

The Kirtland and Hine Families of Poland, Ohio

Comprised of selected pages scanned from:

**Poland Historical Highlights (1966)
A Look At Poland, Ohio – 200 Years and Counting (1996)
Guidebook to Historical Sites and Point of Interest in Poland, Ohio**

Compiled by:

**Edward Kirtland Hine, Jr. (“Ted”)
October, 2003**

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Introduction

By Ted Hine – October, 2003

Around the turn of the nineteenth century and not long after the Revolutionary War Turhand Kirtland and Homer Hubble Hine were among the first to settle the portion of eastern Ohio then known as the Connecticut Western Reserve. They and their descendents would become prominent citizens in the early days of what would become Ohio and included numerous doctors, legislators, lawyers, educators, and merchants.

The village of Poland, Ohio, which today is effectively a small suburb of Youngstown, was to a large degree founded by Turhand Kirtland and in the mid 1800's Samuel Hine, son of Homer Hubble Hine, moved his family to Poland where he quickly become one of it's most prominent residents. The old Hine home at 441 South Main Street was built by George Kirtland (son of Turhand) in about 1845 and was occupied by members of the Hine family (including George Kirtland's niece and Samuel Hine's second wife, Emma Kirtland Hine) for nearly 100 years from the mid 1800's till the death of Ellen L. Hine in 1955.

This history of Poland is thus very much tied to both the Kirtland and Hine families and, as one of the earliest settlements in Ohio, Poland has developed a strong sense of its history and periodically publishes information to celebrate it.

I have included here selected scanned pages which are relevant to my Kirtland and Hine ancestors from three such publications.

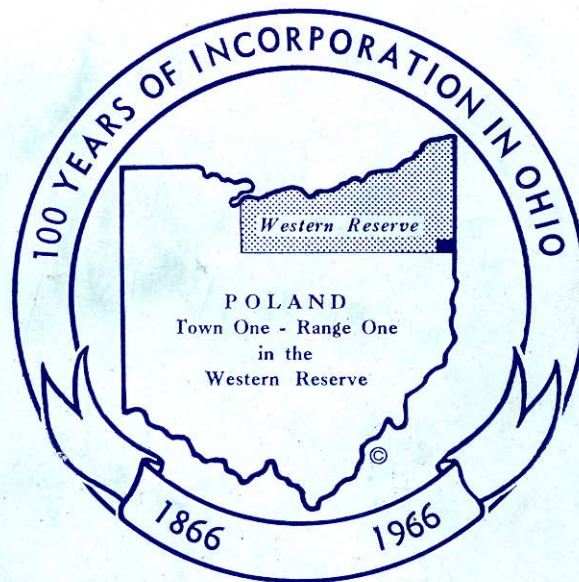
In 1966 the Poland Centennial Committee published a bound volume titled **"Poland Historical Highlights"**. I found a copy among my father's possessions when he passed away in 1977. The first 9 pages of this book (included here) contain information about the Kirtland and Hine families.

In 1996 Poland celebrated its 200th birthday and a booklet titled **"A Look At Poland, Ohio – 200 Years and Counting"** by Robert Wilkeson was published. It contains a history of the village, biographical information about the Kirtland family, and a listing of local historical places which include 6 residences formerly owned and/or built by members of the Kirtland and Hine families.

Finally, I have come upon an undated flyer titled **"Guidebook to Historical Sites and Point of Interest in Poland, Ohio"**. It contains additional information about the homes of Kirtlands and Hines.



POLAND
HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS



August 7, 1866
Centennial Celebration
August 11, 12, and 13, 1966
Poland, Ohio

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INTRODUCTION

This little volume has been prepared as a commemorative piece, dedicated to the one-hundredth year of Poland's incorporation as a village. It is not intended to be a history in the strict sense, with chronological order, or sequence of events. But rather, it is an attempt to gather the historically interesting information about a small community, a key center in early days before Ohio was a state. Materials have been taken from notes, diaries, printed papers, records, letters, and tales often repeated. Considerable of this information is first hand, given us by a few of those who have lived through a portion of those early times about which we are writing.

Much of this information has never before been published. It is put down here with the hope that in so doing, an interest will be sparked in the hearts and minds of present day Polandites to cherish and respect the work, the institutions and the community as their heritage. There is more than nostalgia here. This is a glimpse into the lives and times of a fine little village community which, in its own small way has helped in the opening of our Country's westward development. And, on its own, stands as a shining little link in the great American story.

As a community, Poland pre-dates by at least seventy years, the August 7, 1866 date of incorporation. Many of the facts and printed information here, span across this period of one hundred and seventy odd years, and concern the entire community, for the Village, then, as now, was only the focal point. Time has wrought her changes but, there is still much remaining to keep us anchored closely to our very honorable and interesting past.

Men were blazing trails here well before 1796, the recorded date for settlement of the Connecticut Western Reserve. The famous Salt Springs was well known, far and wide, for example, when the tract was deeded to General Samuel H. Parsons, of Middletown, Connecticut, immediately following the American Revolution.

This 25,000 acre parcel is the first actual sale recorded by the State of Connecticut, and was extended for the General's tour of Service in the Revolution. It is felt that he, however, knew the tract's strategic value long before.

The eventual settlement of our area was fraught with many legal problems. Suffice it here to say that little was done to occupy the Western Reserve until the State Assembly of Connecticut adopted a Resolution in October, 1786, authorizing a committee of three persons to have a survey made of the Reserves' land as far west as the Cuyahoga River, and the Tuscarawas River, including the portage path between the two. This committee was also authorized to negotiate for the sale of these lands at not less than fifty cents an acre.

But, with the great conflict of titles, including various Indian claims, and that of the United States Congress in its Ordinance of 1787, creating the Northwest Territory, which embodied the entire Connecticut Reserve claim, no surveys or official settlements were begun until 1796.

This brings us to the role of Turhand Kirtland and his surveying parties. As Agent for the Connecticut Land Company, Mr. Kirtland came west and began his surveys covering much of this entire section of Ohio's land area.

Let us hope as we move at today's pace, that we can retain something of the serenity, the character and feeling for this heritage started with such humble beginnings.

This little volume, not a history, will give us a quick, small glimpse backward to tell us where we have been, and how it was here, so that we may better mould the future. We hope you will enjoy the view.

The Poland Centennial Committee
August 11, 12, 13, 1966

The Poland Story Begins

The Kirtland Family

An account of some interesting events in the early history of Poland was contained in a paper read by Mrs. Mary M. Maxwell at the Columbus Day Celebration in Poland on October 21, 1892.

The first to lay out and take claim in Poland was Turhand Kirtland, afterwards known as Judge Kirtland, a surveyor named Wolcott coming with him. They began work in 1798, remaining during the warm weather and returning east in the winter, until 1803, when Mr. Kirtland brought his family and settled on the spot where Isaac Walker now lives.

The laying out of the town on Yellow Creek was the idea of Mr. Kirtland and Jonathan Fowler, in which task they were aided by Mr. Wolcott in the surveying of "Town One, Range One". One of the first acts for the encouragement of the new town was Mr. Kirtland's gift of a portion of land to be kept for a church, school, and other public purpose, and for a graveyard.

On May 29, 1799, Jonathan Fowler came from Connecticut on horseback, bringing his wife, a sister of Turhand Kirtland, and their child. Until a cabin was built, they camped near a spring back of where John Brown lived, sleeping nights in a hollow. In 1804 they left their house for the Stone Tavern, still one of the county landmarks. Jonathan Fowler was later drowned in Beaver Creek, and is buried in the Old Cemetery, adjacent to the Presbyterian Church.

Turhand Kirtland (1755-1844) second son of Constant and Rachel (Brackett) Kirtland, first married Mary Beach (died 1792), daughter of Moses Beach of Wallingford, Conn. He married his second wife, Polly Potter (1772-1850), in 1793, a daughter of Doctor Jared Potter (1742-1810) and Sarah (Forbes) Potter.

Doctor Potter was the son of Gideon and Mary (Moulthrop) Potter of New Haven, Conn. He graduated from Yale in 1760, and practiced medicine in New Haven and Wallingford, Conn., marrying Sarah, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Thompson) Forbes. Their children were — Polly, who married Turhand Kirtland, and Sarah, who married Doctor Bilius Kirtland.

Doctor Potter was a surgeon of General Wooster's regiment in the Canadian expedition in 1775 during the capture of St. John, and was in charge of a hospital at Montreal. In 1776, he was with Colonel William Douglas's regiment at the battle of Long Island and White Plains. He was also founder and president of the Connecticut Medical Society.



Turhand Kirtland was engaged on the boats, transporting the returning army at Long Island in 1776, when he contracted camp fever and was honorably discharged. He pursued for a number of years the occupation of carriage making in his native town of Wallingford, Conn.

Turhand Kirtland was one of the original members of the Connecticut Land Company which took title to the Western Reserve, or New Connecticut, in Northeastern Ohio. As agent for the Company, he conducted several boats loaded with surveyors, emigrants, and provisions up the Mohawk River, through Wood Creek, Oneida and Ontario Lakes, into the Niagara River.

From thence he hauled them around the falls on the Canadian side, and navigated up the river into Lake Erie, and through the Grand River, in the year 1798. Oxen, swine, cattle and horses were brought up the Mohawk Valley and across the country through Cayuga, Geneva, Canandaigua, swimming across the Niagara River.

In the same capacity, he annually visited the west, directing parties of surveyors in laying out the Western Reserve, until 1803, when he moved his family to Ohio and located in what is now Poland Village. He brought his family and household goods in two covered wagons across the country and over the Pennsylvania mountains, passing through Bethlehem, Reading, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, Greensburg, Pittsburgh, Beaver and Darlington, one month being required for the journey. The party consisted of Turhand and Polly Kirtland, three children, (Henry, Nancy and Mary), a hired man, and hired girls.

The leading member of the profession of civil engineering in the early days in Eastern Ohio, Turhand Kirtland layed out townships, towns and roads, and surveyed the original village of Youngstown. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the Reserve. In 1803, at Warren, Ohio, he was installed as Master of Erie Lodge, No. 47, Free and Accepted York Masons. In 1809 he was appointed Moderator of the First Episcopal Church in Mahoning County, St. James, situated in Boardman.

