

THE VILLAGE PIONEER



Holiday Greetings from Sheffield Village Historical Society



Greek Revival-style home at 3052 East River Road in Sheffield Village. During the mid-1800s this was a popular farmhouse design in Sheffield.

Wayside Thoughts

Wayside Thoughts is the name of a little book of poems written by Minnie May Brown between the years 1911 and 1943. Minnie assembled the booklet at Christmas time in 1946 as a little holiday cheer to her family and friends with this greeting:

*I'm sending a thought of the Christmas time
To add to your holiday cheer;*

*With a wish that the light of the Bethlehem star
May shine on your way through the year.*

*With the hope that the angel's song of Peace
May give to your life of its treasure;*

*And a prayer that the blessings of Christmas time
May be yours in greatest measure.*

Minnie M. Brown
Christmas 1946, Elyria, Ohio

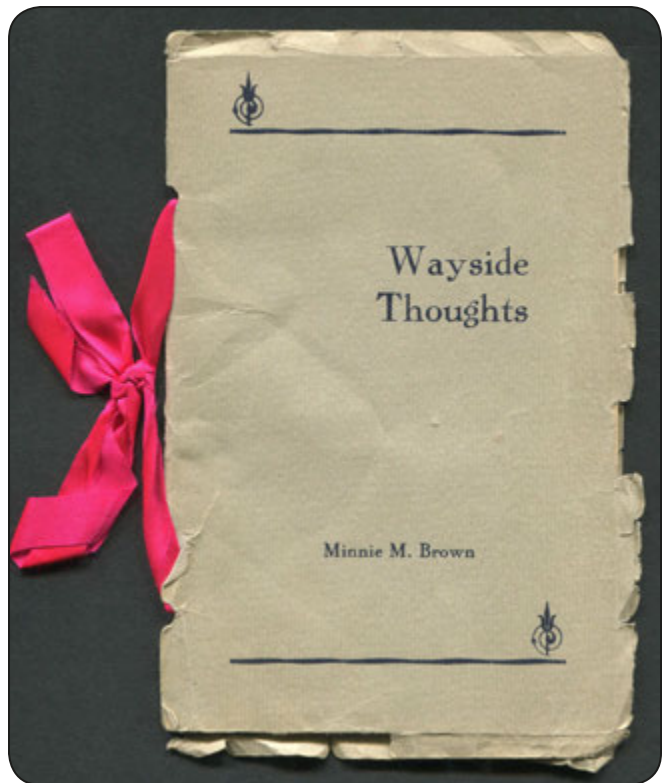
Minnie May Brainerd was born on May 19, 1861, the daughter of Sherman L. Brainerd (1813-1887) and Louisa Calkins (1816-1882) in Brooklyn Village, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

Minnie married Wilfred W. Brown (1861-1922) of Parma, Ohio on December 30, 1886. They went to Fort Collins, Colorado, making their home on a ranch for four years before returning to Ohio. In 1900 they settled on a farm near Elyria on Murray Ridge Road. The Browns had five children: Irene Ellen (b. 1888), Ora James (b. 1891), Louisa (b. 1893), Corinne (b. 1887), and Edward Brewster (b. 1904). When Wilfred was tragically dragged to death by a horse in 1922, Minnie purchased a small farm (22 acres) on North Ridge in Sheffield at the northeast corner of Detroit and Abbe Roads. Here she lived for a quarter of a century as her youngest son, Edward, managed the farm and raised his family of one son, Edward Brewster Brown, Jr., and five daughters, Eileen, Sara Ann, Marilyn, Joan, and Nancy.

Minnie died in 1947, less than a year after she published *Wayside Thoughts*. One of the poems in the book, *Ohio Hymn*, was set to music and became the official hymn of the Elyria Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. With the permission of the Brown Family, the



Hand-painted Christmas greeting crafted by Minnie for her family and friends (courtesy of Minnie's granddaughter, Eileen Craven).



Sheffield Village Historical Society is pleased to reprint several of Minnie's poems here: *Ohio Hymn* (1919), *True Freedom* (1943), *A September Day* (1911), *A Song of Autumn* (1912), and *Making Apple Butter* (1915).

At the Sheffield History Center's Summer Open House on July 7, 2011, Eileen Craven [Minnie's granddaughter] was kind enough to present a piano recital that featured the *Ohio Hymn*. The lyrics to the hymn were passed out to Historical Society members and guests so we could sign along. Eileen served as pianist at the Philadelphia Church of God in Canton, Ohio.



Minnie May Brown (1861-1947) from a hand-colored print by her daughter Corinne Brown in 1968 (courtesy of grandson, Edward "Bud" Brown, Jr.).

OHIO HYMN

Fair Ohio! blest by Nature's hand,
 In tribute to thy gifts, our song we raise.
 We know that not a state within our land
 Has better claim to this, our meed of praise.
 Thy northern border lapped by tempering waves
 That ride across old Erie's bosom blue,
 A mighty river shapes thy southern bound,
 Where laden ships of trade their course pursue.

Thy smiling fields yield bounteous sheaves of grain;
 Fat flocks and herds feed on thy sun-kissed hills;
 Thy mines are rich in stores of useful ores;
 Thy cities teem with factories and mills.
 The records of thy stately halls have held
 Full many an honored and illustrious name
 Of men who served their State with saner thought,
 Whose larger wisdom won them deathless fame.

Our Native State! our hearts still turn to thee;
 When from thy fostering care we chance to roam.
 Long may thy banner float, unsoiled and free,
 Emblem of truth and righteousness and home.
 March, 1919

Ohio Hymn by Minnie May Brown, March 1919.



Handwritten sheet music for the Ohio Hymn, dedicated by Minnie Brown to the Elyria Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1930.



Eileen (Brown) Craven plays the Ohio Hymn on the Clavinova at the Sheffield History Center on July 7, 2011. Photograph of Minnie Brown, composer of the Ohio Hymn, rests on the music stand at Eileen's left.



Eileen Brown in the early 1930s, at about the time her grandmother, Minnie Brown, was composing the music for the Ohio Hymn.

TRUE FREEDOM

We love our country because we believe
 In the truths for which it stands.
 Freedom to work and love and build,
 With the tools God has placed in our hands.

Freedom of body, spirit and mind—
 To make of ourselves what we choose.
 As we walk the road that leads thru life,
 Shall we gain our freedom or lose?

Freedom to join with our neighbors in help
 For those less blest than we;
 To raise our voices in hymns of praise,
 That are sung over land and sea.

Faith in God's power, justice and love—
 Upon which our nation was founded,
 Is the key we must use to open the door
 To Peace, when the last war cry shall have
 sounded.

True freedom and liberty depend on the way
 That we use this great heritage key.
 Shall we seek the true or the false goals of life?
 When only Truth shall make us free.

