

NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE BOOK

DEDICATION

To all Hubbard residents, living and dead, who have loved their country and their community, we dedicate this Commemorative Book.

Arthur Magee and Robert Hogg, Co-Chairman
Hubbard Area Bicentennial Commission, Inc.

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HUBBARD BICENTENNIAL CALENDAR OF EVENTS

April 9 – Celebration Ball
Brentford House 7:30 p.m. – 1 a.m.

April 24 – Grand Opening Bicentennial Headquarters
838 North Main Street
Open 10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Daily
Monday through Saturday

April 27 – Band Concert
Hubbard High School Auditorium
8:00 p.m.
Youngstown Concert Band

Arts and Crafts Show
Hubbard High School Cafeteria

May 7 – Promenade in Historical Dress
6:30 p.m.

Kangaroo Court in City Parking Lot
Conclusion of Promenade
Front yard of Haunted House, South Main Street

May 11 – First Lady Reception
Hubbard High School Cafeteria
7:30 p.m.

May 12 – Opening of Haunted House
South Main Street
7:00 to 11:00 p.m.

May 13 – Haunted House Open
South Main Street
7:00 to 11:00 p.m.

May 14 – Haunted House
South Main Street
7:00 to 11:00 p.m.

May 15 – Haunted House
South Main Street
2:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.

Caravan
Groups to travel to neighboring communities, extending invitation to visit Hubbard.

May 16 – Haunted House
South Main Street
2:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.

May 20 – Haunted House
7:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.

May 21 – Haunted House
7:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.

Promenade in Historical Dress
6:30 p.m.

Kangaroo Court – City Parking Lot
8:00 p.m.

May 22 – Caravan
Haunted House
2:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.

May 23 – Final Day of Haunted House
2:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.

May 28 – Promenade in Historical Dress, 6:30 p.m.
Kangaroo Court, City Parking Lot, 7:30 p.m.

Youth Dance
Hubbard High School Parking Lot
8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.

June 4 – Promenade in Historical Dress, 6:30 p.m.
Kangaroo Court, City Parking Lot, 8:00 p.m.

June 5 – Caravan
Round and Square Dance, K of C Parking Lot, 8:30 p.m.

June 6 – Opening of Historical Window Display Program
Opening of Hospitality Center
Hours 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Daily

June 10 – Rocking Chair Marathon
6:00 p.m., Baldine Plaza

June 11 – Style Show, Brentford House, 8:00 p.m.
Old Fashion Bargain Days, Hubbard Merchants
Promenade in Historical Dress
Rocking Chair Marathon in Progress

June 12 – Old Fashion Bargain Days
Pioneer Day

Historical Feature Parade, 2:00 p.m.
Start North Main at Park Avenue; End at West Liberty Street and Hall Avenue
Caravan

Ox Roast and Bierstrube, 4:00 p.m.
Baldine Plaza and Pinetree Paneling Parking Lot

Rocking Chair Marathon Conclusion

June 13 – Religious Heritage Day
Attend Church of your choice

Community Choir Contata, 3:00 p.m.
Hubbard High School

Film Presentation – “In God We Trust”
8:00 p.m., Congregational Church, East Liberty Street

June 14 – Brothers of the Brush Day
Show: “Hubbard Salutes America” 8:00 p.m.
Hubbard High School Football Stadium

June 15 – “For Whom the Belles” Day
Show: “Hubbard Salutes America” 8:00 p.m.
Hubbard High School Football Stadium

June 16 – Youth Day
Activities Planned by Youth of Community

June 17 – Community Flower Show, First Methodist Church Afternoon, Sponsored by Hubbard Area Garden Club
Industry Day, Tours of Local Plants

Show – “Hubbard Salutes America,” 8:00 p.m.
Hubbard High School Football Stadium

June 18 – Senior Citizens Day
Show – “Hubbard Salutes America,” 8:00 p.m.
Hubbard High School Football Stadium

June 19 – Burial of Time Capsule
12:00 Noon Hubbard Union Cemetery

HUBBARD, OHIO, SONG

Hubbard Song was written for the Bicentennial Year, on March 29, 1976, with words by Mrs. Dorothy Bullock to be sung to tune “Oh! Susanna!”

HUBBARD, OHIO

Verse: 1

Oh, I came from Hubbard, Ohio
And I am proud to say
That Hubbard is a city in
the Grand old U.S.A.

Verse: 2

It started as a coal mine town,
The railroads came along.
Farming grew and business too,
And folks began to throng.

Chorus: 1

Soon came streetcars
And news for us to read,
Stores and banks and offices
To meet our every need.

Verse: 3

Churches, Schools, the library
Are now the best around,
And kids who live in Hubbard are
The best that can be found.

Verse: 4

Important parts of our home town
Are buildings old and new,
Harding Park and Little League
And friends who live near you.

Chorus: 2

HUBBARD! HUBBARD!

I'll never let you down.

'Cause here's the way I think of you,
"You are a grand home town!"

OUR HERITAGE

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. --- Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

That we here highly resolve....that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom: and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth. ---- A. Lincoln, Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863

In the name of God Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord King James by the grace of God, of great Britaine, Franc, & Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c.

Having undertaken, for the glorie of God, and advancements of the Christian faith and honour of our king & countrie, a voyage to plant the first colonie in the Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly & mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant & combine our selves together into a civill body politick; for our better ordering, & preservation & futherance of the ends aforesaid and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute, and frame shuch just & equall lawes, ordinances, Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for the generall good of the Colonie: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience...

The Mayflower Compact, 1620

INTRODUCTION

Hubbard is advantageously located in the growing and easily accessible Steel Valley section of northern Ohio. The suburban community is strategically situated in the southeast corner of Trumbull County at the Interstate 80, Exit 234 junction, with routes U.S. 62 and Ohio 7 and State routes 304 and 616 joining to provide residents, travelers, and businessmen with fast and convenient links to the east, west, north and south.

Nearby cities of Warren and Youngstown, Ohio, and Sharon and Farrell, Pennsylvania, provide residents with a variety of employment, shopping convenience, cultural and education facilities, and recreational facilities.

Although Hubbard is primarily a residential area, there is a wide diversity of business enterprises located here, including the world's largest independent manufacturer of ingot moulds.

Hubbard has grown from a small settlement of a few families to a city of approximately 10,000 residents. People of the city and township represent an exciting and colorful blend of many different ethnic, religious, educational, and economic backgrounds. While preserving their divergent heritages and cherishing their individuality, Hubbard residents also work together in many service, business, social, and religious organizations to develop and support a community that promotes optimum opportunities for growth and fellowship.

It is, therefore, with pride we trace the history of Hubbard for this Bicentennial of our Nation.

NEHEMIAH HUBBARD, JR. PURCHASED ABOUT 15,274 ACRES OF LAND...

Only 176 years ago a plot of about 15,274 acres, known as Hubbard Township, was nothing but dense and unexplored wilderness. This land was named for its owner, Nehemiah Hubbard, Jr., an energetic and respected merchant from Middletown, Connecticut. He had purchased the acreage, formerly owned by the Connecticut Land Company, from William Edwards of New Haven for about \$20,000. The reason the Connecticut Land Company had possession of this particular parcel of land so far from its parent State will help to understand the history of Hubbard.

Under a charter granted to the State of Connecticut in 1662 by King Charles of England, the State secured ownership of all lands west of Narragansett Bay, bounded on the north by Massachusetts, on the south by a line running through Pennsylvania from what is now Stroudsburg and west through our neighboring city of New Castle. The western boundary was the Pacific Ocean.

It was a royal heritage and Connecticut began to move westward, making her first settlement near the Susquehanna River. After the Revolutionary War, a dispute over the boundary lines of several of the surrounding states brought near chaos to the Republic. In 1782 the so-called Western Territory was the controlling question in politics. Finally, in 1786 all states involved ceded their claims except Connecticut. Her proposition was to reserve a portion of land 120 miles west of the State of Pennsylvania, one-third of which is the water of what is now known as Lake Erie. This offer was accepted by the other states and the territory became known as the Western Reserve of Connecticut. In 1795 the State sold this land to the Connecticut Land Company in order to raise funds for its schools.

The entire Western Reserve Territory, consisting of over three million acres, was organized as Trumbull County, in 1800, with Warren as the county seat. It extended north to Lake Erie, east to the Pennsylvania State line, south to the middle of Mahoning County and west to Sandusky. As the population increased, new counties were formed and the present boundaries were established. Trumbull County, which retained the name of the original county, now has 25 townships, each approximately five miles square, Hubbard Township is one of them.

After purchasing the Hubbard Township property, Nehemiah Hubbard made his first sale of land to Samuel Tylee, a surveyor in Connecticut, and engaged him as his agent in this new territory. Tylee and others then came to find and measure plots suitable for sale to early settlers.

His task was not an easy one. A dense forest, howling wilderness and occasional squatters greeted Tylee.

When the survey was complete, the men made hazardous six-to-seven-weeks' trip by ox-drawn wagon back to the East. There Tylee remained until 1801 when he returned to Hubbard with his wife, Anna (Sanford) Tylee, and his mother-in-law, this time to become the first permanent settlers in the township. It is said that Tylee's wife was induced to follow her husband to the Ohio territory by a promise of 100 acres of land. He had 10 children by his first wife. After her death on February 10, 1818, he married Elizabeth Ayres and by his second marriage had one child.

Samuel Tylee located at a spring near the present Roosevelt School, where he built a log cabin. The spring was known as "Deer Lick," because of deers drinking at the spring. He lived in this cabin until 1808 when he built a large frame house on West Road, now West Liberty Street, a few rods west of the square in the village.

Soon friends and relatives of Tylee came from Connecticut. Among the earliest settlers were Zehiel Roberts, whose son Captain Thomas Roberts owned the southeast corner of the present corners of Main and Liberty Streets; Alfred Tylee owned the northeast corner; Sylvester Tylee, the southwest corner; and Alfred Tylee, the northeast corner. The northwest corner was already owned by Samuel Tylee. For many years after 1801, that particular section of town was known as "Tylee's Corners," a fitting tribute to the memory of Samuel Tylee for his persistent daring and energetic service in opening and building Hubbard.

SETTLEMENT RAPID

Settlement was rapid the first year after the township was opened. A list of the resident taxpayers, as returned by the collector in 1801, included: Jonathan Carr, Walter Clark, John Clark, Daniel Carey, Cornelius Dilley, William Erwin, Samuel Ewart, George Frazier, James Frazier, John Gardner, Jesse Hall, William Hanna, Thomas Hanna, Hugh Harrison, Absalom Hall, Moses Hall, Henry McFarland, Benjamin Mayers, John McCreary, James Minary, Robert McKay, James Mitcheltree, Alexander McFarland, William McFarland, John Pothour, William Parvin, Joseph Porter, Zehiel Roberts, David Reed, Henry Robertson, Edward Scoville, Amos Smith, John Snyder, Samuel Tylee, Sylvester Tylee, William Veach, and Samuel White.

Among other early settlers were Edward Bussey, William Burnett and other members of the Burnett family, Samuel Leslie, Jeremiah Wolfe, John Ayres, Martin Swarzwelter, Joel Smith, A.K. Cramer, William Porterfield, Matthew Mitchell, John Gardner, Sylvester Doughton, David Bailey, William Parrish, and David Pothour.

Most of the early settlers came from Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia, and other eastern states. A number of those from New Jersey settled along the North Center Road, which was called Jersey Street. Silas, son of William Burnett, was the first male, and Betsy, daughter of Jeremiah Wolfe, Sr., was the first female child born in Hubbard Township.

