

Submitted: August 15, 2010
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Several parties have asked for a brief history of Loghurst. We have been working on Loghurst history since 2004. Attached is a chain of ownership with a brief description of each one's importance to the history of our area in the Connecticut Western Reserve. Also provided are Fowler – Neff 1990's correspondence and pertinent news articles regarding Josephine Kyle's generous 1978.

CHAIN OF OWNERSHIP
The Naff Place, The Barnes Place
Now Known as Loghurst (The Kyle family gave it this name ca 1903)

<i>Conrad and Magdalena Naff</i>	1805-1818
<i>Conrad (Jr.) and Polly Kline Naff</i>	1818-1826
<i>George Mygatt</i>	1826-1826
<i>Jacob and Nancy Barnes</i>	1826 - late 1800's
<i>John and Lucy Blackburn</i>	1902 to Kyles

Note: There were a few other owners of this property (deed copies available), but for the sake of brevity, only the above names are included here.

“The Conrad Neff House” 1805

Neff, Conrad, House, 3967 Canfield-Boardman
Rd., Canfield vicinity, 10/09/74, A,C,
74001561

“The Conrad Neff House” listing from the National Register of Historic Places, 7 Oct 1974
Two miles east of the Canfield Village Green,
3967 Boardman-Canfield Rd., in Canfield Township, Mahoning County, Ohio.



Through the Eyes of the Artist
Pen and Ink Drawing Depicting “The Conrad Neff House” in 1805 by Betty Doyle Aberson in 2003

Spirits of adventure, progress and hope filled the air in 1803 when Ohio achieved statehood. This was the same year that Lewis and Clark began their great westward expedition and the Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the United States. These adventuresome spirits also lived in 61-year-old Conrad Naff And allowed him the vision to make a life altering decision for himself and his family. In 1804 he first visited Canfield and in 1805 brought his family to settle here. Little did he know that 200 years later his decision would ultimately gift us With his home and its great legacy.

The home is thought to be the oldest remaining log home in the Connecticut Western Reserve, Loghurst is currently under the management of Western Reserve Historical Society (WRHS) who closed it to the public in 2007. The Canfield Heritage Foundation was formed to maintain this property and keep it open to the public.

Contact: Dr. Gainor Davis and Dr. Ed Pershey
Western Reserve Historical Society (WRHS)
10825 E. Blvd., University Circle
Cleveland, OH 44106 (www.wrhs.org)

About Loghurst

Records of Conrad Näf's arrival in Canfield Township, Trumbull County of the Western Reserve in the new state of Ohio are sketchy, but deeds were filed showing his purchase from Timothy Chittenden, an earlier Connecticut settler, of 142 acres in the eastern part of the township, along the main "road" (more of a dirt track through the trees at this time) used by settlers and travelers moving from Pittsburgh to Akron.

Mahoning Dispatch, Fri, 1898 Apr 8 - Article No. 62 by Dr. Jackson Truesdale
Excerpt:

"We have already said in previous articles that Conrad Neff and family formed a part of the first company of emigrants from eastern Pennsylvania that mostly settled in Canfield in the fall of 1804. ----- Conrad, first settled in Austintown, and after remaining there a year or two, settled on a farm on the East Street, more recently know as the Barnes place. This place, I imagine, had at the time of his purchase of it, some improvements upon it in the form of a cabin and stable and some ground more or less cleared and fenced. I am led to this belief from the fact that C. Neff paid for the farm fronting on the street \$8 per acre, a price above at the time of the purchase price of wholly unimproved land. He also purchased at the same time or soon after, land adjoining, but wild and further from the street, at \$2.50 per acre, in all about 280 acres. These prices will give us some idea of value of partially improved and wholly forest land prevailing about 1806. THE RESIDENCE OF MR. NEFF was at first in a common log cabin that stood between the present residence of Martin Neff and the Barnes place. At a date not known, but at an early period, he built the residence long afterwards occupied by the Barnes family. This residence all passers-by would take to be a two-story frame building, while in fact it is built of hewed logs sided without and ceiled within – a double portico in front in keeping with ancient style and near to the line of the street.

Back of the residence at a proper distance, is a barn which from the street would also be taken for a frame building, but is found upon closer inspection to be built of logs. Both of these buildings are in a good state of preservation and to all appearance will be good for use for generations to come."

Conrad Neff was a mason by trade and he did a large part of masonry work for his neighbors as well as for himself. All bricks were handmade and dried in the sun. Logs of black walnut and poplar were also used in construction. The logs are still visible in the garret. The exterior clapboard was made with a tool called a froe. The house was sided shortly after being built. A froe, which was used by the Naffs when shaving shingles for the roof, was displayed in the "new" pantry of Loghurst museum.

Comment on the difference between a log cabin and a hewed log house:

Mahoning Dispatch, Fri, 16 Feb 1900 - Article No. 91 by Dr. Jackson Truesdale

"The difference between a log cabin and a hewed log house is that the first is made of round logs roughly 'thrown up' and often of only one room below; the latter are made of logs hewn on two sides, laid up with care and neatness, and divided into two or more rooms below and above, and for a roof shingles took the place of the old clapboards. The different rooms were usually ceiled and with cased doors and windows made quite comfortable dwellings and less penetrable to cold than frame buildings. In 1900 Truesdale wrote that most of these structures are places have almost ceased to exist. He then alluded to the dwelling, east of town, occupied by Mrs. Blackburn as being one of the last hewed log homes. He described it as a well-appearing hewed log house."

Conrad built his house in German fashion; an "I" design, and made it entirely of logs and chinking. The exposed log and chinking of the house's original southern wall can be seen today. The main structure is two stories high, with a small attic. He also constructed a full cellar of local fieldstone, with an exterior entrance in the side of the hill, a typical German addition that allowed for proper drainage. The house had several windows, probably covered in oilcloth until glass became affordable; a back and front door; clapboard siding; and two fireplaces, back to back, located in the center of the first floor main rooms.

