

### The Carl Rech Compilation of Cambridge Lots

In 1937, Carl Rech, one of Guernsey County's greatest collectors of historical memorabilia, compiled a listing of the owners of lots in Cambridge through the years. Because of the great historical worth of this work, and in order to make it readily available to the people of this community, it is set forth in its entirety in these, the closing pages of our historical booklet. No attempt has been made to edit his work, or to bring it up to date. It is just as he wrote it.

In June 1806, Col. Z. A. Beatty and Jacob Gomber, were owners of the 4000 acre tract of land they had acquired from the U.S. Government for \$2.00 per acre. They platted the town of Cambridge and commanded the sale of lots on a portion of that tract. The original plat contained 140 lots extending from 5th to 11th Sts. of the present day and having two east and west streets. Main St. and Steubenville St. The north and south streets, starting at 5th were named for trees. 5th being "Walnut." Sixth was "Spruce." 7th was "Pine." 8th was set aside for public grounds and Market and was therefore called "Market St." 9th was "Chestnut." 10th, "Mulberry" and 11th, "Lombardy."

On August 14, 1806, the first Guernsey men arrived in Cambridge, and a few days later, Thomas Sarchet purchased the first lot sold to outsiders, so called, from Beatty and Gomber. Lot No. 58 the present Central Drug Store and Guernsey Dairy Lunch lot was the first one sold and the price was \$37.50.

In 1837 on the 13th day of March, the Ohio Legislature assembled at Columbus, passed legislation, making Cambridge, an incorporated village, so that this is our Centennial year and the purpose of this article is to inform our people, as well as some research and study can, who owned or lived on the lots of the original plat of the town in 1837.

Credit is here given to the writings of Col. C. P. B. Sarchet and records on file at Steubenville, Marietta, Zanesville and Cambridge.

Lots No. 1-2-3 from the south west corner of 5th St. to the first alley east, was occupied by the Beatty Tan Yard that stood on the location of the Cambridge Flouring Mill.

The head tanner or the man in charge of the Tan Yards, Christopher Danhaeffer or as it is now known, Duniver, occupied a small house on the now vacant lot across the alley from the Stokley Grocery.

Lots 4-5-6 were also owned by Col. Z. A. Beatty, whose house occupied the present location of the Moose Lodge Home. The Holler Tavern, up a flight of stone steps from the Pike, occupied the present Colonial site on Lot No. 7.

Lot No. 8, the Allen Restaurant and Hartley building lot was occupied by the Beatty store, a two story hewed log building.

Lot No. 9 was the location of the Tingle Tavern "The Sign of the Crossed Keys." In this tavern on April 23, 1810, the first Court in the County was held and Commissioners were appointed to select a County seat and Cambridge was chosen. In this tavern also, the first Masonic Lodge was formed. This is now occupied by the I.O.O.F. Temple.

Lot No. 10 was subdivided at this time as it is at present, the west half occupied by the Elk's Lodge at present, was owned

by Isiah McIlyar, grandfather of C. R. McIlyar of Stewart Avenue, and on the street had a small log shoe making shop, while he lived in a log house set back in the lot. On the East half, Commodore White lived in a two story house, he was a tailor and had a shop on the second floor. He was the father of Mrs. A. P. Shaffner and Col. Joseph White. In later years it was occupied by J. H. Hatton one time County Treasurer and Publisher of the Guernsey Times.

His son born on this lot was Frank Hatton appointed Post Master General of the U.S. by President Chester A. Arthur in 1884; at that time he was a resident of Iowa.

C. C. Lybrand, a Methodist Episcopal Minister lived on Lot No. 11 that is now occupied by Chiesa Bros. and the Strand Theater.

On Lot No. 12 was the store room of Jacob Shaffner. This building had been built by Wm. B. Kilgore and sold to Shaffner in 1825; now occupied by the Woolworth Store. In the east room of the old building, lived Thomas Campbell and he taught the first school in Cambridge in this building. Thomas Campbell was the father of Alexander Campbell, who later founded the Campbellite or Disciple's Church.

Jacob Shaffner was Postmaster in Van Buren's administration and had the post office in his store.

The first brick house in Cambridge was built by John Sarchet in 1808 on lot No. 13 where the Style Center and Alexander Shoe Store now stand. In a room of this building Peter Corbett a Guernsey man kept a bread and cake shop; this building was afterward used as a dwelling by C. J. Albright, who conducted a printing office. In a one story building on the same lot, Isiah Niswander and his wife Peggy kept a beer and cake shop.

Lots No. 14 and 15 where the Davis Co. and The Masonic Temple now stand, was a one story brick building that had been occupied by a Samuel Wilson, who was chair and cabinet maker and in the rear had a shop, in which was a large lathe, the motive power for the running of the lathe was supplied by a large cage wheel in which was used a large dog for supplying the power.

Later at the time of which we are writing, the building was occupied by Major Dunlap who conducted a tailor shop and was the first Marshall of Cambridge. Lot No. 15 being sold to The M. E. Church by Gomber in 1831 and was used as a parsonage.

