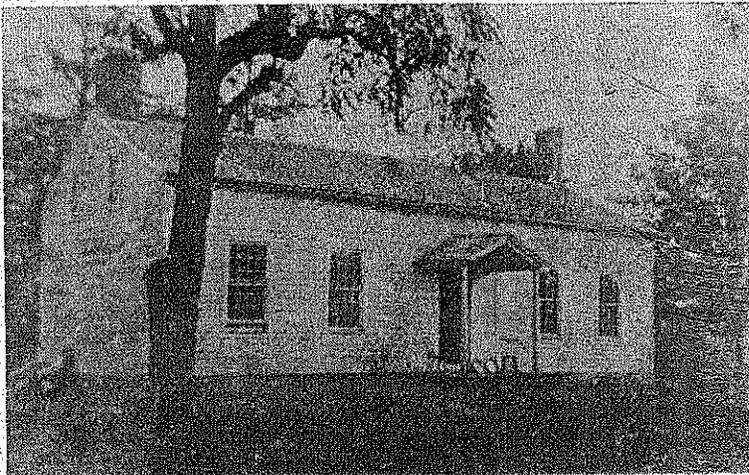
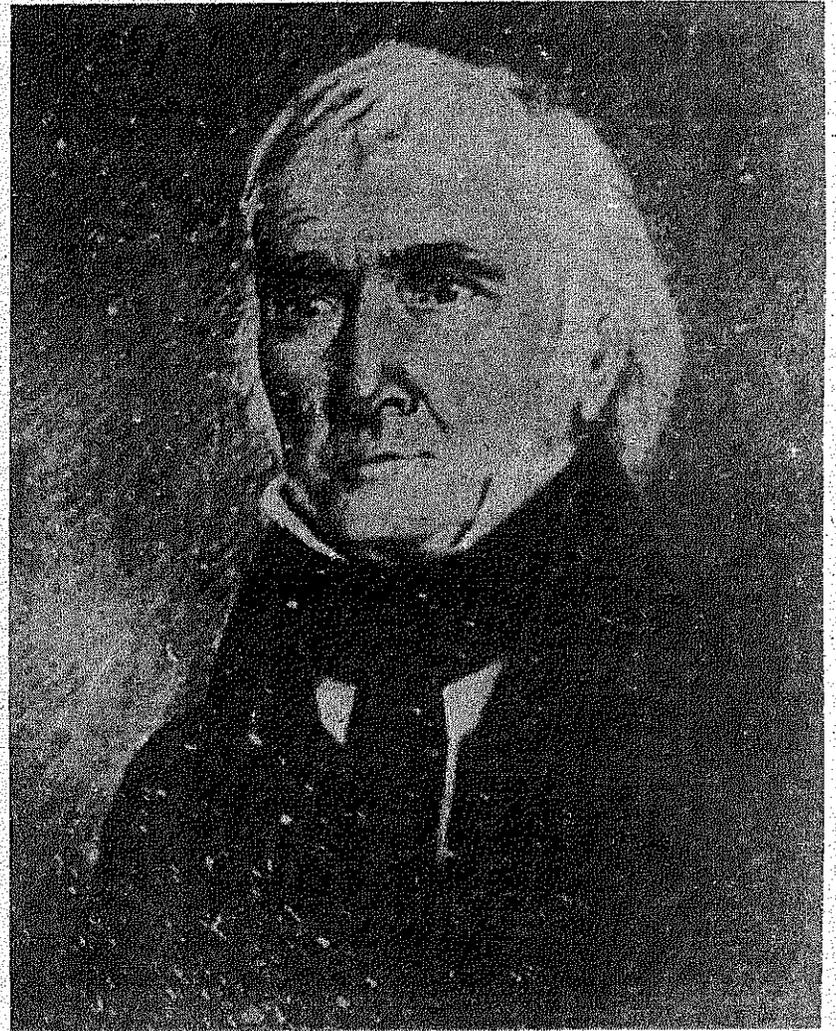


Above: General Paine Memorial in Painesville
Below: Home of Samuel and Hannah Huntington in Painesville



Lake County Heritage

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General Edward Paine: Pioneer Settler of Lake County

by Carl Thomas Engel

In 1990 we celebrate the sesquicentennial of Lake County. As we reflect upon the events that led to the creation of our county, we also look back to those pioneers who first settled the area and built the communities that became Lake County. One individual who came when the area was still a wilderness, remained, and lived to see it become Lake County was General Edward Paine.

