

The Far=Land Legacy

WHAT WILL YOU LEAVE BEHIND...?

TheFarLandLegacy.com
FAIRFIELD County

FRIDAY
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THE LURKING LEGEND OF LANCASTER

Joe McFarland
The Far-Land Legacy
The Publishing Legacy Company



MUD HOUSE MANSION standing still against the silent, cold winter air unwilling to unveil its substantial secrets.
Courtesy of "MentalItch.com"

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP – An apophic reputation remains suspended above the grounds of what once stood, luring locals and sparking nationwide interest as enthusiasts traveled to Ohio's most haunted house – Mud House Mansion.

The seven-bedroom mansion once stood isolated at 4730 Mudhouse Road outside of Lancaster, Ohio in Pleasant Township.

Built in the 19th century between 1840 and 1850, the Mud House Mansion holds many legendary anecdotes passed down throughout the years. Even though none hold any reputable accuracy, it never hindered those traveling from all over the country to witness the phenomenon. Despite its "No Trespassing" signs and boarded up windows warning invaders to flee, it failed to prevent these unwelcomed visitors from breaking in and investigating for their own answers and

conclusions.

Some visitors, upon hearing strange noises, were driven out of their mind seeking an escape.

One legend tells of a slave who exhumed a tunnel of escape, while imprisoned to his quarters, each night after the mansion lights went out. Once the tunnel reached the surface on the other side of his cell, he made his way through to freedom once night fell. He proceeded to sneak up to the mansion through the yard, slipped the back door lock, quietly maneuvered up the staircase, and executed the government official and his entire family in their sleep.

The locals also claimed a man purchased the property in 1892 and took up residency with his wife and three children. The family never surfaced again once they entered. One of the concerned neighbors decided to inspect

the unsettling matter, and when she approached the home, she noticed the second-floor window holding the frame of a woman dressed in all white, caught in an unwavering stare back towards her.

After persistent examination for ten days, she decided to contact the authorities to investigate the matter

See MUD on page 3

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SPOTLIGHT

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PVT. Levi S. Wolf

20 AUG 1825 - 03 JUL 1862
SPRING GROVE NATIONAL CEMETERY

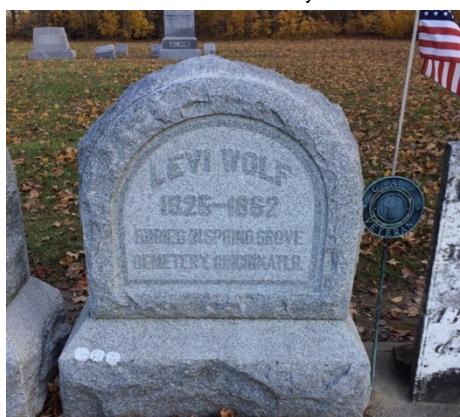
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP – Local blacksmith, Levi Wolf, born to Rev. David Wolf and Lydia (Swartz), oldest of ten children, was born on Saturday, August 20, 1825, in Liberty Township, Fairfield County, Ohio. Prior to 1850 he relocated to Marion, a township located in Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio. He met and married Mary Ann Davis there on Thursday, August 14, 1851.

By the time Levi turned 35, he and Mary accumulated personal assets worth \$3,800 with both their property and possessions. With conversion to current currency, it equates to just over \$127,000.

At 36, Levi enlisted in the U.S. Army on November 6, 1861, to do his part in fighting for freedom on the Union side. Stationed in Company H, the 57th Ohio Infantry, Levi served as a Private for two days less of eight months.

Levi, plagued with Typhoid fever, failed to survive the war and return home to Mary, leaving her a widow on Thursday, July 3, 1862, one and a half months from his 37th birthday.

J. Soards & Son, the undertakers, received his body and made the proper burial arrangements. His body remains interred underneath plot 21B-37 in Spring Grove Cemetery, located in Cincinnati, Ohio, while a memorial stands proudly at Davis Cemetery next to his wife in Hancock County.



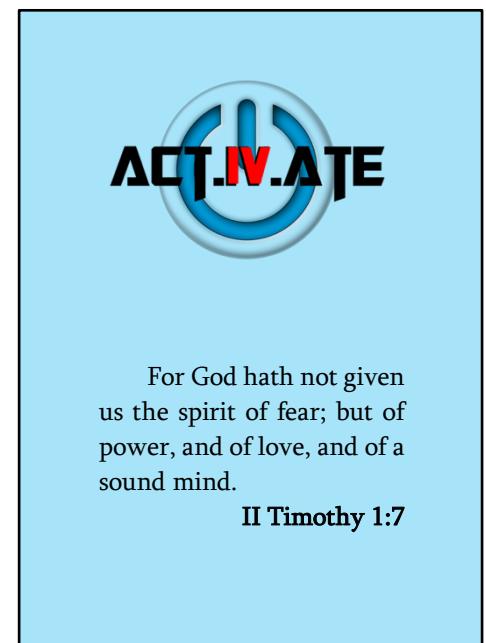
LEVI WOLF's memorial positioned in the Davis Cemetery located in Hancock County. Courtesy of FindAGrave.com



SOLDIER: PRIVATE LEVI WOLF
Photo of Wolf in U.S. Union Army Uniform
Courtesy of Ancestry.com



Military Marker for Levi Wolf located in Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio. Courtesy of FindAGrave.com

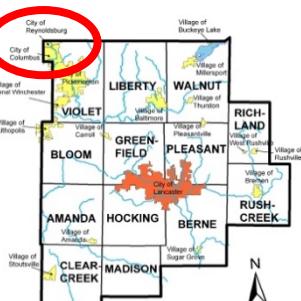


DID YOU KNOW?

With thirteen townships, fourteen villages, and twenty-two communities, Fairfield County also contains the cities

of Lancaster, Pickerington, and part of Canal Winchester.

But did you further know that a part of Reynoldsburg and Columbus are located within the Fairfield County northwest border in Violet Township?



MUD

*Continued
from Page 1*

further. Upon entry into the mysterious home, a disturbing encounter met their curiosity, unexpectedly. All the family members hung lifeless within the depths of a secret room as empty eyes stared back clothed in all white night gowns.

The abandoned mansion released screams from its walls, witnessed by the surrounding neighbors, and a woman claimed to hear a group of people talking from the third floor when she visited in 2001. No one occupied any part of the house or were found roaming the rooms.

With all the haunting claims, the mansion lay vacant for years as no residents dared occupy the mansion since 1930, except for a small unsuspecting band of hippies in the 1960s who invaded its environment for a time.

More recent encounters, in the 1990s, with the locals, attest to dodging shots from those who oversee the property upon trespassing at night. The local residents confirmed that Jeane Mast, the owner at the time, waited for trespassers while sitting in a lawn chair and armed herself with a gun outside the home.

The current owner, David Mast, explained he never grew fond of the farmhouse and unveiled the reason behind the demolition of the historic site. He never entertained the interest in upfronting \$3 million to restore and renovate the historic landmark, giving way to the idea of transforming it into a Bed and Breakfast. Evidence presented itself when one of the walls buckled pending a collapse upon waiting for the excavation crew to arrive for the demolition.

The property continues to pass on in his family since the purchase in 1919. He did mention though in an article put out by the *Lancaster Eagle-Gazette* on September 21, 2015, by Spencer Remoquillo, that while in high school, he recalled spending nights in the home sleeping intentionally to scare off unwanted guests to prove the legends passed from generation to generation of ownership.

Through the bittersweet moment most residents nearby showed their support in removing the home to hinder curious crusades from future visits and removing any type of danger. Not long after the demolition began it fell into rubble within two hours.

Although Mast and the locals erased the mansion from the hills on September 21, 2015, it endures, etched now in Fair-



MUD HOUSE MANSION from its early days | Courtesy of Mud House FaceBook page

field County's history, the legend still haunts the hearts of those who knew its mysterious aura. Although the unfolding stories render no proof, the events in which happened those many



MUD HOUSE MANSION from inside.
Courtesy of Pinterest

years ago, are lost, now to the soil below forever locking the secrets away. The mystery still remains.

The mansion appeared in the 1875 Fairfield County atlas on a 270-acre parcel owned by William Pugh. Still maintaining the 270-acre spread the house ran electricity, but still yet to be plumbed with pipes.

At one point the property witnessed joy as the ladies of Pleasant Hill U. B. church hosted an ice cream and strawberry social the evening of June 16, 1920, after Henry and Martha Hartman purchased the property in 1919. With over 2,000 in attendance, many arriving before 7 o'clock, people stayed until the late hours and into midnight. The hostesses believed to have enough for the social, one of the first for the season, however everything sold out and refreshments left attendees in want.