On Lot 16 David Burt and his family had a store and residence; it was an L shaped building and covered the entire 66 feet, elevated above the street and entered by stone steps from the street. The Burts were followed in the store by Bute

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Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Robert's Men's Stores  
Gallenkamp Shoe Store

& Hyatt, B. A. Albright and others. Upstairs in the east room was the office of the Guernsey Times published by John A. Beatty and Lambert Thomas. Part of the upstairs was used as a band room by the Mozart Band and after this was used as office of the Jeffersonian, under management of Arthur T. Clark, James McGonegal, Wagstaff & Wagstaff and Thomas W. Peacock.

Robert Burns was Postmaster under James K. Polk and the post office was in the building. The building torn down for the W. T. Grant building several years ago, was part of the original structure.

On the next lot No. 17, a musical lot was a store kept by the Millers, Wm. and Thomas. They were the leaders of singing in the Methodist Meetings. They kept a store on the west side of the lot now occupied by the Central Cafe. In later years A. P. Shaffner had a general store and R. N. Atkins began his business life in a bookstore. On the east side of this lot, Ebenezer Smith, who had been Sheriff and a Justice of the Peace lived in a two story frame house set back from the street. He was also, the singing master of the day.

On the next lot at the time Thomas Beatty was building the original Old Red Corner, originally intended for a hotel, on the location of the Ohio Power Co., Schiff's Shoe Store and the Avalon Grill. This building when completed, was used as an apartment house and for shops and offices until purchased by Wm. Rainey and remodeled for his needs.

On lot No. 19 where the Kresge Store and the Cort Theater stand today, and purchased by Lloyd Talbott in 1819, Levi Rhienhart kept a store on the corner. He was followed by Joseph Bute, Bute & Hyatt, Craig & Foy, J. J. Squires during the Civil War followed by Samuel Craig his children and his grandchildren, who made the present improvements on the corner. The original dwelling on the east side of this lot was a one story frame set back from the street with a veranda across the front.

Joseph Bute was sheriff in 1837 and was the first sheriff to occupy the second jail building which was built in 1836.

Lot No. 20 occupied by the Cambridge Bank, Cambridge Loan and Building Company was the site of Knowles Tavern, this lot having been purchased by Thomas Knowles in 1812 and built the tavern. Thomas Knowles, Wyatt Hutchinson and James Noble were successive landlords during the days before Cambridge was incorporated. In 1832 the building was sold to James Weir of Belmont County and he sold it in 1836 to Robert Yates, who was a tinner and copper smith.

Lot 21 known by the older residents of the city as the Ogier lot, WAS THE ONE LOT IN THE CITY that remained in the same family for the longest period, having been occupied by some of the Ogiers since 1807 until sold about twenty years ago to make way for the Firestone building and is now occupied by the Cambridge Clothing Co., U.S. Store and the Commonwealth Loan Co. This lot was purchased and a part of the old building built by Wm. Ogier in 1807.

Lots 22 and 23 originally owned by Mrs. Hubert, John Lenfesty and Nancy Marquand were sold by them to Col. Seneca Needham. On lot 22 was a two story log house and to this Col. Needham added a two story frame house and used the entire lot for a hotel - - "The Globe Inn." In a room in this building

on the ground floor Wm. Shaw had a hatter's shop and later bought and ran the hotel. This lot is now occupied by the Orme McMahan Thompson Co. and a part of the Hoge building. Lot 23 was used as a wagon lot.

Lot 24 was subdivided as it is now where Hannan's garage is at present, John Motte had a tailor shop and residence. This house was afterwards bought by the M.E. Church and used as a parsonage. On the east half, the Kirkpatrick corner Jeremiah Jefferson had his residence.

Lot 25 where Hannan's filling station now stands, was transferred to Moses Sarchet about 1834.

On the west half of lot 26 now occupied by the old Ogier residence and used now as the beauty parlor and dwelling, Jesse Johnston lived and had a hat shop on the lower floor. The east half now occupied by the Fulton property, was used as a residence and office by Dr. G. F. Holston.

Lot 27 now used by the Schick Buick Company and the Ohio Fuel Gas Co. was used by John Ferguson who had a residence in front and a carpenter's shop in the rear.

The Nickolson building now occupies all the lot No. 28, but in these days Andrew Marshall one of the leading builders, lived here in a two story weathered boarded log house. The two lots now occupied by the post office building were both occupied at this time by the "United States Hotel" under the management of Wm. Ferguson, in a large building standing on lot 29-30 the rear of this building was one of the first houses built in town by Andrew Marshall and sold by him to Reuben Whittaker who built the front part and in turn sold it to Wm. Ferguson. This building was a prominent hotel and stage station and with the exception of a few months occupancy just after the Civil War by Dr. A. Wall. Was used as a hotel until torn down about twenty years ago for the building of the Post Office. The well and watering trough in front was known to all and used very extensively.

Lot 30 on the corner, was used as a wagon yard and in the early days of the town the shows and circuses were exhibited on this lot. On the west Farrar lot now occupied by the Hartley filling station lived a family by the name of Parrish in a house built by Billy Hooks, who had been one of the hands on the boat in which George R. Tingle had moved to Cambridge from Morgantown, Virginia, by water all the way. Hooks later took up land and lived in Jackson Township. On the east side of the Hartley filling station lot lived the Motte family in a log house.

On lot 33 now used by the Standard Oil Company a family by the name of Williamson lived in a log cabin set back in the lot.

