

History of Hubbard, Ohio

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Hubbard, Ohio

From Early Settlement in 1798 to 1907

Biography of Nehemiah Hubbard

“Nehemiah Hubbard, a direct descendant of George Hubbard, one of the earliest settlers of Middletown, Conn., was born April 10th, 1752, and at the age of fourteen, went to live with Col. Matthew Talcott, as clerk in his store, where he continued until he was twenty-one years of age. He then went to the West Indies, first as supercargo, and afterwards as captain and merchant.”

“Early in 1776, he entered the army, and in May of that year, was appointed by Gov. Trumbull paymaster to the regiment, commanded by Col. Burrall and which was sent on service to the shore of Lake Champlain. He first went and paid the troops at forts Stanwix, Schuyler, Herkimer, on the Mohawk and then joined his regiment at Ticonderoga, where he remained some time.”

“In May, 1777, he was appointed by Major General Greene, who was at that time quarter-master general of the United States, his deputy for the State of Connecticut; which post he filled until the resignation of Gen. Greene. He was again appointed by Colonel Pickering, then acting as quarter-master general till relieved by another person, when he entered into the service with Wadsworth and Carter who supplied the French army. This he accompanied to Yorktown, and was present at the siege and surrender of Lord Cornwallis.”

“As a provider of public supplies, all his movements were marked by decision, promptness and punctuality. The resources of Connecticut were brought forward at the most critical juncture; and while the army was enduring the greatest privations, it was frequently relieved by this State, through his energy and extraordinary exertion. As a specimen of the confidence reposed in him by such men as Washington, Greene, Trumbull, and Hamilton; it ought to be mentioned that after the organization of the present government, Colonel Hamilton, while Secretary of the Treasury, was pressingly urgent to have him take the management of an institution which he wished to establish, for promoting the manufactures of the country.”

“After the Revolutionary war, he settled in Middletown as a merchant, where he continued the remainder of his life. As a proof of the confidence reposed in his ability and integrity, it may be mentioned, that he was justly placed at the head of two of our most important monied institutions. He was President of the Middletown Bank, from 1808 till 1822, when he resigned, being then seventy years of age. He was also the first President of the Savings Bank, and held that place until his death.”

“Many instances have come to the knowledge of the writer, in which he showed the most enlarged liberality, in furnishing young men and other persons with money, to enable them to begin and advance in business.”

“The person of Mr. Hubbard was rather above the ordinary stature: his appearance very commanding, and he retained a very erect form till the last, with an uncommon exemption from most of the infirmities of age. His memory and judgment seemed to be unimpaired to the last. His judgment was quick, discriminating and rarely erroneous. In his deportment there was always a most noble frankness, nor did he fail honestly to reprove, when he saw rebuke required. A reproof from him carried a sting to the conscience, that in the end worked for good instead of being productive of rancorous resentment.”

“As a man of business, he was uncommonly methodical and was altogether, one of the first merchants of his day. In his private walk and character, were beheld all the stern virtues that adorned the lives of some of the best of the New England Pilgrim fathers. He was a faithful attendant on public worship, in one society, during fifty years, and for the last eighteen years an exemplary professor of religion. And it must be known to the citizens generally, how

unremitted were his exertions for the cause of Christianity, and for the spread of the Gospel abroad as well as for its support at home, together with the deep interest which he took in the welfare of the church to which he belonged.”

“He gave liberally to all engaged in good works, and the calls of the present day are not few. He was, indeed, ever conspicuous, though unostentatious in every good work. Than he, Middletown never possessed a citizen of more sterling worth or purer patriotism.”

“Many of his ancestors and relatives, were distinguished for longevity. He died February 6th, 1837, aged eighty-five years.”

Historical Sketch of The Village of Hubbard, Ohio

Though Hubbard is not a name round which cling the glorious associations of a Bunker Hill or Lexington yet as a part in the great state of Ohio it can lay claim to a share of its eventful career.

It was about the Ohio river and Mahoning, only seven miles from Hubbard, that the Delaware, Shawnee and Mingo Indians migrated in 1700. It was in Ohio the French claimed undisputed possession in virtue of Father La Salle’s discovery. It was north of the Ohio river that Washington first gained renown on his memorable expedition to the French commander before the French and Indian war. Thus conspicuous in colonial days, Ohio has no less proved herself in modern times ranking among the foremost states of the union both in war and in peace.

Ohio’s uniqueness consists in being the first soil settled by all the states. New England was peopled by old England; New York by Dutch and English; Pennsylvania by Quakers, Scotch, German and Irish; Virginia by English; Vermont by Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York; Kentucky by Virginia; Tennessee by North Carolina, but Ohio by all the states. In other words she was the first territory that represented the entire people of America. New Jersey gave her Symmes, the founder of Cincinnati, and John McLean who opposed Judge Taney of Supreme Court on the Dred Scott Decision; Connecticut brought her John Sherman and ancestors of General Sherman; Massachusetts gave her Wade and Giddings, while New Hampshire contributed Lincoln’s secretary of State Stanton and Coffin; North Carolina gave her the president of the underground railroad and secretary of treasury, Salmon P. Chase. The state of Virginia sent her President Harrison and Pennsylvania the ancestors of General Grant and parents McKinley, also General Roscrans. Ohio’s rosters are filled by men typical of the best blood of the nation. Of the commanding generals in the war of the Union belonging to Ohio were Sherman, Grant and Sheridan, the latter though born in Albany, N.Y., was brought in infancy to Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. There were 13 Major Generals, 35 Brigadier Generals of Ohio birth, many of them breveted major generals, 6 presidents, 3 presidents of the senate, 7 justices of the supreme court, 2 secretaries of state, 6 secretaries of the treasury, 7 secretaries of the war, 4 secretaries of interior and 5 attorney generals.

Situated in the north eastern part of the great state, in what is known as the Western Reserve is the town of Hubbard. It lies in the center of two great steel and iron cities, Sharon and Youngstown, being the junction of the Youngstown-Sharon and New Castle street railway.

The very names written on the map next to Hubbard, Brookfield and Hartford, the birth place of American Democracy in its constitution 1639, indicate the nativity of its early inhabitants.

The names Trumbull and Hubbard signify not only the county and town but two former governors of the state of Connecticut. Hubbard is the name of New England’s great historian who is often quoted by Bancroft. It was given its name by its founder and owner Nehemiah Hubbard Jr., of Middletown, Middlesex Co., Conn. Connecticut names show a remarkable persistence. Old family names have shown a disposition to drift out of Connecticut commonwealth by emigration. In early years they were found in Vermont, later in Wyoming, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., and lastly in Central New York and what was once called the Connecticut Western Reserve.

The reason why this reserve is situated so far west from its parent state is the charter of Charles II King of England dated April 23, 1662 obtained by John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut.

A few words about this charter are necessary to understand the history of Hubbard or any point of the Western Reserve.

THE WESTERN RESERVE

The claim of England to the Connecticut territory rested on the discoveries of the Cabots in 1497 and more especially in 1498.

This claim was allowed to lie dormant until the organization of the London and Plymouth companies of 1606 when the territory now in Connecticut was included in the grant to the Plymouth colony. In 1620 English immigration began in New England. The first civil settlement in Connecticut was at Weathersfield in 1634-5. John Winthrop Jr. was the land agent of Viscounts Say and Sele and others in England who received a grant of it from Plymouth Council in 1630, the grant reading from Narragansett river to the Pacific ocean.

In 1635 the Connecticut colony numbered 100. In 1643 it increased to 3000. In 1638 the constitution of Connecticut—the first written constitution, says Johnston, in the modern sense of the term as a permanent limitation on governmental power known in history, and certainly the first American constitution of government to embody the Democratic idea, was adopted by a general assembly.

The number of persons in the spring of 1643 had increased to such proportions that the court declared that the towns retained complete political control of their own affairs.

As the population spread there arose in 1657 the man who is mainly responsible for the existence of the Western Reserve, John Winthrop Jr. In this year he began his term as governor which he held for 18 years. He became so necessary to the people of Connecticut that they changed the provision of the constitution forbidding the immediate re-election of a governor and he was re-elected annually until his death in 1676. He was the son of John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts and a man of good natural parts, well improved at Cambridge and Dublin, also by travel on the continent. He had already shown that philosophical, equable and judicial temperament which made him a trusted leader throughout his life. We have seen what had been done by popular authority in Connecticut up to the year 1657. It only remained to give this authority a legal title.

The obtaining of a charter was necessary, and at a time when England was in a state of revolution. Charles I had been beheaded. Cromwell had usurped the power and the son of the murdered king was now on the throne. Two of the regicides of Charles II's father had taken refuge in Connecticut. Confronted with this state of affairs Winthrop set sail for England in August 1661. He took with him the address and petition to his majesty and letters to Lords Say and Sele and the Earl of Manchester, two old Puritans, now of the king's privy council.

His instructions were to apply for a new patent for the colony with bounds extending, "eastward to the Plymouth line, northward to the limits of the Massachusetts colony and westward to the bay of Delaware if it may be." The southern limit is not mentioned.

Winthrop's university education, his gentle manners polished by continental travel, his kindly nature and solid judgment with the presentation of a ring given his grandfather by the king's father, also a present of 500 pounds won the filial affection of King Charles II. The result was that no more democratic charter was ever given by a king than that which Charles signed for Connecticut, April 23, 1661, giving it a government which lasted for a century and a half until the adoption of the new constitution in 1818.

According to its provisions the freemen were to choose from time to time a governor, deputy governor and 12 associates. Each town, place or city was to send two deputies, and the governor's deputies and assistants were to constitute the general assembly with power to make laws not contrary to those of England. The territory of the colony was to cover "all that part of the dominions in New England in America bounded on the east by Narragansett river, commonly called Narragansett bay, where the said river falleth into the sea, and on the north by the Massachusetts plantation and on the south by the sea and in longitude as the line of the Massachusetts colony

running from east to west, that is to say, from the said Narragansett bay on east to the South sea on the west part with the islands thereunto adjoining.”

The attempt to enforce these charter boundaries met with repeated failures. The charter bounds extended west to the Pacific ocean. This would have carried Connecticut over a strip covering the northern two-fifths of the present state of Pennsylvania. It would be bounded southerly on the present map by a straight line entering Pennsylvania about Stroudsburg and running west through Haselton, Catauissa, Clearfield and New Castle, taking in all the northern oil, iron and coal field. It was a royal heritage and Connecticut began to move westward. A tract of land of the same extent as the Western Reserve, bounded by the same parallel had been purchased in Pennsylvania July 11, 1754 from the Indians for 200 pounds and in Albany 1754 no opposition was made by Pennsylvania to the claim of Connecticut’s charter extending to the South sea which they termed the Pacific ocean.

Settlement was begun near the Susquehanna river in 1762. In 1768 five townships were marked out. In 1774 they erected the Susquehanna district into the town Westmorland. It was made a part of Litchfield Co., Conn. It was a county in 1776. Connecticut laws and taxes were regularly enforced. Connecticut courts were in session.

But for the revolution nothing could have prevented Connecticut authority over all the western claims of her charter.

In July 1778 after the Continental Congress refused to allow the return of the able bodied men to the settlement, Tories and Indians fell upon its people and there occurred the great horrors of the Wyoming Massacre.

After the revolution Pennsylvania availed herself of one of the articles of Couped Eration that went into force in 1781, and appealed to Congress to appoint a court of arbitration to decide the disputed boundaries. The court met at Trenton according to Johnston’s history of Connecticut in 1782 and after forty-one days of argument, the court came to the unanimous conclusion that Wyoming belonged to Pennsylvania and not to Connecticut. It came to light more than ten years afterwards that the court had secretly agreed on two points for its guidance: (1), whatever its decision might be, it was to assign no reason for it; (2), the minority was to yield to the majority in order to make the decision unanimous. Why Connecticut yielded it is thought and agreed by some historians that the promise of western lands of the same dimentions was held out to them. The condition of the country at the time might have helped Connecticut’s western expansion. For no period of U. S. history threatened more the peace of the Union. The popular desire was to let each state remain independent and have no national authority. The heavy debt Congress asked the states to defray. The states were jealous of Congress. Such was the chaos that Washington said: “We are one nation today and 13 tomorrow.” The small states were opposed to a Congress of two houses both chosen by the states, in direct proportion to the population with a president and judiciary appointed by this Congress so that a “deal” might be made by the large states and they would evidently control the government. The small states wanted to coerce the insubordinate states to ensure the safety of the former. Such was the feeling between the national and the state sovereignty parties that the small states threatened to confederate under a foreign power.

Under such intense jealousies the cool offer of Connecticut, demanding western lands as a recompense for those she had been robbed of was hard to resist.

It was just at this time, 1782, that the western territory was the controlling question in politics. Virginia claimed the whole northwest in addition to Kentucky. New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts claimed territory in Ohio and all ceded their claims in 1786 except Connecticut. Her proposition to reserve a portion of land about the same length and wealth as the Wyoming grant was accepted, and this was the tract known as the Western Reserve of Connecticut.

It may be remarked here that the Reserve includes ten whole counties and fractions of four others, two of which (says Mathews in his “Ohio and her Western Reserve”) have the bulk of their area in the Reserve. The ten entire counties are: Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Huron, Erie, Medina, Portage and Trumbull, two-thirds of Mahoning and all but two townships of Summit are in the Reserve, while of two other counties it has small fractions only—three and two townships, respectively, of Ottawa and Ashland.

By an act dated May 11, 1786, Connecticut relinquished all her right, title, interest, jurisdiction and claim to lands within her chartered limits lying west of a line 120 miles west of and parallel with the western boundry line of the state of Pennsylvania. But all within her chartered limits for 120 miles westward from Pennsylvania and lying between latitudes 41 degrees and 42 degrees and 2 minutes north she reserved from conveyance, and hence came in time the name "Western Reserve of Connecticut". With the exception of the "fire lands" it was sold under a legislative committee and the proceeds were devoted to the school fund of the commonwealth of Connecticut. It was not very productive until Senator James Hillhouse was appointed sole commissioner in 1810. He held the position for some 15 years and increased the principal to nearly \$2,000,000 with an annual income of over \$50,000. This principal still remains intact.

The following description of the Western Reserve of Connecticut is taken from "The Atlas and Directory of Trumbull County 1899": "The Western Reserve lies between the parallels of 41 degrees and 42 degrees and 2 minutes of north latitude, commencing with the western boundry line of Pennsylvania and extending thence 120 miles westward. The entire tract embraces an area of 7440 miles, nearly 1/3 of which is water. If the whole were land there would be 4761600 acres. It is composed of the counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Medina, Lorain, Huron, Erie, Summit, (except the townships of Franklin and Green) the two northern tiers of townships in Mahoning, the townships of Sullivan, Troy and Ruggles, in Ashland, and several islands lying north of Sandusky, including Kelley's and Put-in-Bay. This is the land portion of the Reserve. The portion consisting of water lies between the southern shores of Lake Erie and the 42 degree of north latitude, and is bounded on the east and west by the same parallels of latitude, that form the east and west boundaries of the land portion.

In 1795 Connecticut sold all the Reserve except the "Sufferers' Land" and the Salt Spring tract (which later had been sold to Samuel Parsons in 1788) to the Connecticut Land Co.

The "Sufferer's Lands" comprise a tract of 500,000 acres taken from the western end of the Reserve, and set apart by the legislature of the state May 10, 1792 and donated to the suffering inhabitants of the towns of Greenwich, Norwalk, Fairfield, Danbury, New and East Haven, New London, Richfield and Groton, who had sustained severe losses during the Revolution. Upwards to 2000 persons were rendered homeless from the incursions of the British, aided by Benedict Arnold, and their villages pillaged and burned. To compensate them for this great calamity this donation was made them.

The counties of Huron and Erie and the township of Ruggles in Ashland comprise these lands. An account of each sufferer's loss was taken in pounds, shillings and pence, and a price placed upon the lands, and each sufferer received lands proportionate to the amount of his loss. These lands finally took the name "Fire Lands" from the fact that the greater part of the losses resulted from fire.

The whole Western Reserve was organized as Trumbull county, with Warren as the county seat in 1800 and soon after divided for political purposes into eight townships. As the population increased new counties were formed, until the present boundaries became established. Trumbull county now consists of 25 townships, each of which is supposed to be five miles square, in which case it would contain just 16,000 acres. No township contains the required number of acres. Lordstown is the smallest and Hartford is the largest.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND HUBBARD PIONEERS

Hubbard township consists of 15274 acres and 80 lots the south tier of which is about half the size of the others.

To its earliest settlers too much praise can never be given. For next to the immortal discoverer and explorer comes the pioneer. What would the soil and the forest avail had he not wrought them into the primitive harvest. Though dead, he seems to speak in the faith he transmitted in the road he laid out, in the houses, schools, laws, institutions which he erected, fostered and endowed. In a word he speaks in the ripe fruits of his experience which we now enjoy.

As we recognize the numerous blessings of the pioneers, we regret that their past history is so little known. They seem to pass slowly across the stage of life's drama, doing their work like men but leaving behind nothing of their personal traits or character.