February, 1943

True Freedom by Minnie May Brown, February 1943.



Minnie May Brown at her home on Murray Ridge, Elyria in 1907 (courtesy of Eileen Brown Craven).



Two of Minnie Brown's children, Corinne Brown and Edward Brewster Brown, Sr. on Murray Ridge in 1908 (courtesy of Eileen Brown Craven).

MAKING APPLE BUTTER

A picture comes to my mind tonight,
Of a frosty November morning;
Of a lazy sun shining thru the clouds,
With jewels the grass blades adorning.

From back of the house, a thin blue smoke
From a bed of kindling is rising;
And the boys fly about with whistle and shout,
So early, it is surprising!

For this is the day of days on the farm,
When the cider comes home from the milling;
When the apples are ready and mother and girls
Turn the parer with hands swift and willing.

The cider foams in the kettle deep,
To the breezes, sweet odors is yielding.
The apples dance—dissolve and sink,
While mother the paddle is wielding.

And when at last the spices are in,
When the sun and the fire are sinking,
What joy to taste of the rich brown mass,
We know no greater I'm thinking!

What nectar then, to compete with this
Can you bring from city pleasures?
Fine applebutter! fresh and cold,
Prepared from Nature's treasures.

1915

Making Apple Butter by Minnie May Brown, 1915.

A SEPTEMBER DAY

The sunshine lies in long warm folds across the
lush green grass,
Like the hem of Nature's garment, spread to
heal us as we pass.
The mild soft air is full of pleasant odors from
belated flowers and fruit,
The katydid amid the shrubs still strikes her
shrill-toned lute.

Long lines of white-capped clouds at anchor ride
Like fleets of stately ships stand-side by side.
The camping hosts of corn sheaves stand with
bayonets spread,
Waiting to charge the foes of hunger that we
dread.

All Nature is asleep and resting from her summer's
work,
Unmindful of the enemies that 'round her
slumbers lurk.
For as I stand amid the silence wide and sweet,
A sharp chill wind brings yellow leaves adrift
about my feet.

A cold, grey mist steals up from marsh ahead with
dew,
And hides my stately ships and sea of boundless
blue.
Great purple mountains rise where they have been,
The sun slips down and draws the sunbeams in.

And as I turn from all the glory lost,
And seek the warm and lighted rooms—they
talk of frost.

September 30, 1911

A SONG OF AUTUMN

Full many a song is sung of Spring,
Of the grace and beauty that she will bring;
Of the happy return of bud and bird,
And the music of all things young is heard.
The summer, too, has her gifts so rare,
Which she scatters with lavish hands so fair.

But I shall sing of the Autumn days,
When the woods are steeped in purple haze,
When from tree and field, now far, now near,
Rings the song of the bluebird soft and clear;
And the robin in brown and scarlet coat
Trills forth his cheerful, farewell note.

When from grass and shrub and weed and fence
Comes the drone of countless instruments,
Where the cricket and locust and katydid,
All through the sunny hours are hid,
Tuning and playing hard measures and bars
For the evening's concert under the stars.

When the flowers are dressed in their gayest gowns,
And the leaves have changed to reds, yellows
and browns—
When the orchards and vineyards show pictures so
rare
That Mother Earth's artists have painted there,
And the branches are laden with precious store
Of fruits that are sweet to the very core.

Sweet Autumn days! bide yet awhile
Ere you bless the Southland with your smile;
And with your wand of magic power
Delay the coming of that sad hour
When all the familiar beauty of today
Shall, in a shroud of snow, be laid away.

September 19, 1912

A September Day (September 1911) and A Song of Autumn (September 1912) by Minnie May Brown.

Chronology of American Wars from 1600 to 2000

Wars have had a deciding influence on our nation and our community. Even before the first pioneers arrived in Sheffield from New England, Indian wars had affected the Native American population that greeted these settlers. The following capsules of American Wars highlight the impacts of military conflicts on our Village and honor some of those who served in these conflicts. The accompanying table lists service men and women whose graves are located in Sheffield Village cemeteries.

Iroquois War (1654)

Warfare between the Iroquois and Erie Indians that took place along eastern Lake Erie. Marauding warriors from the potent Iroquois League, which united fire tribes from the Finger Lakes region of New York, destroyed the Erie Indians who lived along the Lake Erie shore. The Eries were the likely descendents of the Woodland Indians who had occupied the land in prehistoric times. After the Eries were annihilated, the Iroquois only occupied a small portion of the area between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, reserving the hinterlands of Ohio as hunting grounds. Thus, very few Indians were living along the south shore of Lake Erie when the first settlers of European stock established their farms in Sheffield and the surrounding communities. However, early pioneer records mention abandoned cornfields along the Black River floodplain and maple trees that had been already tapped for sap, presumably by Indians.



Indian tribal groups of the Great Lakes region in the early 17th century. Note that Ohio was devoid of tribal groups, especially after the Iroquoian War (courtesy of James Maxwell).

Iroquois brave brandishing a war club (detail in inset) for close combat. The Iroquois annihilated the resident Erie Indians of northeastern Ohio about 150 years before New England settlers arrived (courtesy of James Maxwell).

French and Indian War (1754-1763)

War between Great Britain and France over colonial territory in North America that was part of the larger Seven Years War in Europe. Fighting began in the Ohio Valley, then extended into Canada. British victories at the Plains of Abraham near Quebec (1759) and

Montreal (1760) led to France conceding control of its North American holdings to Great Britain. The lands of the Great Lakes region that would eventually become known as the Northwest Territory, including Ohio, came under British control. During this conflict, Capt. William Day, commander of a ship in the service of Great Britain, captured a French admiral and his four ships off the coast of France and brought them into Plymouth Harbor, England. William later settled in Sheffield, Massachusetts, from which his son, Capt. John Day, and daughter, Mary (Day) Root, later ventured west to found Sheffield, Ohio.



Painting of Capt. William Day depicting the French frigates he captured during the French and Indian War (courtesy of Meredith Williams). William's son, Capt. John Day, fought in the War of 1812 and was one of the founding proprietors of Sheffield along with Capt. Jabez Burrell.

American Revolution (1775-1783)

War between the Continental Army of America and Great Britain to gain independence for thirteen British colonies. Col. Aaron Root, of Sheffield, Massachusetts trained local militia for military conflict. Later (1816) his son Henry and daughter-in-law Mary (Day) Root joined in establishing the town of Sheffield, Ohio in the Connecticut Western Reserve. In neighboring Avon, Revolutionary War soldier John Prentiss Calkins (1752-1836) is buried in Avon Mound Cemetery. Calkins served with the New Hampshire Regiment and later settled in Avon. For over a century his grave was unmarked until a descendent of Calkins, Edward Brown, Jr. of Sheffield Village, who was then superintendent of Garfield Cemetery in Sheffield, arranged for a military marker to be placed on Calkins' grave in Avon.