One chauffeur managed to upset his vehicle while maneuvering to leave. No injuries resulted during the incident and several others joined together to return the vehicle to the road.

Although the stories remain secret to the walls of the mansion, quite a few people owned the property over the past century and a half.

Henry Byler and Abraham Kagy built the Mud House Mansion sometime between 1840 and 1850. Henry traveled from Heidelberg, Pennsylvania in Lancaster County where he originated, born March 5, 1779, and Abraham journeyed from Shenandoah County, Virginia sometime prior to December 21, 1823, as he married Elizabeth Barbara Rugh that day in Fairfield County. He was born December 23, 1803. After construction finished and the Mud House Mansion realized, the two sold it to Elizabeth's older brother, Christian Rugh, who was the same age as Abraham. It is unknown whether either Henry or Abraham lived in the house prior to the sale as no census records reveal.

Christian's record on the 1840 Fairfield County census displays his residence in Pleasant Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, however it remains unknown whether he lived in the mansion or nearby as it's believed he purchased the property sometime prior to 1852. He is listed with his wife, Eleanor; a son, William H.; and a daughter, Mary A. It is believed that the Rugh family lived in the house after the turn of the century.

Before switching hands to the Hartman family there remains two other records of ownership in the *Lancaster Eagle-Gazette*. In March 1915 the property sold for \$1,750 to George Riffle of 617 East Allen Street, equating to \$48,159.31 in today's dollars. At the time it stood as the oldest landmark in

the county owned by J.S. Sites, Nellie Shuman, and Della Rowles. After Riffle, in March 1919 it recorded that six and a half acres sold to Dr. L.A. Park, a Jersey Stock Fancier, and a plan put in place to rebuild and modernize the old house.

With the sale, it must have been some time before Park took over, because on the 1920 census a record of Riffle and his family still lived on the farm and farmed the land.

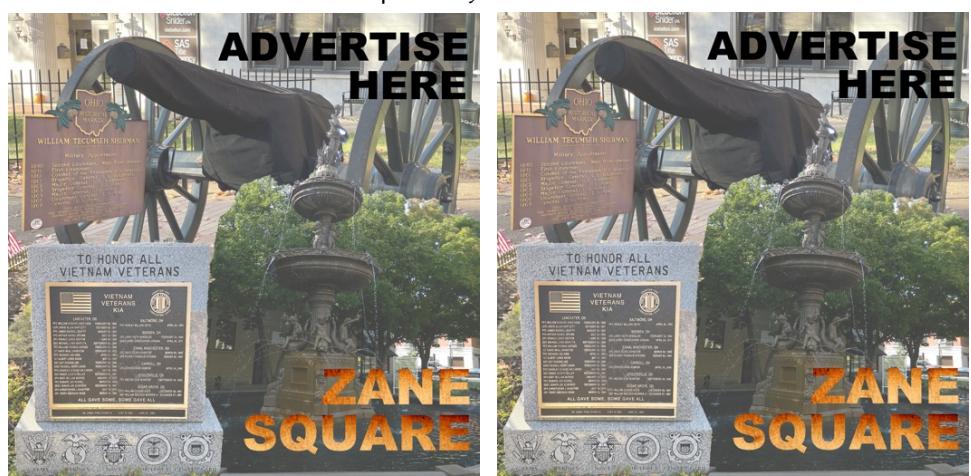
After moving out and into 617 East Allen Street, Riffle worked for Anchor Hocking as a glass worker and died April 29, 1976.

Henry and Martha Hartman then secured the full 270-acre property in 1919 living on the grounds. When Henry passed away in 1930, their daughter, Lulu Hartman, inherited the house with the surrounding property. At this time, it became known as the "Hartman Place." She married Oren Mast and the property eventually passed down through the line to their son, Nigel William Henry Mast who married Jeane Ruth Wolfe. Their son, David Michael Mast, now remains in possession of the property despite the destruction of the mansion.

With the information found for the property's changing of hands, it's still unknown as to where the stories originated that formed throughout the years. They will more than likely succumb to time and linger forever, lost to the past continuing the tradition of a myriad mystery.



MUD HOUSE MANSION side view | Courtesy of Pinterest



FIRST FUNERAL IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Joe McFarland

The Far-Land Legacy

The Publishing Legacy Company

HOCKING TOWNSHIP – We pay tribute to one of our own first settlers of this county by honoring the deepest respect for William Green, the first to depart this life leaving in May 1798.

Setting the precedent of preparing for proper burials in a foreign land he contributed to the thought to plan for such deepest, most dismissed events absent from thought as the settlement commenced.

Upon arriving to this new land during the time of Ebenezer Zane and Captain Joseph Hunter, he worked the land building a log cabin for his shelter and raising a nearby crop for his harvest so that one day word would welcome his

family to travel from Wheeling to join him in the new land. However, shortly after arriving illness collided with his cultivated ambition and beckoned his soul to eternity.

Col. Robert Wilson, reportedly present, assisted with the funeral arrangements of their fellow pioneer who fell first to death's claim on the new settlement on the Hockhocking. A hickory-bark coffin encased his corpse to forever protect it from the elements of earth for the time.

Although no record of a cemetery or stone remain to remember this fallen pioneer, citizens have passed on the whereabouts of his burial located west of Fetter's Run, a few roads north of the Old Zanesville Road, and east of Lancaster.

CEMETERY SALUTE

Pleasant Hill Cemetery

Richland Township, Ohio

A small gravesite, with as few as 150 recorded burial plots, the Pleasant Hill Cemetery, located off Gun Barrel Road, lies secluded with a simple sign for entry. The pines accompany this small, seemingly forgotten graveyard leaving the majority of its inhabitants to rest with the nineteenth century.



PLEASANT HILL CEMETERY

Courtesy of FindAGrave.com

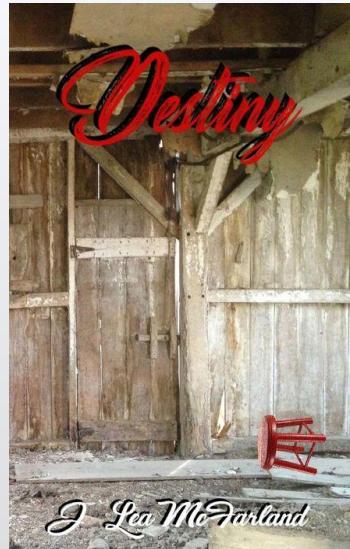
COURT INCIDENT A "STRIKING" ARGUMENT

FAIRFIELD COUNTY – Alexander White, Attorney-at-Law, was taken into custody and imprisoned in the local jail by the sheriff for one hour in the June 1802 court of General Quarter Sessions for striking Robert F. Slaughter, also an Attorney-at-Law.



DESTINY

By J. Lea McFarland



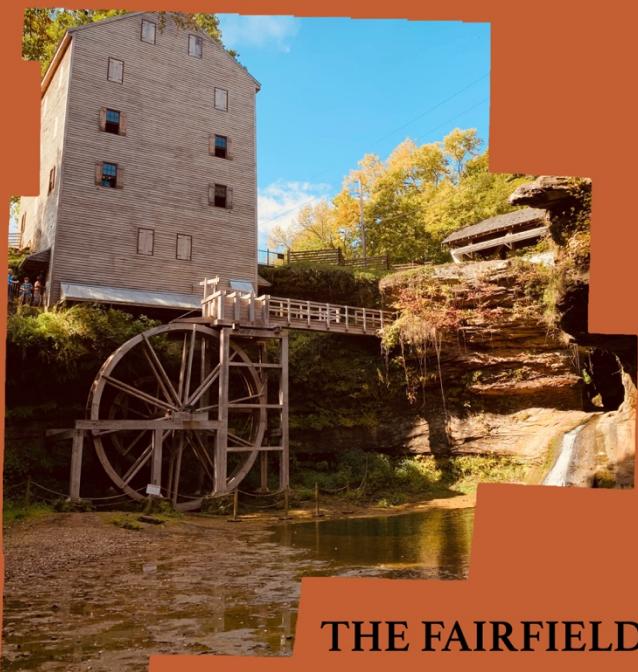
When Sarah Rivers is faced with tragedy, she is forced to rebuild her life from the ground up with assistance from family and some unique friends who aren't so ordinary.