A story is told in connection with the building of this house. Up to this time log houses were built with chimneys on the outside, but inside chimneys were just coming into vogue. Mrs. Neff, being up to date

wanted an inside chimney but her husband wanted to follow the old style and proceeded to have such a one built. What he had built up in the daytime Mrs. Neff had torn down at night. They compromised on an inside chimney.

The family slept in the second floor “common area”, a large area at the top of a steep, winding flight of stairs with no connecting walls. The smaller children shared beds and therefore body heat during the cold Ohio winters. On the ground floor, the west room was used for the family kitchen; an old cooking crane was found in that fireplace during renovation in the 1980s. The east half was used as sitting room, work room and gathering place.

Visitors today will not see this early settlement lifestyle, as it has been restored to its turn of the 19th century appearance, but some indicators of the Neff occupation remain. In the attic, the cross beams used to raise the roof still bear the Roman numeral marks made on them at ground level to insure proper construction. Architectural changes are evident, some adding weight to the fireplace legend. Joints for an early landing on the second floor, abandoned when the interior structure changed, are visible, as is a boarded window on the south wall, which was covered when the staircase was moved.

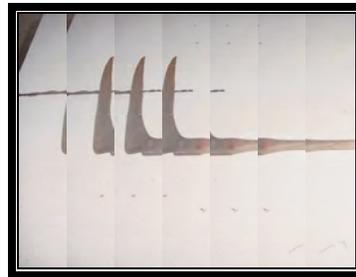
From *The Courier*, 6 Feb 1975

An Old Tool, a Froe, Probably Conrad's, Is Found on the Property

(Froe - cleaving tool for splitting cask staves and shingles from the block)



HISTORIC TROPHY - Robert, Edward and Richard Neff examine "froe" used in making the clapboard siding for the historic home of Josephine Kyle on the Canfield Boardman Rd., constructed in 1803.



What is thought to be Conrad Neff's Froe - Now Property of "Loghurst"

Photo provided by Laura Zeh, Jan. 2004

The beginning of Canfield

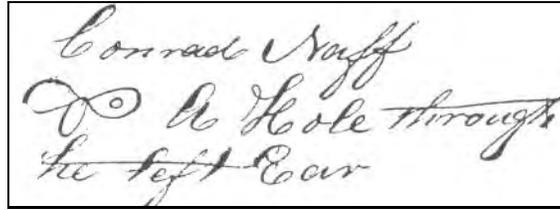
The Western Reserve, an area in northeast Ohio, once belonged to Connecticut. Yankees from the Litchfield area of Connecticut who first settled what is now Canfield. In the late 1790's land was purchased from the Connecticut Land Company by six investors who paid a combined price of \$12,903.23 for 16,324 acres – about 79 cents an acre. Shortly thereafter, around 1804, many farmers of Swiss and German descent from Pennsylvania followed the Connecticut or “English” settlers and also established Canfield as their new home.

Meanwhile, to reach his land in Ohio, General Elijah Wadsworth of Litchfield, Canfield's prime mover, traveled through the Heidelberg area, and convinced many to buy and settle in Canfield. The Swiss-Germans were excellent farmers who were honest and hard working. They had more hard cash, purses well filled with Mexican gold dollars, than most prospective land buyers did. Wadsworth gave Conrad and others in his settlement hope for a potential answer to their needs – a place to relocate - one that was sparsely populated and rich in agricultural land and inexpensive.

Conrad and his wife Magdalena (nee Weaver) came to Ohio about 1804. Their family included Margaret, 17; Henry, 15; Mary, 13; Conrad Jr., 10 and John, 8. As the land in Pennsylvania became more and more populated, and expensive, Conrad recognized the need to acquire affordable land to provide his young family with occupations and income. While he was wondering how to secure a future for his children, Connecticut settlers were traveling through the Heidelberg Pennsylvania region to claim land in the southeastern corner of the Western Reserve. They often took advantage of “Dutch” hospitality during their sojourn and shared news from the east, as well as tales of the great opportunities awaiting on the American frontier. Connecticut pitchmen promoted a small new settlement in Canfield Twp., Trumbull Co. (now Mahoning Co.) which was part of the Connecticut Western Reserve. Conrad and others in his settlement saw the answer to their needs – a sparsely populated area, rich in agricultural land, where they could expand and increase. Being a dedicated family man, Conrad, at age 62, and his family began their journey in 1804. At this period of time the average life expectancy was only 48 years, so Conrad was considered quite old to begin such an adventure. To this day family legends tell of Conrad's amazing strength, huge hands and indomitable spirit.

The legacy of Swiss-Germans in the Canfield area is still apparent in many ways. Their superior agricultural skills helped make the land truly prosperous, ensuring the survival and growth of the settlement. Their language and customs also had an effect on the area.

Conrad Naff's Ear Mark for His Livestock Was a Hole through the Left Ear



1809 Apr 21 "Record of Ear Marks" by Fitch, Ensign Church, Aron Collar
Repository: Western Reserve Historical Society (WRHS) - copyright

**The Douds – neighbors living east of Loghurst
– Captain James Doud of the War of 1812 fame**

Mahoning Dispatch, Fri, 19 Mar 1897 - Article No. 9 by Dr. Jackson Truesdale
"Lemuel never married or had a separate interest in farm from his brother. He was said to be a hard worker, a neat farmer, an honest respected man. He lost his life in a way that produced quite a sensation at the time. He was a member of a company of dragoons, or cavalry, and when off duty at a meeting of the company held in Youngstown in 1810, he placed for safe keeping a loaded pistol in his pocket. A comrade for some purpose asked for it; and in taking it out the pistol went off, inflicting a terrible wound in the upper arm and shoulder. The wound was dressed and he was conveyed to his home, where he suffered intense pain for several days when "mortification" took place and he died at the age of 33. It is quite possible that the surgical treatment he received was not of the highest order."