Grave marker for Revolutionary War soldier John Prentiss Calkins, buried in Avon Mound Cemetery situated on North Ridge.

Tripolitan War (1801-1805)

Conflict between the United States and the Bashaw of Tripoli over Tripoli's demand for tribute to insure merchant vessels protection and immunity from attack by Barbary Coast pirates. The Mediterranean Squadron of American warships was formed by President Thomas Jefferson and dispatched to the North African coast. In response the Bashaw declared war on the United States. At first the U.S. squadron fought several indecisive battles in waters around Tripoli under the command of Commodore Edward Preble; then in 1803, he boldly sailed into Tangiers to rescue American prisoners held there. The next year Commodore Preble ordered Lt. Stephen Decatur to undertake a daring raid in Tripoli harbor to destroy the captured frigate *Philadelphia* so as to prevent it from being used against the U.S. Navy. The combination of a strong naval blockade and an invasion of American marines overland



Woodcut illustrating the burning of captured U.S. frigate *Philadelphia* in Tripoli harbor to keep her from the Barbary Pirates (courtesy of Hubbard Brothers, Cincinnati).



U.S. Navy Lt. Stephen Decatur, under cover of night, sailed a small ketch into Tripoli harbor and set fire to the *Philadelphia* (courtesy of U.S. Navy).

from Egypt brought the war to a close, with a peace treaty favorable to the United States, including the release of American prisoners. As a young lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, Oliver Hazard Perry commanded a

schooner in the Mediterranean during the war with Tripoli and later served aboard the *USS Constitution*. A decade later Perry was to serve as commander of the United States fleet in the Battle of Lake Erie.

War of 1812 (1812-1815)

War between United States and Great Britain, sparked by British harassment of American shipping during the British embargo of Napoleonic France. The Battle of Lake Erie near Put-in-Bay, Ohio resulted in the defeat and capture of the British fleet by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, facilitated the invasion of Canada by General William Henry Harrison, and the eventual defeat of the British and Indian alliance at the Battle of the Thames. Sheffield Village's first permanent settler, Capt. Joshua Smith was a veteran of the War of 1812 and fought in the battle of Sackets Harbor on Lake Ontario. Capt. Smith (1771-1817) is buried in Garfield Cemetery. Capt. John Day and Capt. Jabez Burrell of the Massachusetts Militia also fought in the War of 1812 and later founded Sheffield, Ohio, selling land to the Austin, Garfield, Root, Smith, and several other New England families. Capt. Day is buried in Sheffield Pioneer Cemetery and Capt. Burrell in Garfield Cemetery. Other Sheffield men who fought against the British include Arthur Caley, Erastus Hecock, and William Lewis.

Battle of Lake Erie. On September 10, 1813, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, U.S.N., after assembling his squadron of ten ships in Presque Isle Bay at Erie, Pennsylvania and sailing to Put-in-Bay, Ohio, engaged the British fleet under the command of Robert Heriot Barclay near West Sister Island. Accounts by early settlers near the mouth of the Black River document how the tide of fighting shifted during the battle. At first the sounds of British long guns prevailed—then suddenly the American's shorter, but more powerful canons dominated the vibrations. Perry's victory for the Americans, and the capture of the entire British squadron, opened the way for the invasion of Ontario by General William Henry Harrison. Perry's ships carried the invading U.S. troops across the Detroit River. While Harrison pursued the British army along the shore, Perry sailed his squadron up the Detroit River into Lake St. Clair and up the Thames River. Here Perry joined his good friend General Harrison for the Battle of the Thames where British General Proctor and his Indian ally Tecumseh were defeated, the latter being morally wounded by Colonel Johnson, commander of the Kentucky Cavalry. Congress awarded Perry a gold medal and appropriated \$225,000 in prize money to be distributed to those who took part in the battle, or to their heirs.



Memorial grave marker for War of 1812 officer, Capt. Joshua Smith, hero of the Battle of Sackets Harbor on Lake Ontario. Capt. Smith and his son Douglas were the first permanent settlers of Sheffield, arriving in November 1815.



Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry oversees the construction of his flagship *Lawrence* along Presque Isle Bay at Erie, Pennsylvania during the winter of 1812-1813 (courtesy of Pennsylvania State Parks).



Battle of Lake Erie on September 10, 1813, a decisive victory for the United States clearing the lake of British ships and making possible the invasion of Ontario (courtesy of artist Peter Rindlisbacher).

John Shondel, Chair of the Avon Lake Preservation Commission, shared a fascinating legend about the establishment of the historic Lake Shore Cemetery in Avon Lake. The cemetery is located adjacent to the Thomas Folger House at the foot of Ohio Route 83. Tradition has it that shortly after the Battle of Lake Erie, the bodies of two sailors washed ashore near Avon Point. The settlers along the shore carried the bodies up the bank and buried them on

top of the lake bluff. Since that time the legend has persisted that the sailors were members of Commodore Perry's squadron. The tradition of burying military heroes here has continued, including veterans of the Revolutionary War (Joseph Moore 1734-1816), Civil War, and World War I.



Battle of the Thames, Ontario, October 2, 1813. The action in this U.S. Library of Congress painting shows Colonel Johnson shooting Tecumseh, who having discharged his rifle has just raised his tomahawk. On the hill to the upper left, General Harrison and Commodore Perry direct the engagement. In the battle the British lost 630 killed or captured while the American forces had 7 dead and 22 wounded.

Black Hawk War (1832-1837)

In 1832, the United States Army conducted a campaign against the Sauk Indians led by Chief Black Hawk in valley of the upper Mississippi River. Black Hawk was attempting to keep possession of Sauk and Fox Indian lands in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin rather than accept resettlement in Iowa. For over a hundred years these tribes had planted corn on the eastern side of the valley, but in 1829, 1830, and 1831 they were driven back across the river by volunteers called out by the Illinois governor. In 1832 Chief Black Hawk, believing that other tribes would join the struggle for their lands, defiantly crossed the Mississippi River. In a surprise attack, the Indians won an initial victory over the whites. Unfortunately for Black Hawk, aid from other tribes never materialized. President Andrew Jackson and Secretary of War Lewis Cass ordered General Winfield Scott to the scene with soldiers from the east. Scott chartered four ships to transport his 950 troops from Buffalo to Chicago, among them the steamers *Henry Clay* and *Sheldon Thompson*. The *Henry Clay* was built in Buffalo (1826) and the *Sheldon Thompson* in Huron, Ohio (1830) by an association of Great Lakes merchants, including Capt. Aaron Root of Sheffield. The *Henry Clay* was jammed with three companies of artillery and two companies of infantry under Colonel Twiggs, while General Scott, his staff, and 220 troops were aboard the *Sheldon Thompson* as the vessels steamed out of Buffalo harbor to cross Lake Erie in early July 1832. Unseen, an enemy far more potent than Black Hawk's



