THE VILLAGE PIONEER

Newsletter of the Sheffield Village Historical Society
& Cultural Center

THE VILLAGE OF
Sheffield

Sandy and Elmer Klingshirn's Little Red Barn at 5242 Colorado Avenue—One of 31 properties in Sheffield Village listed on the Ohio Historic Inventory.

Ohio Historic Inventory

The Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI), initiated in 1965, is a program designed to document noteworthy historic landmarks within the State of Ohio. The Ohio Historic Preservation Office in Columbus maintains the inventory records for the entire State. A building needs to be at least 50 years old and a good example of its architectural style to be eligible for the inventory.

We can be proud that the OHI contains records of 31 historic properties within the Village of Sheffield. Several of the Sheffield buildings on the Inventory have been burned or demolished in recent years to accommodate new construction,

but their descriptions are included in the table on the next page as a reminder of heritage lost. The accompanying photographs illustrate the OHI properties in Sheffield Village.

If you would like to have your home or other building considered for inclusion in the Ohio Historic Inventory, please contact the Sheffield Village Historical Society for the necessary forms and some guidance on how to fill them out. We will be happy to assist you in researching your property. You will be surprised at the interesting things you will learn about your home through this process.

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY PROPERTIES IN SHEFFIELD VILLAGE, OHIO

OHI No.	Property Name	Street Address	Date	Architectural Style
		ABBE ROAD		
LOR-353-9	Eiden House	812 Abbe Road	1860s	Vernacular, Gable
LOR-352-9	Oster House	886 Abbe Road	1870s	Vernacular (demolished 1990s)
LOR-354-9	Mathias Schuëller Farm	1148 Abbe Road	1860s	Vernacular, Upright & Wing
LOR-355-9	Myer/Mackert Farm	1211 Abbe Road	1820s	Vernacular, Gable with Wing
LOR-1215-9	Ackerman/Weber House	1241 Abbe Road	1920	Vernacular, Bungalow
LOR-1216-9	Gunther/Page/Mackert House	1282 Abbe Road	1920s	Vernacular, Gable
LOR-1217-9	Kay House	1330 Abbe Road	1950s	Vernacular, Gable
LOR-1218-9	Behringer/Mulder House	1408 Abbe Road	1950s	Vernacular, Gable
LOR-1219-9	Foster/Schuëller House	1736 Abbe Road	1850s	Vernacular, Gable with Wing
LOR-362-9	Schwartz /Blaha House	1737 Abbe Road	1860s	Vernacular, Gable with Wing
LOR-363-9	Cannon House	1789 Abbe Road	1936	Vernacular (demolished 1990s)
LOR-361-9	Dolacki House	1790 Abbe Road	1935	Vernacular, Gable
LOR-365-9	St. Teresa Rectory	1878 Abbe Road	1883	Italianate
LOR-367-9	St. Teresa Church	1878 Abbe Road	1907	Late Gothic Revival/Jacobethan
		COLORADO AVENUE		
LOR-161-9	Bedortha/Traxler House	3864 Colorado Avenue	1940s	Greek Revival/Vernacular
LOR-371-9	Samuel Fitch House	4014 Old Colorado Ave.	1830	Federal (demolished 1989)
LOR-24-9	James Day House	4530 Colorado Avenue	1850	Greek Revival (burned 1986)
LOR-368-9	Aaron Root/Klingshirn Farm	5242 Colorado Avenue	1840s	Greek Revival
LOR-366-9	Kelling House	5351 Colorado Avenue	1860s	Vernacular, Gable with Wing
LOR-1220-9	Bartininski House	5421 Colorado Avenue	1920s	Vernacular, Gambrel Roof
LOR-369-9	Schmitz Farm	5450 Colorado Avenue	1890s	Vernacular, Gable with Wing
LOR-1221-9	Schuëller House	5504 Colorado Avenue	1850s	Greek Revival (demolished 2005)
LOR-370-9	Findora House	5555 Colorado Avenue	1920s	Vernacular, Bungalow
		DETROIT ROAD		
LOR-20-9	Douglas Smith House	4759 Detroit Road	1833	Greek Revival
LOR-21-9	Halsey Garfield House	4789 Detroit Road	1854	Greek Revival/Italianate
LOR-23-9	Sheffield Village Hall	4820 Detroit Road	1883	Queen Anne
LOR-23-9	Garfield Cemetery	4920 Detroit Road	1851	Graveyard
LOR-22-9	Milton Garfield House	4921 Detroit Road	1839	Greek Revival
LOR-141-9	G. W. Moon House	5220 Detroit Road	1855	Italianate (demolished 1990)
LOR-230-9	Townshend/DeChant House	5474 Detroit Road	1855	Greek Revival/Italianate
		EAST RIVER ROAD		
LOR-19-9	Jabez Burrell House	2792 East River Road	1820s	Federal

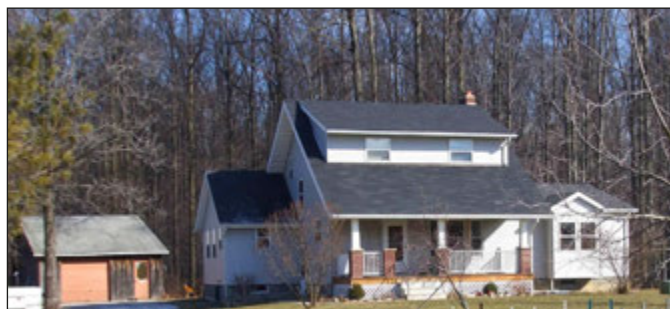# *Sheffield Properties on the Ohio Historic Inventory*

Eiden House (812 Abbe Road).

Schuëller Farm (1148 Abbe Road).

Myers/Mackert Farm (1211 Abbe Road).

Ackerman/Weber House (1241 Abbe Road).

Gunther/Mackert House (1282 Abbe Road).

Kay House (1330 Abbe Road).

Behringer/Mulder House (1408 Abbe Road).

Forster/Schuëller House (1736 Abbe Road).

Schwartz/Blaha House (1737 Abbe Road).

Dolacki House (1790 Abbe Road).

St. Teresa Rectory (1878 Abbe Road).

St. Teresa Church (1878 Abbe Road).

Bedortha/Traxler House (3864 Colorado Avenue).

Aaron Root/Klingshirn Farm (5242 Colorado Avenue).

Kelling House (5351 Colorado Avenue).

Bartininski House (5421 Colorado Avenue).

Schmitz Farm (5450 Colorado Avenue).

Findora House (5555 Colorado Avenue).

Douglas Smith (4759 Detroit Road).

Halsey Garfield House (4789 Detroit Road).

Sheffield Village Hall (4820 Detroit Road).

Milton Garfield House (4921 Detroit Road).

Townshend/DeChant House (5474 Detroit Road).

Jabez Burrell House (2792 East River Road).