After the initial land sales which had brought settlers from distant states and nearby townships, the growth of the township slowed down. The opening of the Yellow Creek Road in 1802 from Poland to Hubbard resulted in a slight influx of residents in the area. By the year 1834 there were only 100 voters in the entire township. Perhaps this can be explained, in part, to the township not being on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, a waterway that led to the early development of nearby towns. It was not included in the early railroad construction either.

Since the township had been subdivided into Great Lots of 200 acres, the settlers purchased the number of acres they wished. Then they built cabins and began clearing the land of timber. To increase the acreage of tillable land was the main object of almost every pioneer. Consequently, every man went to work in earnest to chop trees whose aged trunks presented considerable challenge.

In those days one man could clear 10 acres in a year, making the enormity of the task overwhelming to the young man of this day. As soon as a small patch of ground was cleared, a settler would plant some corn or sow wheat, according to the season, and then repeat the process. Much work was done during the winter.

Many trees would be cut, then let dry, sometimes for a year, and then be burned. Straight oak, walnut or hickory trees were often split into rails for fencing fields under cultivation. All of the small tees and rough parts of the larger ones were cut into logs of sizes for easy handling.

When several acres had been cut, a frolic was held and all the neighbors attended. Log rollings were not regarded as burdensome but rather occasions for great pleasure. It was a real privilege for people to be given the opportunity to come together to exchange jokes and news and to encourage one another in the severe struggle in which all were engaged. During the day while the clearing echoed with masculine shouts and calls, gentle voices enlivened the cabins where the ladies had gathered to gossip and sew. Rags were worked into warm quilts and linens into clothing. In the evening after a steaming supper had been enjoyed, the real merriment would begin, as the fiddler reached for his fiddle. Sounds of laughter could often be heard far into the night.

The early settlers who came to the new territory by wagons from their homes in the eastern states could bring with them very few utensils for their needs and comforts. Cooking was often done outside the cabin beside a stump or log. Some cooking was also done in the fireplace with the use of a crane, which was attached to one side and could be swung over the fire. The cooking kettle was hung on the crane. Bread was baked on the hearthstone in front of the fire. Later, tin reflectors came into use. The wood stove followed, equipped with a high oven on the back for baking. The early fires were kindled by using flint, and sometimes when fires went out the settlers might travel some distance to a neighbor to get hot coals to rekindle their fire.

Larders of the pioneers were kept well-stocked. Potatoes, corn, and hominy, sometimes with salt, were the mainstays of their diet. Wild game was plentiful and few meals were without it. Pheasant, squirrel, quail, wild turkey, geese, deer, and even bear abounded in the area. Wolves were, at times, troublesome, especially since they had escaped the Indians' notice and were bold.

As late as 1811 the Indians were in the area; in fact, there was an Indian trail which went through the northeast part of the township, running in a northeast and southwest direction over which the Indians traveled to the lakes. Sometimes they appeared at the cabin of Samuel Tylee. They subsisted chiefly by hunting and fishing, however, since they had no titles to substantiate their claims to the land, they soon disappeared westward.

RELIGION VITAL

Religion was a vital part of the lives of these early pioneers, for many of the early settlers had left their home land in order that they might worship as they pleased. The earliest groups to organize churches in Hubbard were the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptist.

In 1803 Noah Fiedler, a circuit rider, organized the Methodist Church. At first the meetings were held in the homes of the members. As membership grew, meetings were held in the old log barn of William Veach. Some early members included: Amos Smith, William Parrish and wife, George Frazier and wife, Amos Thomas and Joshua Snyder, and William and Enos Burnett.

In 1829 a church building was erected on a site donated by William Veach, about a mile east of Hubbard, Just off the present Route 304. This was quite an undertaking for there was little wealth. A centennial celebration was held on Sunday, June 30, 1929. The church stood until the late 1950's when it was torn down. In 1855 the old East Church members combined with the group in west Hubbard and formed the present church. The wooden structure which they erected was replaced with a modern brick structure in 1925. On April 23, 1968, the Methodist and Evangelical United Brethren Churches merged and the Hubbard church is now known as the First United Methodist Church. Reverend John Hinerman is the present minister.

The First Presbyterian Society was organized in 1804, and a log Meeting House was erected on the site of what is now known as the Old North Cemetery.

Early church records were destroyed but a few of the names of early members have survived. These include: Samuel Tylee and his family, his brother Sylvester Tylee and his family, William Clingan, Robert Love, Thomas McMurray, William Porterfield, John Jewell, Charles Stewart, Thomas Roberts and Festus Giddings.

In 1857 a house of worship was built within the village on land donated by Mrs. Maria A. Clingan and Eliza Hager, daughters of Samuel Tylee, now the southeast corner of West Liberty and Hager Streets. It was remodeled in 1891 and again in 1923. In 1959 the present church was erected at 22 Westview Avenue. The congregation used the Colonial architecture of their forefathers and the tall spire is visible for a long distance. The bell which was cast in 1859 was brought to the new building and has continued to ring for more than a century. Reverend L. Wayne Barnard is the present minister.

October 3, 1819, fifteen persons entered into the solemn covenant with God and with each other to do their utmost, as a company of baptized believers of Jesus, for the extension of Christ's Kingdom in the world. Thus, Elder Andrew Clark of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, effected this organization, and the church took the name "Mount Hope."

Charter members were: Jesse Hall and wife, Walter Clark and wife, Edward Schooled and wife, John Strut and wife, Amos Smith and wife, Archibald Price and wife, John Bud and wife, and Mrs. Thomas Dilly. The first Sabbath after organization, Silas Burnett, the first white child born in Hubbard, was received into the church by baptism.

Church services were held in the barn owned by Peter VanNess on the Sharon-Hubbard Road. A group held prayer meetings in the old school house at the corner where Route 62 joins Route 7 north of the village limits. In seven years they built the Corner House Church. For a time they were members of the Mahoning Association but withdrew because of strife brought on by the teachings of Alexander Campbell and his followers. They lost the building and in 1940 they moved into a new building at Spring and North Main Streets in Hubbard Village. A new

building was built on North Main Street at the corner of Water Street which had a steeple. The old building was sold to the German Lutheran Church on January 13, 1872, and the church incorporated into a religious body. The First Baptist Church of Hubbard was thus established.

The present church building was erected in 1925-26 and in July, 1941, the parsonage on North Main Street was sold and another was purchased on Christian Avenue. The present minister is Reverend Keith E. Tennis.

The Corner House Christian Church, like many of its sister churches, had its beginning in the home of one of its original members. In 1828, Jesse Hall donated the land and the building to the congregation. Two other congregations were formed from this church. The Brookfield Christian Church was established in 1875, and the Hubbard Christian Church was organized in 1899.

Through the years the Corner House Christian Church added greatly to its property. One and one-half acres were added to the cemetery in 1940, and an eight-room parsonage was constructed in 1947. Additional property consists of a five-acre Church park and parking area. All eight acres are maintained by the trustees with the help from the deacons and volunteers.

Twelve years ago additions to the building were made and the old sanctuary was remodeled. The present membership is about 600.

The settlers used to go to church meetings in their shirt sleeves in the summer season with clean shirts of their own manufacturer. It was not unusual for men to appear barefoot on Sunday. The women often carried their shoes and stockings in a satchel until they were within sight of the church.

The pioneer felt at home wherever he found a cabin. If he visited a neighbor, he was always invited to partake of a meal. Strong friendships existed between neighbors, which gave zest and enthusiasm to social gatherings. There were few contentions, feuds or strife to interrupt good feeling, for people then needed each other for their very existence and could ill afford to quarrel.

NEWCOMERS FARMERS

Most of the newcomers in the area were farmers. Thus, it was not unusual that Hubbard remained an agricultural community for over 60 years. The fact that Hubbard occupies rather high ground made the land especially suitable for farming as it was well-watered and well-drained. Farmers in the early days would load their wagons with rye, honey, cheese and dried apples before making a long and tedious journey to Cleveland, Pittsburgh or Ashtabula where they would exchange their produce for whatever goods they desired. Coffee, iron and salt were in great demand. Drovers from the Eastern states often came through this section buying sheep and taking them in droves back to their home states. Hogs, turkeys and geese were also taken to distant markets in those times. It was not unusual for the men engaged in such activities to walk 40 miles a day.

Money was so scarce that it was used mainly for payment of taxes and interest. To make change, sometimes silver dollars would be cut into 16 pieces and each piece would be called a six pence. A bartering system developed. Dry goods and groceries were paid for with butter, eggs, cheese, and meat. Prices and exchange systems used included:

1 bushel wheat equaled.....	1-1/2 day's labor
1 horse equaled.....	1 yoke of oxen
1 bushel ashes equaled.....	6 cents
1 bushel salt equaled.....	\$3.00
1 lb. of pork.....	3 cents

Whiskey was very cheap and could be purchased for about 18 to 25 cents a gallon. Many of the stores throughout the county kept it and when one purchased a bill of goods, he would be given a glass of whiskey.

Responding to the community's need, Samuel Tylee built the first township's grist mill in 1809, a mile and a half northeast of the village on Yankee Run at the foot of what was then known as Mt. Pleasant. The mill, which was propelled by a water wheel, proved a great boon to Hubbard, as the nearest place to have wheat and corn ground was in Beaver, Pennsylvania. When a wagon trail was later blazed through the woods between Youngstown and Hubbard, the residents of the former town had access to the grist mill as well as the tanneries in this area. Tylee also built a sawmill nearby.

About 1810 William Elliot erected the first carding mill near the State Line. The women spun their own flax and wove it into cloth for clothes, flannels and blankets. They also dyed some of the wool and wove it into brighter, warmer, and more beautiful coverlets than are sometimes turned out on today's machines.

A tannery was built by Amos Bussey on what is now a part of St. Patrick's cemetery. Hitherto, the shoemaker had to go from house to house carrying his own leather which he had obtained from distant sources of supply, and he would board with the customer until the ordered boots were completed. Jesse Clark was engaged in this business for a short time.

In order for soft soaps to be manufactured, an ashery was erected by Samuel Tylee. Alfred Tylee solicited orders for wood ashes, paying 6 cents a bushel.

Some of the first nails ever used in Hubbard houses were made in a blacksmith shop run by Benjamin Marstellar on what is now Creed Avenue.

Additional sawmills, grist mills, and tanneries were built. In 1824 Samuel Tylee erected a carding mill on Yankee Run Road and served the local trade, as absence of such mills meant long trips through the wilderness to large settlements.

Even though Samuel Tylee kept some groceries and merchandise in his home in the very early days, Dr. John Mitcheltree is credited for opening the very first store. He came to the township about 1806 and commenced business soon after. This store was in Pennsylvania, but as the end of the log cabin in which the merchant lived was in Ohio, probably the latter had the best claim to the establishment. His store was in the east end of the cabin, so that while doing business in Pennsylvania, he was a resident of Ohio. Others who kept stores at later dates in the Village were the Wolfe Brothers, E. Ebenezer Jackson, Samuel Hines, and John Cramer.

Dr. Mitcheltree also lays claim to being the first physician in the area and for many years he was the only doctor in the township. He came to this country while young and here learned the art of medicine. Other early physicians were Drs. Farrell Richardson, Brisbane and McGaughey.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED

In 1806 Hubbard Township was civilly organized, having attained a population by this time that entitled it to this distinction. Hubbard Township has played an important role in the community since it was first organized. Records show Samuel Tylee was the first Justice of the Peace. The township was responsible for the home court with a justice of peace presiding and caring for township business until the '1950' when the court moved to the county court and then changed to the Municipal Court of Girard.