On the next lot 34 in a weathered boarded log house lived John Blampied and his family. He was a local M.E. preacher and to augment his salary, kept a house of entertainment and hotel run on temperance principles.

On the next two lots 35-36 now occupied by residences and the Combs Hotel lived the families of Benjamin King, shoemaker and sexton of the cemetery, Thomas Williams and Capt. James Pendell. Williams was a stone mason and a jack of all trades.

This was the eastern end of Main Street in as far as the original plat extended.

Starting west on the north side lots 37-38-39 were owned by William McCracken, George Gibson and James Brown. Valentine Dilley later owned the lot numbered 38 on which was a small building used by him and his family. He was a bootmaker and did his work at home. He later moved to Seneca-ville. James Brown lived on the east half of lot 39 in a two story log house; this lot is now occupied by the Sheppard building and the Berry garage.

Between the Brown house on lot 39 and the home of the Clements family on lot 41 was a great swamp which is now occupied by The Carruthers building and the east half of Sipe's garage. This swamp was a bad place in the National road and had been crossed with a corduroy road prior to 1843 when Wm. Rainey was given a contract to fill in Wheeling Avenue between 10th and 11th Streets and he did this job hauling dirt from the present south 11th Street to make the fill.

On the east half of lot 42 about where Harry's Auto Store now is, in a log cabin lived a Mrs. Briggs, who, with the help of her children kept a cake shop; Mrs. Briggs and her family moved to Iowa and her son, Ancel Briggs, was the first governor of Iowa. Old Johnny Britton lived in a two story frame house on the lot where the Hood brick building now stands, he bought this lot from John Clements who had bought it 1820.

On lot 43 John Dixon lived and conducted a butcher shop on the center of this lot and threw his offal out of his back door into the ravine that ran through 10th St. from the swamp in back of Sipe's Garage and across 10th St. down through Steubenville and 9th and on north. In the rear of the buildings after heavy rains there formed a large pond known at that time as the "Goose Pond" and was used by the children in the winter as a skating rink. This pond was caused by filling in of the pike and ravine north at Steubenville Ave., with logs and brush.

George Beymer, one of our first settlers and who ran the tavern at the Wills Creek Crossing owned the west lot No. 44 originally. He sold it to Solomon Tomlinson who built a home on it.

Tomlinson was a leading Methodist of the day and was one of the radical splits that formed the M.P. Church. He was a hatter and had a shop in the house. He sold the property to Michael Atkinson, from Atkinson's Ford below Liberty (Kim-bolton) on Wills Creek, who was a blacksmith and built a shop on the Southeast corner of the lot. The State Theater now occupies it. He afterwards built a larger shop on the rear of the west Farrar lot (Hartley's) Stewart Patterson had a carriage shop on the other side of lot 44. Micheal Atkinson and John Ferguson married sisters and Ferguson later moved to Washington D.C. They would come back occasionally on visits and show the folks back home some of the city styles of the 40's.

Alfred Tingle was a hatter and lived and plied his trade on part of lot 45. Samuel Drummond and Joseph C. Hunter came to town as young men and started in the cabinet making business on the east side of the lot where the present Bair building now stands.

On lot 46 John Tingle lived, a brother of George Tingle of the Tingle Tavern. He died early in life and left his widow and a large family. The old house on this lot came to be known as the widow Tingle house. Dr. Milton Jefferson tore this house down to make way for his home. At present occupied by Kroger

Store and Pool Room. David Sarchet built a small building on this lot, where the Jackson Dry Cleaning place now stands, in which he opened a small grocery. He was not successful however and moved the building to the corner of Beatty and 8th St. where it was used by the family for a residence in the memory of some of the older people of Cambridge.

On the next lot, 47, John Wagstaff lived and had a blacksmith shop on the Southeast corner.

On lot 48 where the Boden and Brennan building now stand a man named Harvey had a frame residence and a slaughter house on the Northwest corner where the Wells Apartments now stand. This lot belonged to Wm. McCracken and was an unsightly place with a deep ravine across the lot and 9th St. The front of the lot was afterwards filled with an L shaped building occupied by Joseph Gregg, a cabinet maker. Sophie Gibaut lived in a part of this building. Isaac Niswander followed Harvey in the meat business and later James Nelson, as a cabinet maker plied his trade in this building for more than 40 years.

Across Chestnut or 9th St. on lot 49 now occupied by the Sheppard building (Bostwick and Sanitary Cafe) lived the Maftels. A story is told of one of the Maftels, Thomas, who disappeared one summer day and could not be located. He was finally given up for lost, as he had always been a very simple minded person; about a year and a half afterwards, his folks here were surprised to get a letter from him in the Isle of Guernsey, telling how he had taken a canoe and had paddled down Wills Creek to the Muskingum from there down the Ohio and Mississippi and had taken passage at New Orleans for England and after some months had arrived back at his old home in Guernsey.

Jeremiah Jefferson ran a tailor shop on the southwest corner of this lot.

On the next lot 50 & 51 was located the old Hutchinson Tavern and wagon lot, owned and operated by Wyatt Hutchinson. This was by all odds the most popular tavern in Cambridge.

Old Momen Morgan ran a barber shop just east of the Hotel and on off days was a waiter and general helper around the Hotel. He was later sexton of the old cemetery and was buried in the southeast corner under the large sycamore tree he had planted.