Sheffield August Picnic & Reunion—Burrell Homestead

Some 135 years ago, several of the founding families of Sheffield Village got together at the home of James Austin to celebrate the birthday of those born in August. The idea of an August family reunion and picnic caught on and eventually it was an annual event variously held at the Day, Austin, Root, and Burrell Homesteads. By 1885 it was referred to by County Auditor William Root as the Sheffield August Picnic. A historian was selected for each reunion to record the family happenings and eventually a book was published, *History of the Day-Austin-Root August Reunions 1874–1930*. The reunion picnic was traditionally held on the first Saturday of August. Unfortunately, the last one was the 100th Anniversary Reunion in 1974. They were a lot of fun, as folks from all over the county would return to share stories and meet the new residents of the community.

There were fascinating presentations, games and tours for the children, and a hardy picnic lunch. Somehow after the big blowout for the 100th, the August Picnic faded away. Way back in 1974, Meredith Williams, now a trustee of the Historical Society, was elected chairman for the next picnic—so lets give Meredith a chance to redeem himself. All kidding aside, the Historical Society, in conjunction with Lorain County Metro Parks and the Village of Sheffield, invites all members, guests, and anyone who would like to attend an old-fashioned family reunion to join us for the *135th Sheffield August Picnic* on Saturday, August 1st, from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Burrell Homestead, 2792 East River Road, Sheffield Village. This year marks the 40th Anniversary of the donation of the homestead to the Lorain County Metro Parks by the Burrell sisters.

Come and enjoy the day at the historic Burrell Homestead. Built in 1820, the Jabez Burrell House has many of its original 19th century furnishings on display. Tents and picnic tables will be placed on the grounds. Presentations will be given in the main parlor of the house. Parking will be available at nearby James Day Park, the Village Municipal Complex, and French Creek Nature Center with frequent shuttle bus service. Handicap parking spaces will be available at the Burrell Homestead.

Burrell Sisters (Virginia, Eleanor, and Doris) circa 1907.

135th Sheffield August Picnic—August 1, 2009

Burrell Homestead—2792 East River Road
Sheffield Village, Ohio

Schedule of Events

10:00 am	Jabez Burrell House & Grounds open for Exhibits, Tours, & Pioneer Games.
11:00 am	Welcome by Dr. Charles E. Herdendorf, President of the Society.
11:15 am	Presentation by James Day, author of *In Search of Father: The Thirteenth Man*, on the life of Richard Day.
12:00 noon	Picnic Lunch (bring a basket or cooler with your favorite foods); free beverages & ice cream will be provided.
1:30 pm	Presentation by Dr. Brian Redmond, Curator of Archaeology at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History–Archaeological Excavations at the Burrell Orchard Site.
2:30 pm	Burrell Orchard Site & French Creek Promontory Walk.
3:00 pm	Pioneer Demonstrations, Games, & Tours of Burrell Homestead.

Day-Root-Burrell Family Reunion in 1915 to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the founding of Sheffield.

Historical Society Calendar

May 31, 2009 (Sunday)—Spring wildflower walk at Metro Park's Black River Reservation—Meet at the Day's Dam Picnic Area (East 31st Street) at 2:00 pm; Guide: Jannah.

June 6, 2009 (Saturday)—Tour of the Burrell Homestead, 2792 East River Road, Sheffield Village. Arrive early to visit the grounds; tour will begin promptly at 11:00 am.

July 9, 2009 (Thursday)—Summer Quarterly Meeting of the Historical Society Board at the Sheffield History Center, 4944 Detroit Road—7:00 pm. All Society members welcome.

August 1, 2009 (Saturday)—**SHEFFIELD AUGUST PICNIC** at the Burrell Homestead on 2792 East River Road—10 am to 4 pm. The 100th Reunion was held in August 1974, but none has been held since. This year the Historical Society, Lorain County Metro Parks, and the Village of Sheffield invite all to attend this Reunion/Picnic. Bring a picnic lunch, tour the house and grounds, play pioneer games, listen to presentations on family history and on archaeological excavations at the homestead. More details in the preceding article and in the Metro Parks' *Arrowhead*.

September 19, 2009 (Saturday)—Open House and Tour of the Burrell Homestead. More details in June issue of *The Village Pioneer* and Metro Parks' *Arrowhead*.

September 26, 2009 (Saturday)—Sheffield Pride Day at French Creek Nature Center. More details in September issue of *The Village Pioneer*.

October 15, 2009 (Thursday)—Autumn Quarterly Meeting of the Historical Society Board at the Sheffield History Center, 4944 Detroit Road—7:00 pm. All Society members welcome.

January 7, 2010 (Thursday)—Winter Quarterly Meeting of the Historical Society Board at the Sheffield History Center, 4944 Detroit Road—7:00 pm. All Society members welcome.

Lucretia Garfield, portrayed by Miss Anita Benedetti, at front portico to the Burrell Homestead.

Photograph (courtesy of Lorain County Metro Parks).

A Concise History of Sheffield Village, Ohio

Sheffield Village is rich in human history that began several thousand years ago with Native American Indian occupation along the beach ridge of an ancient glacial lake (North Ridge) and at the confluence of streams tributary to the Black River. Archaeological evidence indicates that several Native American cultures established settlements in Sheffield over the ages, but by the mid-1600s few were left in northeastern Ohio.

Soon after the War of 1812, hearty pioneers from New England began to recognize the natural attributes of

clearing the native forest for his 200-acre farm. When Lorain County was formed in 1824, the population of Sheffield included 44 adult males and their families. The first action of the new County Commissioners was to officially establish Sheffield as a Township.

In 1836, Oberlin College established the Sheffield Manual Labor Institute on the Burrell Homestead in Sheffield where, for the first time in the nation, women and African-American students were permitted to attend college classes alongside white male students.
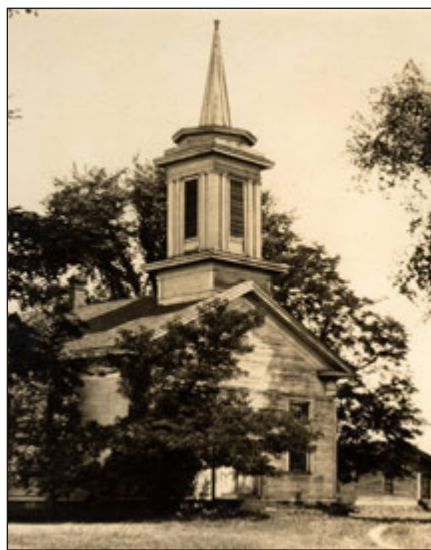
Another major wave of settlers came to Sheffield in the 1840s and 1850s when immigrants from Bavaria arrived and eventually built St. Teresa of Avila Catholic Church. Prior to the Civil War several Sheffield residents, such as Robbins Burrell and Milton Garfield, were active abolitionists and operated stations on the Underground Railroad. Captain Aaron Root, a Great Lakes shipmaster from Sheffield, secretly carried runaway slaves aboard his vessels to freedom in Canada. During the Civil War many of Sheffield's sons served in the Union Army and Navy—23 of them are buried in the Village's Garfield Cemetery on North Ridge.

