

“Riverside Review” Excerpts

(The online version is known as the Riverside Cemetery Journal)

Compiled by Edward Kirtland Hine, Jr. (“Ted”) - March 2006 (Updated 2009)

Ted Heineman, a Poland, Ohio resident who as I write this serves as a trustee of the Riverside Cemetery there, researches, writes, publishes, and, mails a 4 to 6 page monthly newsletter known as the Riverside Review in which he includes biographies about those buried there and in nearby cemeteries as well as information about this area of Ohio. During the period from 2003 to March 2006 he included biographies about various Hine and Kirtland family members (and it's possible that he may include more in future issues).

Homer Hine and Turhand Kirtland were very early settlers of what was then known as the Connecticut Western Reserve, both arriving around 1800. They and a number of their descendents became prominent citizens in what is today northeastern Ohio.

I have scanned and included here (with permission) those portions of the Riverside Review editions covering my Hine and Kirtland ancestors and relatives. My thanks go to Ted Heineman for taking the time to research them and thus help to keep the memory of them alive.

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Homer Hine (1776-1856)

Note: It's not clear that Homer had the middle name "Hubbell" (his mother's maiden name.)

"Remembering Yesterday"

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW

Poland Riverside Cemetery

Publisher: Ted Heineman

January 2005

Issue No. 41

Homer Hubbell Hine (1776-1856)

(The County's First Lawyer)

Part I

Mr. Hine was born in New Milford, Connecticut, on July 25, 1776. He entered Yale College and graduated in 1792. Among his class-mates were Henry Baldwin, judge of the U.S. Supreme Court and Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, father of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mr. Hine studied law in Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in 1801. At the age of 25 he packed his clothes in his saddlebags and headed west for the territory called *New Connecticut*. Passing through Pittsburgh, he arrived in Canfield, Ohio, in June, 1801. Here he immediately set up his office and became the first lawyer in the Western Reserve.

The Western Reserve contained about seven hundred inhabitants (not counting the Indians) when Homer Hine arrived. Courts of law were held under trees or in crude log cabins. The members of the bar followed the circuit on horseback over roads that were merely underbrush and marked by blazed trees. They forded rivers and streams and were frequently chased by a bear or wolf. Their food often consisted of wild game from the forest. You might say being a lawyer back then was a real challenge.

Many years later Mr. Hine reminisced about his early life in the Western Reserve. He wrote:

At first it was the general custom for the settlers to spend the Sabbath in hunting or to come together for drinking frolic. Even those who had left New England as professors of religion seemed so far carried away by the influence of example as to conclude that the Sabbath was not binding in the wilderness. Missionaries arrived and immediately began forming churches in the principal settlements and persuading the people to assemble on the Sabbath and perform public worship by singing, prayer, and reading printed sermons. This, together with occasional visits from the missionaries, soon produced a radical change in the inhabitants for good, both in a religious and moral point of view.

Mr. Hine's career as a lawyer included being elected four times to the office of Representatives in the Ohio Legislature. He also held the office of non-resident tax collector for five years, until the office was abolished in 1812. When the War of 1812 began, Mr. Hine joined a local militia company and served under Colonel William Rayen.

Mr. Hine was not naturally fond of litigation and, where it was practicable, advised his clients to settle, compromise, or arbitrate. This trait of character, which many of the legal profession might regard as a weakness, was frequently of service to him when trying cases. Many jurymen and justices of peace, when cases were on trial before them, gave more than ordinary weight to his arguments and summing up of evidence from having faith in his disposition to be just and fair in the settlement and preventing of suits at law, believing that he would be fair in his statements on the trial.

In 1806 Mr. Hine moved to Youngstown, where he continued to reside until his death in 1856. He retired at the age of sixty after a successful career and devoted the next 20 years to his family and church.

Editor's Notes

(1) Part II of the Homer Hine story will cover his family life and will be presented in next month's issue. The source for this biographical sketch was found in a book compiled by Gen. Thos. W. Sanderson and published by him in 1907.

(2) Last month's issue included an article on the military career of my grandson, Pvt. Daniel Morozewicz, who is now serving in Afghanistan. The article was written before his 21st birthday in December. I am happy to report that Daniel was granted a two week leave and spent his birthday flying home on a military plane. By flying to the west his birthday lasted 32 hours. His family and friends were happy to be with him during the Christmas season.

“Remembering Yesterday”

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW

Poland Riverside Cemetery

Publisher: Ted Heineman

February 2005

Issue No. 42

Homer H. Hine (1776-1856)

(The Family Man)

Part II

Before we begin the story of Homer Hine's family life there is one piece of history that needs to be told. In 1805 Mr. Hine was appointed a State commissioner to lay out a road from Warren to a location on Lake Erie which, in his judgment, would make the most feasible route from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie. After examining the different routes, ending between Cleveland and Conneaut, Mr. Hine selected a route with the terminus at the mouth of the Grand River. Today the City of Fairport Harbor in Lake County is built at this location. You may now drive the 45 miles from Warren in Trumbull County, through Middlefield in Geauga County, and on to Painesville and Fairport Harbor by following State Route 608. This route is named “*Old State Road*” on County maps and follows the path laid out by Mr. Hine in 1805.

On October 5, 1807, Homer Hine and Mary Skinner of Painesville were united in marriage. History does not tell us, but it is most likely that Homer and Mary met while he was making his survey for the State Route mentioned above. The couple began housekeeping in what was then the third frame dwelling built in Youngstown. They lived there until 1818 when Mr. Hine purchased a 110 acre farm on the east side of Crab Creek. On this farm was a large two-story house built by Col. James Hillman. (See Issue No. 36) The house had a double front, one to the south overlooking a long reach of the Mahoning River and the other westward looking down the entire length of Federal Street to Spring Commons.

Mr. Hine regularly attended the meetings of the Presbyterian Church, and in the absence of a clergyman, the duty of reading a printed sermon usually fell on his shoulders. He was a fine reader, and he probably read more sermons to that congregation than any single clergyman ever preached to it. Mr. Hine was always interested in all useful reforms, and was one of the earliest workers in the Temperance

reform, and from its start and for many years was president of the Youngstown Temperance Society. He was also active in the abolitionist movement by helping many slaves to reach freedom. Mr. Hine was open and generous in his hospitality, especially to clergymen, so much so that among them his house was known as “*The Minister's Tavern*”.

Homer and Mary Hine had eight children. The first born was Mary Sophia (1809–1896). After Henrietta Maria (1810–1896) came Samuel (1816–1893). Samuel married a second time to Emma C. Kirtland, daughter of Billius Kirtland, and moved to Poland where he lived on Main Street across from the Presbyterian Church. In Samuel's will he left provisions for the maintenance of the Village Green. The second son was named Abraham Skinner (1818–1866). The third son was named Homer H. Hine Jr. (1823–1899) who became a lawyer like his father. Augustus Hine (1827–1909) moved to Los Angeles. Twins, Junius and Julius were born in August, 1832, and died in July, 1833 of measles. (Infant deaths were quite common throughout the 19th century with many children not reaching the age of five.)

Homer Hine died on July 14, 1856 just 11 days shy of his 80th birthday. Mary, his wife, continued to live in the old homestead until 1872, when she moved to Painesville to live with her son, Augustus. She was born September 20, 1789 and died December 18, 1882 at the age of 93.

(To be continued next month)

Editor's Notes:

- (1) Last month the date Homer Hine graduated from Yale College should have read 1797. He was 21 years old, not 16.
- (2) This issue contains the first of a series of special reports on Human Intelligence. You would be smart to read these.
- (3) Also starting with this Issue, there will be an article each month of some event that occurred during the year 1930; exactly 75 years ago. Seems like only yesterday!

“Remembering Yesterday”

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW

Poland Riverside Cemetery

Publisher: Ted Heineman

March 2005

Issue No. 43

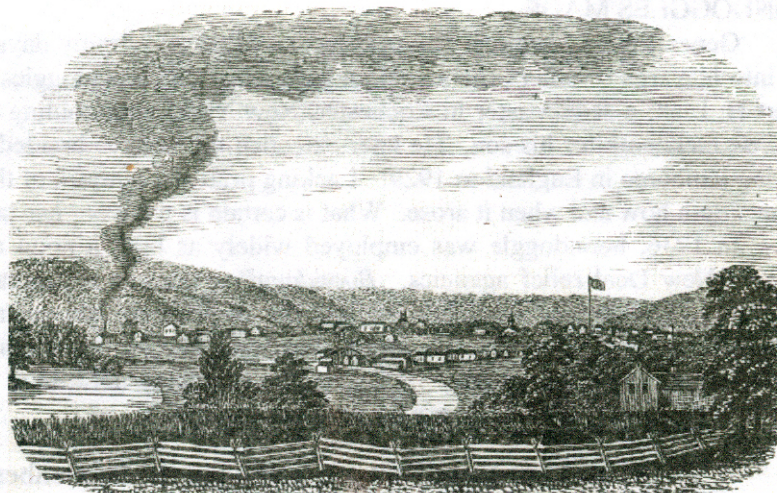
Homer Hubbell Hine (1776-1856)

Part III.....(His Legacy)

Homer Hine arrived in Canfield, Ohio in 1801 as a 25 year old attorney and immediately became involved in the affairs of the newly (1800) created Trumbull County. When Ohio became the 17th State in 1803, Mr. Hine was elected to the first State Legislature and represented the entire Western Reserve Territory. His duties required him to endure the hardships of traveling on horseback from Canfield to the county seat in Warren to the new Ohio State capitol in Chillicothe. Ohio was still a wilderness in 1803 and bringing law and order to the Western Reserve presented an enormous challenge. Mr. Hine met this challenge for the next twenty years of government service.

In 1806 Mr. Hine, then 30, moved his law practice to a small village called Young's Town. A year later he proposed marriage to an 18 year old women living in Painesville, Ohio, named Mary Skinner. The new couple then purchased one of only three frame houses then built in the new settlement located on a wide bend in the Mahoning River. In the next three years two daughters were born. Then war broke out with the British in 1812 and Captain Hine answered the call to serve his country. Peace and prosperity soon returned and Homer's family continued to grow. Two sons arrived and with them came the need for a larger house. Just east of the Public Square and at the end of Federal Street was a large farm house with over 100 acres of land. Mr. Hine jumped at the chance in 1818 to buy the house as it provided a wonderful view of the Mahoning River and was on the busy stagecoach route to Poland and Pittsburgh. This fine house was also large enough to entertain such important people as Turhand Kirtland, John Struthers, and Isaac Powers. (See previous issues). As the years went by, 2 more sons were born to Homer and Mary. More years went by and the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal and the Erie Railroad were built. Both the canal and railroad purchased lands from Homer Hine for their operations. By the time he died in 1856, Mr. Hine had become relatively wealthy by dealing in coal mine stocks. He was buried in the Oak Hill Cemetery, overlooking the skyline of downtown Youngstown where he had settled 50 years earlier. The old Homer Hine farm was eventually subdivided into city lots in the 1860s and 1870s and sold to Italian immigrants arriving to work in the steel mills nearby. These Italians built a prosperous neighborhood along Hine Street which bisects what was once the old Hine farm. After the Italian families moved out thirty years ago, the Hine Street neighborhood began to fall into disrepair. However, local Italian restaurants today honor those golden years of being located on the east side of Youngstown by listing Hine Street Pizza on their menus.

This view is looking west from the Hine farm. The large house in the right foreground was purchased in 1818 by Homer Hine. The left foreground shows the Mahoning River while the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal can be seen in the center of the drawing. Mr. Hine's house looked directly down East Federal St. to the tall flag pole in the Public Square.



YOUNGSTOWN. (Drawn by Henry Howe in 1846.)

Turhand Kirtland (1755-1844)

Page 2 of Issue No. 31

Wallingford, Connecticut

Judge Turhand Kirtland and his son-in-law, Elkanah Morse came from a small settlement 15 miles north of New Haven, Connecticut called Wallingford. Although maintaining homes in Poland, Ohio, these men kept in contact with their friends and relatives in Wallingford. Turhand's second wife, Polly Potter (1772-1850) was from Wallingford. She was the daughter of Doctor Jared Potter (1742-1810) who graduated from Yale College in New Haven and practiced medicine in Wallingford. (Yale was founded in 1701 and is the third oldest educational institute in the United States. Only Harvard University and the College of William and Mary are older.)

Before coming to live in Poland Judge Kirtland built carriages in Wallingford and practiced surveying there. His first son, Jared Kirtland, M.D., LL.D. (1793-1877), was born in Wallingford and remained there with his maternal grandparents when Turhand and Polly moved to Ohio in 1803. Jared became a doctor and practiced medicine in Wallingford until 1823. Another son, Billius Kirtland (1807-1891), went east to attend Yale College to major in chemistry. George Kirtland (1809-1890) was married to Helen Cook from Wallingford. Elkanah Morse's first wife died in Wallingford, leaving him with 3 children under the age of six.

On April 24, 1638, a company of 500 English Puritans sailed into a harbor on the coastline of Connecticut with the idea of establishing a Christian utopia. Their settlement was named New Haven and was a *theocracy* (church-state). By 1670 this New Haven Colony authorized a new plantation to be built on the Quinnipiac River. When the first settlers began to arrive at this new plantation they called it, Wallingford, for a town in England. In the meantime more settlers began arriving from Massachusetts looking for political and religious freedom.