In 1804, Turhand Kirtland was elected State Senator from Trumbull County. He was Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for several years, and Justice of the Peace in Poland for over twenty years.

The children of Turhand Kirtland and Polly (Potter) Kirtland were:

I. *Jared Potter Kirtland*, M.D.L.L.D. (1793-1877), who married Caroline, daughter of Deacon Joshua Atwater (1773-1862) in 1814. When his parents moved to Poland, Ohio, in 1803, he remained in Wallingford, Conn. in order to pursue his education in the eastern schools, and lived with his grandfather, Doctor Jared Potter. He visited Poland for the first time in 1810, and took charge of the Poland district school, where he taught in a log house located on the Public Square. He returned to the east to complete his education, and practiced medicine in Wallingford, Conn. He came back to Poland in 1823, and in 1827 moved to Cleveland, Ohio. He was elected several times to the Ohio Legislature. In 1848, he was given charge of the Natural History Department of the survey of the State of Ohio. He was elected professor of the Theory and Practice of medicine in the Medical College of Ohio; was offered and accepted the same position in Willoughby Medical School, and afterward held the same post in the Western Reserve College of Cleveland.

Mary Elizabeth (born 1816), daughter of Doctor Jared Potter and Caroline (Atwater) Kirtland, married in 1832, Charles Pease, son of Judge Calvin and Laura Pease of Warren, Ohio. Their daughter, Caroline Atwater Pease, born in Poland in 1838, married William L. Cutler. Their son, Kirtland Kelsey Cutler became a prominent architect at Spokane Falls, and Seattle, Washington.

II. *Henry Turhand Kirtland* (1795-1874) second son of Turhand and Polly (Potter) Kirtland, was a Poland Merchant and large land owner. He was first married in 1825 to Thalia Rebecca Fitch (1806-1826), daughter of Cook Fitch (1776-1834) and Sarah (Bostwick) Fitch (1806-1826). Their son was *Cook Fitch Kirtland* (1826-1896). Henry T. Kirtland took a second wife, Mary Fitch, (1809-1877), in 1828, a sister of Thalia Fitch, his first wife, who had died two years before. Their children were Edmund Bostwick Kirtland (1830-1848), George Potter Kirtland (1833-1872), and *Charles Newton Kirtland* (1839-1901).

III. *Mary Beach Kirtland* (1798-1825), was married to Richard Hall. Their children were: (a) Mary Potter Hall (born 1816), married Honorable Edward Wade. (b) Turhand Kirtland Hall (born 1818), married Elizabeth Stewart of Poland, Ohio. Mr. Hall was a mer-

chant in Poland for many years, when he moved to Warren, Ohio and engaged in banking. Their children were:

Fannie Corinna (born 1856), Richard Turhand Hall (born 1858), Mary Kirtland Hall (born 1860), Charles Stewart Hall (born 1861), Lucy Boardman Hall (born 1864), Elizabeth Matilda Hall (born 1866) and Nellie or Cornelia Hall (born 1870).

Miss Nellie lived in the Hall Homestead in Warren, Ohio.

(c) Lucy Hall (1819-1906), married Judge William Boardman of New Haven, Conn. He died leaving a large property in her care. She built the Boardman Memorial School at New Haven, Conn., a manual training school, and also a scientific building at Yale College, as a memorial to her uncle Doctor Jared Potter Kirtland.

IV. *Nancy Kirtland* (1801-unk'n), married Elkanah Morse. Their children were:

(a) Lois Morse (1819-1908) who married in 1835, Isaac Kirtland Mansfield, (1809-1850).

(b) Henry Kirtland Morse (born 1822), who married first, Mary L. Wick, widow of Henry Kirtland Wick, and second in 1881, Eliza Blakelee, who for many years had been a teacher in Poland Union Seminary.

The children by the first marriage were:

(b1) Henry G. Morse, who became successively: President of the Morse Bridge Company, President of the Edgemore Bridge Company, and President of the New York Ship Building Company.

(b2) Charles Morse, noted Bridge Engineer.

(b3) Edwin Kirtland Morse of Pittsburgh, Consulting Engineer.

(b4) Mary Morse, who lived in the beautiful Morse Homestead in Poland, Ohio.

(c) Edwin Morse (1824-1853), who married Eliza Cook.

V. *Billius Kirtland* (1807-1891) attended Yale College. Chemistry was his favorite study, and in order to pursue it, he built a laboratory on his grounds, in which he spent much time. He was also interested in astronomy and horticulture. He married in 1829, Ruthanna Lindley Frame (1809-1888). Their children were:

(a) Caroline (1831-1836), (b) Rebecca (1835-1842), (c) Mary Potter (1837-1842), (d) Turhand (1839-1849), (e) Emma Caroline (1841-1914), who married in 1866, Samuel Hine. Children were: (e1) Samuel Kirtland Hine, who graduated from Rensslear Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y. and was General Manager of the A. M. Byers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. (e2) Ellen Louise Hine, who attended St. Margaret's School, Waterbury, Conn. (e3) Alfred Blakelee Hine, Civil Engineer, who graduated from the R. P. I. Troy, N.Y. in 1895, and was a contracting engineer in Pittsburgh. He married Margaret Gibson of Pittsburgh. (e4) Homer Henry Hine, electrical engineer who graduated from the Case School of Cleveland, Ohio, and was superintendent of the Independent Telephone Company at Seattle. (e5) Charles Potter Hine, who graduated from Yale Law School in 1898, and practiced in Cleveland, Ohio. (f) Alfred Potter Kirtland, Civil Engineer, who graduated from R. P. I. at Troy, N.Y. in 1871, and was for 17 years superintendent of the West Penn Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. (g) Lucy Hall Kirtland, who married in 1871, Rev. Dallas V. Mays. Their children were: Ruth Emma (born 1873) who married Dr. Hartley Anderson of Pittsburgh; Kate Frame (born 1875), who married in 1891, James Harsch; Paul Kirtland (born 1887) artist.

VI. *George Kirtland* (1809-1890), who married Helen Cook, daughter of Randall Cook of Wallingford, Conn. Children were:

Mary Potter (1849-1851) and William Potter (1851-1881).

Cook Fitch Kirtland, (1826-1896), first son of Henry T. Kirtland, owned and operated several farms, was President of the Farmers Deposit and Savings Bank at Poland, Ohio, and served in the Ohio Legislature. He married first, Maria Perkins Swift (1829-1874); Children were: Henry Turhand (1858-1877) and Maria (1869-1880). He married second in 1876, Harriet Swift (1844-1912) a cousin of his first wife. She was a daughter of Lucian and Sarah (West) Swift, and granddaughter of Honorable Zephaniah Swift, who was for many years Judge in the higher courts of Connecticut. Their children were: (1) Isabel, who married George Bishop. Their children are: George Kirtland, Fitch Kirtland, and Julia (Mrs. John Paul Jones). (2) Lucian Swift, he graduated from Yale and has been a journalist and writer. He married Helen Johns.



Mary L. W. Morse wears Mrs. Thurhand Kirtland's wedding dress, worn at her wedding in 1792, the material is of a sky blue silk brocade brought from China, the point applique cap was also worn by Mrs. Kirtland.

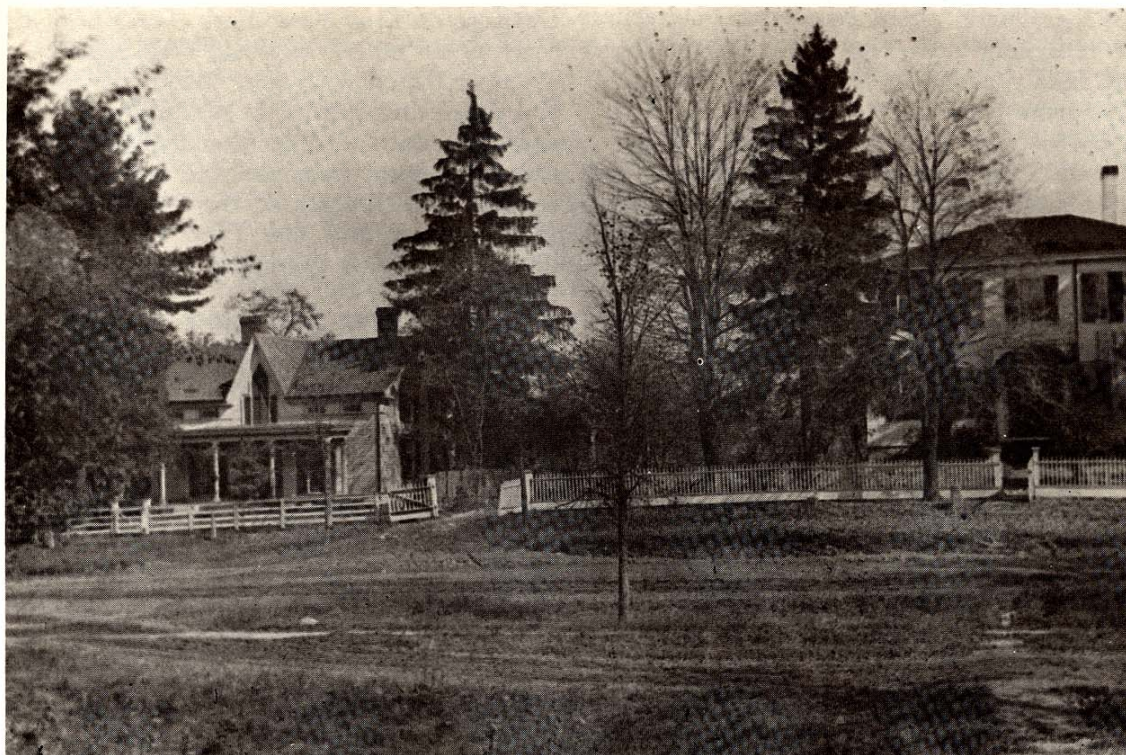
Charles Newton Kirtland (Nov. 22, 1839-May 27, 1901) youngest son of Henry T. Kirtland was educated in the Poland Schools and in Poland Academy. He became an active businessman and acquired a large amount of valuable land. At the time of his death, he was Vice President of Farmers Deposit and Savings Bank at Poland, Ohio. He devoted twenty years of the best part of his life caring for his brother, George. He did a great deal of reading and was the best informed man in the locality on the events of the Civil War. He married first, 1866, **Julia Ellen Fitch** (Sept. 1846-Jan. 1881), daughter of William Haines Fitch and Julia (Kirtland) Fitch. Their children were: Elmour Fitch Kirtland and **May Julia Kirtland**.