Sheffield continued as primarily a farming community in the late 1800s, producing some 85,000 bushels of corn, oats, wheat, and barley and 30,500 pounds of butter, cheese, and maple sugar in 1878. A dramatic change took place in 1894 when the City of Lorain annexed a large portion of the northwestern part of Sheffield Township and the Johnson Steel Company (later the National Tube Company of US Steel Corporation) built a large mill and housing development for thousands of new workers there, known as South Lorain, on the west side of the Black River. By 1906 several steam and electric railroads had been built through Sheffield to service the steel mill and provide commuter passenger service.

Arriving in the fall of 1815, Joshua Smith and his son Douglas built the first log house in Sheffield (courtesy of Ohio Historical Society).

northern Ohio. In 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 and later that year and the following spring settlers began to arrive in the valley of the Black River at the mouth of French Creek where they built log houses and founded a community they called Sheffield in honor of their former home. Living up to a provision in the purchase agreement, in 1817 Captains Burrell and Day erected the township's first saw and grist mills along Black River about one-half-mile upstream from the mouth of French Creek. The settlers also built a schoolhouse and a Congregational Church. Milton Garfield was the first to settle on North Ridge,

Sheffield's Congregational Church, originally founded in 1817, this elegant church building was constructed in 1852 (courtesy of Edgar Day Gates).

Milton Garfield Monument in Historic Garfield Cemetery, honors the first settler on North Ridge.

Aerial view of Johnson Steel Company, built in 1894 (courtesy of US Steel Corporation).

Lake Erie & West Virginia Railroad trestle over the Black River, built in 1906 to carry coal to the steel mills (courtesy of Lorain County Metro Parks).

In 1920 Township residents living east of the Black River voted to withdraw from Sheffield Township and form the incorporated Village of Sheffield Lake. In 1922, the new Village constructed Brookside School to replace several Township one-room schools that were built in the 1870s and 1880s. The new school, located on the corner of Colorado Avenue and Harris Road, was opened in the fall of 1923 and had five classrooms and a gymnasium. In the summer of 1924 the school was damaged by a tornado and it was rebuilt with the addition of three classrooms. In 1929 Brookside received its charter, establishing it as a Grade A Class B school and it graduated its first senior class in 1930.

By the early 1930s the new Village was experiencing internal problems—because 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, the residents of these two segments found their interests to be incompatible. In 1933, the farmers in the south end voted almost unanimously to separate from Sheffield Lake Village. The north end remained as the Village of Sheffield Lake, while the south formed a new entity known as Brookside Township, which in 1934 was incorporated to form the Village of Sheffield. Clyde B. McAllister, a farmer from North Ridge, was elected as the new Village's first mayor.

Because the new Village of Sheffield had no public buildings when it was formed in January 1934, Mayor McAllister convened the first meeting of the Village Council his home. In December 1934 the Village purchased the North Ridge District No. 2 Schoolhouse from the Sheffield Township School District for $500. This elegant Queen Anne-style red brick schoolhouse, built in 1883 adjacent to Garfield Cemetery, was no longer needed by the School Board with the opening of Brookside School several years earlier. In 1935 the building was converted to the Sheffield Village Hall and served that purpose for the next 65 years. In 1978 the Village Hall and Garfield Cemetery were placed on the National Register of Historic Places along with two other nineteenth century structures on North Ridge—Milton Garfield House (built in 1839) and the Halsey Garfield House (built in 1854). The Jabez Burrell House (built in 1820) on East River Road at French Creek is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Sheffield Village Hall currently serves as the office of the Village Clerk/Treasurer and the office for Garfield Cemetery. Three archaeological sites within the Village, the Burrell Fort Site, the Burrell Orchard Site, and the Eiden Prehistoric District, are likewise listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Village of Sheffield was formed in 1934 from the southeastern portion of the original Sheffield Township.

In the 1940s and 1950s Sheffield's North Ridge became known as *The Greenhouse Tomato Capital of America*, as 24 acres of land were covered with glass. In 1957 a new fire station was built adjacent to James Day Park on a bluff overlooking French Creek. In 1999 this building was enlarged and now serves as Sheffield Village's Municipal Complex. In the 1960s the Lorain County Metro Parks began preserving natural areas along the Black River and French Creek, which now includes a Nature Center and many miles of paved and earthen trails within Sheffield Village—the latest being the Steel Mill Trail, opened in May 2008, with high bridges over the Black River and French Creek. Today Sheffield is again in a period of transition, as farmlands are being diminished and the Village moves toward becoming a modern residential and commercial center with some 1,600 homes and 230 businesses. Progress has come with some costs, as some Sheffield historic homes have been lost to commercial development. The Sheffield Village Historical Society was formed in 2005 to preserve the heritage of those who toiled to found the Village and who found joy in their accomplishments.

The G.W. Moon House, built in Italianate style on North Ridge in 1855, was demolished in 1990 to make way for commercial buildings.

George F. Smith—Civil War Hero

George F. Smith (1833-1910) was a remarkable man in that he served in the Union forces during the entire Civil War (1861-1865), first in the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) and later in the United States Navy. He is believed to have been born in Avon Lake, Ohio in 1833 and in the late 1850s married Eliza Paulina Garfield (1826-1897), the eldest daughter of Milton Garfield. Milton was one of the original settlers of Sheffield and the first to build his homestead on North Ridge. Paulina, as she preferred

to be called, was born in a log house on Milton's 200-acre farm 13 years before he completed the grand Greek-Revival house that still stands on the Ridge. Paulina's younger brother, Daniel Garfield (1833-1911), married Mary Taft (1840-1871) and farmed on North Ridge. Mary's bother, Isaac Horace Taft (~1838-1926), also served in the United States Army and Navy during the Civil War. Both George Smith and Isaac Taft served aboard the Monitor fleet vessels during the Battle of Mobile Bay in the final year of the war. They had a chance meeting alongside a coal supply transport vessel in Mobile Bay in March 1865. The following letter, written to Paulina's elder brother Halsey Garfield (1823-1900), has survived and describes some of the battle action and the chance meeting. Both of these Civil War heroes are buried in Garfield Cemetery.