The pioneer of Hubbard township was Samuel Tylee. For a long time after 1800, that part of the town now knows as the Corner of Main and Liberty streets was called "Tylee Corners." Mr. Tylee was the land agent for Nehemiah Hubbard, Jr., of Middletown, Middlesex Co., Conn. His business was to locate and sell the lots. It was a very difficult undertaking. He had to blaze the trees, that is to carry his ax at all times and clip off the bark from the trees in order to reach his destination. There were no oil wells or gold mines to offer inducements. A dense forest, a howling wilderness, an occasional squatter and the savage Indians were all that greeted this daring adventure.

When asked for their title they appealed the former to possession and the latter to first occupation and discovery. It was but a short time after Gen. Wayne's victory over the Indian. This had a tendency to drive them farther west and soon they disappeared. Those who squatted on Hubbard territory also moved away, not having a title to substantiate their claim.

Mr. Tylee was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1766 and came to Hubbard with two sons, William and Sanford and three brothers, Sylvester, Alfred and another who emigrated westward soon after the survey of the Western Reserve in 1796. Samuel Tylee's wife was induced by Mr. Hubbard to come here from Connecticut with the promise of 100 acres of land. This tract of land is called the car lot and is now owned by Attorney Cecil Hine of Youngstown and situated along the street car track adjoining Millard Jacob's farm.

Soon came friends and relatives of Mr. Tylee and among these were Mr. Roberts, Bussey and Clark. Mr. Roberts had a son who later lived on the site of the Jas. Hamman Cigar Manufactory and was called Capt. Thos. Roberts. He owned the south-east corner, Sylvester Tylee owned the south-west corner, Samuel Tylee the north-west and Alfred Tylee the north-east of Tylee's Corners.

Mr. Roberts had 6 sons and 4 daughters. His son Obijah lived on what is now the Burnett farm on south road. Jehill lived on and owned the land between Mr. Burnett's and the Hubbard square. Timothy Roberts bought the farm between Mr. Montgomery's and the Burnett farm. The Gardner family soon followed and the Gardner and Roberts families intermarried. Capt. Roberts married a daughter of Sylvester Tylee and Mr. Bussey a daughter of Samuel Tylee. These first five families contributed a great deal to the prosperity of the settlement.

Every man went to work in earnest, chopping down trees, many of these very large and the trunks very heavy. The young men of today would find greatest difficulty in standing before these huge trees and be told that they must cut acres of them in order to raise their bread. Yet one man would clear 10 acres in a year. Money was so scarce that a silver dollar would be cut in 16 pieces and each piece would be called a six pence to make change. Beaver flour mill was the nearest place for grinding corn. Potatoes, corn and hominy sometimes with salt were the principle articles of living. The settler's used to go to meeting, the best of them, in their shirt sleeves in the summer season with clean linen shirts of their own manufacture, and many respectable farmer made his appearance on Sunday barefoot. Ladies were accustomed to carry their shoes and stockings in a satchel for miles, going barefoot until within sight of the church and would then put them on.

The first log cabin was built on what was called Deer Spring, west of the public school, on what is now the land of the Dennis Carney heirs. The log cabins exhibited the mechanic's skill in niches and saddles of the corners, the clap boards of the roof, the puncheons for the floors, the doors and windows, all being done by the ax, wedge and maul, and when the more stylish block house came to be introduced after saw mill times, the hewing of the timber, the shaving and putting on of shingles, the planning and matching, the laying of floors, making and hanging of doors and windows and the building of chimneys were all the work of the pioneer and his sons. Besides they made their own plows with woolen mold-boards, harrows, the yokes for their oxen, whiffle trees and bars, also their harness for the gear of their horse teams.

Mr. Roberts constructed a log cabin on south road where Mr. McCrone now lives. The little settlement needed a larger number both for protection and convenience as well as an incentive for making the town a permanent location. This was done by Youngstown being made one of the eight townships of the reserve, the yellow creek road being opened up from Poland to Hubbard in 1802 and Samuel Tylee was made one of the five trustees of Youngstown township. The result was that many families came to Hubbard in 1801 and Mr. Tylee was successful in disposing of numerous lots of land. The residents of 1801 were as follows; Jonathan Carr, Walter and John Clark, Daniel Carey, Cornelius Dille, William Erwin. Samuel Ewart, George and James Frazier, John Gardner, Jesse,

Absolom and Moses Hall, Henry, William and Alexander McFarland, William and Thomas Hanna, Hugh Harrison, Benjamin Mars, John McCleary, James Minary, Robert McKey, James Mitcheltree, John Porter, William Parvin, James Pothour, Zehiel Roberts, David Reed, Henry Robertson, Edward Scovil, Amos Smith, John Snyder, Samuel Tylee, Sylvester Tylee, William Veach, Samuel White.

Thus the Hubbard colony began to grow and Mr. Tylee saw the opportunity of erecting a grist mill and carding machine to save the journey to Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Ashtabula, the nearest market towns where the settlers exchanged all kinds of produce for goods desired. Money at this time was not used except in payment of taxes and interest. Dry goods and groceries were paid for by butter, cheese, eggs, etc. A day's labor was given for a bushel of corn or rye, a day and a half for a bushel of wheat, and the difference if any made up by a heifer, a few shoats or promise of so many days labor. One horse was exchanged or bartered for a yoke of oxen.

Squire Tylee, for he was the first justice of the peace, erected the first grist mill. It was on Yankee Run north of Mt. Pleasant and near the old residence of Patrick May. It was built of logs. The same enterprising spirit induced him to erect a saw mill and carding machine. The latter stood near the bridge on the center of Main street directly opposite the residence of James Powers. Another carding machine was built by Mr. Tylee where Stephen's livery now stands.

Women spun their own flax and wove it into shirtings and sheetings. They also carded, spun and wove their own wool into clothes, flannels and blankets. They dyed portions of the woolen yarns madder red, indigo, blue and other less decided colors and wove them into beautiful plaids for their own wear and into richer, warmer and more beautiful coverlets than are manufactured today. Besides their household work, they made their own dresses and garments.

Another long felt want was supplied in the building of a tannery. Hitherto the shoe maker would have to go from house to house and bring along his leather. He would board with the customer until the boots were made. Leather came from afar. In the construction of this work, Mr. Amos Bussey was superintendent. Mr. Clark assisted in its operation. An ashery was erected by Samuel Tylee and Alfred Tylee used to solicit orders for wood ashes, paying 6c a bushel. Soft and hard soap was manufactured at the ashery.

No doubt the first school teacher was Perlee Brush, who also taught according to the history of Youngstown past and present in the north-west part of the diamond.

The original ownership of Hubbard village was vested chiefly in the Tylee family, Capt. Roberts owning the south-east corner, Sylvester Tylee the south-west corner, Alfred Tylee the north-east and Samuel Tylee the north-west corner. The share of Alfred Tylee was bounded by the Erie railroad, Mr. Pleasant road, East Hill road or Liberty street and Main street. The other three owners had a similar portion of land on the other three corners. It could be well called Tylee's corners and the name was most appropriately and justly due to the memory of Mr. Samuel Tylee for his persistent, daring, fearless and energetic service in the opening and building up of the town of Hubbard despite the many obstacles.

Squire Tylee left 156 acres of his land to his son Sanford (the father of John C. Tylee who is still alive in Hubbard) which were used in recent years by Mr. Bates of Boston as a stock farm. The farm north upon which stood the rolling mill, he left to his son William. The north-west corner of Main and Liberty streets was left to his son Samuel Jr. To his seven daughters he left from 50 to 75 acres each. Mr. Tylee died in 1845.

Mr. John C. Tylee, grandson of the above sketch is the only surviving Tylee of the old stock. He is at present up in the seventies and in full possession of his faculties. He related what he heard many years ago. He says that wild game of different kinds abounded in great numbers. Especially were the wolves troublesome, often committing sad depredations among the stock. Bears were known to exist in the township. As late as 1806 Indians were living hereabouts. They subsided chiefly by hunting and fishing, paying little attention to agriculture. The forests in those days contained deer, wild turkeys and pheasants. He says that local justices under the territorial government were associated to form the quarter sessions. His grandfather was one of those who assisted in constituting the first county organization. Mr. Tylee relates the rescue of slaves from Virginia gentry before the time of the Fugitive Slave Law. He says that slaves were first rescued near Warren and concealed in a cabin which was called by the famous name "Uncle Tom's Cabin". He explains the "underground railroad" as an organization appointed in every town

and sworn to assist the refugees on their way to the British soil. On one occasion a family was kept during a whole winter, known to nearly a whole town to be persons for whom a large reward had been offered, and still not the semblance of an attempt made to betray them. The passage of the Fugitive Slave Law only strengthened the zeal of this district and it came about that this region was known to the slave holder as a hopeless ground. The wife of Mr. John C. Tylee is also alive and the writer is deeply indebted to her good memory and valuable assistance for the early reminiscences of Hubbard. Mr. John C. Tylee has one brother in Buffalo, another, James in Washington. His brother William died from injuries received in the war of 1861, seven months after its close. He enlisted in the 29th, also in the 19th regiment at Connecticut.

Alfred, the brother of Samuel Tylee owned all the land north to what is known now as the Erie railroad formerly a division of the Atlantic and Great Western and primarily the branch of the Cleveland the Mahoning which ran only to the state line. The land north of this railroad and east of the Main street as far as the Camellite church was owned by Jesse Hall and Cornelius Dilley, two of the oldest north end residents.

Both these men came from New Jersey. The former located on the hill called Chestnut Ridge and the old homestead stands today a monument of the stone house of old. The old log cabin was replaced by it in the prosperous times. The surroundings present the appearance of what once resembled an English nobleman's domain. Jesse Hall Jr. once operated the Hubbard mill.

Cornelius Dilley was a settler of 1801 and considering the dangerous and laborious task he had in cleaning the country of wild beasts, Indians and reptiles, it is to be regretted that a more comprehensive history of his life cannot be related. He often walked to Pittsburgh and Cleveland and lead a drove of cattle across the Allegheny mountains to New York. The same route was traversed by his son Lock Dilley, father of the well known "Renz" Dilley, who resides north of Hubbard. He was called Lock after one of his ancestors, Francis Lock who was killed while fighting the British at Elizabethtown, N. J.

Next to Tylee, there is no names more closely identified with the history of Hubbard than that of Roberts, Gardner, Bussey and Clark.

The Clark brothers occupied what are now the Montgomery and Owens farms. They were men of genius and assisted Mr. Bussey in the tannery business.

Mr. Bussey located near the center of the township and was a skillful mechanic. He contributed no small share in making Hubbard a permanent settlement.

Another of the first pioneers and associates of Mr. Samuel Tylee was Mr. Roberts, the father of Timothy, Adujah, Jehiel, Obijah and Thomas, and great grandfather of Allen and Samuel Roberts who now reside in Hubbard. His farm adjoined the Montgomery and Mayers property. Jehiel Roberts was the first one buried in the old cemetery north of Hubbard. He was drowned in the Mahoning river.

Mr. John Gardner, another of the early five families came soon after the Roberts family. He did not come directly from Connecticut like the other four men mentioned above, but from Huntington Co., Pa. His son Andrew was born in West Hubbard in 1805. Andrew's wife was born in 1804, September 14, on Capt. Roberts' estate. John Gardner also had two other sons John and James and one daughter Elizabeth. Andrew built, owned and managed the first hotel on Hubbard Square. He also managed the Mansion House in Youngstown. He returned to Hubbard buying 93 acres which is now owned by Mr. Burnett. Ten acres of this farm was given for cemetery and ten sold to the Sharon and New Castle street railway.

William Burnett was born Dec. 8, 1771. He located in Hubbard township in 1801 from Sussex Co., N.J. His family at that time consisted of three sons, James, Benjamin and John. The whole of the long journey was made in wagons over the poorest roads, or where they were no road at all. After perils and hardships they reached Beaver late in the fall of 1800. As no road was opened farther and winter at hand they reached Hubbard the following spring 1801. Soon after they were settled in their western home a fourth son, Silas was born in 1802. He was the first male child born in Hubbard township. William Burnett served in the war of 1811. For this service he received two quarter sections of land. He cast his first vote for Washington in 1793 and his last ballot for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860.

David Pothour, whose parents were German, was born in Huntington Co., Pa., near Hagerstown, Md., and came to Hubbard in 1801. Orie Pothour, his son who still lives, says his father found the nearest house 3 miles distant, and that was the log cabin of Samuel Tylee. His father bought 100 acres at \$2.25 an acre but had only \$3.00 on hand. This was all he had except his ax, little black pony, saddle and bridle. A good robust constitution enabled him to clear off the trees, plant and till the soil and pay the debt. Today his farm is in excellent condition. He came to Hubbard with Andrew Gardner, a nephew. His route like that of all the early emigrants was from Beaver to Struthers or Poland as it was then called to Haselton. Here they forded the river and stopped at Lovelands called from the old pioneer of Coitsville township, who had the first child born in Coitsville township in June 1799.

Another 1801 pioneer was Benjamin Mayers of Irish descent. He landed east of the Allegheny mountains coming to Hubbard with a family of ten children. He bought 100 acres of Mr. Tylee and the deed is signed by Nehemiah Hubbard Jr. and dated Jan. 18, 1804. The deed has four witnesses Henry Hubbard and Henry Nichols. Through the kindness of his grandson Ben. Mayers Jr. I append a copy of his naturalization papers of 1811. "I hereby certify that Benjamin Mayers an alien, born in the kingdom of Ireland a subject of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland having made application to said court to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States and having proved that he had resided 5 years therein and one year in Ohio and taken an oath to support the constitution of the U.S. and he had also renounced and abjured all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereign whatever and particular the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and whereas it appears to the satisfaction of said court that during his residence in the U. S. he has behaved as a man of good moral character attached to the court of the U.S. and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same and that he has not borne any hereditary title or been of the orders of nobility in the kingdoms from whence he came. It is therefore adjudged and ordered that Benjamin Mayers be admitted to become and is a citizen of the U. S. In testimony whereof I have thereunto set my hand and seal of office at Warren, March 23, 1811." Geo. Punons, Clerk Common Pleas.

The Mayers family can be traced back to the year 1725 when Joseph Mayer left Scotland and located in the north of Ireland. Joseph had a son named Thomas who married while in Scotland and his son Wm. Mayers, who married while in Ireland and his son William with his family among them his son Benjamin who had married Miss McBride left Ireland for the U.S. in 1787, landing at Philadelphia and removing to Huntington Co., Pa., in 1790. He located later in Mercer, Co., Pa., from which latter frontier Benjamin with his family blazed their way through forests to Hubbard township 1799, selecting their residence a mile southeast of the Hubbard square. The oldest members of the family maintain that they were the second family to locate in Hubbard township. Andrew, a son of Benjamin Mayers was born in what is now used as a workshop situated near the bridge at the foot of the hill on the Shotten estate. The cost of Mr. Mayers' farm of 100 acres was \$202.

Foremost among the builders of Hubbard township was another Burnett.

Edmund P. Burnett was born in Wales in 1755 and landed in Sussex co., N.J. in 1780. He was in the American Revolution and is buried in the old Hubbard cemetery. He had seven sons and three daughters. Mrs. Turner who is his grandchild and who now resides in Hubbard recalls the neighbors of long ago. Among them were Brush, Hutchinson, Abraham, Krimmer, Cushman and VanNess. Mrs. Turner taught in the old log schoolhouse at Mason City also in the Mt. Pleasant and White Jail schoolhouses of years gone by. Among her scholars was William Pigott of the Pigott Steel Co., Seattle Wash. Edmund Burnett resided on what is best known as the Gottleib Krimmer farm. Two coalmines were opened up on his estate.

William Veach came to Hubbard to prospect in 1801 and looking around for a mill site and rolling land picked out the present residence of Hugh Veach. Hugh's grandfather came from Delaware. He first went to Morganstown, Va., and left his family there until he located in Hubbard. Curtis Veach, the father of Hugh, the latter now alive at the age of 75 years, was born in 1795 and came to Hubbard in 1803. He built the East church. Three or four families came with him, Joel Smith's father, Wm. Parrish, grandfather of Wm. Parrish now of Hubbard, George Frazier and Jesse Veach, the latter settling on the adjoining farm.

It was on the farm of Jesse Veach that Governor Tod with Stambaugh and Arms mined an extensive coalfield. Andrews & Hitchcock afterwards leased the same.

Mrs. Sarah Bentley, sister of Hugh Veach, who lived with her daughter Mrs. Millard Jacobs, was born July 9, 1811. She was of French Irish descent being a lineal descendent on her mother's side of the Duke of Wellington. She died in March, 1907.

Benjamin Marsteller of German ancestry came from Lancaster Co., Pa. and soon after settling in the small house near the streetcar track east of Hubbard (near the farm of Benjamin Mayers) he started a blacksmith shop. He bought 101 acres of ground for \$200. He made the nails first used in the Hubbard houses. The deed of his property is dated 1804. He shod horses in the war of 1812.