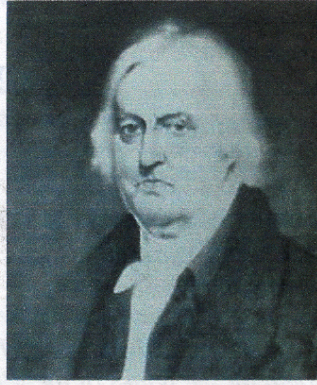
Map of Connecticut

They formed the **Connecticut Colony** and adopted the *Fundamental Orders* which gave the voters the right to elect government officials. They located at Hartford and made it their capitol. As a result Connecticut had two colonies, each claiming a different capitol. The Town of Wallingford benefited from being located in a direct line between Hartford to the north and New Haven to the south. (See the above Map)

In 1662, John Winthrop, Jr., of the Connecticut Colony received a charter from the King Charles II of England. The charter gave the colony title to a strip of land 73 miles wide stretching from Narragansett Bay to the Pacific Ocean. This area included the entire New Haven Colony, since Connecticut is only 75 miles wide and 90 miles long. In 1786, Connecticut gave to the new United States government the great stretch of western land which it held under its original charter. However, Connecticut kept a strip of land bordering Lake Erie in Ohio. This strip was called the *Western Reserve*. It extended westward about 120 miles from the northwestern boundary of Pennsylvania, and covered 3,667,000 acres. In 1795, the Connecticut Land Company bought it for \$1,200,000. Judge Turhand Kirtland from Wallingford, CT, was a member of this land company and his part in receiving a portion of Range One, Town One will be covered in later issues.

During the nineteenth century Wallingford's industry expanded with a concentration in manufacturing of small pewter tableware. It is said that George Washington made two trips through Wallingford, one in 1775 gathering provisions for his troops and another in 1789 as President.

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Judge Turhand Kirtland

If you had lived in Poland Village back in the 1830s, you would have seen this man every Sunday dressed in his best suit driving a buggy to church. The Judge was a member of St. James Episcopal Church, then located three miles west of Poland on the southeast corner of Market St. and Route 224. In the buggy with the Judge would be his wife, Polly, dressed in the latest silk fashions of the day. The Kirtlands had joined St. James on July 20, 1809 when it became the first Episcopal Diocese outside of the original thirteen colonies. They, with sixty other members, met in a private home until 1828 when construction of their Colonial-style church was completed. In 1972 this 144 year old church was moved from Market Street to its present location in Boardman Park.

Just about everyone living in the Western Reserve 170 years ago knew the Judge or had heard of his accomplishments. He had participated in the Revolutionary War and had been active in public affairs in Wallingford, Connecticut before coming to Poland. As one of the original members of the Connecticut Land Company, he was with the first surveying party to arrive on the shores of Lake Erie. After moving his family to Ohio in 1803 he was installed as Master of Erie Lodge, No. 47, Free and Accepted Masons. In 1804, Turhand was elected State Senator from Trumbull County. He was Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for several years and Justice of Peace in Poland Township for more than two decades. In the 1830's you would have likely tipped your hat to this handsome couple as they rode past on their way to church.

Editor's Note: See the Riverside Review's new motto on the front page of this issue.

Historical Marker



Poland's only Ohio Historical Marker is located at the north end of the Village Green. It was installed in 1982 by The Ohio Historical Society and the thirty-one lodges of the Twenty-Fourth Masonic District to honor **Judge Turhand Kirtland (1755-1844)**. It reads as follows:

Born in Wallingford, Connecticut. Served during the Revolutionary War. Proprietor, Agent, and Surveyor of the Connecticut Land Company. Appointed Judge of Trumbull County by Territorial Governor Arthur St. Clair, 1800. State Senator, Trumbull County 1815-1816. Poland Justice of the Peace, twenty years. Moderator of the St. James Episcopal Church, Boardman, 1809. First Worshipful Master of Erie Lodge No. 47, Warren, 1803, oldest lodge in the Connecticut Western Reserve and one of the six lodges to form the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio. 1809. Served his God, his Country, his Fellowman, his Fraternity—Benefactor of this Village Green and Cemetery.

(Here is what I learned about Erie Lodge No.47 after searching the internet)

On October 19, 1803, a charter was granted to 22 Brethren by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Connecticut to establish a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons (F. & A. M.) at Warren, Ohio. At that time Warren was the seat of justice of Trumbull County, which comprised the whole of the Connecticut Western Reserve. Among these brethren were **Turhand Kirtland** of Poland, William Rayen of Youngstown

(The Rayen School of Engineering was named for him), and George Tod, the father of Ohio Governor David Tod. On March 16, 1804 Right Worshipful **Turhand Kirtland** was solemnly installed as Master of Erie Lodge No. 47, F. & A. M. under protection and jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

After 3 years' successful and harmonious existence, Erie Lodge No.47 decided that greater benefit would arise to the Craft by the formation of a Grand Lodge for the State of Ohio. The Lodge formed a committee to correspond with lodges in Marietta, Cincinnati, Zanesville, Worthington, and Chillicothe. Eight months later the committee reported that they had received favorable communications in answer to theirs. On January 5, 1809 representatives from the six existing Ohio Lodges convened in Chillicothe, the State Capital at that time, and adopted the same Constitution as that of the neighboring Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Forty-four year old Samuel Huntington, then governor of Ohio, was elected the first Grand Master of Masons in the State of Ohio. Thus to Erie Lodge belongs the honor of being the first to suggest and first to take the initiative towards establishing the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

It is interesting to note that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ohio became the sixteenth Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. established in the United States of America. The New England Lodge #48 of Worthington was not permitted to vote in the 1809 formation. The story is that the necessary credentials for voting did not arrive for their representative until after the meeting. One should also note that Governor Samuel Huntington lived in Painesville, Ohio, and belonged to Erie Lodge No.47. His father was also named Samuel and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and later became governor of Connecticut in 1786.

Forty-five year old Colonel James Hillman, the First Citizen of Youngstown, followed **Kirtland** as the Master Mason of Erie Lodge No.47 in 1807. His life story is in this issue of the Riverside Review. The following article gives a brief history of Freemasonry and helps explain the words "Free and Accepted."

Brief History of Freemasonry

It is common belief that modern Freemasonry is directly linked with the highly skilled masons who erected the large Catholic cathedrals in the Gothic style of architecture. With the introduction of stone buttresses in 900 A.D. it became possible to build the cathedral walls to greater heights and to have wide, graceful windows. As each major cathedral was begun, the customary first step was the erection of a building nearby where the masons could take shelter from bad weather, store their tools, eat their meals, and in some cases, even live during the progress of the job. These assemblies or lodges were governed by a Master.

One explanation states that the word "**freemason**" designated those who worked in freestone, which was a comparatively soft stone which could be readily carved. Another version states that because of their skill and nature of their work, masons were **free** to travel and work throughout the country, which was not the case with other workman.

Men entered the mason's trade as ordinary day laborers and progressed as they developed more skills either by a son following in the footsteps of his mason father or by the apprentice system. It was the custom for the master mason to be responsible for the training of young boys for a period of seven years. During this time the master was also responsible for the apprentice's board, clothing, and moral training. After the apprentice proved his worthiness, his name was enrolled in the records of the craft and he became an Entered Apprentice. After years of training he presented evidence of his skill before the lodge and if approved became a Fellow of the Craft.

By the 1600s the large program of cathedral building came slowly to a halt. The number of Free Masons began to decline. But oddly enough, the remaining lodges began to **accept** applications for membership from men who were interested in architecture from an academic standpoint. By the eighteenth century the custom of **accepting** non-Operatives had become so common that the Speculative element outnumbered the Operatives. The words "Free" and "Accepted" were added to the Masonic Order.

It was in 1717 that four Old Lodges of London met and organized the first Grand Lodge of England, and elected a Grand Master to preside over it. The purpose of the newly formed Grand Lodge was to bring together the members for discussions pertaining to architecture or mathematics or some other branch of science. The subject of Mason symbolism began to receive considerable attention. While symbolism dates from the building of the pyramids, it is but little more than 250 years old in the Masonic Order.

In 1715 there occurred what has been called the "Great Schism", or rupture, which divided England into two Grand Lodge Jurisdictions. The Grand Lodge of England had made changes in the ritual and adopted completely new words for the Master Mason Degree. Those who opposed these changes called themselves "Ancient" Masons because they adhered to the old ritual and formed a new Grand Lodge. After many years there was a reunion, but not before more degrees were added.

Freemasonry moved to the English Colonies in the early 1700s. The first official North American Lodge, duly chartered, was formed in Boston on July 30, 1733. During the next several years Masonry spread slowly but steadily through the other colonies. Some of the new Lodges had their Charters from the Grand Lodge of Ancients and some from the original Grand Lodge, the Moderns. It is because of this that in some states the Institution is referred to as Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in others – including Ohio – simply as Free and Accepted Masons.

Reading the history of Freemasonry here in the Western Reserve, we learn that it was not uncommon for the American Indian to seek membership. They were attracted by the symbolism and rituals of the Masonic fraternity which were not too different from their own.

Correction: In the last issue the spelling should have been: Robert Zedaker. Also in the article on National Cemeteries it should have read: No Confederate soldiers or veterans were buried in National Cemeteries until after 1873.

Editor's Note: This issue ends three years of publishing the Riverside Review. I've enjoyed sending the issues to you each month and I thank you all for being such devoted readers. Look for more historical issues in the coming months.

Special June 2004 Report.....by Ted Heineman

Surveying the Western Reserve

The Connecticut Land Company had a tiger by the tail. The tiger was the 5,700 square miles of undeveloped land that the Company had purchased from the State of Connecticut for \$1,200,000. Sadly, they could not let go of the tiger's tail until the land lying west of the Pennsylvania border had been surveyed and divided into townships. Only after this land had been surveyed could deeds be written, recorded, and the land sold. A group of 50 surveyors, chainmen, axmen, and packhorse men were assembled by Moses Cleaveland and sent west into the wilderness to hack out the boundaries in what was to be New Connecticut. Starting in April 1796, they traveled to the west by way of the Mohawk Valley and along the southern shore of Lake Erie to the cornerstone marking the northernmost point on the Pennsylvania State Line. This marker had been set by Andrew Ellicott some 10 years earlier. From Lake Erie Mr. Holley and Seth Pease, being astronomer-surveyors, were in charge of locating the southeast corner of the Western Reserve Territory. This meant surveying for seventy-four miles along the Pennsylvania line through difficult terrain occupied by rattlesnakes and unfriendly Indians. At the same time Moses Cleaveland and his survey crew continued west to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River to lay out what was to be the capitol of New Connecticut.

Surveying in the Western Reserve was extremely grueling. All of their provisions had to be carried by packhorses and were not always promptly delivered when needed. Their instruments were imperfect and trees and underbrush interfered with running long sights. The old-fashion compasses in use then required frequent correcting. Ravenous mosquitoes were never idle day or night and in clear weather the heat was oppressive. Clothing became ragged from climbing over logs and through the thickets, while the men's shoes wore out rapidly. Surveying in the wilderness started out as a novelty, but soon the romance wore off. Every day was toil and drudgery and long intervals passed without a drop of spirit-sustaining old New England Rum.

All went well for the first 20 miles for Holley and Pease and then the land turned into a swamp for the next ten miles. (This area has become the Pymatuning Reservoir.) Excerpts from one surveyor's journal state, "At twenty-five miles from the lake we traversed the most abominable swamp in the world. The land appears to be covered by water the greater part of the year." Another journal entry at the fifty-third mile states, "A large creek or river about 150 feet wide, bottom gravelly and current brisk." (This refers to the Shenango River that flow through Sharon and Farrell, Pennsylvania.) At the sixty-fifth mile from the Lake, or about one mile north of the Mahoning River the survey crew crossed the "Old Indian Path" used by eastern Indian tribes to reach the salt springs eighteen miles upstream. This path was later used by early settlers to reach township two, range two now called Youngstown, Ohio. (This Indian highway passes through the northern part of Poland Township.)

On the afternoon of July 21st Holley and Pease arrived at what they had determined to be the southeast corner of New Connecticut. Two days later Surveyors Moses Warren and Amos Shafford arrived with a party of thirteen men. Together they placed a chestnut post sixteen by twelve inches at this spot with the inscription on the west side: "New Connecticut July 23, 1796" and on the east side "Pennsylvania." From that post all the surveyors started westerly, measuring the southern border of the Western Reserve as they went. At the southwest corner of Poland Township Holley turned north to run the first range line back to the Lake. At another five mile interval Shafford ran the second range line, Warren the third, and Pease the fourth. This completed the survey for the first year's effort and although it was less than the officials back in Connecticut had hoped it was still a good beginning.

Continued on next page.....

Surveying continued.....

Back in Connecticut the surveyors' journals were eagerly read to find the most desirous lands for development. It was noted by Turhand Kirtland that the east boundary line of Town One, Range One (Poland) was only twenty-five miles by river from Beaver Town where provisions of all kinds could be procured, and that the west boundary line crossed a valley ideally suited for the construction of dams for grist and saw mills.