Lots 52 and 53 were first owned by Wm. Lelacheur who paid \$110.00 for them in 1815. He sold them to Wm. McCracken who later sold Lot 52 to Dr. Thomas Miller who built the original house in 1833. The house included the Ohio Valley Dairy, Tyson store and The Jeffersonian where the National Bank of Cambridge now is, Dr. Miller had his office in a small frame building. Afterward, the office was used as a law office by Gen. J. M. Bell and after that by Nathan Evans. In this building and under the care of those men were the books of the Guernsey Co. Library and Reading Room. This was our first public library and was held intact until Nathan Evans gave up his law practice; the books were divided among the stockholders. Nathan Evans, J. B. Moore, Moses Sarchet and C. J. Albright.

In 1830 Wm. McCracken built the front end of the present brick Davis Building now occupied by DeFrance Drug Store and Kuhn's Jewelry Store and McCracken & Hanna opened a dry goods and general store and called it the Old Blue Corner. Hanna sold out later and McCracken & Thompson ran for a

time, then McCracken and Hutchinson was the firm name in later years, the sixties and the seventies. In the lot behind the store and in about the location of the present A & P store there was a Salt house. Much merchandise was exchanged for freshly butchered pork as money was something just as hard to get as it is today.

The first large fire to visit Cambridge occurred, when this Salt House caught fire from the smoke pots and burned in spite of the bucket brigade and everyone had roast pork for their dinner.

On the lot between the Old Blue Corner and Dr. Miller's office Isiah McIlyar and his brother William conducted a shoe making shop. McIlyer was Postmaster under John Tyler and later moved this small building to the lot occupied by the Davis & Co. store on the west side of the lot. The brothers then dissolved partnership and again moved the building to the present Central Cafe lot. After a few years in this location Wm. McIlyer moved the shop to the southwest corner of the lot on the corner of 10th and Wheeling in about the same place that Fogle's Flower shop is now located. It was torn down some years ago when present building was built. Some of the older residents will remember that Wm. McIlyer the son, ran a gun & repair shop in it. Isiah McIlyer was accidentally shot and killed in this building, when it stood on the Central Cafe location in 1843, while he was postmaster. Wm. Smith was appointed to succeed him and he moved the post office to the Ogier Drug Store where the Cambridge Clothing Co. is at present.

Across the Court square from here, lots 54 and 55. The Central National Bank, Jean Frocks, Citizens Savings Bank building, Romance and Royal Cloak locations were purchased by Peter Sarchet for the sum of \$110.00 in 1811.

He built a house about the middle of the lot facing the east. He later sold this lot to Jacob Shaffner and in 1836 Shaffner built a brick building in 1836—while he was building the second jail, on contract this building was replaced in part in the late 60's by Alfred Shaffner and this building was torn down about thirty years ago for the Central National Bank Building. Shaffner made the brick for the construction of this building on the lot. He occupied the building for a dwelling and store-room, which was located on the south-east corner. He sold out a few years after this to Joseph Dute, who remodeled the building into a hotel, calling it the "American House" which soon became the leading hotel of its day. He built a large stable on the north west corner of the lot. He, in turn, sold out to Col. Elijah Grimes in 1842 and it was run continuously as a hotel up to Civil War days, under the management of A. E. & J. B. Cook. On the northeast corner of the lot was a building in which at various times was occupied as law offices by Nathan Evans, Isaac Parrish and Matthew Gaston, and by small shops of Elza Turner, Tailor and C. L. Madison, Jeweler and Silversmith. This building was a one story frame fronting the Court House.

On Lot 55, Samuel Herrick, our first prosecuting Attorney made the first improvements. He built a little house set back in the lot. Joshua Howard, our second Prosecuting Attorney followed him and after that Dr. J. B. Thompson moved in. W. W. Tracey, First Mayor of the newly incorporated Village of Cambridge, followed Thompson into this house in 1836. After

Tracey, Matthew Gaston moved in. Both Tracey and Gaston were Prosecuting Attorneys.

Lot 56 was known as the Hubert lot. Daniel Hubert came to Cambridge with the second lot of Guernsey-men, purchased it from its original buyer, Peter Speers, in 1819 for \$100.00. Hubert built a large two story frame house and lived in it, having been elected the first Auditor of Guernsey County in 1820. At his death the house was rented, one of the tenants being Birdseye Clark, who had come to Cambridge in 1830 with Green's Animal Circus, this show having wintered in Cambridge that year, in the rear of the present Hartley building, then the John Beatty Store. Clark met a daughter of Elias Entz and shortly after they were married and Clark set up the first watch-making and Silversmith shop in town. Clark was the brother of Myron J. Clark who was elected Governor of the State of New York in 1848. C. L. Madison, remembered by some of the older folks, was brought to Cambridge in 1841 by Clark to help him out in a rush of business and settled here. At the time of his death, Madison was our oldest continuous citizen. He opened a shop of his own, some years later on the Court Square and moved later into his own building that stood on the west side of the present Davis & Co., building lot. Lot 56 is at present, occupied by Raymond & Co., Turnbaughs and Potter Hardware Co.