One of the early functions of the township was the collection of tuition and tax for local schools. A new building was erected on Thomas Road where trustees meet every first and third Tuesday under its 1976 officials: Chairman Ralph Salerno, Raymond Kulow, John Choppa, Clerk Helen Dubyak, Road Superintendent Edward Hubbard, and Zoning Inspector Frank McClain. The trustees are responsible for 42 miles of township road and maintain it with modern equipment.

When Tylee became the first Justice of the Peace, he was known thereafter as "Squire Tylee." He also served as township trustee for several years. In fact, he remained active in village affairs until his death at age 79, on September 1, 1845, when he was buried in the Old North Cemetery, on property he donated.

Old North Cemetery is one of the village landmarks. Tylee's wife Anna, who died in 1818, lies beside him. The inscription on her grave-stone reads:

In Memory of Anna Tylee
who departed this life
February 2, 1818
age 45 years.
The first female citizen of Hubbard.

There was no system for subdividing land into lots in those days. Neighbors dug graves wherever they chose. Now, many markers have fallen down and been completely removed only one-fifth of the original number is left. On some, especially those made of soft flagstone, the inscriptions have been worn away completely. The oldest stone in the graveyard was erected:

To the memory of Jehiel Robbarts,
who departed this life
January 16, 1809, aged thirty years.

Roberts was a shoemaker and was drowned by breaking through the ice into Mahoning River while carrying shoes to customers. The shoes were later discovered lying on the ice and led to the recovery of his body.

Other inscriptions on markers in Old North Cemetery send minds wandering back over the years. In one spot lies John Welch who died October 14, 1863, "in hospital at Chattanooga from wounds received in battle of Chickamauga" less than a month after the battle.

Many young children and babies are buried in the Old North Cemetery. In one section, two small graves reveal a sad story. One grave reads, "Eliza Jane, daughter of John and Anne Nesbit, died in June, 1835, at the age of four years, six months, eleven days." Beside her lies her sister, Margaret Marie, who died four months later. One marker reads, "My little boy but one year old, lies in the grave both dark and cold," to the memory of John LaFayette Stewart who died six days after his first birthday.

The markers reveal that a number of women died early in life. Candace, wife of Peter Clark, died April, 1878, at the age of 24. Augusta, 23-year-old wife of William Brokman is buried nearby.

Remains of perhaps the oldest person in Old North Cemetery are those of Jane Duer who died at the age of 95. Another tombstone, into which a tree had grown, bears the name of D.N.M. Langley who died in 1847 at the age of 94.

Innumerable stones in Old North bear traces of verses in memory of loved ones. One bears a warning:

"Behold you travelers passing by, As you are now, so once was I,
As I am now, so you must be, Prepare for death and follow me."

A very early grave, that of Allen Burnett, who was buried in 1816, bears the verse:

"Dearest brother, thou has left us, Here thy loss we deeply feel
But tis God that hath bereft us He can all our sorrows heal."

Only one person has been buried in Old North Cemetery in recent years. Now, most of the dead are buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, which was established about 97 years ago.

Many members of old families have been buried in Maple Grove. Numerous tombstones bear the names of Cole, Leslie, Price, and Jewell, among others. Duer McClusky, an old doctor and soldier who owned the land which is now Maple Grove was buried there in 1905. John Kennedy, whose marker bears the word "Father" – nothing more – was the first person to be buried there.

A tombstone erected by his family to the memory of Reverend John Burke who died September 12, 1892, bears the inscription, "He rests from his labors." Burke was a chaplain in the Civil War. The monument of Ann Bavis reads, "All this one could do, she hath done," and that of Nanette Bingman's marker reads, "We were tired my heart and I."

OLDEST HOUSES

Another village landmark worthy of note is one of the oldest houses standing today in Hubbard Township. Located at 1728 Youngstown-Hubbard Road, it is a rectangular dark red brick structure with multi-paned windows. Present residents Mrs. Martha Curran and son Paul have resided there about 30 years.

The history of the dwelling dates back to the period of 1803. At the same time Louisiana was purchased, Ohio was being admitted to the Union, and Lewis Clark were beginning their expedition. The history of Hubbard was also being made!

At that time an old Revolutionary War soldier, Stephen A Doughton, the great grandfather of Attorney Duer Doughton, came to Hubbard from New Jersey with his wife Mary and children Clarissa, Marmeduke, and David.

Thirty other families from Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania also came at this time. They set up log cabins on land which they purchased from Nehemiah Hubbard. At that time it took the settlers five to fifteen years before they could acquire their deeds.

David Doughton, Stephen's son, built the oldest standing house in Hubbard Township. The exact date of construction is not known, but it is certain that it was before 1822, for at that time David's son, Stephen (grandfather of Duer Doughton), was born and it is known that his birth took place in the old homestead.

The home was built of bricks, which were made on the premises from straw and clay. Oxen were employed to stiffen the clay.

David Doughton was a cattle-raiser. In the War of 1812, he was a courier. In 1849 he contracted the fever and started to California on foot. Attacked by Indians, he was forced off his route. Not long after he contracted scurvey and died. He was buried 40 miles east of Fort Laramie.

David was survived by his wife Esther and three children, Harriet, Stephen, and Charles. Stephen became possessor of the old farm and later sold it to the Bell family.

Jesse Hall, who came to Hubbard in 1803 and settled about two miles north of Tylee's Corners, built the Old Stone House in the woods near what is now Route 62 and Chestnut Ridge Road.

This house was known to have been standing in the early 1930's. Jesse and Christiana Hall were both buried on this same farm in the section they had donated to the Cornerhouse Church for a cemetery.

Harriet Taylor Upton's history, published in 1905, states that First Settler Samuel Tylee "built the first frame house" in Hubbard in 1808, which is still standing today. The Tylee house was situated at the rear of the southeast corner lot of Bentley Avenue and West Liberty Street and was the home of Tylee and his progeny for many years.

Later, the house was purchased by Dr. W.S. Bond who moved it one-quarter turn to face Bentley Avenue. It is now the second house on the east side of Bentley Avenue. The doctor then constructed a home and office on the former site of the Tylee house.

Today the house has been remodeled and is a duplex. The Elmer Lawrences and Mrs. Hazel Davis therein reside.

The frame house, built before 1841, on West Liberty Street is another structure still in use. Hand-made bricks found in the recently uncovered walnut fireplace were made in Hubbard's first brick works. The bricks each have the year 1841 inscribed on them in Roman numerals. The original andirons in the 135-year-old fireplace still stand beside it.

The original house, probably a log structure, was built by Tyron Bailey for his widowed mother sometime in 1841. The style of architecture of Emerson's home in Concord was used when Dr. Thomas McGaughey bought the West Liberty Street property and enlarged it. It is now the home of Mrs. George Riggs.

POST OFFICE ESTABLISHED

The first post office was established previous to 1812 with Sylvester Tylee serving as the first postmaster. There was a stage coach route through Hubbard between Warren and Youngstown by way of Brookfield. The coach carried the mail to Hubbard where teams were changed. When the stage stopped, each postmaster had to open the mail bag and hunt out what belonged to his office, sometimes having to look over a hundred pieces to find one or two letters while impatient passengers condemned his slowness.

The records of the Post Office Department in the National Archives show that a post office was established at Hubbard, Trumbull County, Ohio, on March 8, 1826, with John S. Matson appointed as its first postmaster on that date. This was after the department was organized on a federal basis.

Dates and names of the early postmasters are not available, but in 1908 William Evans was postmaster in what is now the American Hardware. The next recollection is of Henry Haltzbaugh in the 1916 era. That building was located on the east side of North Main Street, approximately where the Guys and Dolls Store is located now. A fire in January of 1928 destroyed that building.

At that time Mrs. Grace Randall was postmistress. She served from 1924 to 1936. The post office was moved to Orchard Avenue in what is now the back entrance to the American Hardware.

John Doyle, now deceased, served from 1936 to 1944, when Frank J. Papa was appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt and served for 25 years until he retired in July, 1969. Samuel Tucciarone served as acting postmaster for a time and received his appointment in 1971 and is still the Postmaster.

The present post office is located at the corner of East Liberty and Mackey Streets. It was built in 1939. In 1966 a \$215,000 addition was dedicated and the Post office now served 15,000 people.

Travelers fared well in the early days. Every family had the welcome mat out and treated visitors with the same hospitality as they would a family member. If it were evening, visitors were expected to remain until morning and then after breakfast go on their way. As a result, it was not unusual that public accommodations were late in coming.

The first tavern, as the inn was called by the pioneers, was probably kept by Nathaniel Mitchell around 1825 on the north side of West Liberty Street, a few yards west of the square.

Sometime around 1828, Andrew (Bulger) Gardner built a tavern on the southeast corner of the square which he kept for several years. Shortly after the Civil War this hotel was known as "Ross Inn" and then "The Hamman House." From 1880 to 1887 it was known as "Pew House," owned by Chalmers Pew. It was then called "The Antler," and it was operated by Mrs. William Haseltine. In 1908 the building was purchased by Scott Moore, son of Tom Moore, who rented residential apartments. In 1927 Harvey Livingston rented the building for the Livingstons' Tire Shop until about 1940, after which he established his business on North Main Extension. The "Old Hotel," as it was known by Hubbard residents, was torn down to make room for the Hubbard Plaza.

Hubbard, as other towns in the Western Reserve, had a number of early schoolhouses, all made of logs. One of the earliest was located on the farm of John Gardner in the southwest part of the Township. There is some doubt about the identity of the very first schoolmaster although it is known that Asael Adams opened a select school in 1804. A memorandum on that date reads:

Memorandum of the country school kept by Asael Adams in Hubbard, Trumbull County, commenced November 2, 1804.

The following is an account of the number of pupils sent by each subscriber and amount paid by each subscriber:

	No. Pupils	Amt. Paid
Samuel Tylee.....	4	\$10.52
Sylvester Tylee.....	2	5.11
Hugh Dunn.....	1	3.85
Timothy Roberts.....	2	4.13
Timothy Roberts, Jr.....	1	3.29
Iddo Bailey.....	1	2.55
James Frazier.....	2	7.41
Samuel Frazier.....	2	5.00
William Parrish.....	1	1.44
Thomas Kennedy.....	1	2.55
Edward Hanna.....	2	3.84
David Bailey.....	1	2.55
William Smith.....	1	3.70
Giles Clark.....	2	5.11
Jehyel Roberts.....	1	2.85
William Veach.....	1	2.55
William Randall.....	1	4.98
John Cleaver.....	1	4.60

Adams was just 18 when he started his school and, as was customary, stayed in private homes. Records show that during his first term he boarded 27 days at John Cleaver's, 27 days at William Randall's, and 27 days at Edward Hanna's. The young teacher governed his school with kindness, and the attitude of the parent towards school is shown by the following note sent by Samuel Tylee to him:

To Mr. Asael Adams,

February 11, 1805, 35 minutes after 2 o'clock

Sir- I have sent my son Sanford to school and would request you would be as tender to him as the nature of governing a school will admit.

If he cannot be kept in school without disturbing it, be pleased to let me know and I will withdraw him from school.

From your friend and humble servant,

SAMUEL TYLEE

Perlee Brush, besides being well-versed in the principles of law, was also a fine scholar who taught in Hubbard in the early days. He is reputed to have mastered the Greek, Latin and Hebrew languages in addition to English.