Joel C. Paine wrote a two-page biography of his grandfather in 1912 stating, "This little sketch is not presented to the reader as a life of General Paine, as the details of a long and eventful career like his, would be a voluminous work, and the facts and data from which such a work could be compiled would be very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain at this remote time."¹ Much of what has been written about Edward Paine consists of brief biographical sketches. Purported facts seem vague or contradictory. Emphasis has been placed on his coming to the Western Reserve and settling Painesville, while containing little of his activities in Connecticut and New York, and there is almost nothing on his later years. Also, few of Paine's letters have survived. The purpose of this paper is to bring together the many diverse threads and to present as complete a biography of General Edward Paine as possible.

In 1638 Stephen Paine I, the progenitor, came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony from Great Ellingham, near Hingham, Norfolk County, England. In 1643 he had become a founder and

proprietor of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. For three generations the Paine family was important in the affairs of Massachusetts.

Stephen Paine IV (1708-1797), great grandson of Stephen Paine I, lived in Bolton, Connecticut, where he was a prosperous farmer. He married Deborah Skinner (1710-?), of Colchester, Connecticut. During the French and Indian War, he fought at the Battle of Louisbourg and was on the Heights of Abraham during the Battle of Quebec. The Paines had ten children, seven sons and three daughters, born between 1731 and 1756. The sons were taught the principles of farming. Paine also instilled in his children a sense of patriotism and was proud of the fact that during the Revolutionary War all seven sons served the cause of independence.

Edward Paine, their sixth child, was born on January 27th, 1746, at Bolton. Though he had learned how to farm, he became a master blacksmith and entered into a partnership with one of his brothers to operate a smithy and forge at Bolton. On September 7th, 1769, at the age of twenty-three, Paine married Elizabeth King (1748-1795), also of Bolton. A year later they joined the Congregational Church.

While at Bolton, the Paines had six children, Elizabeth in 1770, Roxcelana in 1771, a son born in 1774 who lived only a few days, Edward Junior in 1776, Joel in 1778 and Nancy in 1782.

When the Revolution began, Paine enlisted in the Connecticut Militia, commissioned as an ensign in May 1775. He served several enlistments and rose to the rank of captain in 1777.² During more than three years of active duty, his assignments included escorting a group of Tory prisoners to Peekskill, New York, supervising the erection of Fort Trumbull, on the Thames River near New London, Connecticut, and serving as recruiter. Family tradition says that Captain Paine was present

when George Washington bid farewell to his officers at Fraunce's Tavern in New York City in 1783. No records can be found to document this claim.

After the war "Peace found him as it did many others of that noble band, with his small patrimony converted into continental bills. Emigration was his only alternative, and from the year 1784, he made new countries his home."³ Paine moved his family to "Nine Partners," Amenia, Dutchess County, New York. Two of his brothers had moved there, Brinton in 1777 and Timothy in 1782. Little is known of Edward Paine's life at Amenia; except that two children were added to the family, Lydia in 1786 and Charles Henry in 1788.

Several of the family histories state that Paine next located on the Susquehanna River, where he made sundry improvements including a grist and saw mill, but there were so many obstructions in the river that it was impossible to raft the lumber down to market. The exact location of Paine's mill is not specified. Perhaps it was in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, north of Wysox and near the New York border where the Susquehanna and Chemung River meet. His brother Brinton became a resident of nearby Elmira, New York, about this time.

There is also another reason for placing Edward Paine in the area. The Little Lessee Company was organized in 1788 to obtain a perpetual lease from the Indians to the land lying between the Cayuga and Owasco lakes in Central New York, in order to open it to settlement. In the fall the company surveyed the tract into lots of 160 acres. This work was done by members of the company, including Captain Roswell Franklin, Elisha Durkee, and Edward Paine. The following spring, the families of Franklin, Durkee, Ebenezer White and Deacon Joseph Atwell moved from Wysox to the new settlement. Paine and his family moved there in the fall of 1790.⁴ However, the work of the Little Lessee Company was soon

negated. The Governor of New York held that only the state government could obtain Indian lands, and that all other transactions were null and void. The region was incorporated into the Military Tract. Bounties were made to New York veterans in compensation for military service during the Revolution, and those who had already settled these lands were forced to leave or repurchase them from the new "legal" owners.