Amos Smith Sr. bought 300 acres east of Chestnut Ridge in the year 1801. He came from Wheeling, W.Va. His farm was bounded east by the Pennsylvania state line. He had twelve children among them John and Joel, both of whom served in the second war with England in 1812 receiving land warrants. One of his daughters now residing in Hubbard is Mrs. W. J. Jackson. Mrs. Amos Smith Sr., was a student of the pioneer schoolmaster of Mahoning valley, Perlee Brush. She often returned from school by the light of the blazed trees.

Amos Smith made his first residence in Hubbard opposite the Bell estate, southwest of the town. Before a cemetery was purchased by the settlement of Tylee's corners which it was then called, the dead were laid to rest upon the farm of Mr. Smith. He was obliged to go as far as Beaver until the Kinsman grist mill was constructed to obtain flour.

Mr. Joseph Jackson came in 1801 to what was the same township as Hubbard, for in that year Coitsville and Hubbard were a part of Youngstown township. He settled near Struthers, now in Coitville township where he purchased a farm and where he died. His son John Jackson moved to Hubbard in 1845. Of his family of 9 children were J. M. Jackson, father of Lamar Jackson, of Youngstown, Calvin, who died after the war from sickness contracted in the southern campaign, Ebenizer, who was the first to mine coal in east Hubbard, and continued the same occupation in Brazil, Ind., Cyrus, whose farm is a short distance from Hubbard square, and W. J. Jackson, the well known Justice of the Peace for the last night years and who was also a soldier in the Civil War. He served as mayor two years, as clerk one term and also served several terms on the village council. He is one of Hubbard's prominent citizens.

None of the old pioneers was more widely known than Mr. Wolfe. Like the Burnetts they were north, east, south and west.

Jeremiah Wolfe was born April 17, 1777. He came from Essex Co., N. J. and the town of Peepek in the year 1802 bought and owned a large farm east of Hubbard on the Bedford road joining the Pennsylvania line for 75 cents acre. His daughter Elizabeth was the first female child born in the township June 15, 1802. He had four sons and four daughters, two dying in infancy. The youngest son lives in Bellville, Ill., and was 85 years old last June. One of his sons named Jeremiah built the house on what is known as Gleason's farm now occupied by Edward Moore. He also owned the Hine farm in the Village of Hubbard. There are two grandchildren now living in Hubbard, Mrs. John Newell and Mrs. Johnson. The latter was 72 years old last June. She remembers her father carrying a bushel of rye to Cleveland receiving in exchange one pound of coffee. Her father, John Wolfe would load up his wagon with honey, cheese, dried apples and dried peaches and bring home in return iron and salt. He would be gone sometimes a week. Mrs. Johnson distinctly remembers the early carding machines where she often got rolls carded, the rolls then being brought home and woven into garments. The wine and butternut colored dresses were the style for state occasions of yore. Her school teacher was Stephen Doughton. Nancy Plummer was the first to teach school in Coalburg. Her salary was 50 cents a week. The only male descendant of the Wolfe family now residing in Hubbard is William Wolfe a nephew of Mrs. Johnson.

One more of the old families who assisted in laying the foundation of the village of Hubbard was the father of Amos Snyder and great grandfather of James M. Snyder the well known and popular oil merchant of Hubbard. The elder Snyder came to here from Virginia in 1801 with three sons, Amos, Joshua and Thomas. Amos died in 1847. He left five sons Isaac, Garrison, Stephen, Alfred and George. The following persons are living on what was once the Snyder farm: James M. Snyder, Amos Hudson, Evan Mathews, William Loveless, Joshua Snyder Jr., J.B. Snyder, Mr. Miller, Homer Young and Mr. Black. Thomas and Stephen Snyder were in the Civil War. Jas. Snyder's

grandfathers had to blaze the way from the house to the spring on their arrival. He had one daughter Malinda. She afterwards married Samuel Burnett. The Wolfe family was their neighbor. Pittsburgh was their nearest market town. They spun their own flax and wove the same into clothes. A part of a blanket spun and woven by the grandmother of James M. Snyder is now at the house of Amos Hudson. Mr. Snyder has a coverlet made in the same way.

John S. Randall of Hubbard is certainly the best versed of the old Hubbard families. He is the grandson of Wm. Randall who came to Hubbard from Washington Co., in Pa., in 1806. Wm. Randall was born in 1796. He died Feb. 16, 1872. He was an orphan and raised by Mr. Rayen afterwards Judge Rayen of Youngstown. After he left Mr. Rayen he married, and located first in the above county. He was of Welsh descent. His son John was in the second war with England. He drilled the Hubbard contingent for this war. His son John S. is still alive and well though now suffering from a broken ankle caused by a fall which he sustained three years ago. He served in the war of '61 in the 171st under Capt. J.M. Jackson Co. C. in Col. Aspir's regiment. He sold his farm three years ago and now resides in Hubbard. He remembers many of the settlers of 1801 including the McFarlands, Robertson, Minary, who made wheels for spinning, Timothy Roberts, Capt. Roberts also Joel and Amos Smith, Langley, Danford and many other old time settlers.

Nathaniel Mitchell, the first mayor of Hubbard, was born in Chester Co., Pa., January 1805. His father Mathew Mitchell was a native of Ireland, coming to America in 1803. He first located in Philadelphia. He resided here until 1827, then removed to Liberty where he died in June 1831. Mr. Mitchell was a justice of the peace for 36 years.

Robert Porterfield was born May 12, 1799 in Westmoreland Co., Pa. His father William was a native of Cumberland Co., Pa. and came to Ohio in December 1804, locating in Liberty but removed to Hubbard in 18 months where he died Sept. 14, 1831. He left a family of 7 children. Robert Porterfield has resided in Hubbard township since 1806. He was married to Hannah McMurray, daughter of Am. McMurray of Liberty. They had six children. Mr. Porterfield has served as coroner in this county.

Samuel Prince, the great grandfather of Smith B. Price came from Ireland to New Jersey and after residing in that state a short time came to Hubbard in 1807. His son Archibald was in the war of 1812 and obtained a land warrant of 160 acres which at that time sold for \$1.25 an acre. He was obliged to put a house on it and could not be away from it for over a period of 6 months. The site of the log cabin of Samuel Price was opposite the present residence of Harry Marso. Mrs. Noble, daughter of Archibald Price resided near by and sold her farm to Mr. Garrett. Samuel Price brought 18 horses with him over the Allegheny mountains and all perished by 2. Mrs. Archibald Price was one of the prolific Burnett family. Cornelius Price, father of Smith Price was born in Hubbard July 8, 1812. Four brothers of Archibald Price settled in this county. He died in 1841. His family consisted of 10 children. Cornelius Price in 1837 married Anna Burnett who was born in 1819. They had 4 children among whom is Smith B. Price, who is a remover of buildings and who is well known throughout the country. Like all his ancestors he is a Jeffersonian Democrat.

Mr. A. W. Jewell, son of John and Jane Jewell, was born in Hubbard township, Trumbull Co., June 18, 1808. His parents removed from Allegheny Co., Pa. and settled in the west part of Hubbard on the farm now occupied by Stephen Doughton in the spring of 1805. John Jewell died in Hubbard in 1859. His wife survived him many years, dying in Warren at the age 92 years. A. M. Jewell was married to Rebecca Love in 1829. He resided on the home farm till 1870 when he sold it and moved to Warren. He was a stockholder in the First National and Mahoning National banks of Youngstown and in Trumbull National at Warren. His son Robert he made cashier of the Hubbard bank when he himself was its president. He had six children among whom was Robert H., who died recently in Hubbard and whose son Chauncey still owns the old residence of his father on West Liberty street, once the home of the old pioneer Joel Smith.

The grandfather of Milton B. Leslie came to Hubbard in very early times, his father James G. Leslie having been born in 1804. Mr. Leslie was of Scotch-Irish descent and died at the age of 69 years. His father and uncle were state civil engineers and surveyed the border line between Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. Leslie and John Beegs took charge of the famous Tylee mill. His father first located in Tarentum, Pa., and James was four years old when his father removed to Hubbard. His mother was Julia Giddings, cousin of Joshua Giddings of the celebrated Giddings family who were of the first Connecticut settlers in Pennsylvania. Giddings and Wade, says Mathews, the twin giants of the reserve, were of one backward county which they brought into national fame—huge Ashtabula, the

political Gibraltar of the western abolitionists. They were partners in law, lifelong friends and colleagues in congress.

Mr. Abraham Jacobs came to Hubbard before territorial government of the Western Reserve was organized. His wife was a sister of Mrs. John Young Sheehy of the oldest family of Youngstown, who came to the latter place with John Young, the owner of the township. Mr. Jacobs settled on where now stands a brick house on the Jacobs road. He was of German ancestry, his mother being born in Amsterdam, Holland, and his father in Switzerland. Abraham Jacobs had five sons, Phillip, Millard, Frank, Bern and Orrin. Millard Jacobs of Hubbard, who resides on West Liberty street, and father of Dr. Dale Jacobs, is a grandchild of the original settler. Attorney Jacobs of Youngstown is also a grandson of the same. The family is renowned as the owner of the original stock farms of Hubbard. Jacobs road upon which they were located receives its name from Abraham Jacobs. Millard Jacobs is a cousin of Mrs. George Wilson of Youngstown, a daughter of John Sheehy. The 100th anniversary of the settlement of Daniel Sheehy was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. Wilson in 1896. His uncle, a Catholic priest and the famous Tipperrary martyr was hanged, drawn and quartered. He sailed on the first vessel after the revolution, met John Young at Albany, N.Y., came with him west and assisted Young and Isaac Powers to survey the land of Youngstown.

The oldest resident in the township is Miss Hannah Stinson of Coalburg. She was 96 years old last May and notwithstanding her old age is of very keen perception and retentive memory. She was born in White Pond, N.J. Her father was Irish and her mother German. They came to Coalburg in 1817. She remembers that the Tylees and Roberts resided on "Tylee's Corners" as she expressed it upon her arrival. In Coalburg she took up her residence on the north east corner of Coalburg cross roads, now occupied by Mr. Burnett. Those residing in Coalburg prior to Miss Stinson were Matthew Waldorf, Matthew Swartzeller, Messrs Giles and Clark and Isaac Hoover. She has the oldest carpet loom in Hubbard township. She has one brother in Kansas and a sister Mrs. D. Burnett in Youngstown. Stephen Hollbrook was her school teacher. When Miss Stinson came to Coalburg Mr. Love owned the land east to Hubbard and Brookfield road and Mr. Gowdy the land west. Samuel Leslie bought of the latter. She came from New Jersey over the mountains through Pittsburgh, crossing the Ohio and forded the Mahoning river on the site of the tube works at Haselton. She passed by three houses from the latter place to Spring Common. Here the party halted after their long and perilous journey to obtain refreshments at the Youngstown grocery kept by Mr. Rayen, afterwards Col. and Judge.

Mr. Jacob Hibler, who was 97 years old February 14 last, was born in Newton, Sussex Co., Newton being the county seat. He was seven years old when his parents moved west, yet at this early age remembers the looks of Sprigdale, N. J., the residence of his Uncle Joseph. His father had 52 acres of ground 5 miles from Newton, N. J. His grand folks came from Germany. His father came from New Jersey to Pittsburgh in 1816. He was accompanied by Jacob's uncle. They passed through Wooster, O. to Lake Erie, his observation tour covering 1400 miles. The next May 1817 he located in Hubbard. Jacob's first meal was taken at Updyke's log cabin, formerly Timothy Roberts' and afterwards Hollenbeck's. There were two log houses in front of what is now Minglins, where Renz Dilley's grandfather lived. Thompson Dilley settled east of Cornelius Dilley and the latter buying him out, Jacob Hibler and father moved into the home of Mr. Dilley on May 29 and stayed there until fall. Some of these events Mr. Hibler remembers to use his own words "better than last week." Jacob's father bought two acres opposite what is now the Hubbard Store Co. A Cooper's shop once stood on this ground next to the present railroad where Collier's hotel is now situated. John Duer was justice of peace and lived in the house now occupied by Neil Sullivan. He performed the marriage ceremony of his daughter and James Price. Mr. Hibler went to school in the Hollenback house. His father bought the farm of Bernard Lyons, a revolutionary veteran. In 1818 a log church was built on the south east corner of the grave yard. The first school house erected north was beside the church mentioned above. The tombstone of Jacob Turner's first wife marks the spot where the pulpit of the first church in Hubbard was located. There are two brothers of Jacob Hibler now residing in Hubbard, Mathias and Aaron, each of whom is reaching up into the nineties, but both are vigorous in health particularly Aaron, who is a familiar figure among the Hubbard population. Jacob is a fund of knowledge and a truly remarkable man for his advanced age. He still walks as straight as an arrow to the ballot box and as of yore is ready to shout out his vote for the primitive principles of democracy.

He died during this writing in March 1907.

Mr. A. K. Cramer, a native of New Jersey settled in Hubbard in 1816. His father Capt. Frederic Cramer was under the immediate command of Washington during 6 years of Revolution. He came here a young man, married Susan Price and had four children. By his second wife he had seven children. He was an organizer of the Baptist church, justice of the peace two terms and township clerk 30 consecutive years. In 1865 he moved to Iowa and died in 1873. Of his Sons S.P. was township clerk for years and justice of the peace one term. A. K. Cramer Jr. was elected justice and three times mayor.

Mr. Cyrus Jackson came to Hubbard about 1820 from Crawford Co., Pa. He died in the year 1863. Mrs. Cyrus Jackson who is now 83 years of age gives a very accurate account of the time she moved from Youngstown to Hubbard. Her father, John Brisbine, was raised in Chillicothe, then Ohio's capital. Wm. English who ran for vice president when Hancock was nominated for president and John Brisbine were full cousins and both lived at Chillicothe at the time of selection for the seat of government of the state. 87 years ago he came to Youngstown and was married after two years residence. It was the time the discussion took place as to the central location of the town. The Eatons or Heatons as some called the name, wanted it located where their furnace was at Mill Creek, the Tods at Brier Hill, while the Wicks and Rayens desired the present location of the Diamond. The Car Co. with whom Mr. Brisbine was connected, wanted Thorn Hill as the location and left the town over the situation. At this time Mrs. Cyrus Jackson came to Hubbard and lived with her uncle, Wm. Brisbine an old resident of the village, and was here married. Her husband died when the Cleveland and Mahoning branch was laid from Youngstown to State line. Most of the timber used in the construction of the bridges was hewn from her farm. She cooked for all the laborers among whom were two deserters from the rebel army in the year 1863. John Calvin Jackson, father of Cyrus Jackson was originally from Maryland. He was a partner of Judge Kennedy's grandfather also of the grandfather of Julius Kennedy (of Carnegie works and inventor of the hydraulic plan) in the saw mill at Dry Run, Coitsville township.

Isaac Minglin came to Hubbard in 1826 and settled on the farm west adjoining Jacob Hibler and the Youngstown and Ashtabula railroad. Even at this date so thick were the woods that Mr. Minglin had to pasture cows at Brookfield. The present Minglin property was bought 1843. Mr. Minglin was German and was by trade a wagon maker. Messrs Mock, Gill and Joyce once lived on their farm. The first log school house of the district was also located there. Richard Minglin, father of Calvin, the present occupant came from Elkton, Cecil Co., Md. He was two years old when he came to Hubbard. He was born in 1819. Four years after his arrival here he removed to Belmont Co., Ohio. He dwelt there 4 years and finally settled on the present farm, probably the oldest north of the village.

Cyrus McCully is of Scotch Irish ancestry. His father came here in 1849, bought 100 acres of land at \$23 an acre. He now occupies the same farm save a small portion which he sold to the powder works. He bought it off of Horace Calander who formerly purchased the same from Mr. Turner, the latter buying it in the early days at \$4.00 an acre. His grandfather William taught school nine years and was a civil engineer until his death. He died at an advance age. Cyrus's father died aged 94, and his aunt at 99.

Wm. Parish Jr. is of one of the oldest families in Hubbard. He is the nearest living resident akin to the first settlers save John C. Tylee and his grandfather was connected with the earliest pioneers of the United States who settled in Maryland. He was many years a justice of the peace. He is well informed on the political history of America and though today well up in the 70's is an omnivorous reader in the scientific and political magazines of the day. The writer is grateful to him for many facts embodied in this sketch.

John Stephens was brought to Youngstown in 1800, having been born in 1797. He is the grandfather of Al. L. Stephens, former mayor Hubbard, at present in the livery business. John Stephens settled on a farm near Haselton, later on purchasing 200 acres or more in Coitsville township where Attorney Lamar Jackson now resides. He was an associate of the renowned Hilman, one of Youngstown's earliest pioneers. He volunteered his services in the war of 1812, fought through the war, receiving a pension and at his death left 70 acres to his brother, 50 to his daughters and 70 to his son D.B. Stephens who is in perfect health residing on the south end a short distance from Hubbard at the age of 73. The two brothers of D.B. Stephens, Jas. L. and H.F. were in the late rebellion and died from injuries sustained therefrom.