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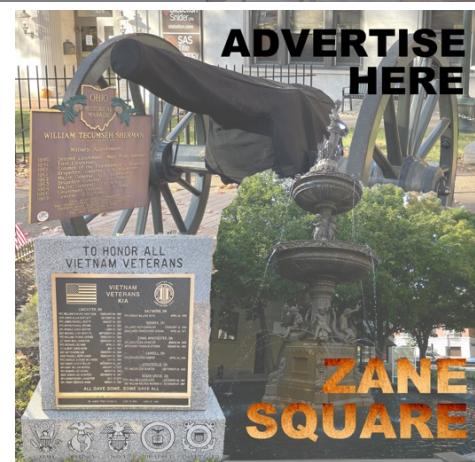
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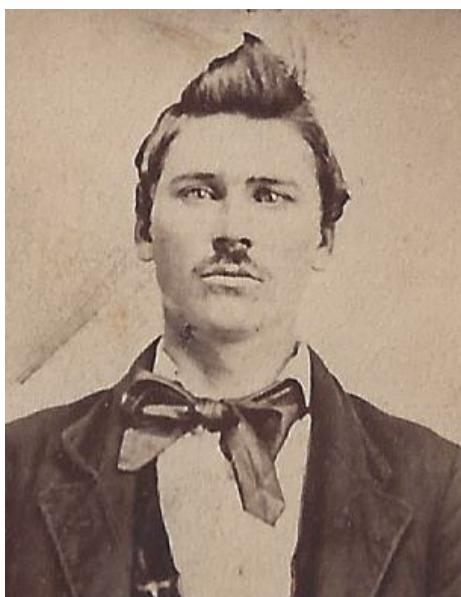
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SGT. JOHN MOREHEAD SCOTT Portrait
Courtesy of Ancestry.com

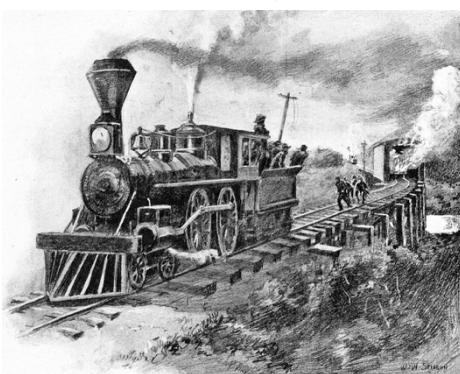
CIVIL WAR - UNION – At the turn of the new year in 1839, Thomas B. and Elizabeth (Moorhead) conceived John Scott shortly after their marriage on March 22, 1838, bringing the start to their family. The oldest of nine children, his lone failure to enter the 20th century started when he mustered into the U.S. Army on September 24, 1861, at twenty-two years old. John Scott served alongside his brother, Private James E. Scott, in Company F, 21st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the United States Army, fighting against the relentless Confederates.

VALUED VETERANS AND HEROES

SGT. JOHN MOREHEAD SCOTT
01 JAN 1839 - 18 JUN 1862
CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL CEMETERY

AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

By the direction of General Ormsby M. Mitchell, John joined twenty-four comrades who volunteered to raid a Western & Atlantic Railroad train at Big Shanty, secure it, and guide it north to Union-held Chattanooga, becoming known as the “Andrews’ Raid” or the “Great Locomotive Chase.” John became one of the twenty-two soldiers, along with two civilians, who disguised their cause in civilian clothes along with their leader James J. Andrews, as they made the advancement almost 200 miles south into Confederate country.



Drawing of the
GREAT LOCOMOTIVE CHASE
Courtesy of Wikipedia

With the targeted location reached, the soldiers attempted to burn bridges, sabotage track, and slice telegraph lines connecting Chattanooga, Tennessee to Atlanta, Georgia, attempting to destroy as much infrastructure as possible south of Chattanooga.

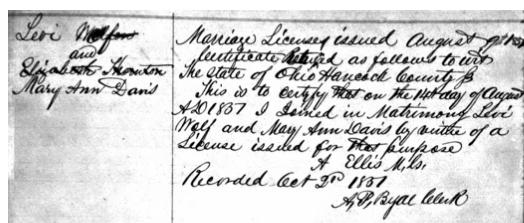
The soldiers mounted the mission, arrived in Atlanta, and harbored at the Lacy hotel. Despite a few of their comrades left behind to indulge in slumber, the ambitious army led the raid the morning of April 12, 1862. By boarding a train powered by the *General* locomotive, they attempted to intercept it during its mission as it headed north. Once the Confederates stopped the train at Big Shanty, on a breakfast break, the infantry infiltrated the locomotive and stole the *General* steaming hard toward their target, Tennessee.

The Confederate train’s conductor, William Allen Fuller, along with others, sprang into action, jumped onto the available train, and ran the *Texas* in

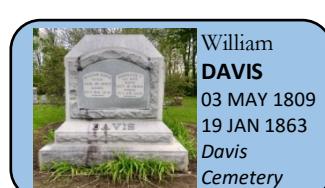
See CHASE on page 8

CLOSE CONNECTION

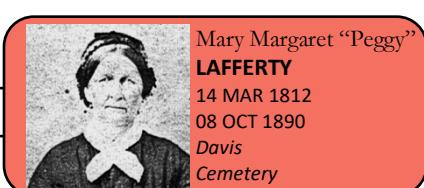
TWO DAVIS SISTERS MARRY CIVIL WAR UNION TROOPS



LEVI & MARY ANN (Davis) WOLF Marriage Record



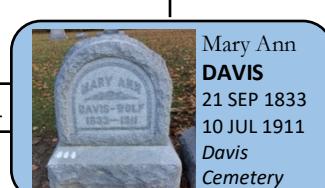
24 SEP 1861



Joe McFarland
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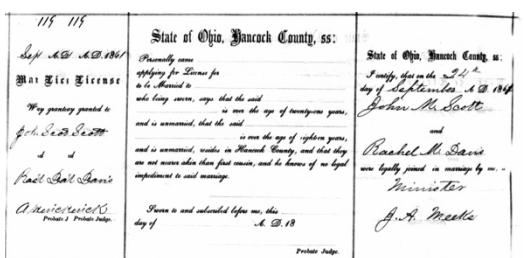


14 AUG 1851

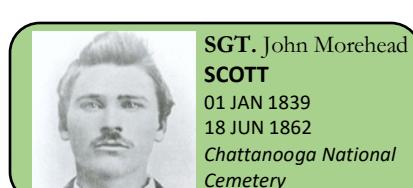


ALL PHOTOS

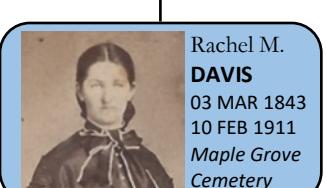
Courtesy of Ancestry.com
FindAGrave.com



JOHN M. & RACHEL M. (Davis) SCOTT Marriage Record



24 SEP 1861



CHASE | *Continued from Page 7*

reverse as they proceeded to chase down and recover the *General*, which became reality once the locomotive ran out of fuel and steam pressure. The Union failed and stopped short of their Tennessee target. As they attempted to escape many were captured from their misfired mission by Fuller and his men as they gained possession of the *General* once again. John remained a prisoner with his other comrades as he and seven others were tried and indicted as spies, sentenced to hang in Atlanta for

their crimes against the Confederacy on June 18, 1862.

Sargent John Morehead Scott received the Civil War Congressional Medal of Honor, which after being passed down through generations of his descendants, it now rests on display at *The Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History* in Kennesaw, Georgia. The stolen locomotive, the *General*, also remains on permanent display a few hundred yards from where the soldiers originally captured it in 1862. Along with locomotives, Civil War memorabilia, and fascinating artifacts one may visit the 53,000 square

foot facility and witness 1,250 items in their collection. Visit their website southernmuseum.org for more information on tours Tuesday through Saturday from 9:30 - 5pm.



The *GENERAL* Locomotive on permanent display at the Southern Museum of Civil War & Locomotive History

Courtesy of SouthernMuseum.org

TURN BACK TIME

The GENERAL: An American 4-4-0 Locomotive

THE *GENERAL* Locomotive
Courtesy of American-Rails.com



SERVED. STOLEN. STRIPED. SURVIVED. – NOW SHOWCASED.

Joe McFarland

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TENNESSEE & GEORGIA – Known as a “Blue Ribbon” train to the Pennsylvania Railroad, The *General*, built in the 1850s by the Rodgers, Ketchum & Grosvenor Locomotive & Machine Works of Patterson, New Jersey, fueled its career in December of 1855. An American Type, 4-4-0, a common wheel arrangement by railroads at the time, it transported freight as well as passengers during each passage it pursued as it traveled the same tracks, between Chicago and New York for the Western & Atlantic Railroad. Running with its counterpart, the *Broadway Limited*, it ran express

shipments and lucrative mail remained the *General*’s top priority as well as service to its passengers.

After its adventures and apprehension during the Civil War by the Union-attempted raid, it found more trouble through the tracks over the horizon of war. Following the Great Locomotive Chase, the *General* almost railed into destruction in Atlanta in August 1864 when General John Bell Hood sprang into action and striped and destroyed as much equipment on board as possible. The locomotive, barreling down the tracks, quickly approached the Union soldiers waiting aggressively ahead as they appeared over the horizon.