Sandusky Platter depicting the sidewheel steamer Henry Clay in Sandusky Bay, circa 1835. This vessel was responsible for the spread of cholera during the Black Hawk War (courtesy of Milan Historical Society).

warriors had also come aboard the ships—Asiatic cholera. As the vessels steamed toward Detroit the epidemic struck and spread throughout the ships. Aboard the *Henry Clay* nearly every man of the 400 was stricken. At Detroit many jumped overboard and ran into the woods where most died, but not before spreading the disease south into Ohio, where as far away as Sandusky the neatly kept Cholera Cemetery still commemorates her lost citizens. By the end of the voyage only 150 men survived the epidemic onboard the *Henry Clay*. By the time the *Sheldon Thompson* crossed Lake Huron, 88 men had died and their corpses were weighted and thrown overboard. When the ship finally dropped anchor at Chicago, 16 more bodies were committed to the deep. In the clear Lake Michigan waters the bodies were so visible that Capt. Augustus Walker was obliged to change his anchorage to save the crew from the anguish of such a sight.

Back at the battlefield, Black Hawk's supplies were eventually exhausted and once the U.S. Army arrived the Indians were forced to retreat to the north. In the final battle, at the Bad Axe River in Wisconsin, nearly 1,000 Indians—including women and children—were slaughtered by artillery mounted on the steamboat *Warrior*. Black Hawk put on a white deerskin and surrendered. The brutality of the Black Hawk War broke the will of many Indians to resist white encroachment and by 1837 most of the tribes fled the Northwest Territory for lands to the west, thus abandoning their homelands to white settlers.

Mexican War (1846-1848)

War between United States and Mexico sparked by border disputes and the U.S. annexation of Texas that had won its independence from Mexico in 1836. The war ended with the capture of Mexico City by American invasion forces under the command of General Winfield Scott. Mexico conceded California, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and western Colorado to the United States in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Shortly after the defeat of Mexico, gold was discovered in California and the “Gold Rush” was on. Several sons of Sheffield pioneers ventured overland as “49ers” to seek their fortune

in the gold fields. Jabez Lyman Burrell worked at mining for several years and eventually brought his family west where they established a homestead in the Santa Rosa Mountains. Henry Garfield sent gold back to his father in Sheffield, but remained in California for 20 years, only returning to Ohio when the Transcontinental Railroad was completed. Back in Ohio he commented, “A journey west that once took me six months to accomplish, now just took me only six days to return east.” Thomas Cox and Isaac Smith from Sheffield served in the Mexican conflict; both are buried in Garfield Cemetery.



Grave marker for Mexican War veteran, Isaac J. Smith, in Garfield Cemetery. Isaac was the grandson of Capt. Joshua Smith who fought in the War of 1812.

American Civil War (1861-1865)

Civil war between the northern (Union) and southern (Confederacy) sections of the United States over the complex issues of states’ rights and Negro slavery, brought to a head by the attempt of 11 southern states to secede from the United States and form the Confederate States of America. The victory by Union forces preserved the nation, but at terrible cost of human lives. Total war losses have been estimated at 618,000 dead (Union 360,000 and Confederacy 258,000).



Civil War veteran Edward Root was born in Sheffield, served with the Indiana Volunteer Infantry (Company I of 87th Regiment), and is buried in Garfield Cemetery. His wife was Julia Garfield, daughter of Sheffield pioneer Milton Garfield.

Sheffield’s Garfield and St. Teresa Cemeteries contain burials of 26 known veterans of the Civil War. Two Sheffield veterans, George Smith (1833-1910) and Isaac Taft (1838-1926), served the Union for the entire conflict; both in the Army and later in the Navy (see June 2009 issue of *The Village Pioneer* Vol. 4, No. 2, page 11). They both participated in the battle of Mobile Bay, George aboard an iron clad monitor (*Winnebago*) and Isaac on a man-of-war (*Chickasaw*). They saw service with the Mississippi Squadron and at the end of the war they were discharged at New Orleans. George’s future brother-in-law, Edward Root, saw service as a sergeant with the Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After the war, Edward married Julia Garfield and they made their home in the Milton Garfield House on North Ridge. Edward was the son of Capt. Aaron Root, who is credited with carrying runaway slaves to freedom in Canada on his ships.



Frederic Oliver Day, born in the old Day house in Sheffield Center, served throughout the Civil War with the Illinois Light Infantry. He was an expert gunner and won high praise for his marksmanship.



Lenza Minard served with Company C of the 52nd Regiment and later with Company I of the 176th Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. Lenza is buried in Garfield Cemetery, across the road from his home on North Ridge. After the war Lenza Minard joined the Avon (Harrison) Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Some of his Civil War medals and ribbons are displayed.



George Smith served with the U.S. Navy during the Civil War, participating in the Battle of Mobile Bay aboard the ironclad *Winnebago*, a vessel of similar design to the *Mississippi Squadron Lafayette*, illustrated above (courtesy of Meredith Williams).

Spanish-American War (1898)

This brief war between United States and Spain was sparked by Spain's harsh treatment of independence fighters in Cuba and by the sinking of the U.S. Navy battleship USS *Maine* in Havana harbor with the loss of 266 sailors. Major battles of the 113-day war included Commodore George Dewey's destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay and the battle for Santiago, Cuba, where the "Rough Riders" commanded by Col. Wood and Lt. Theodore Roosevelt, won distinction. The United States' defeat of Spanish colonial forces in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands, gained control of these territories and established America as a world power with far-flung overseas possessions. Carl Edmond Day, great grandson of Sheffield founder Capt. John Day and son of Civil War veteran Frederic O. Day,



A mysterious explosion aboard the 319-foot U.S. Navy battleship Maine in Cuba's Havana harbor ignited the Spanish-American War in 1898 (courtesy of U.S. Library of Congress).

fought in the war with Spain, serving first with the 32nd Michigan Infantry and later with the U.S. 7th Cavalry in Cuba. DeForest Monagon of Sheffield is also believed to have served with the U.S. Army during this war; he is buried in Garfield Cemetery.



Military grave marker for DeForest Monagon in Garfield Cemetery. DeForest is believed to have served in the U.S. Army during the Spanish-American War.