19 May 1810 At a Meeting of the Trustees here this Day Conrad Knaff
Is appointed Supervisor in the place of Lemuel Doud Deceast
Canfield Ohio Records, 1802-1809
Repository: Western Reserve Historical Society (WRHS) - copyright



An Early History of Canfield - 1776 to 1876, 1980 by Richard Ulrich, p. 41 – copyright

Mahoning Dispatch, Fri, 19 Mar 1897 - Article No. 9 by Dr. Jackson Truesdale
"Notwithstanding the incessant and pressing labor of establishing homes for themselves in the wilderness, our pioneer fathers felt the necessity of organized efforts to repel an enemy in case of invasion. They were then on the frontier and exposed to Indian depredations, and at that time our relations as a nation with France and Great Britain were of a threatening nature. To the spirit and feelings of the times it is necessary

to say that the highest compliment that could be given to a fellow citizen was to elect him as an officer in a military organization. In 1806 James Doud was active in the formation of a company of light dragoon or cavalry made up of selections in several of the townships of this part of the Reserve. At the first election held in Liberty for the purpose of electing officers Mr. Doud was made 2nd Lieutenant. He must have been a popular officer, for we find him at the commencement of the war of 1812 promoted to the captaincy of the company. As a remarkable instance of promptitude in the discharge of military duty, it will not be out of place to say here that the news of Gen. Hull's surrender at Detroit in 1812 was as hastily as possible conveyed from Cleveland to Maj. Gen. Wadsworth, commanding all the militia forces of Northern Ohio, the news reaching him on the 22nd day of August. He was an old soldier, and at once comprehended the danger to which the frontier was exposed, and without waiting for orders from any source, issued orders for calling out the militia and other military companies to march at once for Cleveland, the place of rendezvous. Among these was Capt. Doud's company. On the very next day, Aug. 23d, in the afternoon, Capt. Doud, with his troop of horses was in readiness on our public square and took up the line of march escorting General Wadsworth. This was Sunday and it must have been a day of intense interest to all. When we consider that these patriotic men were scattered in various townships as they were, we are safe in saying that but few instances can be found of greater promptitude. The plow was literally left in the furrow; the oxen unyoked, the grimy suit exchanged for a military one, hasty preparations, a farewell kiss to wife and children, a mount and gone - some never to return. What a night that 23rd of August must have been! What a hurrying to and fro of messengers on foot and horse, spreading the news and calling to arms! To many a one it was a sleepless, anxious night. We cannot follow the company. It is enough to say the men did their duty as soldiers until they were honorably discharged. Upon the close of the war Capt. Doud resumed his labors upon the farm, making it among the best in the township. He assumed his full share of all duties pertaining to a public spirited citizen, spending time and labor with out charge. His townsmen honored him by electing him without opposition to various trusts, such as trustee and justice of the peace."

**Mary Ann Barnes & James Doud Jr. , 17 Dec 1836
Trumbull Co. Marriage Record Book #2, p. 266, Certificate #2**

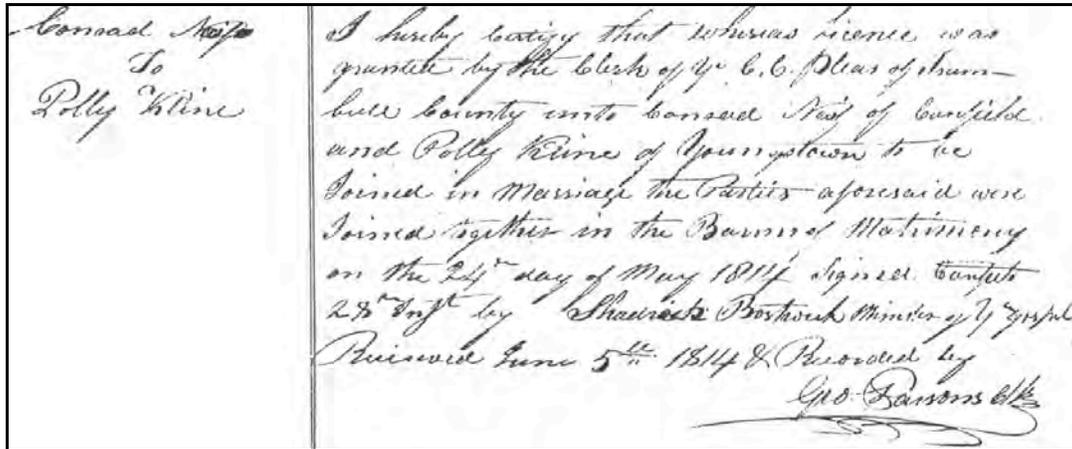
James Doud } State of Ohio }
 To } Trumbull County }
 Mary Ann Barnes }
 I do hereby certify that on the
 17th day of December 1836 James
 Doud & Mary Ann Barnes of Canfield having been
 published were legally joined in marriage by me
 as Justice of the Peace in and for said County.
 Given under my hand and seal at Glauworth
 this 12th day of January 1836. Samuel Thompson
 Justice of the Peace
 Dec^r 12th January 14. 1836 Recorded by me Geo Parsons Cts

Owner Two - Conrad Jr. and Polly Kline Neff

In 1815, Conrad sold his home and land to his son, Conrad Jr., then moved to a farm about a mile west and this is where he and Magdalena died. Conrad Jr. and "Polly" Neff had 11 children and it appears that the first seven or eight of them would have been born at Loghurst and that two of them, John and Samuel, would have also died there. Samuel is buried at the Old North Cemetery, Mahoning County, Canfield, Ohio. Polly's parents were Abraham and Mary Wartman Kline. Her mother died when she was young and she was raised by her stepmother, Barbara Lynn Kline. (Barbara and Abraham had no children.) Abraham Kline ran the Buckhorn Hotel and Tavern in Northampton County, Pennsylvania before leaving for Ohio in 1806. He settled in Youngstown Township on a farm opposite the mouth of Mill creek, on the Mahoning River. Abraham died in Youngstown on 29 Nov 1816, at 47 years. His estate was large and the public sale required three days and 15 pages of inventory. An economic panic struck soon after this estate sale and his heir's cash was of great value. Two of his heirs were his daughters, Polly and Betsey Kline. They married brothers, Conrad (Jr.) and John Naff, respectively.