HUBBARD VILLAGE INCORPORATED

Hubbard was incorporated a village in the year 1868. The following named persons were declared as the first borough officers for the town of Hubbard at the election held on Saturday, June 20, 1868:

Mayor, Nathaniel Mitchell; Treasurer, J. Dwight Cramer; Recorder, Samuel Q. March; Trustees, T. R. McGaughy, Wm. Adams, John Hadley, Edward Moore; Marshall, George Phillips.

The first meeting of the Hubbard council was held at John Eyster's hall at 7:30 p.m. and the certificate of John Cramer, Notary Public, was read which certified that he administered the oath of office to Nathaniel Mitchell, the first mayor of Hubbard on June 26, 1868.

At this meeting ten ordinances were unanimously adopted. In July 1868 it was ordained that a sidewalk be constructed. March 8, 1869 Mr. A.D. Fassett now of Toledo was elected Recorder pro tem, who issued a proclamation for new officers. He resigned March 25, 1869, when S. P. Cramer was elected to succeed S. Q. March who removed from the village.

At the annual election held at the office of Dr. T. R. McGaughy April 5, 1869 Louis R. Prior was elected mayor; trustees, T. E. Perry, D. A. Williams, G. R. Stevenson, D. Struble Jr., H. Bell; recorder, J. Cowdery; treasurer, M. Weirick; marshal, D. Jacobs; street commissioner, David Jenkins.

In November 1870, ordinance No. 26 directed the issue of bonds in an amount not exceeding \$200 to pay in part for the building of a jail for the village.

In November G. W. White was elected marshal instead of Samuel Clark who had succeeded Mr. Jacobs during the year. The receipts of the year 1869 were \$815.41.

In March 1869 the following ordinance was passed: That a tax be levied for road purposes 1 1/2 mills upon each dollar and for existing indebtedness 2 mills on the dollar upon all the taxable property of Hubbard village.

April 14, 1870 council met at the office of Geo. Hager Esq. The following persons presented certificates of their election as members of council: B. J. Beach, J. D. Hadley, members for two years; S. P. Cramer, W. J. Jackson, J. F. Corll, members for one year.

John Cramer as mayor was approved by council. Mr. Cowdery as clerk, Weirick as treasurer, Reid as marshal were confirmed in their respective offices.

On May 9, 1870 the council made report that Mr. White was to complete the building of the jail for the sum of \$164. May 20, 1870 the by-laws for the government and control of the street commissioner were read and passed to a third reading.

Ordinances concerning the marshal and jail for collecting taxes and constructing, repairing, locating, grading and straightening sidewalks were passed during the summer of 1870. In the fall of the same year Jacob Henry was elected marshal, Mr. Reid having resigned. Nov. 21, 1870 Stewart avenue was given to the town by Isabella and Sarah Stewart. The village receipts from March 1870 to March 1871 amounted to \$885.84.

In April, 1871 E. Jackson and Messrs. Winfield and Jeffreys were elected councilmen and John Cramer, mayor, J. W. Cowdery, clerk, M. Furlong, street commissioner and Geo. W. Phillips, marshal who was to receive \$200 a year for salary. A tax of 1/2 mill on the dollar was levied on all the taxable property of the village for general purposes, 2 mills for street improvements and repairs. 1 1/2 mills for marshal and police and 1 mill for sewer purposes.

April 1872, Addison Randall was elected mayor with Coppersmith, Johnston, Huff, King as councilmen. M. C. Hart, clerk, Geo. Terry, lieut. police. April 4, 1873, the salary of the mayor was fixed at \$200 a year in addition to his fees allowed by law. The receipts of the year from April 1872 to 1873 were \$1794.68.

April 9, 1872 council elect, Edwards, Loveless, A. Holzbach, clerk, C. N. Clingan, mayor, A. Randall re-elected, street commissioner, P. Harde.

April 14, 1874 Alexander Campbell was mayor and Holzbach, Falugher, Parry, Bell, Huff, Edwards, Johnson were the council, C. N. Clingan was re-elected clerk, N. Weisel, street commissioner.

From the year 1875 to 1880 the records cannot be found.

In the year 1880 A. K. Cramer was Mayor and G. H. Cramer, clerk. On May 24, 1882 the clerk and the mayor were appointed a committee to dispose of the brass and the copper of the old fire engine. The marshalls this year was Alvine Allen and James Qualey. A new fire apparatus was bought May 30, 1885. It consisted of 1 lawn engine; \$75.00 : 150 feet 3 ply rubber hose 1 ½ inch, 68c a ft.; 12 leather buckets, \$36.00; 12 wheel hook and ladder truck with pickaxes, buckets and lanterns, \$413.25.

The town council in the 80's were Schidell, Corll, S. P. Cramer, C. H. Cramer, Hesock, Shook, Pew, Rock, Weirick, March, Williams, Coyne, B. Price. Street Commissioner, William Ray.

On February 1, 1887, the street lights were introduced. In September 1886 the town cemetery was established off the Gardner lot. In 1887 Coyne avenue was opened up to Mt. Pleasant. On March 25, 1887 contract was given to John McGown for constructing sewer on North Main street for \$410.

On April 18, 1887, treasurer authorized to borrow \$800 for the expense of sewer. Robert J. Roberts, clerk.

On May 18, 1887, ordinance closing saloon traffic from 10:30p.m. to 6:00 a.m. The ordinance of 1873 only provided for closing at 10 p.m. Anyone selling on Sunday was fined \$100 and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding 30 days.

Vote for mayor April 2, 1888: Weitz, 167; Stevenson, 14; Terry, 43; Moore, 49. For marshall: Gavin, 146; Yard, 75; Huff, 45. Board of Health established 1889.

October 31, 1889 Mr. Pigott's bid at 38c a cu yd to grade East Hill, accepted. 1890 the mayor was A. K. Cramer.

1891 sidewalks of sawed and flaging stones. May 30, 1892 bond ordinance bearing interest at 5 per cent to improve North Main street and pave sidewalks. Council decided to attend the raising of the flag over St. Patrick's school July 4, 1892. In 1893 H. Holzbach was elected treasurer. A motion also to submit to the vote of the people to bond the town for \$6000. June 5, 1893 ordinance passed requiring construction of sidewalks.

May 6, 1895 committee appointed to ascertain the cost of an electric light plant. Mayor Weitz, Stevenson and Johnson were the committee appointed. August 19, 1895, motion to issue and sell bonds of the village in the sun of \$6000 and submit the same to electors in September 1895, carried.

September 30, 1895 ordinance of electric light plant passed. The bonds were awarded to Lewis & Co., Chicago, their bid being \$6047, for bonds with accrued interest.

First electric light committee, Rock, Ahrendt, Stevenson. First electrician was Mr. Stanley at \$60 a month, the second was Mr. Wise. The councilmen for the years '96, '97, '98, were Ahrendt, Johnson, Hamman, Morris, Jack, Rock. The mayors were Weitz and Jackson. March 27, 1899 Manchester Manufacturing Co. placed boiler cleaner for trial.

Jan 15, 1900, petition from West Liberty street property owners asking franchise for Street railway presented by Mr. Milligan of the Y. & S. Street Railway Co. Council, March, Evans. Ahrendt, VanNess, Jacobs, Stevenson.

In April council elect, John Powers, Rock, Hammon. Mayor, Davis. May 28, 1900 resolutions of council on the death of John Powers.

September 3, 1900, Judd Weirick made electrician and September 17, Thomas Williams assistant electrician. May 30, 1901 ordinance passed issuing bonds in the sum of \$8000 payment at the same date ordinance to issue and sell bonds of village in the sum of \$2000 for purchasing chemical engine.

August 7, 1901, committee to purchase the Mahoning Valley Iron Co. mill property and sell the old electric light property.

August 13, 1901, franchise granted to the Youngstown Telephone Co. Hubbard Store Co. bought the old electric light plant lot, 17 feet of which had been sold to the Street Car Co. at \$100 for abutments, Resolutions to issue bonds of \$8000 to build an electric light plant. October 14, 1901 4700 paid Mahoning Iron Co. for mill lot. Resolution October 17, James Hamman, chairman, to issue and sell bonds for \$2000 for chemical fire engine.

April 20, 1903, election to issue bonds, yes 229, No 70. Same day local option vote lost by 257 to 141. Council, Johnson, Jack, Rock, Ahrent, Powers, Worley, clerk, Schreiber.

June 1903, smallpox in Hubbard. Portion of mill lot sold to Mr. Collier for \$100.

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF OHIO TO FIRST SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN RESERVE

The first permanent settlement in Ohio was made at Marietta in 1787 by 48 men under Gen. Rufus Putman of Massachusetts. The second was made at Cincinnati by Symmes of New Jersey. A third was attempted by a foreign colony of French in 1791 at Gallipolis but failed. The third permanent settlement was made by Gen. Masse of Virginia in the military Virginia district in 1791, first at Manchester but finally at Chillicothe. After the location at the former place a fierce massacre took place. Gen. Harmir's campaign against the savages was repulsed. Governor Arthur St. Clair also met with a disastrous defeat and Major General Butler was shot from his horse and while in his tent having the wound dressed was tomahawked and scalped by an Indian. For four years the progress of improvement was hampered until Gen. Wayne's victory in 1795 opened up a road into the heart of the northwest which gave an onward impetus to western emigration.

In 1792 Cincinnati had a population of 200. In 1796 it had 1600. The Virginians laid out the town of Chillicothe early in 1796. It soon became the largest town and rivaled Marietta and Cincinnati and in two years was the capitol. The Virginian population extended through Kentucky into Ohio and half way to Lake Erie. After Massachusetts, New Jersey, the French and Virginians in Ohio, next came Pennsylvanians in 1797. When the settlement of the Western Reserve began the whole north west territory contained only 20,000 white inhabitants from Marietta to Cincinnati and north to Columbus and Vincennes.

The fourth settlement in Ohio was made under Moses Cleveland, who left Connecticut, ascended the Mohawk and by way of Oswego, Niagara and Queenstown to Buffalo, reached the Reserve on July 4, 1796, the journey lasting two months. The surveying party numbering 52 persons, gathered together in groups on the eastern bank of the Conneaut, fired a national salute, ate drank and made merry asking divine blessing for the land that many of them had rescued from British oppression. As the blood of the martyr is the seed of glory for church, so was this small army of civilization by the loss of their homes and relatives in Connecticut planting the glory of future colonies in Ohio.

They divided the Reserve into townships of five miles square. The most important task was the partition of the land to the shareholders. To entitle a shareholder to a township, it was necessary for them to be the proprietor of 12,902.23 of the original purchase of the company.

The township of Hubbard was first owned by Wm. Edwards and Joseph Borrel. It consisted of 15,274 acres. It sold like Youngstown township about \$1.00 an acre.

The record shows that several transfers of stock had been made before the regular partition took place. Wm. Edwards eventually became owners of the township, which he sold to Nehemiah Hubbard Jr. and whose name it bears.

Wm. Edwards was a native of New Haven, Conn. And descendant of the same family as Jonathan Edwards once president of Princeton College, N.J. He owned the township of Mesopotamia. Mr. Edwards, once in business in Hubbard and subsequently state representative was probably a relative of the above.

The cause of so many Jersey men settling in Hubbard and other parts of Ohio was the appointment of Congress in 1787 of John Symmes of New Jersey as one of the three judges of the north west territory of which Ohio was a part. Symmes negotiated a purchase on behalf of himself and associates of one million acres extending northward from the Ohio between the great and little Miami's opposite Licking River, the most beautiful and picturesque portion of Ohio. Many Jerseyites arrived and Dec. 26, 1788, eight years before Moses Cleveland, a city was surveyed named Losantiville which name a few years afterwards was dropped and present name Cincinnati adopted. The Indian name translated meant "opposite the licking."

Land in Hubbard in earliest times sold for \$1.25 an acre and has the unique distinction of having President Madison of the U.S. name to the title. Stephen Doughton of Doughton has in his possession one of these deeds.

ORGANIZATION OF TRUMBULL COUNTY

Trumbull county (called after John Trumbull Aide-de Camp to Washington once U. S. Senator), in 1800 was divided into 8 townships, Cleveland, Warren, Youngstown, Hudson, Vernon, Richfield, Middlefield, Painesville. Youngstown then embraced Hubbard, Liberty and Coitsville.

The proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, July 30, 1800, erecting the Reserve into a county with Warren county seat was considered by Youngstown and Hubbard men as an indecent and hasty measure, for Youngstown in 1800 was the largest and most prosperous village on the Reserve.

In the election for sheriff in 1800 forty-two persons participated.

The representatives for the territorial county of 1801 was Gen. Edward Payne, being elected by a viva voce vote. These elections took place in a corn crib and everybody shouting out his vote with sometimes an appendix and some of them traveling 60 or 70 miles for the opportunity. Disputes of course took place and Hubbard people had to take a hand.

After Ohio's statehood a dispute arose as to the election of the Youngstown State representative candidate Mr. Hughes, and Jones of Warren. Warren wanted the Irish vote thrown out and their candidate would win. Youngstown persisted in claiming the alien vote. The next day the justices sat at Hubbard. Homer Hine appearing for the respondents and John S. Edwards for the contestants. That day Hubbard had more than three families. The eloquence of Daniel Sheehy Youngstown's second settler, could be heard for an hour and a half echoing through the country. Prod the witnesses with pitchforks if they liked but they were "mum" as to the depredations at Warren the preceding day. About 100 depositions were taken and the case was adjourned. Again it was tried in Poland where 400 depositions were taken, only to aggravate the case still more. The State Legislature at Chillicothe, then Ohio's capitol, decided in favor of Youngstown. Later on Youngstown was placed in Mahoning county, and the county seat, for a long time at Canfield was finally removed to Youngstown where it is now located.

Among the first five lawyers of Trumbull County who practiced at times in Hubbard were Edwards and Hine, the pioneer lawyer of Youngstown, Geo. Todd, Cecil D. Hine, who was born in Hubbard August 3, 1849 and who was a grandson of Ellen Montgomery whose father built and operated in Poland one of the first furnaces in Ohio, and Sydney De Lamar Jackson, who was born in Hubbard, April 9, 1855.

HUBBARD'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The first frame dwelling in Hubbard township was erected by Samuel Tylee in 1808. They walked or rode to Connecticut and on return brought the nails, hand manufactured, that was used in its construction. The house will outlive many modern ones today. It is in good preservation opposite M.F. Jacobs' and owned by Chauncey Jewell.

George Frazier built the first brick house in the township, opposite Alexander Bell's now Wm. Bell's since torn down, and now stands on the Youngstown road a mile out from Hubbard. Frazier and David Doughton burned the bricks used in the Bell and Humes houses.

Several log schoolhouses were built before 1810. Up to 1870 there were two district schools, one on Main street for east end and one on Main street between Coppersmith's and the Welsh Methodist church. The school on the east side was located between Patrick Doyles' and McAvey's houses. Joel Smith was one of the school teachers in Hubbard.

The earliest industry was Tylee's grist mill, built on Yankee Run at the foot of Mt. Pleasant. It was built of logs. Alongside was a saw mill. A carding mill stood on the site of Bert Stephens' livery and was run by Wm. Elliot. Oxen were the motive power. Mr. Stephens, father of Bert, often turned the wheel. About 1824 Squire Tylee built a carding and clothing mill. The first tannery was built by Amos Bussey in 1801 a little south of the village. Jesse Clark carried on the business but for a short time. It was mainly managed by Amos Bussey. The Hubbard tannery occupied a part of the present St. Patrick's cemetery, on South Main Street and the land north adjacent to Main Street. Today were this soil to be excavated there could be found some of the ancient vaults in which were hung the hides for the cold sweating process of tanning. The agents used to convert the raw hides into leather was oak bark placed in layers between the hide, the tannic acid of the bark combining with the pure skin of the hide. The hides were placed in "soaks" or vats of pure water where they remained from five to twenty days if dry and 24 hours if green. When the hide was softened it was ready for treatment necessary to remove the hair. Of the two methods, lining and sweating, the latter was used in Hubbard, the sweat pits being underground about 6 feet. The best tanning in 1801 occupied one year, now it takes about 24 hours.

The first store was opened by Dr. James Mitcheltree, who came to the township in 1806. Dr. Mitcheltree was the first physician.

Sylvester Tylee was the first postmaster and first kept the corner store. The office was established before 1812.

After the coal boom in Hubbard in 1868, the village became incorporated. The committee of incorporators were Ebenezer Jackson, Nathaniel Mitchel and William Adams who presented a petition at Warren signed by the following names: Terry, Lydee, Hulbert, Bell, Mitchell, Thompson, Veach, John Cramer, Winfield, March, McGaughy, G. H. Cramer, Brisbine, Martin, Perry, Moore, McClellan, Lumpp, Edwards, Loveless, Rees Charles, Jacob and Adam Holzbach. The petition was approved by Wilcox, Reed and Payne, the county commissioners. The town of Hubbard is thus mapped out: Beginning at a stake or corner of the farm of Joseph Mayers between dwelling house and barn running due north 1 1/8 miles to north side of Hubbard railroad branch of the Cleveland and Mahoning, thence due west one mile to stake or corner of farms of Hazen Duer, south to stake of farm of Joel Smith (Jewell's place), thence east one mile to Joseph Mayers' place of beginning.