There standing firm and ready, General William Tecumseh Sherman braced his regiment in preparation to attack and confiscate the *General* and the Confederates.

It retired in 1891 and caught the attention of newly established owners, The Nashville, Chattanooga, & St. Louis Railway (NC&StL), which sought restoration of the relic for display at the World’s Columbian Exposition (World’s Fair) held in Chicago that time in 1893.

As 1901 rolled out on the tracks of time the *General* found itself displayed at the Chattanooga Union Depot where it

See GENERAL on page 9

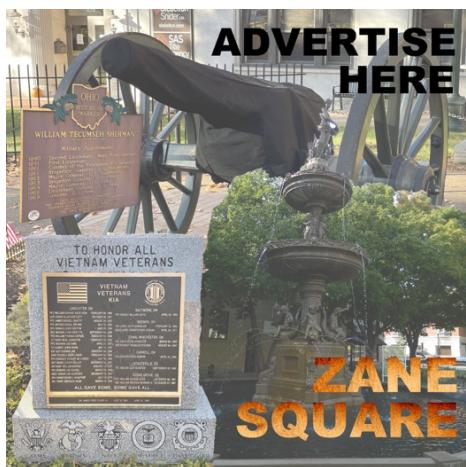
GENERAL

Continued from Page 8

remained, reliving its prime time surrounded with the artifacts of its glory days, with the occasional breakaway to show off at fairs and exhibits.

The steamer witnessed a more intense battle yet as Chattanooga, the state of Georgia, and New Jersey fought over permanently positioning the grand machine upon their soil. It boiled to the point it made its trek to the U.S. Supreme Court and ruled that the current owner, L&N had grounds to specify where the *General's* fateful tracks would end. They formally donated the machine to the state of Georgia in February 1972. Now settled on display at the Big Shanty Museum, that opened April 12; a remembrance of the day the chase took place reminds visitors of the country's past and advancement.

As time and tracks weathered its life, the *General* made its final traverse on December 12, 1967, transferring all its equipment to the *Broadway Limited*.





The Spectacle

THEIR PERSPECTIVE ANGLE

WIDOW OF WAR

HISTORICAL FICTION

THE FACTS ARE REAL | FEELINGS ARE FICTIONAL BUT POSSIBLE

HANCOCK COUNTY – Tears fell fervently from her face, splashing the ink upon the page, like cannonballs exploding, picking off each soldier on the battlefield as she feared fate had reached him. Each tear blurred a letter compromising the integrity they attempted to carefully communicate after she read each sentence.

Each letter conveyed its weight, arranged as a moving mourning symphony she never dreamed to hear, as it slowly erased the ones she hoped would come to mind. It left a blank page of agony to sift through her brokenness. Were the words arranged correctly, or did negligence confuse the delivery. A common name. Could this be my John, she wondered wiping the tears from across her cheeks? As she continued, each word gained momentum as the information matched with no question or doubt to remain, intensifying the tears to flow ever so heavily.

No warning presented itself as to it being the last time she would ever see him again; agony afflicted the transition to anger and with rage she crumpled up the papers. Without giving another moment, with uncontrollable emotion, she fired them into the flames burning unforgiving as if it would somehow relieve her pain and bring him back. If the words didn't exist it would turn back the hands of time, so she thought, and erase the future readying to welcome and embrace her. She didn't want to embrace back. Dwelling on her thoughts and rethinking her beliefs she knew he was going to war, though, somehow, they were the exception. Somehow God would look after him if they married before he left. She laid deep in depression as doubt dropped her to her knees.

Finishing the letter before the flames devoured it, she locked each letter, word, phrase, and sentence into her heart and mind, persuading they be locked away with the key of a second marriage. Maybe she would allow herself to move on and begin a new family. She quickly dismissed the idea and imagined what he experienced in his last days upon the earth.

The letter explained toward the end, after condolences and such, that he was to be awarded the Civil War Congressional Medal of Honor, further explaining John taking part as one of twenty-four brave men who volunteered in "Andrew's Raid," the great locomotive chase, on April 12, 1862. She sat down by the fire as the flames destroyed the evidence of such news.

Her mind took her on her own train of thought as she imagined what possibly unfolded during John's last days on that locomotive chase.

As the years passed, each first of the year, promising new hope and opportunity, no closure persisted and left her tortured to the past pain and passion beneath her soul as it reminded her of him. To intensify her drowning in despair she lost her father, William, seven months later to a fever that claimed his life in Bowling Green, Kentucky while journeying to bring home his son on January 19, 1863. Her brother lay wounded in the war resting, waiting for William in Murfreesboro. The final line in his obituary read, *"How many more hearts must bleed because of this infernal slaveholder's rebellion?"*

It was the anniversary of his birthday to a life stolen just short of twenty-four years. She reflected their marriage each year at that time and again in September when they vowed their life to one another five days after he mustered into the infantry. The short marriage left her insufficient as they were wed just over eight months before his death, with a large portion of that off fighting in the war. No marriage to mature or multiply the family, no life to live, no funeral to further mourn, or body to bury.

Once the Union gained victory ending the war of the Great Rebellion, the military officials recovered John's remains along with his comrades, transported them to Chattanooga, and re-interred them in the Chattanooga's National Cemetery.

Rachel traveled from Hancock County, Ohio to Chattanooga to receive the awarded Congressional Medal of Honor, one of the first to be awarded, on August 4, 1866. Through his makeshift funeral and award, she finally realized the closure she so desperately deserved after four long years of mourning, despite it not replacing the presence of her former soulmate.

After returning home, back to Hancock County, Ohio, she married a second time two months later to William George Waggoner on October 7, 1866, and together they had four children.

NOTE FROM THE AUTHOR

Every person, whether living today or one who walked the plains of this blessed soil in the past, writes a story with every step taken and breath inhaled. I fear we take these stories for granted, mainly because all that remains is an author's memorial set in stone in an abandoned cemetery accompanied with an absent title. Some stories are passed down and recorded and others are left sifting through the soil forever forgotten. I hope with these stories we may move to a place we will write our own story diligently seeking after God, our Creator, to guide and show us the way as we surround ourselves with one another. -Joe.

By: Joe McFarland

RACHEL M. DAVIS Portrait
Wife of SGT. John Morehead Scott
Courtesy of Ancestry.com





ALIGN A LINE

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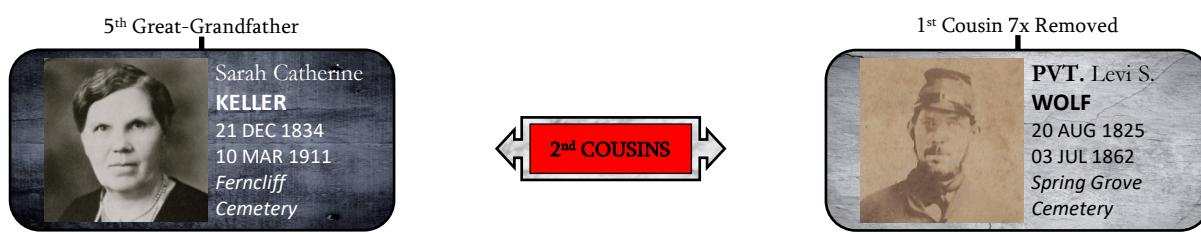
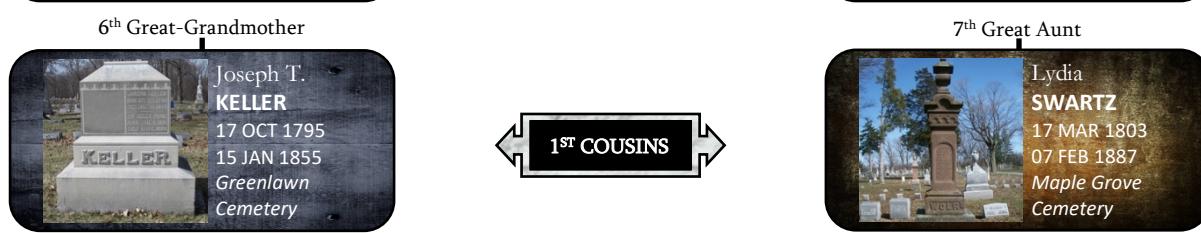
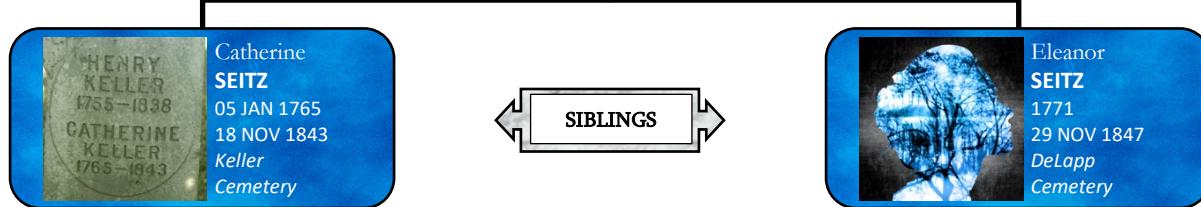


Married: 08 MAY 1764

7th GREAT GRANDPARENTS

Immigrated: 20 OCT 1764

Aboard the ship *Richmond* on 20 OCT 1764



CONNECT – One of Julia McFarland's family lines traces back to connect with Levi S. Wolf, private in the Union Civil War. They each share the same grandparents from Germany. Johannes and Anna immigrated just over five months after their marriage to head for a better life in America, arriving on the shore almost two hundred sixty years ago. Julia's 7th great-grandparents are Levi's great-grandparents.