Lot 57 was originally purchased by Jacob Edmundson and Isaac Potts in 1812. Jacob Edmundson built, what was the most desirable residence in the town, at that time and a family by the name of O'Farrell, moved here from Morgantown, Va., and occupied it. Dr. O'Farrell was one of our first doctors and practiced throughout the county, his family conducting a general store in the Old Beatty Store room, where the Hartley and Cain Buildings now stand. The O'Farrells moved in a few years to Lancaster and General J. M. Bell moved into this house and was living in it in 1837.

The next lot (58) was the first lot on the plat sold by Beatty and Gomber to the Guernsey people. Thomas Sarchet, grandfather of Col. C. P. B. Sarchet and great-grandfather of Mrs. Blanche Deselm was the purchaser. He built on this lot the third house to be erected on the original plat, a two story frame building and conducted a store in the room on the east side of the building, about where the Army store is at present. The purchase of these lots was made in 1806, but the deed was not filed until 1812, and a deed filed at that time shows that Thomas Sarchet bought lots 58 and 59, Army Store, Guernsey Dairy Lunch, Central Drug Store and across 7th St. The A. & P., Long & Hyde and the County Savings and Loan Co. lots and the price named for these two lots was \$67.50.

In front of the Sarchet building was a wide porch across the entire front, covered against the weather and with a railing on the outside and approached by two or three steps from either end. There were benches on the inside next to the building and along the railing on the outside and here gathered the town gossips and it was here that the affairs of the Nation were discussed and settled. Thomas Sarchet sold his store to Captain James Jack. Captain Jack was a Revolutionary War soldier and had fought with the North Carolina troops at King's Mountains under Shelby and Sevier. He was also a member of the Mecklenburg Convention which had sent a Declaration of Inde-

pendence to England in May of 1775. He was also a captain in the commissary department of the U.S. Army in the War of 1812.

Across 7th St. which at that time was a deep ravine, as can now be seen in the rear of the A. & P. Store and the Ohio Theater and at that time was crossed by foot-logs to which were attached poles for hand rails, on lot 59 was the home of Aunt Nancy or Ann Beatty, young widow of C. P. Beatty, who had been Ann Sarchet prior to her marriage. Her house was set back in the lot and built up off the ground with a porch in front reached by several steps from the ground. In front of this house was a large shade tree under which people gathered on nice summer evenings for gossip and pleasure.

Lot No. 60 where the Penny Store and the Economy Store was bought originally in 1810 by George B. Jackson who sold it to James B. Moore, who had married Jacob Gomber's daughter, Maria and he built a large two story frame house with a store room on the east side. At this time Richard Thomas, grandfather of J. Sterling Thomas, remembered by some of our older Cambridge, residents, lived in the house and kept a general store. J. B. Moore afterwards remodeled the building and started the Eagle Hotel and this site was used for hotel purposes until the brick building that replaced the original building was burned and destroyed in the fire of 1895.

On the next lot west, No. 61, Captain Samuel Fish lived on the corner where the Bazley store now is and had a blacksmith shop on the east side of the lot next to the hotel. On the next lot No. 62 John A. Beatty had built the first house on the town plot, a residence of logs and a store room in which the Metcalf, Sam McCulloch, J. T. Potwin, and Mackey & Mason kept stores. McCulloch was the occupant of the building at the time of the "Shaw fire", our first great fire in which the entire row of houses in this block were burned. This building stood in approximately the Miller Bros. and the M. & K. Store location.

On the middle lot No. 63 of this block, Joseph Stoner conducted a shoemaking shop. The General Bell house stood on the corner lot where the Berwick now stands built in 1833. Lot 64. Having bought it in 1824.

Thomas Metcalf bought lots 65 and 66 in 1806 and erected a home on lot 65. He and Judge George Metcalf were brothers. They married sisters daughters of Jacob Gomber. Thomas died soon after this and his widow Sarah Parkinson married Colonel Gordon Lofland and lived in this house.

Lot 66 next to this had a house on it set high on the land above the pike and a German named Elias Entz ran a saddlery shop in it.

On lot 67 was built the second house on the town plot called the Mansion House. George Metcalf who had been instrumental in inducing his brother-in-law and father-in-law, Beatty and Gomber to come to this country in the first place.

He built a one story, hewn log house on the hillside about the location of the Stoner Block, Cut Rate Drug, Beauty Parlor & Barber shop. It was built in the custom of those days, with a deep recess in the center clapboarded over to make a hall entrance. Some years after it was built, a second story was added and then when the Pike was cut through the town, a deep cut was made from about 6th St. down the hill. Judge Metcalf had

the dirt taken from under the house and a heavy frame structure forming a first floor under the whole house. On the outside on the east, a long flight of stairs led to the ground and second floor over the new part. This house was one of the great stage offices, both before and after the Pike was cut through Cambridge.

On lot 68 west of the Mansion House were the stables and wagon yards for the hotel.

Lots 69 and 70 were used by Matthew McKinney for a blacksmith shop and residence, the house being located where the Buttler Store and the Kroger Store now stand.

There were no houses on lots 71-72-73 until the late Stephen Potts built the houses on the corner of 5th and Steubenville, but on the next square of lots 74-75-76 was the old Carding and Fulling Mill of James Maxfield. This was built on Steubenville Avenue on the south side fronting on Sixth St. about where the Sinclair Filling Station is at present. It was mostly in the hollow that angled through these lots.