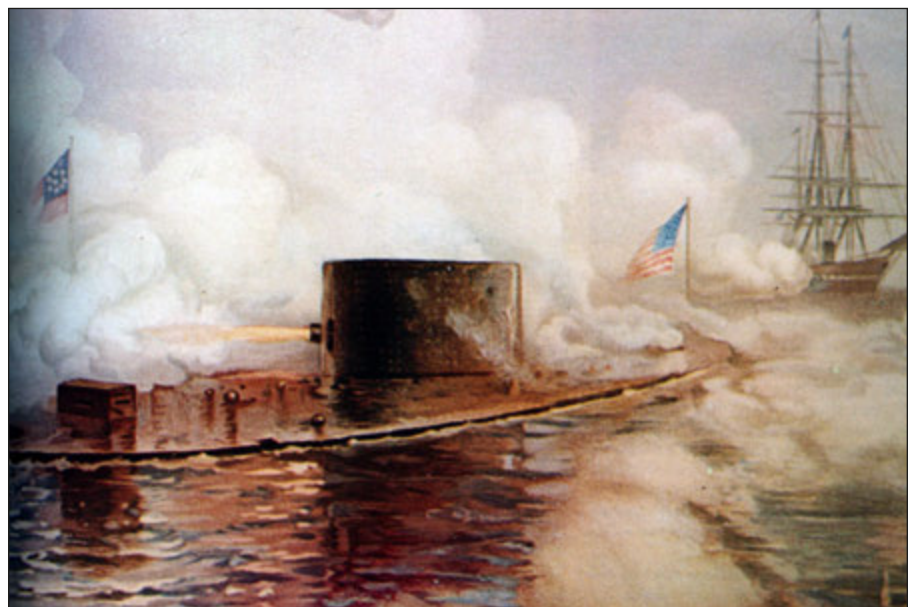*Gravestone of George and Paulina Smith in Garfield Cemetery.*

The Battle of Mobile Bay

During the Civil War, Mobile was an important port for the Confederacy. Despite a Federal blockade begun in 1861, trade with the West Indies and Europe was kept up with by a line of swift ships. In 1864 Admiral Farragut entered the Mobile Bay channel, captured the Confederate ironclad ram, *Tennessee*, destroying a gunboat and driving another aground, only losing the monitor *Tecumseh*. Fort Gaines, on Dauphin Island at the west entrance to Mobile Bay, surrendered on August 7th and Fort Morgan, at the east entrance to the Bay capitulated on August 23rd. In the late winter of 1865 the Union's monitor fleet left Port Morgan and entered Mobile Bay with the objective of taking the City of Mobile. General E. R. S. Canby laid siege to Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort on the east side of the Bay. After 25 days, the forts, and then Mobile City, were evacuated allowing Union forces to enter the city on April 12, 1865.

George F. Smith (1833-1910), one of Sheffield's Civil War Heroes

Paulina (née Garfield) Smith (1826-1897), George'ks wife who lived on North Ridge during the Civil War.

Monitor-class gunboat used in the Battle of Mobile Bay (courtesy of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, NY).

George F. Smith's Civil War Letter

Sheffield
Halsey Garfield

On Board of U.S.S. Winnebago
Mobile Bay, March 26th 1865

Brother Halsey [brother-in-law]

 As it has been some time since I have written, or heard from you, I concluded today to sit down and write you a few lines. Not because I have any startling news to tell you, although the prospects now look pretty fair for something to be done.

 The whole fleet of Monitors got under weigh from Fort Morgan nearly a week ago, and came up the Bay. The second day came up we were in action most all day, silencing an earthwork and shelling the woods, about 6 miles below the city and since then have been most of the time in a line of Battle covering the landing of troops. The fires of our advanced brigades shows me that they are getting pretty well up, and I think the time for a general attack is not far distant. We are now having the most beautiful of summer weather. I have not seen a flake of snow this winter, and ice more than three or four times. My health has never been better than now. I received a letter from Paulina [George's wife and Halsey's sister] *by last mail. She was in her usual health.*

 Yesterday morning we got under weigh and went alongside of the Transport Arkansas for coal. The Chickasaw was alongside at the same time. I had a chance to see Isaac Taft [Isaac Horace Taft, died 1926 and was buried in Garfield Cemetery, Sheffield Village]. *He was healthy. He told me Dan* [Daniel Garfield, Paulina's brother and husband of Mary Taft who was a sister to Isaac Taft] *sold out. Where has he gone? And what is Gray doing now? I never have heard whether you had moved into your place or not, although I suppose you are at the Creek* [French Creek in Avon, Ohio] *yet.*
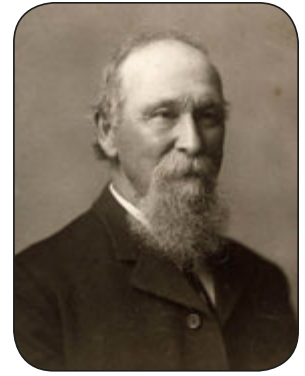
 Well as I have no news to write at present, I will close. But I hope to date my next from Mobile City [Union forces entered Mobile City on April 12, 1865 and the final surrender of the Confederate Army took place in Shreveport, Louisiana on May 26, 1865]. *Please give my respect to all enquiring friends, and accept love and best wishes.*

As ever Yours IC [In Christ?]
George F. Smith

Write soon.

Halsey Garfield (1823-1900), Paulina's older brother, to whom the letter from Mobile Bay was written.

Daniel Garfield (1833-1911), Paulina's younger brother and brother-in-law of Isaac Taft.

Gravestone of Isaac H. Taft (~1838-1926), in Garfield Cemetery.

Fort Morgan at the entrance to Mobile Bay, where the Union Fleet assembled for the battle to take Mobile, Alabama (photograph taken in April 2005 a few months before Hurricane Katina).

How Much Does That Tank Hold?

Have you ever wondered how to calculate the volume of gasoline or diesel fuel in a horizontally mounted tank such as the old SOHIO tank pictured at right? Probably not, but if you have—the process is not trivial, but can be simplified with the following formulas.

If the cylindrical tank had been mounted vertically the process would be much easier by using the formula for the volume of a cylinder: V = h x a,

Where

- V = volume of the cylinder (tank)
- h = height of fluid in the tank
- a = area of the base of the tank, which can be calculated by multiplying π (3.14) times the radius (r = half the diameter (*d*) of the base) squared.

For example, if the tank has a diameter of 36 inches and a height of 68 inches, the volume of gasoline it could hold can be calculated as follows:

V = h x a

V = 68 inches x $\pi(18)^2$
V = 68 x 3.14 (324)
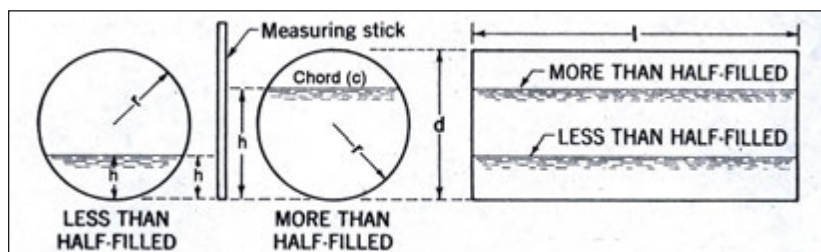V = 69,180 in^3

This number isn't particularly useful because we are accustomed to thinking of gasoline in terms of US gallons. By using a simple conversion factor (0.00433) cubic inches can be converted to gallons, thus

69,180 in^3 x 0.00433 = 300 gallons

Once the area of the base has been determined ($\pi r^2 = 1,017$ in^2), to find the volume of a fluid in a partially filled tank simply multiply the base times the height of the fluid in the tank and use the gallons conversion factor (cubic inches times 0.00433 = gallons).