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World War I (1914-1918)

Once referred to as the *Great War*, it was then the greatest armed conflict in world history with 28 nations (counting the British Empire as one nation) engaged in the war. The Allies, consisting mainly of France, Belgium, the British Empire, Russia, Serbia, Japan, Italy, and the United States, on one side, and the Central Powers, including Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, on the other side. The major factors that contributed to the war were: (1) intense nationalism of European nations and the resultant clash of national interests, (2) the division of Europe into two camps of nations allied against each other, and

(3) economic rivalry between these camps. General John J. "Blackjack" Pershing commanded the American Expeditionary Forces. Under him, at least ten men now buried Garfield and St. Teresa Cemeteries served in WW I. Four young men from the Rider family—then living in the Milton Garfield House on North Ridge—Clarence, Frank, Harry, and Walter answered the call (see September 2011 issue of *The Village Pioneer*). Walter, a U.S. Marine who "overstated" his age to get in the service, was exposed to mustard gas and wounded in France, but recovered to live until 1987.



World War I marine, Frank A. Rider. At the time he enlisted Frank was living in the Milton Garfield house on North Ridge in Sheffield.



World War I "Welcome Home" Victory Chart depicting the military leaders on both sides and American forces in action (prepared by Private J. J. Quirk, American Expeditionary Forces).



Marine Barracks at Port Royal, South Carolina where Frank Rider received his basic training.

World War II (1941-1945)

In September 1939, Europe was plunged into another great war as German aggression, long anticipated and feared, became a reality with the Nazi invasion of Poland. In December 1941, the war became world-wide in scope with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Eventually 21 allied nations were at war with Germany, Italy, and Japan with some 90% of the world's population engaged in the war. Some call them the "greatest generation"—not only those who served on foreign soil but those who toiled tirelessly on the home front to support our military forces. The war in Europe ended with the defeat and surrender of Germany in May 1945. Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan in August 1945 resulted in the unconditional surrender of the Japanese Empire. Sheffield cemeteries contain the graves of some 35 men and women who served in the United States armed forces during the Second World War, including Serbian resistance fighter Vukomir Alavanja and U.S. Army Veteran Michael Voravich, both interred in St. Mark Cemetery.



Staff Sergeant Leroy Conrad, U.S. Army, from Abbe Road in Sheffield served in World War II from 1942-1946 (courtesy of James Conrad). Leroy is shown here in front of his barracks in Waco, Texas; he "joked" that the cannon to his right kept waking him up.



Dennison "Denny" Koleno served with the U.S. Navy Seabees in the Pacific during World War II. Denny's home was at 846 Lake Breeze Road in Sheffield Lake, Ohio. He was a member of the invasion force that stormed the beaches of Iwo Jima on February 19, 1945. Denny (right) and Henry Bowers of Woodland, Maine, hold a captured "Jap" flag on Iwo Jima.

Seabee patch for Denny Koleno's 31st Spearhead Naval Construction Battalion.



Mass burial of American service men on Iwo Jima in February 1945.



Sgt. Clyde "Red" Cumberland (Brookside High School class of 1937), driver of the Jeep, served with the U.S. Army in North Africa and Europe in World War II. During the liberation of France he was awarded a battlefield commission to Lieutenant. Red sent his Sergeant's stripes home to his young nephew, Eddie Herdendorf, who proudly wore them on this 5th birthday photograph (1944).



Korean War (1950-1953)

Following the Second World War, United Nations' attempts to reunify Korea failed. In June 1950, North Korea launched a surprise invasion of South Korea. After the fall of Seoul, President Harry Truman ordered the use of U.S. combat forces under the command of General Douglas MacArthur. Chinese Communists entered the war on the side of North Korea as United Nations forces drove the North Koreans toward the Yalu River, which separates Korea from Manchuria (China). In 1952, Peace talks were held at Panmunjon, but the 50,000 Communist POWs that refused repatriation became a central issue. An armistice was signed in July 1953 with the boundary dividing the two Koreas drawn along battle lines near the 38th parallel. The war resulted in the loss of an estimated 3,000,000 lives: 1,300,000 South Koreans (many of whom were civilians); 1,000,000 Chinese; 500,000 North Koreans; and about 54,000 Americans with smaller numbers of British, Australian, and Turkish casualties on the allied side. The cemeteries in Sheffield Village contain the graves of several United States veterans who fought in this war.



Dale Hammer of Sheffield, who served with the U.S. Army 1st Cavalry, quartermaster corps in Korea.



Dale Hammer's gravestone in the Garfield Family Plot of Garfield Cemetery on North Ridge in Sheffield Village.



U.S. Army 1st Cavalry, 15th Aviation Company pin that was worn with honor by Dale Hammer in Korea.

Vietnam War (1959-1975)

Like Korea, Vietnam was divided into North and South segments following the Second World War. As early as 1957, North Vietnamese guerrillas began disrupting the South with the first U.S. military advisors being killed by Vietcong attacks in July 1959. President John F. Kennedy increased noncombatant military advisors to 12,000 in 1962. In August 1964 a North Vietnamese patrol boat attacked a U.S. Navy destroyer in the Gulf of Tonkin, which caused the U.S. Congress to pass a resolution authorizing President Lyndon Johnson to initiate a troop buildup in Vietnam. In 1965 the United States began a massive bombing campaign of the North and first ground combat troops were deployed (3,500 Marines). By the end of 1966, U.S. troops in Vietnam numbered 389,000 and by 1969 they reached the highest level of the war at 543,000. Bowing to antiwar sentiment, newly elected President Richard M. Nixon ordered the withdrawal of U.S. forces to begin in July 1969 and by the end of 1971 only 158,000 U.S. troops remained. That number dropped to 24,200 by the end of 1972. U.S. Security Advisor Henry Kissinger initiated secret negotiations with North Vietnam in 1971 that resulted in a cease-fire agreement in 1973 and tentative agreement on a peace plan. In March 1973 the last U.S. combat troops were withdrawn and in April the North



Military grave marker in St. Teresa Cemetery for Samuel V. Del Boccio, U.S. Army veteran who served in Vietnam.

released the last U.S. prisoners. However, the North and South resumed fighting in March 1974 and in January 1975 the North Vietnamese began their final offensive on the South. The last American civilians are evacuated on April 29, 1975 and South Vietnam surrendered to the Communists on April 30. About 47,000 Americans were killed in action out of some 1,500,000 total casualties. Desmond Misinski, buried in Garfield Cemetery, and Samuel V. Del Boccio, buried in St. Teresa Cemetery, fought in this war.