ALIGN
CONNECT YOUR PRESENT TO THE PAST
AND BUILD THE FUTURE

For Genealogical Research contact:

Joe McFarland @
MacFarlane2620@gmail.com

macFarlane
ALIGN

CONNECT YOUR PRESENT TO THE PAST

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Genealogy Tip

MAKE SURE TO RESEARCH SPOUSES OF AUNTS, UNCLES, AND COUSINS

When researching ancestors, it's a great idea to research aunt and uncle lines as well, unlocking cousins of multiple lines, however, don't stop there. Research the spouse of your uncle or aunt. He / She just may unlock more

about your ancestors with another connection as you navigate generations further back. It may even make a connection to a prominent or famous person the further you travel. Ensure to keep track of progress as these very well

may lead down many "rabbit holes."

It may also unlock more information about the location, struggles, and accomplishments the settlers and pioneers made unveiling more fascinating stories over the horizon.



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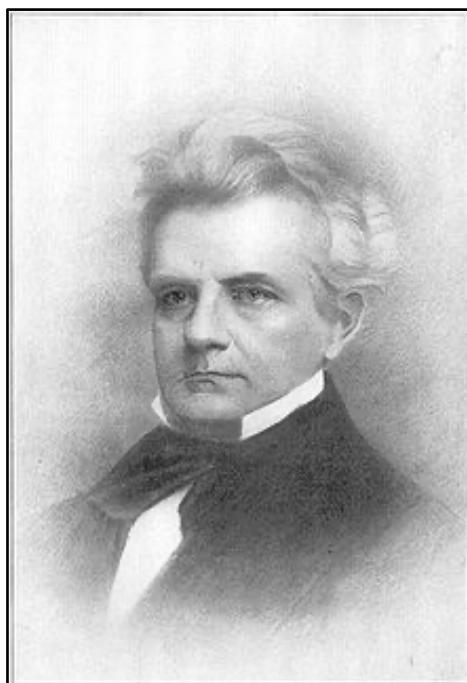
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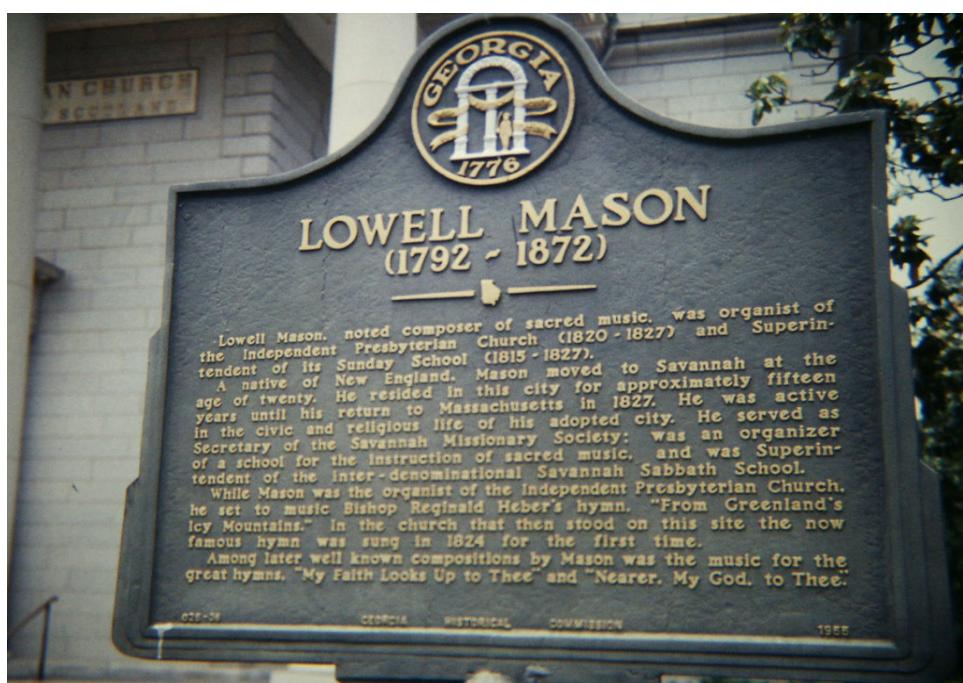
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Revolutionary People

WHO REDEFINED AMERICA



DR. LOWELL MASON I Portrait
Courtesy of Ancestry.com



LOWELL MASON Historical Plaque in Georgia.
Courtesy of Flickr

HE MASTERED MUSIC BY MODIFYING EDUCATION

Joe McFarland

The Far-Land Legacy
The Publishing Legacy Company

MASSACHUSETTS — Born to a mechanic, Johnson Mason and Catherine (Hartshorn), Lowell Mason grew well advanced into his musical talents at an early age in their small New England village. Born on January 8, 1792, his educational opportunities lie insufficient during his elementary years and caused him to seek learning via different means. With both parents singing in the church choir, their influence inveigled him as he quickly discovered music to fuel his passion to learn and it led to open an amplifying dedication to master each instrument available to him, which he achieved by his twentieth birthday in 1812, shortly before America went to war with Britain.

By sixteen years old, Mason proficiently added the achievement of his vocals to his acquisition of instruments and accepted the position at the First Parish Unitarian Universalist Church in Medfield as music director. Two years later he joined in leading the town band.

Shortly thereafter, Lowell journeyed from his hometown, Medfield, Massachusetts, to Savannah, Georgia where he found a position as a bank clerk

and later became part owner of a local dry goods business.

Aside from his work he managed to study music theory and the art of composing musical arrangements with Frederick L. Abel, a teacher from Germany, who assisted in advancing his musical endeavors by arranging his own composition of notes in the religious sector. Alongside his musical education he accepted a position with the Independent Presbyterian Church as a music director playing the organ and directing the choir.

Lowell Mason not only revolutionized modern church and public schools as we know it today in America, but also established the first Sunday school for African American children. Prior to this endeavor any student with a desire to learn music required a private lesson.

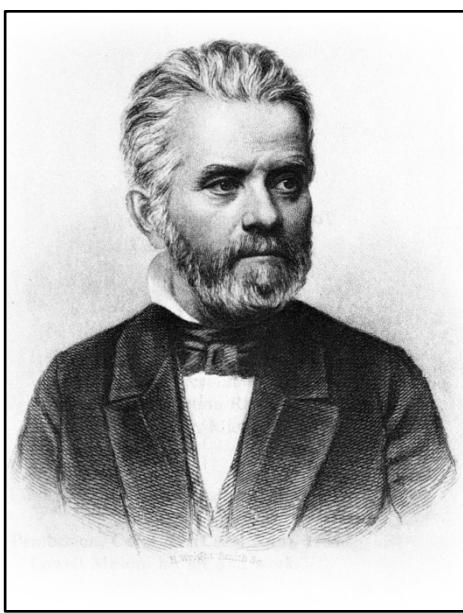
Mason desired to produce and publish a hymnal reflecting the inspiration filled by those of Wolfgang Mozart, George Frederick Handel, and Ludwig van Beethoven. The collection soon published in 1822 under an anonymous alias as he refused to jeopardize his career as a banker.

Lowell developed a reputation in educating music through the public

school system once he transferred to Boston during 1827, still managing to maintain his career as a banker. He became the president of the Handel and Haydn Society and remained in the position until 1832, leading the company that published his first hymnal. During his time in Boston, he served as the choir director and organist in several Boston churches, serving each on a six-month rotation, two of which included the Park Street Church and Hanover Street Church from 1829 – 1831. While at Hanover Street he met with famous pastor Rev. Lyman Beecher. He also found time to teach students the passion of music through both public and private schools, and also accomplished co-founding the Boston Academy of Music in 1833 along with the partnership of



The MASON Home in Medfield, MASS
Courtesy of Ancestry.com



DR. LOWELL MASON I Portrait
Courtesy of Hymnology Archive

William Channing Woodbridge, another educator passionate about pioneering the next population of pupils.