Most colonial farmers understood the rudiments of surveying. They had grown up reciting the catechism of land measures imported from England: 660 feet to a furlong, one square furlong bounded 10 acres: eight furlongs to a mile, one square mile bounded 640 acres. All were divisible by the surveyor's measure of distance, the **Gunter's chain**, with its 100 links and length of 66 feet, each link being 8 inches in length. Surveyors were hired to run property lines to encompass the best land. This system was called metes and bounds and it made for good farms. Its disadvantage lay in the landscape it produced: a crazy quilt of property lines of great complexity. The remedy for such confusion was found in New England where square townships were laid out in the cardinal directions (NSEW) before the settlers came, placing church, school, and meeting hall at the center. This clear and straight-forward planning for settlements could be surveyed quickly and reduced needless disputes and litigation. The directors of the Connecticut Land Company chose the five-mile square township for the Western Reserve because its size was small enough to be crossed in several hours by wagon and large enough to require civil administration. Each of the square miles could also be divided into quarter sections containing 160 acres and further divided into quarter-quarter sections of 40 acres whose purchase price most settlers could afford.

The Gunter chains with their iron links would wear with continuous use and in time the chain would become slightly longer. This may account for the fact that the southeast corner of the Western Reserve is approximately four-tenths of a mile further south than the forty-first parallel, which was the boundary set by the King Charles II Charter. It may also be that the first surveyors in the field were being rushed by their bosses back East and could not find the time to check their calculations. Whatever the cause, this error was not discovered until the southern boundary line of the Western Reserve had reached its western end. By that time it was too late to make any changes.

While the surveyors were busy staking out the land, governing bodies in our new nation's capitol were at work laying out new states and counties. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 had set the number of states northwest of the Ohio River at no more than five and no less than three. It also established a plan for territorial governments and a system for the entry of new states into the Union. Jefferson County was established in 1797 to include the most eastern portion of the Ohio Territory. Three years later it was further divided at the forty-first parallel and called Trumbull County with the City of Warren being the county seat. (See Issue No. 28) It is interesting to note that this city was named for Moses Warren, a surveyor who was part of the first group hired to lay out the eastern five ranges of the Western Reserve. It was later in 1808 that Trumbull County was divided north of Kinsman, Gustavus, Greene, Bloomfield, and Mesopotamia Townships and this northern portion was named Ashtabula County. The name "Ashtabula" came from the Indian name for "Fish River", which flows north through the county and empties into Lake Erie at the City of Ashtabula.

In the three months the surveyors had been on the Reserve they had only measured 20 miles westerly from the southeast corner. All the territory east of the Cuyahoga River and west of the fourth range line remained untouched. None of the land intended for sale was ready except in the neighborhood of Cleveland. Neither the surveyors nor the land company were satisfied with the results. The investors had little to show for the \$14,000 that had been expended and they were still holding the tiger's tail.

P.4 ISSUE #38

Turhand Kirtland's Will

The date was October 25, 1827 and Turhand Kirtland was 72 years of age. He had already passed three score and ten and had decided it was about time to put his affairs in order. Being a man of considerable wealth, Turhand sat down to write his last will and testament. He began as follows: After my debts are paid, I give and bequeath to my wife, Polly, my best horse, side saddle, bridle, one set of chairs, one table, one stand, two chests, one pot kettle, best set of table furniture, one looking glass, one pair of tongs, andirons, frying pan, grid iron and warming pan, and one year's provisions, to be her property forever. During her life she is to have the use or profits of one third of my dwelling house and other buildings on the lands and improvement I own lying east of Yellow Creek, south of the Pittsburgh Road and west of New Lisbon road to the Burgess land. Also I give and bequeath to my said wife two dollars per week during her life to be paid her by my executors out of my estate, to be paid half yearly....And lastly, I do hereby appoint my two sons, Jared Potter and Henry Turhand Kirtland, Executors of this my last Will and Testament.

Turhand's Will may seem bizarre to us now living in the 21st century, but remember in the early 1800's, by law and custom, a married woman did not vote, speak in public, hold office, attend college, or earn a living other than as a teacher, seamstress, domestic or mill worker. She could not make contracts, sue in court, divorce an abusive husband, gain custody of her children, or own property. Even the clothes she wore belonged to her husband. Legally her husband controlled her.

Mr. Kirtland lived another 17 years after writing his will. Upon Turhand's death his sons inherited considerably more property here in Poland and elsewhere, and Polly continued to live in the homestead on Main Street for another six years. Turhand and Polly are now together in the cemetery next to the Poland Presbyterian Church. Their graves are marked with a tall obelisk near the entrance to this cemetery. Mr. Kirtland's Will can be found in Volume 1, page 155 of Trumbull County Record of Wills.

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW

Poland Riverside Cemetery

Publisher: Ted Heineman

April 2004

Issue No. 32



Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland, M.D., LL.D. (1793-1877) has the distinction of being the first physician in the Village of Poland. He was the oldest son of Turhand's marriage to Polly Potter. When his parents moved from Connecticut to Ohio in 1803, Jared was 10 years old. They left him behind with his grandparents in Wallingford to get an education because there were no schools in the Western Reserve Territory at that time.

At the age of 12 he was able to manage his grandfather's orchards of white mulberry trees used for the cultivation of silkworms. In 1811 Dr. Potter died and left Jared his medical library and money enough for medical school. Jared entered Yale College in 1813 and attended classes for one year, becoming a member of the first class of its new Medical School. While in Yale he received instruction in botany, mineralogy, geology and zoology. Upon graduation in 1815 Jared Kirtland married Caroline Atwater. They had three children, but only one daughter lived to adulthood, becoming the wife of Charles Pease. He practiced medicine in Wallingford until his wife's death in 1823. He then moved his practice to Poland and remarried at the age of 31. Jared's second wife was Hannah Fitch Toucey of Newtown, CT, who died in 1857. No children resulted from this marriage. His practice grew in Poland to a point where it was necessary for him to take on a young assistant named Dr. Eli Mygatt. Turhand Kirtland was proud of his son and in 1826 built him a fine house on the corner of Ohio Avenue and

Route 224. (This house was moved to 44 Audubon Road in 1976.)

Beginning in 1828 Dr. Kirtland served 6 years in the Ohio legislature. He was instrumental in getting a bill passed for chartering the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal. In 1837 Dr. Kirtland moved to Cleveland where he purchased a 175 acre fruit farm 5 miles west of downtown. He also became a member of the medical staff of Cleveland College. In 1843 he helped establish the Cleveland Medical College which later became part of what is now Case Western Reserve University.

In his usual manner he began making studies of marine life and soon became an authority in ichthyology (study of fish) and conchology. (study of mollusks and shells) In 1845 he organized the Cleveland Academy of Natural Science. He became one of Western Reserve's outstanding horticulturists and was responsible for growing many new strains of fruits and vegetables. A number of these bore his name. In 1861 the College of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.).

During the Civil War at the age of 70, Dr. Kirtland offered his services to Ohio Governor David Tod, becoming an examining surgeon for the thousands of men who were drafted. He donated all of his pay to the Soldiers' Aid Society. At the age of eighty years the motto on his study desk, "Time is money and I have none of either to spare," served to protect him from students who might squander his precious time.

Doctor Kirtland died in Rocky River, Ohio on December 10, 1877 at the age of 84. On his death bed he wrote, "My family all attention. Everyday I grow weaker. The great change must soon occur. On the mercies of a kind Providence who created me, who has sustained me and helped me though a long life, I rely with a firm faith and hope. We know not what is beyond the grave. Vast multitudes have gone before us. Love to all, Farewell." Of his long life and great labors more than half have been given to the public without compensation.

Where is Jared Buried?

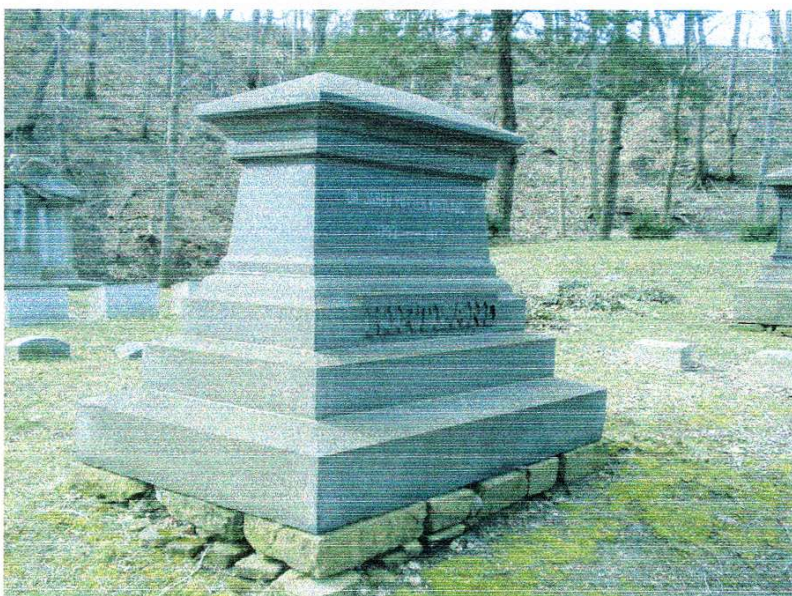
One reference stated that Dr. J. P Kirtland was buried in the **Lakeside Cemetery** in Bay Village, Ohio. This seemed to be a logical statement because the doctor was reported to have died in (Rockport)Rocky River only a few miles to the east. Lakeside Cemetery is about a half acre in size and contains fewer than 270 graves. Checking with the Western Reserve Historical Society, they showed no listing for a Jared Kirtland at Lakeside. Not being discouraged I decided to drive the 20 miles from University Circle to the Cemetery to see for myself. No Luck! Lakeside contained mostly graves of local family members. The Bay Village City Hall was the next stop. Here a detailed map was found of the cemetery but no person with the name "Kirtland" was shown. Could Professor Kirtland have been buried in the **Lake View Cemetery** in East Cleveland? The following e-mail request was sent to Adella@lakeviewcemetery.com "Is Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland buried in Lake View"? The following reply stated, "Dr. Kirtland is buried in Section 13, Lot 7". Mystery solved!

Looking for Jared

In the April 2004 Issue there was an article asking "Where is Jared Buried?" This article stated that Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland's grave was reported to be in the Lake View Cemetery in East Cleveland, Ohio. The next step in the search of the good doctor's resting place was to locate his tombstone. Section 13 was easy enough to find, since a map of the cemetery is posted just inside the entrance. However, the lots were not marked. A security guard pointed to an isolated area on a hillside containing about 20 grave stones and said that Lot 7 should be over there. A search of the hillside failed to locate a tombstone marked Kirtland. Could the cemetery have given me the wrong location? Then I noticed one tombstone marked "Pease". That name sounded familiar. Didn't Jared and his first wife have a daughter who married a Charles Pease? On a hunch I looked on the backside of the Pease tombstone and found Kirtland's name. The search was finally over. Dr. Jared Kirtland had been buried with his daughter's family.



FOOT STONE



KIRTLAND
(BACK)



PEASE
(FRONT)

LAKE VIEW CEM. CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Ark



"An Evening at the Ark"

This 1856 painting shows a group of early leaders of Cleveland, Ohio, who met every week for discussions of natural history. They met at the home of Leonard Case, who for many years was an agent of the Connecticut Land Company. This group of intellectuals included such names as Alfred Kelley, Charles Whittlesey, Harvey Rice, Dr. J. Land Cassels, and Dr. Jared P. Kirtland. Kelley was the civic genius, Rice the great educator, Dr. Cassels the leading physician and chemist, and Dr. Kirtland an outstanding medical doctor and one of the great naturalists of the 19th century. Originally known as Arkites, the group later changed its name to "The Kirtland Society of Natural Sciences."

In 1835 Leonard Case turned over his one story frame house and office on the northeast corner of Public Square to the Arkites for their collections of birds and mammals and geologic specimens. They named the Case homestead, for obvious reasons, "The Ark." It remained a thriving organization until age overtook its close-knit membership and dissolved the society through natural attrition of the years. The Ark itself was torn down to make way for the present Cleveland postoffice.

Leonard Case, Jr., left the Ark and its collection to the City of Cleveland. His will specified that the property was to be sold and the monies were to be used to establish an institution of higher learning to be called Case

School of Applied Sciences. After his death in 1880 the new school was built on some open meadows off Euclid Avenue beyond East 107th Street.

In 1881, Amasa Stone, a prominent Cleveland millionaire, offered \$500,000 to Western Reserve College in Hudson, Ohio, if that old institution would transfer to Cleveland and occupy a selected site which happened to be adjacent to that chosen by Case School of Applied Science. The old, but impoverished, Hudson institution accepted Stone's offer and moved to the Cleveland site in 1882. This was the beginning of Western Reserve University.

In 1967 the two great universities merged under the name of Case Western Reserve University. Included with the University buildings are other cultural institutions, which together encompass an area called University Circle. Here we find the Western Reserve Historical Society, the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History and Severance Hall.

The geologist and historian Col. Charles Whittlesey was an early member of the Arkites. He was the author of the first authoritative history of Cleveland. Through his prompting in 1867, the Western Reserve Historical Society was organized as a branch of the Cleveland Library. In 1938 the Society moved to its present location on East Boulevard where a wing was added to accommodate the Frederick C. Crawford Auto Aviation Museum.

One may conclude that it was from those weekly discussions on nature at "The Ark" and from the membership of "The Kirtland Society of Natural Science" that Cleveland's largest cultural center grew.

(Dr. Jared Kirtland's nature collections have been preserved and will be described in later issues of the Riverside Review.)

Cook Fitch Kirtland (1826-1896)

Special Report of April 2003.... "California Argonauts"

The first Argonauts were a group of heroes in Greek mythology. They sailed with their leader, Jason, on the ship *Argo*, to search for the Golden Fleece that hung from a tree in a forest near the Black Sea. After many adventures and traveling great distances the Argonauts finally found the Golden Fleece and returned to Greece with the treasure.