Gulf War (1991)

In August 1990, the Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein ordered the invasion of neighboring Kuwait, which triggered a United States-led buildup of forces to defend Saudi Arabia and liberate Kuwait. In a 6-week campaign in January and February 1991, some 450,000 U.S. troops under the command of General Norman Schwarzkopf won a decisive military victory over Iraqi forces. Under the name of Operation Desert Storm, U.S. troops routed Iraqi armed forces that totaled 1,000,000 personnel. The Iraqi troops included 350,000 who were occupying Kuwait, of whom and estimated 100,000

were killed and 65,000 captured. Allied losses were extraordinarily low, less than 300 dead or missing. On paper the Iraqi forces were formidable, the 5th largest army in the world with 950,000 soldiers and an air force with 40,000 personnel and 689 combat aircraft. Advanced technology and well-coordinated offensive tactics on the side of the U.S. forces were the deciding factors in the allied victory. Today, following the 9/11 terrorist attacks by al-Qaeda, American forces are deployed in Afghanistan and Iraq in an attempt to destroy this enemy.

SHEFFIELD VILLAGE MILITARY HONOR ROLL

NAME	LIFE DATES	BRANCH	CONFLICT	RANK	UNIT/NOTE	CEMETERY
Ackerman, Richard	1928-2008	US Army	Korea			Garfield
Adams, Clyde John	1915-1962	US Army	WW II	PVT	Ohio 8909 th Tech Svc Unit	St Teresa
Alavanja, Vukomir	1927-2008	Allied Forces	WW II		Serbian Resistance	St Mark
Avery, Samuel Edward	1908-1984	US Army	WW II	PVT		Garfield
Beazel, George W.	1926-1954	US Army	Korea	1st Lieutenant		Garfield
Bedortha, Hiram	1840-1861	US Army	Civil War		Ohio 60 th Volunteer Infantry, Co E	Garfield
Beese, Malcom P.	1893-1965	US Army	WW I	PFC	822 nd Aero Squardon	Garfield
Bialko, Joseph	1918-1986	US Navy	WW II/Korea	Warrant Officer		St Teresa
Blake, Owen D.	1923-1976	US Army	WW II	Sergeant		St Teresa
Bodnar, John Bertram	1899-1973	US Army	WW II	Tech Sergeant		St Teresa
Brandon, Henry	1837-1914	US Army	Civil War			St Teresa
Brezinski, Anthony J.	1920-2008	US Army	WW II	Master Sergeant	Bronze Star & Purple Heart	St Teresa
Brunger, Donald William	1933-1992	US Army	Korea			Garfield
Burrell, Jabez	1766-1833	Mass. Militia	War of 1812	Captain	Berkshire County	Garfield
Burrell, Kenneth P.	1901-1976	US Army	WW II	TEC 5		Garfield
Butman, Burrell	1844-1872	US Army	Civil War			Garfield
Caley, Arthur	?-?	US Army	War of 1812			Garfield
Caley, Thomas	1805-1876	US Army	Civil War			Garfield
Chamberlain, M.	1832-1862	US Army	Civil War		Killed, Battle of Pittsburg Landing, TN	Garfield
Conrad, Leroy A.	1918-1003	US Army	WW II	Staff Sergeant		St Teresa
Cotton, George W.	1809-1865	US Army	Civil War			Garfield
Cox, Thomas	1816-1893	US Army	Mexican & Civil Wars			Garfield
Crehore, George Jewell	1883-1966	US Army	WW I			Garfield
Crehore, Harvey C.	1898-1931	US Army	WW I			Garfield
Day, Frederic Oliver	1840-1921	US Army	Civil War	Gunner	1 st Illinois Light Artillery 1861-1865	Greenwood, MI
Day, John	1774-1827	Mass. Militia	War of 1812	Captain	Berkshire County	Pioneer
Day, Richard William	1924-1964	US Army	WW II	TEC 5	Ohio BOBSR BN, Btry A	Garfield
DeChant, Douglas G.	1965-1991	US Army		Veteran		St Teresa
DeChant, Philip W.	1922-2006	US Navy	WW II	EM 2		St Teresa
Del Boccio, Samuel V.	1945-2004	US Army	Vietnam	Veteran		St Teresa
Diebold, Norbert Leo	1920-1977	US Navy	WW II	CMOMM		St Teresa
Dolacki, John Peter	1912-1939	US Army		PVT	Ohio 13 th Engr	St Teresa
Emerick, Frank Joseph	1889-1918	US Army	WW I	PVT	9 th TNG BN, 36 th Co/Camp Sherman	St Teresa
Ferner, Darrell J.	1934-2003	US Navy	Korea	Veteran	SEABEES	St Teresa
Forster, John Joseph	1896-1972	US Navy	WW I	Veteran		St Teresa
Fox, James	1844-1919	US Army	Civil War			Garfield
Garfield, Milton	1792-1862	Ohio Militia		Colonel	Lorain County	Garfield
Geizheiser, Clarence	1897-1968	US Army	WW I	PVT	Ohio 38 th Engr Reg, Co C	St Teresa
Hammer, Dale H.	1936-1988	US Army	Korea	SP 4	1 st Cavalry, 15 th Aviation Co	Garfield
Hecock, Erastus	1793-1866	US Army	War of 1812			Garfield
Hribar, John J.	1919-1998	US Army	WW II (Pacific)	Veteran		St Teresa
Hyland, Henry	?-?	US Army	Civil War		Ohio 8 th Infantry, Co I	Garfield
Hyland, Williams	?-?	US Army	Civil War		Ohio 128 th Infantry, Co I	Garfield
Irish, G. I.	?-?	US Army	Civil War		Ohio 8 th Infantry, Co I	Garfield
Islee, Wayne Neal	1911-1945	US Navy	WW II	Pharmacist Mate	3 rd CL, US Navy Reserve	Garfield
Johnson, Alan Lee	1919-1954	US Navy	WW II	WT 2	Ohio US Navy Reserve	Garfield
Johnson, William McKinley	1893-1945	US Army	WW II			Garfield
Jones, Richard Augustus	1934-1998	US Army (?)	Korea	Veteran		St Teresa
Jungbluth, Allan A.	1932-2002	US Army	Korea	SP 3		St Teresa
Kerley, Frank B.	1919-1981	US Army	WW II	PFC		Garfield
Kikpatrick, Edward E.	1930-1976	US Air Force	Korea	CPL		Garfield
Kingsboro, Howard Franklin	1919-2004	US Army	WW II	PVT		Garfield
Kinney, Kendrick K.	1809-1889	US Army	Civil War			Garfield
Kostohryz, Albert H.	1923-1976	US Army	WW II	Sergeant		St Teresa
Laskin, Jay John	1924-1956	US Marine Corps	WW II	PFC	Ohio	St Teresa
Lewis, William	1882-1847	US Army	War of 1812			Garfield
Livingston, Lee L.	1875-1952	US Navy	WW II	Veteran		St Teresa
Mack, Charles	1918-1993	US Army	WW II	Veteran		St Teresa
Mackert, Lester	1923-2006	US Army	WW II	PFC		St Teresa
Maddox, John	1840-1865	US Army	Civil War		Ohio Light Artillery, 15 th Indpt Btry	Garfield
Mahar, Mark L.	1846-1921	US Army	Civil War			Garfield
Mazur, Charles S.	1913-1980	US Navy	WW II			Garfield
McAllister, Kenneth J.	1911-1958	US Army (?)	WW II	Veteran		St Teresa
McCallie, Edward Duffie	1926-1965	US Navy	WW II		Ohio FI, US Navy Reserve	Garfield
McCowen, Alan Clyde	1884-1953	US Army	WW I	PVT	Field Signal Bn, PA NG, Co B1	St Teresa
McKittrick, Albert L.	1937-2009	US Air Force	Korea	Veteran		St Teresa