Now comes the tough part! If the tank is mounted horizontally, as most are, the calculation of the amount of a liquid in the tank becomes more complex. Most tanks have a fill cap in the top into which a measuring tick can be inserted to determine the height of the fluid in the tank. Using the same 36-inch diameter tank as in the above example, when the stick is inserted to the bottom, we note that 21 inches were wetted and we wish to know the volume of gasoline in the tank. What we need to determine is the cross-sectional area of that portion of the circular base of the tank that holds the fluid so that it can be multiplied by the horizontal length of the tank to find the volume of gasoline. Here is how it is done:

Mathematical notations required to calculate the volume of fluid in a horizontal tank.

SOHIO fuel tank from the 1950s, still in use at Garfield Farms.

First we need to calculate the length of the chord formed by the top surface of the fluid in the tank. This can be done by using the formula:

$c = 2\sqrt{h(2r-h)}$, where

- c = length of the chord (top surface of fluid)
- h = height of the fluid in the tank (21 inches)
- r = radius of the tank (18 inches)
- $c = 2\sqrt{21(2(18)-21)} = \sqrt{315} = 35.5$ inches

Most hand calculators have a square root key ($\sqrt{}$) so this is easily calculated.

Once we know the length of the chord, we can calculate the cross-sectional area of the segment of the circular base of the tank wetted by the gasoline, using the formula:

Where

a = segment of base in square inches

$a = \frac{4}{3}(h)^2\sqrt{\frac{c^2}{4h^2}+0.392}$

$a = \frac{4}{3}(441)^2\sqrt{\frac{1260.3}{4(441)}+0.392}$

$a = 588\sqrt{\frac{1260.3}{1764}+0.392}$

$a = 588\sqrt{1.1065} = 618.5$ in^2

Now multiplying the cross-sectional area times the length of the tank, the volume of gasoline can be determined as follows:

V = a x l, where

- V = volume of fluid in tank (in^3)
- a = area of the wetted segment of the base (618.5 in^2)
- l = length of the tank (68 in)

V = 618.5 in^2 x 68 in = 42,058.4 in^3

Converting to US gallons:

42,058.4 in^3 x 0.00433 = 182 gallons

We find that our 300 gallon tank is about 60% full.

In Memoriam

Over the past several months we have lost several Historical Society members, friends, and long-time residents of the Village. The Society wishes to express our condolences to the families and friends of these noteworthy citizens.

Clayton Schneider. "Clayt" age 85, died on December 7, 2008, at St. Joseph's New Life Hospice following a brief illness. He was born in Sheffield Village on April 17, 1923, and attended St. Teresa School and Brookside High School. He served with the US Navy in the South Pacific during World War II. His career was as a carpenter and construction superintendent, building many schools, churches, hospitals, and commercial structures. One of his favorites was the Hospice were he spent his last days. In recent years he and his wife Jean (née Bungart) made their home in Avon. Clayt and Jean became members of the Sheffield Village Historical Society in April 2008. The Editor recalls pleasant conversations at their new home on Moon Road. Interment was in St. Mary Cemetery, Avon.

Joann Z. Perry. Joann Perry (née Brown), age 72, of Abbe Road in Sheffield Village passed away on Saturday, December 27, 2008, at Good Samaritan Skilled Nursing Center after an extended illness. Joann grew up on the family homestead at the northeast corner of Detroit and Abbe Roads. She graduated from Brookside High School and was a member of the Kingdom Hall of the Jehovah's Witnesses in Avon Lake. She married Raymond J. Perry on August 31, 1957. They had two sons (Jeff and Doug) and a daughter (Michelle). She enjoyed gardening, sewing, and spending time with her grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Joann came from a historic family—her ancestors, William Brewster and his wife Mary Love, were among the first Pilgrims to sail to America aboard the *Mayflower* in 1620. Joann and her husband Ray became members of the Sheffield Village Historical Society in May 2008.

Anthony T. Berstling, Sr. "Big Tony" age 84, died on Friday, January 23, 2009, at Metrohealth Medical Center in Cleveland after a brief illness. He was born January 4, 1925, in Lorain, Ohio, attended Clearview High School, and served with the US Navy for 4 years during World War II. He worked at US Steel's National Tube Plant for 44 years, advancing to the position of head millwright before retiring in 1984. Tony was a member of St. Teresa Church, Knights of St. John Lodge in Lorain, and Post 44 of the Amvets. Tony was handy and could fix anything. He enjoyed gardening, polka dancing, and spending time with his grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He and his wife Rose became members of the Sheffield Village Historical Society in May 2008. Burial was in St. Teresa Cemetery.

Jack L. Ternes. Jack, age 90, died Tuesday, March 10, 2009, at Center Ridge Health Campus at North Ridgeville following an extended illness. He was born in Elyria, Ohio and first worked as a dairy farmer. From 1963 to 1983 he operated Ternes SOHIO on Broad Street. After retiring, he and his wife Fern purchased a small farm on East River Road in Sheffield Village. Jack was a Lorain County Fair Board Director for 42 years, an advisor to 4-H for 25 years—being inducted into the Ohio 4-H Hall of Fame, and was a member of the Ohio Valley Giant Pumpkin

Jack L. Ternes (1919-2009) at his East River Road Farm with award winning Giant Pumpkins in the 1990s (courtesy of Ruth R. Hammer).

Growers. He was one of the first farmers in Lorain County to start giant pumpkins and won the *Greatest Pumpkin* prize at the Lorain County Fair several times. Burial was in St. Mary Cemetery in Avon.

Jack Dallas Root. Jack, age 65, died Wednesday, March 11, 2009, at Mercy Regional Medical Center in Durango, Colorado following a skiing accident earlier that day. Jack grew up in Avon, Ohio, and attended The Ohio State University (B.S in zoology) and Pennsylvania State University (M.S. in entomology). He was enrolled in the Ecology Graduate Program at the University of California–Davis where he met Helen North. They were married in 1972 at Menlo Park, California. After working in the agricultural chemistry industry for several years, the couple moved to Scottsdale, Arizona where Jack became the first Executive Director of Arizona's Structural Pest Control Commission. In 1994, he semi-retired to fulfill a life-long dream of owning a farm on a river and building a timber-frame house. Jack and Helen accomplished this along the Animas River north of Aztec, New Mexico, completing the house last summer. Although far from Ohio, they often visited Jack's parents, Frank and Jessie Root, in Avon. Jack and Helen joined the Sheffield Village Historical Society in April 2007. Jack's great-great-grandfather was Milton Garfield, one of the original settlers of Sheffield. Jack's ashes were interred at his father's gravesite in Garfield Cemetery on March 19, 2009.