Conrad Jr.'s three year old son, Samuel, died on 18 Dec 1825. He had been born 25 June 1821. His birth, as well as his death, most likely occurred in The Conrad Neff house. It was at about this time that Conrad Jr. and his family moved and settled in Portage County, Ohio and he sold the property to George Mygatt.

The marriage of Conrad Nafe (Jr.) and Polly Kline, 24 May 1814



Copy of the actual journal entry from Trumbull County Ohio, Quarter Sessions Book, p. 75

Naff – Barnes Tavern Licenses

By Wendell F. Lauth and Jennifer L. Neff, Aug 2006

In 1818 Conrad Naff Jr. purchased the family homestead, built in 1805, by his father, Conrad Naff Sr. and in 1824 Conrad Jr. was granted a license to keep a house of public entertainment at his residence. The cost was \$5.00 for one year. In the journal entry his name was spelled “Nafe”. Today descendants spell it Neff. The Naff’s hewn log home was situated at the crest of a high hill along the main east-west road, now Route 224, which was used by travelers journeying from Pittsburgh to Cleveland or Akron. Such trips generally took two weeks, one way.

About the Stage Route: Regular stage lines carrying mail, passengers and light baggage from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to Cleveland, Ohio began in the 1820’s. The line of particular interest to the Conrad Naff House [Loughurst] is the Pittsburg to Beaver, Pennsylvania Route which then traveled through Griersburg, Petersburg, Poland, Boardman, **Canfield**, Ellsworth, Milton, Palmyra, Edinburg, Ravenna, Stow, Hudson, Twinsburg, Bedford, Newburg and ending in Cleveland, a distance of about 150 miles. By April 1826 a stage line operated regularly twice a week between Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

In 1825 Conrad Jr. was late in renewing his tavern license which resulted in his indictment by the State of Ohio in Trumbull Co. [now Mahoning Co.] for keeping a tavern without a license. He pled guilty and was fined \$5.00. 1825 was not a good year for Conrad Jr. On Feb. 17th Henry Naff, his older brother, died at the age of 36 and then on Dec. 18th his three-year-old son Samuel died.

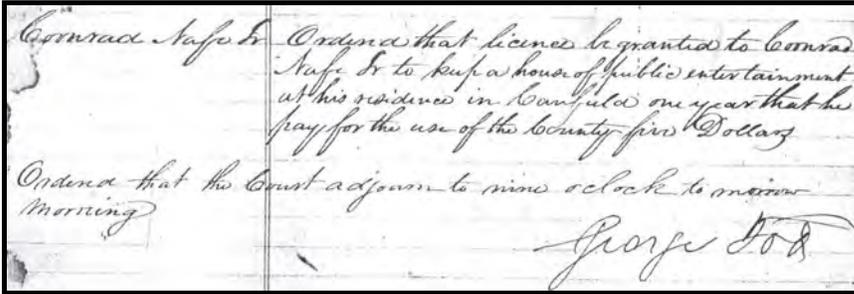
It is very likely that the Naffs switched horses for the stagecoaches and provided straw mattresses for weary travelers. Besides hard currency, new settlers brought news from the Eastern states, a difficult commodity to come by on the early frontier. A story is told that once a traveler brought a nailed-up box that had the delicious aroma of apples wafting from it. The stranger was disinclined to share and temptation proved too strong for the Naff children. By some means they gained entry and took a few apples from the container.

Conrad Jr. married Polly Kline in 1814. She had grown-up in a stagecoach stop environment, namely the Buckhorn Hotel and Tavern which was located in Northampton Co. (now Schuylkill Co.), Hosensack, Pennsylvania. Her father Abraham Kline ran the Buckhorn, which he had purchased from his father in 1797 when Polly was 5-years-old, before selling it and moving to Trumbull Co. (now Mahoning Co.) Ohio in 1806. The Buckhorn serviced a stagecoach line from Philadelphia to Allentown.

Another of Abraham’s daughters, Betsey, married John Naff in 1820. These brothers and sisters lived on neighboring farms in Canfield Twp. until 1826 when Conrad Jr. sold his Naff property, where the stagecoach stop was located, to George Mygatt and moved to Brimfield, Portage Co. Ohio. Mygatt never actually lived in the Naff place, but acted as a broker and within the same year that he had purchased it, 1826, sold the property to Jacob Barnes.

Jacob Barnes was a farmer from Connecticut, and his family remained in the house from 1826 to the late 1800’s. In 1828 he was granted a license for \$5.00 to keep a tavern in Canfield and in 1829 he was

again granted a license for \$5.00 for one year, and was fined \$2.00 for the months that he was late in filing (June-November). Upon Barnes' death in 1848, his wife and son continued to operate the farm until the late 1800s when it was purchased by John and Lucy Blackburn.