In 1849 a group of 15 men left Poland in search of gold, had many exciting adventures and traveled great distances, but unhappily these men returned 3 years later empty handed. One of the men in this group who went to California in 1849 was Ira Mansfield's maternal grandfather, Elkanah Morse (1790-1849). Another was his mother's cousin, **Cook F. Kirtland (1826-1896)**. In 1916 Mr. Mansfield wrote a book entitled "Reminiscences" in which he gives a brief account of what happened to Poland's "California Argonauts". Here is his account:

"The discovery of gold in California by John Marshall, at his mill race on January 24, 1848, soon spread to our community. Captain Robert Wilson, who was a partner with Esq. Edgar, a tailoring business at Darlington, caught the gold fever and began organizing a company of fifteen men from Poland, Ohio. We sometimes think it an unfortunate thing that so much more money was invested by these Argonauts than they ever realized out of California; that ten dollars should be spent for teams, provisions and general lay-out to every one (dollar) that came back in gold dust. But it is not the purpose of the Almighty to make the nation rich when he tucked gold among the hills, it was to make men go over there and develop the country; to hew down the timber, bridge the canyons, tunnel the mountains and make the nation great from ocean to ocean".

"Captain Wilson, was genius in overcoming local problems; he served in Col. Black's Pittsburgh regiment, under Gen. (Winfield) Scott, in the Mexican war and during the Civil War raised a company that was assign to the 105th Ohio (Volunteer Infantry). At the battle of Perryville, Ky., on October 8th, 1862 this regiment lost 258 men, either killed or wounded. Captain Wilson received three bullet wounds and died that night". (See Issue No. 11 for the account of this battle, also Issue No. 18 for the Mexican War)

"When the company of gold seekers was ready the citizens of Poland gave them a rousing send off; speeches, donations of food and every member of the company received a thousand kisses from "the girls they left behind". The writer (Mansfield) only seven years old was present, desiring to go with them. They left at noon March 12th, 1849, reaching Darlington at dark and camped at the crossing over the Little Beaver. The next day marched to Rochester, Pa., taking passage down the Ohio River on the steamboat "Consignee". Col. James S. Negley was aboard and in later years gave the writer many items of the overland march".

"At St. Joseph, Mo., they waited some time for the grass to start, making feed for teams. Here they purchased mules for their three wagons. The men followed on foot and hunting deer and other game daily for food. They reached California about ten months after starting; taking up number of claims, and spent one year in digging and washing out gold dust".

"Growing homesick and securing enough gold for their return, they sailed down to Panama, crossing the Isthmus afoot, taking a sailing vessel to New York. From there they had passage on Canal Boat all the way home. They were a penniless lot of adventurous spirits, only a few small nuggets of gold to show; but in the reunions, they developed a rich and interesting fund of memorable events".

Continued.....

Argonauts continued....

Kelsey's Diggings, California
February 3rd, 1850

DEAR ED. MORSE:

I rec'd your letter of Oct. 28th, when I was at Sacramento City. A letter from home is really appreciated and you have no knowledge how every one in our camp enjoyed yours. After Christmas, Cal Haynes and myself went down to San Francisco. The journey was through water, rain and mud, and our journey back was worse, often wading up to the waste. The cheapest night lodgings was at Gum Springs, supper, lodging and breakfast four dollars each, reaching Kelsey's on the mountain worn out. At Sacramento City received letters from home. We found the water on main street five feet deep and 400 have died there in one week. Daniel Houck and myself keep our cabin in venison and sell a good deal to others. Tomorrow will look over Rock creek for new diggings and soon as we can scratch out gold enough will break for our Ohio homes. William Morse is living with us. Alex Scroggs is here. Today is Sunday and Daniel Houck is reading a S.S. Manual. Cal Truesdale and son gone to town. Boyd Hartley, making pies, Henry Sheppard missing but will turn up at supper. David McGill, having no doctor, died from cholera, raving mad, drowned in "streams of gold". It's a desperate struggle to get gold and live.

Yours, &c., C. F. Kirtland

**Last Will and Testament
of Cook Fitch Kirtland (1887)**

Item 6. I give and bequeath unto my son Lucian my "Fordham" gold watch, with its chain, also my guns and gun fixtures, and also the gold and gold nuggets, which I have kept as specimens of what I got in California in 1849 and 1950.

In 1916 Mr. Ira Mansfield, Trustee of the Riverside Cemetery, erected a large stone monument to the memory of the Captain Robert Wilson and the Argonauts. Located in the south west corner of the Cemetery, this monument contains the following 15 names:

Elkanah Morse, died Fort Laramie,
June 1849 (age 59)
John Steel, died from Cholera on way.
Edwin Bostwick, died from Cholera on way.
Alonzo McConnel, died in California
David McGill, died in California of Cholera.
William Alderman, died in California
John Douglass, died on Panama trip
and buried at Sea.

C. F. Kirtland, returned 1852 to Poland, O.*
Robert Wilson, returned 1852 to Poland, O.
(Killed in the Civil War in 1862)
William Morse, returned 1852 to Poland, O.
(Killed in the Civil War at Atlanta, GA.)
Henry Sheppard, returned 1852 to Poland, O.*
Calvin Truesdale, returned 1852 to Poland, O.
Daniel Houck, returned 1852 to Poland, O.
John McGaughy, returned 1852 to Poland, O.
Boyd Hartley, returned 1852 to Poland, O.
*(buried in the Riverside Cemetery)



The Argonaut Monument
(facing Route 224)

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW

Poland Riverside Cemetery

Editor: Ted Heineman

MAY 2003

Issue No. 21

The Cook Fitch Kirtland Story

(A page from a reporter's notebook)

Friday, April 4, 1896... This morning the scent of cherry blossoms fills the air. Window shutters are being opened to let in the warm spring breezes and the sound of carpet beaters can be heard as housewives begin their spring house cleaning. Summer vacation for the school children is only a month away and the students are finding it increasingly difficult to concentrate on their studies. Even I have a bit of spring fever today as I sit on the bottom step of Poland's drug store smoking my pipe and writing in my notebook. A screen door bangs shut behind me and I look up to see Doctor Justice standing on the top step. We shake hands. "Junior," he says, "If you intend to interview Cook Kirtland about the cemetery, you had better do it soon, for his health is failing fast." "Thanks for the information Ross, I'll do it this morning," I reply. The 44 year old doctor rides off in his buggy and I knock the ashes from my pipe.

Walking down Main Street I can see John Nesbitt through the Post Office window sorting the morning mail. I made the mistake last week of stopping and asking him how he was feeling. Thirty minutes later he was still complaining about the back injury he received from the Confederate cannons during the battle for Atlanta.

By the time I had reached the bridge I had taken off my coat and slung it over my shoulder. The mill is silent today, being down for repairs, but the silence is broken by the sounds of music coming from the new college dormitory across the street. The out-of-town students are probably rehearsing for the Union Seminary Commencement next month.

Further down Main Street I cross the Village Green to check on the construction of the new Presbyterian Church being built where the old brick structure stood for 40 years. I stop to talk to the construction foreman on the project and he assures me

that the sanctuary and bell tower will be finished this time next year.

The last quarter mile past the Walter Arrel House on Pittsburgh Road has a new sidewalk ending in front of the Cook Kirtland House. I was met at the door by an older woman wearing a nurse's cap and apron. She directed me to the garden on the south side of the house. Sitting there in the sun were both Mr. Kirtland and his second wife, Harriet, who was wearing a wide brimmed hat that shaded her pretty face. Her maiden name was Swift and she was a cousin to Mr. Kirtland's first wife, Maria Swift. I learned later that Harriet had been 32 years old when she was married in 1876.



Hon. Cook Fitch Kirtland (1826 - 1896)

Mr. Kirtland apologized for not standing as he grabbed my hand. "Kicked in both knees by a jackass 30 years ago," he said, "They've been bothering me ever since". He looked tired and much older than other men at 70. "You didn't come all the way out here today to sell me another cemetery lot, did you," he asked? "Already have one picked out opposite the Soldier's Monument that my brother and I erected back in 1887," he stated. I assured him that all I wanted was an opportunity to ask him some questions about the Riverside Cemetery and his family. "Go ahead and ask. I can assure you that my memory is much better than my knees and appetite," he replied.

Continued....

Page 2 of Issue No. 21

Question: How well do you remember your grandfather, Judge Turhand Kirtland?

Answer: I was 18 when they laid him to rest in the church cemetery back in 1844. The Judge was well liked and people came to the funeral from as far away as Burton, Ohio. When I was a teenager my grandfather would ask me to drive him to Warren so that he could record his property deeds at the Trumbull County Courthouse. On those trips he would tell me how in 1803 Grandma Polly drove a team of horses over the Allegheny Mountains with my dad (Henry) and Aunt Nancy and Aunt Mary in the back of a covered wagon. He also told me that he only planned to stay in Poland long enough to help his brother-in-law, Jonathan Fowler, put up a stone building on the stage coach route between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. However, he soon discovered that he could make a pretty good living here selling off all his property in Town One, Range One.

Question: How old was your father, Henry Kirtland, when he came to Poland?

Answer: Let's see, father was born in 1795 so I guess that would have made him 8 years old. Dad told me many times how he missed playing with his older brother, Jared, who stayed in Connecticut to attend school. Jared lived with my great grandfather, Dr. Potter, until 1810 when he came to Poland to teach a short time in an old log cabin that once stood on the Village Green. Father was very young when he started helping Mr. Fowler at the tavern. It was there working for his uncle that he learned to be a merchant.

Question: Did you know your Aunt Mary Beach Kirtland?

Answer: Aunt Mary died in 1826, the year I was born. They say that she married Richard Hall and had two children before she was 20. I'll never forget my Aunt Nancy. She would come over to our house every Sunday with her husband, Elkanah Morse. I liked to play with my cousin, Henry Morse. He and I built a raft one summer and had a great time paddling on his dad's pond down where the White Bridge is now. I was 9 years old when Cousin Lois Morse got married. She was only 16 at the time. She married Isaac Mansfield and was a widow before she was 31. I hear that Cousin Lois

is living in Beaver now with her son, Captain Ira Mansfield. She never remarried and is still a beautiful woman and a very talented artist and piano player.

I could see that Mr. Kirtland was getting tired but I had one last question.

Question: How did you and the other Trustees get the idea to start a cemetery here in Poland?

Answer: Well, we were all sitting around the pot-belly stove in John Leslie's grocery store back in December of 1864 when my younger half-brother, Charles, mentioned that the war would be ending soon. Newt, as we called him, kept pretty good track of our boys and read every article written on the war. He said, "Maybe we should build a monument to honor all the Poland soldiers that were killed in battle or died in Confederate prison camps." Dr. Truesdale spoke up and said that his 3 acre parcel on the other side of Yellow Creek would make a good spot for a memorial. Then Daniel May, who was Mary McKinley's husband, said why not set aside some burial lots for the returning veterans. Before the end of the evening I was writing a letter to then Governor David Tod asking him for a permit to start a cemetery. In January I received the permit and posted three notices in the Village stating that there would be an association meeting on Saturday, January 14th. At this meeting Andrew Campbell was elected the first president and I volunteered to be the Superintendent since I was a farmer and knew how to dig in the dirt.

About this time the nurse appeared with Mr. Kirtland's medicine and Harriet went into the house to prepare lunch. I didn't want to wear out my welcome so I put my notebook in my coat pocket and thanked Mr. C.F. Kirtland for his time. I said goodbye and told him that I would be back later to hear about his trip to California in 1848 when he went out west looking for gold.

Editor's Note: Mr. Cook Fitch Kirtland's kidneys failed 10 days after this interview. He died and is buried in the Riverside Cemetery where he devoted the last 32 years of his life as Superintendent and Trustee. Construction of the Presbyterian Church was completed on schedule and the new sanctuary was dedicated on May 27, 1897.

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW

Poland Riverside Cemetery

Editor: Ted Heineman

JUNE 2003

Issue No. 22

HON. C. F. KIRTLAND

Sudden Death of a Prominent Citizen at the City Hos- pital To-Day

A PUBLIC SPIRITED MAN

Active in Business and State Affairs And One Whose Death Will be Mourned.

Hon. C. F. Kirtland, of Poland, Ohio, died at the city hospital at noon today, after a sickness that has been of serious form for several weeks.

The affliction was one of the kidneys and bladder and because of its threatening character during the past week, on Sunday at a consultation of physicians, it was decided best that he be brought from his home at Poland to the city hospital for treatment. The journey was a trying one and on Sunday evening he was slightly delirious.

After full examination of the surgeons it was seen that blood poisoning was imminent and that the only chance for recovery lay in an operation.

This was performed yesterday and the patient rallied satisfactorily but the disease had made too great progress and after severe suffering through the night and morning he expired just about noon today.

Mr. Kirtland was one of the most widely and favorably known men in this part of Ohio. He was born at Poland on September 21, 1826; he was a grandson of Turhand Kirtland, one of the first settlers in the Mahoning Valley and a large land holder. He was sent to Chestershire, Mass., to school, those of this locality not affording such facilities for instruction as his parents desired he should have.