Jack D. Root (1944-2009) attending a President's Club Dedication at The Ohio State University in 2007 (courtesy of Helen North Root).

Who's Who in Sheffield's Pioneer Cemetery

On East River Road, a short distance south of the Jabez Burrell Homestead, a small cemetery lies tucked along the west side of the road, surrounded by a wrought-iron fence. The cemetery contains only 13 burials, but the individuals resting here represent the founding pioneer families of our Village. The first burial was Rhoda Marie Day in 1825, only 10 years after Sheffield was settled. The gravestones are composed of white marble and time has taken its toll on the inscriptions. Originally known as the Day-Root Family Cemetery, this historic resting place is now administered and cared for by the Village of Sheffield. Later members of these founding families are buried in Garfield Cemetery on North Ridge. The following is an annotated listing of the Sheffield pioneers buried here, arranged from north to south (1 to 13):

1. Henry Root (1767–1829) Age: 61

Born: Sheffield, Massachusetts, June 3, 1767;
Died: Sheffield, Ohio, April 9, 1829

Henry was the son of Colonel Aaron Root and Jerusha [Steele] Root—Aaron attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Berkshire County Regiment during the Revolutionary War. Henry and his wife Mary were two of the original settlers and the first family with children to arrive in Sheffield, Ohio (April 3, 1816). Henry married Mary Day on September 10, 1800 in Sheffield, Massachusetts. They journey through the wilderness to Ohio by ox cart with six children: Aaron (14), William (12), Julia Ann (10), Jane (9), Frances (6), and Mary (4). The Root family settled on Lot 17, near where St. Teresa Church now stands. In his later years Henry lived on the lakeshore near Root Road. Henry Root was the third person to be interred at the Day-Root Family Cemetery.

2. Mary [Day] Root (1772–1859) Age: 83

Born: Sheffield, Massachusetts, April 26, 1772;
Died: Sheffield, Ohio, February 6, 1856

Mary, wife of Henry Root, was the daughter of Capt. William Day and Rhoda [Hubbell] Day. Her father was a naval hero of the French and Indian War, capturing four French frigates and bringing them safely into Plymouth Harbor, England. Her brother, Capt. John Day, was one of the original owners and founders of Sheffield Township, Ohio. Mary Root was the thirteenth and last person to be buried in the Day-Root Family Cemetery. Many of the other members of the Day-Root Family are buried in Garfield Cemetery, established on North Ridge in 1851.

3. Sarah Eliza [Case] Root (1808–1833) Age: 25

Born: New England, 1808;
Died: Sheffield, Ohio April 29, 1833

Sarah Eliza Case of Avon, Ohio was the first wife of William H. Root, second son of Henry and Mary [Day] Root. They were married ~1827 and had three children at their farm on the lakeshore: Maria (November 27, 1829), Harriet (June 17, 1831), and Sara (April 6, 1832). A year after Sarah's death William married Fanny Day (April 15, 1834), fourth daughter of Capt. John and Lydia [Austin] Day. The second marriage also produced three children: Orville (October 23, 1837) and twins Walter and William (December 4, 1847). In 1845 William built the Greek-Revival style house that still stands at 3535 East Erie Avenue, at the foot of Root Road, which is named form him (annexed from Sheffield to Lorain in 1894). He served as auditor of Lorain County from 1855 to 1861. William died on June 27, 1889 at age 86. He and Fanny are buried in Garfield Cemetery. Sarah Eliza Root was the fourth burial to take place at the Day-Root Family Cemetery.

Sheffield's Pioneer Cemetery on East River Road, established in 1825.

4. Capt. John Day (1774–1827) Age: 53 years

Born: Sheffield, Massachusetts, February 3, 1774;
Died: Sheffield Ohio, October 8, 1827

John was the first son of Capt. William Day and Rhoda [Hubbell] Day and brother of Mary [Day] Root. He married Lydia Austin in Sheffield, Massachusetts in 1794. Capt. Day received his rank for military service in the War of 1812. In January 1815, he and Jabez Burrell purchased what would come to be known as Sheffield Township (township No. 7 in the 17th range of townships of the Connecticut Western Reserve) from Gen. William Hart of Saybrook, Connecticut. On July 27, 1816, Capt. Day and Lydia arrived in Sheffield, Ohio with their nine children: William (19), Rhoda Maria (17), John II (15), Norman (13), Fanny (11), James (8), Lydia (6), Kellogg (3), and Frederic (1) and established their homestead along French Creek. Capt. John Day was the second person to be buried in the Day-Root Family Cemetery.

5. Lydia [Austin] Day (1775–1854) Age: 79

Born: Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 22, 1775;
Died: Sheffield, Ohio, October 9, 1874

Lydia Austin was a member of the prominent Austin Family of New England. Her ancestor, Richard Austin (born 1598 in Bishopstoke, England), came to America in 1638 aboard the sailing ship *Bevis* from Southampton, England. Her father, Joab Austin (born 1740 in Sheffield, Massachusetts) married Eleanor Kellogg Day (daughter of Deacon Silas and Ruth [Root] Kellogg) on May 24, 1769. Lydia Austin married John Day in Sheffield, Massachusetts in 1794. John Day was one of the original owners and settlers of Sheffield Township. John, Lydia, and their nine children arrived here on July 27, 1816, by traveling overland, while there household goods

and farming equipment arrived on August 11, 1816 via the lake schooner *Black Snake*. After settling in Ohio, Lydia bore two bore children: Edmund A. (February 24, 1818) and Eleanor (July 13, 1820). Lydia's brother, Henry Austin (born December 26, 1770) and Capt. James Austin (January 2, 1791), also settled in Sheffield, Ohio—1817 and 1834, respectively. Henry's daughter, Mary Ann (born August 20, 1817), is the first child born to a Sheffield, Ohio family. Lydia Day was the twelfth person to be interred at the Day-Root Family Cemetery.

6. Rhoda Marie Day (1799–1825) Age: 26

Born: Sheffield, Massachusetts, March 29, 1799;
Died: Sheffield, Ohio, October 10, 1825

Rhoda Marie was the second daughter of Capt. John and Lydia Day. Their first daughter was also named Rhoda, but only lived two days shy of one year (November 26 1794 to November 24, 1795). At that time it was customary to use a favorite name of a child lost in infancy for a later sibling. Rhoda Marie never married and she was the first person to be interred at the Day-Root Family Cemetery.