The public schools in Boston accepted the musical curriculum on a trial basis in 1837 and eventually added it permanently in 1838 along with Lowell the position of superintendent of music while he continued to fuel his creativity and persisted to write hymns and publish works for the public classroom until 1845 when internal political schemes led to his termination.

During 1851, Lowell retired from his work in Boston and relocated to New York City where his two sons, Daniel and Lowell Jr., established a music business. Later that year on December 20th he set sail for Europe where he developed a great interest in congregational singing for the churches back in America.

Upon returning to the states in 1853, he accepted a music director position at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and placed his son, William, to serve as the organist. During his service there, Yale University awarded an honorary doctorate to him in music in 1855. He maintained the roll until 1860 when he retired permanently. During his service he encouraged the congregation to partake in joining the choir in song and added the organ to accompany the hymns filling the church with ambient music, making it the finest church congregation in the city.

While serving the congregation prior to retirement while leading the worship, he managed to find time to publish a new hymnal in 1859 along with Edward A. Parks and Austin Phelps entitled, "Sabbath Hymn Tune Book."

Lowell arranged the timeless Christmas carol classic *Joy To The World*, as

well as over 1,600 written and composed hymns consisting of *Nearer My God to Thee*, *When I Survey The Wondrous Cross*, *My Faith Looks Up to Thee*, *Blest Be the Tie That Binds*, among others, many of which remain to resonate through the walls of church services today. In addition to his works the credit remains attached to his music accompanying the nursery rhyme, *Mary Had a Little Lamb*.

Dr. Mason spent his last years in close proximity to his sons and remained active in the city's Congregational church as he stayed devoted to his musical studies and kept his composition intact until he passed away, ironically, on Sunday at the age of eighty on August 11, 1872, in West Orange, New Jersey, leaving behind his widow, Abigail (Gregory) just three weeks before their fifty-fifth year of marriage.

He wove together the intricacies of



the most extensive and valuable musical libraries in America. Upon his death, his family believed it suitable to donate the library to the Yale college.

Rev. Octavius B. Frothingham exonerated Dr. Mason for his vast accomplishments by stating he "did more to make the practice of vocal music popular than to raise the standard of musical culture, and long before his death the influence of his school had yielded to the power of more finished art. Still, his work was of great value in its time."

Conquering over fifty volumes with over two million copies in circulating collections within churches all around, Dr. Lowell Mason's legacy lives on as churches maintain his congregation influence still today with modern worship and praise bands at churches across America, regardless of denomination.



BOTH: Dr. Lowell Mason I's Tombstone | Both courtesy of FindAGrave.com



Portrait of DR. LOWELL MASON I | Courtesy of Conjubilant.BlogSpot.com

INTERNATIONAL in

Tell-It-Gents

William Wallace

Joe McFarland
The Far-Land Legacy
The Publishing Legacy Company



Depiction of Portrait of SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, Guardian of Scotland
Courtesy of [Biography.com](#)

SCOTLAND – One of the first great Scottish heroes, that led Scotland's resistance against King Edward I in England, Sir William Wallace, born sometime between 1270 and 1272 near Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, served during the struggle to separate from English rule as the Guardian of Scotland.

With unrecorded details, William Wallace knew his place as the second son to Sir Malcolm Wallace of Elderslie, a knight who lived near Paisley.

Standing six feet, six or seven inches tall, Wallace's description stresses the enormous height and strength he portrayed to handle himself as a Scottish warrior.

As William Wallace grew to around 27 years old in 1296, King Edward I overthrew the Scottish King, John de Balliol, and revealed himself ruler of Scotland after imprisoning King John. In May 1297 Wallace's response rallied resistance and fueled a revolt in allegiance with approximately thirty other scots. Leading the revolt, they set fire to Lanark and executed the English sheriff.

Sir William Douglas, known as "The Hardy," joined forces with Wallace and together they marched on Scone, attacking the English between the Rivers Forth and Tay.

In the meantime, Robert the Bruce, a Scottish Steward, known later as King Robert I, gathered other scots to form another army of his own. He was forced to surrender at Irvine by both Sir Henry de Percy and Sir Robert de Clifford in July 1297.

William Wallace also remained in action leading a large company and laid siege to Dundee along with Andrew de Moray, however due to the English advancing toward Stirling they were forced to abandon the opposition and fight against John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey.

Once morning burned into the sky the morning of September 11, 1297, the English army marched over the Forth, across the narrow Stirling Bridge. From a distance Wallace and Moray held their positions steady examining their tactical entrance. Just about when half the Eng-

lish crossed the bridge the Scottish troops charged the enemy at the end of their blades and forced many others into the river below to a drowning death.

With no other observed option, John de Warenne rapidly retreated, destroying the bridge in the process in an attempt to stop the Scots from crossing in retaliation and send some to a watery grave.

The Scots, though, managed to cross, despite the debris, through the shallow parts of the river and pursue the English.

With only a small band of soldiers left, John managed to escape to Berwick and York, freeing Scotland of almost all English occupation.

With pause, Wallace and Moray sent word and notified the towns of Hamburg and Lübeck on October 11, 1297 from Haddington to urge them in resuming trade operations again with Scotland.

Not many escaped injuries during the Stirling Bridge raid as England lost 5,000 soldiers and 100 knights that day. Moray's adrenaline abated as the intensity of his wounds surrendered him to breathe his last.

After losing his comrade, Wallace razed Northumberland and Cumberland, burning Alnwick and sieging Carlisle, granting protection to some monks in Hexham.

William Wallace returned to Scotland in December 1297 and received the bestowed title, "Guardian of Scotland" along with knighthood.

With King John de Balliol restricted in prison Wallace initiated his release, reorganized the army, and regulated Scotland's affairs.



Stained Glass Window Portrait of
SIR WILLIAM WALLACE
Courtesy of [Wikipedia.com](#)

William managed to maintain support from Bishop Robert Wishart of Glasgow, Sir John Stewart, Sir John Graham of Dundaff, Sir John Comyn "The Red," and Robert the Bruce. Others did not want to initiate unnecessary waves and those that held English estates and having relatives and friends held hostage maintained a close distance. Their support depended on the outcome of the battlefield.

Early 1298, John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, resurfaced and relieved English-held castles of Roxburgh and Berwick. King Edward informed John not to advance any further as his strategy shifted. On July 3, 1298, King Edward crossed Tweed and moved toward Sterling with strong abundant forces of soldiers, archers, and Irish and Welsh auxiliaries.

Forced to retreat, William Wallace ensured the country they fled through be destroyed so the English army would be unable to replenish their advantage during the march. This gave way to King Edward's men victims to another war, surrendering to the enemy of starvation and insurgency.

On the brink of retreat on July 21, 1298 in Kirkliston, Edward soon learned of Wallace waiting for him near Falkirk. He and his army marched on and caught up to William and his men the next day on July 22. Realizing a small river stood separating the two armies, the English crossed the river, launched their artillery attack at the Scottish spearmen, and positioned themselves accordingly for a strong takeover.

Wallace arranged his army in four schiltroms and placed the archers in between, leaving the cavalry behind them.

This time to Edward's advantage, he included a number of bowmen, carrying powerful long-range bows standing as tall as the men, who mowed down Wallace's archers. The cavalry scattered while the schiltroms continued to hold their footing firm until the bowmen came into range. Due to the men tightly dense and packed, Edward intensified the forces finishing the army off.

Thousands of Scots lay slain during the battle including Sir John Stewart and Sir John Graham. With great losses Wallace retreated northward with the

survivors continuing destruction during the course as they set Stirling and Perth ablaze.

Edward realized a separate defeat as he failed to maintain his forces through Scotland. He returned south and approached Carlisle on September 8, 1298 with his military reputation ruined.

Three months later, in December, William resigned as the Guardian and both Robert the Bruce and Comyn succeeded him.

The rebellion continued until 1304 despite Wallace's absence, traveling to France in 1299 to request support for the Scottish cause from King Philip IV and other Europeans. During this time many Scottish nobles submitted to King Edward's tyrant reign leaving a reward out for the capture of Sir William Wallace.

Wallace remained the one leader Edward offered no concessions and continuously attempted to capture. A jealous noble and governor of Dumbarton, Sir John Menteith, caught wind of the reward and on August 5, 1305 brought the long anticipated arrest of William near Glasgow, Scotland. Ushered as a prisoner he journeyed against his will to Dumbarton Castle and then to London, England to stand before King Edward before meeting his fate on August 23, 1305, where indictment charges of treason set in motion against him at Westminster Court claiming him a traitor to King Edward I. Wallace denied all charges on the grounds he never swore allegiance of any kind to the crown of Edward.