NAME	LIFE DATES	BRANCH	CONFLICT	RANK	UNIT/NOTE	CEMETERY
McManners, John	1758-1845	Continental Arm,	Revolutionary War		Lt P. Jackson Co, Col Chandler Reg	Died in Sheffield
Melbar, John Peter	1900-1935	US Navy	WW I	FL	Ohio	St Teresa
Mellon, Vernon Eugene	1940-1997	US Army				Garfield
Minard, Lenza M.	1847-1924	US Army	Civil War		Ohio 52 nd & 176 th Volunteer Infantry	Garfield
Mislinski, Desmond G.	1946-2000	US Army	Vietnam			Garfield
Moldovan, Aurel	1923-1982	US Navy	WW II	AMM 3		St Teresa
Monagon, DeForest A.	1881-1932	US Army	Spanish-American War?			Garfield
Monagon, James A.	1934-1977	US Army	Korea			Garfield
Monschein, Joseph	1840-1891	US Army	Civil War		Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 8th Reg, Co B	St Teresa
Nicholas, Joseph Bernard	1922-?	US Army	WW II	Veteran		St Teresa
Owen, Richard Elmer	1911-1956	US Army	WW II	PVT	Ohio 498 th Sig Repair Co	Garfield
Petcavage, Felix J.	1919-1983	US Army		Veteran		St Teresa
Price, Catherine Agnes	1924-1991	US Navy				Garfield
Price, William Morris, Jr.	1920-1990	US Coast Guard/Navy	WW II & Korea	Captain,	Submarine Svc (Pacific)	Garfield
Renner, Karl Mathias	1896-1965	US Army (?)	WW I	Veteran		St Teresa
Reynolds, Vincent	1844-1910	US Army	Civil War		Ohio 7 th Volunteer Infantry	Garfield
Rida, Yahya Shafiq, M.D.	1917-1980	US Air Force	Korea			Garfield
Rieth, Lawrence A.	1899-1958	US Army (?)	WW I	Veteran		St Teresa
Root, Edward	1834-1897	US Army	Civil War	Sergeant	Indiana Volunteer Infantry	Garfield
Root, Henry	1830-1908	US Army	Civil War			Garfield
Rumick, William	1917-1959	US Army	WW II	CPL	Arizona SS-BSM-PH & OLC	Garfield
Schlicher, Hobert W.	1921-1970	US Army	WW II	PFC	Ohio	St Teresa
Schmidt, Alexander M.	1902-1956	US Army	WW II	TEC 4	Ohio	St Teresa
Schmidt, Gerald	1933-1997	US Army	Korea	Veteran		St Teresa
Schmidt, John A.	1927-2003	US Army		Veteran		St Teresa
Schmitz, John Francis	1929-1995	US Army	Korea	CPL		St Teresa
Schneider, Charles F.	1889-1963	US Army	WW I	PFC	4 th Machine Gun BN, Co A	Garfield
Schremp, John R.	1928-1991	US Army		Veteran		St Teresa
Scott, Elmer Eugene	1933-2006	US Army	Korea	Sergeant		Garfield
Sipe, George Robert	1920-1981	US Army	WW II	PVT		Garfield
Sipe, Ruth Violet	1915-1980	US Army				Garfield
Smith, George F.	1833-1910	US Army & Navy	Civil War	Seaman	OVI, Co H; "Winnebago"	Garfield
Smith, Isaac J.	1825-1854	US Army	Mexican War			Garfield
Smith, Joshua	1771-1817	US Army	War of 1812	Captain		Garfield
Smith, William Paul	1894-1960	US Army	WW I	PVT	Ohio	St Teresa
Stanley, Charles J.	1926-2001	US Army	WW II	PFC		St Teresa
Stevenson, Edward N.	1928-1959	US Navy	WW II	Seaman 1 st CL	Ohio US Navy Reserve	St Teresa
Stoltz, Earl Michael	1928-2001	US Army		Veteran		St Teresa
Taft, Isaac Horace	1838-1926	US Army & Navy	Civil War	Seaman	Ohio 1 st Lt Artillery, Bat I; "Chichasaw"	Garfield
Taylor, John H.	1841-1863	US Army	Civil War			Garfield
Taylor, Lewis P.	1811-1894	US Army	Civil War		Ohio 178 th Volunteer Infantry, Co D	Garfield
Temkiewicz, Joseph	1918-2004	US Army	WW II	Veteran		St Teresa
Thomas, Walter J.	1918-1989	US Army	WW II			St Teresa
Thompson, Oliver K.	1923-1987	US Army	WW II	CPL		Garfield
Urig, Norman E.	1926-1997	US Army	WW II	Veteran		St Teresa
Voravich, Michael	1913-2005	US Army	WW II			St Mark
Walter, Wesley Allen	1926-1978	US Navy	WW II	MM 3		Garfield
Weibrandt, Harold Leonard	1923-2002	US Navy	WW II	Veteran		St Teresa
Wilhelmy, Roy E.	1925-2010	US Army	WW II	PFC		Garfield
Wolf, John	1917-1943	?	WW II ?			St Teresa
Wood, John Bernard	1923-2010	US Army	WW II	PFC		Garfield
Woodruff, F. H.	1838-1869	US Army	Civil War	Captain		Garfield
Woodruff, Harvey C.	1844-1882	US Army	Civil War	Captain		Garfield
Yochem, John	1830-1884	US Army	Civil War		Ohio 56 th Infantry	St Teresa

Over a hundred veterans of the American wars are buried in Sheffield's four cemeteries. The table above lists the known information about these brave men and women who have served their Country. Any additional information about their military service or other members of the Armed Forces that have been overlooked would be appreciated. The Editor thanks 1st Sgt. Dan Gillotti (U.S. Army 1st Cavalry, Ret.—Korea & Vietnam) for his military insight and assistance with this article.