The pupils were taught reading, writing and arithmetic. The long walk across the fields to the schools made them hardy, and the birch rod inculcated in them the spirit to achieve success. However, they still managed to have some fun as evidenced in the following account which appears in **THE HISTORY OF TRUMBULL AND MAHONING COUNTIES, OHIO:**

"Joel Smith, a middle-aged man, was a very early teacher in the old schoolhouse in the southwest of the township on the farm of John Gardner. Among his pupils were a number of well-grown boys and not too fond of study. The practice of barring out the schoolmaster was then almost universal, and was usually tried the morning following Christmas. One day Smith came to the school-house in the morning – the preceding day had been Christmas and a holiday – and found that his pupils were inside but every entrance was barred by heavy logs. He demanded admission but this was refused. He then procured a rail and pried out some of the chunks which were fitted in between the logs. Failing to make an entrance sufficiently large to admit him he went to a neighboring house for advice and aid. The neighbor returned with him and the two men then climbed upon the roof, made a hole through it and got inside the loft, which was laid with loose boards placed across heavy beams. Tearing up this flooring, they were preparing to descend when several stout boys seized a heavy wooden table, raised it upon their shoulders and held it firmly against the opening. The teacher jumped upon the table determined to get it out of his way, when at a given signal the boys let go and teacher and table made a rapid descent into the room and sprawled over the floor. Both were somewhat bruised but not seriously injured. The schoolmaster was seized, put out of doors, and his castle was again barricaded from the interior. There was not school that day."

A. G. Babcock and Timothy Doty were names of early teachers in the schoolhouse situated off the road west of the Village. The first schoolhouse east of Hubbard was on the Shotten Road, and the first one north was on the Minglin property.

Until 1861 Hubbard remained a country-crossroads with relatively few houses or inhabitants; however, when the coal fields began to develop, the corners rapidly became a village.

POPULATION INCREASED

The increase in population was due for the most part to the emigration of people from Europe, people in search of the opportunity of a better way of life. The ideas and industry of the many newcomers to Hubbard helped to mold a community where all citizens could live with pride.

Local church and employment records reveal the various nationalities and dates of their settling in Hubbard. These include: Welsh, 1861; Irish, 1862; Germans, 1864; Italians, 1870; Hungarians, 1880; Slovaks, 1888; Romanians, 1900; and Greeks, 1919.

Each group has contributed to the richness and variety of the life of the community.

Railroad communication was established in 1863 and business prospered. Increase in the population began then, and in the course of ten years nearly 2,000 inhabitants were living within the present limits of the village.

It was at this time that the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church was established in Hubbard. The history of St. Patrick's Church began with the small frame church in 1867 and was raised at the cost of \$1700 on North Main Street near West Park Avenue almost directly across the street from the present church. As Father Eugene O'Callaghan said Mass in the unplastered and unfinished building he might have remembered when he had walked from Youngstown where he served at St. Columba's to say Mass in the homes of Hubbard Roman Catholics. There were 22 families in the congregation. The altar was fashioned from a carpenter's bench.

St. Patrick's moved from mission to full parish status in the Cleveland diocese in 1869. The first resident pastor Father John T. Schaffeld came in 1870. Under his guidance an addition was built on the church at a cost of \$2300, consisting of a rectory on North Main Street which was later used as a convent for the nuns, and purchased land for St. Patrick's cemetery. This activity required parish-wide effort. In 1873, Bishop Gilmour of Cleveland sang the Dedication Mass.

Land was purchased on October 21, 1875, in back of the church, and a convent was built to accommodate the Sisters of the Holy Humility of Mary Order from New Bedford, Pennsylvania, who had been teaching in Hubbard from 1870.

The second era of the church history, an era which could be said to begin on July 4, 1889, when Father Nicholas Drohan became pastor. During the dark financial period of the 1890's when Father Drohan and several women of the parish taught catechism because the school was closed, he dreamed of the time when a new church could be built. The dream was a reality in 1908. The yellow brick church at the corner of North Main Street and East Water Street, on a lot donated by Mrs. John Weitz, was opened to the congregation.

In 1920 the nuns moved into the old rectory on North Main Street. A growing Roman Catholic population made it necessary for the first assistant, Father John Shaefer, to be assigned to Hubbard in 1930.

The third tone of St. Patrick's bells, pealing in soprano key, is the reminder to parishioners of the third stage in parish history, which began in 1951, Father John Toole returned as pastor to the church; he had served as assistant under four pastors between 1932 and 1945. In 1961, Father Toole was given the title of Domestic Prelate of Pope John XXIII.

In 1950 there was a noticeable increase in parish population. An addition of eight school rooms in 1954 and the building of a new convent in 1960 helped to meet the growing educational needs of the parish. The fact that St. Patrick's was growing steadily toward the figure of 1600 families reached in 1967 made it necessary that a new church be built. On Saturday, February 25, 1967, the bells rang joyously to announce the first Mass sung in the new structure that stands on the corner of East Park Avenue and North Main Street. The three bells of St. Patrick's peal a story of continued growth and accomplishment of the parish. The harmony of the three bells remind its members of the fact that the three churches of St. Patrick's parish – the little wooden one, the larger yellow brick one, and the inspiring light brick one – represent the story of the parish up to 1976.

In 1872 the Sisters of the Holy Humility of Mary Order from nearby Bedford, Pennsylvania, who had come from France 15 years before, accepted St. Patrick's as their third teacher assignment in America. The school, only two rooms, stood near the church facing Main Street, on a lot which the church had purchased from James Johnson. Outside was a dirt playground, close to the building a buckeye tree made for climbing, and inside each room were pot-bellied stoves, polished to gleaming perfection by the students.

A new brick five-room school, facing Water Street was opened in 1915 when Father Maloney was pastor. The building was used as a hospital during the flu epidemic in 1918.

The "baby boom" of the post-war years made the five-room school totally inadequate, so in 1953, during Father Toole's pastorate, an eight room addition was erected to the east of the school. With increased enrollment, school population increased from 279 in 1952 to 820 in 1962, came a pressing need for faculty, and seven years later a large brick convent capable of housing 14 nuns became a reality.

The teaching staff of St. Patrick's School is made up of the Nuns of the Order of the Holy Humility of Mary with the Motherhouse in Villa Maria, Pennsylvania. Several lay teachers complete the staff. There are 309 students presently enrolled in grades 1-8.

Religious instruction is given in all grades at St. Patrick's. The secular curriculum offered is the same as that of the public schools, and meets the requirements of the State of Ohio, as well as those of the Catholic School Board of the Cleveland Youngstown Dioceses.

SCHOOLS SHARE

The school shares transportation facilities with the public schools and participates with them in several activities, such as spelling bees and speech contests.

By 1867 twenty-five families were identified with the new Lutheran Church in Hubbard, and 1869 the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's congregation of Hubbard purchased a small building outgrown by the Baptist congregation. In 1871, under the guidance of Pastor H.H. Meiser, a new structure was erected at the cost of \$3,097.00 This white frame house of worship featured a tall tower pointing heavenward, a balcony, a pulpit high above the altar and communion rail, and colored Gothic stained glass windows; it had no basement and was heated by two pot-bellied stoves. With the erection of the new church, the older building served as a parish schoolhouse in which classes were conducted in German six months each year. During the next fifty years, worship was conducted in the German language. By 1914 permission was given for worship in English one Sunday each month. World War I turned the population against the Germans and accelerated the transition from the use of German to English. The minutes of the congregation were first recorded in English in 1917. German worship was discontinued in 1918.

In 1915, during the pastorate of Reverend Karl Heminhaus, plans were made to relocate the church. Two lots were purchased on Church Street. About this time the name of the congregation was changed from St. John's to Grace Lutheran Church. A new red brick structure was erected at the cost of \$40,000 and dedicated November 1, 1921. The baptized membership was 140. The original bell was installed in the new structure. In 1927 additions were added to the building, and the structure was used for forty years.

In 1953 future expansion was planned and two acres of land were purchased on Hall Avenue. A brick parsonage was dedicated December 8, 1954, and in September, 1962, ground was broken for the erection of a new church. The new structure of contemporary design was dedicated September 29, 1968. The bell, which now hangs in the new tower next to the church, was cast in Pittsburgh in 1881 at a cost of \$300. Reverend Robert Kridler is the present pastor.

Land for the present site of Coalburg United Methodist Church was given to the Methodist Society in 1868 by James Burnett. The original Trustees of the then Methodist Episcopal Church of Coalburg were: John Methews, James Burnett, Jacob Sanders, John D. Henry, Charles Keigley, and William Branfield. The deed was recorded May 6, 1869.

For many years church and Sunday School were held in the afternoon. A common stove on each side of the Sanctuary provided heat, and a large chandelier in the center of the ceiling held oil lamps. In 1926 a basement was built and a coal furnace installed. Additional remodeling was done at that time and later. In 1960 a parsonage was purchased on Chestnut Ridge Road. Reverend Jacquelyn Russell is the present minister.

FIRST BOROUGH OFFICERS

By 1868 the village had attained the required population and it became an incorporated municipality. Having no other way of giving the geographical boundary the description of the area to be incorporated read: "Beginning at the stake of corner of the farm of Joseph Mayers between dwelling house and barn running due north 1 1/8 miles to the north side of Hubbard railroad branch of the Cleveland and Mahoning, thence due west one mile to stake or corner of farm of Hazen Duer, south to stake of farm of Joel Smith, thence east one mile to Joseph Mayers' place of beginning."

At the election held on Saturday, June 20, 1868, the following persons were declared as the first borough officers for the town of Hubbard; mayor, Nathaniel Mitchel; treasurer, J. Dwight Cramer; recorder, Samuel Q. March; trustees: T.R. McGaughey, William Adams, John Hadley, Edward Moore, Marshall Phillips, and George Phillips.

Many amusing incidents have been written down in the pages of Hubbard history, but perhaps the Clerk of Courts during 1878 found nothing to laugh about when he wrote this ordinance on July 1 of that year:

"Persons of Hubbard are prohibited from bathing between the hours of 5 a.m. and 10 p.m. in any stream, water course, or any pond within the limits of the village."

It may have been the same clerk that wrote this ordinance a few years earlier during May 29, 1873:

"It is unlawful for a horse, mule, cattle, sheep, goats, swine or geese to run at large on the village streets. Any person riding a horse or mule in excess of six miles per hour on the streets of Hubbard is subject to a fine of not less than \$1 and not more than \$20 for each offense."

Hubbard History records most of its mayors dating back to its first mayor in 1868. Mayors and their years of office include: Nathaniel Mitchel, 1868 (village first mayor); Louis Prior, 1869; John Cramer, 1870-71; Addison Randall, 1872; C.N. Clingan, 1873; Alexander Campbell, 1874; A.K. Cramer 1880-87; Joseph Weitz, 1888; A.K. Cramer, 1890; Joseph Weitz, 1895; Jackson, 1896-99; Davis, 1900; A.J. Stephens 1905; C.F. White, 1906; J.J. Boyle, 1910; C.F. White, 1914-21; Chas. H. Anderson, 1922-25; Charles F. White, 1926-8/31; John Harris (acting mayor), 8/31-1/32; Roy M. Trigg, 1932-35; R.C. Bowers, 1936-45; Joseph J. Baldine 1946-54; Robert Allen, 1958-61 (Hubbard became a city in 1960); Albert Sauline, 1962-63 (first elected City Mayor); Frank D. Washington, 1964-67; Joseph J. Baldine, 1968-6/74; Arthur Magee, 6/74 and is the present mayor -1976.

Present elected officials include: Mayor Arthur Magee; President of Council Albert Sauline; Councilmen-at-large, Joseph Patrick, Wilson Patton, Anthony Rock; Councilmen Patrick Gilliland, Harvey Hatch, Nick Pannunzio Jr., David Washington; Solicitor Richard T. Scullin; City Auditor Elizabeth Hass, Safety Director James Keenan; Service Director T. J. Wilson; Clerk of Council Tom Rodgers; and Income Tax Collector Joan Tucciarone.