The front was two stories high and built of stone. The stone used, were the spawls and cast off stones used in building the abutments and approaches of the double bridge over the Pike. The second floor was used for the carding machine and the lower floor for the fulling mill. On the west side was the tramp mill in a rough frame building. Power was derived by moving the tramp mill either by horse, dog or man power. The mill was abandoned about the time of the building of the Central Ohio R.R., the old building being used as lodging house for the Irishmen engaged in building the R.R. and the tunnel. John Baxter and his widow, Mrs. Sarah Baxter were the last owners of the buildings.

Lots 77-78-79- had no improvements on them but lots 78-79 were bought in 1817 by John McCormick for \$60.50. The same may be said of lot 80. Lot 81 being owned by George B. Jackson, who purchased it at the same time he had lot 60 (Penny Store lot) but he had not improved lot 81.

Lot 82 was used soon after by Wm. S. Powell who paid \$100.00 for it in 1823 for the Masonic Lodge. They improved the north end of the lot by building a two story brick, the north wall of which is still to be seen in the Witten building on 7th St. The Masons used the second floor for lodge rooms and first floor was used as a school. The first free public school in Cambridge was in this building about 1834-5, taught by Dr. Andrew Magee. In 1836 a company of Cambridge citizens bought the building from the Masons, who became inactive through the Anti-Masonic wave that was sweeping the country. They started the Cambridge Academy and held first sessions in the converted upper floor in the fall of 1836 under the direction of Wm. Ellis, a young Scotchman as instructor in 1836-37. Later in 1850 the school laws were changed and Wm. Lyons was principal. He was a brother of Lord Lyons of England. Dorcas Reed, Kate McClusky and Lou Hill were his assistants.

On the north side of Pine or Seventh Street, lot 83 was purchased by Thomas Debertram in 1813 for \$50.10, who built on the east side of this lot what is conceded to be, the first house on Steubenville Avenue. John Hersh, editor of the Guernsey Times and Justice of the Peace had an office where the McMahan Chapel stands at present, and had a home, a small log

cabin north of this. The south end of the lot was owned by Moses Sarchet and Daniel Hubert in succession. Daniel Hubert selling it to the Presbyterian Church in March, 1830.

Lots 84-85 were divided east and west as was 83. Lots 86 and 87 east of these were also divided east and west and on the north cross lot, Moses Sarchet built his home which is now known as the Burgess house. This house, with some additions, is the original house built in 1833 by Sarchet. On the south end of these lots, lived Samuel Lindsey, in a house on the corner where the Second U. P. Church now stands. He was a cabinet maker and the principal undertaker and coffinmaker of this time. In those days good coffins sold at from \$6 to \$8. On the lots on eight street east of the Court Square, numbers 88-89, were divided east and west and on the north end were a row of small cabins known as McClearrey's Row and were rented and occupied by various tenants. On the south east end of these two lots, William Ferguson ran a still house, running strong at this time. At one end of the still house was a balling alley for playing handball. Brawls and fights were frequent occurrences. This distillery was afterwards changed to a oil mill for the extraction of flaxseed oil, owned and conducted by Nicholas Martel. The old McCleary shop opposite the jail now, was used about this time as a subscription school room.

The next two lots now occupied by Brown High and M. R. Church were cut through by the gully from beyond Ninth Street and parts of them were used by Wyatt Hutchinson and Basil Brown for a truck garden.

Lot 93 was bought by Lloyd Talbott in 1815 for \$53.50. This lot was higher than the surrounding territory. Lots 93-94-95- were cut by the deep ravine starting about tenth and Wheeling and with the filling of Steubenville Avenue, a pond was formed on these lots a continuation of the "Goose Pond." On the east side of lot 95, James Stanley had a log house with a basement set into the hill and in the lower story kept a large number of geese, as did others around here, and they used the pond formed here for paddling around. Goose feathers were largely used and much sought after for feather beds in those days. Moman Morgan, colored barger of those days, lived in a small house where the old Sarchet house stands on lot 93.

96-97 were unimproved being part of the "Goose Pond", but on lot 98 the present little lot, the south west corner, now Tenth and Steubenville, Zepenia C. Suitt made the first improvements. He was an early carpenter and builder and had a shop in the rear of his home where he saved and hand-planed his lumber. His shop burned about this time, catching fire in the pile of shavings scattered about.

On the south east corner of lot 99 where the Bennett Apartments now stand, lived Dr. Plummer, one of the early physicians. Lots 99-100 and 101 were purchased by John, George and Alex Clark in 1825 and George Clark built a house and lived on lot 100, while Andrew Metcalf lived on lot 101 about where the Joyce house now stands, Metcalf was one of the first sheriffs of Guernsey County.

Lots 102-103 where the Gibson, Rech and Rankin properties now stand, were used for years as the show grounds of the town. The circuses of Van Amburg, Billy Lake, Dan Rice, Sol and Mike Lipman and John and Yankee Robinson spread their tents on these lots. They stirred up the monkeys, the lions and

the tigers and went through their grand and lofty tumbling to the delight of the assembled multitude.

On the last lot up Steubenville Avenue, number 104 of the original plat, John Burton lived in a log cabin. He was followed by John Sloan, who was a great reaper with the sythe. He in turn was followed by J. C. Hunter, who built the house that was remodeled to make the present Harris property.