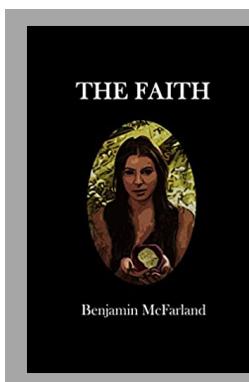
At that moment Sir William Wallace hung as his body lay disemboweled (relieving it of its organs), and they soon beheaded him thereafter at Smithfield.

To make a public example, King Edward I displayed William's head on a spike on London Bridge and exposed his limbs at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Berwick, Stirling, and Perth in order to discourage other Scottish patriots.

In 1306, Robert the Bruce raised a rebellion, picking up where William left off and secured Scotland's independence.



Statue of SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, Guardian of Scotland
Courtesy of Wikipedia.com



THE FAITH

Books 1-4
By Benjamin Michael
McFarland

The Faith is a collection of four poem epics that span from the early history of creation from before time to the period of Adam's sons Cain, Abel, and Seth.

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*All research is extensive and is not limited to the following resources.

*The Far-Land Legacy wishes to thank George Sanderson, Charles Russell Goslin, Hervey Scott, The Fairfield County Genealogical Society, The Fairfield County District Library, all online and book resources, and everyone else involved for the preservation of Fairfield County history, securing future generations with the ability to learn from past stories and build the future.

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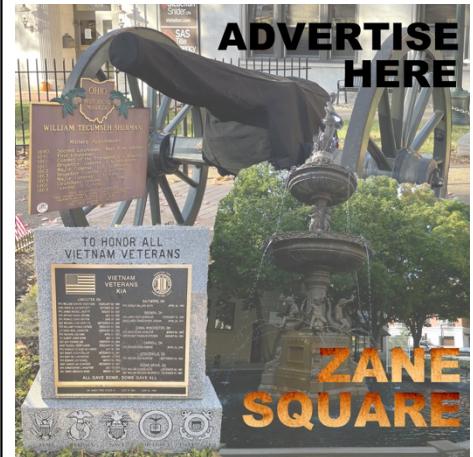
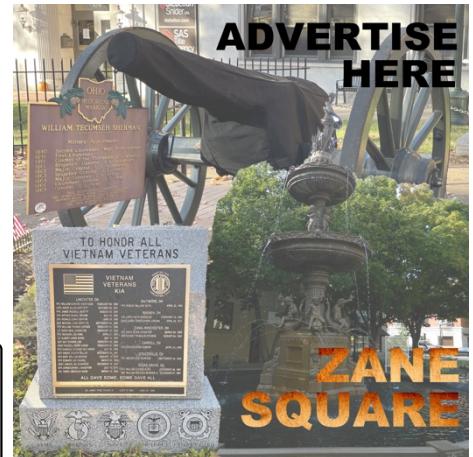
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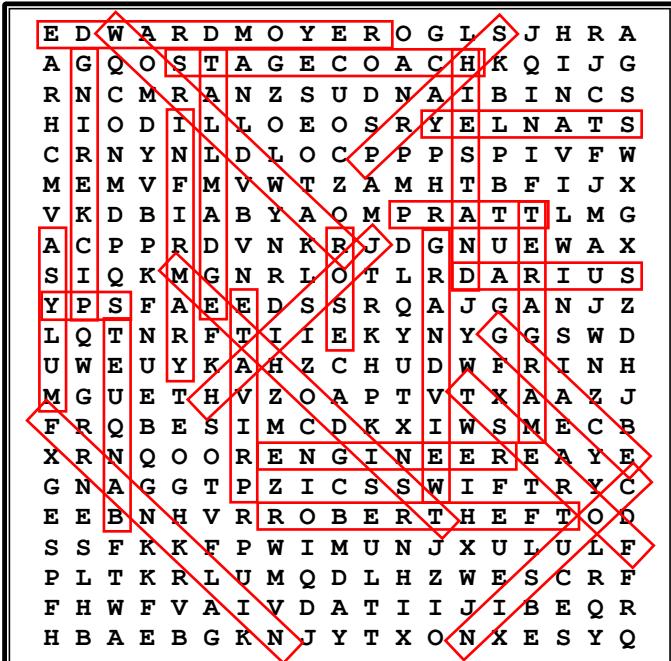
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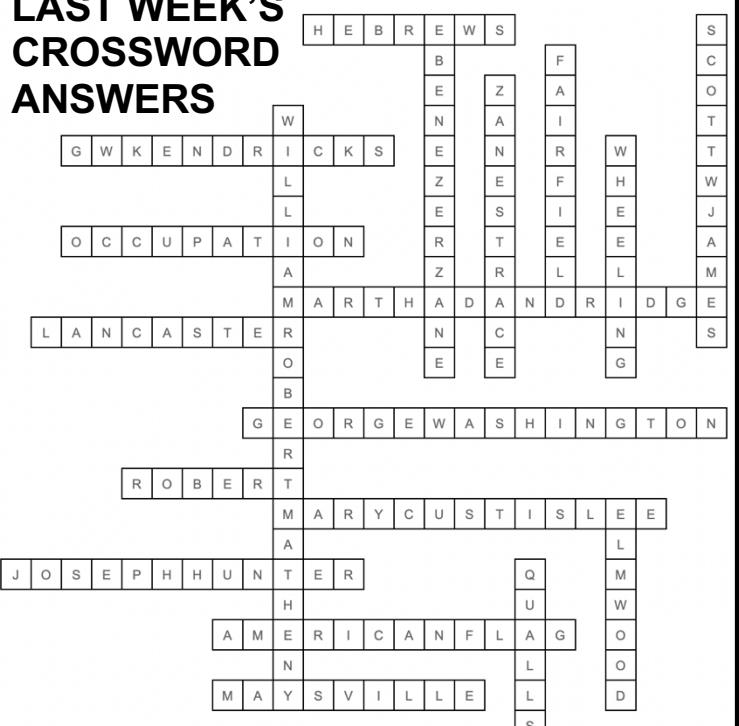