Charles Newton Kirtland built and for many years resided in the house on North Lima Road, now owned by Osborne Mitchell.

May Julia Kirtland (born Nov. 11, 1873) daughter of Charles N. Kirtland and Julia Ellen (Fitch) Kirtland, attended the Poland Schools and Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh. She married Harry Gault Gibson (born Aug. 7, 1866) on October 31, 1899, son of Samuel Gibson (1819-1903) and Nancy J. (Gault) Gibson, who was a daughter of Major James Gault, a gallant officer in the War of 1812. Samuel Gibson was also an active participant in the war of 1812. In his younger days, he was for many years a Captain in the Cavalry branch of the State Militia.

Captain James Gibson, grandfather of Samuel Gibson was born in 1740 in Ireland and came to America while still a boy and eventually located in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. He was an Indian fighter and captain of a company in the Revolutionary War. He later sold his farm in Cumberland and came to the Western Reserve.

Children of Henry Gault Gibson and May Julia Kirtland Gibson are: Martha Ellen Gibson (Mrs. Robert L. Campbell, Jr.) of Poland, and Charles Kirtland Gibson.



A view from the Green, the Hine House shown at right both of these houses are in use today.

The Hine Family

The first record of the Hine family in America is found at New Milford, Connecticut. Thomas Hine is recorded as being a resident at Milford, January 28, 1646 and his name may still be found on the memorial bridge at the place. Thomas Hine in all probability, came from England, as Milford was an English settlement.

The Hine family, of Mahoning County, identified as it is, by marriage connections with other old and honorable families in various sections of the country, occupies a conspicuous position in our own village history.

From this illustrious family came Samuel K. Hine who was born in Poland, and received his early education here. We are very grateful to him for the Samuel K. Hine Trust Fund given the Village at the time of his death. This is to be used for the maintenance and improvement of the Village Green and Old Cemetery. Samuel Kirtland Hine had the heritage of two pioneer families, Hine and Kirtland, in Mahoning and Trumbull Counties. He was born August 4, 1867, son of Samuel and Emma C. (Kirtland) Hine. His grandfather, Judge Homer Hine, a Revolutionary soldier, was graduated from Yale College in 1797 and about the opening of the nineteenth century came to the Connecticut Western Reserve. Judge Hine was prominent in public affairs, and represented Mahoning County in the first legislature of Ohio.

Samuel Hine, (father of Samuel K. Hine) finished his education at Western Reserve Academy and for many years was a merchant in Youngstown and Hubbard. He moved the family to Poland to give the children the educational advantages of that center of culture. He died in 1893.

The first wife of Samuel Hine was Ellen Montgomery, who was survived by two children, Cecil D. and Mary, the latter the wife of James Phelps. The second wife was Emma C. (Kirtland) Hine, the daughter of Billus Kirtland (son of Turhand Kirtland). She was the mother of five children; Samuel K., the oldest; Ellen L., who at her own expense went to France as a Y.M.C.A. Secretary during World War I; Alfred B. who graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Homer H. who took a preparatory course at Cheshire, Connecticut, afterward attending Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland; Charles P. who graduated from Yale one hundred years after the graduation of his paternal grandfather, was admitted to the bar and was a member of the firm of Thompson, Hine and Flory in Cleveland, and served as Attorney General under Hon. Wade Ellis.

Samuel K. Hine enjoyed the advantages of the Poland Schools during his early life, and in 1892 graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy New York. For a brief time after returning home he was assistant engineer of the tin mills which had been built by the Arms family at Niles. Other companies that he was affiliated with were Mahoning Iron and Steel, Salem Iron, Ohio Steel, and for a time was consulting chemist in addition to his duties in a partnership at Cleveland. In 1902 he returned to Girard as superintendent of the Ohio Iron and Steel Company's plant and in 1903 became general manager. He was also president of the Trumbull Banking Company, Vice President and director of the North American Steamship Company, a director of Brull Mining Company and the Fort Henry Mining Company, a director of the Youngstown Foundry and Machine Company and a director of the Trumbull Savings and Loan Company of Warren, Ohio.

Mr. Hine married Miss Alma Steel Paige of Painesville, Ohio on April 10, 1913. Mrs. Hine was prominent in activities in Girard and a communicant of St. Lukes Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Hine home in Poland is located at 441 South Main Street (Pittsburgh Road) opposite the Village Green and the Presbyterian Church. The house was built by George Kirtland, son of Turhand Kirtland in 1845. The last of the Hine descendants to occupy the home was Miss Ellen L. Hine. It is now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. W. Brooks Reed.

Mr. Hine died April 24, 1942, and, in his will he left the Village of Poland an accrued sum of \$218,752, the income from which must be used for the maintenance and improvement of the Village Green and the Old Cemetery adjacent to the Presbyterian Church. Apparently Mr. Hine was impressed with the view of The Green from his home, and interested that it always be well maintained.



About Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland

Many men have come and gone in Poland but probably the most noted other than a President of the United States to have lived a part of his life in Poland was the brilliant Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland. A son of Turhand Kirtland, he achieved renown as a scientist and physician, a legislator, a minister and an educator.

To further the spread of knowledge, Dr. Kirtland founded the College of Medicine at Western Reserve University, organized the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and was a charter member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated from Yale. After teaching in a Poland school and serving as the first postmaster here, Dr. Kirtland moved to Lake County where he established an experimental laboratory. Here he developed unusual and improved fruits and exotic plants, rare shrubs and trees.

Dr. Kirtland took part in scientific field expeditions, cataloging birds, reptiles, fish, mollusks and insects, the most complete catalog of wildlife for this area of the nation. He identified and named 585 vertebrates. A bibliography of his published scientific works includes 200 titles. In any book published today relating to the wild life of Ohio, his publications are the sources most often quoted.

While in the legislature, Dr. Kirtland initiated extensive reforms in the penal system of the state.

A wing of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and of the Medical School at WRU have been named for him as has the Kirtland Liberty in Lakewood, a street and the town of Kirtland Hills. He is listed in the standard scientific reference works and in "Who Was Who in America, 1807-1898". A biography of his career and his life is presently in preparation.

The oft quoted diary of Turhand Kirtland, an original proprietor of Poland township, mentions the location of two power sites near the present Poland Village. One of these water power sites was early utilized for the old Fowler mills at the center of the village, and the mill flourished and was operated until a few years ago, when it was wrecked to improve the appearance of the location. It is open to argument whether or not the mill might have been converted to some other purpose and have remained as a sort of monument to the pioneers, making up in sentimental interest what it lacked in appearance.

The other site referred to in the Kirtland archives was at the Northeast side of the village, where the "White bridge" crosses Yellow Creek.

The Morse family had quite a plant at that location. There was the dam about 40 feet down stream from the bridge which, in early days, was a wooden affair set on a series of piles. At either end of the dam was a saw mill; the one on the east side abandoned after a few years' operation; the one on the west side kept at work until at least 1870. This mill had facilities for manufacturing shingles, lath and broom handles, and the saw was the old time up and down variety. A hundred yards down stream was a grist mill, part of the foundation of which is still visible; and the old mill race can yet be clearly traced. The machinery from this mill was moved to Youngstown at the beginning of the States war, and rebuilt into what was known as the Diamond Mill near the northwest corner of the public square.

This mill made good flour for a number of years and was eventually destroyed by fire.

Looking at Yellow Creek at the present day one can hardly realize that it originally carried enough water to furnish practical power. However, old-timers will recall that the stream was much more constant and the run-off of spring thaws and rain was much slower. The mills, at any rate, were able to run several months of the year, and helped fill the requirements of the local population.

Several plans for rebuilding the dam at Main St. in the Village have resulted in failure. There is no doubt but that a nice pool of quiet water above the bridge would be a beautiful decoration to the landscape, and a fine skating pond in winter; but clashing interests have, up to the present time, forestalled the building of a dam.

Extract from an unpublished history of Poland Village:

The tannery which was located on the east bank of Yellow Creek, a few rods up from Main St. bridge, was last operated by the late Charles Stoddard and suspended operations in the early 70's. The best of leather was made at this tannery, strictly "oak tanned," which is even yet conceded the process that makes for strength and endurance in leather. Other and cheaper processes of tanning drove the old-timers out of business, and Charles Stoddard closed out his tanning operations and with his brother Henry, embarked in the show business. They assembled a side show consisting of various freaks, wild animals and ponies, and traveled in company with "Dr. Thayer's Hammoth Circus" up and down and across the country for several seasons, and made a considerable success of the enterprize. When the show went into winter quarters the Stoddards brought their animals to Poland and housed and cared for them in the old tannery building. There was quite a collection of animals which included tropical birds, monkeys and some huge snakes.

One monkey was billed as a "Babolier," and was known as "Old Bab". He was a very large animal standing over three feet high, wonderfully muscular and a very temperamental individual, sometimes becoming vicious.

Charlie Stoddard was one of those people who enjoyed practical jokes. On his way home from the war he met up with a young colored lad and brought him north, not that he needed the boy but he enjoyed the antics of the young negro, and he remembered the colored boy was something of a novelty in Poland at that date. We called the boy "Nigger George." By the time the show was wintering in Poland, George had grown to man size and was doing the rough work around the winter quarters. He became quite chummy with all the animals except "Old Bab" who did not seem favorably inclined toward George. The men in charge and Charles Stoddard conceived the idea that it would be good sport to promote a wrestling match between George and Old Bab, and finally secured George's consent to a trial of skill.