SCHOOLS MERGE

In 1870 there was change in public school education in the community. The one-room school of 1804 gave way to the first free high school. The Old Brick Building was built on the present site on School Street. The village grade school was on the first floor and the high school, the second. Alexander Campbell was the first principal.

The high school was a second grade high school until 1889 when Professor Lewis Campbell, superintendent, and his wife, Mary J. Campbell, Lady Principal, applied for and received a charter for a first grade high school. The first graduating class was in 1891 with graduates Mrs. Cinnie Gray and Ben Richards. There were no graduates in 1892, but in 1893 Clara Campbell and in 1894 A. J. Mayers were graduated.

In the spring of 1916 the village began a better, higher grade high school through merger with the township schools. The township did not want to merge and a long court battle ensued. After considerable court proceedings, Hubbard Village and Hubbard Township were incorporated into one school district.

Both profited under this arrangement with the construction in 1920 of a new three-story building on Orchard Avenue, replacing the Old Red Brick Building. The new building also housed both the grade school and the high school and had an auditorium and gymnasium.

Until January, 1920, the Hubbard School District was under county supervision and the superintendent of schools prior to 1920 was really the supervising principal. In 1920, permission was granted from the County Board of Education to become a consolidated school, exempt from county supervision and thereafter was known as the Hubbard Exempted Village School District. A.E. Robinson became the first superintendent.

Under the Hubbard Exempted Village School District charter, Coalburg Elementary School was built in 1921 and the Ridge School was completed in 1923. In 1927 Roosevelt Elementary School was constructed on School Street directly behind the Orchard Avenue building, which then became the junior and senior high school building.

By 1949 the facilities became inadequate, and the residents voted to build a new high school. The Orchard Avenue high school functioned on two half-day sessions to accommodate all the students until 1953 when the present Hubbard High School opened on Hall Avenue.

Mr. Thomas Hall, the principal of the new building, was tragically killed in an automobile accident while returning home from a school function. As a living memorial in his honor the auditorium was renamed Thomas Hall Memorial Auditorium. The high school has had two major additions over the years to increase its capacity.

Reed Elementary School was completed for the 1960-61 school year. Housing 860 students and 24 teachers and administrative personnel, the building is a lasting tribute to Miss Maude E. Reed for her devotion during her 56 years of teaching in Hubbard schools.

In 1970 an addition was completed and the building was renamed Reed Middle School, housing teachers and students in grades five through eight.

When the Hall Avenue high school opened, the Orchard Avenue high school became the junior high building. Connected to it is the Roosevelt Elementary Building on School Street. When the reorganization took place in September, 1970, and Reed Elementary School was opened, both Roosevelt and Reed housed children in kindergarten through grade six. When Reed School was again reorganized in 1970 as a middle school, the Orchard Avenue building ceased to be a junior high and became a part of the Roosevelt Elementary School. Thus the present building known as Roosevelt Elementary School is really a combination of the original School Street elementary and Orchard Avenue high school building.

Ridge School, located on Chestnut Ridge Road, was built in 1923 and contains six classrooms and a combined gymnasium and auditorium which is also used as a cafeteria. It was an elementary school until it was converted to a kindergarten building for the district, making Hubbard Schools an innovator in educational programs. The building is totally devoted to classes for all Hubbard kindergarteners to attend.

On Memorial Day, 1926, the high school band appeared on the streets of Hubbard for the first time. There were 28 members simply dressed in white clothing. Band Director Michael Mozillo was forced to appear as bass drummer because he did not have anyone who was large enough to carry the drum. From this humble beginning the band has grown to 180 members. The instrumental music program has expanded to include several types of bands and the students are actively supported by the Band Sponsors which organized in 1965.

Hubbard students and faculty are involved in varied service and social extra-curricular activities with programs which make valuable contributions to school and community. A foreign exchange program was initiated in 1958 by the Rotary Club through the American Field Service, and in 1965 the Rotary Club started an additional exchange program of their own. The Parent-Teachers Association was organized in 1941 and now each building has its own association.

Through the years sports have been a vital part of the community. A comprehensive program is offered the Hubbard students and include: football, basketball, baseball, tennis, golf, track and field, wrestling, and gymnastics. In the early days football games were played on a field west of Fifth Avenue. Now games are played in the extensive compound located between Rebecca Avenue and Center Street.

Groups of parents, such as Football Moms, Gridiron Club, Booster Club, Basketball Boosters, and PTA work with the Athletic Association, coaches, teams and fans to promote exciting athletic seasons. Most teams are members of the Steel Valley Conference.

Over the years, Hubbard has made outstanding records in Steel Valley, district, and state competition in all areas of boys and girls athletics.

In keeping with the Bicentennial, Hubbard school personnel and Hubbard High School have been recipients of Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge awards for 14 years for promoting the American Way of Life.

The present Board of Education consists of Thomas Popa, presidents; Alfred Deane, vice-president; Thomas M. Cooksey, Jr.; Alfred DeJulio; and James LaCivita. The superintendent is Claris E. Jones and the clerk is Anthony Ponzio.

COALBURG ONCE A BOOMING MINING CENTER IS NOW QUIET SUBURB

The 1870's were difficult days as well as prosperous ones in Hubbard for the growth of the village in the first fifteen years of its existence was in the nature of a "boom" that brought its undesirable features as well as its desirable ones. Farming became perhaps more profitable but its supremacy vanished and the black scars which denoted coal banks and the smoke of industries replaced the peaceful agricultural fields.

Prominent among the numerous early mines of the district were those of the Jackson Brothers, Veach and Burnett, Mayers and Smith. However, the most valuable were those owned and operated by E.P. Burnett and later leased to Andrews and Hitchcock. Over 86,896 tons were mined from these banks in 1873.

A product of coal mining operations of this time was the development of Coalburg in the northwest part of Hubbard Township. Coalburg's mines, the most productive in the area, were first opened in 1863 by Powers and Arms, and later leased to the Mahoning Coal Company. To service its coal trade, the Mahoning Coal Company built the Lake Shore Railroad from Youngstown extending northward toward the main line. William Powers and Company opened a store in Coalburg in the year the mines were opened. A post office was established with Jacob Sanders as postmaster. During the height of the coal boom there were over 1,000 inhabitants living in Coalburg who depended entirely upon the mines. With the exhaustion of the mines the area began to decline and even before 1880 had lost its commercial importance.

Coalburg formerly had three churches, the Welsh Baptist, Welsh Congregational and Methodist Epis copal. Only the Methodist Episcopal is there today. Still standing in the village is the Knights of Pythias Lodge Building.

The manufacture of iron, which contributed greatly to the early prosperity of Hubbard, began when Andrews and Hitchcock built the first blast furnace in the area. The first of their stacks was erected in 1868; the second, in 1872. The daily capacity of both furnaces was 110 tons and employment was given to 80 to 90 men.

The Hubbard Rolling Mill Company in 1872 built Hubbard's first iron works, a rolling mill consisting of puddle furnaces, muck rolls, bar mill and guide mill. The plant, located near the Hubbard Coal and Supply Company, later was operated by Jesse Hall and Sons. As a result of the mill operation, there was an immediate influx of new enterprises into the area. The mill was dismantled in 1893.

The earliest foundry was run by Gilchrist and Leonard. Another foundry, owned by Loveless and Hescock, was operated until it was destroyed by fire in 1890. In 1907 a new one was constructed on the site of the Erie water tank.

A planing mill, built by e. A. Loveless, was later converted into a grist mill with a capacity of 50 barrels per day. The latter was run by Long Brothers & Company.

There were two brick yards in the area: one was owned by John McAvey, Jerry Long, and Bob Biggers, and the other by Washington Wallace.

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

In the 1870's two breweries were worked by Jacob and Adam Holzbach, while nearby a fashionable bowling alley was managed by Christopher Khahs.

The Evaporator Works, established in Hubbard soon after the Civil War by Henry Hescock, manufactured buckets, tanks and pans used in making maple syrup. Henry Street was named after Hescock. He along with Edward Moore had formerly owned the Hescock & Moore Dry Goods Store.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHED

The first newspaper in Hubbard was established by A.D. Fassett and operated by him from July, 1868, to November, 1872. After a few months it was called the "Standard" and was printed in the "Courier" office in Youngstown. In the winter of 1868-69, Fassett bought a press and type and began the "Miners' Journal" which later had a circulation of 2,800. The owner moved to Youngstown after selling the Hubbard office to W.T. McGaughey, who ran the local newspaper for a time and then sold it. Ford Wharton next published the Hubbard "Signal" for a year or two. The Hubbard "Enterprise" was started in the fall of 1877 by J. F. Horton, editor and proprietor. In 1880 it came into the management of W.R. Wadsworth and was owned successively by E.E. Gregg and Fred Powers, George Gaston, J.J. Baird and son, and H.W. Ulrich, who disposed of the plant to R.H. Van Ness who, in turn, sold out to A. Steinbeck. Later in 1925 the "Enterprise" funds were exhausted and the paper was forced to close. Recognizing the great concern of the people Steinbeck again opened the doors to a community press and in September, 1926, "The Hubbard News" began.

The Hubbard National Bank was organized in 1873 as the Hubbard Savings Bank with A. M. Jewell as president. The original capital of the bank was \$25,000, which was later increased to \$50,000. On the first banking day, deposits totaled \$208.97. The bank continued as a Savings Bank until 1878 when it was converted into a National Bank.

G. M. McKelvey & Company, a merchant from Youngstown, established a mercantile business north of the Erie depot in 1877. Many workmen from the furnace and coal companies purchased supplies there. Andrews & Hitchcock later purchased it for a company store.

Thus what had been formerly country roads were fast becoming thriving business streets. A summary of the businesses and professions of the village around 1878 showed the following: 12 stores of all kinds, 1 hotel, numerous saloons, 7 churches, 1 National Bank, 3 physicians, 2 lawyers, 1 newspaper, 1 grist mill, and 2 blast furnaces. Hubbard had made considerable advancement in the years following the Civil War.

The era was short lived, however, with the depletion of the coal banks around the 1880's the mining industry started to decline and eventually mining as an industry capable of supporting a town vanished. Population decreased as did business activity. Industry then shifted to the Mahoning Valley thus converting this region into one of the richest steel-producing areas in the entire nation. The rolling mill succumbed to the competition of more modern plants. Nonetheless, Hubbard remained a sizable town.

JAIL ERECTED

The people of Hubbard made substantial endeavors to improve living conditions in the community. Sidewalks were constructed in 1868. A jail was erected in 1870 in back of the site of the present jail, which was built in 1923. According to Joe Scarpine, the first building was constructed of 2" X 4"'s nailed on top of each other and the sides covered with tin which looked like brick. There were two small cells and a small office in the original structure. One policeman protected the village. This changed, however, in 1916 Anthony Scarpine, who was a guard at Sheet and Tube, explained. Additional protection was added by the sheriff's department swearing in 24 guards as "specials" to assist the Hubbard policeman in law enforcement.

Today Police Chief Ernest DeMatteo has the following personnel to assist him in protecting the citizens of Hubbard: one lieutenant, nine patrolmen, two part-time patrolman, four radio dispatches, and 40 auxiliary patrolmen, as well as five adult school patrolmen. In addition, modern facilities and equipment enhance the work of the police department.

The Hubbard Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1875. The first fire recorded was the roof of the Cramer Building, and the new fire company extinguished it with only slight damage to the building.