On lot number 105, about where the Pure Oil Station now stands, lived a man by the name of Sothern, related to the late Dr. S. B. Clark. He was a plasterer and the log house he had built on this was plastered both inside and out, but the plaster he had put on the outside did not stand the weather and soon began to fall off, and the house soon presented a very delapidated appearance. He later moved to New London, Ohio.

The adjoining lots 106 and 107 were vacant and the next building down Steubenville was the old Seccedor Church, on the lot where the Branch of Presby., Episcopal Rectory now stands. This was the first church building to be built in the town and was started under the pastorate of Rev. Daniel McClain. The builders were not accurate brick layers or builders and the front gable of the church started to fall out and had to be propped with two large poles. A few services were held in it and it was abandoned. Rev. James McGill followed and built the Seccedor church on the site of the present First U. P. Church.

In a suit in the Court of Common Pleas, in the June term of 1832 Alex McDonald, James P. Erskine and Thomas Eichelberger, doing business as Erskine, Eichelberger and Company were awarded a judgment against Col. C. A. Beatty for \$2828.64 and on this judgment the firm took over a number of lots in settlement. They were lots 109-110-114-115-116-125-132-133-134-126-127-128.

On lot number 111, purchased in 1815 by Peter Speers, who built on it, a rather large double log house, we find a great many of the local preachers living. Up to 1840 there had been four very prominent ministers live in the house. Rev. Samuel Black and Rev. William Wallace, Presbyterians, Rev. James McGill, Secceder and Rev. Thomas A. Morris, who about this time was made a Bishop. He had been the senior preacher in the Zanesville circuit in 1819-1923.

On the next lot James and John Dalham, who built a hewed log house and in the back part of this manufactured outfanning mills for blowing the chaff out of threshed grain. They later moved to Center township and built and ran a Tavern on the Nyce Farm at the foot of the Four Mile Hill in the old brick house at the Burris Mine. After they moved Johnathan Davis moved on the lot and improved the house and lived in it for some years. He was a stock buyer and teacher. On the McBurney and Potter lots, number 115, lived another Davis, John, a quaker, who had built a log cabin on the lot and ran a brick yard and manufactured bricks on the north end of the lot.

The next two half blocks were owned by William McCracken, lots 114-115-116-117-118-119, he had acquired them from their original owners, the first three from Erskine, Eichelberger & Co., and the last three from James Robertson who had built and was conducting a Tan Yard on them. McCracken also, purchased from John Ferguson, an Irish weaver of the early days the lot on which he later built the present brick dwelling

occupied by the Scotts. Ferguson had built a log house on this lot and did his work here. On the lot occupied by P. P. Sheehan was a small log house occupied by the head Tanner of the Tan Yard.

Wm. McCracken also acquired the next two lots, 121 and 122. On lot 121 had lived Captain John Jack, who had come here in the early years of the town and had purchased and conducted the small store started by Thomas Sarchet, on about the location of the Army Store. Captain Jack had been one of the members of the Nocklonborg Convention, where in May of 1775, these Virginians had sent to King George III of England their Declaration of Independence. Capt. Jack, being one of the signers. He also was a Captain in the Commissary Department of the United States Army in the War of 1812. He came here overland from Virginia, with his wife and two of his own children by a previous marriage, James and Sarah Jack and with two children of his wife's by her former marriage, William and Mary Gibbs. They all lived in a small house located about the middle of lot 121. They are all buried in Founders Cemetery.

Wm. McCracken also owned the lot where the McFarland house stands and the house on the rear of this lot is the original house that stood on the corner of 8th and Steubenville. Dr. Stephen B. Clark lived in this house and all his children were born in it. Wm. McCracken bought this lot from James Robertson, the original owner, in 1823 for \$100.

The McCartney house across Eighth Street was known as the Judge Gomber corner. Judge Gomber purchased the lot in 1812, building on it the south part of the present building, two stories. General R. B. Moore married a daughter of Gomber's and came into possession of the home. He built on it the one story addition on the north and occupied it until 1843. General Moore was the first Mason to be admitted to the Cambridge Masons, August 20, 1822.

The next lot now occupied in part by the residence of Miss Mayme Scott, was not occupied until the late 1840's when Peter Sarchet built on it a small frame house. On lot 125 the Seceeder Church had finished their second church building under Rev. McGill.

The Union School lot numbers 126-127 and 128 were some of the lots taken over by Erskine, Eichelberger and Co., from Z. A. Beatty. These men had been contractors on several sections of the Pike and for those days were well supplied with ready money. Richard Clark, an uncle of Dr. Stephen B. Clark, occupied a small house on the east side of these lots, while Isiah McIlyar, grandfather of Clyde McIlyar of Stewart Ave., lived in a small house on the west side.

The Methodist Church lot was owned by Thomas Lenfesty, and later by his son-in-law John Carlo. There was on the lot a small house that was rented to various tenants, until it finally fell into decay and Wm. McCracken came into possession of the lot. J. M. Bushfield bought it and erected on it, a frame house that was later moved to the back of the lot, when the stone church was built and used as a parsonage. This house burned at the time of the burning of the Church in the late 90's. On the next lot lived a Mrs. McKinney, related to the Clarks.

