layout is by Ricki C. Herdendorf, EcoSphere Associates, Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

Society members are encouraged to submit items for future issues. Please send your stories or ideas to the Editor.

Charles E. Herdendorf, Ph.D.

Journal Editor, Sheffield Village Historical Society

Garfield Farms

4921 Detroit Road

Sheffield Village, Ohio 44054

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