

## Looking Back.

In order to celebrate a Seque Centennial, which is being planned for this coming summer, let's go back in time and ponder over a few things, that happened a century or more ago.

Possibly one of the most interesting county's as far as history is concerned, is Tuscarawas, altho some of it is very sad, we are quite sure there are many things worth bringing to your attention.

The county has been named for the river, in whose valley, the county is located. The river has about 80 miles of length, and 50 miles of this length winds it's way through the Tuscarawas Valley.

About 1760, this valley was inhabited by "The Deleware Nation" it was a hunting paradise, filled with hickory, ash, chestnut, and maple trees, bushes of berries were found in great abundance. The county was threaded with well-beaten trails, often traveled by bands of savages on hunting excursions. This beautiful valley came to the knowledge of the white explorer. Hunters and Traders, penetrating far into the wilds of the Red-man's country, they saw and described it's wealth and beauty. Prisoners of war found captivity along this river tolerable.

When the hush of peace, gave way to open war, plans for distant raids were made here. When the Colonists decided upon the punishment for the savages and General Bouquet given command of the invading army, his approach to the Tuscarawas Valley, in 1764, was witnessed with consternation and fear and alarm. The Delewares abanded their Capitol before his irresistable force, and fled in terror, down the river. Realizing the folly of opposition, they surrendered to General Bouquet, and gave up all the white captives, who had been adopted into the tribes. A new capitol was founded at Gekelemukpechunk, near the exit of the river from the county. This is where Newcomerstown, now stands. When hostilities started between the colonies and England at this Capitol the Indian Warriors gathered and sat in council, here they smoked the pipe of peace, argued, and decided questions of policy, involving war and peace with the border settlers.

This region was familiar to surrounding tribes, who often sent representitives to the Deleware Capital.

## HISTORY OF NEWCOMERSTOWN, OHIO

Ge-kel-e-muk-pe-chunk, which means "Still Water", was the name the Delaware Indians gave the settlement before Newcomerstown itself was founded.

The Delaware Indians under Chief Netawatwes arrived near the present site of Newcomerstown in 1750 and began building their settlement, which eventually amounted to about 100 log cabins. At about the same time the white man was scouting this territory, and legends tell us of continual strife between the red man and the white man. A love tri-angle gives the town its name. A white girl, named Mary Harris, had been captured in one of the colonies by the Indians between 1730-1740, and later married, by force, Chief Eagle Feathers. The Chief later brought home another woman who was named New Comer and placed in the same cabin with Mary Harris. Legend portrays jealousy between the two women. Mary Harris awakened one morning to find the Chief dead. His head had been split open by his own tomahawk and the New Comer gone. She was captured and brought back and the area promptly named New Comer's Town. The captive denied killing Chief Eagle Feathers and stated that Mary Harris had killed him, and that she ran away for fear that Mary would also kill her. The New Comer was put to death on Christmas Eve. She was struck on the head, a dart put through her heart, scalped and beheaded. It is not certain whether New Comer was a white woman or not, but history speaks of her as being white. White Woman's Town was the name given to the wigwam settlement surrounding Eagle Feather's tent. History tells us of Mary's popularity with her adopted relatives and even the River (Tuscarawas River) from the village to Coshocton was designated "White Woman."

On March 14, 1771, Rev. David Zeisberger, known as the Saint Paul of the Moravian Missionaries in America, delivered his memorable sermon - the first Protestant sermon in the Northwest Territory. The site is located in the east end of the village and is marked with a suitable monument, on Pilling Street, near the viaduct on State routes 16, 36 and 21. The site is also the location of the former home of the Great

**INDUSTRIES (continued)**

**Wentz Concrete & Supply**  
Rt. No. 3  
Arthur Wentz, Owner

**Concrete Products**

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**ADDRESSES OF ADS**

**Wentz Concrete & Supply Inc.**  
Route No. 3  
Newcomerstown, Ohio  
Phone (614) 498-7788

**The Home Building & Loan Co.**  
132 Main Street  
Newcomerstown, Ohio  
Phone (614) 498-6443

**Newcomerstown Truck Stop Inc.**  
Route No. 1  
Newcomerstown, Ohio  
Phone (614) 498-5161

**Funk Pontiac-Oldsmobile Sales**  
700 East State Street  
Newcomerstown, Ohio  
Phone (614) 498-7227

**General Tire & Rubber Co.**  
Chemical Plastics Div.  
Pilling Street  
Newcomerstown, Ohio  
Phone (614) 498-8304

**Reeves Bank & Trust Co.**  
100 Main Street  
Newcomerstown, Ohio  
Phone (614) 498-8376

**Shadybend Greenhouse & Florists**  
Route No. 3  
Newcomerstown, Ohio  
Phone (614) 498-7132

**Stoffer's Restaurant**  
1085 East State Street  
Newcomerstown, Ohio  
Phone (614) 498-7232

Chief Netawatwes. Previous to 1814 New Comer's Town was just another settlement in the then "Western United States." By 1814 the red man had practically moved on and abandoned the village, when a small band of settlers from New Jersey, led by Nicholas Neighbor, moved into the village. They immediately recognized the great possibilities of this area and promptly took over the area. A year later sixty other emigrants from New Jersey made their appearance and took up residence in the abandoned Indian houses.

In 1827 the village was platted and the great Ohio and Erie Canal was constructed. By 1840 it boasted a population of 270 persons. Later there was established a woolen mill, a tannery, a pottery, brick plant, saw-mill and grain mill. Then came the Steubenville and Indiana railroad which later merged with the present Pennsylvania Railroad. All through the years of the Civil War the town continued to grow. The year 1873 saw the Cleveland and Marietta railroad completely finished, adding still more prosperity to the area. The Ohio Canal, constructed in 1827, was the focal point around which the life of the town centered for many years, and added materially to its growth.

In 1855 the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad was officially opened for traffic, but did not prosper and finally passed into receivership before 1860. In 1867 it merged with the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. by which time it had established necessary east and west connections.

While Newcomerstown was laid out by Judge Nicholas Neighbor in 1827, it existed as a hamlet without corporate charter until after the close of the Civil War. The first Mayor was John Wilson who had served as a Lieutenant in the 80th O.V.I. of the Civil War. He was elected in the fall of 1868 and filed his bond in the sum of \$1,000.00 on November 17, 1868.

In 1884 City Hall was erected at a cost of \$12,000.00 with the fire department, jail and banquet hall on the first floor. The Office of the Mayor, Council Chambers and Opera House were located on the second floor. In 1946 a complete re-

modelling project of City Hall was planned and completed. The roof of old Opera House was removed. The rear of the building was made one-story high and located therein were the jail, storage room for Street Department equipment and garage for police cruisers. The front portion was left as a two-story building and housed the Fire Department equipment on ground floor; Mayor's office, Council Chambers, rest rooms and Fire Department meeting room on second floor.

The earliest records available of Newcomerstown Volunteer Fire Department show that the first method (1870) used for fighting fires was a bucket brigade from the Ohio & Erie Canal; and later two pieces of equipment were purchased - a pump and hook and ladder wagon. Later, five two-wheel hose carts were placed at various locations in town. To date the town has modern fire fighting equipment and is still a Volunteer Fire Department, and Emergency Squad.

Newcomerstown is proud of its heritage. History tells us great men have lived in and near here.... namely: James Garfield, 20th President of the U. S. lived here with his parents during the building of the Ohio Canal; Abraham Garfield, father of James, was in charge of constructing the Canal; Mrs. Garfield operated a boarding house where twenty Canal employees ate their meals. President Lincoln, in 1861, passed through the village on a trip to Washington, making a personal appearance on the rear platform of the train. The famous Paul Getty spent some of his boyhood days visiting relatives in Newcomerstown. Then, there is Shannon Rogers, well known dress designer and manufacturer for Jerry Silverman, New York City, who spent his youth in Newcomerstown.

Until November 2, 1971, the two most prominent citizens of Newcomerstown were two great American sports figures: Denton T. ("Cy") Young, the early century baseball star who won 511 big league games; and Woodrow ("Woody") Hayes, the famous football coach of Ohio State University. Then came Ronald ("Ron") Hooker, age 19 yrs., who was elected Mayor of the village (as a write-in candidate) in Nov. 1971, and was proclaimed nation-wide as one of the two youngest Mayors ever elected in the U. S.

The youngest elected Mayor in the nation in the same year was a boy four months younger than Hooker. The population of the village at time Hooker was elected was 4,100 plus and he served for 15 months.

Denton T. ("Cy") Young was born at Gilmore, Ohio in 1867. "Cy" started his major league baseball career in 1890, joining the Cleveland Spiders in August after beginning the season with Canton. His greatest achievement was 511 major league victories over 22 year period. He pitched 23 consecutive hitless innings; allowed no bases on balls in 20 inning game; won 2 games in one day and pitched 3 no-hit games, one a perfect game in which no batter reached first base. His best effort was 36 victories in a year. Mr. Young quit at the age of 44 years in 1911 when he was with Boston. In August 1908 "Cy" was honored and received \$7,500.00 and valuable presents at Boston. June 11, 1947, Bill Veeck, President of Cleveland Indians, invited residents of Newcomerstown to the ball game at Cleveland in "Cy's" honor. "Cy" Young Special left Newcomerstown 8:30 A.M. and was the first passenger train on the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad for 20 years. 1,218 residents made the trip accompanied by Newcomerstown High School Band. On March 29, 1954, which was "Cy's" 80th birthday, the village held a big celebration in his honor and he considered this event as one of the biggest events of his life. More than 800 attended, including Governor Thomas Herbert. "Cy" was presented a new car. A monument was erected in 1964 at the "Cy Young Park" in Newcomerstown and on the pink marble wings of the monument, his all time major league records achieved by Young during his career as a pitcher is engraved. In January 1975 a museum has come into existence under the name of Newcomerstown Sports Corporation and the museum contains "Cy" Young's baseball memorabilia. The building is located on Main Street and on July 4, 1975, dedication ceremony will be held.

Present football coach, "Woody" Hayes of Ohio State University was born in Clifton, Ohio, south of Dayton; moved with his family to Newcomerstown in 1920 and

graduated from Newcomerstown High School in 1931. In 1951 "Woody" was named head Football Coach of Ohio State University and at this writing, is still holding the same position. He ranks among the most successful mentors in the country with his over-all career record of today.