General Draza Mihailovic

On a visit to the impressive St. Mark Monastery Church—an American Serbian Eastern Orthodox house of God on Lake Breeze Road—one is likely to encounter a finely sculpted bust of General Draza Mihailovic on a black granite column in the churchyard. To most Americans this Serbian general is unknown, but his is a story of bravery, loyalty, and sacrifice important to the American cause during World War II.

Dragoljub Mihailovic (known by the byname Draza) was born on March 27, 1893 in Ivanjica, Serbia. His military career began fighting the Turks and Bulgarians during the Balkan Wars (1912-1913) and World War I (1914-1918). At the end of World War I the Serbo-Croatian-Slovene Kingdom of Yugoslavia was proclaimed. King Peter I served as ruler until his death in 1921. His son, Alexander I, then became king until his assassination by a terrorist in 1934. Alexander's young son, Crown Prince Peter (born 1921) was then proclaimed king under a regency (headed by Prince Paul) until Peter came of age. As regent, Prince Paul signed a pact with the Axis powers (Germany and Italy) in 1941. This action gave rise to a rebellion by freedom-loving Yugoslavians who refused to become an Axis partner. Prince Paul and his Cabinet were forced to flee the capital, Belgrade, as the revolution broke out. The youthful king, Peter II, then became the acknowledged head of the country.

By this time Draza Mihailovic had risen to the rank of colonel in the king's army. In March 1941, Germany invaded Yugoslavia. Despite heroic efforts by Col. Mihailovic and Yugoslav forces to defend their freedom, the army was compelled to surrender to the Nazis in mid-April. However, Draza refused to acquiesce in the capitulation and formed an underground army loyal to the king, known as the Chetniks. Forming a government-in-exile, King Peter II appointed Draza to the rank of general and minister of war. Draza, a royalist, fought mainly in Serbia, while Tito led the communist-dominated Partisans operating in the south. Both the Chetniks and the Partisans resisted the occupying German forces, but political differences led to mistrust and eventually armed conflict. Reports of Chetnik resistance in the early stages of the German occupation buoyed the Allies and made Draza a heroic figure in both America and England.

As the war progressed, brutal German reprisals against the Serbians caused Draza to become more restrained in his resistance, saving his reserves until the Allies could provide more assistance. Tito and the Communism Partisans accused the Chetniks of collaborating with Axis Italians and this misinformation caused the Allies to switch support to Tito. At the end of the war the Communists, under Tito, came to power in Yugoslavia and Draza went into hiding. He was captured on March 13, 1946 and charged with treason and collaboration with the Germans. The Communists were fearful that Draza's loyalty to the king would jeopardize their grip on the country. A United States commission of inquiry was impaneled to investigate the charges. The commission cleared Draza and those under his immediate command of the charge of any collaboration. The commission also described his military assistance to the Allies and his efforts in rescuing hundreds of downed Allied airmen.

Despite these findings, the Communist Yugoslavian government went ahead with the trial of Draza. Tito denied the presence and testimony of several Allied officers who had worked with Draza or had been

rescued by him. In a hasty trial Draza was found guilty and sentenced to death. On July 17, 1946 he was executed by a firing squad, but not before he made this profound last statement:

*I gave my oath that for the King
and Country I would give my life.*

I have fulfilled my oath.

*General Draza Mihailovic
July 17, 1946*

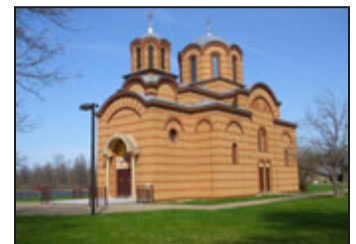
On March 29, 1948, the United States Congress and President Harry S. Truman posthumously awarded General Dragoljub–Draza–Mihailovic with the Legion of Merit. A likeness of this award is proudly carved into the granite column at St. Mark Monastery Church.



Statue of General Dragoljub–Draza–Mihailovic (1893-1946) with the Serbian flag at St. Mark Church.



Fr. Leontije Alavanja, pastor of St. Mark Church. Fr. Alavanja's uncle, Vukomir Alavanja (1927-2008), was a Serbian resistance fighter during World War II and opposed Communist rule after the war. Vukomir is buried in St. Mark Cemetery not far from the statue of General Mihailovic.




St. Mark Monastery Church, 1434 Lake Breeze Road, Sheffield Village.

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Sheffield Village Family Pride Day

The fourth annual Sheffield Village Family Pride Day was held at the French Creek Nature Center and Village Municipal Complex on September 10, 2011. Each year the celebration gets bigger and better, especially for the Sheffield Village Historical Society. This year the organizers of the event held a silent and live auction for the benefit of the Historical Society. Generous donations of items for the auction by village residents, businesses, and guests resulted in lively bidding, generating proceeds of \$2,925! The Historical Society is currently restoring the Village's historic 1946 Chevrolet/Bean fire truck. The proceeds of the auction have been placed in a fund designated for the construction of a garage to house the fire truck. The fund was initiated in 2008 with a generous \$1,000 donation from Michael and Barbara Bass. Currently the fund has a balance of \$4,116.51. Contributions are always welcome.

The success of Pride Day and the Historical Society auction came from the hard work and countless hours of preparation by many dedicated volunteers. The Historical Society wishes to express its appreciation all those who helped. Special thanks goes to Mayor John Hunter, Lynne Jones, Rick Fortney, Grant Thompson, Harry Gerent, Karen Doane, and Bob Markovich and their families and friends, as well as many other Society members and trustees. The list could and should go on, but space is limited—the Society simply wishes to say THANKS!



Opening ceremony of Pride Day with the flag raising by members of the Avon Lake American Legion Post 211 and an address by Mayor John Hunter.



Sheffield Village Family Pride Day begins with the Brookside High School Marching Band's procession to the French Creek Nature Center led by Village dignitaries.



Mayor John Hunter presents the proceeds of the Pride Day auction to Society President Eddie Herdendorf at the Sheffield Village Council meeting on September 26, 2011.

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. The collections of the Society are housed in the Sheffield History Center at 4944 Detroit Road. The Center is open to members and guests on Sunday (2:30 -5:pm) or by appointment (440-934-1514). Society journals can be found on the Village of Sheffield, Ohio official website: www.sheffieldvillage.com (click on the Sheffield Village Historical Society logo, then Pioneer newsletters, then download). Society members are encouraged to submit items for future issues. Please send your stories or ideas to the Editor herdendorf@aol.com.

Charles E. Herdendorf, Ph.D.
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Sheffield Village Historical Society fire truck restoration crew, left to right, Eddie Herdendorf, Ron Forster, Roy Kudrin, Andy Minda, and Don Hammer. Absent from the photograph is Greg Davis of the Sheffield Village Fire Department.