They had no trouble inducing Bab to enter the match as he was always ready for a scrap. Bab never did like George's color, and when the match came on, Bab, at the sound of the gong, immediately proceeded to make it a grudge fight, and certainly gave George a run for his money. Bab clinched at the very beginning of the first round, which was also the last, and battled his opponent with teeth and toe nails. He refused to break at command of

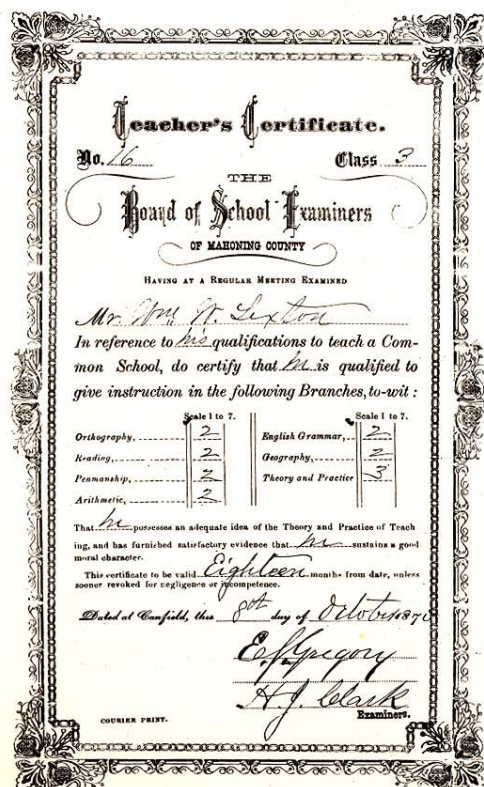
the referee, and it required the combined efforts of the attendants to separate the combatants. George was "out" and practically nude. Bab came out of the battle without a scratch, and was awarded a large onion as his share of the purse.

"Kirtland & Woodruff Co. — I dozen bottles ink, .37 1/2."

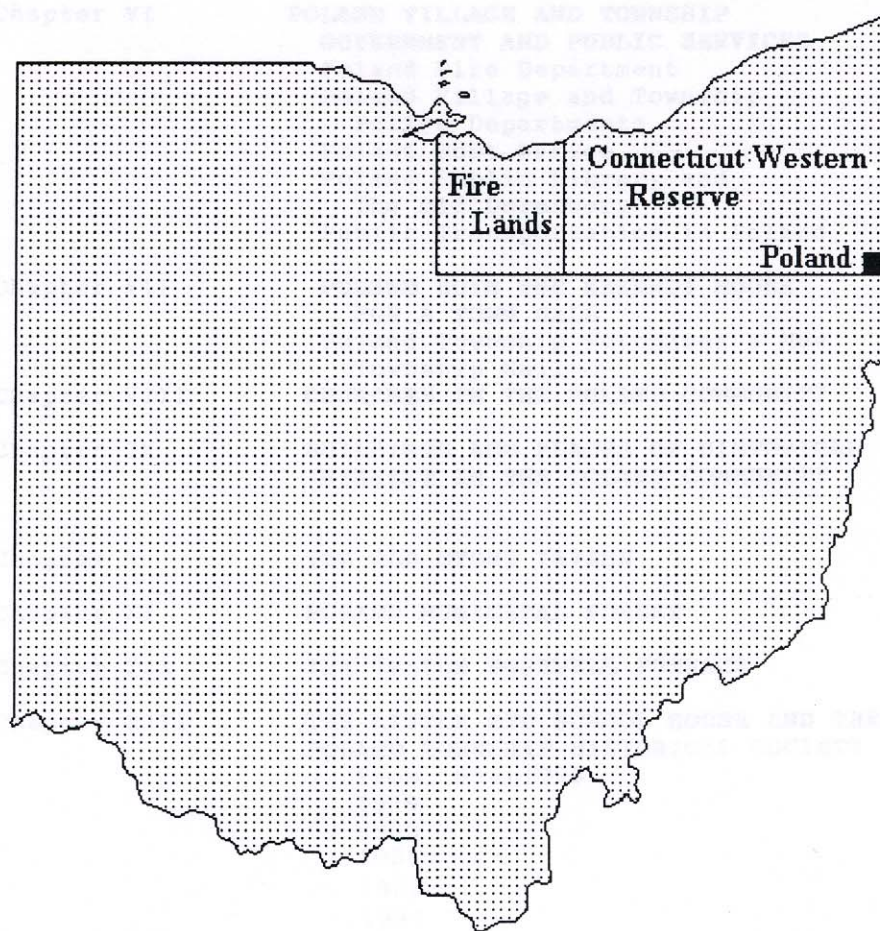
The firm of Kirtland & Woodruff manufactured the "Kirtland Ink" in the rear of the house known as the Ivan Blackman property, in Poland. They did a sizable business which was closed out at about the end of the interstate war. Other ink of inferior quality made the manufacture of Kirtland ink unprofitable. George Kirtland, inventor of this ink, was a chemist of repute, and the Kirtland ink has never been surpassed for enduring quality. An attempt to revive the manufacture of the ink in the late 80's failed for the reason that no drugs could be obtained that seemed to satisfy the chemist's requirements.

Mr. Kirtland was by that time quite aged and particular beyond reason. Notwithstanding we procured acid from Nordhausen in Germany, galls from Arabia, and other drugs and materials of highest quality obtainable. Mr. Kirtland could not produce an ink that he would approve and give his name to, and the effort to revive the manufacture of Kirtland's Ink had to be abandoned. Mr. Kirtland once told the writer that his ambition was to make an ink that was magnetic, so it would stick to a steel pen and prevent blotting. He said he had at times almost succeeded, and was still experimenting. This was well along in the latter part of his life, so it is not likely that he ever attained his ambition. The idea seems to be good and perhaps someone has succeeded in making such ink. If so it has never come to the attention of this Observer.

The Observer has written about the old stone hotel and the Brainard House in Poland Village, and is able, at this time, to take you back over a century and give you a glimpse of hotel life in the Jared Kirtland house which stood at the intersection of Pittsburgh Road and Center St. until it was dismantled in 1876 to make room for the residence built by the late Robert L. Walker.



A Look At Poland, Ohio
Town One, Range One In The Western Reserve
1796 -- 1996
Two Hundred Years And Counting



By

Robert A. Wilkeson

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In welcoming the second 200 years of Poland History, it seems appropriate to reflect on the first 200 years. This book, coming from an Ohio History unit of study on the history of the Poland Community, is offered for your information and, hopefully for your enjoyment.

In 1978, from a request by Superintendent Zorn, work began on this project to educate the children on their home town. A grant from the Ohio Department of Education, and research by the 1978 Ohio History Students started a study that has been ongoing since then, with each class adding more information.

With particular thanks to Milt and Nancy Kochert for their help in organizing the study; to Mrs. Sally Johnston Mr. Ron Kendall, and Mr. Ralph Sylvester for help in getting the grant; to my wife Linda for help with the pictures and typing and very special thanks to Margaret (Maggie) Burnett for her cover drawings, I offer the following summary of the history of Poland Village and Township.

Robert A. Wilkeson
June 1, 1996



CHAPTER I BEGINNINGS

LOCATION

Welcome to Poland! A quaint "New England" style village and township in Mahoning County that is known as "TOWN ONE-RANGE ONE" in the Western Reserve.

Situated on the banks of Yellow Creek, Poland Township begins with the Pennsylvania State Line as the eastern border and extends west to the Boardman Township line. Within the township boundaries lie Poland Village at the west and Lowellville and Struthers to the north and east. South of Poland lies Springfield Township and New Middletown.

Founded in 1796, Poland Township is moving into the future while preserving some of the past. Through the pages of this book you will experience some of both, and hopefully get the information needed to obtain a clear picture of this place called Poland, Ohio.

THE NAMING OF POLAND

The township was first known as Fowler -- after Jonathan Fowler and his family who were the first permanent settlers in the area. The Fowler's original homesite, a camp beside a spring with a large hollow tree where he and his wife slept, was located on the banks of Yellow Creek behind a home now addressed as 14 Water Street.

One story about permanently naming the township Poland has it that, being an unusual name, it was unlikely to be duplicated. A more widely told, and believed story states that the people of Fowler had the desire to honor two foreign heroes of the American Revolutionary War. These men, Count Pulaski and Count Kosciuszko were from the country of Poland and rather than picking one of their names as a name for the township, it was felt that using the name of their home country would honor both men, and one of the founders of Poland, Turhand Kirtland, is said to have made the suggestion to name the Township Poland.

HOW SOME POLAND STREETS WERE NAMED

Street names in both the village and township came from a variety of sources. For instance; Water Street, because of its location along Yellow Creek, got its name naturally.

Botsford (once known as Grant Street) was named for Archibald Grant Botsford the original resident of the street. North Lima Road was named for the village to which it led and Cover Street was named because it runs along the boundary of the original Hugh Cover Farm.

College Street was named because of the number of schools that were or still are located on either side of the street. Lee Drive was named because the road led to a school called Lee's Academy (now Poland Middle School). In 1966, a portion of State Route #224 that runs east from Poland Village limits to Riverside Drive was named McKinley Way in honor of our 25th President, William Mckinley.

CHAPTER II HISTORY OF POLAND

During the 1700's, all of Northeast Ohio including the land to be known as Poland Township, was owned by the State of Connecticut. On September 14, 1786, Connecticut gave this land to the Federal Government, withholding an area to be known as "The Connecticut Western Reserve."