Conrad Nafe Sr. Ordains that license be granted to Conrad Nafe Sr to keep a house of public entertainment at his residence in Campbell one year that he pay for the use of the County five Dollars

Ordains that the Court adjourn to nine o'clock to morrow Morning

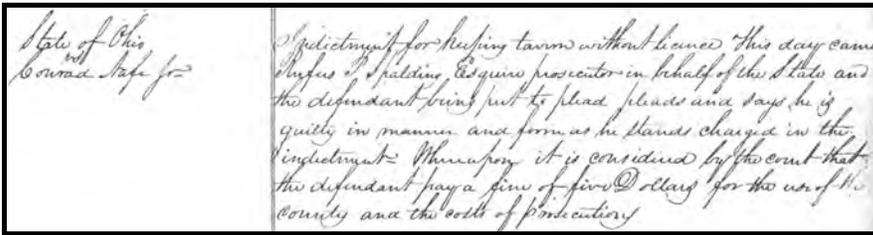
George Tod

Trumbull County, Ohio Common Pleas Journal 5, p. 144, April Term 1824 3rd Day (Wed, 7 Apr 1824)

1825 - Conrad Jr. is indicted by the State of Ohio for keeping a tavern without a license..

He pleads guilty and is fined \$5.00. (The cost was \$5.00 for one year.)

Repository: Trumbull County Archives



State of Ohio
vs
Conrad Nafe Jr

Indictment for keeping tavern without license this day came Rufus P. Watkins Esquire prosecutor in behalf of the State and the defendant being put to plead pleads and says he is guilty in manner and form as he stands charged in the indictment Whereupon it is considered by the court that the defendant pay a fine of five Dollars for the use of the County and the costs of prosecution

Trumbull County, Ohio Common Pleas Journal , p. 313, Nov Term 1825 1st Day (Mon., 7 Nov 1825)

Repository: Trumbull County Archives

1819 Poll Book of Elections held in the Township of Canfield, Oct 1819

Lewis Hoyt and Frederick Wadsworth, Clerks of Election

John H. Patch, David Hine and John Brainard, Judges

Repository: Western Reserve Historical Society (WRHS) - copyright

Poll book of the Election held in the Township of Canfield
in the county of Summit & State of Ohio on the second Tuesday of
October in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred & Nineteen
David Hine John H. Patch and John Brainard *Judges*
and Lewis Hoyt & Frederick Wadsworth *Clerks of this Election*
were severally sworn as the Law directs previous to their entering
on the duties of their respective offices

No	Names of Electors	No	Names of Electors
1	Philo Chickster	31	Andrew Craven
2	Lewis Hoyt	32	Henry McKinney
3	George Wadsworth	33	Isiah Wetmore
4	Phelton P. Curtis	34	James Sifford
5	Frederick Wadsworth	35	Samuel Ulrich
6	John H. Patch	36	Foyal Tenner
7	David Hine	37	Joseph Platt
8	John Brainard	38	John Johnston
9	Amos Gellar	39	Comfort S. Mygall
10	William Dean	40	Damund P. Tanner
11	Peter Linn	41	Myron Sackell
12	Herman Canfield	42	John Osborn
13	Henry Chl. Sun	43	Coonrod Kafe Senr.
14	William Hodard	44	Martin Duestman
15	Amelton Canfield	45	John Kafe
16	Jairus Hiles	46	Erastus Rhodesen
17	Eli Booth	47	Hugh S. Ramsey
18	Comfort Starr	48	Thomas Parmelee
19	Shirman A. Bucke	49	Coonrod Osborn
20	Elihu Warner	50	Adcon Husilman
21	Elisha Warner	51	Jacob Osborn
22	Silas Southworth	52	Eli J. Boughton
23	Cyrus Huzzle	53	Philander Higley
24	Nathan Brown	54	Coonrod Kafe Senr.

**Owner Three - George Mygatt
Son of Comfort Starr and Lucy Knapp Mygatt**

Conrad (Jr.) Naff sold "Loghurst" to George Mygatt in 1826 as recorded in Trumbull County, Ohio; Deed Volumes. T, pp. 482-483 – Deed from Conrad (Jr.) Naff to George Mygatt, entered 3 May 1826 and recorded 29 May 1826. The cost was \$1,826.00 and included 71 acres of land. The value of Mygatt's history to Canfield is very important, especially in the business sector.

Western Reserve Chronicle, Sun, 22 Apr 1885 p. 8:3

Selected portion of George Comfort Mygatt's obituary:

"Mr. Comfort Mygatt was engaged in the mercantile business in Canfield, some sixteen years. He had been a member of the Connecticut Legislature before removing to Ohio, and was one of the original incorporators of the first bank on the Western Reserve. It was chartered in 1811-'12, and located in Warren. The first Board of Directors were Comfort S. Mygatt, Leonard Case, Simon Perkins, John Kinsman, Calvin Pease, Francis Freeman, Calvin Austin, and Henry Wick. Among the directors afterwards, were Governor Ford, Elisha Whittlesey, Asael Adams and Frederick Kinsman. Mr. Zalmon Fitch, a brother-in-law of George Mygatt, was chosen, in 1812, the first cashier, and remained in that position until he was promoted to the Presidency April 5, 1836. Although this Western Reserve Bank was among the first banks chartered in the State, it was the only one that continued solvent until the end of the State bank organizations in 1863. Mr. George Mygatt entered the employ of the Western Reserve Bank at Warren in 1818 as Teller and Book-keeper. He carried on as a mercantile business in Warren for about five years; a part of the time as a partner with Asael Adams. He was elected Sheriff of Trumbull county in 1829 and re-elected in 1831, serving four years."

Comment from Robert H. Neff in 1996

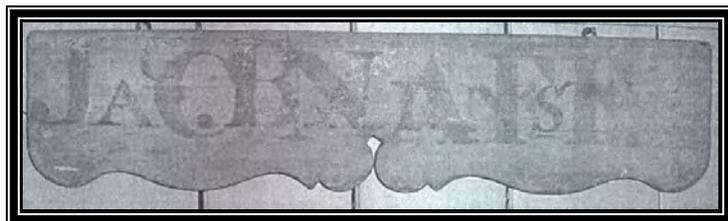
"Abraham Kline was a founding share holder in the first bank in the three million acre Western Reserve. He invested \$750 in 1812-1813. The Western Reserve Bank was probably the most successful early Ohio bank. It was located in Warren but much control was from the Canfield investors."