At the age of 23 years Mr. Kirtland joined an expedition of the gold seekers of "49." He traveled by river to St. Joseph, Mo., and from

that point he walked the entire distance across the plains and over the mountains to the gold diggings of California. His experiences upon that journey furnished one of the most delightful topics of conversation to this very versatile man.

He was successful in his search for gold and amassed a large fortune there, returning in 1851, after two years of labor and adventure. From that time he lived at Poland continuously to the time of his death.

He was an active supporter of the Union cause during the war, and rendered much service in securing enlistments and in rendering aid to soldiers' families while they were at the front.

For many years Mr. Kirtland was president of the Poland Seminary and always took an active interest in the education advancement of the community.

He served as representative in the legislature of the state in the years 1871 and 1872, making a most efficient public officer. Mr. Kirtland was a man of wide reading and extensive travel. He visited Europe twice, traveling in a leisurely manner through all of the chief centers of art and the scenes of historic interest. He also traveled extensively throughout our own country returning twice to California since his first return.

Mr. Kirtland was twice married, first to Maria Swift in 1852. Of this marriage two children were born, both of whom died young. In 1876 he was married a second time to Harriet F. Swift. Of this marriage there were born two children, both of whom, with his wife, survived him.

Deceased was president of the Farmers' Deposit and Savings Bank, Poland, which position he had held for the past three years, and always took an active interest in its affairs.

In disposition Mr. Kirtland was approachable and cordial. He was always charitable and kind, and by his many generous qualities attached to him a large circle of friends who will sincerely mourn his death.

The funeral will take place at Poland on Saturday afternoon, at half past one o'clock.

Reprint of **THE YOUNGSTOWN DAILY VINDICATOR**, Tuesday, April 14, 1896

Charles Newton Kirtland (1839-1901)

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW

Poland Riverside Cemetery

Editor: Ted Heineman

JULY 2003

Issue No. 23

Charles Newton Kirtland



Died at the age of 61 and is
Buried in the Riverside Cemetery

Nov. 22, 1839

Mary Fitch Kirtland, second wife of Henry Turhand Kirtland gives birth to a third son. Mary is now 30 and Henry is 44. They name him Charles Newton and he is welcomed into the family by his older brothers; 9 year old Edmund, and 6 year old George. Half-brother Cook Fitch is away at school and more interested in girls than another baby brother. Judge Turhand Kirtland, founder of Poland, greets his 20th grandchild at Henry's farm located just west of the Poland Village Green.

1844

Grandfather Turhand Kirtland dies and leaves his large land holdings in the Western Reserve to his family.

1848

Brother Edmund dies at the age of 18.

1853

Charles attends Poland Academy but leaves due to an illness. While working out-of-doors on his father's farm he regains his health.

1864

Charles helps his half-brother, Cook, plan for a new cemetery in Poland to be laid out on the east side of Yellow Creek.

1866

At 27 Charles meets and marries 20 year old Julia Ellen Fitch, daughter of William Haines Fitch. In June young Carson Justice's parents die and he comes to live with Julia Ellen, his half sister.

1869

A son is born and named Elmer. He grows up to be an engineer and moves to Beaver, Pa.

1872

Brother George Potter Kirtland dies at the age of 39 and was buried in the new Riverside Cemetery.

1873

In the spring Charles starts building a new home on North Lima Road. In the fall Carson Justice leaves for medical school in Cleveland. In November a daughter is born and named May Julia.

1874

Father Henry T. Kirtland dies at the age of 79. Henry leaves his estate to Charles' mother. The homestead has grown to over 300 acres and includes property in both Boardman and Poland Townships. (being what is now Poland Forest)

1877

Charles' mother dies at the age of 68. The homestead is divided equally between her sons, Cook and Charles. Charles inherits 186 acres of land now known as Poland Manor.

1880

The Poland Cemetery Association elects Charles to the Board of Trustees. Charles works along side his half-brother in maintaining the cemetery grounds. His farm now has 250 sheep. He owns over 600 acres in Columbiana County.

1881

His wife, Julia Ellen, dies at the age of 35, leaving Charles to raise 2 young children.

1883

Charles remarries. His second wife is Martha Fawcett from Salem, Ohio. Martha was born a Quaker in 1843 and died 100 years later. They have a son named William who dies in infancy. A second son named Louis Augustus is born in 1891 and goes to Rayen High School and marries Martha J. Sands.

1887

Charles realizes his dream of seeing a Civil War Monument erected in the Cemetery. Brother Cook introduces Major McKinley, who delivers the dedication address.

1896

In April half-brother Cook Fitch Kirtland dies after a short illness. Charles replaces his brother as president of both the Cemetery Association and the Farmer's Deposit and Savings Bank in Poland.

May 27, 1901

Charles Newton Kirtland dies of a liver ailment. He leaves his widow the house at 118 North Lima Road and the homestead where he was born. Upon his death Charles is replaced on the Cemetery Board by his nephew, Dr. C.R. Justice.

FUTURE U.S. PRESIDENT WHO GROW UP IN POLAND.

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW

Poland Riverside Cemetery

Ted Heineman, Publisher

FEBRUARY 2004

Issue No. 30



Henry Kirtland Morse (1822-1909)

was born on May 22nd and died June 27th on the family homestead located at the north end of Water Street in Poland, Ohio. His father was Elkanah Morse and his mother was Nancy Kirtland, daughter of Turhand Kirtland. Nancy's dowry was 200 acres of land northeast of Main Street and between Yellow Creek and Youngstown Rd. His family was wealthy by any-day's standards and his father owned and operated many enterprises within the Poland area. Henry attended the local schools and spent one winter attending a school at Detroit, another at Allegheny College, and a third at Ravenna. His time as a youth on the farm was filled with many duties, including the clearing of land, attending to the broom-corn crop, and general agriculture. (His father raised 400 acres of broom-corn and employed 20 men making brooms.) At the age of 18 Henry was employed as a clerk in a store operated by his father and Isaac Mansfield and at the age of 21 he was appointed postmaster of the village.

After his father's death in 1849 Henry continued to operate his father's flour mill on the east side of the dam on Yellow Creek where the Cemetery Bridge is now located. The milling business was successful for the next 12 years. It was then that the Fort Wayne Railroad was completed and wheat from Indiana made the milling business in Poland unprofitable.

We learned in Issue No. 20 of the Riverside Review that Henry Morse sold the mill machinery to the Baldwins of Youngstown in 1866. On the west side of the Morse Dam was a saw mill which was kept busy until 1870. It manufactured shingles, lath, and broom handles. Henry K. and his two sons, Henry G. and Charles, acted as sawyers at this mill. Mr. Morse raised fruits and vegetables to sell in the City of Youngstown. He also had one of the finest orchards in the area located on the land now occupied by Orchard and Centennial Drives in Poland.

Henry K. Morse married Mary Lynn Wick, the widow of Henry Wick in 1848. Mary died thirty years later. Henry then married Eliza Blakelee in 1881. Before her marriage Miss Blakelee had been the Preceptress at Poland Union Seminary. She had been a wonderful teacher and the community had a hard time accepting her replacement, Ida M. Tarbell. (See Issue No. 13, 18, and 19)

The children of the first marriage were (1) Henry G. Morse who became successively President of the Morse Bridge Co., President of the Edgemore Bridge Co. and President of the New York Ship Building Co.; (2) Charles Morse, noted bridge engineer who resided in Evanston, Illinois; (3) Edwin Morse, a consulting engineer in Pittsburgh for Jones and Laughlin company; and (4) Mary Morse, who never married and continued to live in the Morse homestead until her death in 1952. It was Mary who collected the diaries and journals of the Kirtland and Morse families and donated them to the Western Reserve Historical Society where they may be studied today.

In Issue No. 21 we learn that Henry Morse, Cook Kirtland, and Ira Mansfield formed the Robin Hood Club in 1865. When Henry died 44 years later, he was buried behind Riverside Cemetery's Civil War Monument. His grave today is marked with a huge rock which was once located in the old swimming hole below his father's dam and used by him when a child as a diving platform.

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW

Poland Riverside Cemetery

Publisher: Ted Heineman

MARCH 2004

Issue No. 31

ELKANAH MORSE (1790 – 1849)

was born on May 14, 1790 in Wallingford, Connecticut. He moved west to Poland at the age of 24 and four years later married **Nancy Kirtland** when she became 17 years of age. Nancy was also born in Wallingford in 1801 and was brought to Poland by her parents, Judge Turhand and Polly Kirtland when she was just 2 years old.

Elkanah entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, **Henry T. Kirtland** (1795–1874) who was then a Poland merchant. Together these two men had many successful business ventures, seized many opportunities and were instrumental in developing the Village of Poland in its early years. Soon after arriving in Poland Mr. Morse built a flat-boat on the Mahoning River and loaded it with bear-skins and flour from his mill and floated down the river to New Orleans. There he found ready markets for his goods. He made several more successful trips down the river and had many adventures on his 1,000 mile walk back to Ohio on the old Natchez Trace.

Almost all his life Elkanah was interested in river and lake traffic, owning vessels and a shipping business in Detroit. However, he continued to retain his home in Poland, operating a store on Main Street and the flour mill on Yellow Creek.

At one time he became interested in the growing of broom-corn and raised 400 acres of corn and employed 20 men in making brooms. One load of brooms was sent to Baltimore, Maryland and exchanged for a wagon load of canned oysters. When this wagon returned to Ohio they were sold for \$4 to \$5 per can, being a luxury item back then.

Elkanah Morse received 200 acres of land in the northeastern corner of the Village as a dowry when he married Nancy, Turhand Kirtland's daughter. Mr. Morse promptly laid this property out into

streets and building lots. He changed the name of the old path that lead from Poland to Struthers from "Old Furnace Trail" to "Water Street". He also laid out both First and Second Streets in the Village. First Street was later changed to Grant and then to Botsford. At the north end of Water Street he built a beautiful home facing his dam and mill on Yellow Creek. His homestead was a showplace and stood for over 100 years until it fell into disrepair and was razed in the 1950s. His granddaughter, Mary L. Wick Morse lived there until she died in 1952.

Elkanah and Nancy's marriage lasted for seven years. To this marriage three children were born. **Lois was born in 1819 and later married Isaac Mansfield.** (See Issue No.13) **Henry was the second child and was born in 1822.** (See Issue No. 30) **Edwin came later in 1824.** The following year Nancy returned to Wallingford for a visit. While there her health failed and she died on October 8, 1825. Elkanah was married again to **Comfort Eliza Waller** and they had one son, **William**. When the Civil War came in 1862, William enlisted and was taken prisoner at the battle of Stone River. He died in an Atlanta prison.

In 1836 Mr. Morse suffered a major business loss when one of his schooners, the Ben Barton, encountered a severe storm on Lake Erie while loaded with cargo and was lost. In 1847 he went west looking for gold in order to recoup his losses. He, plus his son, William, and his business partner's son, **Cook F. Kirtland** joined a group of men from Poland who called themselves the "California Argonauts". (See Issue No. 20) Returning with empty pockets, Elkanah died of cholera in Wyoming and was buried at Fort Laramie in June 1849. This ended the career of one of Poland's earliest and most successful entrepreneurs.

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW

Poland Riverside Cemetery

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Issue No. 33

Pioneer Women

(1799 – 1850)

We read much of the pioneer men who came to the Western Reserve to start a new life. We are told that it was the men who fought the Indians, started businesses, and built new communities. Little is written of their wives and mothers who suffered untold hardships in the new frontier. This may be due partly to the fact that history during the first half of the nineteenth century was written by men who controlled government, operated the institutes of higher learning, and managed the financial markets of that time. In reality, women were second-class citizens with little control of their destiny. It wasn't until after the Civil War (1861-1865) that the pioneer women were recognized as being the steady forces who tamed the wilderness and forged the strong community of Poland.

For the Columbus Celebration on October 21, 1892 Mary M. Maxwell read a paper she had prepared on "Poland in Early Days". Here are some excerpts concerning those early women whose lives influenced our community: "Jonathan Fowler saw his wife but once before marriage, their courtship being carried on by letter...the date being just one hundred years ago (1792)...In 1799 Jonathan Fowler came from Connecticut on horse back, fetching his wife, Lydia, a sister of Mr. Kirtland, and their child; also their household goods. Until a cabin was built they camped near a spring back of where John Brown now lives, sleeping at night in the hollow, but friendly heart of a large tree. Indians were their only neighbors, the nearest white family living eight miles to the west (Loghurst)...the Fowler's daughter, Rachel was the first female born in Poland.... Mrs. Fowler was greatly tried by the Indians, who had never before seen a white babe, asking almost daily for little Rachel, frequently carrying her off and keeping her for hours. She dreaded risking the child out of her sight, also the condition in which the filthy nurses usually returned it, but did not dare refuse their request lest they should be made angry...when Mrs. Fowler lived near the spring, she each night, after sunset, blew for a long time, a wooden horn, so that any belated travelers hearing it, would follow the sounds, and find shelter..."

In July 1896 a committee prepared a report listing the pioneer women of Poland Township. This committee was chaired by historian Mrs. David V. Mays and included Fanny Sexton, Ruth E. Mays, Mary Kirtland and Mary Morse. This report was published in a book edited by Mrs. Wickham and titled "Memorial to Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve". (Main Library-O.R. 920.7) On page 261 is the following quote: "The first woman to brave these forest wilds was Mrs. Jonathan Fowler, who in 1799 came with her husband and babe, on horseback from Guilford, Connecticut to Pittsburgh, and from thence to Youngstown by canoe, where she was met by her brother, Turhand Kirtland, and conveyed to the present site of Poland in a wagon..."