George Terry was the first captain of the company, and the earliest available roster, dated 1887, lists the following members: George Terry, C.N. Clingan, C.H. Stewart, L.R. Worley, J.L. Gillner, C.W. Hammond, Ralph Stevenson, E.P. Hibler, J.L. Craig, W.R. Wadsworth, A.D. Allen, G.D. Sitts, S.Q. March, Charles Schultz, H.S. Clingan, E.E. Eyster, H.A. Huff, A.A. Allen, J.R. Jeffreys, Thomas James, Ed Sitts, and W.R. Clark.

New fire equipment was purchased on May 30, 1885, which consisted of one pump, \$75.00; 150 feet of 3 ply 1 1/2" rubber hose at 68 cents a foot; 12 leather buckets at \$36.00; and a 12-wheel hook and ladder truck with pickaxes, buckets and lanterns at \$413.25.

On June 5, 1909, the fire department ordered a bell which was used until 1922 to signal all fire alarms. Since 1922 the siren presently in use has called the volunteers.

The 1976 Hubbard Fire Department includes: Fire Chief Robert Strachen, 27 active volunteer members and 40 honorary members.

In September, 1868, the town cemetery was established. The next year an ordinance was passed to lay sewer for \$110.00 on North Main Street. A Board of Health was started in 1889. In October, 1889, a bid of 38 cents a cubic yard was accepted for grading East Hill. An electric plant was established in 1895. The first electrician employed was Mr. Stanley who earned \$60 a month. A franchise was granted to the Youngstown Telephone Company, with the construction of the Youngstown and Sharon electric line system in 1901, Hubbard was brought into closer communication with its neighbors.

Transportation facilities were very poor in the early period of the township. Most traveling was done by stage coach because Hubbard was not on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal nor was it included in the early railroad construction.

However, with the advent of the coal mines and manufacturing industries, railroads were built and helped to solve the transportation problem. During the peak of the coal mining period, branches of the New York Central, Pennsylvania and Ohio, The Lake Shore and Michigan and Southern Railroads passed through the township, serving the many coal banks in the area.

With the exhaustion of the mines, Coalburg began to decline and even before 1880 had lost its commercial importance. However, it experienced a revival with the construction of the New York Central Railroad freight terminal. The terminal included great railroad yards, a roundhouse, a coal tipple and ash conveyor. All yard work formerly done in Youngstown was transferred there. After a period of time this facility also left Coalburg.

Presently the Erie Lackawanna and the Penn Central Railroads passed through Hubbard and the township.

Hubbard Council gave a franchise to the Penn-Ohio Street Car Company in March, 1900, to permit service between Sharon, Pennsylvania, and Youngstown, Ohio, traveling North Main and West Liberty Streets.

STREETCAR OVERTURNINGS

The first car ran in 1901 and is reported to have overturned at the sharp curve on North Main Street in front of the building that is now Mattinat's Cleaners. It also removed sections of their porch several other times during its service. In 1915 the round trip fare to Youngstown was 20 cents.

The street car line was in operation until 1938 when it was replaced by a bus line.

A street car line from Hubbard Junction to New Castle, Pennsylvania, was opened in 1902 and permitted service between New Castle and Sharon even though the route was round about. This line was in operation for 25 years. It crossed East Liberty Street where Carano's United Family Food Store is now located.

There were numerous industries that located in Hubbard Township in the next several decades. Around 1880 the American Sintering Company, the first of its kind in the world, started operations as a processor of iron

ore. The company is no longer in existence. On the site of the former Masurite Corporation on route "Old 62" the Petroleum Works established a business. Employing between 500 and 1,000 men the company made boilers and steel plates. Still engaged in the making of barrels and equipment for oil companies is a plant of the United States Steel Corporation which started operation in the early 1900's. The Pennsylvania Tank Company manufactured undercarriages for railroad tank cars. The Standard Slag Company built a plant wherein the waste products from the furnaces were ground into slag, but it is no longer in operation. Sometime after 1914, the stacks of Andrews and Hitchcock, enlarged and modernized, passed to the ownership of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, producers of pig iron for commercial purposes. The plant which was shut down in 1959 was dismantled in 1967.

Between the years 1899 and 1970, eight different Protestant denominations established churches in Hubbard.

Reverend J.C.B. Stiver held an evangelistic meeting in the Old Welsh Congregational Church on East Liberty Street in 1897. At its conclusion a Bible School was organized. Members later moved to the Welsh Baptist building on South Main Street. Preaching services were held semi-monthly. The new congregation was served by Lincoln Davis, L. Osborne, L.L. Campbell, and Professor A.C. Pierson of Hiram College. Members at this time considered themselves a branch of the Corner House Christian Church. A resolution was drafted and placed in the minutes of the Corner House Christian Church requesting that the thirty-two signing the petition be released to form a separate organization in Hubbard. Central Christian Church was then formerly organized on December 31, 1899.

The original Central Christian Church building was dedicated on April 5, 1903. The structure was a simple wood frame building and in 1906 the Sunday School room was added. During the ministry of A.J. Cook (1916-19) a major remodeling changed the appearance of the church. A Brick front was added, the basement was finished and made into a kitchen and dining rooms, and a heating plant was installed. The building was the center of life for the congregation until Palm Sunday, March 19, 1951, when it was destroyed by fire.

The new church was built during the ministry of Harry D.K. Huber and was dedicated in 1954. The educational unit was dedicated in 1961. In 1974, the interior of the sanctuary was redecorated. Reverend Fred M. Harris is the present minister.

The Hubbard congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses has been in existence for approximately 50 years. The first meeting place was in the building where the Hubbard Trading Post now stands. However, the meeting place was soon changed to a member's home in Brookfield.

Kingdom Hall was constructed in the early 1950's on Route 7 and 62. In January of 1974 they moved to their present location at 278 Jacobs Road.

Their governing body consists of seven elders of which one is the presiding Overseer and he is changed every year. At present Jay Kay of Brookfield is the Presiding Overseer.

TEENAGER PREACHES

Four years ago teenager Lowell Williams was preaching to his Kansas Corners' gang in the hayloft of a barn on Simmon's berry farm. That was the beginning of what was to become the Hubbard Evangelical Congregational Church.

In the year 1932 Lowell Williams and Wilbur Tobey and his wife Nellie and others were converted at revival meetings on Ridge Avenue in Youngstown where Reverend Jackie Harris was preaching. In 1934 Reverend Norman Broadway held a revival in a large deserted garage on West Liberty near Bentley Avenue. The revival was to have lasted two weeks but stretched into three months duration. The outcome was that 151 men, women and children were won to the Lord.

In 1935 a vacant lot was purchased on East Liberty Street near Mackey Street. Members constructed a church from material of an old schoolhouse they had purchased. In 1938 a parsonage was purchased. The present minister is Reverend Keith Mong.

In the year 1938 two men and three women felt the need of an old fashion prayer meeting. They decided to hold prayer meetings in homes. This continued for eighteen months under the leadership of Reverend Griffiths. During the summer of 1942, Sunday School was held in a tent on the corner of Shadyside Drive and Hubbard Road. At the first Sunday School meeting there were 41 in attendance. In November of that same year, an old store building was secured on Main Street. Both Sunday School and church services were held there under the guidance of Reverend Phillips.

In the spring of 1943, services were moved to the home of Ralph Boals. Later that year ground was purchased on the corner of Shadyside Dirve and Hubbard Road. A tabernacle was started on this ground and finished in 1944. Reverend Donald Burkey took charge of the services.

In 1959, First Assembly of God purchased the First Presbyterian Church located on the corner of West Liberty and Hager Streets. They held their first meeting in their new location on November 17, 1959. Extensive remodeling was done under the ministry of Reverend William Huff.

Six families made up the nucleus of Calvary Baptist Church when the first services were held in November, 1963, with Reverend William Davis as the first pastor. A door to door survey indicated a need for a fundamental Baptist Church in the Hubbard area. The church building and parsonage were purchased from the Hubbard Grace Lutheran Church in November, 1963. Financial assistance was given monthly by other area fundamental Baptist churches until the work became self-supporting.

Forty-five families now comprise the membership of the church under the pastorate of Reverend Paul W. Barrett, who came to Hubbard in September, 1970. Under the ministry of Reverend Barrett spiritual growth has been realized by the members with missionary speakers, a Bible conference, evangelical services, revivals and the beginning of the Awana Club for school age children. Improvements have been made in the church and property since 1963.

Phillips Chapel Church of God in Christ was founded in 1964 by Elder and Mrs. Paul A. Loggins. The present structure was completed in 1970. It is the first Church of God in Christ in Hubbard Township and has an open door ministry to all races, creed and color. Their theme is "look up and live by faith."

Hubbard Church of Nazarene was organized July 9, 1964, as a Home Mission project of the Akron District Church of the Nazarene. Reverend Willis Scott was the first pastor, and meetings were first held in homes of two of its members and then in the auditorium of Hubbard High School.

The church started with 10 members. Reverend David Bromagin served from February, 1965, to May, 1966. Then Reverend Donald McNeil was pastor. Under his leadership a new brick church building was dedicated in May of 1969. The church is located at the corner of Route 62 and Chestnut Ridge Road. The present membership is 84 and the present pastor is Reverend Dale Wanner.

Emmanuel Baptist Church is a Mission Church which was formed in 1970 by two families, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pope and the Doyle Miller family. They meet in the Hubbard High School for Sunday morning and evening services and Sunday School classes. At present there is an active membership of 60 and an enrollment of 132 in Sunday School.

RECREATION VARIED

In addition to school and church activities, various recreational facilities and programs are available to the people of Hubbard. As early as 1907 there was a Glee Club. In 1908, the Hubbard Band was organized and directed by Charles Salow. A baseball team, "Pepper Eaters," was organized in 1909 by Paul Dominic; and in 1912 the Hubbard Football Team began to play. Two years later the baseball team Hubbard A.C. Juniors was organized, and in 1927-28 the Hub Club Basketball Team provided a spectator sport.

Hubbard has four community playgrounds, a community natatorium, a Youth Center, four locally owned golf courses, a modern bowling center, Tennis Club, miniature golf courses, and a park and swimming facilities in Coalburg. There are organized midget football and both girls and boys baseball teams.

One recreational facility enjoyed by all is Harding Park. Harding Park was once a farm with a little creek called Mud Run running through it, but today it is a plot of green with four sheltering pavilions, picnic tables, fireplaces, a lake for fishing, flower beds, tennis courts, baseball fields and children's playgrounds.

The farm at one time belonged to Florence Montgomery. Before 1912 it was purchased by T.R. Mathews, who, after cultivating it for a number of years, sold it to Jacob Kalver, a Youngstown real estate dealer. In 1922, Kalver donated the tract of land to the village of Hubbard for use as a park with reservations that the name "Harding Park" was to be perpetual and that it was to be used for playground and public recreation. Kalver was an intimate friend of President Harding and the name for the park was selected because of his great respect for the national executive.

Various groups in Hubbard then began work for the beautification of the park. The creek was dammed up to make a lake which each year is stocked with fish. Gradually facilities were added for the convenience and enjoyment of the people.

In 1933-34, between \$30,000 and \$40,000 worth of labor was provided by the government to improve the park and as aid to the unemployed. There are numerous picnics, reunions, and parties held in the park each year. The park is popular with not only Hubbard residents but also with those of neighboring cities.

Harding Park no longer has a bathing area and the bath house, which for years was operated by Johnny Morris, has been made into a pavilion. However, fishing is still a popular sport at the lake for youngsters. The Girl Scout Cabin, which was built and has been maintained by the Hubbard Kiwanis Club, is used each year by various local Girl Scout Troops.