Paine built his log cabin overlooking Lake Cayuga near a stream, which became known as Paine Creek. In April 1792 Paine bought the land, Lot 54 in Scipio Township (now Aurora), from the heirs of Captain Seronimus Hoagland, of Westchester County, New York, for "100 pounds lawful money of the State of New York."⁵ Paine farmed his land. He also bought other parcels and sold them to new settlers.

In April 1795 a post office was established at Scipio, and Paine was awarded the contract as the first mail carrier, for three years at \$175 per year. He traveled to Cooperstown, ninety miles to the east, every two weeks. At a town meeting in the same year Paine was elected a commissioner of highways. One of his duties involved cutting a new thoroughfare through the wilderness.

In 1790 another son was born to the Paines, Asahel King. Five years later his wife, Elizabeth, died, leaving him with eight young children. Paine was active in settling and improving a new territory, and he needed a wife. Five months later he married Rebecca Loomis (1759-1815), daughter of Aaron White of Cromwell, Connecticut, and widow of Nathaniel Loomis of Whitesboro, New York.

In 1796 Paine decided to make an expedition to the Connecticut Western Reserve to trade with the Indians. By its Royal Charter of 1662, Connecticut claimed ownership to a strip of land from the Atlantic to Pacific Ocean. After the Revolution Connecticut relinquished

its claims but retained a strip of more than 3,300,000 acres along the shore of Lake Erie west of the Pennsylvania border. The Western Reserve was later sold to a group of land speculators, who organized themselves into the Connecticut Land Company. Among the forty-eight investors were some of the wealthiest and most prominent men of the state, including General Henry Champion, Gideon Granger, Oliver Phelps, and Moses Cleaveland. In 1795 the portion east of the Cuyahoga River was opened to settlement by the Treaty of Greene Ville, and surveying was begun a year later under the supervision of Cleaveland.

Paine and his eldest son, young Edward, outfitted with the needed articles for fur trading, reached the new settlement of Cleveland in the fall of 1776, just as the surveyors were returning to Connecticut for the winter. The only residents of Cleveland were Job and Tabitha Stiles. After arranging business matters, Paine left his son to carry out the mission of their journey while he himself returned to New York alone and on foot. Thirty miles east of Cleveland, Paine came upon the Grand River and was favorably impressed by the area. In the spring his son too returned to Scipio. It is possible that additional trips were made to the West during the next few years.

The biographical sketches say that Paine began to make tentative plans to move to the Western Reserve after his trip of 1796. Family and guests gathered around the Paine fireplace and listened to tales of the journey to the new country. One of Paine's neighbors was John Walworth, a native of Connecticut but recently of Hoosick, Albany County, New York. Walworth listened intently to these stories and then made several trips to the Western Reserve to see the territory for himself. He spent the winter of 1798-1799 near the Grand River at the Marsh Settlement (Mentor). When Walworth returned, he traveled to Connecticut and bought a tract of 3302 acres east of the mouth of the Grand River from Oliver Phelps and

Gideon Granger.⁶

Meanwhile, Paine remained active in New York affairs and received several commissions in the New York Militia. His first appointment was as major in the Herkimer County battalion in 1792. When Onondaga County was created in 1794, Major Paine was attached to the battalion in the new county and two years later was promoted to lieutenant colonel. Then, in 1798 the Governor proclaimed, "having thought it proper to form the militia of the county of Onondaga into a brigade; therefore, Resolved, that Edward Paine be and he is hereby appointed brigadier general thereof." Henceforth, Paine was known as General Edward Paine. He was also elected as representative for Onondaga County in the New York legislature in 1798 and served one term. In 1799 he became a member of the Scipio lodge of Free & Accepted Masons.

Two children were born to Paine and his second wife, Rebecca, at Scipio: Sally Maria in 1797 and John Walworth in 1799.

During the winter of 1799-1800 General Paine began making final arrangements for the move to the Western Reserve. Early in 1800 Edward Paine, Jr., made a trip to Colchester, Connecticut, to purchase land. A 1000 acre parcel was bought from General Champion for \$2250.⁸ Located in the north part of Great Lot 3 in Range 8, Township 11 (Painesville), it was just west of land that Walworth had purchased. Stopping at East Windsor, Connecticut, the young Paine persuaded his cousin, Eleazer Paine, to come west with him.