Information from unknown source:

"The first bank in the Reserve was the Western Reserve Bank at Warren. It was chartered on February 20, 1812. Warren, on the Mahoning River in the southeast portion of the Reserve, was geared to Pittsburgh and the Ohio River trade and was at that time more thriving than Cleveland. The bank was capitalized at \$100,000. Under its able president, Simon Perkins, it became a notable institution. It had for its stockholders and directors some of the most capable and progressive men in the southeast portion of the Reserve, including the great Elisha Whittlesey of Canfield. One of the incorporators was C.S. Mygatt."

Note: R.H.N. used an unnamed/undated source to describe the conditions at the time of 1816. The only identifying mark is "Business and Banks' p. 117

"But the economy of the nation, and of Ohio, was too unstable and too poorly supported by cash reserves for these operations, and the boom-bust cycle revolved giddily. It was called a panic in those days. In 1816 wheat was selling for \$1.50 per bushel. In 1817 it fell to 75 cents. And in 1820 and 1821 it dropped to 20 cents. In 1819, after the U.S. Bank had withdrawn its specie from the Ohio banks, prices fell so low that they failed to pay transportation costs. Land was for a time unsalable. Flour was offered at \$1.00 a barrel, whiskey at 15 cents a gallon, and sheep and calves at \$1.00 per head. A bushel and a half of wheat would buy 1 pound of coffee, a barrel of flour would buy 1 pound of tea, and 12 ½ barrels of flour would buy 'a yard of superfine broadcloth...if the farmer will sell his flour, bacon, and whiskey to somebody else and get the cash, but merchant will not take produce in payment.' Those people who were unlucky enough to be sold out at marshals' and sheriffs' sales had to see their possessions all but given away. The newspapers of the time reported heartbreaking news. At one sale 'a handsome gig and very valuable horse' were sold for \$4.00, 'an elegant sideboard' for \$3.00, and a 'fine Brussels carpet and two Scotch carpets' for \$3.00."



Today one of the oldest items in Loghurst is a sign bearing the names of C. Naff (Eli's grandfather)
And Jacob Barnes (Nancy's father).
When Jacob Barnes, the second owner of the site, took over the property,
He simply painted his name over top of C. Naff.
It was probably used to advertise the stagecoach stop.

Owner Four – Jacob and Nancy Carroll Barnes



Jacob Barnes
1785-1848



Nancy Carroll Barnes
1790-1896

Property of Mahoning Valley Historical Society (MVHS) – copyright

In 1826, Jacob Barnes, a Connecticut farmer whose family remained in the house throughout the century, purchased the Naff property. Barnes made a number of renovations to the original log home, including the addition of a kitchen and a two-story porch, a concession to his Virginian wife. Barnes' greatest contribution to the history of the house was his use of it as an Underground Railroad station from 1835-1845. Local records point to this activity. Upon Barnes' death in 1848, his wife and son continued to operate the farm, until the late 1800s, when they sold "Loghurst" to John and Lucy Blackburn. Lucy Blackburn sold the property to the Kyles, a family long established in the Youngstown-Canfield area.

Jacob Barnes was born in New Haven, Connecticut on 19 Nov 1785. He was a farmer and had served in the War of 1812. Then he married Nancy Carroll on 29 Apr 1813 in Surry Co. Virginia. She had been born there on 12 Jan 1790.

Their family, consisting, at the time, of eight children, came to Canfield by covered wagon in 1826. They were "warned" out of the village because the town felt they might become "public charges". Jacob then astounded the countryside by purchasing "Loghurst" - with gold - and thereby proving he could support his large family. It is hard to imagine a family of that size living in "Loghurst" today; however they remained in the home throughout the century.

Excerpt from Jean Rumsey's 1956 Barnes Family History in which Rumsey quotes Marion Fowler:

JACOB BARNES, son of Isaac and Lois (Pardee) Barnes, was born in East Haven, Conn. Nov. 19, 1785. Marion Fowler of Canfield, Ohio, a great granddaughter, writes: "I wish I knew why Great Grandfather went from East Haven, Conn. to Virginia in that early time when travel was not easy. Anyway he went and in Surry County met and married NANCY CARROLL. In 1826 with his wife and eight children he came in a covered wagon to Ohio, and settled in Canfield because it was so much more promising than Youngstown. At first they stopped in the village. As was the custom then when a family came that the town felt might become public charges, they were "warned out of town." I suppose they looked with apprehension on this large family so they were "warned." Great Grandfather bought the farm two miles east of the village and paid for it in gold.

"While he died as a young man, Great Grandmother lived to be 96 and had her mind, sight and hearing to the end but rheumatism had made getting about a slow and very painful ordeal for some years I believe.

1828 - Jacob Barnes is granted a license for \$5.00 to keep a tavern in Canfield.

A handwritten court record on a rectangular piece of paper. On the left side, the name "Jacob Barnes" is written in cursive. On the right side, the text reads: "Ordered that license be granted to Jacob Barnes to keep a tavern in Canfield one year that he pay for the use of the county five dollars".

Trumbull County, Ohio Common Pleas Journal 6, p. 118; 4 June 1828
Repository; Trumbull County Archives

1829 - Jacob Barnes is granted a license for \$5.00 to keep a tavern at his residence in Canfield for one year. He was fined \$2.00 for the months that he was late in filing (June-Nov).

A handwritten court record on a rectangular piece of paper. At the top, it says "Trumbull County, Ohio Common Pleas Journal 6, Page 258". Below that, "November Term 1829, pt. 1" is written in cursive. On the left side, the name "Jacob Barnes" is written in cursive. On the right side, the text reads: "Ordered that Jacob Barnes have a license to keep a tavern at his residence in Canfield one year and that he pay for the use of the county five dollars". There is a small "x" mark at the bottom left of the text area.