The home, church and school are the foundation from which our community has grown. Newcomerstown now has fifteen churches.

In 1830 the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, the first organization for religious worship. No building was available, so the members worshiped in the home. In 1835 the first church was erected on the corner of River and Church Streets. Another building was erected on the same site in 1866-67. Years later, another building was erected on the same site and dedicated in 1916. In 1966 a merger was consummated between the Methodist Protestant and Methodist Episcopal Churches. A new church complex was constructed on Oak Street and dedicated in May 1969. A new Methodist parsonage had been built on Beaver St. in 1960.

Saint Paul Lutheran Church was established Nov. 11, 1832 in a little log school house. In 1838 a new brick church was completed on corner of Neighbor and Bridge Streets, which site is now the location of the "Booth Apartments." October 29, 1869 the corner stone of a new church was laid on the site of the present building on South College St., which is still the site of present Church. A few years later the structure was torn down and a new building erected on the same site. January 20, 1964, dedication ceremony was held for new addition and remodelling of the present Church. In 1911 the Lutheran Church served a supper in the church basement. Menu: noodle soup, chicken, potatoes, gravy, baked beans, cream slaw, lemon sherbert, cake, coffee and orchestra music - .25¢.

The Methodist Protestant Church was formed in 1843. A building was erected on Canal Street about where the U. S. Post Office now stands. In 1878 a brick church was erected at the corner of E. Canal and College Streets and dedicated July 3, 1879. In March 1955, a tornado damaged the church rendering it untenable and unsafe. The

congregation then purchased the building on N. College St. which was formerly the Touraine Supper Club and remodelled the building for its use and which was occupied until the merger of the two Methodist Churches in 1966. The combined congregation then worshiped in the Trinity Methodist Church building on River and Church Street until the new church complex on Oak Street was completed. The new church was dedicated in May 1969 under the name of Christ United Methodist Church.

Presbyterian Church was organized Nov. 13, 1876 by a committee of Steubenville, Ohio, Presbyterians. For several years the congregation was irregularly supplied. In 1887 the present church building was erected on Canal Street. Down through the years the building has been renewed, enlarged and beautified.

First Evangelical United Brethern Church was organized in 1900 in the Old Index building on River St. A new church building was erected and dedicated in 1906 which is the present church site, on corner of Heller Drive and W. State St. Due to merger of the Evangelical U. B. and the United Brethern Church, the name was changed to United Brethern Church in 1946. In subsequent years, the church building has been enlarged, remodelled and re-decorated. At the time of merger with The Methodist Church, the United Brethern Church congregation remained in their own building but changed the name to Calvary United Methodist Church in 1968, which is the name used as of this date.

Church of Christ was the outgrowth of the restoration movement and was a mission effort sponsored by the Yanky Ridge Congregation in co-operation with the members of the church who were residents of Newcomerstown. The congregation began meeting in 1901 in the Mayor's office. The first church building was erected at the corner of State and McKinley Ave. in 1909. A new church was built on S. Goodrich St. and dedicated June 4, 1961.

First Baptist Church was organized Jan. 26, 1902. The site of this building on River Street was dedicated Nov. 28, 1915. The present church building, which is a new structure completely, stands on the same site and was dedicated Nov. 19, 1967.



Trinity Baptist Church came into being in 1908 under the supervision and financial aid of Mr. Lowery (Big Ginnie). The site was located on Clow Ave. (now Martin Luther King Dr.). In 1923 the church was totally destroyed by fire. Clow & Sons Co. permitted the use of its office on Clow Ave. and State Street for services. In 1925 Clow Corp. erected the present church building on the same site for the employees of its company, with the church members paying the company for the building. First chairs used in the church were from the Old Opera House.

St. Francis DeSales Church came into being during the summer of 1917 through Father Zuber of Coshocton. He conducted a census in Newcomerstown to determine how many individuals were of the Catholic faith and found 70 persons. He purchased a store-room on corner of Chestnut and State Streets and converted the building into a church. The first mass was celebrated in the church in May 1918. Later, the congregation moved to the Lanning house on Goodrich St. for conducting services, etc. A new church building was erected and dedicated in 1938 on the land belonging to the Lanning property facing River St. Later, a fellowship hall was erected and dedicated June 8, 1969, which is the present site of the Church.

St. Paul's A. M. E. (African Methodist Episcopal) Church, Clow Ave. (now Martin Luther King Dr.) was founded in 1920 on a site purchased that year from The James B. Clow & Sons. Rev. Harriston was the first pastor. Services are conducted first and third Sunday afternoons each month at 3:00 P.M.

Four Square Gospel Church came into existence in 1932 in an upstairs room on River St. Later, moved to Ortt building at 101 Canal St., and then to the Hartly lot just off State St. In 1937 the present church building was erected on West Street. In 1962 the church was remodelled and decorated.

The Church of The Nazarene organized May 26, 1935 in the Duff Hall on River St. with a charter membership of thirteen. Sometime later a church building at Plainfield was purchased and demolished, then moved to a lot on corner of Neighbor and Goodrich Streets. A new church was erected on same site and dedicated May 2, 1943.

Some years later it was decided to erect a new edifice. On June 1, 1954 the contract was let for the new building. In the year 1965 new addition was added after Church had acquired extra land adjoining its premises.

Assembly of God Church had its original headquarters in Springfield, Missouri. A church was started in this village by the Rev. Barney Johnson in 1937 in a store-room. The present church was erected in 1940; remodelled in 1960; and incorporated in 1963. In 1974 the church was re-decorated and Fellowship Hall erected.

Scriptural Holiness Church came into being under the leadership of Rev. William A. Gamble in 1962. The building on West State Street was purchased from Church of Christ. The present church organization was incorporated on May 29, 1963.

Baptist Chapel Mission - now Valley View Baptist Church - was organized in 1963 in the Powell building on West State St. Church was incorporated in 1965 and moved to the Leading building (now Dr. Schrickel's office) on Main St., and name Valley View Baptist Church was given. In 1967 Greyhound Post House on Pilling St. was purchased, remodelled and is now present location of the congregation.

Church of God came into being as mission work, January 1966, in the Powell building on W. State St.; incorporated in April 1966; and in 1970 purchased its present church building on corner of River and Church Sts. which was owned by The Methodist Church of Newcomerstown.

In his cabin on the north bank of the Tuscarawas River, Jacob J. Miller, son-in-law of Nicholas Neighbor, founder of the village, held classes for the children of the Newcomerstown settlement as early as 1818. Instructions in the 3-R's was also given to the pioneer boys and girls in the two-room cabin of the Stouffer family which cabin was near the river in the area of Pilling Street.

As the little hamlet grew into a village, classes were moved from cabins to the first school building of the town, a one-room log school house on State Road south of the Pioneer Cemetery located on Bridge St. Other small school

buildings were erected in the areas surrounding the town.

In 1900, due to the steady growth of the town, larger buildings were required and two red brick two-story buildings with four class rooms on each floor and of identical design were constructed. One was used for grades one through eight and erected on the site now occupied by the Baker Grocery Store. The other was constructed on College St., replacing the Union School which had served as a place of learning for forty-four years. The second floor of this building was used by high school students while the first floor housed grades one to six.

Union School was erected on College St. in 1856 near same site and the building was a two-story frame building topped with a bell tower. The two rooms on first floor were used for lower grades, those on second floor for higher grades. In 1880 it was necessary to add two more rooms to this building. It was also in 1880 that a class of five students received diplomas for completing a three year Teacher's Course offered by the school system for graduation. Requirements were changed to four years in 1905. Since neither of the school buildings nor the town had an auditorium, commencement for the first graduation was held in the Presbyterian Church on June 2, 1882. Graduation for the next two classes, 1883-1884 was held in same church. The following year, the school had the pleasure of using the auditorium of the newly constructed Opera House for Commencement exercises of class of 1885. From that year until 1924, the stage of the Opera House continued to be used for graduation exercises as well as for presentation of school operettas and class plays. The Opera House was erected on Church Street on the same site now occupied by the Municipal Building.

In 1924 further expansion of the school facilities became necessary. At this time a large three-story building was erected at the corner of State and River Streets which provided rooms for high school classes on first and second floors and seventh and eighth grades on third floor. This building featured

science laboratories, locker rooms, school library and a combination auditorium-gymnasium. In 1936 a new addition was made to this building.

On March 11, 1955, a tornado struck Newcomerstown damaging the two red-brick school buildings beyond repair. Until new buildings could be planned and erected, classes were held in other available quarters, namely: Masonic Temple, C. I. O. Hall, Trinity Methodist, Nazarene and Presbyterian Churches.

In 1957 two one-floor plan school buildings of modern functional design had been erected and ready for occupancy by the elementary classes. One is the East Elementary building, a seven room structure on College St. - the third school building to occupy this site. The other - West Elementary building, is a seventeen room building on Beaver St. erected on a 32 acre tract of land purchased by the Board of Education. Grades one through six and kindergarten classes are housed in these two buildings. Each structure has a multi-purpose room which is used for school programs, indoor recreation and assemblies. The multi-purpose room in West Elementary building is equipped with a cafeteria which serves lunches to teachers and students of the West Elementary and High School.

A bond issue was passed in 1965 for the erection of a new high school and this modern one-floor plan is located on Beaver St. with occupancy being attained in December 1967. The original High School on corner of State and River Sts. - now the Middle School - houses sixth, seventh and eighth grades.

In February 1966 funds were furnished by a local couple for the Board of Education to purchase a tract of eleven acres adjoining the present real estate on which the new High School was being erected. The eleven acres was to be the location of a new Athletic Stadium and through the efforts of the local couple, the public and school board, a very modern Athletic Stadium was erected and dedicated as Lee Stadium in the fall of 1967. Few high schools in Ohio have an athletic complex to compare with this Stadium. It is a well-lighted football stadium. There is an 8 lane track, two football practice fields, two softball

diamonds, a baseball diamond, special field for band practice, pole-vault area, shot-put, discus area, high-jump area, etc. In 1969 a brick concession stand and ticket booth were erected and cost borne by the local couple who began this Athletic program.