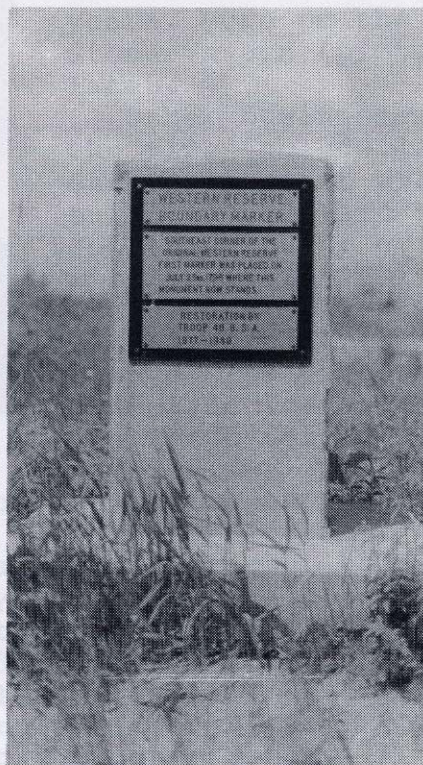
In 1795, Connecticut decided to sell the Western Reserve, withholding an area known as THE FIRELANDS. Fireland areas (including Erie, Huron, and part of Ashland County) were given to Connecticut settlers whose towns had been destroyed by the British during the Revolutionary War. The sale price was to be not less than \$1,000,000, and money raised from the sale was to be used to support Connecticut's public schools.

The CONNECTICUT LAND COMPANY was formed to handle the sale of three million acres of land, with the actual purchase price set at \$1,200,000.00.

Beginning at the Pennsylvania State line on the 41st parallel, the Western Reserve boundary runs north to Lake Erie and west for 120 miles. Poland, known as "Town One Range - One of the Western Reserve" holds the distinction of being the first township carved out of the Western Reserve. The marker (pictured) is on the sight of the original marker that was placed on July 23, 1796.

On August 1, 1798, a group of men including Turhand Kirtland, his brother-in-law Jonathan Fowler, William Law, and a Mr. Wolcott began surveying and laying out Poland Township. Kirtland, an agent for the Connecticut Land Company purchased land for himself in Poland, and also in Kirtland and Burton, all in the Western Reserve. The Kirtland property in Poland was near a house addressed as 424 South Main Street. The Kirtland family donated part of that land for establishment of a cemetery and a church now known as the Presbyterian Church, and for an area known as the "Village Green." In later years, Samuel Kirtland Hine, a direct descendent of Turhand Kirtland, donated money in trust for maintenance and improvement of the Green and cemetery.

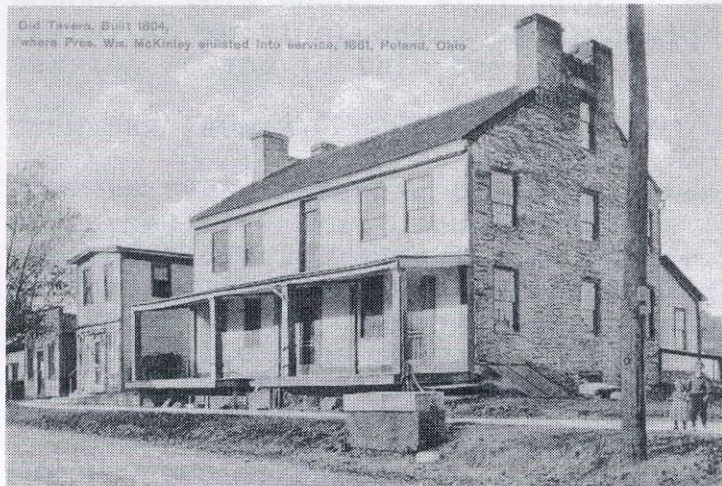
On May 29, 1799, Jonathan Fowler and his wife settled permanently, and in 1803, Turhand Kirtland brought his family from Connecticut to live in Poland. A more detailed look at the founders follows later.



Marker on Styme Road designating the southeast corner of the Western Reserve. It replaces the original marker placed in 1796.

CHRONOLOGY OF POLAND'S DEVELOPMENT

In 1803, the first tavern was built and operated by Jared Kirtland, brother of Turhand. In 1804, another tavern was opened, this one built and operated by Jonathan Fowler. The building, still standing in 1996, is known today as THE OLD STONE TAVERN,



Jonathan Fowler's Old Stone Tavern as it looked in 1804.

and has played a central part in the development of Poland for almost 200 years. More on the Old Stone Tavern (pictured) later.

Other businesses of the time include John Struthers grist mill, built in 1800 and the Jonathan Fowler grist mill built in 1801 and located on Yellow Creek by the Main Street bridge. The first church in Poland Township was the Presbyterian, organized on May 3, 1802.

As previously mentioned, land for the church and adjoining cemetery was donated to the township by Turhand Kirtland. Also in 1802 came the construction of Poland's first schoolhouse. It was located somewhere near the Presbyterian Church, possibly on the Village Green. Mr. John K. Stanton was the first teacher and the first session was held in 1802-1803.

Some early family names particularly familiar to local residents include: Adair, Arrel, Barclay, Blackburn, Buchanan, Buck, Brown, Campbell, Cowden, Dickson, Duncan, Dunlap, Frazier, Guthrie, Henry, Hineman, Jordon, Leach, Love, Lowden, McGill, McKeever, McNabb, Pettinger, Reed, Ripple, Russel, Sexton, Shoaf, Slavin, Smith, Stewart, Truesdale, and Walker. A closer look at some of the early families follows in chapter four.

By 1810, Youngstown was a suburb of Poland. At this point in time, Poland had a population of 837 while Youngstown's population was 773. Two major reasons for this were; the Heaton Hopewell iron furnace built on the banks of Yellow Creek, near the dam that now comes off Lake Hamilton; and Poland serving as the halfway stop on the stagecoach line between Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The eventual growth of Youngstown into the city of today is due largely to the building of a canal about two miles north of Poland, and building the railroad line that runs through Youngstown.

In 1865, a cemetery association was formed to oversee Riverside cemetery, the second cemetery in Poland. Located on Route #224 and Riverside Drive, here can be found the graves of the grandfather of composer Stephen Foster, and two of President William McKinley's sisters.

On August 7, 1866, Poland became a village by order of the Mahoning County Commissioners. Andrew Campbell was the

first mayor. In April of 1867, an election was held and the following people were voted into office: Mayor, John Leslie; Recorder, G. Stillson; Councilmen, G. Stoddard, W. Ogdon, A. Case, J. Barclay, R. Turnett; Village Marshal, Michael Graham.

In 1882, Poland Village School Board built Poland Union School. This school, with several changes through the years, is still standing on Riverside Drive -- proudly serving Poland to this day.

FROM THE 1900'S

In 1923, Poland's first volunteer fire department was organized with Chad Johnston as the first chief. In 1927, important developments in the public school system included purchasing the Seminary Building at 47 College Street from the Presbyterian Church. The building became Poland's second public high school.

In the historical chronology of Poland Village and Township the following are of special significance: On May 1, 1935 the first Poland Branch of the Mahoning County Public Library opened in the fire station; in 1949, door-to-door mail delivery service began in Poland Village; in 1952, State Route #224 was relocated to run straight through Poland Village. The original route through Poland involved entering from Boardman at the west, heading right on South Main Street, left on Riverside Drive (known then as Center Road) and a right turn at the next intersection would allow the journey to Pennsylvania to continue.

The 1960's saw continuing growth beginning with the purchase of the Kennedy House on South Main Street for use as Poland Village Hall. In 1965, a new Post Office opened at 25 Sheridan Road, and a new Library at 311 South Main St.

In 1976, in honor of the country's 200th anniversary, the residents of Poland put together a memorabilia of the time, including report on the schools as they were in 1976 by Robert Wilkeson. These items were put into a time capsule and buried behind Poland Village Hall to be opened in the year 2075.

The progress of the 60's and early 70's made people of Poland aware of what they might be losing. A notable example of preservation occurred in 1976 when Rebecca Rogers and James Swager saved one of the fine homes built by Turhand Kirtland, founder of Poland. This house, built for Kirtland's son Jared Potter Kirtland, was moved from its original site on Route #224 to Audubon Lane. The new owners then began restoration of their home and have been as faithful as possible to the 1825 time period. Ohio History classes taught by Mr. Wilkeson were invited to view this home, one of the fine examples of Greek Revival architecture in the Western Reserve.

A period of rapid growth during the 1970's saw the widening of Route #224 from two to five lanes beginning at Water Street and continuing west through Canfield. A shopping plaza was developed off Main Street and new

buildings on South Main were constructed in the colonial style, keeping the historical feeling of the village intact.

From 1980 to 1986, some of the many changes in Poland include: enlarging the Colonial Plaza and changing the name to TOWN ONE SQUARE, and in late 1984, continued interest in preservation saw the rebirth of a historical building known as THE OLD DORMITORY. This building was saved from demolition, renovated, and is now home to a business.

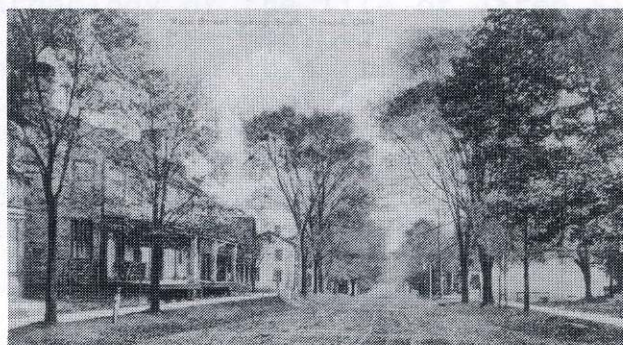
In 1985, there was some restructuring in the Poland School System. Ninth grade students went into the high school, Poland Junior High School became Poland Middle School, the former Poland Middle School was renamed Poland McKinley Elementary, and Poland Union on Riverside Drive ceased operations as a school becoming instead a Continuing Education Center.

Preservation does not always win over progress and on September 25, 1986, one of Poland's oldest buildings, The Johnston Company, (dating to 1830) was razed. The building contained Poland's first high school on the second floor, and one wing of the building was home for a time to President William McKinley. A new office building erected at the sight has tried to remain faithful the original structure.

Poland's first condominium units, known as THE LEDGES, were built in 1987 by David Roberts. The 1980's also saw: the purchase of a church on Dobbins Road for use as a Township Hall with Police and Zoning departments located in the building; and creation of THE WESTERN RESERVE JOINT FIRE DISTRICT to serve both Poland Village and Township.