General Paine urged members of his family, friends and neighbors to accompany him to a new home in the Western Reserve. Numbering sixty-six, the group included Paine's family (daughters Elizabeth, Roxcelana and Nancy had married and remained in New York), a stepdaughter, a daughter-in-law (Joel's bride of less than a month), his nephew Eleazer Paine, Chester Ellsworth (Eleazer's

brother-in-law), the family of Jedediah Beard, plus Benjamin Sottle, who was a carpenter, and Isaac Lane, a shoemaker by trade. Also joining them was Abraham Skinner (General Paine's first cousin once removed). Skinner had been a business partner of General Champion and was now his land agent. About the 6th of March, 1800, they departed Scipio.

The company proceeded to Buffalo, then a western outpost. They intended to take to the ice with sleighs and travel on Lake Erie to the Grand River, but only thirty miles farther on at Cattaraugus Creek the ice proved unsafe. Continuing by land was impossible. Their only recourse was to stop until the spring thaw, which would give them a clearer lake and calmer weather. Temporary shelters were built. Some of the men took the horses and herded the cattle along the lake shore and Indian trails to their destination. They would also make preparations for the arrival of their families. The women tapped the maple trees surrounding their encampment and boiled the sap into maple sugar. When the lake opened, the party proceeded in open boats packed with household goods, tools, food supplies, seeds and fruit tree saplings.

Walworth and his family, who had left Scipio on February 20th, reached the banks of the Grand River on April 28th. To him goes the honor of being the first settler. Paine and his followers finished their trek three days later on May 1st, after fifty-six days in transit. The closest neighboring settlements were the Harpers to the east (Harpersfield), the Marsh Settlement on the Black Brook (Mentor) and David Abbot's settlement on the Chagrin River (Willoughby) to the west, and the UMBERFIELD and Beard families on the Cuyahoga River (Burton) to the south.

The little colony lost no time establishing itself. Land was cleared and cabins built. Paine named his new home "Elysian Point" and Walworth called his farm "Blooming Grove."⁹ Some of the bottom lands along the river had

already been cleared by the Indians. At the first opportunity, the settlers planted corn, potatoes and garden vegetables on these unoccupied lands. By summer there was an abundance of vegetables, and in the fall a fine crop of corn was ready for harvest. Their diet was supplemented with venison and partridge, fish from the river and lake, and snipe and wild duck from the nearby marshlands. As other settlers arrived, Paine was always willing to extend a helping hand to anyone in need. Daily he would go to the edge of the lake to sight any traveler in distress.

Paine also befriended the Indian chief Stigwandish, who had wigwams nearby. Paine compared him to the Ancient Roman Seneca, claiming he possessed the qualities of "dignity, honesty, and philanthropy."¹⁰ Until his departure during the War of 1812, Stigwandish was known by many of the early settlers as "Seneca."

In the summer of 1800 Paine went to the settlement of Warren for the Fourth of July celebrations. Not only was it the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, but on July 10th the civil jurisdiction of the Western Reserve would pass from the State of Connecticut to the federal government under the Governor of the Northwest Territory. The entire Reserve was to be organized as Trumbull County, with Warren as the seat of government. Paine was there to witness the birth of Trumbull County and to participate in its organization.

At the first Court of Quarter Sessions of the new county, held August 25th, Amos Spafford, David Hudson, Simon Perkins, John Minor, Aaron Wheeler, Benjamin Davison and Edward Paine were appointed as a committee to divide the county into smaller political subdivisions, or townships. Eight were created and named Warren, Youngstown, Hudson, Vernon, Middlefield, Richfield, Cleveland and Painesville. Painesville Township was the smallest and contained "All that Tract of

Country included within a Line beginning at the north-east Corner of Township number Eight in the seventh Range, thence North to Lake Erie, Thence westerly on the Lake Shore to the North-west Corner of Township Number nine in the tenth Range, thence South to the South-west Corner of Township Number nine in the tenth Range, thence East to the place of beginning."¹¹ To have a township named in his honor would indicate that General Paine was held in high regard.

In October 1800 forty-two men traveled to Warren to cast votes for Trumbull County's representative to the house of representatives in the general assembly of the Northwest Territory. Paine received thirty-eight votes and was elected. The term began in January 1801, but the assembly was not convened until November.

Early in 1801 the Trumbull County court appointed officers for the township governments, and in Painesville Paine was made an appraiser of taxable property and a supervisors of highways. When the first election of township officials was held in April 1802, Paine was chosen chairman of the first town-meeting.