The schools of Newcomerstown have made great progress during the past 170 years, from the teaching of a few children in log cabin homes of the settlers to the instruction of a total of 1594 students in the four public school buildings of today.

Newcomerstown boasts of a newspaper dated as far back as June 7, 1871, called the Newcomerstown Visitor. It carried the name Newcomerstown, but was at first a continuation of the Saturday Visitor which was published at Coshocton. Publishers of the first newspaper were Dr. A. M. Beers, A. W. Johns and W. B. Beech, later becoming the Ohio Independent. In 1873 the Independent was purchased by Dr. W. H. Durham and J. A. Buchanan from Barnesville. The name was changed to Newcomerstown Argus. Fire destroyed the Argus building quarters on Nov. 20, 1877. Newcomerstown was without a local paper for two months. Then in Jan. 1878 the Newcomerstown Eye was established by W. V. Kent and W. Ferguson of Cadiz. It later suspended publication and in March 1882 the paper was changed to Newcomerstown Index by A. C. Hursey. It was later acquired by R. M. Temple who operated same until 1889 when it passed into the hands of M. C. Julien. In 1895 it was sold to Bower and Hammond who operated the business for about a year. Then M. C. Julien and John T. Duff purchased same jointly and continued until 1898 when Julien left the firm. In August 1898 the Newcomerstown News began publication under the management of Wilkie Rusk in the Vogenitz building on Main St. In 1900 it was acquired by M. O. Julien; a year later, M. C. Julien, father of M. O. Julien joined the News. It was operated by M. C. Julien and Son for eighteen years. In 1920 the News Printing Co. was incorporated by M. C. Julien, M. O. Julien and C. W. Phillips. Later, M. C. Julien retired, but still assisted

in the business until his death in 1934. The News was then operated by M. O. Julien and his son, M. K. Julien and C. W. Phillips until M. O. Julien retired, who like his father, assisted until his death in 1957. The News Printing Co. was then owned and operated by M. K. Julien and C. W. Phillips until the death of C. W. Phillips on April 30, 1970, and M. K. Julien, August 15, 1970. Business was owned and operated by Florence Julien, widow of M. K. Julien until Dec. 1972, when Jeffersonian Printing Co. of Cambridge purchased the News Printing Co. In Jan. 1973 Jerome K. Wolfrom operated the Printing Co. In Feb. 1975 the company was incorporated with Wooster Republican Printing Company of The Dix Group, still being operated and managed by Jerome K. Wolfrom.

Newcomerstown organized a Public Library in 1935 located in the Kaden building at 119 $\frac{1}{2}$  Main St. with 2,000 books on its shelves. Was later moved from initial location in October 1938 to the Vogenitz building at 143 $\frac{1}{2}$  Main St. where it remained until 1960, at which time the building owned by The Reeves Banking & First Company at corner of Main and Bridge Sts. was purchased for \$10,000.00. Funds for the purchase were donated by public subscriptions and endowments from from estates of Mrs. Manuel Yingling, Mrs. Florence Yeagley and Mrs. C. B. Vogenitz in the total sum of \$9,112.90. At the end of 1974 the total volume of books owned by Newcomerstown Public Library was 17,800. It is one of the few Public Libraries remaining in existence which was organized under the Board of Education of public school system and is still under the jurisdiction of Board of Education of Newcomerstown Exempted Village School District. The Library was moved in April 1961 into its present quarters.

Our banking institutions came into being in 1883 when The Oxford Bank was organized in that year as a private financial institution by George and W. T. Mulvane and Theodore S. Crater. Was incorporated in 1915 under the name The Oxford Bank. First location was the I. O. O. F. building at corner of Canal and Bridge Sts. Later moved to the building on Main St. which is now occupied by The Home

Building and Loan Co. and then moved to its present site on corner of Main and Cross Streets. In March 1925 construction of the oldest portion of the present bank structure was completed and has been occupied by the banking institution since that time. In 1915 it was incorporated as a State Bank under the name of Oxford Bank. The newest section was erected a year later for Jones & Lydick funeral home and was acquired by the bank in 1958. The year 1959 was a big year for the Oxford Bank. In addition to its merger with the National Bank of Dover, the same year also saw the installation of drive-in windows which served its first customers on October 3, 1959, and an adjoining lot was purchased and a parking lot completed.

The First National Bank was founded in 1899 and is now operating under the name of The Reeves Banking & Trust Company. In the same year the Bank received its charter. One year later the building at Corner of Main and Bridge Sts. (now owned and occupied by Newcomerstown Public Library), was begun and in 1901 the bank occupied its new quarters. On June 2, 1959, following the approval of stockholders, it merged with the Reeves Banking & Trust Company of Dover. In 1960 purchase was made of the Davis land on the opposite corner of Main and Bridge Sts. where the new complex was constructed in 1961. Since that time, a parking lot and drive-in window were added to its quarters.

The Home Building and Loan Company was established in 1898 and now located at 132 Main Street.

The City Loan and Savings Company was established August 7, 1952 at 143 W. Main St.

Among one of the oldest businesses still in existence is Zimmer Lumber Co., founded in 1892 by Henry Zimmer and Harrison Howell. Henry remained as head of the company until his death in 1942. His son, Arthur Zimmer, was the successor to this business and continued as the owner until his death in 1960. After the death of Arthur Zimmer, his son, Robert H. Zimmer, became the owner of the business and is still owner and operator of this company. First location for Zimmer Lumber Co. was on Canal St. (opposite the Presbyterian Church) on the bank of the Ohio & Erie

Canal. Early transportation of lumber and other supplies was by canal barges. Present location at 135 E. Main St. was occupied in 1928. The Zimmer Lumber Co. has served this community for 82 years.

The building now housing The Eureka Hardware located on corner of River & Canal Sts. was a former structure of 1837. It was operated by Miskimens under the name of Eureka Grain and Saw-Mill. In Nov. 1912 the business was incorporated under the name of Eureka Co. Officers were: J. A. Murphy, Pres.; John E. Wood, Secretary-Treasurer; J. A. Montgomery, Manager. In 1967 the business was purchased from Ralph M. Portz by R. E. Cathan, who now is the owner and manager of this business.

Another flour and feed mill came into being in the early 1900's. Located on Cross St. near Buckhorn Creek, it was first owned and operated by Mose Kennedy. In 1915 the new owners were Grant Best and Charles Milburn, and later a cider mill was added. In Nov. 1963 this building was destroyed by a burning ceremony performed by Newcomerstown Fire Department.

Newcomerstown instituted what became a thriving fair. Each fall in the latter part of 1800 until about 1906, fairs were held at the west end of the village on property known as the Kistler lands. The fairs were held in October of each of the years and was an very important event for the residents of the village and surrounding rural areas.

Other industries of the Village are: Heller Tool Division-Wallace-Murray Corp. - files and tools; General Tire & Rubber Co., Chemical Plastics Div.-extruded plastics; Alchrome Products Co. - bath faucets; The W. M. Brode Co. - road and bridge builders; B. G. Perforating Co. - perforated paper; Canned Milk Products - canned milk; General Electric Co. - electrical coils; Globe Specialties - canvas products; Groovfold Fabricators Co. - furniture; 31st Corp. - tire patch kits; Industrial Grinding Co. - tool grinding; Herco Mfg. Co. - tool cutter heads; Kurz-Kasch Co. - plastic castings; Pretty Products Co. - warehouse; Rebco Machine Co. - machine and die; Shaw Vaults Co. - burial vaults; Wentz Concrete Supply -



ready mix and block; Goshen Brick & Clay - high grade face brick; and Precision Automatic Co. - precision machining.

## Canal in Newcomerstown

Water from Ohio Canal powered the first of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century industries, a flour mill at the extreme end of Main St.

Pilling saw mill was joined in lumber manufacturing by a planing mill on the North side of the Canal.

In the April 1913 flood the Canal gave way on south side where Canal crosses Goodrich Street, and left an immense hole in the canal.

President Garfield's father was contractor for the portion of Canal between Newcomerstown and Port Washington, Ohio.

First store in Newcomerstown was located where the Odd Fellows building now stands at corner of Canal and Bridge St.

First hotel was what is now the Newcomerstown Museum.

## The ABORIGINES

The following is facts noted about 1880.

That a race of people, superior in many respects to the Red-man, inhabited the valley of the Muskingum and Tuscarawas, as well as other portions of the state, centuries before the Indians were known to have been here. It is evidenced by the numerous remains found in various parts of the valley. At Marietta, extensive earthworks were discovered, when the first New-England immigrants landed here; and of these and many other remains the Indians could give no account; They had evidently been constructed before the occupation of the Indians. When the "Old Fort" at Newark was discovered early in this century (1800), a tree stood on it's banks, twenty feet above the ground (level), which when cut down soon after, showed concentric circles numbering 550 five hundred and fifty, thus proving the date of the construction of that wonderful archaeological remain, to have been several centuries before Columbus first reached this continent, Who this strange race was, whether the progenitors or the predecessors of the Indian-nations, must ever remain a mystery. They have left no written language. Nothing but the embankments and a few implements to tell the story of their inhabitancy. The monuments of these Mound-Builders as they are usually called, consisting of effigies, inclosures and mounds. Effigies or animal mounds are "raised figures or basso relievos of birds beasts men or reptiles, and in some instances of inanimate objects." They are usually six feet above the natural surface of the ground, and it is believed by archaeologists that they are erected as objects of worship. No effigies are known to exist in Tuscarawas County. Two the "Alligator Mound" and the "Eagle Mound" were found in Licking County, and elsewhere in the state.

Inclosures are of various kinds. Some are ramparts, constructed for military or defensive works; others were used as sacred inclosures, and still others, perhaps for arenas for national games and amusement. Most of them are earthworks, though a few are of stone. Defensive inclosures are of irregular form, always on high ground; in strong, natural positions frequently on hill summits and steep bluffs. The gateways are few, narrow and well guarded by other embankments. These works are somewhat numerous and indicate that though the mound-builders may have been disposed to peace and agriculture, they were not unharrassed by enemies. Sacred inclosures are mainly distinguished from those of a military character by regularity of form. Where moats or ditches occur, they are invariably found on the inside, where as in defensive works the ditches are on the outside of the embankments.