Harding Park consists of about 30 acres in all and is under control of the Park Board. The 1967 Board is composed of three members appointed by the Trumbull Courts: Francis Malin, chairman; Russell Harder, clerk and treasurer; and Daniel Madeline. Office clerk is Patricia Sullivan and the superintendent of the park is Alex Lutheran.

Every September the Kiwanis Club holds an annual horse show in the park which is attended by residents of the community and horsemen from all parts of the country. Horsemen acclaim it to be one of the prettiest locations in this part of the country for a show.

The most recent celebration at Harding Park was the Hubbard Bicentennial Opening with the community chorus and fireworks last July 6, 1975.

In order for people to play, they must work, and while Hubbard had continued to make strides as a progressive community, its gain was not commensurate with that of other areas in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys. In an attempt to keep pace by attracting new industries, a concentrated effort was made to encourage the officials of the Powell Pressed Steel Company to establish their proposed plant in Hubbard. The attempt was successful and the company located in Hubbard in February, 1920. This was the first of many industries which began operation in the area at this time.

Powell Pressed Steel is one of Hubbard's older established industries. The plant is located on an 18-acre plot of ground at 500 Erie Street and covers approximately 150,000 square feet of floor space.

The company was organized in 1920 to make pressed steel products, such as truck, trailer and special pressed steel parts to a customer's specifications. All dies used to make these parts were made in the plant. The largest volume of finished products now turned out by Powell Pressed Steel is their full line of material handling equipment, such as skid boxes, platforms and pallets.

PLANT GEARED TO DEFENSE

During World War II, the plant was 100 percent on defense production, turning out such items as 105mm shell casings, rocket caps, stampings for maritime fixtures, pressed steel parts for armored cars and other critically needed supplies for our armed forces.

The plant is organized under the United Steelworkers of America, local union No. 1515. There are 175 employees.

Powell Pressed Steel Company has been progressing with Hubbard for 56 years. Present officials include: W.R. Powell, president; W.A. Glaser, vice president; H.L. Powell, vice president; W.A. Glaser, secretary; and H.G. Gallagher, treasurer.

Valley Mould and Iron Company is the pioneer in its particular branch of the steel industry, manufacturing cast iron moulds for the steel trade. The plant was erected in Hubbard at a cost of over one million dollars in 1927 and is today one of our largest employers of labor.

In 1968 Valley Mould and Iron merged with Republic Industrial Corporation to become VARE Corporation. The Microdot Corporation took over the operation of the company in 1969 and later sold to Northwest Industries.

Harris Fabricating Company incorporated on September 20, 1946, as a manufacturer of both above ground and underground fuel oil tanks, lawn rollers, lawn aerators, utility carts and hand trucks. They also do miscellaneous steel fabricating. Mrs. Louis Harris is the owner of the company and chairman of the board; F.K. Harris, is president, and J.M. Harris is vice president.

The Sherwin-Williams Company, Container Division, Hubbard Plant, on the corner of Caroline Avenue and Myron Street began operation in Hubbard in August of 1950. The company manufactures a general line of metal containers ranging from one-half quart cans to five-gallon pails.

They have made four building additions since locating in Hubbard, and the employees have increased from 75 to the present 250. The main administration offices are in Cleveland.

Red Tank & Welding Company on North Main Street Extension started in business 21 years ago in September, 1954. Beginning with four employees, they now hire 22. They manufacture underground and above ground storage tanks in sizes from 300 gallons to 20,000 gallons and also 275 gallon basement fuel oil tanks, as well as do special fabricating jobs.

Since 1954 they had made two shop additions and constructed a shop office next to the main office building.

Metalcrafts, Inc., at 1214 North Main Street was started in June, 1959, for the manufacture of Miscellaneous Metal and Ornamental Work with five employees. They presently have 25 employees and do work in a 75-mile radius of the Hubbard area on schools, hospitals and churches. They feel that one of their outstanding projects was the work done on the present St. Patrick's Church in Hubbard.

From a one-man boiler repair shop in a small barn in Youngstown, 1906, the David Joseph Boiler and Welding Works has evolved into a company that is now engaged in the sales and service for boiler, heat exchangers, oil and gas burners and sophisticated combustion controls applicable to systems used in schools and commercial and industrial installations.

Locating at 820 North Main Street in 1960, the business is now being constructed by second, third and fourth generation descendants of the founder, David Joseph.

The Michigan Hanger Company started operations with four people in Struthers in 1960 where it remained for 10 years before moving to Campbell and Hubbard. The company makes pipe hangers for holding pipe and employs 60 persons.

In 1965, Liberty Steel Products, Inc., was formed by Andrew J. Weller Jr. Their steel warehouse business was established in Sharpsville, Pennsylvania, and in 1966 Andrew Weller Sr. joined the company. Also, in 1966, the company purchased their first truck and hired their first driver.

In 1967, the company moved to Hubbard and located on the Hubbard-Sharon Road, built a new building, office and plant. They started with 8400 square feet of space and hired six people. They have expanded to 48,000 square feet and employ 26. They also have three slitting lines and carry a large inventory of sheets and coils. Seven trucks deliver steel in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana and West Virginia.

The Williams Machine Company, located at 461 North Main Street, began operation in June, 1969, when the Arthur G. Hall Machine Shop was purchased by Daniel Williams. He started business with three men and now employs eleven.

The company does all general machine work, including building new equipment and repairing machinery for industries in the valley.

Gasser Chair Company is located on South Main Street and came to Hubbard in the fall of 1974. Starting with 23 employees, they now hire 38. The company manufactures custom-made chairs – aluminum arm chairs and dining chairs. All materials for the chairs are from aluminum. The metal department is at the main plant at 4136 Logan Way. The Hubbard plant upholsters, assembles and completes the chairs ready for shipping.

Since 1920 the favorable outcome of the public movement for a “Greater Hubbard” inspired the organization of a village trade board to carry on work systematically. At the open meeting held February 27, 1920, and attended by 85 public-spirited residents, a committee was named to apply for a charter for the Hubbard Chamber of Commerce. With the receipt of this charter the former organization became in effect March 10, 1920.

ORGANIZATIONS CONTRIBUTE...

Since that time other civic organizations have been formed which have contributed to the advancement of the community. These loyal and progressive groups of citizens of Hubbard have continued to display faith in this cosmopolitan community.

However, it was prior to 1920 that Hubbard residents organized groups, elected leaders and planned programs to serve the community. There are now 49 organizations which have contributed to the advancement of the community, the oldest active one originating in 1871.

Organizations active in the community include the following, according to year organized:

Hubbard IOOF Lodge No. 495. Organized 1871; membership, 52; National Fraternal Order; Temple Company 1911-1934.

Knights of Pythias. Original Charter in 1878; active members, 30.

Progressive Club. Organized 1901; membership, 23. Literary Club to investigate many areas of knowledge.

Boy Scouts. Began in Hubbard 1912; present membership, 177.

Hubbard Rebekah Lodge No. 758. Organized 1916; membership, 94; projects – educational program for college students, contribute to eye bank at John Hopkins, yearly project.

Knights of Columbus No. 2072. Organized October 29, 1919; charter issued January 11, 1920; membership, 55.

American Legion – Post No. 51. Organized 1919; membership, 35; active charter members; Francis Malin, Lawrence Stewart.

Campfire Girls. Organized 1920; 14 leaders; membership, 100 Elizabeth Simcox, first leader.

Girl Scouts. Organized 1922 by Miss Nelle Eckert; membership, 487; neighborhood groups organized in 1945.

Lyric Club. Organized 1922 – Purple and Gold; membership, 14; active charter members: Mrs. Leonard Crawford and Miss Gladys Harder; goal – self-improvement in music.

Hubbard Kiwanis Club. Founded February 16, 1923; membership, 40; charter members living, Dr. D.A. Gross and Lawrence Stewart.

Pythian Sisters. Instituted April 11, 1923; membership, 35; active charter members, 2.

Hubbard Conservation Club. Organized 1925; membership, 120; charter members: Mike Altier, Frank Socha, Charles Cataline, Basil Tobey, Felix Madeline, Tom Locke, Andy Richardson – first president.

Fortnightly I. Organized 1929; Green and Gold; membership, 18 (3 associate); active charter members: Mrs. Leonard Crawford and Mrs. Earl Stewart; Motto – Get Knowledge, get wisdom, but in all, get understanding.

Colloquial Forum. Organized 1929; membership, 11; active charter member, Mrs. Florence Rumble; purpose creating interest in Public Library.

Hubbard Garden Club. Organized 1929; membership 14; active charter members: Mrs. Mary Creed and Dena Zimmerman; projects – Hubbard Library, urn at Wax Memorial, cookie boxes for Trumbull County Home at Easter.

Altar & Rosary Society at St. Patrick's. Organized 1932; membership, 175; charter members; Mrs. Theresa Mattinat, Viola Stanton, Anna Ferrett, and Mrs. Theresa Jackamo.

Hubbard Garden Quest. Organized 1935; membership, 27; active charter members: Mrs. Morris Simmons, Mrs. Jessie Smith and Mrs. James Miller; objectives – to stimulate an interest and cooperation in gardening, to help in preservation of shrubs and trees, and to encourage civic planting; project – yearly Christmas party for Trumbull County Home residents.

American Legion Auxiliary. Organized 1936; membership, 56; charter members, Mrs. Joseph Mattinat, Mrs. Carl Creed, Mrs. Charles Blair, Mrs. Duer Doughton, Mrs. Ed Sinn, Mrs. George Williams, Mrs. Thomas Young, and Mrs. Jess Drummond.

Adera Lodge. Organized 1936; membership, 90; active charter members; Mrs. Joseph A. Mattinat, Mrs. Mary Angelo, Mrs. Joseph, Mrs. Alvera Camuse, Mrs. Mary Carsone, Mrs. Pauline Ciriffo, Mrs. Lucy Cook, Mrs. Angela DeAcunto, Mrs. Mary LaCivita, Mrs. Lauretti Madeline, Mrs. Louise Mecurio, Mrs. Mary Rock; National Fraternal organization.

Fortnightly III. Organized September, 1939; membership, 15; active charter members: Martha Gahagan, Carol Evans, Isabel Rigby, Betty Patton, and Phyllis Wren.

Methodist WSCS-VMW. Organized 1940; membership, 75; active charter members; Mrs. Harry Malin, Miss Ruth Mattison, Mrs. L.D. Mincher, Mrs. Albert Livingston, Mrs. Justine Brooks, Mrs. Florence Rumble, Miss Gladys Neptune, Mrs. Cecil McBride.

Hubbard P.T.A. Council. Organized 1941; membership, 846; first president, Mrs. Kenneth Tufts; secretary Mrs. Theresa Mattinat.

Veterans of Foreign Wars Post. Organized 1943; membership, 324; charter members: John Edwards, Tom Blair, Pete Carano, Sam Jack, Evan Jewel, Felix Madeline, John Matthews, Joseph Mahon, Washington E. Franklin, Anthony Furrilly, Edward Gardner, Earl Greer, Evan Mathews, Samuel McBride, Henry Moore, Clarence Holliday, Harry Harrison, Dewey Hettrick, Loran Hoffman, Eugene Pompili, John Wilson, Everett Shriver, Lawrence Welsh.

Hubbard Ministerial Association. Earliest meeting listed 1943; membership, 11.

Community Fund Corporation. Organized June 19, 1945; membership, 15; (originally called Board of Directors Trustees); charter members: Wm. R. Zimmerman, Dr. Thomas A. Minahan Jr., Ed. A. Stanton, R. C. Bowers, George Alsop.