Editor's Note: The following information on Mrs. Lydia Fowler has been gathered from several sources. Although incomplete, it does summarize her life. Her first husband, Jonathan, was born in 1764. She was born in Wallingford, Connecticut in 1772. The Fowler's first child was born in Guilford, Connecticut in 1797 and was given her mother's name. Jonathan, Lydia and their 2 year old daughter arrived in Poland in May 1799 and their second daughter, Rachel, arrived 9 months later. Mr. Fowler's first priority was constructing a log cabin on the banks of Yellow Creek. Once the cabin was completed he started building a grist mill further upstream. Finally he built a large stone structure on Main Street that he used as a residence, a tavern, an inn and a trading post. Undoubtedly, Lydia was involved in all of these enterprises. Historian Robert Wilkeson tells us that there was a third child named Chauncy who became a doctor in Canfield. Jonathan drowned in the Beaver River in April 1806 and left his wife with three small children. Lydia, now a widow at 34, married 20 year old Andrew Dunlap. Lydia died in 1850 at the age of 78 and Andrew died in 1863. She was buried in the cemetery by the Presbyterian Church beside her second husband, and only a few feet from her first husband, her first daughter, Lydia, and her brother, Turhand Kirtland. (Look for more stories about Pioneer Women in future issues.)

Elkanah

In the March 2004 Issue was a feature article on the life of Elkanah Morse who died in 1849 while returning from California. One reader questioned the origin of the name and how it was pronounced. I pleaded ignorance as to the pronunciation but said I believed it to be an old biblical name. To answer this question I armed myself first with a self-pronouncing edition of the Holy Bible where all proper names were divided into syllables accented and marked with the vowel sounds. I found that the name Elkanah first appears in Chapter 1, verse 1 of the First Book of Samuel which reads as follows: *"Now there was a certain man of Ramathaimzophim of Mount Ephraim, and his name was El-kā-nah,....and he had two wives; the name of the one was Hannah."* Reading on, we learn that Elkanah and Hannah became the parents of the prophet Samuel. It was Samuel who initiated the first change in the form of government in which the office of the king (State) and the priest (Church) were kept separate. We also learn that about the year 1,100 BC Elkanah was a man of wealth and high position in the tabernacle at Shiloh. When Elkanah Morse was born in 1790, perhaps his parents living in Wallingford, Connecticut, had visions of him becoming an important religious leader in the New Haven Colony and named him for the early Hebrew priest in the Bible. Whether a given name will affect a child's future is debatable. However, in the case of Elkanah Morse, he did become "a man of wealth and high position" when he married Nancy Kirtland, the daughter of Turhand Kirtland, and received two hundred acres of land on the north side of Poland Village as a dowry.

Editor's Note: The WebBible Encyclopedia at www.christiananswers.net/dictionary/ can answer any question. Here I learned that the name Elkanah means "God-created."

Samuel Hine (1816-1893)

"Remembering Yesterday"

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW

Poland Riverside Cemetery

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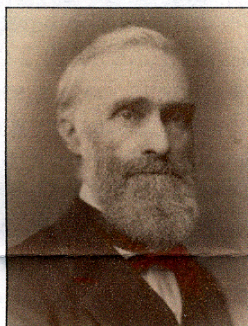
April 2005

Issue No. 44

Samuel Hine (1816-1893)

Part I.....The Letter

(First of a 4 part series)



The opened letter lay on the small table in the front hallway. It was addressed to **Mr. Samuel Hine, Pittsburg Street, Poland, Ohio.** It was a warm Saturday morning in the spring of 1882 and each day for the past week Mr. Hine had come downstairs and looked at the unanswered letter. "That General Tom Sanderson is causing me trouble," he muttered under his breath. "He's a good friend, and he should know I don't have time to write my family's biography. Where did he get such a crazy idea that people would buy and read a book containing the family histories of all the local community leaders? That old Union soldier must have fallen off his horse in Murfreesboro. Tenn., at the Battle of Stones River and landed on his head."

After breakfast when his children had gone outside to play in the side yard, Mr. Hine picked up the letter and sat down in his favorite chair next to the window. He sat there for several minutes staring out the front window at the Presbyterian Church beyond the Village Green. He began to think about another spring morning fifty years earlier when he was just a boy sitting in the front pew of the downtown Presbyterian Church. His father was reading from the Old Testament about Noah and his sons replenishing the earth after the flood. What did his father later tell him about his ancestors? All those old names and dates are recorded in the Family Bible. Perhaps that would be a good place to start the biography. He walked over to the writing desk in the corner and picked up the Bible, found a piece of writing paper, dipped a pen into a bottle of ink and began writing.

"My great-grandfather was James Hine who was born in Milford, ~~England~~, in 1696. He came to America as a young man and began farming in New Milford, Connecticut. He married a woman named Margaret Noble and they had two sons, Austin and Noble, and several daughters. Noble was my grandfather who also farmed and when the Revolutionary War started, he joined the Connecticut Militia and rose to the rank of Colonel. He died in 1795, leaving three sons, one of whom was my father, Homer Hubbell Hine. My father's youngest sister, Sophia, became the wife of Rev. Charles A. Boardman who for many years was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Youngstown, Ohio."

Samuel looked over the page he had just written and then back at the General's letter. "I'll finish my father's biography later," he thought, "right now I want to start on an outline of my own life." He found another piece of paper and began writing again.

"I was born on March 31, 1816. I had two older sisters who enjoyed taking care of me as a baby. We all lived in a very small frame house in Youngstown, Ohio. When I was 2 years old, my father moved us into a large farm located at the end of East Federal Street where Crab Creek empties into the Mahoning River. Five more brothers were born there and when I was 17 years old tragedy struck our family. My one year old twin brothers died from measles. In 1836, while I was in my second year of college in Hudson, Ohio, father wrote to say he had sold a small strip of land along the river to the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company. The pending arrival of the canal convinced me to leave college and become part of the new economic growth which would soon be coming to the Youngstown Area. I talked my brother-in-law, Henry Wick, into hiring me to work in his mercantile business. After several years I had enough money to open my own store in Hubbard. It was there that I met a pretty young girl from Coitsville by the name of Ellen Louise Montgomery. We were married on June 26, 1844 and had daughter, Mary and son, Cecil."

At this point, Samuel Hine's five children to his second wife, Emma Caroline Kirtland, came running into the room. Their ages ranged from 5 to 15. He put down his pen and placed his biography and Sanderson's letter in the Family Bible. He would work on it another day.

(to be continued)

Editor's Note: Thomas W. Sanderson was a leading lawyer in Youngstown when he enlisted in the cavalry in 1861. As a brigade commander he fought in all the Army of the Cumberland engagements. The rank of Brigadier-General was conferred to him for gallantry in action at Bear Creek Station, south of Atlanta. His own biography is among the 600 he received in reply to the letters he mailed to prominent citizens in Mahoning County. His compilation was finally published in 1909 and is on the reference shelf of the Poland Library.

THOMAS
HINE

“Remembering Yesterday”

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW

Poland Riverside Cemetery

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May 2005

Issue No. 45

Samuel Hine (1816-1893)

Part II.....The Portrait

(Second of a 4 part series)

A whole year had passed since he had first sat down to begin his biography. It was now May of 1883 and his son, Samuel Jr., would soon be graduating from Poland Seminary. A lot had happened in the last 12 months. Just before Christmas his mother had died and he had to make all of the arrangements to have her buried in the Oak Hill Cemetery next to his father, Homer. That was not easy as his mother had been living on the old Skinner homestead in Painesville after moving from Youngstown ten years earlier to live with her son Homer. Samuel then had to telegraph his brother Augustus in Pasadena, California. Mary Skinner Hine, one of Youngstown's earliest pioneers, had been mentally alert until her death at 93.

Mr. Hine had not forgotten Thomas Sanderson's letter. Just before the funeral he had sent the General his father's lengthy biography. He was now working on his own. However, Emma had given him a more important project. "I want a family portrait," his wife said one evening at supper. "My children will be leaving home before you know it. Young Samuel will be heading for college in a few months and I want you to arrange for a photographer to come to the house and take some pictures of our family while we are all living together?"

Now the day for the portrait taking had arrived. The photographer set up his camera in the large dining room where the lighting was the best. Mr. Hine sat down in his favorite chair that was brought in from the parlor and Emma chose to sit in Billius Kirtland's chair. It had been her father's favorite chair. The photographer gave the following instructions. "I want 6 year old Charles to stand between his mother and father. Now we will have 9 year old Homer put his arm on his father's shoulder and we will have 11 year old Alfred lean on his mother's chair. Fourteen year old Ellen...you can stand behind your father and Samuel, since you are 16 and the oldest, it is best that you stand in the middle of the photograph. Good! I like that arrangement. Now look at the camera and don't be frightened by the flash." Below is the Samuel and Emma Kirtland Hine family portrait that has been preserved in the Hine Family Album for over 120 years.



Many thanks to Edward "Ted" Kirtland Hine, Jr. of Louisville, Colorado, who provided this photo from his album of the Hine and Kirtland Families of Poland, Ohio,

"Remembering Yesterday"

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW

Poland Riverside Cemetery

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Issue No. 46

Samuel Hine (1816-1893)

Part III...Called Away

(Third of a 4 part series)

**A Pioneer Resident of the
County Dead.**

RIPE IN YEARS AND HONOR,

Death of Samuel Hine, one of the
Best Known of Mahoning
Men

Samuel Hine died at 9:27 o'clock this morning at his home in Poland at the age of 77.

The deceased was a pioneer resident of Mahoning county and has lived in this community all of his life.

About six years ago he was prostrated by a severe sun stroke, from which he never fully recovered. Last December he slipped on the walk at his home and in falling broke his leg at the hip. Owing to his advanced age he never rallied from the shock and he steadily faded away. His death was due to a gradual dissolution known as old age and was hastened by the severe shock his injury of last winter occasioned.

Samuel Hine was born in this city on March 31, 1816, at the old house that stood for a number of years near the Lake Shore passenger station. He was the oldest son of Homer and Mary Hine. His early days were spent in this city and when he became a young man he entered Hudson College. He left college before he graduated and formed a partnership at Brookfield with Henry Wick, the firm doing a general mercantile business.

He soon returned to this city, and in (1836) he removed to Hubbard, where he again embarked in mercantile pursuits. Soon afterwards he located to Poland and has since been engaged in looking after his vast real estate interests.

The deceased married Miss Ellen Louise Montgomery, daughter of Robert Montgomery, June 26th, 1844. Two children were born of this marriage, Cecil D. Hine, of the firm of Hine & Clarke, and a daughter, who now resides in Missouri.

Mrs. Hine died May 18th, 1865, and her husband was afterwards wedded to Miss Emma Kirtland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Billius Kirtland, of Boardman. His second wife and her five children survive him, as follows: (Samuel) Kirtland, Miss Ellen, Homer, Alfred and Charlie.

The deceased was an intelligent man of great force and character, and was respected by all who knew him. His dealings in real estate, which at the time of his death, amounted to a vast fortune. He was a brother of Mrs. Henry Wick, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Dudley Baldwin. The deceased was a director in the Farmer's bank of Poland and his death will be a great loss to the village.

The funeral services will be held Monday at 2 p.m., at his late residence.

Editor's Note: The above obituary appeared on May 19, 1893 in The Youngstown Daily Vindicator. It was apparently written by a young journalist who believed that not many persons reached the very old age of 77. Perhaps it was then, but not today. As you read this I will be turning 77 and I do not believe that I'm gradually dissolving. "Ripening" is a better term to use.

Samuel Hine was buried in the Family Plot in the Riverside Cemetery and directly north of the Civil War Monument. At the time of his death his personal property was valued at \$40,000 and his real estate at \$90,000. His wife, Emma, inherited the house and property on South Main Street. His first son, Cecil, being a 44 year old attorney was declared the executor of the will. Named in the will were Samuel's five children to his second wife and Lizzie W. Hine, wife of Cecil. Mary his first daughter was deceased.

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Issue No. 47

Samuel Hine (1816-1893)**Part IV...His Legacy**

(Final of a 4 part series)

After the funeral services Samuel Hine was laid to rest in the family plot at the Riverside Cemetery. The Hine family life continued. Emma, his wife, stayed in the large house her grandfather, George Kirtland, had built in 1845 at 441 South Main Street in Poland, Ohio. Then in 1914 she died at the age of 73 and was laid to rest along side her husband of 27 years. All of Samuel Hine's children were well educated and went on to be prominent and successful in their respective fields of endeavor.

Samuel Kirtland Hine (1867-1942) who had graduated in engineering in 1892 from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute went on to become a respected industrialist, chemist, and finally general manager of A. M. Byers of Girard. He married Alma Paige of Painesville and had no children.

Alfred Blakelee Hine (1872-1942) later graduated from R.P.I. in 1895 and became half owner and Vice President of the McKelvey-Hine Company, a Pittsburgh based construction and engineering firm which built railroad bridges. In 1899 he married Marguerite Hull Gibson and had two daughters, Elinor and Marguerite.

Homer Henry Hine (1874-1958) obtained a degree in Electrical Engineering from Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland and in 1901 moved to Seattle, Washington. There he became superintendent of construction for the Independent Telephone Company. Later Homer became half owner of Salmon Bay Sand and Gravel Company. In his mid-thirties he married Rose Belle Turner in 1910 and had ~~three~~ ^{two} children, Thomas, Ruth and Edward. It was Edward's son,

"Ted" Junior, who has compiled a vast collection of history and photographs of the Kirtland and Hine Families on a computer CD, which he has made available to the Riverside Review.