COAL TRADE OF HUBBARD

The discovery of mineral coal and its uses is an event in the history of Hubbard. The coalfield of Ohio are second in importance only to Pennsylvania under whose state line run many a Hubbard mine. The estimated yield of 27 cubic feet to the ton would give the coal deposits in Ohio, estimated to be 209,733,333,340 tons. It would require 51,200 years to exhaust these mines were they operated at the same rate as they were mined in 1875; it would supply Great Britain with coal for 1600 years. The first coal mining in northern Ohio was done about the year 1810. In 1840 David Tod operated a mine at Brier Hill. In 1845 though considerable hostility was manifested toward the use of coal on the lake steamers yet Mr. Tod succeeded in having the use of wood aboard boat on the lower lakes supplanted by coal and soon followed the mining industry and the opening of the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad from Youngstown to Cleveland.

The discovery that the coal of the Mahoning valley could be used in reducing ores without coking, and that the iron made from the use of raw coal proved of a superior quality to that produced by the use of coke was of incalculable benefit.

Prominent among the coalmines of the Mahoning valley were those of Hubbard. The first was Jackson's bank on the east side of the town and south of the Middlesex road. Near to the town was the Veach and Burnett bank, later operated by the A. & H. Co., and C. N. Clingan, who operated it during the greatest coal strike of the country. The Smith bank was located in the same vicinity. A vast amount of wealth has been realized from these mines.

The most valuable coalfields in the township were owned and operated in 1863 by E. P. Burnett. There were mined from these works in 1873, 86,896 tons. They were later leased to Andrews & Hitchcock. In 1889 and '90 P. Jacobs & Sons were operating and shipping in the south east part of the township.

In the vicinity of Coalburg, coal operation began in 1863. Powers and Arnes leased coal fields from Jesse Hall, Madison Powers and others, and after working them a short time leased them to Brown, Bonnell & Co., who under the name of The Mahoning Coal Co., carried on the business very extensively. They built the railroad from Youngstown which has since become the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern branch, extending northward toward the main line. Some of the banks yielded three and four hundred tons daily and gave employment to hundreds of workmen.

The following is from a Pittsburgh paper dated March 12, 1872: "It is only within a few days past that the value and importance of the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys of eastern Ohio and Pennsylvania have become known. Pittsburgh has long sat upon the iron throne of America with a never failing wreath of smoke streaming from her proud head, the imperial mistress of all she surveyed. Sixty years ago the dark line of outcropping coal along the coal hills on the south side of the Monongahela laughed at the hardy Scotch and Welsh miners who congregated about Pittsburgh and said to them as plainly as it could 'dig me out.' They accepted the challenge and year after year cobwebbed underground in a thousand serpentine courses. The existence of coal in Eastern Ohio had long been known, coal of a very superior quality having been found on the surface over 20 years ago, but its value as an industrial agent was not early recognized or utilized. It was found on the surface at different localities of Mahoning valley and was used for domestic purposes, but after being followed a short time would dip into the ground and mysteriously disappear. When the oil excitement created possibilities that it might be found in other parts and when the need of more iron, more coal and more power was felt, by the adoption of a protective policy, men hoveled and found vast beds of block coal from 50 to 250 feet deep. It does not exist in continuous beds of even thickness undulating with the surface as does other coals, but it is found in scattered beds and of varying degrees of thickness at varying depths. It is a clean black block coal because of the fact that it comes out in large blocks. It is freer from impurities than any other semi-bituminous coal and for that reason is found to be more highly adapted by its easier elimination of calorific or smelting purposes. This quality of coal is found in Western Pennsylvania pursuing a southwesterly course through Eastern Ohio. The general dip of the strata is to the west and southwest at the rate of about 20 feet to the mile but it is often found that there are local waves by which the lower sandstone are brought up to the surface and thus abrupt transitions are produced. It is richer in carbon than any other quality of bituminous coal. A cubic foot of it weighs 79 lbs. and contains 64 per cent coke and 36 per cent volatile matter of which 61.5 is fixed carbon. The Mahoning valley is peculiarly fitted for the blast and puddling furnaces and as early as 1853 a mill was built at Youngstown who felt that some practical and determined efforts should be made to be relieved from foreign dependence. The tariff laws of 1861 and the oil excitement of those times contributed to foster the spirit of the enterprise. The importance of Mahoning Valley as an iron producing region arises from its cheap and plentiful supply of coal peculiarly fitted for iron making. The ore used is transported from the Lake Superior mining region, by water across Lake Erie to Cleveland and Ashtabula, then by rail about 67 miles from either place to Youngstown. This new Pittsburgh is the geological center of the seam of coal which crosses the valley. The cost of mining coal here is somewhat more than on the hillsides, owing to the cost of sinking a shaft and driving the machinery to lift the coal. The veins are from 4 to 4 1/2 feet thick and its cost at the mill or at the furnace may be estimated at \$3.25 per ton. It is found by boring until a certain kind of stone is reached. If there is coal it is first reached. If not, the borers strike this underlying rock, which is proof of the absence of coal. The owners of the land receive high royalties, running all the way from 25 cents to \$1.00 per ton. The entire country within the coal area has been prospected and much money lost in failures. There seem to be no means for scientifically determining the existence of coal. It is frequently found where it was least expected. At present (1872) there are 3500 tons mined per day. The owners of Nova Scotia mines kept coal up to \$8 a ton during free trade, but a duty of \$1.25 per ton

reduced it to \$4.50 by reason of the immense supply produced under the competition for the home market by home capital." Thus ends this interesting account from the Pittsburgh "World and Manufacturer."

The first coal in Hubbard according to the testimony of Hugh Veach was from the bank of Hugh Love in the north west part of town. Wm. Veach numbered in Williams history of Trumbull county, among the early Hubbard settlers of 1801. Others claim that Ebenezer Jackson in 1857 was the first to mine coal and that he leased the farm of Jesse Veach for this purpose and after successfully operating it released it to David Tod (afterwards governor of Ohio), John Stambaugh (whose son Dan Stambaugh of the Stambaugh-Thompson firm was bookkeeper) and Myron Arms (another Youngstown man who died from wounds received in the last war and whose death was deemed by Youngstown as a great loss). Charles Herbert opened a small bank on Benjamin Veach's farm and Mr. Hitchcock helped him in its operation. One of the largest coal banks nearest the center of the village of Hubbard was the Crawford Davis bank also called after Rees Charles the superintendent. Many banks are called after the landowners, others after the proprietors of the banks. Out east of Hubbard may be named the Jacobs bank, the Filer and Panic banks, the later being called after the panic of '73, the Jonathan Head Slope, the Dan Smith and Matthers bank, the Veach & Burnett and Bill Bird banks. P. Jacobs and sons owned five or more of the above mines. Mathers bank was located back of Amos Hudson's farm residence. Rees Charles' was on the Hine estate; the entrance being opposite the present home of Martin Washington who was a miner in the primitive days Hubbard coal companies. The Bill Bird bank was on Joseph Mayers' farm. The Filer bank was on the Price farm near that of Smith & Burnett. The Panic shaft stood on the Marsteller estate.

North of Hubbard and within a radius of 3 miles were just as many as east. The nearest were the Burnett, Hall and Love mines. Then another was opened up on the Burnett farm, later owned by Gotleib Krimmer. No. 3 was on Matt Powers' place. Gotleib Krimmer was boss of the Burnett bank. Near Brookfield was the Cleveland shaft. The Applegate bank was north of the Pigott home on the latter's farm.

The Love or Abe Lane bank were near the present residence of "Renz" Dilley. The first bank at the blocks was Powers', between Italy and the schoolhouse at Coalburg where men were once closed in on account of an overflow of water. They were fed through a drill hole. The boss, John Matthers, knew the high ground within the bank were they would seek refuge and after thus locating the place, the imprisoned miners were liberated after a space of four days. Jacob Miller and his brother were two of the buried miners and Alfred Redmund was the first to reach their assistance. Stewart's bank was also located at Coalburg.

The Mahoning Coal Co. got possession of the Powers bank, called No. 3 and this company, consisting of men, chiefly own at the present day land occupied by the tracks of the Lake Shore railroad as far as Andover and the Shenango river.

The Brookfield shaft was the oldest, having been mined continuously for 33 years. Coal miners in the Krimmer bank made as high as \$220 a month. They were paid in 1863 \$2.05 a ton with a coal vein 2 ½ feet thick. The best coal there was 4 ½ feet and miners received \$1.70 per ton. More money was realized on the smaller veins because the workmen were not obliged to handle as much as in the higher grade vein. Drivers and roadmen received \$4.65 a day. Many strikes occurred and one time coal was as high as \$20 a ton in the city of Cleveland. Many lives were lost during mining days. Among others is the names of Hoops, the oldest son of James Hoops, who was killed near Dan Smith's shoots, which stood on the Pigott farm on the corner of Erie railroad and Mt. Pleasant road. Other men who were killed were of the Gibson, Furlong, and McIntire families.

The earliest foundry was run by Gilchrist & Leonard, on the site of John Brown's barn. His house is a part of the foundry. Another foundry owned by Loveless and Hescoc was carried on successfully, but about 1890 was destroyed by fire. In the present year 1907, Wright & Co., of Youngstown are constructing a new one on site of the old rolling mill or of the Erie water tank.

A brick yard once stood opposite John Feeney's house and west of Charles Burwig's. It was owned by John McAvey, Jerry Long and Bob Biggers. Charles Simler, Patrick McAvey offbored the bricks, Lovelin Agey tempered the clay, Sam Turner wheeled it up. The Hescoc house, Baptist church, Cramer's house, the bank and many chimneys were made from the Hubbard Brick Co.

A grist mill once stood on the site of Samuel Kline's house but was burned and another started where Arthurholt's mill is today.

There was once a lumber company in Hubbard owned by Warren Loveless.

The Hubbard Rolling mill was owned by Struble & Johnson, who sold it to Jesse Hall, and a Cleveland firm finally got possession when the Bonnell Co. took it to Youngstown. This was a sad blow to Hubbard. Of the old managers none are now located in Hubbard but Hugh Morris.

The only reliable industry in Hubbard for many years is the Andrews & Hitchcock furnaces. No. 1 was built in 1868 and No. 2 in 1871. The offices of the company are in Youngstown on the Public Square. Wm. Hitchcock, Jr. is general manager and superintendent, having succeeded his father who died 6 or 7 years ago. While writing this sketch, Mrs. Hitchcock, wife of Wm. Hitchcock Sr., a most estimable lady and well known throughout Mahoning valley died, and was buried January 3. A cordial good feeling exists between employer and employees. Robert McEwen is Asst. Supt. Martin Schildell, master mechanic; Robert McClurkin, chemist; J. M. Rutter, day boss, and Nicholas Richards Jr. and Charles Schreiber, night bosses.

The following is an extract from a copy of "The World and Manufacturer," a Pittsburgh iron paper dated March 12, 1872, found among Mrs. Wm. Hitchcock Sr.'s effects and kindly loaned the writer by Wm. Hitchcock Jr.:

"The Valley Iron Co., of Youngstown, Ohio, is a new company organized for the manufacture of railroad iron chiefly. Its officers are Caleb B. Wick, Pres.; Henry L. Burnett, Vice Pres.; Ralph J. Wick, Sec'y; Nussen C. Wick, Treas. The directors are Messrs. Wick, Burnett, Parmalee, Arms, Wick, Hitchcock and Tod, gentlemen representing the youth, wealth, energy and brains of Youngstown.

The Valley Iron Co. have just erected a fine mill on the Hubbard branch about a mile out of town, in the woods. This road runs to Sharon 14 miles distant. The capacity of this mill is 150 tons a day of large rails and 50 tons of small rails. They will erect this summer their own blast furnaces. They are near coal which can be put in their mill at \$3 a ton. The dimensions of this mill are 456 by 110 feet, in addition to which there are several smaller buildings. We have next to notice the Hubbard furnaces in Hubbard township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, 7 miles from Youngstown on the Hubbard branch of the Cleveland and Mahoning road owned by Andrews & Hitchcock, the well known manufacturer of pig iron metal. They are also the owners of immense coal deposits, much of which has been developed. They produce at present about 40 tons of pig iron per day or about 12,000 tons per year out of the 70,000 tons produced in the year 1871. Andrews & Hitchcock will have an additional stack soon in blast which will double their yield. They have a branch road which connects their furnaces with their mines. 3000,000 tons of Lake Superior ore were received during the year 1871 at the Mahoning Valley furnaces.

There are 50 coal banks producing annually one million tons of coal at \$3 a ton and 30 blast furnaces producing pig iron valued at 15 million dollars besides 13 rolling mills which consume from 20 to 100 tons per day of pig iron. The activity and enterprise displayed in the development of coal in this portion of the country is largely due to this firm. Were Congress to give us a steady tariff for five years the young men of this country could soon tell Congress to do as they liked about tariff.

We hear much of the far west as a place where energy is rampant. There is more true energy and enterprise in the Mahoning Valley than in a whole western state. Here it is associated with careful calculation and there it is all for grabs. We never fell in with a more intelligent genial set of fellows than those Mahoning Co. iron men. We felt as though we had found our country cousins at last. They are young men of good education and are just the men on whom to place the responsibility of the future growth of our country. We ought to have more like them. Could our Congress be induced to give them a fair chance, they would reduce the cost of pig iron to \$35 in eighteen months.

The whole Mahoning valley is a child of protection. Without it, it would be comparatively unknown. The lonely farmer would still jog along on his old horse, never dreaming of the mines of coal beneath his feet, and he could jog on safely for no roaring, rushing locomotive with their long trains of freight would frighten him or his horse. The product of the Mahoning valley is felt in every town and on every farm of the nation.

Its iron reaches every state and serves its purpose in a thousand ways. We occasionally receive letters asking for information relative to the best place to invest money. It is a general question and in a general way we can say, go to the Mahoning Valley and investigate for yourselves. There is no place to which capital would be more naturally attracted than here when its advantages become known.”

The first blast furnace on the Western Reserve was the Heaton furnace on Mosquito creek in 1803. The second was located about 1 ½ miles from the mouth of Yellow creek, in the township of Poland then Trumbull now Mahoning Co. It is certain the Robert Montgomery and John Struthers built and put in operation in 1806 a blast furnace on the same stream and on the farm on which the furnace of Struthers & Co. stood in 1876. The furnaces of these times would yield 2 ½ or 3 tons each day. Now the ordinary furnace yields 300 tons per day. The metal was principally run into molds for kettles, caldrons, bakeovens, flat irons, stoves and such other articles as the needs of new settlers required and any surplus into pigs and sent to Pittsburgh market. These were the first two furnaces in Ohio. The Heaton called also Eaton had one side the natural rock of the bluff, against which it was built, and for that reason did not last long. The other furnace continued to work till 1812 when the men were all drafted into the war and it never resumed operation.

In 1876 furnaces produced 40 to 60 tons daily but as railroads were increased and this country showed England that she was a manufacturing as well as an agricultural country and the tariff was put into effect we find the United States the leading iron center of the world. Phenomical fluctuations take place in the price of pig iron. From the year 1861 to 1864 the price of iron raised from 20 to 59 dollars a ton. From the year 1872 to 1878 the price per ton fell from \$49 to \$17. In 1899, Bessemer pig iron ran from \$10.45 to \$25.00. In December 1906, the price was \$22.75.

The ore shipped out of Lake Superior in 1906 from six ranges was estimated at 38 million tons while in 1904 it was 21 millions. In 1906 the state of Pennsylvania had 130 blast furnaces, Alabama 26 and Ohio 53. In the same year Pennsylvania produced 5 million tons of pig iron, Alabama 825 thousand and Ohio 2 million tons.

The price of the ingredients which are converted into pig iron are ore at the mine \$1.25 with freight to Hubbard \$2.40 a ton; limestone, 55 cents with freight 85 cents per ton. Coke at the ovens \$1.55 with freight \$2.50 per ton.

The American Sintering Co. started a few years ago, it being the first in the world. Frank Hoover is president, Eugene Clark, general manager and Arthur J. Mason is secretary. Messrs. Hoover and Mason are contracting engineers and handle conveying and elevating machinery. Mr. Clark was Asst. Supt. of the Illinois steel works.

A furniture manufactory where all kinds of furniture was made by hand and machine, owned by Hardy and Chance Huff, was once a thriving works on North Main Street.

A second brick yard by Washington Wallace was once established between the stock farm and Jackson's on West road. In the 70's two breweries were worked by Jacob and Adam Holzbach and near by a fashionable bowling alley was run by Christopher Klahs.

Hubbard has its own electric light plant, giving excellent service under the supervision of Judd Weirick and Manager John McMahan Sr.

The Petroleum Iron Works is almost completed. It consists of a vast steel structural works about 200 feet square. A very large brick and stone office is also finished and the plant it is reported will give employment to from 500 to 1000 men. The Standard Oil works are connected with the works and the iron made will be used in the construction of their oil tanks. The plant is being moved from Little Washington, Pa. The place is called Petroleum and occupies 40 acres of the old Mizner farm near Masury, in Hubbard township.