7. Frederic Day (1815–1840) Age: 25

Born: Sheffield, Massachusetts, February 12, 1815;
Died: Sheffield, Ohio, August 11, 1840

Frederic was the sixth son of Capt. John and Lydia Day. He was only one year old when the family made the overland journey from Massachusetts to Ohio in 1816. Frederic married Mary Ann Sackett of Avon, Ohio on August 18, 1835. They had two children: Helen Amelia (born May 5, 1836) and Frederic II (born March 2, 1840). Frederic Day was the tenth person to be interred at the Day-Root Family Cemetery.

8. John Ingersoll Day (1832–1838) Age: 6

Born: Sheffield, Ohio, September 4, 1832;
Died: Sheffield, Ohio, October 15, 1838

John Ingersoll was the first son of John II and Cornelia Ann [Sackett] Day. John II (born March 23, 1801) was the second son of Capt. John and Lydia [Austin] Day. He married Cornelia Ann Sackett of Avon, Ohio, on March 24, 1831. John Ingersoll Day was the eighth burial to take place at the Day-Root Family Cemetery and the second of three children to die in this family within a span of one year. The parents also named their third son John Ingersoll (born November 27, 1838), who survived to wed Mary Elizabeth Brown of Denmark, Iowa on February 7, 1870.

Capt. John and Lydia Day, circa 1809 (courtesy of Jean Fischer).

9. Sophia Ann Day (1834–1838) Age: 4

Born: Sheffield, Ohio, May 21, 1834;
Died: Sheffield, Ohio, October 26, 1838

Sophia Ann was the first daughter of John II and Cornelia Ann [Sackett] Day. John II (born March 23, 1801) was the second son of Capt. John and Lydia [Austin] Day. John II married Cornelia Ann Sackett of Avon, Ohio on March 24, 1831. Sophia Ann Day was the ninth burial to take place at the Day-Root Family Cemetery and the third of three children to die in this family within a span of one year. Her parents named their third daughter Little Sophia (born January 31 1856), who survived to wed Sidney Freeman of Columbus on February 28, 1884 and later James A. Barnes of Greeley on February 21, 1886, producing one child: Ralph Emerson Barnes (born January 23, 1890).

10. Robert Ithamar Day (1842–1850) Age: 7

Born: Sheffield, Ohio, November 16, 1842;
Died: Sheffield, Ohio, June 7, 1850

Robert Ithamar was the fourth son of John II and Cornelia Ann [Sackett] Day. John II (born March 23, 1801) was the second son of Capt. John and Lydia [Austin] Day. John II married Cornelia Ann Sackett of Avon, Ohio on March 24, 1831. Robert I. Day was the eleventh burial to take place at the Cemetery and the fourth children to die in this family without reaching the age of 8.

11. Mary [Abbot] Betts (1813–1837] Age: 24

Born: 1813; Died: Sheffield, Ohio, June 27, 1837

Little is known about Marry Abbot and her association with the Day-Root Family, other than she was the wife of Lawrence Betts who may have been employed as a worker on the farm of a family member. She was the sixth person to be buried in the Day-Root Family Cemetery.

12. Harriet Cornelia Day (1836–1837) Age 1

Born: Sheffield, Ohio, May 2, 1836;
Died: Sheffield, Ohio, October 26, 1837

Harriet Cornelia was the second daughter of John II and Cornelia Ann [Sackett] Day. John II (born March 23, 1801) was the second son of Capt. John and Lydia [Austin] Day. He married Cornelia Ann Sackett of Avon, Ohio on March 24, 1831. Harriet Cornelia was the seventh burial to take place at the Day-Root Family Cemetery and the first of three children to die in this family within a span of one year.

13. Charles Eugene Day (1836–1837) Age: 3 months

Born: Sheffield, Ohio, December 24, 1836
Died: Sheffield, Ohio, April 13, 1837

Charles Eugene was the first child of James and Ann Eliza [Austin] Day, and the fifth person to be buried in the Cemetery. James Day (born August 27, 1807) was the fourth son of Capt. John and Lydia [Austin] Day. He married Ann Eliza Austin on September 18, 1835, in Sheffield, Ohio. Ann Eliza (born March 15, 1815, in Sheffield, Massachusetts) was the second daughter of Capt. James and Tamar [Chapin] Austin. James and Ann Eliza had six other children—Oscar (born November 1, 1838), Franklin (born March 20, 1841), George W. (born August 25, 1843), and Celia C. (November 19, 1845), May Eliza (born October 10, 1850), and Caroline Elizabeth—that survived infancy.

Lorain Harbor Lighthouse, built in 1917 (courtesy of Ohio Scenic Byway Program, 2005).

Black River Recovery

Good news for the Black River—for the first time in 31 years, sediment to be dredged from the navigation channel is safe enough to be deposited on the bed of Lake Erie rather than being placed in the Lorain Harbor CDF (confined disposal facility). Testing by the US Army Corps of Engineers determined that dredgings from the Lighthouse up the river to the Lofton Henderson Memorial Bridge are clean enough to dump at a designated site 3 miles offshore. From the 1890s to 1983 the steel mill operated a coke plant that dumped thousands of tons of toxic and hazardous wastes into the river, much of which became incorporated in the sediments of the riverbed. Bottom dwelling fish such as channel catfish and bullheads developed cancerous growths by contact with these sediments.

As a consequence of this pollution, the International Joint Commission designated the Black River as one of 42 *Areas of Concern* on the Great Lakes and mandated that remedial actions be implemented. Because of the contamination, the Corps of Engineers was ordered to stop open-lake dumping and construct a 58-acre CDF to hold polluted dredgings. In the past three decades over one million cubic yards of contaminated sediments have been placed in the facility, which is located just east of the river mouth.

With a number of pollution control measures in place by joint government-industry-citizen initiatives, over the last two decades the river has gradually improved. Bald eagles, osprey, and great blue herons now fly overhead and nest on the banks, while beavers, river otters, muskrats, and turtles forage along the shore and an ever increasing variety of fish have returned to dwell in once-polluted waters. This is a good start, but much more needs to done by all of us to restore this precious heritage to the stream our forefathers enjoyed.

Skunk Cabbage Emerges

One of the first plants to emerge from the winter snow is that peculiar forb known as skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*). Patches of skunk cabbage are found along the Black River floodplain from Garfield Bridge north to the 31st Street Bridge. The photographs accompanying this article illustrate the development of this plant from late February to early May in the Black River valley.

Skunk cabbage is a distinctive plant of marshy woodlots that sprouts so early in the spring that the heat of cellular respiration resulting from rapid growth often melts the snow surrounding it (Photo 1). It first emerges as large brownish-purple and green, mottled, shell-like hood or spathe—modified leaves or sheathing bract at the base of the plant about 6 inches tall (Photo 2). In March the spathe opens to reveal a yellow knob-like spadix covered with tiny flowers (Photo 3). By April and May a tight roll of fresh green leaves unfold forming huge, cabbage-like leaves that carpet large areas of the old river bed near East River Road and in vernal pools (Photos 4 & 5).