Hubbard Homecoming Association. Organized June 18, 1947; incorporators: Thomas Minahan Jr., Thomas F. Rock, Richard Williams; membership, 12.

K of C Ladies. Organized 1949; membership, 40; charter members: Ann Klucher, Mary Frank Shruck, Mary Joe Shruck, Mary Villano, Loretta Eagan.

Women's Association of the First Presbyterian Church. Organized November 10, 1950; membership, 65; over 20 charter members active.

Optimist Club. Organized 1953; membership, 35; active charter members: Mike Nicora, Dan Williams, Al Tribby, C.H. Maxwell, Jr., Joe Vitullo, George Hopes, Frank Zitnik, Owen Hacker, Harold McCort, Joe Jackamo, Ernie DeMatteo, Ray Rice; objective – youth work.

Slovak Catholic Sokol Association. Organized 1954; first financial secretary, Mary Putkovich, membership in 307, 70; membership in 380, 30.

Hubbard Junior Garden Club. Organized 1955; membership, 30; active charter members: Mrs. James Hungerford, Mrs. Robert Randall, Mrs. Wilson Reeseman, Mrs. Thomas Welton, Mrs. James Hanrahan; goal – to make the city more beautiful.

Hubbart Optimist Mrs. Club. Organized 1956; membership, 21; active charter members: Mrs. Ernie DeMatteo, Mrs. Owen Hacker, Mrs. Al Tribby, Mrs. Ray Rice, Mrs. Dan Williams, Mrs. Joseph Vitullo; project – nurse scholarship annually and Girl of Year.

Hubbard Rotary Club. Organized March 5, 1956; charter members: Lloyd Brownlee, Rudolph Bender, Jr., Franklin Beaudoir, Thomas PO. Crowe, Stanley Hayman, Clyde Hulbert, Charles Wilson Jr., Robert Miller, Robert Price, D.P. Cromwell, N.R. Clark Jr., Ray A. Kyle, George A. Stiver, William Denton, Theodore Davies, Charles Malin, Henry Harrison, Jack Harris, Harold L. Powell, Paul W. Tracy.

Country Corners Garden Club. Organized 1957; membership, 15; active charter members – Mrs. Steve Balash and Mrs. Elnora Goodyear; yearly civic projects.

American Field Service. Organized 1958 by Bill Hulbert and Lloyd Brownlee; sponsored by Rotary Club; in 1965 sponsored for own exchange student.

Hubbard Area Chamber of Commerce. Organized 1960's; membership, 55; original members: Arba Bear, Donald Card, James M. Stewart, J. Leonard Stewart.

Women's Federated Hubbard Democratic Club. Organized 1961; membership, 35.

Hubbard Estates Garden Club. Organized 1962; membership, 25; active charter members: Mrs. James Dobranchin, Mrs. William Fisher, Mrs. Joseph Giblin.

Fortnightly IV. Organized 1962; membership, 25; active charter members: Mrs. Bernard Grantham, Mrs. James Higgins, Mrs. Charles Keller, Mrs. George Travnik, Mrs. Floyd Roseberry, Mrs. Ernest Ruby, Mrs. Edward Ryser, Mrs. Edward Schultz, Mrs. Robert Welton: motto – to apply our hearts to knowledge, increase strength and see understanding.

Hall Avenue Senior Citizens. Organized 1964; membership, 70; active charter members: Mrs. Ann Black, Mrs. Etta Landgrabe, Mrs. Agnes Zedager Smith, Mrs. Della Stewart, Mrs. Nora Harris, Mrs. Hazel Miller, Mrs. Martha Weirick, Mrs. Gertrude Kane, Mrs. Hazel Davis, Mrs. Nora Barr, Mrs. Grace Randall Ulp, Mrs. Ella Evans, Mrs. Bertha Burnett, Mrs. Florence Younger, Mrs. Sylvia McEaneney; project – sew cancer pads for nursing homes, make and send notes to shut-ins, and crafts.

Hubbard Boosterets Club. Organized 1964-65 school year; no listed members, run concession stand for school children.

Hubbard Community Chorus. Organized 1966; 5 years singing at Easter Sunrise Service and Thanksgiving Service.

Hubbard Creative Crafts Club. Organized September 14, 1971; membership, 70; charter members; Rosalie Burrows, Patty Carabbia, Mary Cooksey, Bev Creed, Marlene Dunmire, Mary Humenny, Ruth Myers, Thelma Orr, Phyllis Pillifant, Flo Shilling, Barb Schultz.

Hubbard Lion's Club. Organized October 8, 1971; membership, 33; first officers: president, Gene Alexander; 1st vice president, Don Nadeja; 2nd vice president, Lewis Holmes, 3rd vice president, Don LeChetti; secretary, Fred Battisti; treasurer, William Colletta.

American Business Women's Association. Organized March, 1973; membership 30; charter members: Mrs. Helen Dubyak, Mrs. Mary Ann Rovnack (first president), Mrs. Arlene Egelsky, Mrs. Myrnice Forte, Mrs. Toni Clements, Mrs. Theresa Helmbrecht, Mrs. JoAnn Schnell, Ida Caldron, Jane Markusic, Elaine Luca.

Hubbard Community Senior Citizens. Organized 1973; membership, 92; present project – Bicentennial quilt.

Fortnightly V. Organized 1974; membership 15 (1 associate); active charter members: Mrs. Bud Brown, Mrs. Henry Caruso, Mrs. James Fairbanks, Mrs. Luther Gutknecht, Mrs. Joseph Kuty, Mrs. Ben McMullin, Mrs. Larry Murray, Mrs. Richard Patton, Mrs. Robert Richmond, Mrs. Jack Theil, Mrs. Walter Frock; motto – to grow, to learn, to love.

Men's Garden Club. Organized 1975; membership 28; goal – encourage men to take an active part in community beautification.

FREEDOM PRESERVED

Citizens of Hubbard have been called upon seven times to actively defend the homeland and to preserve the principles upon which the American way of life is based.

The new settlers had hardly established their homes when the War of 1812 broke out. The draft in the State of Ohio after General Hull surrendered his army and post at Detroit took almost every able-bodied man in Hubbard Township. On the military roster of Ohio appear the following names: Daniel Doughton, William Burnett, Amos Smith, David Kays, John Wilson, Augustus Smith, Isaac Hoover, Archibald Price, John Mayers, Samuel Tylee, and others.

When the war between the states broke out in 1861, Hubbard men who left their homes to preserve the Union included: Samuel Tylee, C.N. Clingan, Charles Hammond, William McKinley, Thomas Brisbine, Noah Pound, Harrison Fiddler, H.A. Huff, John Applegate, Hank Patterson, H.H. Clingan, M.V. Bentley, Lem Marstellar, M.B. White, Robert Jewell, Benjamin Veach, Milton Mathews, Tom Mathews, James Mathews, Emory Bentley, Dan Murphy, David Struble, John Randall, Willis and John Clark, C.W. Jackson, James Hamman, Steve Schidell, Thomas Rock, and W.L. Jones. Emery Bentley met his death while in service and is buried in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

When the United States declared war against Spain because of the Cuban situation, Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders were not the only ones to volunteer for service in that campaign. Hubbard men who answered the call and took part in that struggle were: Earl Greer, Evan Jewell, Barney Gavin, Jesse Lane, Harry Sears, Duncan McDonald, Ernest Bergman, and Frank Ritzi.

In 1914, Hubbard citizens heard the troubled sounds of war in the making as President Woodrow Wilson protested submarine attacks. In 1917 the Lusitania was sunk and the United States entered the conflict. Doughboys, marines and sailors from Hubbard were among the first to volunteer their services. Many served and others never returned.

Once again the threat of war across the seas came with spellbinding suddenness when on Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, radio programs were interrupted by the tragic news of the attack on Pearl Harbor. For the second time in a generation, the young men of Hubbard were again taking up arms in defense of our Nation. Our men fought bravely in The Aleutians, Anzio, Italy, The Battle of the Bulge, Guam, Guadalcanal, and other South Pacific outposts.

On June 30, 1950, in response to an appeal by the United Nations (This was the first war in which a world organization played a military role.), the United States sent combat forces to Korea, and thereby became involved in one of the most savage wars in history. Many Hubbard men were among those who were sent to forestall the invading troops from Communist-ruled North Korea; one never returned.

War again erupted in 1957 when the Communist Viet Cong guerrillas, supported by North Vietnam, attacked villages in the South of the country. Hubbard men were again called upon to serve between 1965 and 1970 when the war became a major one and threatened to endanger world peace. Three sacrificed their lives in the service of their country.

In memory of the brave men who gave their lives to preserve our heritage the Hubbard War Memorial, which is located on West Liberty Street near the Municipal Building was erected by the people of Hubbard and Hubbard Township under the sponsorship of Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 3767.

Dedication services were held May 30, 1949, with approximately 2500 persons in attendance. congressman Michael Kirwin was the main speaker. Senior vice Commander John M. Emde was present and special guests were parents of the area's servicemen who lost their lives in World Wars I and II.

Master of ceremonies for the dedication was Harold Womer and the invocation was delivered by Reverend Norman M. Parr. VFW Commander John Watson spoke and Adjudant Harold Barre presented the roll call of the honored dead. Benediction was given by Reverend R. J. Moorehead.

The memorial is of Vermont granite stone and was built by the Davy Monument Company of Akron. It is 13 feet long and 9 1/2 feet high with an intaglio of an eagle.

IN MEMORY OF HONORED DEAD

There have been thirty-three Hubbard young men who have not returned home from the seven conflicts in which the United States Armed Services have engaged to preserve our freedom. Emery Bentley did not return from the Civil War. Names of the young men who did not return from World War I, World War II, and the Korea-Vietnam conflicts are inscribed on the Hubbard War Memorial.

The Inscription reads as follows:

IN MEMORIAM

WORLD WAR I

Frank McLaughlin
Dennis Casey
Roy Harris

WORLD WAR II

Clarke Blackwell
Howard Boren, Jr.
Edward Davis
Armand DeBacco
Caruso DeSantis
Frank Edwards
Samuel Fedor
George Grauth
Jack Holland
Thomas Hopes
Walter Korth
George Kovach

William Watson

Edward Kwarcah
Edward Lesnak
James Loggie
John Madeline
William Magee
Eugene McKlone
Ralph Morell
George Nicholas
William Nusser
Lawrence Rock
Alex Sawaska
William Stewart

KOREA - VIETNAM

Richard A. Choppa
Robert B. Evans, Jr.

George A. Hubbard
John William Lupu, Jr.

CONCLUSION

The memory of the young Hubbard men who gave their lives for their country will undoubtedly last long after their names have been erased from the granite stone by the elements. These brave men believed in the principles inherent in the American Way of Life. They learned very young love of country. They proved their loyalty as they followed the "Colors". It is through their devotion and sacrifice and that of other brave Americans that we may continue to make this a better country and a better community.

As we observe the 200th anniversary of the birth of America, the oldest republic in the world, it is a time for reflection. Each American may recall the heritage handed down from the past, applying the meaning to today's living. Each may look ahead to new horizons – ahead to the creation of a better life for all Americans.

The "Spirit of '76" is not only a summons to learn what has made our country and community what they are today. It also serves to stimulate pride in the developments we have thus far realized so that we may learn new truths to guide us in the future.

Each resident of Hubbard can celebrate the Nation's Bicentennial knowing that the true "Spirit of '76" has always existed here. Each resident can face the future with new dedication and determination that the "Spirit of '76" will continue to exist in our Nation and in Hubbard, Ohio.