The discovery of the remains of an amphitheatre is related in the history of Schonbrunn, in 1771, by Zeisberger.

The next known of inhabitants were the "Erie Nation" Indians. These were the only tribe that occupied continental America, and they were of the "Iroquios Family". This was about 1650. Soon after their domain was invaded by the Five Nations, and most of them killed, the remaining either joined with the conquerors or with the tribe to which they fled for refuge.

The "Shawnees" are believed to crossed the Ohio during the first half of the Seventeenth Century, and settled in the Scioto Valley. They were probably driven from what is now Kentucky by the Cherokees and Chickasaws.

The Shawnees were dispossessed of their Ohio Home and dispersed by the Five Nations in the seventeenth Century. During 1700 all of this territory was occupied by remnants of defeated tribes, or those permitted to remain by yeilding tribute to their conquerors.

In 1750 the Wyandots, Delewares, Ottawas, and perhaps other tribes dwelt in this state. The scope of their possessions corresponded somewhat with the various river systems. To the Delewares belonged the Muskingum Valley. The Shawnees were their neighbors on the west, in the Scioto Valley, and the Wyandots on the north, and these two tribes frequently camped and roamed over the Delaware grounds.

## Tour of inspection.

The most important early settlement was made by a colony from New Jersey, chief among them were the Neighbors. In 1814, Nicholas Neighbor, of Morris County, New Jersey, made a tour of inspection to the Tuscarawas Valley, and pleased with what land he found, he purchased in behalf of himself and others from Godfrey Haga 1,900 acres in the northwest part of the present Oxford Township, Haga had obtained the land from the original proprietor John Beaver.

The following year a colony of about 60 immigrants left New Jersey for this land. It included the families of Nicholas, William, and Jacob Neighbor, (three brothers). The family of Leonard, son of Nicholas Neighbor. William Gardener, Townsend Cobb, John Welch and family, George Starkey, and Moses Morgan.

They came in wagons, and four weeks were consumed in the journey. Until cabins could be erected, they took possession of some Indian Huts in the village of Newcomerstown, but in a short time, the cabins of the settlers dotted the valley north of the river.

Nicholas Neighbor was a prominent pioneer. He removed to a farm near New Philadelphia in 1818, but returned to Oxford Township in 1831, and in connection with Jacob Overholt, conducted the first store in Newcomerstown, which village he had laid out a few years previous. From 1818 to 1832 he was one of the Associate Judges of the County. He died in 1848, leaving a numerous posterity.

Leonard Neighbor, his son, died in February, 1816. David Neighbor died previous to 1830, and William died in 1840. They were highly respected citizens, and they were Lutheran in their religious belief.

Their early cabins were half-hewed, excelling the ordinary pioneer log cabin.

John Welch, the son-in-law of Nicholas Neighbor, received a large portion of the purchased tract. Since he didn't like the wilderness, he soon took his family and returned to New Jersey, having sold his land to John Tufford, John Flock, and perhaps others. Years afterwards, he returned to this county and spent the balance of his years within its borders.

Townsend Cobb, was a laborer, poor and destitute of land, he died in this township, and did his children, John and Elizabeth, wife of James Mulvane.

William Gardner remained only a short time, but years later he returned to Oxford Township.

In 1816, and 1817 other settlers from Morris County, New Jersey reached the settlement. Among them were Jacob J Miller, the son-in-law of Nicholas Neighbor. He was Lutheran and died in this Township.

John Tufford, also a Lutheran, came from the same locality in 1816. He settled north of the river, southwest of Newcomerstown, where he was a lifetime farmer. He died about 1829.

Andrew Creter, came here from Morris County about 1818. He was a farmer and kept the first Tavern in the Township. He succeeded Nicholas Neighbor, as first Postmaster of Newcomerstown.

John Flock, came in either 1816 or 1817. He remained here for the remainder of his life, a son later imigrated to Iowa.

Joshua Gardner came about the same time (1817) also from Morris County New Jersey, He was the brother of William Gardner and also spent the remainder of his life here.

Jacob Stouffer, was a resident of the Township prior to 1820. He purchased a farm from Abraham Shane, but the Title proved to be defective, and he was obliged to yield possession.

Danial Booth was one of the first settlers in the southeast portion of Oxford Township. He owned and occupied the northwest portion of Section 22, prior to 1826.

Nathan Shepperd, another pioneer of this locality, owning the northwest corner of section 23, was from Belmont County, and later returned there.

Jacob Miller, probably taught the first school in the Township. He gave instruction in 1818 or earlier in his cabin, situated north of the river and close to the county line. Not long afterwards, Seth Hart, a stranger in the land, gave a term or two of school at the Stouffer's cabin. Located a short distance above the Nugen Street bridge. The cabin contained two apartments, and the one occupied during the day as a school room, was occupied as sleeping quarters by the Stouffer family, at night.

Whiskey Springs at Low Gap,  
Famous as scene of Murder.

Places are not always what they seem, and are not always correctly named, as in the case of Whiskey Springs, on the Low Gap road, just south of Newcomerstown.

The spring, scarcely noticed now, as it trickles out of the hillside, beside the road which branches at this place, as it winds around the hill, was once the rendezvous of gangs of young fellows of this neighborhood.

Roads were trails and the excepted mode of travel was horse back, in the early days when Newcomerstown was a hamlet. Farmers came to town, frequently, exchanging the produce of their farms, for store goods which included groceries and manufactured articles which they could not make themselves.

Whiskey was cheap and plentiful, and quite often a supply was added to the list of articles which was placed in the saddle-bags.

Enroute home from Marlatts Run and Low Gap, the boys would stop at the spring and let their horses drink. While they were waiting, they would partake of whatever was in their flasks. Many times this was the spot where a chance meeting and drinking would end up into a drunken brawl.

A teacher (name unknown) who taught at Low Gap, had to go to Coshocton for his pay. He evidently thought he would be robbed, because after receiving his pay one day, he gave most of his pay to a friend, and kept only a few cents (he may need on the way home). In this manner he thought when he and his friend both got home, he would have his pay, in safety.

The friend arrived home safely, but the teacher never arrived.

Two years later a farmer was plowing a field, and uncovered the body of the teacher. He had been murdered, but no one knew when or by whom.

Several years later a renegade (on his death-bed) confessed the murder of the teacher. Knowing that the School-Master had gone for his pay, he planned to way-lay and rob him. Finding only a few cents, he killed the man, burying his body in a field nearby, hoping in this way to hide the crime forever.

## OLD INDIAN SKELETONS REVEAL EPIDEMIC OF SMALL-POX IN VILLAGE

Sometime between 1770 and 1790 a severe epidemic of Small-Pox swept the Delaware Village that stood on the bank of the Tuscarawas River south of East State Street.

It was estimated that over 200 of Chief Netawatwes' Indians succumbed to this disease.

This fact was recorded in history, but it wasn't until July 6, 1934 that the people of Newcomerstown, especially those in the southeast section of town, became fully aware that part of the town was built over the grave-yard of those Indians (small-pox victims).

On that day in 1934, several workmen who were excavating for a storm sewer, unearthed 12 skeletons. A curator from the Ohio State Archaeological Society in Columbus was called. He pronounced them definitely Indian Bones, undoubtedly those of the Delaware Indians who died of Small-pox.

The bones were found with such regularity, that there was no doubt that it was a grave-yard. They were about two and a half feet under the ground.

These bones may be seen at the High School Building where they are on display in a glass case.



## PIONEER CEMETTERY WAS ONCE ON THE EDGE OF SMALL VILLAGE

QUIET AND PEACEFUL, FAR REMOVED FROM THE roar and rush of a busy world, is usually the place, selected as the last resting place of a community's dead, but progress had no thought of the sacredness of the past and builds its present, and plans its future on the very graves of those who were responsible for its birth.

Such is the history of Newcomerstown's Pioneer Cemetery, on south bridge street. Originally on the edge of the small hamlet it is now surrounded by the hum of industry and the roar of traffic. Enclosed by a wire fence, it is all but ignored. Probably people who pass by that way every day or so, don't even think about it.

Practically all the graves, at one time had markers, but time and the elements, have worked their will upon them, and many have crumbled and broken. Markings on others are completely obliterated, or only faintly discernible.

The first burial in this cemetery was Nicholas Neighbor, who died in 1818, and in 1819 the second burial took place, that of Mrs. George Starker.

Side by side in a row there are six or seven stones all with the name of Tufford. Among those that were buried between 1820 to 1850 we find the names of Daniel Harris, John Gaskill, Conrad Miller, Synthia Hewett, and Catherine Bremer.

(Excerpts from the Newcomerstown, Visitor of June 14, 1871.  
Proprietors--Johns, Beach, and Beers.

City Officers--Mayor CF Davis; Clerk HG Little; Marshall FM Swan;  
Council Hon. GR Smith; Hon. AH Wilkins; IB Vogenitz; William Marlatt;  
William Neighbor; and CF Hicks.

Church.

Lutheran services every Sabbath; at 11 o'clock AM. Sabbath school  
at Nine and a half, AM. With Rev. UG Knisely Pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church--Services every Sabbath at Ten and a half  
AM. Sabbath school at Nine O'clock AM. Rev AS Thompson Pastor

Methodist Church--Services every Sabbath at Ten and a half, AM,  
and Seven and a half, PM. Sabbath school at nine o'clock AM  
Rev HE Knight Pastor.

Vogenitz Cornet Band discoursed some fine music in front of our  
office on Monday evening last. Newcomerstown can justly boast  
of their musical talents for in our opinion, they have one of  
the best bands in the state. Boys do it more!

We are sorry to notice that Mr Bagnall is meeting with so  
much difficulty in the manufacture of stone-ware at his place. His  
first kiln of ware proved a total loss, and the second one, just  
burned, is a partial loss. He assigned as the reason, for it's  
settling under the influence of the heat--that a vein of black  
earth became incorporated with the clay. We hope he will remember  
the old adage, Try, Try Again.