The plant's strong unpleasant odor, especially when crushed, resembles decaying flesh and acts to lure insects that aid in pollination. Once the flowers are pollinated, the spathe disintegrates and the spadix arches down, pushing the developing fruit into the soil. At about the same time the lush green leaves begin to form, with large ribbing for added strength. The leaves produce calcium oxalate crystals (CaC_2O_4), which create a burning sensation when eaten, protecting the leaves from predators. The roots of skunk cabbage are light in color, radiate out from a central stem, and have the appearance of earthworms. The roots contract slightly each year, keeping the leaves and fall buds low to the ground.

Skunk cabbage is not a true cabbage, rather it is a member of the Arum or Philodendron Family, along with Jack-in-the-pulpit and arrow-arum. Other members of this family (Araceae) also exhibit a large showy spathe, which sheaths a fleshy spadix clustered with flowers.

Photo 1. Skunk cabbage spathes emerges through the late winter snow.

Photo 2. Skunk cabbage spathes continues to grow as spring draws near.

Photo 3. Skunk cabbage spathes open in early spring to reveal a golden spadix.

Photo 4. Skunk cabbage leaves begin to unfold as spring progresses.
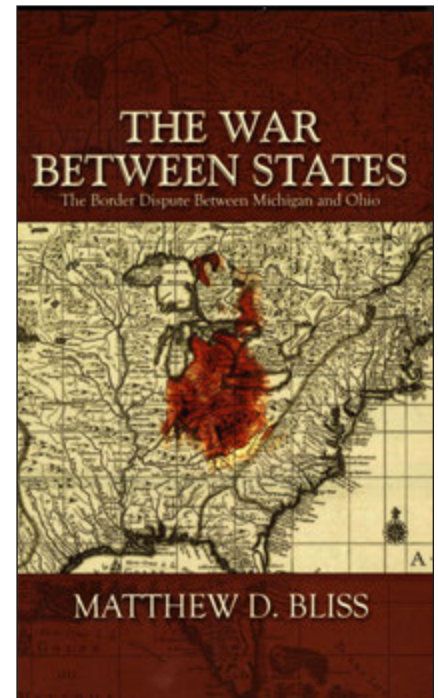

Photo 5. Skunk cabbage leaves fully unfolded in mid-spring.

Sheffield Author Publishes Second Book

Matthew D. Bliss of Pin Oak Circle, author of the fiction thriller *Vanished into Thin Air* (2008), has published his second book—this time a non-fiction work, *The War Between States: The Border Dispute Between Michigan and Ohio* (2009). Sometimes called "The Toledo War," Matt traces the fascinating struggle to settle the boundary between the two states that started in 1802 and was not finally resolved until 1973. Fueled by egos, Militia from both sides gathered at the frontier and shots were fired. Fortunately no one was killed, but the politics of the dispute extended to the Nation's Capital and prevented Michigan from attaining Statehood until 1837, some 34 years after Ohio. Through it all, Michigan lost Toledo but gained the Upper Peninsula. The book chronicles the people involved and the extraordinary events of this little-known chapter in the history of our young nation. This superb, 170-page book is from PublishAmerica of Baltimore, Maryland (www.publishamerica.com). Matthew Bliss is a Charter member of the Sheffield Village Historical Society. Congratulations Matt on another fine accomplishment!

Matthew D. Bliss, Sheffield author (courtesy of Kathy Keefer).

New Map of St. Teresa Cemetery

For the past two years the Sheffield Village Historical has been working on a project to produce a complete map of St. Teresa Cemetery and compile a computerized database of the individuals interred there. St. Teresa Cemetery is believed to have been established in 1854 with the burial of 3-month-old Joseph Kihm, son of George and Margaritha [née Heider] Kihm.

The cemetery mapping project was initiated in 2007 by Jim Conrad and Eddie & Ricki Herdendorf, with the gracious assistance of Father Bob Franco and Debbie Wehler. The cemetery is divided into two main sections: the old and the new. Searches of the parish records failed to locate any maps of the old section, however a map the new section is on file in the parish office and is kept current. The objective of the project was to produce a single map depicting all of the burials and reserved gravesites within the cemetery. A hand-drawn map of the entire cemetery was delivered to Father Bob in February 2009, along with a computerized version in PDF format. The map shows that the cemetery is arranged in 21 east & west rows (A through U) and 63 north & south columns (1 through 63), with the origin of this matrix system at the adjacent to the southwest corner of the church along Colorado Avenue.

This mapping system indicates that there are 1,323 burial sites available in the cemetery, of which approximately 589 are known to be occupied in the old section, 352 in the new section, and 147 at unknown sites. Because several gravestones in the old cemetery are either missing or covered over it is not possible to give an exact number. Some of the older stones have illegible inscriptions, which makes it impossible to map the location of all parishioners buried in the cemetery. Also, all of the rows in the cemetery are not set out in perfectly straight lines, therefore the total number of gravesites may not be as high as a rectangular matrix would indicate. For each gravesite, the map indicates: the name of the deceased, year of birth and death, and the type of material and color of the grave marker. The names of persons who have reserved specific gravesites are also indicated on the map. The Historical Society would like to acknowledge the assistance of Village Mayor John Hunter and Village Engineer Mark Skellenger (KS Associates) in making copies of the map and creating the electronic version. If you would like to view the electronic version of the map on the Internet, go to www.sheffieldvillage.com, then to Historical Society, then St. Teresa Cemetery Map.

St. Teresa Cemetery, established in 1854.

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. Contact Eddie Herdendorf, President (440-934-1514 herdendorf@aol.com) or Ron Forster, Vice President (440-949-7638 rforstersv@yahoo.com) for more information.

Society newsletters can be found on the Village of Sheffield, Ohio official website: www.sheffieldvillage.com (click on Sheffield Village Historical Society, then *The Village Pioneer* Newsletters, then download).

Page Layout is by Ricki C. Herdendorf, EcoSphere Associates, Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

The collections of the Sheffield Village Historical Society are housed in the Sheffield History Center at 4944 Detroit Road. The Center is open to members and guests by appointment—please call (440-934-1514). The next meeting of the Board of Trustees is October 15, 2009, 7:00 pm at the History Center. All members are welcome to attend this meeting.

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

Charles E. Herdendorf, Ph.D.
Newsletter Editor
Sheffield Village Historical Society
Garfield Farms, 4921 Detroit Road
Sheffield Village, Ohio 44054

Ask Your Friends to Join the Historical Society

The Sheffield Village Historical Society welcomes five new members to the Board of Trustees: Dennis Bryden, Patsy Hoag, Andrew Minda, Carol Minda, and Meredith Williams. We are fortunate to have the services of all of our dedicated Board members:

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Ronald P. Forster, Vice President
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