THE MASURITE EXPLOSIVE CO.

It was established in Masury, Ohio, on the east line of Hubbard township near Sharon, Pa., in the year 1902. The powder that is manufactured is an improvement on blasting powder and is called “masurite.” In connection with the

Masurite Explosive Co. is the Electric & Device Co., where are manufactured electrical exploders for setting off the safety explosive masurite.

Masurite is used chiefly in coalmines and quarries.

The following is a reprint from The Engineering and Mining Journal March 29, 1902: "The introduction into mining operations of a safe explosive, which will not explode by accident or prematurely and which will detonate without flame is a matter of no inconsiderable importance. Anything which will reduce the number of accidents due to the careless handling of high explosives and particularly an explosive which defies fire and shock under ordinary conditions arouses interest among mining men. An interesting series of test were made March 22, at Sands Point, Long Island, the summer residence of the investor, Fred L. Masury president of the Co.

The explosive is manufactured by the Masurite Explosive Co. of New York City. The tests proved that 'masurite' is safe from explosion or fire except when fired by an electrically exploded cap. About four hours were occupied in making the 40 tests to which the explosive was subjected. Among these tests was that of letting a 50-pound weight fall upon a 10-ounce cartridge a distance of 25 feet. Another was that of cans containing 12 ½ pounds of masurite being placed about 125 feet distant and fired into with a rifle using alternately mushroom and steel jacketed bullets. In one of these tests the masurite was set on fire by means of burning charcoal before the shots were fired into it.

The masurite was subjected to fire tests. A red-hot iron ½ inch in diameter was run through a cartridge. A bundle of 50 parlor matches was ignited by friction in a heap of masurite without combustion or explosion. Heaps of it were covered with black powder and smo keless powder and these were ignited by fall without explosion. The masurite or explosive was then subjected to a series of electrical tests using a current of 115 volts without exploding. Friction tests also proved that every effort was unsuccessful to explode the masurite. Detonation tests show that caps can be kept without danger in the same house with masurite.

HESCOCK EVAPORATOR WORKS

The Evaporator Works were established in Hubbard soon after the war by Henry Hescock who at the age of 16 entered the army in the Civil war. Mr. Hescock came from Bristolville, O. His mother came from Vermont and his father from Germany. Mr. Hescock and Edward Moore built the Hescock & Moore Dry Goods store and having successfully managed the business for a number of years, Mr. Hescock went south to Craygy Hope, Tenn., engaging in the lumber business and upon returning built the Hescock residence and Evaporator Works.

These works manufactured buckets, tanks and pans used in making maple syrup. The buckets were used in obtaining sap from maple and sugar trees and the barrel tanks in boiling the same. Mr. Hescock was the inventor of the evaporator and automatic regulator. He died in Hubbard in 1896, having conducted his business for over 20 years. Henry Street receives its name from him. He built 14 houses on this street and land adjoining. His wife is a sister of Edward Moore an old resident of Hubbard.

E. J. DUPONT AND DeNEMOUR's POWDER CO.

This company at the present time controls the powder market of the world. It was incorporated under the name of E. J. Dupont Co. since it was consolidated. Prior to this and at the initial stages of the company it was established and known up to 1893 as The Ohio Powder Works. Since the trust gained possession of it in 1893 they manufacture black blasting powder, dynamite and sperting powder.

The works cover an area of 480 acres mostly in Liberty township bordering on the township of Hubbard. Its situation is also on the line of Trumbull and Mahoning counties. Over 800 kegs of powder are made daily. There are 25 pounds to a keg. This plant is the third oldest in the state, those of Kings and Austin being the oldest in Ohio. Much of the powder used in the Spanish-American war was shipped from these works.

Nitrate of soda, charcoal and brimstone compose the ingredients. The soda placed in a heater and whn taken out is as white and fine as flour. The charcoal and brimstone are placed in tumbling barrels, rolled for a time and when removed mixed with nitrate of soda in a mixer. It is then taken to the wheels and wheeled, placed then in a press and put under a pressure of 25,000 pounds to the square inch. Next it is carried to the corning mill where it is

cracked according to size as orders call for. From the corning mill it goes through the process of glazing in glazing mills in barrels and revolved in them longer or shorter according to the atmosphere. It is glazed and cleaned in the same barrel and finally sent to the packinghouse where it is sorted and packed into kegs. J. W. Hulbert is superintendent and John Lehet Asst. Supt.

The Erie and Lake Shore railroads extend through the town and in the fall of 1901 the Youngstown-Sharon and Sharon & New Castle streetcars with junction at Hubbard have drawn a large patronage.

The acting physicians in Hubbard are James McMurray, G. R. Stevenson, W. S. Bond and W. H. Button, and two dentists, W. R. Badger and Dale Jacobs. Hubbard has two attorneys, J. J. Boyle, whose office is at Youngstown and M. B. Leslie.

HUBBARD IN WAR

The names of Hubbard men are by no means scarce in the military annals of our country. Those hours on the battlefield will ever live as long as patriotism survives and the names of her soldiers will be gratefully cherished in the hearts of coming generations.

In the war of 1812, after the surrender of Hull and the fall of Detroit, Hubbard men joined Col. Hays' regiment which mustered at Kinsman and led the advance west from Cleveland under Gen. Wadsworth. On the military roster of Ohio is found the names of William Burnett, Amos Smith, David Kays, John Randall, the well known captain who used to put the Hubbard boys through the drill and who was the father of John S. Randall, now a resident of Hubbard village who kindly gave the writer the following account of Hubbard in the war of 1812: "After Gen. Hull surrendered his army and post at Detroit on the 16th day of August, 1812 there was a draft in the state of Ohio that took every able bodied man in Hubbard township. David Doughton was an active soldier and scout rendering valuable services in the latter capacity. The soldiers from Hubbard were ordered to report in ten days with so many days rations and with blankets. But there were no blankets on hand nor was there any wool with which to make them as the spring clip had been used up. So the farmer who had raised lambs shorn them and the women and girls worked day and night carding wool on hand cards and spinning it into yarn and weaving it into flannel. The men fulled it on hand fulling mills until they got it to the proper thickness for blankets. The flannel dyed in a dye from black walnut. The women made it into blankets, thus the soldiers went into the fall campaign well supplied with blankets."

Mr. David Doughton, father of Stephen Doughton, was also a veteran of the war of 1812. Stephen Doughton who is past 85 and in the full possession of all his faculties and who is a store house of knowledge to the student of the political history of America says that his father was training in the militia when he was a boy, that he took the three steps forward in front of the ranks as a volunteer and was employed as scout carrying dispatches from Gen. Hays to Col. Rayen who were thirty miles apart, the big Maumee swamp intervening. It was a perilous undertaking. He served under Gen. Hays from Hartford township.

Col. Rayen was afterwards Judge Rayen of Youngstown. He fulfilled the duties of express carrier to the full satisfaction of his superior officers and was deeply lamented by all when his death occurred so suddenly enroute to California.

Henry Danford, who was once the popular school teacher of the eastern district of Hubbard, served his country in 1812 and his daring and dashing manner lost him his life in the war with Mexico in 1845. Brave and fearless to a fault he rode an unmanageable horse which singled him out as a target to the Mexican sharpshooters and he fell, pierced with six bullets. The Liberty township militia, on what is now Liberty but then belonged, like Hubbard, to Youngstown township, was the 2nd Co., 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 3rd Brigade, 4th Division of O. M. Mustered at Youngstown, Aug. 6, 1812. Capt. Samuel Dennison, Lieutenant D. A. Adams. Ensign Wm. Swan. First Sergeant Benj. Armitage. Sergeants Amos Gray, Wm. Cotton, David Dienweddie. Corporals R. Watson. R. Stewart, M. Scott and D. Ramsey. Mr. Jno. McMurray, Sr., was in Capt. Dennison's company and the 1812 roster of this company is now in the possession of Jno. B. McMurray of Hubbard.

Another of the school teachers of Hubbard to change the book for the sword was Joel Smith, who lived on the site of the Jewell estate and whose name figures as one of the corners of the Hubbard village. John Duer, father of the late Thomas Duer, was in the second war with England. Other names on the military annals of 1812 are: Robert Love, after whom the coal bank in north Hubbard was named, John Wilson, Augustus Smith, Isaac Hoover, David Kays, Archibald Price, John Mayers and Amos Smith.

Of Revolutionary fame the old cemetery on the hill north of Hubbard contains the following soldiers, four of which are inscribed on monuments: Bernard Lyons, Edmund Burnett, Reuben Langley, Wm. Clingan, Cornelius Dilley; other names are Thos. Kelley, Wm Brisbine, and Samuel Tylee.

HUBBARD IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

“The State of Ohio.” Says Whitelaw Reid, in his “Ohio in the War,” “which in four years was to contribute to the National service an army of 310,000, had in 1860 a population of not quite two and one-half million. The existence of its territorial organization had only begun a year before the century; but it was already, and was likely to remain the third state in population and wealth in the Union. The impending war was to have for its essence the spirit of hostility to the existence of human slavery, and so it comes that the position of the State on this subject is not less essential to a comprehension of her great part in the struggle, than is an appreciation of her wonderful progress and resources. Along 436 miles of her border lay slave states. From these many of her pioneers had come; many more traced with Kentuckians and West Virginians, their common lineage back to the eastern slope of the Ancient Dominion. In time of war the most effective support to the exposed settlements of the infant state had come from their generous and warlike neighbors across the Ohio. In the long peace that followed the heartiest friendships went out to those who had been proved in the hour of trial. North of the National Road, which for many years was the Mason and Dixon line of Ohio politics, different views prevailed, and the people tracing their ancestry to Puritan rather than Virginia stock cherished different feelings, but the southern half of the state being more populous and more influential, long controlled the elections and inspired the temper of the government and the legislation.

In the Presidential contest of 1848 the electoral vote of the state was thus thrown to Louis Cass. In 1851 it was in like manner given to Franklin Pierce. But by this time a change had begun. In the very heart of the conservative feeling of the State one of the foremost lawyers of the city of Cincinnati had for years been keeping up an Anti-Slavery agitation. Society and the Church had combined to frown him down. Still he faced the popular current shut his eyes to all political advancement, and labored at the task of resisting the pretensions of slavery, giving legal protection to the friendless and helpless negroes, and diffusing an abolition sentiment among the conservative men of the Border and the influential men of the State, whose prosperity was supposed to depend upon her intimate relations and immense trade with the slave holding regions to the south of her. Under this leadership a new element sprang up in Ohio politics. It cast a handful of votes for Berney for Presidency; had risen to proportions which made it a respectable element in political calculations when it cast, what was thought to be, the vote of the balance of power for Van Buren, and had reached the height of its unpopularity with the old ruling class of the State when in 1852 refusing to sustain General Scott on account of the “Ante Agitative” and “finality of the slavery question” features in his platform, it persisted in again giving the votes of its balance of power to Jno. P. Hale, and thus permitting the triumph of Franklin Pierce.

But before another presidential election the shrewd calculations of the sagacious leader of this outcast among parties had been realized. This abolition leader was sent to the U. S. Senate. He rose in triumph to the Chair of the Chief Executive of the State. This great leader, Gov. Chase, through a far seeing anticipation of what was to grow out of this anti-slavery struggle, formed militia companies at all leading points throughout the State.

In every state west of the Alleghanies the militia had fallen into undisguised contempt. The old fashioned militia musters had been given up. Popular prejudice against doing military duty was insurmountable and thus the names of these organizations of Gov. Chase were at first ridiculed as “Cornstalk Militia.” However, an arsenal was established, legislative support was secured and before going out of office Gov. Chase reviewed at Dayton nearly 30 companies from different parts of the State.

His successor, Gov. Dennison, continued the general policy, and urged the legislature to pay the militia for the time spent in drill. Comparatively little was accomplished and yet the Ohio militia was far superior to that existing in any of the states to the westward.

Thus with much of the leaven of her ancient conservatism still lingering, and with the closest affiliations of friendship and trade with the slave holding states of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, but with the germs of a preparation for hostilities, and such a nucleus of militia as might serve to protect the border from immediate ravages, Ohio entered upon the year that was to witness the paralysis of her industry and trade, the sundering of her old friendships, her political revolution and the devotion of her entire energies to the business of war.”

Gov. Dennison in his inaugural address while firmly insisting upon hostility to the extension of slavery had also advocated the colonization of the blacks in Central America, and faithful obedience to our constitutional obligations to the slave holding states. Union saving speeches and resolutions marked the popular current of the departments of the State government, and as had long be usual, the Union-saving temper went largely toward the surrender to the South of everything save the absolutely vital points in controversy.

“More striking proof of the conciliatory disposition of the Legislature was the Constitutional amendment carried through Congress by Thomas Corwin and submitted to the Legislatures of the several states for ratification, providing that hereafter no amendment or other change in the powers of Government should be permitted whereby the National Government should be enabled to interfere with slavery within its present limits. Before the beginning of the war it was apparent that carrying the effort for conciliation to the furthest extreme, the heavy Republican majority in Legislature meant to give the sanction of Ohio to the irreversible guarantee to slavery in the fundamental law of the land. Before its place on the Senate calendar was reached, however, came the bombardment of Fort Sumter. On the 15th of April Columbus was wild with excitement of the call to arms. On the 17th, while every pulse around them was at fever heat, the Senators of Ohio, as a last effort passed the Corwin Constitutional Amendment, only eight members out of the whole Senate opposing it.

“But this was the last effort at conciliation. Within 24 hours the Senate passed a bill appropriating one million dollars for placing Ohio on a war footing and for assisting the General Government in meeting the shock of the war.”

The debate which proceeded the passage of this bill illustrated the melting away of party lines under the white heat of patriotism.

In the House, party opposition gave way more slowly but the bill finally went through by a unanimous vote. It appropriated one-half million dollars in response to the President’s call, 450,000 for arms and 50,000 for contingent fund for the Governor. Two million more were afterward appropriated to be used for other regiments and in case of invasion of the State.

During the passage of these bills Mr. Clement Vallandingham, an eminent attorney of Dayton, O. visited the capital and earnestly remonstrated with the Democrats for giving their sanction to the war. Mr. Vallandingham, who had been in Congress for six years, expressed himself with great boldness of utterance later on when the first ardor with which the people of Ohio rushed into the war had passed away, and soon after the siege of Cincinnati Major General Burnside ordered his arrest. The house of Mr. Vallandingham was broken into by Capt. Hutton, of the militia, and he was made a prisoner. The unusual circumstances of the arrest produced intense excitement. A general riot ensued and a general conflagration in Dayton was imminent. The next day Gen. Burnside proclaimed martial law in Montgomery County. From his confinement in Cincinnati, Vallandingham issued an address to the Democracy of Ohio. A military commission was appointed and Mr. Vallandingham was brought before it for trial. He was attended by eminent counsel but he preferred to submit no defense to a tribunal which he declared had no right to try him and says Reid’s “History of Ohio in the War, “contented himself with a cross examination of the few witnesses summoned.”

The charge was that of publicly expressing in violation of General orders of No. 38 from Headquarters Department of Ohio sympathy for those in arms against the United States and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion. Under the charge were specified quotations from his speech at Mt. Vernon, Knox County, May 1, 1863.

Hon. Mr. Vallandingham refused to enter any plea, denying the jurisdiction of the Court. At the close of the evidence he read a protest to the Court declaring that he was arrested without due process of law, without warrant

from any judicial officer, that he was in a military prison and that he had been served with a charge and specification as in a court martial or military commission—that he was not engaged in the land or naval forces of the United States, nor in its militia, and therefore not triable for any cause by any such court, but by the express terms of the Constitution subject to arrest only by due process of the law, judicial warrant regularly issued upon affidavit and by some officer or court of competent jurisdiction for the trial of citizens—that he was entitled to be tried on an indictment or presentment of a grand jury of such court, to speedy and impartial jury of the State of Ohio, to be confronted with witnesses in his behalf, the assistance of counsel and evidence and common argument according to the common laws and ways of judicial courts—that the alleged officers were not knows to the Constitution of the United States nor to any law thereof. The protest of Mr. Vallandingham maintained that his speech consisted of words of criticism of the public policy of the public servants of the people, by which policy the welfare of the country was not promoted and should be changed by free elections and the ballot box.

Eight days after his findings were approved by the General Commanding. Mr. Vallandingham was declared guilty by the military tribunal of the charge and specifications and sentenced to close confinement in some United States fort during the continuance of the war. Gen. Burnside named Ft. Warren in Boston Harbor, as the place of confinement. The entire proceedings were generally disapproved in the East. President Lincoln ordered Mr. Vallandingham to be sent through the lines to the South and in case of his return to be rearrested and punished. This order was obeyed and under a flag of truce the prisoner was sent over into the Confederate lines in Tennessee. While with the forces of Gen. Bragg, Vallandingham became stronger and stronger the martyr and leader of his party in Ohio. The masses were dissatisfied. He had been arrested by Gen. Burnside. Burnside had lost Fredericksburg. The long labors before Vicksburg had not been rewarded. There were fresh disasters at Galveston. The worse than failure at Chancellorsville was followed by the transfer of Lee's army to Pennsylvania. People were sore over the draft, inflamed with anger at the arrest and exile of the one who had boldly championed their views. For days before the Democratic convention at Columbus to nominate a candidate for Governor, the intensity of feeling and bitterness of expression found no parallel in any previous excitement in the State. They denounced Gen. Burnside's order, declared it tyranny, and defiantly threatened resistance to arrest. Mr. Vallandingham was the champion of their cause absent or not. The leaders of the Democratic party had to stem the current of excitement. They suggested the name of Gen. McClellan but Vallandingham was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. No hall in Columbus could hold the crowd assembled and the convention was held in the open air on the east side of the capitol.