(Isaiah-Butch) Crater's business (Home Equipment Co) is progressing  
rapidly, The brick work is being done by Joseph Gardner, Iron work  
by a firm in Pittsburg, Stone work by Thomas Hartshorn, Heavy wood-  
work by HJ Fox, & Son, light wood-work by JB White and Co, The roofing  
which will be of tin, will be done by Mr Crater himself.

All kinds of Leather Goods at GR Littles'. Cash Paid for hides,  
furs, calf-skins, and sheep-pelts. Located at the corner of River and  
Canal Streets.

COURT NEWS-----November Term 1825.

JUDGE ALEXANDER HARPER OF STEUBENVILLE!

PRESIDING

ASSOCIATE JUDGES NICHOLAS NEIGHBOR & THOMAS CUMMINGS

CLERK E.W.CANFIELD

PROCUITING ATTORNEY B.M.ATHERTON-----assisted by ---J.M.GOODENOW

COUNCIL FOR DEFENSE J.C.STOCKSON,WALTER B BEEBE,& S.W.CULBERTSON

THE JURY!!! ROBERT MEEK,JAMES RIPPITH,JAMES GREY,CHRISTOPHER  
ECKER,ABRAHAM OVERHOLTZER,BENJAMIN REAM,BENJAMIN  
GORSAGE,JOHN BURREL,CHRIS KOHR,ADAM RIGGLE,JAMES  
SELLERS,AND JAMES EDIES.

THIS TRIAL BEGAN WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 16,

This is an account leading up to the trial,

There was a young man who carried the mail between Coshocton and Freeport. On the return trip to Coshocton from Freeport, on Sept. 9, 1825 he was traveling along a lonely part of the road, near a cabin owned by John Booth, he was shot and killed by a man in hiding. William Johnson a friend, had been traveling with him, but had stopped to get a drink, at a near-by spring, heard the shot and when he reached his friend, (William Cartmell) he was dying. A man approached, and talked to Johnson, and together they decided to alert the people close by, and search for the killer. They took separate routes and as soon as he (John Funston) was out of sight of Johnson, he sped away as fast as possible. Johnson went to Booth and told his story, but since he had no other to verify it, he was not believed. Funston had literally dropped out of sight, and Johnson, not being very familiar around here, could only identify Funston by sight. Johnson was arrested and put in jail in New Philadelphia. He kept up the protest of his innocents so sincerely, that on an appointed day, all the young men, were to go to the jail, and Johnson was able to view them all. Funston did not want to go, but to avoid suspicion, he had to go. No sooner had the prisoner glanced at Funston he declared "This is the man" Funston replied "You are a liar" Johnson turned to the officer and told him of a scar, he had noticed on the hand of the man who had been with him, when they had been bending over the dying Cartmell, and the officer examined the hand of Funston, and found the scar. Funston was arrested and put in jail.

The Tuscarawas Chronicle, carried the story, of the discription of a \$10 note, that the Post Boy was known to have. This evidence was

was found, and traced to Funston. He had passed it to a gunsmith for repairing his rifle.

ON Friday 18, 1825 the case was given to the jury, and on Saturday November 19, the Judge (Harper) pronounced the sentence of death. December 30, 1825. During the night of December 29, Funston tried to hang himself with his suspenders. They broke, and in the fall, he hurt his head, severely.

After this happened, he confessed what he had been about, A drover named Smeltzer, who was known to have a great deal of money, and who was to pass this place in the road (When Post Boy did) was delayed, for three hours, and Funston was waiting to way-lay and rob Smeltzer. The reason being the lust for money, and killing the Post Boy was a mistaken identity, on Funston's part.

#### The Execution

On December 30, a great crowd gathered, in a dismal, cold, steady down-pour of rain, to watch the execution. It was so bad that a few people died after exposure, He was escorted to the gallows by the Sherriff Walter M Blake.

Rev. Parker Williams conducted the religious services. The Sheriff cut the rope that held the trap-door, and the body dropped, and Funston was dead.

The body of John Funston was claimed by two of his little brothers and he was taken home for burial.

This was the first and last public execution in Tuscarawas County.

Travelers who pass through Post Boy, seldom remember anymore, that they are passing near the place where one of the most famous murders of early Ohio history took place.

It was September 2, 1825 that the post carrier, William Cartmell, was murdered by a squatter, John Funston. Post Boy got its name from this incident.

Increasing population, multiplying herds and expanding desires brought wider trade and larger amount of commerce. The exports were limited to what could float and what could walk. There was no other way to dispose of the grain, then, but to float it down the river, or to feed it to the cattle and drive the herd across the country.

Those who chose not to work at home, could become boatsmen or drovers. Neither was easy and both were dangerous.

The drover would drive his herd to sale, and his return was very dangerous, and very well known, the trade was made for either furs or silver. Both were very conspicuous, silver in the saddle-bags on a horse, was simple to detect. The highways were infested with highwaymen, these knights of the road were very daring, stern punishment was handed down by the Court in Newcomerstown.

Over the road between Coshocton to Cadiz, the east and west mail was carried by a youth named William Cartmell, who lived in Coshocton and rode back and forth to Cadiz.

There was a large strong man some of twenty-five years of age, who lived with his father on a squatter's claim on Lot 29 near the north and south line between Oxford and

Salem Townships; he probably never sent or got a letter.

For even in those days of much vaunted equality the chief distinction of a squatter, who moved in without warning, and went away without regret for the going, and was never recognized sociably. These squatters had little if any respect for what belonged to them or to anybody else.

John Funston, had a real lust for money, so he was especially interested in the return of a drover named Smeltzer, who was said to be bringing much money. So on Sept. 2, 1825 he took his rifle and hid along the road, and waited. A man rode past and Funston took steady aim, and fired hitting the man in the back. (hitting the sixth vertebra).

At the inquest, it was found the distance had been so great, that the wound was only four inches deep. Funston was very surprised to find that he had killed the wrong man, but he gathered his wits, and when a companion came up and said he had been riding with the post man, but had stopped at a spring to get a drink of water, and had heard the shot, Funston said "Did you say I shot the rider" and the Post boy's companion "William Johnson" said no, he hadn't seen who did the shooting. So the two men decided to alert the people and both go in opposite directions, and bring back help.

Johnson went and brought back help, but when Funston did not return, Johnson's story was not believed. He was arrested and taken to jail, in the old Log-Jail at New Philadelphia.

Johnson told his story over and over, and so insisted that a man had failed him that the officials, decided that they should give him a chance, and see if he could identify the man, that he didn't by name but was quite sure he could identify by sight.

The Officials of Tuscarawas County summoned the men to come to New Philadelphia and line up in front of the jail, and the almost completed Court House. The men were each to appear in front of the prisoner, one after another passed, without recognition until Funston came. Johnson, looked for a moment and said "You are the man".

Funston, passionately and profanely said "You are a liar": "Now I am certain when I hear you talk", said Johnson. Then it was told that Funston at first had refused to obey the Sherriff and that he shrank from the line, and that he grew nervous as his turn to face Johnson, came nearer. Other information accumulated in a mass that brought him to jail and secured an indictment for murder, which came to trial, November 16, 1825, and after three days resulted in a verdict of guilty.

On Saturday the 19th, Judge Harper, pronounced the sentence of death, and fixed Friday December 30, as the day of execution.

The night before the execution Funston tried to hang himself, with his suspenders; when they broke, he severely hurt his head.

After this happened he made a full confession to Judge James Patrick of his intentions to way-lay and rob a Drover named Smeltzer, who was returning from the sale of his herd, but that something must have delayed him, and that shooting

the post-boy had been a case of mistaken identity.

Funston was executed in front of a great crowd of people, in a steady down-pour of rain, it was such a bad day that some of the people died of sickness acquired that day.

The body of Funston was claimed by his two younger brothers, and taken home for burial.

The fate of the wrongly accused Johnson, proves that the boasting refinement that has provided no remedy for the injury, the state may inflict on those that have done no wrong.

Innocence did not save or help, Johnson who was humiliated and tortured mentally and physically, and exhausted in strength and beyond consolation, for soon after his release, he died a broken-hearted man.

The old adage "Man is master of his fate" is proved untrue, although Johnson was innocent, his life was in a sense, taken although he was innocent. Then again the fate of the Post-Boy, he was on his job, a faithful servant, a man of good habits and on a peaceful errand, yet his life was taken.

The scene of the murder is commemorated by the station, Post Boy, on the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad.



COST OF THE EXECUTION.

JOHN B SAPPINGTON for making and erecting  
gallows---\$10.00

To same, for furnishing 375 feet-in. boards

\$3.30	Total	\$13.30
Hauling timber to gallows--		\$ 2:62
R. Cunnings for rods		\$ :62
D Miller Ropes		\$ 1:62
Timbers for Gallows		\$ 3.00
Mary Miller for making shroud pantaloons and cap--		\$ 1:25
T Williard for making coffin		\$ 6:00
for guard duty for two men		\$12.77

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The entire cost of the one  
and only public execution  
held in Tuscarawas County-- \$ 41.18

## The Canal

The important things that were attached to the building of the Canal a century and a half ago, can scarcely be appreciated today. They are regarded as only a memory, by those who remember the barges, skating, and a few fish stories.

Canal construction was one of the first great measures to which the state gave attention. As early as January 1817, a resolution on the subject of Canal navigation between Lake Erie, and the Ohio was introduced into Ohio Legislature. In 1822, a Bill was passed authorizing a survey to ascertain the practicability and comparative expense of four several routes, namely, from Sandusky Bay, from the Maumee River, from the mouth of the Cuyahoga, or Black River, by the Muskingum, and from the mouth of the Grand River, by the Mahoning, to the Ohio. At the next session, the Ohio Commissioners reported either route practicable, and requested further time to ascertain the comparative advantage of each. At the session of 1823-24 the route through the upper part of the Muskingum, the Licking, and the lower part of the Scioto Valleys was recommended to the Commissioners. They also called attention to the advantageous route by way of the Miami Valley. In the summer of 1824, two lines of the Canal were located, one from Cincinnati to the Maumee, and one from the mouth of the Scioto to Coshocton, and thence by one of three different routes to the Lake. The cost of the former was estimated at \$2,502,494; of the latter, from \$2,626,571 to \$2,934,024, according to the route selected from Coshocton to the Lake. Definite action was taken by the legislature, February 4, 1825, by the passage of an act authorizing a Board of Canal Commissioners, consisting of seven members. "To commence and prosecute the making of a navigable canal on the Muskingum and Scioto route so called, from the Ohio River at or near the mouth of the Scioto River, by way of the Licking Summit and the Muskingum River, to Lake Erie, commencing at the most eligible point on Licking Summit and such intermediate point or points between said summit and Lake Erie and said summit and the Scioto River as in the opinion of said commissioners will best promote the interests of the state." also authorizing them to begin work on the Miami Line. A canal fund was created, to consist of all lands, properties, and moneys devoted to the object of the act.