The 1990 census showed 13,898 people living in Poland Township and 2,987 in Poland Village. Continued growth into the 1990's has resulted in new streets with large "up-scale" housing. In 1996, another reorganization in the public school system will reopen Poland Union Elementary School for grades kindergarten through fourth. Dobbins, and North Elementary schools will continue to house grades kindergarten through fourth, and McKinley will serve fifth and sixth grades only. Poland Middle School will house grades seven and eight and Poland Seminary High School will add six new classrooms to continue serving grades nine through twelve.

Because of the young, growing families that are making their homes in Poland, it seems important to focus on the past where Poland is grounded--while the march into the next two-hundred years begins.



Main Street looking south, Poland, Ohio.

CHAPTER III FOUNDERS OF POLAND

TURHAND KIRTLAND: was born in Wallingford Connecticut on November 16, 1755. His parents were Constant and Rachel Kirtland. A carriage maker by trade until moving to Poland, Kirtland acted as an agent and surveyor for the Connecticut Land Company during the sale of the Western Reserve. It was at this time that Kirtland acquired land in Burton, Kirtland, and Poland Ohio.

In 1798, Kirtland joined with a group of people surveying Poland Township. The first person to claim land in Poland, Kirtland moved his family here in 1803. Their home was in the vicinity of the home now addressed as 424 South Main St. The property is next to the Presbyterian Church.

Kirtland owned a considerable amount of land in Poland and donated a part of this for the Presbyterian Church and cemetery. The church, though changed remains on this site to this day. In later years, Kirtland descendants donated the land known as the VILLAGE GREEN and a trust fund for maintenance of the green.

A chronology of the life of Turhand Kirtland in Poland finds that: in 1803, he was installed as Master of Erie Lodge #47 of the Masons at Warren, Ohio; in 1809, he was appointed as Moderator of Saint James Church in Boardman (the first Episcopal Church in Mahoning County); in 1814, Kirtland was elected to the state senate; in later years he served as Judge and Justice of the Peace. Among his accomplishments, Kirtland helped to found the first bank in the Western Reserve at Warren, Ohio.

Turhand Kirtland was married twice. His first wife, Mary Beech, died on November 24, 1792 at Wallingford, Connecticut. There were no children of this marriage. Turhand's second wife was Polly Potter. They were married January 19, 1793 at Wallingford. Turhand and Polly had seven children, Jared, Henry, Billius, George, Mary, Nancy, and Charles, who died in infancy. Turhand died on August 16, 1844 and is buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery. Following are brief biographies of the of the children of Turhand Kirtland.

JARED POTTER KIRTLAND; born in Wallingford Connecticut in 1793. When Turhand brought his family to Poland Jared was left in Connecticut to get his education. In 1810, Jared came to live with his family and teach school.

A brief chronology of the life of Jared Kirtland follows: In 1812, Jared entered the medical college at Yale University, New Haven Connecticut; in 1814, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; he practiced medicine in Connecticut until 1823 when he came back to Poland; from 1823-1837, Jared Kirtland lived and practiced medicine in Poland. Jared's home in Poland Village was built by his father in 1826, and was located at the corner of Ohio Avenue and State Rte. #224; in 1829, 1831 and 1834 he was elected to the State Legislature; Jared served as State

geologist, studying the various geological formations in the State of Ohio; in 1837, Jared moved to a farm five miles west of Cleveland, on the shore of Lake Erie.

While living in Cleveland, Jared made extensive studies in natural history, examining and classifying native wild plants; he served as Professor of Medicine at the Medical College of Cincinnati and in later years, taught medicine at Willoughby Medical School as well as at the Western Reserve College in Cleveland; Jared served for a time as President of the Ohio State Medical Society.

Jared's first wife was Caroline Atwater. She died at Durham Connecticut on September 18, 1823. They had three children: Mary Elizabeth, Jared Potter, and Caroline. Jared's second wife was Hannah Toucy. They were married in 1824 and had no children together. Jared Kirtland died in 1877 and is buried in Lakeside Cemetery in Cleveland, Ohio.

BILLIUS KIRTLAND; son of Turhand Kirtland, was born on August 29, 1807 at Poland. Educated at Yale College, Billius had special interests in chemistry and astronomy. He had a generous disposition and made many contributions to charity. Billius' home was located on Rte. #224 near the site of the Boardman K-Mart Department Store. On April 16, 1829, Billius married Ruthanna Frame. They had nine children: Caroline, Rebecca, Mary Potter, Turhand, Emma, Alfred, Edgar, Lucy and Kate. Billius died on August 21, 1891 and is buried in Riverside Cemetery in Poland.

HENRY KIRTLAND, a son of Turhand Kirtland, was born September 16, 1795, at Wallingford Connecticut. He was involved in several businesses to include both saw and grist mills. Henry's home, built by his father, was located at 82 Poland Manor Road (at the corner of North Lima Road). The historical marker on the house dates it at 1820. In 1825, Henry married Thalia Rebecca Fitch. She died on October 1, 1826. They had one child, named Cook Fitch Kirtland. In April of 1828 Henry married Mary Fitch, a sister of Rebecca. They had three children, with Charles Newton Kirtland the only survivor.

Henry owned a store in Poland and was in partnership with Elkanah Morse in various enterprises. Henry died February 29, 1874, and is buried in Poland's Riverside Cemetery.

GEORGE KIRTLAND, son of Turhand Kirtland, was born on November 5, 1809. He married Helen Cook and they had two children, Mary and William Potter. George engaged in farming and the manufacture of ink. In 1843, George Kirtland was one of the co-founders of the iron foundry on Yellow Creek. His house is located at 441 South Main Street. It was built in 1845, and is marked with an Ohio State historical marker. The house is across South Main street from the Presbyterian Church. George Kirtland died on September 15, 1890 in Poland, and is buried in Poland's Riverside Cemetery.

MARY KIRTLAND, daughter of Turhand Kirtland, was born on September 12, 1798. She married Richard Hall, a Poland merchant, and they had three children, Mary Potter, Turhand, and Lucy. The Halls lived at 214 South Main Street in a house built for them in 1819 by Turhand Kirtland. The house, has an Ohio State historical marker. Mary Kirtland Hall died on November 11, 1825.

NANCY KIRTLAND, daughter of Turhand Kirtland, was born on January 1, 1801 at Wallingford Connecticut. Nancy married Elkanah Morse. They had three children; Lois, Henry and Edwin. Nancy died in 1825 at Wallingford while on a visit to regain her health! Elkanah died in 1849.

CHARLES KIRTLAND, son of Turhand Kirtland was born in 1813, and died in 1814. Charles is buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery.

JONATHAN FOWLER: the first permanent settler in Poland was born in Guilford Connecticut on February 21, 1764. He was married to Lydia Kirtland, a sister of Turhand Kirtland.

Arriving May 29, 1799, Jonathan and Lydia Fowler built their first home, a log cabin on the banks of Yellow Creek. The general location is behind a residence now addressed as 14 Water Street, an area considered to be the place where Poland began.

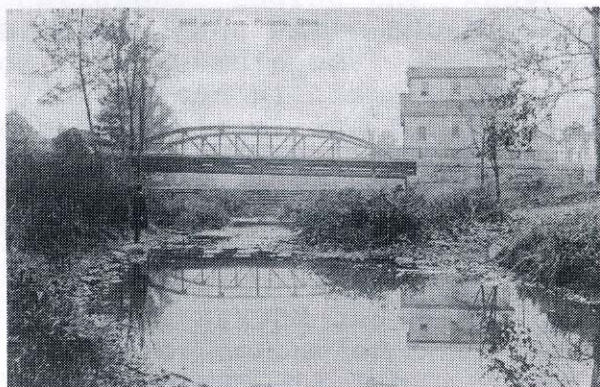
Summarizing Fowler's life, we find that; on February 16, 1800, his daughter Rachel Fowler was born, making her the first white female child to be born in Poland Township; in 1801, Fowler built a grist mill near the Main Street Bridge; in 1804 he built a tavern-inn. Known today as THE OLD STONE TAVERN, it is the oldest building still standing in Poland Village.

Fowler kept a store in part of the Stone Tavern. He would take in goods and produce and once a year would pack it up and leave for New Orleans where he would exchange these items for sugar, molasses and other items needed for life in the early 1800's.

While preparing his raft for one of these yearly trips, in 1806, that Jonathan Fowler was drowned in Big Beaver River. He is buried in Presbyterian Cemetery near the grave of Turhand Kirtland.

Fowler's widow, Lydia was remarried to Andrew Dunlap. She died in 1850 and is buried in Presbyterian Cemetery near her first and second husbands.

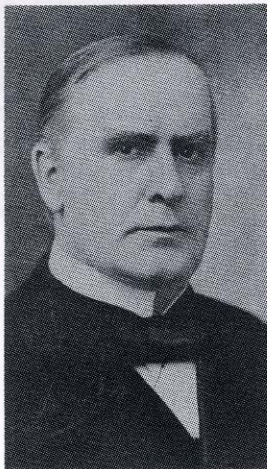
Rachel Fowler was married to Thomas Riley a taylor in the township. Rachel's brother Chauncy became a doctor and had a medical practice in Canfield, Ohio. Chauncy's son, C.N. Fowler also became a doctor, practicing medicine in Canfield, and for many years had a practice in Poland and Youngstown. C.N. Fowler died in 1901.



Fowler's Mill and Dam, Poland, Ohio.

CHAPTER V SOME FAMOUS PEOPLE FROM POLAND OHIO

The Poland Community has produced people who have had a profound impact on both Poland, and the nation. First and foremost of these has to be William McKinley, elected as 25th President of the United States on November 3,



*William McKinley.
Used by permission of McKinley
Memorial, Anne Yancura, Director.*

1896, and re-elected in November of 1890.

Born in Niles, Ohio on January 29, 1843, McKinley moved to Poland in 1851 with his parents and siblings to take advantage of the better educational opportunities there. McKinley attended the Seminary High School and later the Poland Law School on College Street.

After graduation, McKinley taught in Poland Township and served as a postal office worker.