The Fourth of July in 1801 was the first grand celebration in Painesville, and the ceremonies were held at "Blooming Grove." Families from the Marsh Settlement gathered at Paine's cabin, then the party came up the river by boat. As they approached Walworth's cabin, Joel Paine played music on his fife accompanied by the beating of a drum. General Paine acted as president of the day with Walworth as vice-president. Reverend Coffin, a Universalist minister who happened to be in the neighborhood, delivered the oration. Festivities concluded with a dinner and drinking of toasts.

Paine took his seat at the first session of the second territorial assembly at Chillicothe in November 1801. It adjourned two months

later. Among the legislation passed was "An act appropriating one thousand dollars of the tax levied in Trumbull county to open a road to the south."¹² Known as the Chillicothe Road, it was to connect the territorial (and future state) capital with Lake Erie. Paine was appointed one of the three commissioners to supervise the work, and he took charge of running the line and marking the route. Abraham Tappan, who had been teaching school at the Harper settlement, was employed to do the actual surveying. The road began at the Grand River near Paine's house and meandered southwesterly about twelve miles (to Kirtland), where it turned more southerly to the old portage of the Tuscarawas River (south of Akron) on the county line. The route then followed the Tuscarawas to the confluence with the Walhonding River (near Coshocton) and continued southwesterly to Chillicothe on the Scioto River.

Tappan was also employed by Paine to teach one of the first schools in Painesville, during the winter months of 1803 and 1804. The schoolhouse was a log hut near the Paine farm, and there were about twelve scholars. In 1803 the Paines' last child, Eliza, was born. She was considered by many early historians to be the first white child born in Painesville.

1805 was an important year in the development of the Western Reserve. On July 4th the Treaty of Fort Industry (Sandusky) was signed by the Indians ceding their claims to lands west of the Cuyahoga River, thereby opening the rest of the Western Reserve to settlement. One of the negotiators was General Champion, who represented the interests of the Connecticut Land Company. In his travels he stopped to inspect his land holdings along the Grand River and with his land agent, Abraham Skinner, laid out a town plat. The town was named "Champion," and it featured a public square typical of many New England villages.

In 1806 Edward Paine, Jr., conveyed to his father 500 acres, half of the tract purchased

from General Champion in 1800, for a nominal consideration of one dollar. General Paine also invested in other lands throughout the Western Reserve. He bought a tract of 2000 acres in Range 6, Township 11 (Madison) from the Connecticut Land Company in 1808.¹³ Surveyed into twenty 100 acre lots, it was then sold to settlers. This area is still shown on maps as the Paine Tract.

As the population of Trumbull County increased, the county was divided in two in 1806, and the northern part became Geauga County. At first the county courts were held at New Market, a town laid out by Skinner and Eleazer Paine not far from General Paine's farm. General Paine also may have operated a supply store at New Market.¹⁴ In June 1807 the Geauga County Commissioners appropriated \$800 to build two bridges across the Grand River, one "at the fording below General Paines" at New Market and the other at Champion. These were among the first such improvements made in the county.

The county seat had been placed at New Market through the efforts of General Paine and Skinner. However, General Champion thought his town plat "would prove a better location."¹⁵ The rivalry between the two communities ended in July 1809 when the county courts were moved to Champion. This proved to be only temporary. Geauga County was divided into thirds in 1810, the east third becoming Ashtabula County and the west Cuyahoga County. The county seat of the smaller Geauga County was moved from Champion to Chardon, the geographical center, in July 1811.

Freemasonry came to Painesville in 1809. Paine and other members of his family were among the first to join and hold offices in the newly organized lodge. When antimasonic sentiments swept through the county in 1828, the fortunes of the Paine family, especially in the realm of politics, suffered.¹⁶

Paine's second wife, Rebecca, died in October

1815. Once again Paine did not remain unmarried very long. In July 1816 he traveled to Harbor Creek in Erie County, Pennsylvania, and married Lovina Hovey (1765-1846). Born Lovina Lyon, she was twice widowed. At the time of her marriage to Paine, she was landlady of a tavern near Erie. Though no children were born to this marriage, the new Mrs. Paine had several children with her first husband, John Brown.