Charles Potter Hine (1877-1942) obtained a law degree from Yale University and became a founding partner in the Cleveland law firm of Thompson, Hine, & Florey which today is still one of the city's largest law firms. It is interesting to note that when Charles Hine graduated from Yale in 1898 a whole century had passed since his grandfather, Homer Hubbell Hine, had graduated from the same institution. (See Issue No. 41)

Ellen Louise Hine (1869-1955) never married and continued to live in the family homestead until her death. Her life story was covered in detail in the Riverside Review back in Sept. 2004.

The year 1942 was a particularly tragic period for the Hine Family. Three of Samuel Hine's children died within 6 months of each other. First Samuel Kirtland died on April 24th following a year of illness, then Charles Potter died on September 4th, and finally Alfred Blakelee died on October 24th. Four of Samuel's 7 children are buried in the Riverside Cemetery. The Mary, Alfred and Charles graves are located elsewhere.

Of particular interest is the last will and testament of Samuel Hine's son, industrialist Samuel Kirtland, who inherited his father's love for the Poland Village Green and, having no children, left 1/8 of his estate equaling \$218,752 to Poland Village for the maintenance and improvement of the Green and the Old Cemetery adjacent to the Presbyterian Church. Today a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Village, work hard to see that the Village Green is properly mowed, leaves picked up, and the Green and Cemetery are planted with flowers.

Ellen Louise Hine (1869-1955)

"Remembering Yesterday"

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Issue No. 37



Miss Ellen Louise Hine
(1869 – 1955)

Her family called her "Nell." Miss Hine never married and lived to be 86 year old. She was the last of the Hine family to occupy the homestead at 441 S. Main Street in Poland, Ohio, which is located opposite the Presbyterian Church. Ellen L. Hine died on June 22, 1955 from a severe heart attack and was buried in the Riverside Cemetery next to her parents, Samuel and Emma Caroline Kirtland Hine. A portion of her obituary reads as follows:

Miss Hine was born Feb. 2, 1869 in the family homestead to which her father had moved in 1864 when he turned his attention to farming and coal lands. Earlier her father had worked with his brother-in-law, Henry Wick, and also operated businesses in Brookfield and Hubbard. Through her father, Miss Hine traced her family in America to 1646, when Thomas Hine was recorded as being a resident of Milford, Connecticut.

Her grandfather was Judge Homer Hine, who came to the Western Reserve in 1801 and settled in Youngstown. Judge Hine represented Mahoning County in the first legislature of Ohio and was prominent in the Abolitionist movement. Her mother was a daughter of Billius and Ruthanna Frame Kirtland. Miss Hine was a great-granddaughter of Judge Turhand Kirtland, who laid out Poland when he came here as agent for the Connecticut Land Co.

Miss Hine went to St. Margaret's School for Girls in Waterbury, Conn. and then on to France and Germany to study sculpture and painting. In addition she studied architecture and designed several homes plus a play house in her side yard for the enjoyment of her nieces and nephews. (See photo below) Her mother was also an artist and the two women opened a studio at their home. At the age of 49 Nell went to France with the YWCA for extensive service during WWI and when she returned home she did considerable work at the Veterans' Hospital at Aspinwall, PA.

Miss Hine had many hobbies aside from her artistic abilities. She collected dolls from every country she visited, was a nature student and developed her gardens until they were among the finest in Poland Village. Her home was filled with priceless antiques and for over 40 years was a mecca for the people of the community. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church and for many years was active in the Red Cross.



Aunt Nell with Ruth Hine about 1913

Cecil Dwight Hine (1849-1920)

"Remembering Yesterday"

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW

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January 2006

Issue No.53

Editor's Note

The New Year begins by telling more of the history of the Homer Hine Family here in the Western Reserve. This family's history first came out in the January 2005 issue of the Riverside Review and included Homer Hine (1776-1856) and his son, Samuel (1816-1893). Other issues in 2005 told of Samuel's second marriage to Emma C. Kirtland and listed their five children. Below is the biography of Samuel's son to his first wife, Ellen Montgomery, who died in 1865 at an early age of 46.

Cecil Dwight Hine (1849 – 1920)

His mother was Ellen Louise Montgomery of Coitsville, Ohio. She was the daughter of Robert Montgomery who in 1806 built and operated the Hopewell Iron Furnace. This furnace was the first to be built west of the Allegheny Mountains. (Remnants of this furnace may still be seen along the west bank of Yellow Creek about a mile downstream from the Village of Poland.) Samuel and Ellen were married in 1844.

When Cecil was born on August 3, 1849, his father was a merchant in Hubbard, Trumbull County, Ohio. Cecil was educated in the local schools and then entered Western Reserve College in Hudson, Ohio. He attended college and graduated with honors. He then began studying law with Taylor and Jones in Warren and was admitted to the bar in Trumbull County on April 15, 1872. That same year he married Elizabeth Woodruff of Poland, Ohio. Their only child, also named Elizabeth, was born in 1878. (Her biography will appear in the Feb. 2006 issue.)



Attorney C.D Hine

In 1882 Cecil and his wife built a large home at 725 Wick Avenue. Mr. Hine was described by those who knew him only casually as having a reserve manner which gave the impression of coldness and sternness. However, his friend found him to be warm-hearted and generous. They also described him as free from political ambitions with a strong interest in athletics. In his college years Cecil played catcher for the Poland Resolutes and later first baseman on the first semi-profession baseball team known as the Mahoning Baseball Club. Mrs. Ellen Hine maintained a gracious home and Mr. Hine enjoyed working in his garden. The young couple entertained frequently in what was then the fashionable part of Youngstown. (The house was demolished in the mid-1970s.)

Mr. Hine practiced law in Youngstown with John H. Clarke. Hine and Clarke handled the first steel mergers in the valley when Youngstown Iron and Steel and Cartwright & McCurdy merged with American Steel. A series of articles published in 1925 under the title "Knowing Youngstown" contained a segment on the organization of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and its proposed location. It relates that in the late summer of 1900 land along Crab Creek was being considered for the construction of the steel mill, but careful surveys proved this land lacked sufficient water. "It was largely owing to the vision of the late Cecil D. Hine that the present site of the plant at Campbell was secured. It contained 300 acres and fronted on both the river and railroads."

(continued on the next page)

Cecil D. Hine story continued...

Probably one of Mr. Hine's closest friends was James A. Campbell, president of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. (See October 2004 Special Report) He said, "Mr. Hine was the most valuable man in the early days of Sheet and Tube. He was not only a splendid lawyer but he had that quality and asset so few attorneys had, a good, general business knowledge." Mr. L. A. Manchester, counsel for Sheet and Tube in later years, said Mr. Hine was a pioneer in handling legal work which made the valley's big institutions possible. He also said, "Mr. Hine had the greatest analytical mind I ever met. He always went direct to his point. He was the soul of honor, integrity and uprightness. He hated trickery, underhanded methods, dishonesty and sham."

Perhaps the greatest tribute was paid Mr. Hine by his law partner from 1886 to 1897, Justice John H. Clarke of the Supreme Court of the United States. Justice Clarke noted the prominent role played by Mr. Hine in the life of the community. "For forty years he was the chief and most trusted legal adviser who originated and conducted the really great business enterprises of the Mahoning Valley and whose wise business judgment and foresight is written in the organization, extension and consolidation papers of the great companies now operating in the Valley."

Mr. Hine was one of the incorporators of the Mahoning Valley Historical Society in 1909 and was the author of its articles of incorporation. He had many other interests, serving as a Rayen School trustee in 1883 and as trustee when the Mahoning County Law Library Association was set up in 1904. He served at one time as president of the Holland Land Co., the holding corporation for the Youngstown Country Club in 1912. It is said he had numerous real estate holding in downtown Youngstown and a farm at Haselton.



Cecil D. Hine, taking a lesson from the Youngstown Country Club's golf pro Jimmy Maiden, whose brother Stewart was Robert Tyre (Bobby) Jones's first golf instructor.

In the last few years of his life Mr. Hine experienced a gradual decline in health. As was his custom for many years he spent part of his winters in Pasadena, California with his daughter. It was there that he suffered a fatal heart attack on February 22, 1920. Funeral services were held March 2, 1920 in Youngstown with his burial in the **Riverside Cemetery** in Poland. In respect for its director, the general offices of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube were closed. Members of the Mahoning County Bar Association attended the funeral in a body and all the principal attorney's offices were closed. Honorary pallbearers included Poland's Judge J. B. Kennedy and Dr. Carson R. Justice.

The bulk of Mr. Hine's estate – more than \$1,000,000 – was left to his wife. The estate included a wide variety of stocks and real estate holdings. Following the death of her husband, Mrs. Hine took an active part in a number of community philanthropies. She traveled extensively with her daughter, spending winters in California and summers in New England and Europe. She died at the family residence on Wick Avenue on September 23, 1927 and was buried with her husband of 48 years.

Cecil had one sister, Mary Wick Hine, who was born in 1846. She married twice, first to James Phelps and then to Allen Cameron. Very little is known of her life.

Elizabeth "Bess" Hine-Cates (1878-1972)

"Remembering Yesterday?"

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW

Poland Riverside Cemetery

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Ellen Montgomery Hine (1873-1878)

Cecil Dwight Hine and Elizabeth, his wife, actually had two daughters. Their first born died at the age of five. Her death came one month after the birth of their second child. Nothing is known for the cause of Ellen's death and several biographers do not even mention her. However, this much we do know. Cecil purchased the plot in the Poland Riverside Cemetery next to his wife's family grave site. He erected a large monument between the two plots and on the east side had the words "Woodruff" carved and on the west side "Hine." Then over his beloved child's grave he placed a small footstone with the words "Ellie." Today we read on the large monument the following: Ellen Montgomery Hine—Daughter of C.D. & Lizzie W. Hine--born August 21, 1873—Died August 19, 1878.

Elizabeth Hine Cates (1878- 1972)

Elizabeth "Bess" Hine was born on July 21, 1878. Her arrival must have been a bittersweet experience for Cecil D. Hine and his wife, Elizabeth, as their first born daughter, Ellen, died a month after Bess's birth. When Bess was 5 years old her father and mother moved from Poland to a new home at 725 Wick Avenue in Youngstown, Ohio. At that time the upper end of Wick Avenue was considered "Millionaire's Row."



Young Bess Hine

As a young child, Elizabeth was stricken with polio that left her with a limp. After recovering from polio her father bought her a pony. She would ride her pony out of the city into the country. (the present North Side) When she was ready for school her parents sent her to Miss Brown's School in New York City. Returning to Youngstown, Elizabeth Hine joined other young women who shared her interest in books and travel. In 1900 she helped form the "New Century Club." She also shared her mother's interest in working for the betterment of the community.

On one of her travels she met an industrialist from New York named Charles Henry Cates. They were married in 1903 in a lavish ceremony that was called the social event of the year. Cleveland caterers handled the wedding reception held in her parent's home, which was the proper custom in those days. There were 18 in the wedding party.

The couple moved to New York City and maintained a residence at the Ansonia Hotel for the next 35 years. They had no children and traveled extensively. At one point Elizabeth remarked that she had probably traveled enough to circle the earth three times. Elizabeth and Charles also spent their winters in Pasadena, California where they were among the early owners of automobiles.

Following the death of her mother in 1927, Elizabeth returned to Youngstown to sell her parent's home on Wick Avenue, however it contained too many childhood memories. It was then that she decided to make it her legal residence. She and her husband would often drive their Rolls Royce from Youngstown to New York City.

(continued on the next page)

Elizabeth Hine Cates biography continued.....

When her husband died in 1939, Elizabeth began spending more of her time at her Wick Avenue residence. Here was a house with a broad front porch, a parlor for entertaining and a large library for all of Elizabeth's books. Behind the house was a barn with a cow and 5 acres of land that included a flower and vegetable garden. There was also a chauffeur to drive Mrs. Cates around the city. Miss Minnie Beckman, who had been with the Hine family for 46 years, assisted Elizabeth in caring for the house.

In August 1959 Esther Hamilton wrote an article for the Youngstown Vindicator entitled "Mrs. Cates Symbolizes Gracious Living of City's Golden Era." This article told of her visit to Wick Avenue where only Mrs. Cates's home remained unchanged since that day in 1882 when Cecil D. Hine moved in with his wife and daughter. Esther writes, "Etched into the glass panes on the front door was 'Hine.' The brass around the doorknob gleamed as though it had just been polished. The ceilings are high and the house was cool although it was one of the hottest days of the year. The rooms are paneled in oak, bird's-eye maple, butternut, and black walnut. Among the most interesting things in the home are the number of photographs of family members and friends. The long library with books and paintings reflects the good taste of the family. No television set is about but a radio brings the news."

Esther Hamilton tells of time Mrs. Cates was approached by a person who wanted to buy the property. Elizabeth Cates explained that it was her home and not for sale. Quite firmly she added, "At any price."