In 1861, McKinley volunteered for service in the Civil War. He enlisted from the porch of the old Stone Tavern. After the Civil War, McKinley returned to Poland many times. It was on the advice of his friend Mr. Glidden of the Old Poland Law College, that McKinley launched a career in law which brought him into politics and eventually to the highest office in the land. Sadly to say, McKinley died from an assassin's bullet in 1901. He is buried in Canton Ohio.

McKinley and his family lived in several homes while in Poland. One of the homes is still standing at 21 Riverside Drive. Probably the best known home though, has been razed and is now a parking lot located on South Main Street, next to the Home Savings and Loan Company.

Another person of influence in both Poland and the nation was William Holmes McGuffey. Born September 28, 1800, McGuffey and his family moved to Coitsville Township from Washington



*William Holmes McGuffey.
Used by permission, McGuffey Foundation.*

County Pa. when William was just two years old. From 1812 until 1814, William attended the Reverend Wick's school in Youngstown. From 1816 to 1818, McGuffey was a teacher in the Poland Township schools. In later years, as a college professor McGuffey had his famous MCGUFFEY READERS published. These books became the basic reading textbooks in the nation's schools until 1900 selling more than 122,000,000 copies.

Today there is a McGuffey Museum on the campus of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. For many years, McGuffey taught at Oxford. William McGuffey died in 1873.

In 1966, the National Park Service designated the McGuffey homesite as a national historical landmark. The area at 4504 McGuffey Road includes the site of the McGuffey family cabin, and a geological area believed to be the only "drumlin" (a land deposit created by glaciers) in Northeast Ohio.

CHAPTER IX

BUILDINGS AND PLACES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IN POLAND

- 212 South Main: Parking lot next to MAIN ST. GALLERY; home once standing here was occupied by by WILLIAM MCKINLEY and family.
- 121 South Main: OLD STONE TAVERN: oldest building in the village; built by Jonathan Fowler in 1804.
- 500 South Main: TALLY-HO TAVERN: built in 1876 by Walter Arrel; a tavern stop on the Stagecoach route; has been a private home; in 1995 is known as THE INN AT THE GREEN, a bed and breakfast inn.
- 101 South Main: Site of the ELKANAH MORSE GENERAL STORE: later becoming THE JOHNSTON COMPANY; original building razed; new office building a reasonable reproduction.
- 44 Audubon: Home of JARED POTTER KIRTLAND: son of Turhand Kirtland who gained some fame in the scientific world; built in 1826; originally 113 McKinley Way; moved to Audubon in 1976; restored to 1826 style and condition.
- 111 Riverside: RIVERSIDE CEMETERY: 1847 home of cemetery superintendent, moved 1950 from original location at 8 Water Street; cemetery has gravesites of composer Stephen Foster's grandfather and of two sisters of President William McKinley; monument to McKinley in cemetery.
- 30 Riverside: POLAND UNION SCHOOL: built 1882 by Poland Village Sch. Dist; first public high school; Poland Union Elementary, until 1985 then Poland Continuing Education Center, 1985-1996; reopen as public elementary school, fall of 1996.
- 24 College: THE MOUND SCHOOL: built 1849; also POLAND LAW SCHOOL; private residence in 1996; President Wm. McKinley attended school here.
- 47 College: OLD POLAND SEMINARY: built by B.F. Lee in 1854; has been high school, junior high school, in 1996 is Poland Middle School; President William McKinley attended school here.

- 2 Poland Manor: Poland's oldest cemetery, next to Presbyterian Church; has grave sites of Poland Founders Turhand Kirtland and Jonathan Fowler among others.

Following is a list of houses and buildings in Poland Village and Township with historical landmark designation. Each structure has a marker made in the shape of the State of Ohio giving the name of the original owner or builder and the approximate date of construction.

AUDUBON ROAD

- Jared Kirtland House: 44 Audubon, built 1825
moved 1976 from McKinley Way
- Matilda Zedaker House: 48 Audubon, built 1865

DELAWARE AVENUE

- Courtney House 12 Delaware, built 1840
moved from Youngstown Rd.

NORTH MAIN STREET

- Thorn-Liddle House 430 N. Main, built 1845
- Logan House 320 N. Main, built 1850
- Haynes House 118 N. Main, built 1845
- Detchon House 82 N. Main, built 1845
- Bishop House 79 N. Main, built 1850
- Elijah Delin House 70 N. Main, built 1847
- Parsons House 72 N. Main, built 1840
- Barclay-Mosley 14 N. Main, built 1840
- Cover-Collins House 147 N. Main, built 1850

SOUTH MAIN STREET

- Seth Truesdale House 214 S. Main, built 1819
- Kennedy House 308 S. Main, built 1845
- Poland Village Hall
- Carriage House Site 308 S. Main, built 1850
burned, 4/9/81
- Augdon House 322 S. Main, built 1850
- Old Drug Store 416 S. Main, built 1860
- Kirtland-Hall House 424 S. Main, built 1850
- Tally-Ho-Tavern 500 S. Main, built 1876
- Old General Store 101 S. Main, built 1830
- Historic building razed; new building is reasonable reproduction of the original.
- Old Stone Tavern 121 S. Main, built 1804

Dixon-Weyer House	211 S. Main, built 1866
Rice Lonergan House	215 S. Main, built 1835
Old Post Office	221 S. Main, built 1850
McKinley-Duncan House	301 S. Main, built 1845
Benton House	303 S. Main, built 1880
Old Dormitory	307 S. Main, built 1846
Woodruff Foundry	315 S. Main, built 1850
Stagecoach Repair Shop	319 S. Main, built 1820
Woodruff-West House	323 S. Main, built 1835
Farmer's Deposit and Savings Bank	410-416 S. Main, built 1876
Landgrab House	421 S. Main, built 1840
Lee House	425 S. Main, built 1860
Fitch House	427 S. Main, built 1836
Mygatt House	422 S. Main, built 1831
Samuel Hine House	441 S. Main, built 1845
Nesbitt House	451 S. Main, built 1845

WATER STREET

Adam Case House	10 Water St. built 1847
Joseph Truesdale House	14 Water St. built 1847
Dr. John Stough House	20 Water St. built 1830
Old Methodist Manse	26 Water St. built 1840
Thomas Griffin House	30 Water St. built 1835
Tuttle House	36 Water St. built 1840
James Cleland House	35 Water St. built 1840
Old Comb Factory	15 Water St. built 1826
Twiss-Sexton House	11 Water St. built 1846

EAST MCKINLEY WAY

Drake-Kerr House	9 E. McKinley, built 1845
McFarland-Kennedy	17 E. McKinley, built 1830
McCollough House	107 E. McKinley, built 1850
Davidson House	114 E. McKinley, built 1854
Cover House	122 E. McKinley, built 1850

CENTER ROAD

Duncan House	2562 Center Road, built 1870
Kimmel-Prim House	2670 Center Road, built 1803
(the first frame house built in the Western Reserve)	
McNabb-Cook House	2750 Center Road, built 1860
Arrel Farm	3475 Center Road, built 1833
Little Red Schoolhouse	Center and Struthers, 1858

PITTSBURGH ROAD

C.F. Kirtland House	7090 Pittsburgh, built 1850
Coblentz House	6981 Pittsburgh, built 1830
Jacob Lee House	7405 Pittsburgh, built 1833

NORTH LIMA ROAD**C.N. Kirtland House****118 North Lima, built 1873****POLAND MANOR****Henry Kirtland House****82 Poland Manor, built 1820****COLLEGE STREET**

Napoleon Holton House
 B.F. Lee House
 Cover-Watts House
 Caleb Lewis House
 Old Law School
 Old Presbyterian Manse

31 College St. built, 1870
 25 College St. built, 1851
 11 College St. built, 1840
 9 College St. built, 1845
 24 College St. built, 1849
 30 College St. built, 1884

ELM STREET

Truesdale-Dill House

19 Elm Street built, 1840

CORTLAND

McNabb-Pettigrew House
 Miss Courtney House

32 Cortland built, 1850
 16 Cortland built, 1890

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Robert Walker House
 William Little House
 James McNabb House
 Foster House
 Shearer-Reardon House
 McMaster House

4 Riverside, built 1876
 22 Riverside, built 1843
 28 Riverside, built 1852
 111 Riverside, built 1847
 27 Riverside, built 1851
 21 Riverside, built 1825