Lot 131 was originally owned by Eli Shryock, at the time he was Sheriff of Guernsey County. He built a frame house, which is a part of the house now standing on the lot. He sold the lot and house to Wm. Allison who was Sheriff later and Allison built a small frame building on the west side of the lot that he used for a Sheriff's office. This building was later moved to the corner of 9th and Wheeling Ave., where the Shepard building now stands and used as an office by Dr. S. B. Clark. Hon. Isaac Parrish was living on this lot in 1837 when he was elected to Congress from this district. Hon. Joseph W. White and Hon. S. J. McMahan both started their married lives on this lot.

On the next three lots numbers 132-133-134 lived the families of John Entz and John Mehaffy, with a house on each side of the block and a field between. The Entz house was torn down in the late 90's by M. L. Hartley to build the present residence, but the Mehaffy house is still standing. John Mehaffy and Joseph Stoner were partners in a shoe making shop located about where Gillespie and McCulley are at present, but later they dissolved the partnership and Mehaffy moved to a shop that he built, about where the Long and Hyde Store is located today. Joseph Stoner was Captain of the Cambridge-California Consolidated Gold Mining Co. #2, a party of 36 Guernsey County men, who left here for California in March of 1850.

The next square broken by hollows and ravines remained for years an open field, where the cows of the town were pastured. But on this square, steam was used as power for the first time in Cambridge, by the Harding Steam Saw Mill which burned down one night in the late 40's.

On lot number 139, Edward Roseman, had a coverlet and carpet weaving establishment. He later moved to Fairview.

On the last lot of the town plat lived Samuel Oldham, father of I. A. Oldham, who ran the Oldham Greenhouse for years. He was a tanner and at this time was running the Beatty Tan Yard.

There were a few isolated and widely separated homes outside of the ones on the Town Plat, and within the present incorporated limits of the Cambridge of today. The Bridge House, that stood immediately west of the present Main Street in front of which the first ferry and later the first toll bridge was located. This building and its numerous additions was used as a tavern and later as a residence until the building of the Central Ohio Railroad took the land over as right of way. In its last days, The Bridge House was an El Shaped, two story building, facing on Wills Creek, a part of it was the first house erected in Cambridge, and in all probabilities in Guernsey County. Its location was about the same as the old B & O Water tower, remembered by older residents. In this Tavern on the 23rd day of April, 1810, the organization of Guernsey County was affected by James Dillon, Absolom Martin and Wm. Demont taking oaths as County Commissioners and appointing Elijah Beale; Clerk, John Beatty; treasurer, Elijah Dyson; lister, Thomas Knowles; Sheriff, George Metcalf; surveyor, Peter Wyrick; auctioneer and Joseph Smith; coroner.

Theodore Ross had a gunsmith shop on the Cambridge Hotel lot. On Steubenville Street, Isaac O'Haven, conducted a wagon building business with the help of his brother. These boys

were sons of Uleric O'Haven who lived in a cabin on the A. W. Nicholson farm south of Cambridge. Alexander Murray, father of the late A. R. Murray of the National Bank of Cambridge, later owned this property and conducted the business, and branched out into the building business with Robert Nicholson, father of A. W. Nicholson, as partner.

On the east end of town, in the now Gaston's addition, on the lot now occupied by the residence of Milton H. Turner, lived "Katy" Wetzel in a small log house. She was a sister of Louis Wetzel, famous Indian fighter of this section. This cabin and the M. E. Church, that stood where the City Tool House now stands and the M. P. Church on its present Eagles Home site were the only buildings south of the town plat for sixty years.

Across the creek on the South, all was woods, except for a small cleared field bounded by Long Street and Orchard Ave., known as the Beatty Meadow. On the western side of this meadow, were the only two houses south of the Creek. They were close together and set some distance back from the Pike. In one of these lived General Jackson, an old pike teamster, and in the other lived Thomas Lawrance, who had two sons, one of whom Andrew was the first prisoner in the new County Jail that was finished in the fall of 1836 and was later sent to the Ohio Penitentiary for stabbing with intent to kill. He was a teamster and while serving his time in the Pen acted as a teamster and hauled stone for the Capitol Building. The other son John, in a quarrel with John Nubia, a colored Quaker in front of the Old Blue Corner, where DeFrance's Drug Store is at this time, had his eye shot out.

On the site of the Sunoco Gas Station at the head of Wheeling Ave., was the "LIGHTHOUSE", a place of entertainment and refreshment, kept by a Mrs. Williams.

Where the Sinclair Station is located on Eleventh and Wheeling lived John Moffit, he had been a soldier in the Revolution and his land grant from the government in this county was the lands, now beyond East Cambridge, on which the old mines of the Scott's and the Cambridge Coal Co. were. Thomas Bryant, one of the first constables of Cambridge lived here later.

On the site of the Dr. Gordon Lawyer home lived Peter Sarchet, Sr., who, although of the same name, was not related to any of the other Sarchets. Beyond this and on north on the location of the old Gallup house, Nicholas Bailhache and his family resided. The old Wheeling Road entered the present Cambridge, up the swale between this location and the Childrens Home lot and angled down through the lots between there and Eleventh Street and came into Wheeling Ave., at or near Eleventh St.

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