To manage this fund, a board of "Commissioners of the Canal Fund" was established, consisting of three members, with authority to borrow money and superintend its application. Provision was made by the same act for the regular payment of interest and the final redemption of the stock to be created. Money was borrowed and work was commenced and prosecuted with energy. The canal received the name of the "OHIO CANAL" and the line from Coshocton to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, by the way of the Tuscarawas, was fixed upon. It was completed about 1830, and including feeders was 333 miles long, and cost \$4,244,539.

The commissioners gave notice to all parties concerned through-out Ohio and the adjoining states that a commencement of excavation would be made at Licking Summit July 4, 1825. The invited guests included many notables of the state and nation. Gov. De Witt Clinton of New York, raised the first spade-full of earth, and ex-Gov. Morrow of Ohio, the second.

The scene was one of great excitement and confusion; an immense crowd had gathered. The people shouted themselves hoarse, and the feeling was so great that tears fell from many eyes. Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Lancaster, was the orator of the occasion.

That portion of the canal through Tuscarawas County was built from the north, southward. Alfred Kelley was the acting Commissioner who managed the construction of the northern division of the Canal. Contracts were let by sections of a mile in length. Many of the contractors were Eastern Men, familiar with canal work, who came west with the business in view. In quite a number of instances, the contractors, before finishing their work, would abandon it under an apprehension of loss. Ninety per cent of the contract price was paid as the work progressed, and in cases of abandonment men could usually be found to complete the work at the original price, together with the withheld 10 per cent of the work already done. Mr. Elisha Janes

Mr. Abram Garfield, father of Former President Garfield, was a contractor on the Canal, and his section was about a half mile between Port Washington and Newcomerstown, and he was there engaged about a year, in its construction. The mother of the former president, cooked for boarders, in their Log-cabin.

Many of the laborers were people who lived along the route of the canal, one of their problems was to acquire money to pay

to pay their taxes, they could barter for many things they could trade their commodities for, but their taxes had to be paid in money, and work along the canal, made it possible for many men to be able to pay their taxes. Their wages were from \$7 to \$10 per month and board. 26 working days from sunrise to sunset, constituted a month. The workers were well fed, and housed in shanties.

The canal was a great boon to agriculture, it almost immediately raised the price of grain from 25 or 30 cents a bushel to more than twice that much.

You could scarcely trade a bushel of wheat for a pound of coffee, but when the "Grand Canal" as it was called at first, effected a complete revolution in the demand for wheat and corn, Grain and Produce merchants, established business houses at every port along the canal, and were prepared to pay money for all the grain presented for sale. Most of it was shipped east, by way of Cleveland and Buffalo.

The Canal was operated by the State, from the time of its completion until 1861. John Moffit, was the first resident Superintendent of the canal in this county. The first boat to pass over the canal was the Union of Dover. Its passage was attended by a huge crowd who cheered it all along the route,;

Gen. Harrison in 1840, when a presidential candidate, passed through this county on a canal boat.

In 1861, the canal was leased to Joseph Cooper, of Cincinnati, William J Jackson of Piquay, Col. A Medberry of Rosco, Thomas Brown of Dayton, Thomas Moore of New Philadelphia, and Kent Jarvis of Massillon, for (10) ten years for \$20,075 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. This action was taken by the state for the reason that the management of the canal had for several years been attended with great expence. In 1871, the lease was renewed for ten years to the same company and upon the same terms, but in 1878 the company abandoned the lease, and in 1879 the state again took possession of the canal. It was then under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Works, who appointed officers and had charge of its affairs. It was divided into three sections, and a superintendent appointed to each section, who had charge and reported yearly to the Board. Collectors were stationed at various places along the canal, and their job was to collect toll and water rent.

A specified amount was paid by those who ran the boats, both the boat and the cargo. It varied from 2 or 3 mills to 2 or 3 cents a mile. The boats were owned by private individuals, who had the use of the canal by paying the necessary tolls.

Before the days of the Railroads some of the canal boats were fixed up to carry people, these were called "Passenger Packets" These were very lightly and neatly built.

The Railroad, was such a much faster way to haul things, that the canal boats began to lose money, and high water caused an awful lot of damage to the canal it'self, that soon the railroad was the chief mode of freight hauling, and of course people, liked riding on the Iron Horse.

## THE MASSACRE AT GNADENHUTTEN

The return of the christian Indians to the Tuscarawas Valley was soon known on the frontier, and a force of about 160 men was collected in Western Pennsylvania to march against them. The cause which led to the expedition were the continued Indian depredations on the settlements along the Ohio. On the 10th of February, 1782, the family of William Wallace, consisting of his wife and five children, were cruelly murdered, and John Carpenter was at the same time carried into captivity.

The early period of the season when this outrage was committed induced many to believe it was either the work of the Christian Indians, or that the real perpetrators had received aid and comfort from them. In either case, they determined to hold the Moravian Indians responsible, and for this purpose a raid against them was organized. It rendezvoused at Mingo Junction "Bottom" three miles from Steubenville. It was a volunteer corps and Col. David Williamson was placed in command. Most of the men were mounted and had provided themselves with arms, ammunition and provisions. On the 4th of March, 1782, they left for Ohio, marched rapidly through the wilderness and at the close of the second day's journey had reached the Tuscarawas.

In the meantime, the Christian Indians, without the least thought of danger, were busy at work, night and day, in gathering and husking corn and securing it in the woods. They had now been here several weeks, and were about ready to depart. The 7th of March was fixed as the day of departure. They were not however, in ignorance of the excited state of feeling on the border. "Four Sandusky Warriors" says Heckewelder, "who on their return from the Ohio Settlements, had encamped on a Run, some distance from Gnadenhutzen, gave them notice where they had been, and added, that having taken a woman and child prisoner, whom they killed and impaled on the side of the Ohio River, and supposing that the white people, in consequence of what they had done, put them on their guard, and to make off, with themselves, as soon as possible.

Soon after the Sandusky Warriors, passed through Gnadenhutzen, and warned the inhabitants of the peril, to which they were exposing themselves. Carpenter, with noble magnanimity, did the same, pointing out its imminency, however peaceably their intentions. "My captors" he added, "will undoubtedly be pursued and tracked to this place." It has been said that all Christian Indians were warned in time to escape their terrible fate, by flight. For a white man who had narrowly escaped from some savages, warned them with great earnestness to fly for their lives". The Christians, however, could not realize their danger. Though somewhat concerned for their safety at first, they soon dispelled their fears, knowing that their consciences were clear of even, evil thoughts against the whites, and believing the latter would not wreak vengeance on innocent parties. Col. Gibson, in command of Fort Pitt, learning of the expected attack on the converts, hastily dispatched a messenger to warn them of their impending fate, but he arrived too late.

Williamson's command reached the neighborhood of Gnadenhutzen on the evening of the 5th and encamped for the night about one mile from the village, without being noticed. On the morning of the 6th, preparations were commenced for the immediate attack. The men were formed into two divisions, one of which received orders to cross the river to the fields on the western side, where the scout had reported Indians. The second division was to advance upon the village by a circuit through the woods.

On reaching the Tuscarawas, the first division found no canoes but what appeared to be one was seen moored on the other side. One of

the men swam the river and brought back not a canoe but a sugar trough, large enough to accommodate two persons. In order to hasten their passage, a number of men stripped off their clothing, placed them in the trough, and holding fast with one hand swam across with the other. Sixteen had crossed, when Joseph Schebosh was seen approaching. One of the two scouts that were ahead, fired at him, breaking his arm. He was soon surrounded, and though he begged for his life, and represented that he was the son of a white Christian man, was cruelly murdered. They then pressed on to the plantations, where most of the Indians were at work, and finding them widely scattered over the cornfields, hailed them as friends and informed them they had come to relieve them from the distress, occasioned by the enemy, on account of their being friends to the American people. The Christian Indians, ignorant of the death of Schebosh, and not doubting their sincerity, welcomed them and soon crossed over with them, to the village, of which the other division of whites had in the meantime, taken possession, killing one Indian who was crossing the river in a canoe to the plantation.

This latter murder was witnessed only by Jacob, a brother-in-law to the unfortunate Schebosh. He was tying up corn stocks, about 150 yards from the town, and saw the white party approach "so near him" he said "that he may have seen the black in their eyes, had they looked in that direction". He recognized some of the men, as the same who had captured the Christian Indians the autumn previous in Schonbrunn, and was about to hail them, when they shot the Indian crossing the river. At this he fled, he ran until there was several miles separating him and them. He then hid for a day, then escaped. If he would, he could have given the alarm, that would have saved many lives.

John Martin, a national assistant, and his son, had been conveying corn to the distant part of the forest to deposit it, and on their return were surprised to find the fields empty and several tracks of shod horses. Thinking that something was wrong, they climbed to the top of the hill, on the west side of the river, which commanded a full view of the town. Seeing the whites and Indians mingling together freely, Martin decided nothing was the matter, so he sent his son to the village, and he took the news to Salem, of the visitors, who were going to help fill the wants of the Indians. The Salem Indians were simple minded and excepted this as truth, so they sent two of their number back with Martin, Adam and Henry. On arriving they found they were not to return to Sandusky but rather to be taken to a place of safety that was to be provided for them at Pittsburg. This plan had eagerly been accepted by the Gnadenhutzen Indians, who cheerfully delivered their guns, hatchets, and other weapons, to the whites, who promised to take care of them and in Pittsburg, to return every weapon and article to its rightful owner. The Indians even showed them their implements that were hid in the fields. They helped gather all the implements and emptied all the bee-hives for their pretended friends.