Trumbull County, Ohio Common Pleas Journal 6, p. 258; 1 Nov 1829
Repository; Trumbull County Archives

Jacob Barnes and Abolitionist Activity and The Underground Railway

Jacob Barnes was a pronounced anti-slavery man and he made efforts for slaves to escape to freedom. He made a number of renovations to the original log home, such as the addition of a kitchen and a two-story porch, concessions to his Virginian wife, but his greatest contribution to the history of the house was his use of it as an Underground Railroad station from 1835-1845.

Dr. Jackson Truesdale wrote an article, *Mahoning Dispatch*, Fri, 1898 Feb 4 - Article No. 53, regarding abolitionism in Canfield. (This story leading to the Civil War bears repeating, in its full and original form.) It regards what is called the Congregationalist's 1830 "egg" Bible. This Bible was in the pulpit of the Canfield Congregational Church in 1837 when Rev. Miller of the M.E. Church of Poland, Ohio made an anti-slavery speech. He was reading from Exodus where Moses was pleading with the Pharaoh 'let my people go.' Rotten eggs were thrown at him. One of the eggs, struck the umbrella which was being held over his head for protection, and the egg fell on the Bible leaving stains that are visible today. The preservation and display of this Bible was one of the conditions that the Congregational Church required of the Canfield Methodist church to secure and maintain the title to the property where their our church is now built.

Excerpt from the Obituary of Jacob Henry Barnes, 18 Feb 1819 to 23 Apr 1897

Unidentified, undated source - this obit came from Illinois

"Jacob Henry Barnes An Old And Respected Citizen Passes Away

Mr. Barnes first saw the light of day in Surrey County, Virginia, February 18, 1819. His early days were spent at this place but at the age of eight his parents moved to Mahoning county, Ohio at which place he resided for [39?] years. It was during his stay at this place that he became actively engaged in the underground railway movement. His father's house was one of the stations at which the negroes stayed, while on their way north. The penalty for housing the negroes and helping them on their way was severe, that is if the

southerners could learn who it was and catch them. Those who aided in this work were generally treated to a coat of tar and feathers when caught. Mr. Barnes often spoke of having smelled the tar and seen the feathers, but was fortunate enough to escape punishment. At one time when he and his father were delivering speeches for the abolition cause they narrowly escaped death. It was only by riding the swiftest horses that they escaped.”

Excerpt from *Youngstown Telegram*, Th, 14 June 1934 by Esther Hamilton
Interview with Charley Fowler, Canfield publisher of *Mahoning Dispatch* and descendant of Jacob and Nancy Barnes

This article contained a further description of Barnes Abolitionist activity and a story as handed down from father to son in the Fowler family.

“Haven for Slaves”

“Many Negro slaves found a haven on the Underground Railroad to Canfield and freedom. Dr. Chauncey Fowler was liberal with his small physician’s income of that day and most of these colored folks went on their way to liberally supplied with food, good clothes and anything the doctor had. They tell a story that in 1845 Dr. Fowler and a friend, Jacob Barnes, attended an Abolitionist party meeting in Ellsworth. There had been a great many threats by the pro-slave men of the community against any who attended. When Dr. Fowler and Mr. Barnes came out of the meeting they found their spring wagon on top of a pole and their horse with its tail shaved. Afraid they might be tarred and feathered by the mob they had been warned was gathering, the men got on one horse and started for Canfield. At Meander Creek the mob was only a short distance away and the smart Mr. Barnes figured out that Dr. Fowler might make it if the burden of the horse was lightened. As they passed a heavily wooded turn of the road out of sight of the pro-slave men, he reached up and grabbed an over-hanging branch, swinging himself out of sight while the mob, passed below muttering and threatening. At dawn he arrived in Canfield after crossing the fields to his home and Dr. Fowler was also safe.”

Excerpt from *Mahoning Dispatch*, Fri, 19 Nov 1937

During the period before the Civil War, while the property was owned by Jacob Barnes, this house was one of the stations of the underground railway. Slaves making their escape from the south to Canada were brought at night from the station in Salem to this home where they were left till the following night and then taken to a station farther north.

The display of antiques will begin Friday afternoon and continue Saturday afternoon and evening. It is open to the public. A small admission charge will be made and refreshments served.

The Kyle home, Loghurst, is two miles east of Canfield on U. S. route 224.

Early Death and Burial

According to *Canfield Township Cemetery and Death Records, Mahoning County, Ohio*, 1983, the only known family burial plot in Canfield Twp. is the Barnes family plot which was on “Loghurst” property. Jacob Barnes was buried there in 1848 with, possibly other family members. Tradition says that Jacob was buried in the upright position! He was later moved to the Canfield Village Cemetery where his inscription appears on the family monument. There are no existing stones in the Barnes plot and to date no records have been found for the Barnes Family Plot.

Jacob Barnes died on Thursday, 30 Nov 1848 at 5 Oclk P.M. He was 63. His wife and son continued to operate the farm, until the late 1800’s when Nancy moved to her home in the village on W. Main St. She died on Easter Sunday, 25 Apr 1886, at 9:30 P.M., at the age of 96 years, 3 mos. and 13 days.

Equal Rights for Women

Excerpt from Jean Rumsey’ Barnes family history written in 1956:

Jacob's will shows how far ahead of his time he was in his thinking about the rights of women: "I Jacob Barns town of Canfield County of Trumbull and State of Ohio, on the 1st Day of March in the Year of Our Lord 1845 Do Make and Ordain this My Last Will and Testament, I give to My Wife Nancy All my property both real and personal to have and to hold to keep or dispose of as she shall think proper in short to be my successor and do and act as she shall think best whoes write I consider it moreover I consider the necessity of leaving this paltry piece of paper as proof of the semibarbarism of the age in which we live for why should there be any more necesity for the Man to leave a will than the Woman I moreover request that the witness as to this will shall not be required to advance or affirme as I intend their yea or nay shall be the security for veracity of the best that can be found (signed) Jacob Barns"

The Traffic – ca 1843-1853

Mahoning Dispatch, Fri, 31 Jan 1930 - excerpt from an interview with Ellen Bond Jones
Ellen was born in 1838 near Edinburg, Ohio (30 miles NW of Canfield) where her early education occurred.
The activity she saw from her schoolroom window probably included the same kind of traffic
And conveyances that was being observed from "Loghurst".