The convention appointed a committee to urge upon the President the duty of giving him permission to return. A similar appeal from New York Democrats had a little before drawn from President Lincoln a vindication of his policy of arbitrary arrests. The effort of the committee to obtain Vallandingham's release failed. He passed through the Confederacy from Chattanooga to Richmond and thence to Wilmington. Here he took passage on a blockade runner, which escaping capture, landed him safely at the British port of Nassau whence he made his way under the British flag to Canada, taking up his quarters on the Canada side of Niagara Falls. Immediately upon arriving he accepted the nomination which he had received while within the Confederate lines.

The campaign which ensued between Vallandingham and Brough (once a Democrat), will long be remembered in Ohio, as one of the most exciting ever known in her history. The ablest speakers on both sides traversed the State. The newspapers gave as much space to the canvass as to the war. To the last the Democrats were confident of success. The soldiers were allowed to vote, though refused the preceding year. Vallandingham received 187,562 votes but was defeated.

The above is but a faint glimpse of the fervid excitement that the struggles and surrender of party caused throughout the State. But notwithstanding its agitated condition, still within a month after the first note of alarm from Washington, Gov. Dennison had the State on a war footing for the first time in its history.

Before the bombardment of Fort Sumter had ended 20 full companies had been offered to the Governor of Ohio for immediate service. With the news of its surrender the excitement became intense. At the call of War Gov. Tod for troops in May 1862 five thousand volunteers at once responded and before the end of the year the Adjutant General of Gov. Tod reported Ohio's contribution to the war at 170,120 men.

The filling of the States quotas under the President's call, and the draft to complete them, the arrests which hostility to the troops provoked, the alarms along the border, first for the safety of Cincinnati where Kirby Smith

threatened it, and afterwards for upper Kentucky and the West Virginia border and the alarms about the capital were feature's of the incumbency of Gov. Tod, whose grandson has his residence now in Hubbard.

It was during these dark hours through which the State was passing and at a time when Washington was reported to be in imminent danger after the defeat of the Union forces at Fredericksburg that the town of Hubbard a second time tendered its service and began again to enlist in the ranks.

The large number of soldiers' names upon her military roster among the early volunteers give full expression to her loyalty and patriotism.

In the war of '61 the names of Brisbine, Ramalia, Waldorf and C. W. Jackson are on the roster of the bloody 7th, so called because only one commissioned officer escaped death at Chattanooga. Most of the Hubbard men enlisted in the 19th Infantry, brigaded under Gen. Boyle. They marched to Columbia after being mustered in at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1862. While lying in that place typhoid fever prevailed. One hundred and twenty miles were covered with shoes in such condition that they might be termed barefooted. It was here that C. N. Clingan was stricken down with black measles and from the hospital taken home, but two months found him back on the battlefield raised to a corporal, fighting bravely in numerous engagements to the close of the war. In Columbia or thereabouts, before the approach of Corinth was where another Hubbard boy, Chas. Humes, so mysteriously disappeared and has never since been heard from.

Thos. Brisbine, born in Hubbard May 3, 1841, also of the 19th Infantry Ohio Volunteers, was assigned to Beatty's Brigade, Crittenden's Division 4th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the engagements of Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountains, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, Nashville, Green Lake and San Antonio, Texas, remaining at the latter place until mustered out of service. Having borne a loyal part in all engagements until mustered out of service, he was honorably discharged at Knoxville, Tenn., March 19, 1865. He was in the advance in the charge at Mission Ridge and fired three guns at the fleeing enemy which they themselves had loaded.

Mr. Lewis L. Campbell, born in Mineral Ridge, O., 1840. Mr. Campbell entered the war in '63 in Co. A 83 Ohio Volunteer Infantry, organized in Youngstown. He was in Cumberland Gap Sept 9, 1863, which was held as a base of supplies to Burnside from Chattanooga. On the following March he entered the 3rd Division Cavalry Corps of the army of the Potomac; crossed the Rapidan May 3, in the grand march on the Richmond and engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Petersburg, and many others, in number 40 altogether. His Division was on the Wilson Raid. He was transferred in Aug. '64 under Sheridan's army and Custer's Division Corps. Was in the battle of Shenandoah, and in Sheridan's great raid, including Dinwiddie court house, Five Forks, finally terminating in Appomattox Court House. He remained in the service after Lee's surrender up to Oct. 1865, when he was mustered out, having been promoted for bravery to First Lieutenant.

James Hamman, one of the many owners of the southeast corner hotel, enlisted at Harrisburg, Pa., under John R. Brooks, now Major General in Summer's Brigade. He passed through Baltimore a week after the Massachusetts regiment was fired on in '62. He fought at Fair Oaks, Harrison Landing, Gaines Mill, and was honorably discharged in '63 having been reduced to 96 pounds from disease contracted in the swamps. In the regiment composed of Hubbard men are the names: Willis and John Clark, Burnett, Roberts, Patterson, Bentley, Thornton, Bailey, Dilley, Mayers, Alfred Humes, Kirk, Bell, Pound, Fiedler, Veach, Sullivan, Probert, Courtney, Hewitt Clingan.

Chas. Hammond was mustered into the service in Cleveland, Ohio, in the 41st Ohio Infantry Regiment Sept. 27, 1861, under Colonel Wm. B. Hazen in Co. D. Capt. Caloe went south to Camp Dennison and from there into the army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Stony River, Corinth, Columbia, Chickamauga, Perryville, Nashville and numerous skirmishes. He was promoted from corporal to sergeant, then to orderly sergeant, and finally to first lieutenant. He was wounded at Chickamauga. His regiment took Mission Ridge and made the great Alabama regiment their prisoners.

Stephen Schidell was a veteran of the Civil War, serving throughout the entire campaign. At the close he practiced his trade of carpenter in Hubbard, built the home of Thos. Duffy, which he sold to Mary Johnson. He also erected the dwelling houses of Mock, Berwig and the present home of his brother, Martin Schidell.

John Probert, born in Wales, 1841, came to the United States in 1863. He was mustered into the service of the U.S. Navy at Philadelphia in 1864 on the gun boat Newburg for three years. He participated in the fight with the Confederate boat "The Florida," was at Fortress Monroe under Porter, attempted to take Fort Fisher. While at Hampton Roads he fell from the gang way and was taken to the hospital. He was discharged at Brooklyn in 1865. After the war he went to Newburg, O., and later removed to Haselton. He was deacon and trustee of the Welsh Congregational Church and was a great friend of President McKinley.

W. H. Fiddler joined at the age of 16 years in the U.S. Cavalry, Co. M, at his native town, Butler, Pa., and was mustered into service at Washington, D.C., in 1861 under Colonel McFredman, who was succeeded by Capt. Faith. During the first year he served as scout, and 18 months following skirmished on the Peninsula, covering the retreat of McClellan. He was taken prisoner in 1863 and confined to Libby prison, only thirty miles from the scene of his capture. There were then over 2,000 prisoners in the prison. In one room there were 500, in his room, 40. Upon being exchanged he recruited at Annapolis. He again joined the 18th Army Corps under Hancock and his cavalry took the first works at Petersburg. Toward the end of '63 he assisted in tearing up the Weldon railroad. During the Wilson raid the corporal was shot at his side and his tent mate taken prisoner to Andersonville. He cut his way through the rebel lines and after two days reached the Union lines. He was stricken with typhoid fever during his term of enlistment. His brothers, Boyd and Frank, were also in the war.

Thos. Rock (brother of John Rock, for many years Erie station agent and also for many years a Hubbard councilman) lived at one time in Hubbard. He enlisted in the 11th Pennsylvania Infantry in 1863, was wounded but re-enlisted as cavalry man and fought until the end of the war. He was in the memorable and prolonged seven days' battle of the Wilderness under McClellan and was discharged honorably after the surrender at Appomattox.

In the 171st Ohio regiment were John Applegate, John S. Hover, Wm. H. Hover and Orderly Sergeant M. B. White. This regiment was taken prisoner in Kentucky by the famous desperado Morgan. Wm. Hover was wounded in the chest and arm. Mr. White related that Morgan compelled his men to return to the Union soldiers with blankets stolen from them.

Wm. McKinley entered the U.S. Infantry in 1862; was wounded in battle of Chickamauga in '63; also at Rosaca, Ga., in '64, both times on Sunday. After the battles of Franklin, Nashville and other hot engagements, the 4th Army Corps to which he was attached went into Texas and was mustered out Sept. 25, 1865, Mr. McKinley having served honorably to the close of the war, except during the few months he was wounded. Upon one occasion the folds in his blanket were pierced with a bullet in a midnight attack.

Sergeant Gavin, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, was a member of Co. F., 12th U. S. Infantry. Barney, as he is called by the Hubbard people, enlisted himself upon the books of Uncle Sam at Youngstown, O., Jan 2, 1899. From here his regiment proceeded to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and after a month's stay were ordered to New York, from which part it set sail on the transport "Sheridan," arriving at Manilla April 14, 1899. He was in the battles of Luzon, San Carlos, Lamar. He arrived at the latter place after the massacre of Co. 9 Infantry, when of the whole company, Lieut. McConnell included, only 15 were saved. He was in the advance on Angelus and its captain was stationed at Tarlac one year after its capture. In 1902 he set sail for U.S. and for two years was stationed at Apachee, Arizona. In March 1904 left for the Philippines, served in Seebos, Penay Island, and April 3 stationed at Camp Joshman. After two years' service with the Guerilla warfare of the Philippines he again embarked for San Francisco, where he arrived in April 1906. In the same month he was stationed at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, Dept. of the East, commanded by Brig. Gen. Fred Dent Grant, where he served until honorably discharged after eight years of faithful service.

Sergeant Gavin's regiment was stationed a short distance from Major John A. Logan of Youngstown, when the latter was shot. Of the other Hubbard soldiers in the Spanish-American War were E.D. Jewell, promoted to First Sergeant in the Philippines; Jess Lane, who served in Cuba; Harry Sears, who served in the Philippines; Duncan McDonald, Earl Greer, Ernest Bergman and Frank Ritzi, who died in Panama.

Other Civil War veterans who now reside in Hubbard are H.A. Huff, Daniel Murphy and W. L. Jones. Mr. Huff enlisted in Co. M, 6th Pa., heavy artillery, was mustered into service in '62 and served throughout the rebellion.

Daniel Murphy, an employee of the Hubbard Store Co., for years, was a member of the Michigan Lanciers, but they were disbanded. He then recruited at Detroit and was mustered in at Columbus. Was in the 14th Army Corps. His regiment being commanded by Major Carpenter. He served until the end of the war. He was ill with typhoid fever for seven months in Camp Chase and taken prisoner in Kentucky.

One more war veteran was John S. Randall. Mr. Randall mentioned other Hubbard men who were in the war and among them are John White, Mark Bentley, Jacob and Thomas Stevens. He enlisted in the 171st Ohio at Sandusky. In the same regiment was John Simler of Hubbard. He was in Co. C. Capt. J. M. Jackson in Col. Asper's regiment, was captured by Gen. Morgan, who seeing that he could not hold the regiment as prisoners, paroled them but the war department considered their parole invalid and again enlisted them in the same company. It fought until the close of the war with honor. Many Hubbard men were attached to this regiment.

Among the late journalists of Hubbard were J. W. Robins, McGaughey, Fassett, Wadsworth, Wharton, Gregg, Powers, Baker, Baird, Gaston, and the present editor of The Enterprise, H. W. Ulrich. The first paper of the Western Reserve according to the Youngstown Vindicator of March 16, 1907, was "The Trump of Fame." Published June 16, 1812. Thos. S. Webb was the editor.

The Hubbard Banking Co. was organized by R. H. Jewell and G. M. Sill in 1873, incorporated under the state law with the title "The Hubbard Savings Bank," and commenced business Nov. 3, 1873, with a paid up capital of \$25,000, which was increased in 1874 to \$50,000. In 1878 the bank converted into the national system under the name of The Hubbard National Bank, and continued under the national system until 1886 when it again returned to the state system. Its officers have been as follows: President, A. M. Jewell, 1873-86; R. H. Jewell, 1886-9; D. G. Dennison, 1891-95; S. L. Kerr, and since 1904 S. Q. March. Cashiers, S. M. Sill, R. H. Jewell, L. C. Van Ness and A. J. Mayers, Asst. Cashier. During its existence it has always paid annual dividends. It enjoys the confidence of the community.

The Presbyterian Church, whose present pastor is Allan Lang, was organized about 1801. Rev. John Sattersfield was the first minister. The first edifice was a log structure in the southeast corner of the cemetery, north on Main Street, near the Lake Shore tracks, opposite the present residence of Michael Pigott and Hugh Morris.

The Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Geo. L. Davis, pastor, was founded in 1803 by Rev. Noah Fiddler, a mile and a half east of town, but later was moved to the village.

The Baptist Church, Rev. R. H. Tracy pastor, was organized in 1819. Services were once held on the corner of Main Street and the road to Mason City, opposite Minglin's. Subsequently they worshipped in what is now the Lutheran parsonage, finally locating the only brick church in Hubbard.

The Disciple Church, whose pastor is D. P. Shafer, is the latest constructed church in Hubbard. For 25 years Jesse Hall and John Applegate served as overseers. It was organized in 1819. In this church the Trumbull county yearly meeting was held in 1837.

The Welsh Congregational Church was organized in 1868. Among its divines have been Rev. J. Edwards, Thos. Davis. Thos. Mathews, Sr., was trustee, and Richard Mathews was superintendent and choir director.

The Welsh Baptist Church began its career in 1863. The first meeting place was a church rented from the Methodists. At one time the Welsh Baptists numbered 100 families. Former pastors were David Hopkins, Theopolus Jones and Edward Jenkins.

The German Lutheran Church, Rev. A. J. Klindworth pastor, was organized in 1867 by Rev. F. A. Wolf. Rev. Smidth was pastor in 1872. The church was erected in 1871 at a cost of \$3,074. A school was organized by Mr. Smidth in 1871.

HISTORY OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

Like the old pioneer priests of Youngstown, Fathers Conlon, Howard, Monaghan, Kennedy, McGam, Brown, Stroker and Pendergrant, so the names of O'Callahan, Eiler, Becker, Conway, Scheffield and Klute are associated with the parish of Hubbard and many of them are kindly remembered and spoken of today as almost fifty years ago, and as these priests of Youngstown offered mass in the homes of Youngstown so also was mass said in the homes of Pigott, Mock, Holway of Hubbard, and Foley of Coalburg. Mr. Pigott, who first asked Father O'Callahan to come to Hubbard, was born in Co. Fermoy, Cork, Ireland. He was taught his religion by the priest who later became Archbishop Parsell of Cincinnati. He was foremost in the organization of the church and was also the first Superintendent A. and H. furnaces. His daughter, Mrs. John Kelly, and grandson, A. J. O'Brien, taught St. Patrick's school during the hard times.

The original congregation of St. Patrick's Church who assembled in the small schoolhouse was Daniel Moss, Nicholas and M. Moss, Theobald Schilling, J. and P. Whelan, Geo. Young, John Mock, Michael Pigott, Nicholas Donie (in whose home the priest first stayed), Oswald and Ferdinand Smidt, John Sullivan, Mathias Smidt, Leopold Lumpp, Patrick and John O'Neil, James Smith, Patrick Heffernon, P. Dunahoe, Michael Nugent and John Clancey.

Mr. Pigott was instrumental in having Father O'Callahan come to Hubbard and also in urging the erection of a church.

The output of coal in this vicinity increased to such proportions that a new track was laid from the coalfields in Mason City to the Erie railroad, and mass was then said in Holway's house, occupied later by James Wrynn. Robert Holway always served on the altar at that time.

The small band of Catholics increasing, a subscription was later taken up and Ferdinand Smidt put down \$30.00, Mr. Pigott and others followed. A fair amount was subscribed and Mr. Lumpp walked around a whole day trying to find a site for the new church. The present site of the Catholic Church was purchased from Mr. Davis and \$165 was paid January 25, 1866.

Mr. Lumpp walked to Stoney Ridge with Father O'Callahan and endeavored to negotiate a purchase of the property now occupied by Daniel Note and Joseph Madaline from the constable of Hubbard who then dwelt at Stoney Ridge. The price was too high, and has been stated they purchased the land for the church from Mr. Davis, who lived in the house on the corner of Main Street and Park Avenue, recently purchased by Father Drohan. The deed was signed in the boot shop of Leopold Lumpp.