A body of men now advanced with the messenger to Salem to bring the inhabitants and their effects to Gnadenhutzen. They were received in friendship, and under the guise of good-will and affection the converts were persuaded to return with them. Some of the white men seemed deeply interested in religion. They asked many questions, concerning it and listened exclaiming "You are indeed, good Christians" The converts surrendered their arms "for safe keeping" without a shadow of doubt, and freely expressed their opinions and sentiments on whatever topics were discussed. Preparations for the journey were

soon completed, and the entire party took up the march for Gnadenhutten. In the meantime, the defenceless Indians at the village had been suddenly attacked. Driven together without resistance, seized and bound, the Salem Indians soon met the same fate. As they approached Gnadenhutten, they saw the remains of a pool of blood, and they began to realize, what had happened. They also saw a blood stained canoe: They were then seized and bound, and conveyed across the river, where they found the other Indians, confined and guarded very closely.

The words of peace and friendship gave way to accusations and reproaches. They were no longer called Christians, but enemies and warriors. They were accused of aiding the British in the war against the Americans; of harboring and feeding British Indians on the march to the American frontiers, of stealing horses from the Americans, in as much as their horses were branded, of stealing various articles of clothing, childrens caps, tea-kettles, and other house-hold equipment, for these were to be found among white people only, and not among Indians.

These charges were all refuted by the prisoners. They spoke of their successful efforts, to maintain the Delaware neutrality for years, while other nations about them were engaged in war. They explained the necessity which compelled them to entertain the British Indians passing through their town, and showed how they had induced many a war party to turn back, and that they had furnished Col Brodhead with provisions. They reminded them that they had turned from savage life, and were now a civilized agricultural people, and use the same household utensils, mechanical tools, branding irons, and other devices employed by the whites.

It was asserted by the militia, on their return, that they found among the clothes of the converts the blood-stained garments of the murdered Mrs. Wallace, whose husband recognized them. Whether so or not, this was very slim evidence for the massacre of the Christian Indians.

It was known that a band of Indians camped near Gnadenhutten, while the Christians were there, because they communicated with each other. Although it was a rule not to purchase booty, from any maroding band of Indians, sometimes it was done. Secretly. And again the dress could have been left secretly to put suspicion on the Christians.

A council of war had been called to determine the fate of the prisoners. The officers were unable to decide, so they submitted the question to the detachment. The men were drawn up in a line, and Col Williamson stepped forward, put the question, "Shall the Moravian Indians be taken prisoners to Pittsburg, or put to death?" advising all in favor of sparing their lives, to advance in front of the line. Only sixteen men, or according to other reports, eighteen, advanced out of the line. In this manner was their fate decided. It is supposed the commander himself, did not vote, nor is it known, what deposition of the prisoners, he favored. But the way he had the men decide, got the decision of death. It left all the indifferent and wavering men, in the ranks, and there may have been many, because it is said, "Many rang their hands, and called God to witness, that they did not have the blood of these Christian Indians on their hands,."

The mood of execution was now discussed. Some were for setting fire to the houses they were in, and burning them alive. Others wanted to take their scalps home with them, as trophies. The latter plan prevailed, and the prisoners were told that they were to die.



The Christian Indians were very surprised and shocked, by the sentence passed upon them. But soon they recollected themselves and patiently suffered their murderers to lead them into two houses, one the brethren and the other the sisters and children. They were confined like sheep for slaughter.

They told the murderers that as God was their witness, they had done no wrong, but that they were prepared and willing to face death. They at their baptism had promised God to live for him alone on this earth, and therefore wished some time granted, to pour out their hearts, to Him in prayer, and to crave his mercy and pardon, This request being complied with, they spent their last night on earth, in prayer and exhorting each other to remain faithful unto the end. One brethren named Abraham, for some time past, had been in a luke warm state of heart, seeing his end approaching, made the following public confession before his brethren, "Dear Brethern, it seems as if we should all soon depart unto our Savior, for our sentence is fixed. You know I have been an untowards child, and have grieved the Lord and my Brethren, with my disobedience, not walking as I ought to have done, but still I will cleave to my Savior, with my last breath, and hold him fast, though I am so great a sinner. I know assuredly He will forgive me all my sins, and not cast me out". The brethren assured him of their forgiveness and love, and both they and the sisters spent the night in singing praises to God their Saviour. In the joyful hope, that they would soon be able to praise Him without sin.

Early in the morning of March 8th, some of the band came to the houses where the prisoners were confined, engaged in singing and praying and impatiently, inquired if they were not ready to die? To which the brethren replied "They were all prepared" having commended their immortal souls to God, who had given them that devine assurance in their hearts, that they should come unto Him forever.

The militia selected two buildings, which they called "Slaughter Houses" one for the murder of the men, and the other for the murder of the women and children.

#### THUS THE CARNAGE BEGUN,

The victims were bound, and led two by two together to the slaughter houses, and there brutally murdered, and scalped. They bore themselves through the ordeal with uncommon patients. They met death with cheerful resignations. Tomahawks, Mallets, war-clubs, spears, and scalping knives were used to effect the slaughter, and only a portion of the militia took an active part. Abraham, whose flowing white hair only the day before had been the topic of a discussion, and it had been said "It would be the best Trophy scalp" was the first victim. One of the party seizing a cooper's mallet said "This should be good for this business" and beginning with Abraham, he felled fourteen, and then handed the instrument to another saying, "My arm is tired, go on the same way". "I think I did pretty well". When all the men and boys were slain, the slaughter of the women and children began. They were lead two by two; Judith, a venerable and pious widow, was the first to suffer death. Christina, another widow, who had been an inmate of the Bethlehem Sister's Home in her youth, and spoke both English and German fluently, fell on her knees, begging and pleading for her life before Col. Williamson, but she was told he could not help her. Thus the cold-blooded butchery continued until ninety-two victims were slaughtered, and it ceased only because there were no more women and children to kill.

Besides these ninety-two, four others were killed before Schebosh

as told before, one young convert shot down in the canoe, and two young Indians, Paul and Anthony, who were shot down, under the river bank, while trying to escape. The Borderers returned home with ninety-six scalps.

There were thirty-five men, twenty-seven women, and thirty-four children killed and scalped, among them were six National Assistants, "Indian Ministers", including the Noble Spirited, fearless and faithful Isaac Glickhiken.

Only four who were gathering corn at Gnadenhutzen escaped. Jacob who witnessed the shooting of the convert in the canoe, a little boy named Benjamin, eight years old, saved by a kind hearted frontiersman, who privately took him home with him, where he grew to manhood. He then returned to Indian country, and two youths, sixteen and seventeen years old, whose escape seemed miraculous. One of them disengaged himself from his bonds, and slipping unobserved from the crowd, crept through a narrow window into the cellar of the house in which the women were executed. Their blood penetrated the floor, and ran in a stream into the cellar. At nightfall he escaped from his terrible prison by climbing the wall, creeping through the window, and escaping to a neighboring thicket.

Thomas, the older lad, received only one blow from the men, who then took his scalp and left him. After some time, he recovered his senses, and saw himself surrounded by bleeding corpses. Among these he observed one brother, named Abel, moving to endeavor to raise himself, but Thomas remained lying still, as though he were dead. This caution saved his life. For soon after, one of the murderers came in and observing Abel's motions, killed him with two or three more blows. Thomas lay quite still until after dark, although he was suffering great torment. He then ventured to creep towards the door, observing no-one in the neighborhood, he arose and escaped into the woods, where he concealed himself until night. These two youths later met, and made their way safely to Sandusky. They purposely took a long route, and suffered great hardships and dangers.

After the massacre was accomplished, the men spent the day in securing their plunder, then setting fire to the slaughter houses filled with the mangled corpses and to the whole village.

## THE GNADENHUTTEN MONUMENT

For fifteen years the mutilated and charred remains of the martyrs were left without sepulture. The site of Gnadenhutten grew to be a dense thicket of weeds and bushes. Indians and white men alike avoided it. But in 1797, John Heckewelder, in clearing the plat of the village, and surveying the tract, gathered together the scattered human skeletons and buried them.

Two years later, with David Peter, Heckewelder, re-interred the remains in one of the cellars of the old town. The site of this grave was lost in time but was accidentally discovered, in 1842, by Rev. Sylvester Wolfe, while digging for parched corn.

The next year, on the 7th of October, 1843, The Monumental Association was organized. Rev. Wolfe was the first President, Lewis Peter was the first Secretary.

In the first and second articles of the Constitution adapted the purpose of the society was declared to be

TO MAKE JUDICIOUS AND SUITABLE IMPROVEMENTS UPON THE PLAT OF THE OLD INDIAN VILLAGE, AND TO ERECT ON THAT SPOT AN APPROPRIATE MONUMENT, COMMEMORATING THE DEATH OF NINETY-SIX CHRISTIAN INDIANS WHO WERE MURDERED THERE ON THE 8TH DAY OF MARCH A.D. 1782.

It was provided that any person paying \$1.00 annually, should be considered a member, or the payment of \$20.00 made anyone a DIRECTOR FOR LIFE.

The fund grew very slowly. The association, was but a local society in a small obscure town. In four years, only \$70.00 had been accumulated. In the fall of 1871, the amount had grown to \$1,300.00 and soon after the society contracted for the construction and erection of a monument at the cost of \$2,000.00, relying upon the liberality of the citizens of Tuscarawas County to subscribe \$700. for the object.

The dedication of the monument took place on the 5th of June Wednesday, 1872. The stone is Indian Marble. The main shaft, one solid stone, weighing fourteen tons, rising twenty five feet above the base. The entire height of the monument is thirty-seven feet.

On the south side of the base is the inscription; "HERE TRIUMPHED IN DEATH, NINETY SIX CHRISTIAN INDIANS, MARCH 8, 1782;" On the north side is the date of dedication "June 5, 1872".

The monument is located exactly in the middle of the street of the original town. Here and there through the grove, remains evidence of the old cellar excavations. Close by the fence on the left side, lie entombed the remains of the Indians.

John Jacobs, the great-grand-son of Jacob Schebosh, (the first victim of the massacre) was present at the dedication.