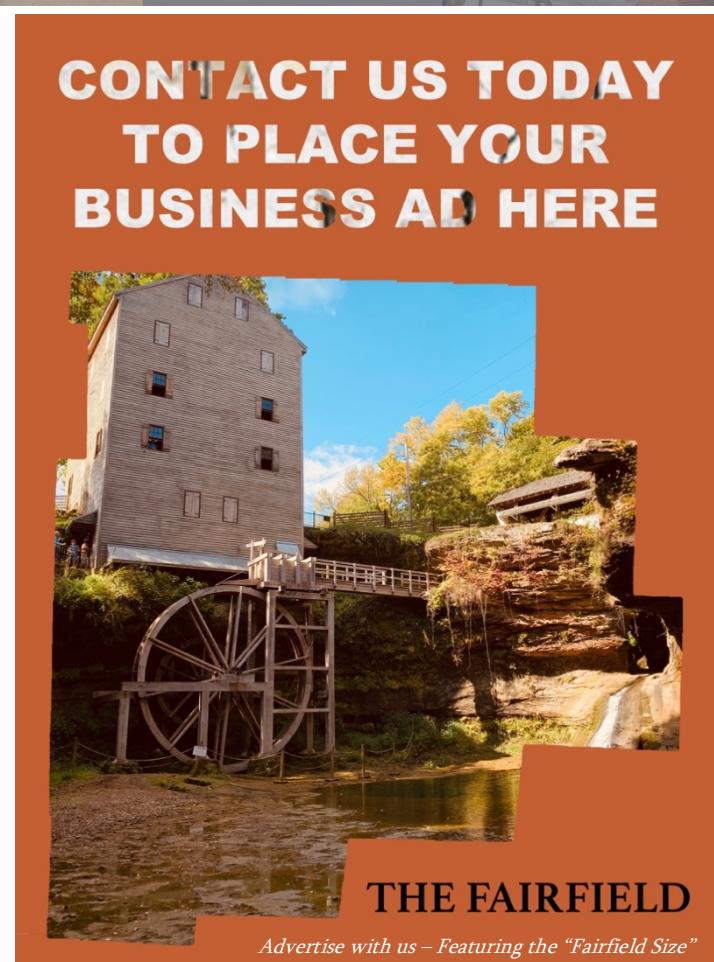
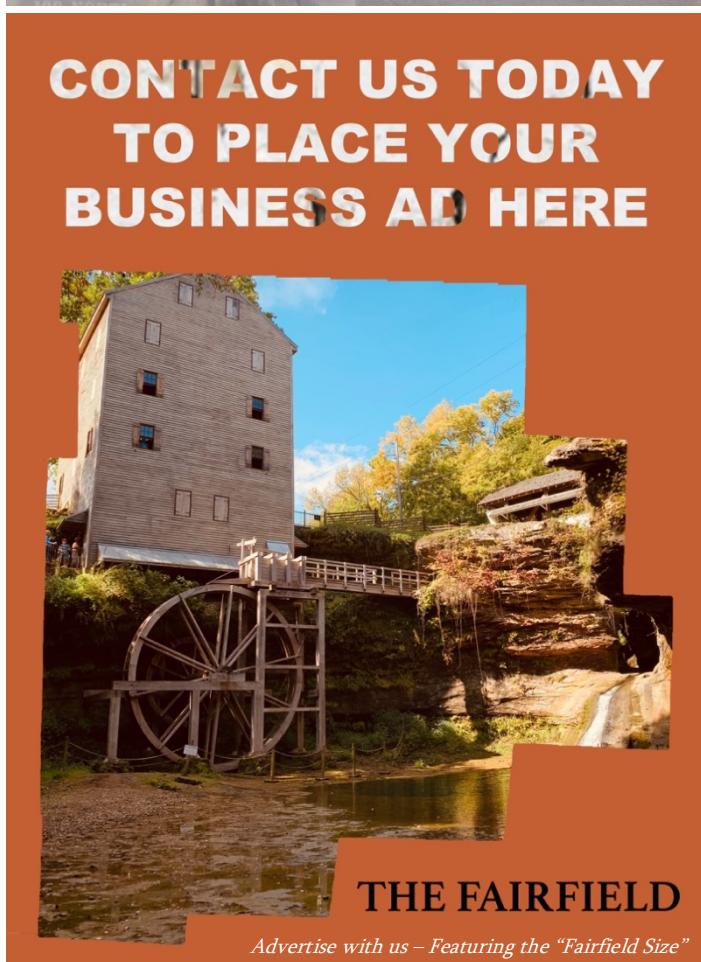
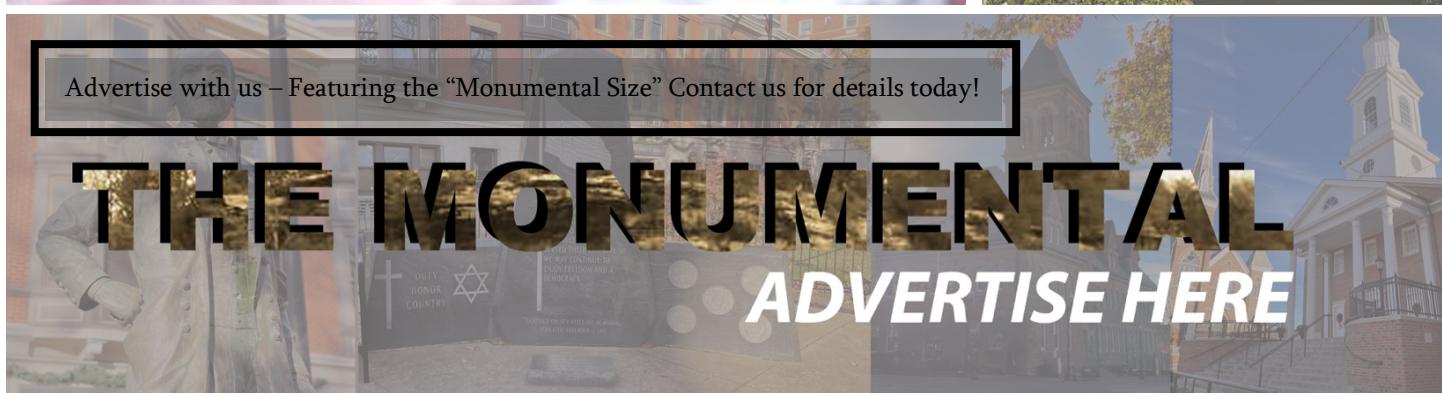
WORD SEARCH

Denying Defeat | Last Week Answers



LAST WEEK'S CROSSWORD ANSWERS





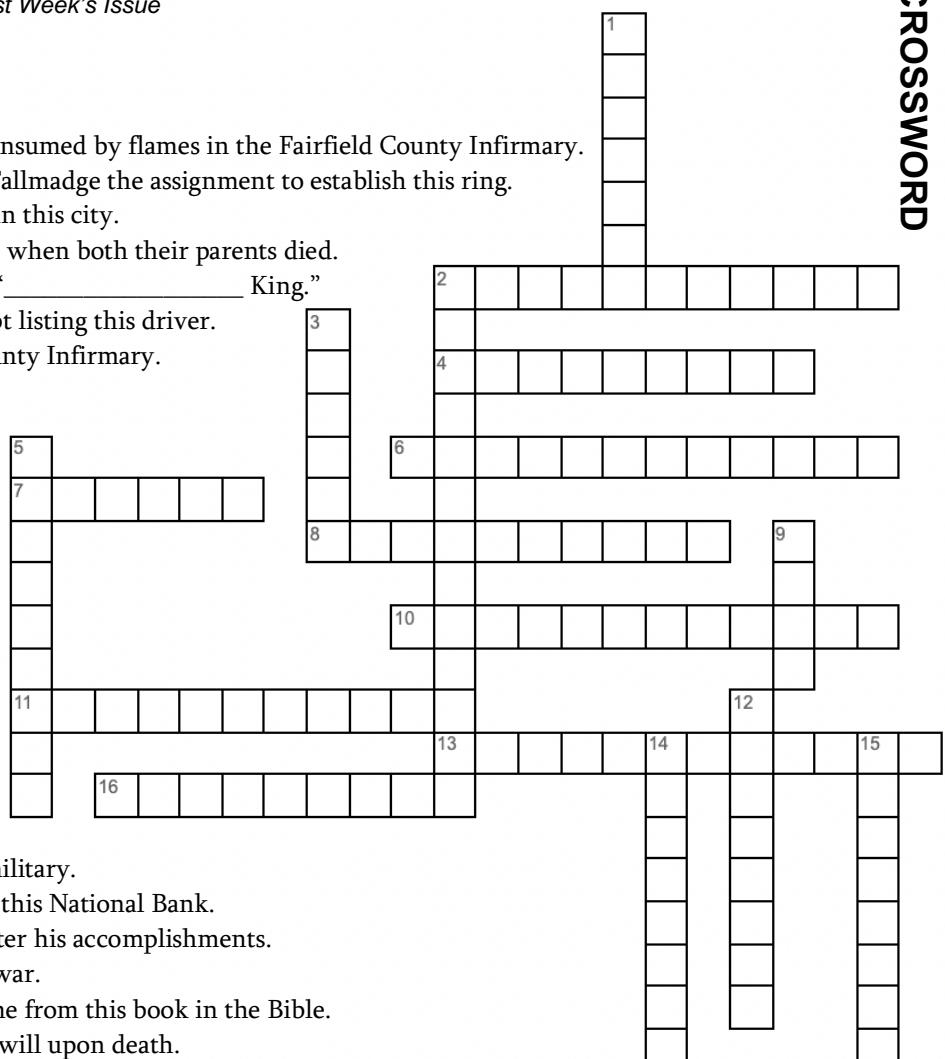
Denying Defeat

From Last Week's Issue

CROSSWORD

Across

2 Jane _____ was consumed by flames in the Fairfield County Infirmary.
 4 Gen. Washington gave Benjamin Tallmadge the assignment to establish this ring.
 6 The Hiestand Cemetery is located in this city.
 7 Darius and his siblings became this when both their parents died.
 8 Darius Tallmadge is known as the " _____ King."
 10 A receipt from 1838 shows a receipt listing this driver.
 11 Current owner of the Fairfield County Infirmary.
 16 Known as the "Old Poor House."
 13 Stanley Pratt's speech,
 "We Met the _____
 and Made _____."



Down

1 Edward Ray Moyer's rank in the military.
 2 Darius Tallmadge was president of this National Bank.
 3 Tallmadge Elementary is named after his accomplishments.
 5 Edward Ray Moyer fought in this war.
 9 Last week's ACT.IV.ATE verse came from this book in the Bible.
 12 Michael _____ left his will upon death.
 14 Stanley Pratt's middle name.
 15 Month Fairfield County was established.

WORDSEARCH | A FEW 19TH CENTURY JOBS

Barber
 Blacksmith
 Carpenter
 Chimney Sweeper
 Cobbler
 Elliman
 Farmer
 Grocer
 Housekeeper
 Laborer
 Lumberman
 Miller
 Painter
 Physician
 Press Operator
 Railroad Worker
 Reverend
 Salesclerk
 Saloon Keeper
 Serviceman
 Stagecoach Driver
 Stonemason
 Tailor
 Teacher
 Telegraphist
 Wagonmaker