One pioneer reminiscing about the early days of Painesville wrote, "Some may think pioneer life was made up of hardships entirely. It was not all hard work and shortfare. We had our amusements, and one of our greatest pleasures was to go to General Paine's and spend the evening. His latch string was always out, everyone was welcome. He would sit down by his wife, she was a noble woman, pat her on the shoulder and say 'Come, Mother, sing, and let the young folks dance.' She would sit and card wool or spin on the little wheel and sing dancing tunes all evening. We always went home happy from there."¹⁷

Champion became the major settlement in Painesville Township. Growth had been slow, but the pace quickened after the War of 1812 as more settlers came and as the frontier was pushed farther to the west. A local group of investors, William Kerr, Calvin Cole, Hercules Carrell and Robert Moodey purchased about half of the Champion town lots in 1816. They then petitioned the county officials to vacate that part of the survey and in its place lay out a new allotment. The Kerr, Cole & Others Survey contained 128 smaller lots "to better accommodate the settlement of the said Town."¹⁸ Even though many deeds continued to read "in the village of Champion," more and more people called the community Painesville. After all, it was located in Painesville Township. The post office, established in 1803 and now located in Champion, was named Painesville. Furthermore, General Paine and his family lived in the immediate area. It appears that General Champion took little

interest in his town once the county courts were moved to Chardon.

Edward Paine was a farmer, and the annual personal property tax records show that he had as many as thirty-three head of neat cattle in the 1820s. He may have engaged in dairying with his sons at a time when the Western Reserve was gaining a reputation as "Cheesedom." In 1823 when the Geauga County Agricultural and Manufacturing Society was formed at Chardon, Paine was chosen chairman of the organizational meeting. He exhibited at the society's first "Cattle Fair & Show," held that October on the green in Chardon. He took first place for "Best Heifer" and received the prize of eight dollars. As he prospered Paine replaced his log house with a more pretentious frame house, possibly designed and built by the local craftsman Jonathan Goldsmith.¹⁹

General Paine saw the settlement that he founded in a wilderness grow and thrive. By 1820 Painesville had become the most populous township in the Western Reserve. It was located on a major route for migration to the west, along which many taverns and stores sprang up. An active harbor flourished at Fairport where the federal government built a lighthouse and piers in 1825. Bog iron was being refined into pig iron and shipped east, or it was manufactured into heating and cooking stoves by the Geauga Iron Company. Organization of the Bank of Geauga in 1831 attested to the community's economic vitality. The growth led to the desire for a locally controlled government, and in 1832 the "Town of Painesville" was incorporated. As for the former rival New Market, that town plat had been vacated in 1816 and the land quickly reverted to cow pastures and potato patches. Also the former name, Champion, ceased to be used.

In the 1830s the townships in the northern part of Geauga County boomed, and several attempts were made to move the county seat

from Chardon to Painesville, from the geographical center to the economic center of the county. These failed, but the rivalry for the county courts continued. Finally in 1840 the state legislature split Geauga County in two and formed a new county from its seven northern townships plus Willoughby Township which was taken from Cuyahoga County. Thus, Lake County was created and Painesville was made the county seat.

Over the years Paine had conveyed portions of his farm to several of his sons. In 1832, at the age of 86 years, he applied for a pension based on his service during the Revolution. It was approved, and Paine received \$480 per annum. Finally, in 1835 the remaining acreage of his farm was transferred to his son-in-law, Charles Cook Paine, the husband of Sally Maria Paine.

During his final years Paine was tended by his wife and daughters Sally Maria and Eliza. On August 28th, 1841, at the age of 95 years, 7 months and 1 day, he died. The obituary said "...Without any particular disease or any sign of convulsion, the lamp of life was gradually extinguished."²⁰ The funeral was attended by a large gathering of family, friends and citizens of the community he had founded. Paine was laid to rest in Washington Street Cemetery in the Town of Painesville.

After his death the third Mrs. Paine went to live with her son in Norwalk and died there in 1846. Of Paine's children, two remained in New York, several lived in Painesville and Chardon, and the rest were scattered in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Arkansas.

Eventually the family farm was sold by his heirs, and early in 1854 the house was destroyed by fire. The newspaper reported "...That house, at the commencement of this century, was an abode of a hospitality of the most disinterested character. There was scarcely a piece of timber or board in it but could almost speak the word welcome, from use.