THE CENTENIAL YEAR OF THE MASSACRE was observed at Gnadenhutten May 24, 1882, there was a great crowd of about 10,000 people. Excursion trains were run from Steubenville and Columbus. Many speeches by Dignitaries of the day, such as Gov. Foster and Sec. of State Townsend, and State Auditor Oglevee.

This is a portion of the letter, written by a Sailor to  
(on his 20th birthday) his mother.

From Jerry to Bea Kiser.

Somewhere between the security of child-hood  
and the insecurity of second child-hood, we find a  
fascinating group of humanity called Sailors.

They come in assorted sizes, weights, and states of  
sobriety.

They can be found anywhere on ships, at shore stations,  
in bars, on leave, in love, and always in debt.

The girls love them, towns tolerate them, and the  
Government supports them.

A Sailor is Lazy--with a deck of cards!!!!  
Bravery---with a tattooed arm!!!!  
Protector of the seas--with a copy of Play-Boy magazine!!!

He has the energy of a turtle, the slyness of a fox,  
the brains of an idiot, the stories of a sea captain, the  
sincerity of a liar, and the aspirations of a casanova,  
and when he wants something, it is usually connected with  
a Liberty Card.

Some of his hobbies are girls, women, females, dames,  
and members of the opposite sex.

He dislikes answering letters, wearing his uniform,  
superior officers, the chow, and getting up on time.

No one else can cram into a jumper pocket,---A little  
black book, a pack of crushed cigarettes, a picture of his girl,  
a comb, a church key, and what's left of last month's pay,  
like a Sailor can.

He likes to spend some of his money on girls, some on  
poker, and the rest foolishly.

A Sailor is an odd creature, you can lock him out of  
your house, but not out of your heart, You can scratch him  
off of your mailing list but not off of your mind.

You might as well give up, he is your Loooooooooong  
away from home lover, your one and only----  
bleary-eyed, good for nothing, bundle of love and worry.

But----all your shattered dreams become insignificant  
when your sailor docks, and looks at you, with those  
blurred-blood-shot eyes and says, HI YA MOM.

After  
or

This is a copy of a song, "Popular during the Civil War" the original copy had written at the bottom, Compliments of John Stanton, and was loaned by Mrs. Frank Wise.

To be song to the tune of "Old Oaken Bucket"

How dear to the heart of each greyheaded soldier,  
Are the thoughts of the days when we still wore the blue,  
While memory recalls every trial and danger,  
And scenes of the past are brought back to his view.  
That long since discarding our arms and equipment,  
There's one thing a veteran most surely will note:  
The first thing he sees on the ~~form~~ of a comrad  
Is the little bronze button he wears on his coat.

"How much did it cost?" said a man to a soldier  
"That little flat button you wear on your coat?"  
"Ten cents in good money", he answered the stranger  
"And four years of marching and fighting to boot."  
The wealth of the world cannot purchase the emblem,"  
Except the buyer once wore the brave blue;  
And it shows to mankind the full marks of a hero  
A man who to honor and country was true.

Tremendous, awful, unthoughtful of privation,  
Endured by the Soldier who fought in the war,  
Declare in a measure the cost of the button,  
As paid for in starving in wounds or in scars,  
Antietum, Malvern Hill, Franklin or Vicksburg,  
Gettysburg, Shilo or Petersburg Mine  
All tell of the cost of the grand Army button,  
Made out of the cannon we took from their lines.  
Then let us be proud of the little bronze button  
And wear it with spirit both loyal and bold.  
Fraternally welcome each one who supports it,  
With love in our hearts for the comrades of old.  
Each day musters out whole battalions of wearers,  
And soon will be missed the token so dear;  
But millions to come will remember with honor  
The men who'd the right that bronze button to wear.

#### CHORUS

THE LITTLE BRONZE BUTTON  
THE SACRED BRONZE BUTTON  
THE GRAND ARMY BUTTON  
HE WEARS ON HIS COAT.

*Just a thought!*

DONT BLAME IT ALL ON TELEVISION!!!!!!!!!!!!

Every once in a while, someone will say, "The Television really ruined the Movies"

well it probably didn't do the movies any good, but it is very tiresome to always hear all the blame put to TV.

Not too many years ago, in our small town, we had a real good Theatre, it was owned and operated by Clarence Ortt.

There were good shows, Cowboy, Love, Mystery, and even monsters. but try as I may, I dont remember shows that had as their main theme, Bad, bad, bad. Yes, there was that eternal triangle, but it was done in such a way that the too young (didn't understand it) and the older ones could still get the point of the show. But today--- It is embarrassing to get up, and walk out, if you have attended alone, so imagine, how parents feel about letting their children see such movies.

Then there was Bank Night, I can remember when people who had to go to work, would either send their money, or go pay to register, and still the Theatre would be full for the drawing, every Wednesday Night. This I can vouch for, because I didn't or wouldn't miss the Wednesday Night (Bank Night) for anything. To set the record straight, no I didn't win, any money. But I got several free passes for others shows for being a judge. And as I think about it, I dont think I ever come out disappointed because I didn't win or that the show wasn't any good.

Then on Thursday there was (Family Night). There was always a western and a love-show, anyway there was always two shows, (Double Feature), and although everybody got in for a dime, I dont imagine Mr Ortt lost any money, (I never asked him) of course, but I can remember going and standing in line, to get in for the first show, and I can remember when I wouldn't go until the second show, The loby would be crammed full and the people would say they had to stand through the whole show, it would be so crowded.

Yes, I'll admit TV would hurt it some, but now people would still like to get all dressed up and go to the movies, IF!!!!!!!! we could see a good show, that we all could enjoy, and if we could have a Bank Night and Family Night, and then I'm sure we would stop hearing how TV hurt the movies.

## NICHOLAS NEIGHBOR

NICHOLAS NEIGHBOR was a prominent pioneer, in 1814, he left his home in Morris County; in New Jersey, and made a tour of inspection of the Tuscarawas Valley, and being pleased with what he found, he purchased (in behalf of others, and himself) 1900 acres, from Godfrey Haga, who had obtained it from the original owner or proprietor, John Beaver.

The following year, a colony of about sixty immigrants left New Jersey for this land.

The immigrants included the families of Nicholas, David, and William Neighbor, (three brothers), Leonard Neighbor, the son of Nicholas. William Gardner, Townsend Cobb, and John Welch and Family. George Starker and Moses Morgan made the journey at this time but crossed the line and settled in Coshocton County.

They came in wagons, and it took four weeks to make the journey. Until Cabins could be erected, they lived in some old Indian Huts, that were standing in the old Indian village of Newcomerstown. In a short time the cabins of the settlers dotted the valley, north of the Tuscarawas river.

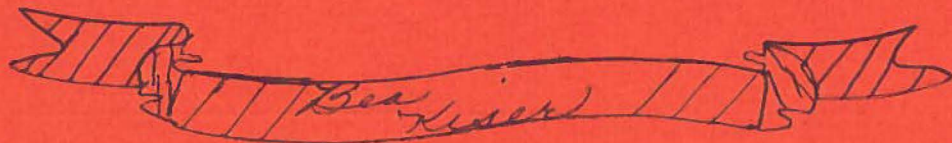
Nicholas moved to a farm near New Philadelphia, in 1818, but returned to Oxford Township in 1831, and along with Jacob Overholt, conducted the first store in Newcomerstown, the town, which he had laid out a few years before.

From 1818 to 1832, he was one of the Associate Judges of the County. He died in 1848, and left a great posterity. He was a Lutheran in religious belief.

"BEE STINGS"

BEE

STINGS





Before you ever attempt to tell anyone a lie,  
Look in the mirror; Tell yourself the same lie,  
You wont make them believe it, either.

Jealousy, is your own (self-made-monster),  
Who will help you shove your friends and loved-  
ones, to where you are afraid they are going.

If you haven't had to pray for something today;  
Think of the many things, you should say a  
PRAYER OF THANKS for.

There are only two kinds of people,  
Some bring the sunshine in, when they enter,  
Some send it in when they leave.

Dont always copy what some one else does,  
Rather;  
Do, so others will want to copy from you.

If parents expect their children to obide by  
the rule, HONOR THY MOTHER & FATHER,  
The parents must be worthy of that Honor,.

Never expect some one to make excuses, for you.  
Try to be, so excuses aren't neccessary.

Never expect some one else to be in a good mood,  
Longer than are.

Pretend when you leave a loved one today,  
It is for the last time,  
We never know, do we?

You can give more than you can afford,  
and have a friend for awhile,  
You can give of yourself,  
And have a friend forever.

The guy who is always late,  
is the biggest crab,  
About being kept waiting.

A neighbor comes to borrow, what he wants,  
A friends comes to help get what you want.

You are never better than some one else,  
You just dont have to associate with them.

If you must make any noise to be noticed,  
Re-check your grooming;  
You haven't earned any notice.

If you must ask some one to turn a second cheek;  
STOP;

The third cheek, is shown only, when you see their a--.



If you are only as honest as you have to be,  
You are not as honest as you should be.

If some one hurt your feelings today;  
If it was a friend-They are hurt twice as bad,  
If it was an enemy-They are jealous.

If some one cheats you once, it's their fault.

If some one cheats you twice, it's your fault.

When you walk up to a Bowling Lane;

The Head-Pin is always the head-pin.

When you walk up to the public;

The one who appears to be the head-pin,

May turn out to be a Pin-Head!!!

If some one cheats you once, it's their fault.  
If some one cheats you twice, it's your fault.

When you walk up to a Bowling Lane;  
The Head-Pin is always the head-pin.  
When you walk up to the public;  
The one who appears to be the head-pin,  
May turn out to be a Pin-Head!!!

A woman is eligible to go where she chooses,  
A mother chooses where she goes.

When you hide your head, from your responsibilities,  
Like an ostrich,  
Your a-- is in full view,

The easiest way to lose an appetite,  
is;  
Watch some one satisfying their's,  
with their mouth open.

Many nice things said at a funeral,  
are not heard by the ears, that would really  
appreciated them,  
Now is a good time;  
Not to let this happen again.

Pay some one a compliment today;  
You will both have a better day.

If you are old and alone;  
Your memories are priceless,  
If you are old and lonesome;  
You have just what you ask for!!!