Mr. Lumpp was sexton of St. Patrick's Church during a period of over thirty years. The home of Mrs. Lumpp, who died a few years ago, was a rendezvous for the pioneer Catholics, priests, for the first communicants from a distance and for the church members before and after service. Mr. Lumpp lived on the northeast corner of Main Street and Park Avenue.

Michael O'Brien, Sr., Michael Mugent, John Clancey and Leopold Lumpp laid the foundation.

The original of 50 feet in length cost \$1,700 and was paid to Thos. Heidt, July 24, 1867. But it must not be thought that this amount paid for the furnishing of the church. It was only for the closing it in.

In the beginning they worshipped with half windows. Father O'Callahan obtained whole windows from the Excelsior block, in Youngstown. He did all he could considering the vast undertaking of St. Columbus and the school both of which stand in Youngstown today monuments of his untiring zeal and sacrifice. Walking to Hubbard and around the mines, frequently his stockings when changed were saturated with blood.

Father Conway attended Hubbard from May 21, 1868, to March 1869. The church presented a strange light during service. Nothing whatever was within the church save the carpenter's table and scantling and other church supplies. It was not even plastered. But mass had to be said and as is done today in dwelling houses in Ireland and in the western states of our own country they used the things at hand.

The carpenter's bench was used for an altar and the scantling was laid length ways and the fence boards brought in and placed across for kneelers. The sills were the pews. A stove pipe shot out through the side of the building

and the whole world of space was the chimney. This was a rude way to hear mass, yet it was heard better than in some of the churches today.

Father Conway raised \$290 on a fair and gave the church one coat of plaster. He also furnished pews, windows and prepared the altar, back of which were placed sheets by Mrs. Lumpp, Mrs. Mock and Mrs. Holzbach. During this year, 1868, Father Conway also built the Warren parsonage.

Father Becker, who came in 1869, finished plastering and paid for it. He bought statues. Martin Washington and Mr. Lumpp collected \$100 at Coal Run, near Wheatland, in one night. Father Becker's first baptismal record is that of Margaret Snyder, March 17, 1869. Martin Schidell and Elizabeth Schmidt were sponsors. His last record was Peter Nugent, July 1870, and Michael O'Brien and Josephine Pigott sponsors. His first marriage ceremony was Martin Schidell and Elizabeth Schmidt.

Father Scheffield's first baptismal record is August 7, 1870. He bought of Hiram Bell on September 16, 1871, the land where now stands the priest's residence for \$200. He also bought one-fourth acre July 24, 1872, for \$115, which he subsequently donated to the church. The cemetery land, 3 ¼ acres, was bought at \$150 an acre July 24, 1872, of J. Lydee and A. Cowdry. In November 1871 he borrowed of J. Brady \$200. On June 21, 1873, he borrowed of Dan Flynn \$500 and in the same year built the addition to the church at a cost of \$2,300. Geo. Vogel was carpenter. Bill Scheffield, a brother of Father Scheffield, built the altar. In the fall of 1871 he built the priest's house; the cost was \$2,250. The addition for the school was built for \$450. M. B. White furnished the benches and was carpenter.

The first time mass was said in the new addition to the church the Youngstown choir assisted.

In December 5, 1872, a memorable contest took place at a fair, which netted \$1,448.26, when A. K. Price of the furnace and Rees Charles proprietor of the coal bank, ran for a gold headed cane. Price defeating his opponent. The contest brought in over \$1,000. The money came in after the above proceeds of the fair. Among the receipts were Bridget Pigott, \$135; Martin and Simler, on boots, \$55.50; candy table, Miss Healy, \$59.51; watch, \$82.00; door, \$79.

On October 21, 1875, an acre of land was purchased back of the church, of James Johnson for \$300 and the school having been built the sisters from Bedford were engaged to teach. They first lived in the Hopes house close to the church. Previous to this time a sister of Father Scheffield and J. J. Gesner taught school and managed the choir. The bell was bought for \$407.01, the organ for \$220. Some of the donors of the bell have their names inscribed on it; among them are Pigott, Weitz, Killeen, McAvey, Buck, Holway, Fox, Lumpp.

Father Scheffield frescoed the church at an expense of \$216.56. A debt of \$1,410 was cleared off on January 1, 1877, and Father Scheffield severed his connection with St. Patrick's Church, where he is kindly and often spoken of and upon leaving the treasury had a surplus of \$136. He left to take charge of a parish at Elyria where he is today, having one of the best equipped parishes of the diocese.

On May 23, 1880, Father Klute took charge. He installed the pulpit at a cost of \$75, bought a house from Mr. Thompson, and having the sisters settled in their own quarters, he built the well to the school, thus supplying a third room, costing \$350. He fenced in the cemetery, bought a new road to it, supplied the church with baptismal font, and the bishop recognizing his extraordinary talent and vigorous constitution which he can display to this day, promoted him to Youngstown, where he is ever ready to welcome any of the Hubbardites, for he has always said his heart was in Hubbard.

On August 12, 1883, Father Nicholas Pfeil, the present immovable Rector of St. Peter's Church of Cleveland, took charge. He painted the church and school and furnished the latter with all the necessaries required, when he was called away Feb. 1884. His time was short but never to be forgotten, and his kind advice still guides many a grateful heart.

Father Pfeil was succeeded by Rev. F. M. Scullin, now of Niles, Ohio, where he has built a new church of brick and a fine schoolhouse, also of brick. On Feb. 1884 he took charge. He raised \$359 the first month and by the end

of the second had over \$500 in the treasury. He furnished the organ for the church, costing \$60. He borrowed \$400, had the church beautifully frescoed and with a good balance to the benefit of the parish, he was called away on account of his superior financial ability, to build the church in Niles, where his big heart is known and appreciated.

Rev. J. J. Clark began to assume the duties of pastor on May 30, 1889. He was a man of eminent abilities but too close confinement caused his ill health and upon his removal the present pastor, after a year's ordination spent as pastor at Wellsville, Ohio, took charge on July 4, 1889.

During the first year he broke out some of the small rooms in the house and put in two new rooms, raising the house a story at a cost of \$500. In the next year he drained the cemetery at an expense of \$500, and \$50 more for lot marks. On Dec. 1891 he spent \$200 for flag sidewalks, the first walks erected on Main St. in Hubbard. In 1893 he put in a heater under the church and was obliged to remove it to the house. In Sept. 1891 he painted the church, school, sisters' house and furnished a new drain for the priest's house. He also supplied the house with three stoves, and the sisters' house with furniture. Though in 1892, January 1, showed a balance in the treasury of \$831, yet it was not long after this that hard times set in and it looked as though the school would have to be closed. The mill was taken away and for the time being Father Drohan taught the school himself for three or four years with the assistance of Misses Pigott and Duffy and Messrs. Smith and O'Brien. Dine shows were given in the school monthly and when the children received their first communion they were allowed to go to the public school, to make way for the next little ones to take their place. Father Drohan rehearsed the children for these monthly entertainments himself, often assisted by John Kelly, deceased. The strain was too much, the pastor often in the school late at night and again at noon time, and this with teaching school told on him, the result was a close call from death. Pneumonia set in and soon after a railroad accident, but the once rugged constitution that overcame asphyxiation and smallpox pulled him through. Soon a system was organized by which he was able to again recall the sisters and the panic of 1893-4-5 disappeared.

On Dec. 31, 1901, purchased of Even Mathews the lot on the corner of Park Avenue and Main Street for a site for the new church for \$1,200, which was paid. In 1902 through the kindness of Mrs. Adam Holzbach, tickets were gotten out on a lot donated by her and in this year cleared \$1,180.

In 1904 the fund was \$4,140. In 1905 it was \$5,542. In 1906, \$7,683 and when the accounts are made out to the first of the year, 1907, we expect to have \$13,000, this is a source of pride to the pastor who has received in subscription but one-fourth of this balance with only 56 English speaking families and during times worse than any period since the organization of the parish.

Since the hard times the house has been refurnished the sisters house also upon their return, porches have been placed on their house, all the church buildings have been shingled, much of these improvements during hard times. This could not have been done but for the fair of 1891, when occurred the memorable contest of Thos Biggens bringing in \$594 and Dennis Carney \$165 for gold watch, also the ring contest, Ann Duffy \$376 and Kate Weitz \$251. The harness contest, John Doyle \$129, Mr. Pigott \$101; the suit of clothes Henry Manly \$106, John Kelley \$53.

During the year 1890 the church council consisted of Messrs. James and John Powers, Hugh Morris, and Henry Holzbach. During this year \$543.66 were spent for repairs, \$502.36 for furnishing church, school and pastoral residence and \$425.79 for building.

The names of past councilmen of the church include the following, the first four of which are the present council: John Rock, Henry Holzbach, John McMahon Sr., Joseph Rapple, Michael Pigott Sr., Donahue, Leopold Lump, Martin Schidell, John Doyle, Jas. Wrynn Sr., John Shappo, Robert Holway, A. J. O'Brien also M. O'Brien Jr., and Sr., James and John Powers, Hugh Morris, Jas. Qualey, Jas. Flynn, N. Richards Sr., and Jr., Dennis Manning, John O'Boyle, A. Wittenauer, John Kelly, John Rapple, Nicholas Moss and P. Dominic.

The members of the first choir were: J. J. Gesner, organist, H. Holzbach, John Gavin, Wm. Scheffield, Theo. Kansinski, Misses Ann, Rose and Mary Weitz, Catherine Gavin. The second was Alexander Leonard, Kate and Margaret Weitz, Cassie and Margaret Powers, Mary Hahn, Patrick Burns, with Tillie Holzbach, organist. The present choir consists of John McMahon, Mayme Holzbach, Cassie Powers and until recently John Smith. Sarah Carney and Mary Duffy also sang in the choir and Mrs. Peter Murphy officiated as organist.

Rev. Eugene M. O'Callaghan, the first priest to say mass in Hubbard was born in Ireland, May 4, 1831, and was ordained to the priesthood January 26, 1859. He labored throughout the whole diocese in many different and difficult missions and stations. There was no church from Cleveland to Bedford, Pa., and he organized the parishes in the Mahoning Valley. He built the churches in Niles and Warren and St. Ann's and St. Columbas in Youngstown and the front section of St. Patrick's Church in Hubbard. He was transferred to Cleveland and probably built St. Patrick's Church having had charge of that congregation before he organized St. Columba's parish, August 1880. He was a very able and learned priest as well as a hard and indefatigable worker in the church of the diocese of Cleveland. He began to come to Hubbard when the C. & M. branch was being graded in 1863. He said mass first in the Michael Pigott house in Mason City, north of Hubbard. He died March 10, 1901.

Edward J. Conway was born in New York, November 23, 1844, and ordained December 11, 1867. Soon after his ordination he was placed in charge of the Warren congregation. He built the parsonage and organized many of the numerous outstanding missions. During the month of March 1868, he attended the Hubbard Mission which had just been erected by Father O'Callaghan. During the ten months of his labors here he plastered the church and furnished it with windows, to quote his letter of January 31, 1907, "and planks stretched from blocks to blocks were used as pews." He supplied pews for the church and during this time built a great deal of church property in Ashtabula. He was appointed pastor of St. Mary's church in Painesville August 1887. He refused the offers of large congregations in Cleveland. His many other labors and appointments are unknown to the writer.

Rev. Peter Becker was born November 25, 1834, in Herbesheim, Province of Alsace, France, and was the sixth of nine children. His parents immigrated to the United States in 1843, four years before the establishment of the Cleveland diocese, and located in Cleveland. He was ordained by Bishop Rappi, November 16, 1867. Immediately after ordination he assumed the pastorate of St. Mary's church at Edgerton, Ohio, with several missions and stations in the northwestern section of the diocese. Not having a knowledge of the French language, which was generally spoken by a large number of his people, he was at his own request, relieved of the charge and transferred to Youngstown, to organize the German congregation of St. Joseph. He built a church, and having accomplished this work, was made pastor of St. Joseph's church, Maumee City. After one year at St. Edwards he was commissioned in 1879 to organize his present charge, Holy Trinity congregation. He built the church, school and pastoral residence.

Rev. John T. Scheffield was born October 16, 1837, at Isselburg, Germany, and after immigrating to Baltimore, Md., he was a student under the Redemptorist Fathers. Removing in 1863 to Cleveland he entered St. John's College and later St. Mary's Seminary, being ordained by Bishop Rappe July 17, 1870. In the same year he came to Hubbard, where he remained ten years. His work is spoken of in the history of the parish. On May 13, 1880 he took charge of St. Mary's church, Elyria. He built the new church there at a cost of \$30,000, also the church at Oberlin which cost \$5,000.

He has built a school and pastoral residence at a cost of \$25,000. Three priests of this name, all of the same family, belong to the diocese of Cleveland. He was the first resident pastor at Hubbard.

Rev. John Klute, the second resident pastor of St. Patrick's Church of Hubbard was born October 17, 1847, in the town of Westerholt Westphalia. He studied at Rickling Lansen College in Germany and upon arriving in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1870, entered Louisville College in Star Co., to study English. In September of the same year at the opening of Diocesan seminary, he began his theology, being ordained by Bishop Gilmour August 8, 1874, at Notre Dame, Ind., where the bishop was convalescing after a protracted illness. He had charge of the following churches: Antwerp and Elmore, the former having five and the latter seven missions. May 22, 1880, he took St. Patrick's at Hubbard with Vienna as mission, August 11, 1883; he accepted his present location. St. Joseph's at Youngstown. Here he has acquired the expensive property upon which his residence and new school stands, having built the latter which with the latter, cost \$3,400.

The third resident pastor of St. Patrick's Church of Hubbard was Rev. Nicholas Pfeil of Cleveland, Ohio. His natal day was November 4, 1859. He received his primary education at St. Mary's and St. Stephen's parish schools. In 1873 he began his collegiate studies at St. Canesius College, at Buffalo, N. Y., graduating in 1878. In the autumn of that year he received into St. Mary's Seminary, Cleveland and completing a five year course, was ordained priest July 1, 1883. His first appointment was at Hubbard, Ohio. He was next transferred to Avon and missions, having exercised the holy ministry in the latter congregation for thirteen years, during which time he missed but one Sunday

on account of illness. He was appointed to the rectorate at St. Peter's church, Cleveland, where he continues his labors.

Rev. Felix M. Scullin, was born at Glenone, County Derry, Ireland, January 29, 1856. He finished his classical course in All Hollows' College, Dublin, Ireland. Coming to the United States in 1875. Arriving in Cleveland he entered the Diocesan Seminary and after a five years course was ordained by Bishop Gilmour July 4, 1880. He began the labors of his calling at St. Malachi's church, Cleveland. On July 9, 1882, he took charge of the Warren congregation, which according to Mgr. Houck's History, had but fifteen families. He closed his labors there in February 1884, having been transferred to St. Patrick's Church, Hubbard, March 28, 1884. May 29, 1889, he received the pastorate of St. Stephen's Church, Niles, Ohio. Here he built the splendid church of St. Stephen, which he has completed in every respect. He has also built a commodious school with auditorium and an academy, and is preparing for a new pastoral residence. Father Scullin has twenty-three missions attached to Niles church.

Rev. Joseph J. Clarke, who succeeded Father Scullin, was born in Ireland, December 13, 1853. He studied in Mt. St. Mary's, Maryland, and graduating from this celebrated institution of learning, he entered St. Mary's Seminary, Cleveland, and was ordained to the priesthood November 11, 1883. He was appointed in January 1888 to South Thompson. He was pastor of Hubbard from May 30 to June 25, 1889. Father Clarke was transferred to Antwerp, was promoted to Summerville and from thence to Akron. His last charge was Struthers with Lowellville as mission.

Rev. N. J. Drohan was born in Worcester, Mass., September 27, 1858. He was educated in the public schools, graduating in the Worcester High School class of '78. He entered Holy Cross College of Worcester, and graduated, taking the degree of A.B., class of '81. In the fall of the same year he began his theological course at Montreal, Canada, when health failed him after almost two years course. He entered Baltimore Seminary in 1883, but was obliged to leave and go abroad for the benefit of his health. In 1885 he tried to finish his course at the new seminary at Boston, Archdiocese. Here he was asphyxiated and his health became so impaired that he came West by the advice of his physician. He was ordained at St. Mary's Seminary, Cleveland, after six months study there, by Bishop Gilmour, May 26, 1888, and made pastor of Wellsville, Ohio, where he remained thirteen months, coming to Hubbard, July, 1889, where he now resides.

Grandfather William Clingan was born in Ireland 1780. He came to Mercer Co., Pa., in 1796 and was married to Lydia Roberts a native of Connecticut in 1805. To this union was born eleven children as follows: Amy, Lydia, Jehiel, Eliza, Margaret, William (Father of C.N.), Adonijah, Betsy, Angeline, Edward and Marietta. He came to Hubbard about 1822. His wife died in 1829 and he was again married in 1833 to Mary Swenart. Two children were born to them, Mary J. and Ealemon. Of the thirteen children but one survives, Mary J. Clingan Yost.