...At that time there was no road, no bridges, no public-houses...When they [travelers] could reach this 'house situated somewhere,' they were sure of hospitality and plenty to supply all nature's wants--without money and without price...."¹

General Paine lay buried in the Washington Street Cemetery for fifty-nine years. However, the burial ground was closed after a new cemetery was opened in 1861. Many of the old graves were moved, but many, including Paine's, were not. By 1878 the remaining stones were buried, and the abandoned graveyard was converted into a park. This too suffered from neglect. Then in 1898 the village school administrators acquired the site for a new high school.² The old graves were forgotten.

1900 marked the centennial of the founding of Painesville. A movement was spearheaded by one of Paine's granddaughters and the New Connecticut Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to erect a monument in memory of the founder of the community. An old map was found and used to locate his burial site in the schoolyard. The remains were placed in a new casket and buried in a newly created park at the intersection of Mentor Avenue and West Washington Street in front of the campus of Lake Erie College. A statue of General Edward Paine was erected and dedicated on July 21st, 1900. It was a fitting tribute to the founder of Painesville, to "his patriotism, his courageous spirit, and his wise eye to the future."³

NOTES

1. Paine family genealogical file (G 299), Lake County Historical Society Research Library.

2. Mildred E. Hoyes Steed, Soldiers and Widows of the American Revolution who lived in Lake County, Ohio (Mentor: Lakeland Press, 1985), p. 161-165; Revolutionary War Pension Applications (S-3625), National Archives.

3. Painesville Telegraph, 1 September 1841, p. 2, col. 5.

4. Elliot G. Storke, History of Cayuga County, New York (Syracuse: D. Mason & Co., 1879), p. 392.

5. Cayuga County (New York) Filed Deeds, Vol. B, p. 349.

6. Geauga County (Ohio) Deeds, Vol. 1, p. 263. Purchase price was \$4829.

7. Hugh Hastings, compiler and editor, Military Minutes of the Council of Appointment of the State of New York, 1783-1821 (Albany: James B. Lyon, State Printer, 1901), Vol. I, p. 214, 289, 338, 461, 515.

8. Geauga County (Ohio) Deeds, Vol. 1, p. 263.

9. Painesville Telegraph, 18 January 1877, p. 3, col. 4.

10. Eric J. Cardinal, "The Red Image in the White Mind: Another Look at Stigwandish," Lake County Historical Quarterly, June/September 1984 (Vol. 26, No. 2/3).

11. Painesville Township originally included all of what is presently Lake County except Madison, plus Chardon and Hamden in Geauga County. Over the years portions of the township were severed to create new political entities: Chagrin (now Willoughby) in 1810; Hamden, including what later became LeRoy, in 1811; Chardon in 1812; Mentor, which included Kirtland, in 1815; Perry in 1815; and Concord in 1822.

12. Elliot Howard Gilkey, The Ohio Hundred Year Book (Columbus: Fred J. Heer, State Printer, 1901), p. 142-146.

13. Geauga County (Ohio) Deeds, Vol. 3, p. 394; Vol. 3, p. 431.

14. Ibid., Vol. 3, p. 86.

15. "Letters from the Samuel Huntington Correspondence 1800-1812," Western Reserve Historical Society Tract, No. 96 (1915), p. 109.

16. James J. Tyler, "Early Freemasonry of Geauga, Ashtabula, and Lake Counties," reprinted from Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, 1942 and 1943; Donald J. Ratcliffe, "Antimasonry in Lake County, Ohio, 1827-1834," Lake County Historical Quarterly, March 1980 (Vol. 22, No. 1).

17. Stella Moore Kahl, Our Heritage (n.p., [1940]), unpagged.

18. Geauga County (Ohio) Deeds, Vol. 6, p. 16, 91.

19. Elizabeth G. Hitchcock, Jonathan Goldsmith, Pioneer Master Builder of the Western Reserve (Cleveland: Western Reserve Historical Society, c.1980), p. 85. It is interesting to note that Goldsmith's wife was the sister of the wife of Paine's son, Asahel K.

20. Painesville Telegraph, 1 September 1841, p. 2, col. 5.

21. Ibid., 1 February 1854, p. 3, col. 2.

22. Washington Street Cemetery became the site of the Painesville High school, from 1899 to 1923. After the opening of Harvey High School, the building was converted into Champion Junior High School. The building was closed in 1949 and torn down, and the land used for an athletic field and running track.

23. William S. Mills, "Lake County and Its Founder," Ohio Archaeological And Historical Society Publications, Vol. X (1902), p. 361-371.

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