Elizabeth Hine Cates died on November 22, 1972. Her 1958 Will made 39 specific bequests of personal and household good, jewelry, and money to relatives, friends and employees. The family library of books was left to Virginia Military Institute as well as \$50,000 to establish scholarships at VMI. The family home at 725 Wick Avenue was left to Paul Schaeffer, the son of her cousin, Margaret Sexton Schaeffer, then living at Lake Milton. To her Poland friend, George Kirtland Bishop, she left one dozen Tiffany silver cocktail glasses and her Victrola containing all of her phonograph records. Finally she left a \$20,000 trust fund; the income from which goes toward maintaining the family burial lots in the Poland Riverside Cemetery.

After the specific bequests were carried out the remaining bulk of the estate went to the Cecil Dwight Hine and Elizabeth Woodruff Hine Memorial Fund. This Fund was established in 1974. The Hine Memorial Fund Committee has as its mission the responsibility to review all proposals that provide direct services to crippled children in the greater Youngstown area. In 1976, the Probate Court of Mahoning County defined the word "crippled" to include a person who is "...lame, or partially disabled, or flawed or impaired in almost any manner which would deprive him of strength to act as a normal person." The Visiting Nurses Association of Youngstown has been assigned the duty of evaluating the needs of a crippled child. Today the size of the Memorial Fund is well into seven figures.

Today the family cemetery plot in Poland contains the graves of Cecil and Lizzie Hine, their infant daughter, Ellen, and those of Elizabeth and Charles Cates. The house on Wick Avenue was torn down in the late 1970's and converted into a parking lot for the Ursuline High School. Here the Cecil D. Hine story ends but there remains one unsolved mystery. Perhaps you or someone you know can explain what happened to two oil paintings, one of Mrs. Cates and another of Mr. Cates, and one pastel of Elizabeth Woodruff Hine. They were willed to the Butler Institute of American Art, but the museum says it has no record of receiving the paintings. Look around in your attic. If you find an oil painting of a beautiful woman with a twinkle in her eye, it is probably Mrs. Elizabeth Hine Cates.

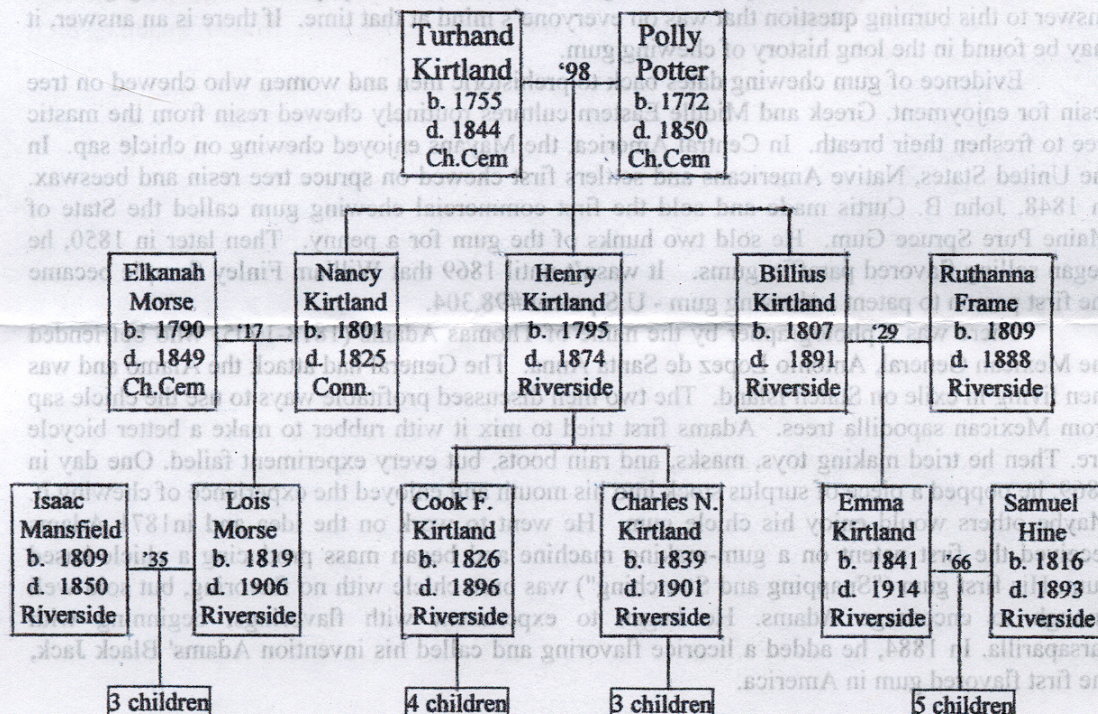
Summary Family Tree (March 2006)

"Remembering Yesterday"

THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW

Poland Riverside Cemetery

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The Mansfield FamilyThe Kirtland FamilyThe Hine Family**Editor's Notes:**

During the past several years the Riverside Review has been reporting on various members of three very prominent Poland families who lived during the 19th century. These families were all related by marriage. The above family tree will help you visualize how the Kirtland, Mansfield, and Hine families happened to come together, first in 1835 with the marriage of Lois Morse to Isaac Mansfield and then in 1866 when Samuel Hine married Emma Kirtland. Addition information is provided below for those family members not listed above.

- (1) Turhand Kirtland had 5 other children; Jared, Henry, Mary, George & Charles. He had a total of 20 grandchildren. Only four are shown in the above chart.
- (2) Billius Kirtland had 4 other children; Caroline, Rebecca, Mary, and Turhand.
- (3) Nancy Kirtland had 2 other children; Henry and Edwin. Nancy is the only family member not buried in Poland. She died in Wallingford, Connecticut.
- (4) The Morse and Mansfield families lived north of Yellow Creek, while the Kirtland and Hine families congregated south along Poland-Pittsburgh Road.
- (5) These pioneer families became quite wealthy from land dealings during the first half of the 19th century. Then came the Industrial Revolution when more wealth was added through business, coal mining, banking and manufacturing. By the beginning of the 20th century they were all considered millionaires.
- (6) The Village of Poland has benefited immensely from the generosity and community service rendered by these three families during the past two hundred years.

"Remembering Yesterday"**THE RIVERSIDE REVIEW**

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Tedhein@zoominternet.net

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**The Kirtland - Hine House at 441 South Main Street**

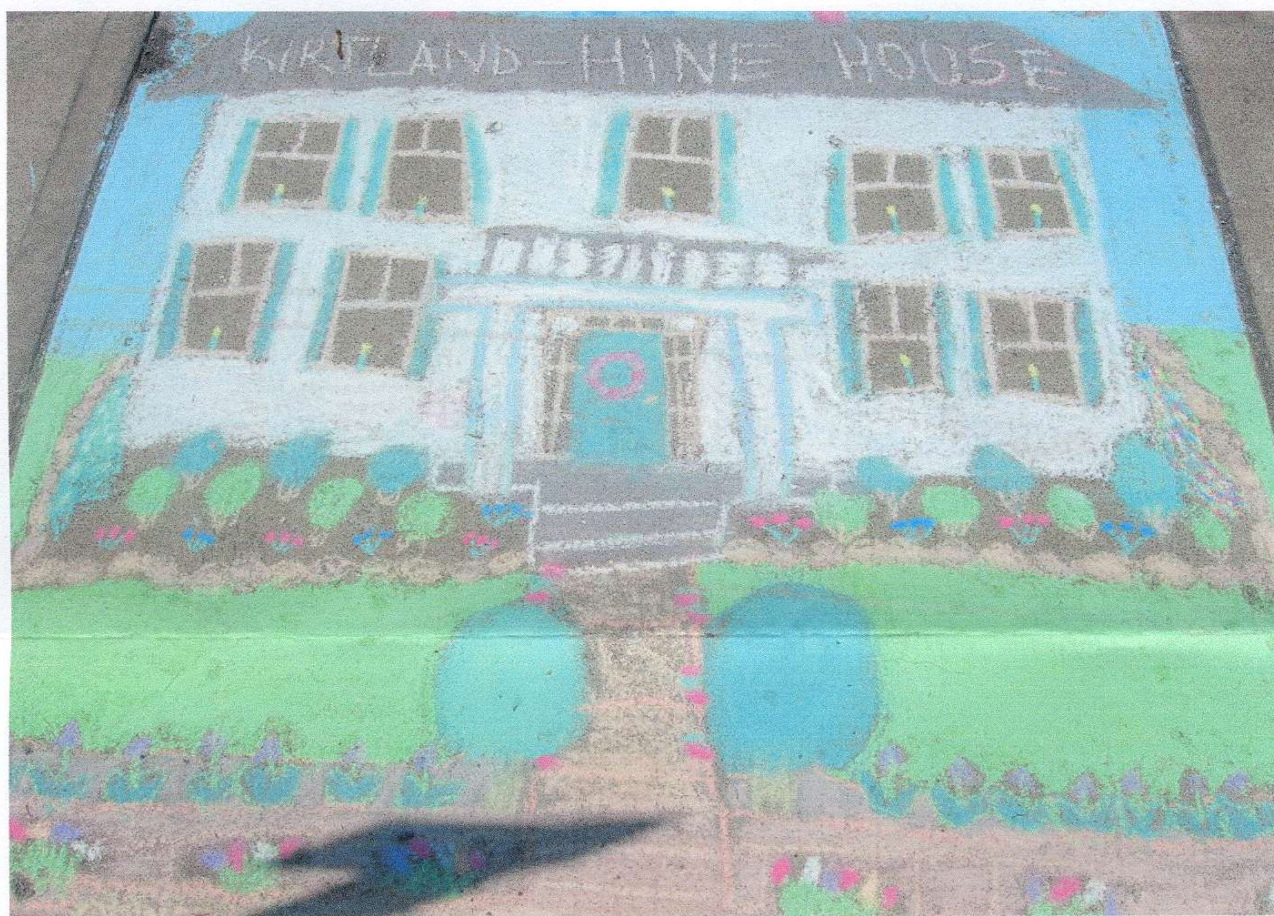
George Kirtland (1809-1890) built this lovely Greek Revival style house around 1845. George was the fourth son of Turhand Kirtland (1755-1844), founder of Poland Village. George had a college degree in chemistry and in 1844 was a beneficiary of his father's large estate. George chose the site for his new home because it had commanding view of Poland's Village Green and was situated well above the noise of the stage coaches along the busy highway between Poland and Pittsburgh. The house once sat on five acres of wooded land. Today the property has been reduced to one acre. George's house was designed with 4,400 square feet of living space. One feature of the house is its elaborate Ionic portico. The top of the portico once had a carved wooden balustrade made to imitate cast iron. This balustrade has been salvaged and will some day be restored. There are several features on the property which make it rather unique. In the rear is a large barn that once housed George's chemistry laboratory on the second floor. From the rear porch of the house is a covered walkway leading to an attached privy and woodshed. Another walkway leads through a long grape arbor to a 1890s play house. The present owners, Mark and Becky Rogenski have added a rock garden across the front of the property, two rock-lined fish ponds and a concrete driveway. Becky's father, Jerry Rudzik, was the contractor who completely restored this historical house from top to bottom. His video tape of the interior during restoration shows original wall openings that had been covered over and the unusual design of the two brick chimneys which rotate 90 degrees within the walls.

When George Kirtland's marriage failed, his niece Emma occupied the house and George moved next door. (433 S. Main St.) Emma Kirtland (1841-1914) was the daughter of Billius Kirtland, the third son of Turhand Kirtland. In 1867 Emma Caroline Kirtland married Samuel Hine, a prosperous merchant who owned many properties in Poland Township. Samuel and Emma raise 4 boys and one girl in the house. The girl was born in 1869 and was named Ellen Louise. Ellen, or Nell as she was known, never married and remained in her parent's house until her death in 1955. She was the person responsible for building the play house for her nieces and nephews to enjoy during their visits.

Samuel Hine died in 1942, and in his will left the Village of Poland an accrued sum of \$218,752, the income from which had to be used for the maintenance and improvement of the Village Green and the old cemetery adjacent to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hine's four sons all went to college and obtained responsible positions in engineering, business, and the legal profession. The third son, Homer Hine, obtained a degree in electrical engineering and eventually moved to Seattle. His grandson, Ted Hine who now lives in Colorado, recently visited Poland and the Riverside Cemetery to view where his ancestors were buried. His previous visit was in 1977 for the funeral of his father, Edward "Kirt" Hine. Ted Hine has published a lengthy history of the Kirtland Family including many old photographs; all available on a computer disk.

SAMUEL KIRTLAND HINE
SON OF SAMUEL + EMMA HINE

THE ELDER



TO TED HINE
FROM TED HEINEMAN July 2009

Poland Village celebrated the 4th of July a week early this year. We had a grand time both Friday and Saturday with fireworks, craft shows, movies, food vendors, and a repeat of last year's Chalk Festival where children draw on the sidewalk along Cortland Street. It is a contest and prizes are given in different categories. Here is the winner for Historical Buildings in Poland. I thought that you would like a copy of the Hine House as seen through the eyes of a 10 year old.

I was in charge of dedicating an Ohio Historical Marker for the Old Stone Tavern. It went well with about 80 people attending. One lane of South Main Street was blocked off and chairs were set up in front of the Tavern. We had County Commissioners, Township Trustees, Village Council members, and all the Historical Societies in Mahoning County present. A local radio talk host was the MC and six speakers told of the history of the building and of how President William McKinley was sworn into the Union Army from the front porch of the Stone Tavern. I gave a 4 minute speech on the 160 young men from Poland who fought in the Civil War and of the 30 who did not return. The last veteran of the CW died in 1938 at the age of 92. There are 130 CW veterans buried in Riverside Cemetery....TED