The sight of that highway sent me back more than 85 years. Some miles away, just as near the road as law would allow, was an old district school house, where I began attending school and continued the following ten years. It was on the best known route at that time between Cleveland and Pittsburgh, so planned that not a glimpse, on that busy thoroughfare, could be had of passersby from the school room. We had ten minutes in the forenoon and afternoon and an hour's recess at noon. Within that limited time we saw many interesting sights. Pittsburgh at that time was a manufacturing town, workmen had to be fed by the surrounding country. Many droves of cattle, flocks of sheep, some pigs—the latter always had a dislike to traveling enmasse—beef and mutton found their way to market on their own feet.

One day a large drove of fat cattle, footsore and weary, came limping by. A driver said they were on their way to New York City. When asked how long it would take them to get there, he said he thought they could make it in a hundred days. They had to go slow and rest Sundays so the cattle would be in good condition when they arrived at their destination. Coaches going both ways between the two cities could be seen daily, Sunday excepted, carrying passengers and mail. The coaches had doors between wheels, a narrow aisle in the middle, permanent seats on either side so travelers sat facing each other. Horses had a relay at regular intervals. There was a day and a night driver, but no relief for those who had to travel at night. It was amusing to see them with closed eyes politely bowing to each other. Mail sacks were carried in a rack at the rear of the coach. Thieves and mail robbers hadn't arrived yet. One day there came a procession consisting of eight large coaches, each drawn by four horses, the driver on a high seat outside. They were filled with men whence they came or whither they went we had no means of knowing. Newspapers and reporters were then almost unknown.

The old thoroughfare was usually littered with vehicles of all kinds—oxcarts, lumber wagons, small two-wheeled rigs just big enough for a doctor, known as "pill carts." In earlier days home-made carts—wheels of solid wood sawed from logs—were known as "Welsh go-devils." These were used by a small settlement of Welsh that lived nearby. They were used by fine, enterprising men and were soon replaced by good wagons. Covered wagons, known as Pennsylvania schooners, were very common. They were freight-carriers and did an immense amount of business.

A few years later we heard and saw a different covered wagon coming from the east—longer and having much smaller wheels that creaked at every revolution. It was at the noon hour that every scholar lined up by the side of the road to see them pass. Such grotesque cavalcade can hardly be imagined. The wagons were loaded to the top, only room for a driver to ride was left. There were about 20 men and women with a few half grown boys walking by the side of the wagons. All wore wooden shoes, women were dressed quite alike, home-made goods, near the same color—skirts easy walking length, capes around their shoulders and gay kerchiefs tied over their heads. They didn't see us though we were very near but passed serenely by babbling to one another. They were giving us a lesson in good manners. It was a merited rebuke, some of us were old enough to know better.

About that time we were boastfully singing:

Of all the mighty nations
In the east or in the west,
The glorious Yankee nation
Is the greatest and the best;
We have room for creation
And our banner is unfurled,
With a general invitation to
The people of the world.

They had accepted the invitation—not expecting to be stared at in such wild-eyed wonder.

I must ring off memory and come back to the present. We are on a good road passing fine homes of real dirt farmers, not a poverty-stricken place in sight—such as our political farmers are telling us about. If they will help lift the tax burdens they are suffering from these poor toilers will pay their own bills and have a surplus left with which to buy a rat trap or corn plaster.

We arrived home safely, thankful for a delightful ride, and many pleasant things to think over in the future.

ELLEN R. JONES.

The Kyles

Mahoning Dispatch, Fri, 17 Oct 1902

ARTHUR E. KYLE, one of Canfield's most popular young men, and Miss Ina E. Warrick of Elkton, a former student of the N. E. O. N. C., were married last Thursday by Rev. J. O. Schaaf at his residence. Mr. and Mrs. Kyle will make Canfield their home and we take this opportunity of extending to them, through the columns of the DISPATCH, our congratulations.

The Kyle family also expanded the house, razed Conrad's log barn and built a large red bank-barn, and operated the acreage as a truck farm, producing everything from fodder crops to orchard fruit, raising beef cattle, sheep, chickens and pigs. In the final addition to the house's history, the Kyles named it Loghurst, a tribute to its construction as a log house, and its placement atop a high hill.

As the population grew the old Pittsburgh-Akron road became Route 224, and was widened to accommodate traffic, taking up much of the property frontage and leaving the house high above the roadway on a graded hill. Later increases by the Turnpike commission separated the house from the agricultural land, and effectively ended farming in the 1950s.

In 1980, the Kyle's daughter, Josephine, donated the house and eight acres of property to WRHS. The interior was restored to its late 1800s appearance, with Kyle furnishings, and opened to the public in 1981. Until 1999 it was operated by a resident curator who was housed in the "newest" section of the house, an addition built by the Kyles in the early 1900s.

In 1999, further preservation of the property began, which included moving the almost 200 year old structure 50 feet south of its original foundation, to protect it from the very active four lane highway and to improve access. The WRHS also renovated a 19th century carriage house to hold a Visitors Center and offices, and built a 20-car parking lot. In May of 2000 Loghurst welcomed back visitors with a grand re-opening celebration.

Comment: Loghurst used to be open to the public during the summer months, and provided special events and children's programming throughout the year. Guests were able to glimpse of 200 years of life in the Western Reserve.