BOTSFORD STREET

Botsford House
 Morse-Mastriana House

24 Botsford, built 1850
 34 Botsford, built 1840

YOUNGSTOWN-POLAND ROAD

Zedaker House

5375 Youngstown-Poland, built 1880

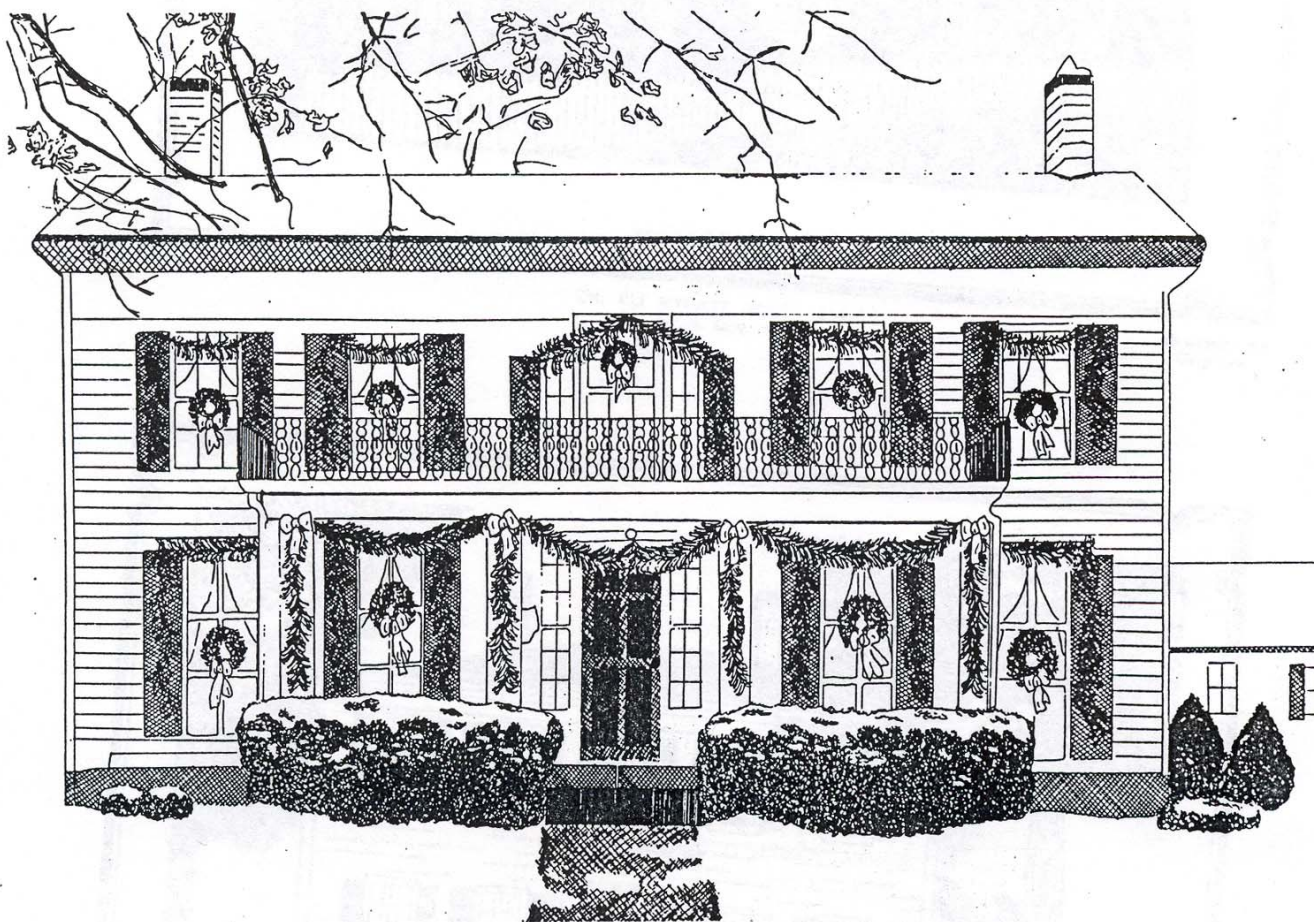
For further information on historical buildings in the Poland Community, you are invited to read **GUIDEBOOK TO HISTORICAL SITES AND POINTS OF INTEREST IN POLAND, OHIO** by Ruth Zimmer Wilkes.

POLAND- HOUSES AND LANDMARKS

GUIDEBOOK TO HISTORICAL SITES

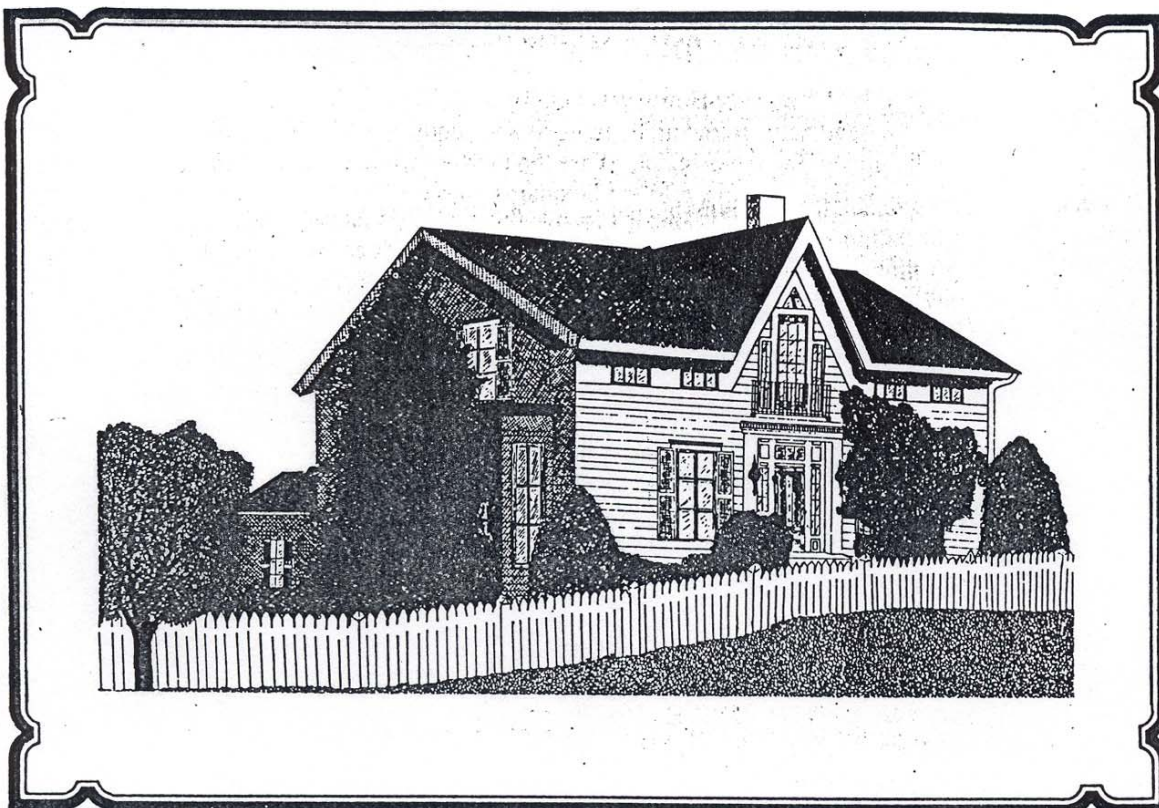
AND

POINTS OF INTEREST IN POLAND, OHIO



POLAND VILLAGE TOWNHALL, 1845
FORMERLY THE JUDGE KENNEDY HOME
308 South Main Street

Illustration by
Karen Williams



DR. ELI MYGATT HOME, 1846
433 South Main Street

Illustration by
Greg Lee



THE SAMUEL HINES HOUSE
441 South Main Street

Illustration by
Diane Aeppli

SOUTH MAIN STREET - POLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT (Continued)

416 South Main Street. The 1850 Morse-Hall Drug Store, built in vernacular style, has also been altered to a Colonial Revival style. Originally the building had very ornate Victorian Renaissance architecture with a vertical appearance, high windows and ornate cornices. The building is now a residence.

417 South Main Street. The Dr. Moore House, built in 1843 in a vernacular style, has fieldstone foundation and mortise and tenon walls. The original building was the frontal oblong portion with the ell of nailed frame wall construction added ca. 1870. The stair newel post and balusters and the white marble fireplace are from ca. 1850. This was the home and office of Dr. Moore from 1870 to 1910. A wooden box containing a human skeleton was found in the basement, probably part of Dr. Moore's medical equipment.

421 South Main Street. The Landgrab House was built ca. 1840. It was altered significantly in 1910 and 1987.

424 South Main Street. The Hall-Walker-Powers House was built in 1850 in the Greek Revival style for Turhand Hall, oldest grandson of Turhand and Polly Kirtland. This property was likely the site of Turhand Kirtland's house, next to the Green. Isaac Walker raised prized horses on this property ca. 1900. The one-story parlor wing on the south side of the house was raised to two-stories by the Franklin Powers family in the 1930s.

The yard of Turhand Kirtland's house was the scene for an old Poland story, the Cherry Bounce. Polly Kirtland was a highly respected cook, particularly known for her rich and delicious desserts. One early summer day, she made a cherry bounce, a dessert that used local ripe choke cherries and a large dollop of brandy. When the bounce was out of the oven, Polly placed it on a table in the yard to cool. Dooryards in those days were fenced to keep the chickens, children, and turkeys from wandering. Mrs Kirtland's turkeys smelled the dessert, ate a great quantity, and fell down drunk in the yard. Polly looked from the window, and spied the lifeless turkeys which were only recently running in the yard. To use the fine meat of the turkeys before it went bad, she quickly plucked the birds in preparation for including them on the dinner menu. However she was called back into the house before she had time to dress the birds for roasting. When she returned to the yard to finish preparing the turkeys for the roaster, she found they had recovered from their drunkenness and were running in the yard, featherless.

425 South Main Street. The Lee House, built ca. 1860 in a vernacular style, has fieldstone foundation and mortise and tenon wall construction. An early owner was Zeb Curry who owned a store where 325 South Main Street is located.

427 South Main Street. The Fitch House was built in Greek Revival style in 1836. In the 1860s, Thomas Fitch was a merchant.

433 South Main Street. The Dr. Eli Mygatt House was built in 1831 by Mygatt at the time of his marriage to Lois Yale Kirtland. Mygatt had approached Jared Kirtland, brother of Turhand, and asked to marry either of his daughters - it was immaterial which - and Kirtland replied that the elder sister should marry first. Mygatt, who was from Canfield, studied medicine with Turhand Kirtland's son, Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland in Poland. In the 1840s, George Kirtland, Turhand Kirtland's fourth son, lived in the house. In 1887, Billius Kirtland, the third son of Turhand Kirtland, bought the property when he retired so that he might live next door to his daughter, Emma C. Kirtland Hine. In 1892 Emma C.K. Hine bought this house to use as a guest house. Emma's first child, Samuel Kirtland Hine, established the trust for the maintenance and improvement of the Village Green and Old Cemetery across Main Street from their properties. The Greek Revival style house has a Gothic Revival gable over the entrance. The house has a center hall plan with an open stairway.

441 South Main Street. The George Kirtland-Hine House, built ca. 1845 in the Greek Revival for Turhand Kirtland's fourth son George. When George's marriage failed, his niece Emma, Mrs. Samuel K. Hine, occupied the house and George moved next door. The house is notable for its flush board siding and elaborate Ionic portico. The top of the portico once had a carved wooden balustrade made to imitate cast iron. The interior woodwork, arches and fireplaces of the two front parlors are intact. The 1890s play house belonged to Nell Hine. The stone bear was added in the late 1950s by Billie and John Aiken. The original woodshed and barn with slate roof and cupola are well preserved.