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State Rd. Route 16 - 36 Just west of city limits North Side

1120 W. State St. Was located on what is now a parking lot for United Steelworkers of America
Rescue Camp Service Station, 1932
Marhover Service Station (39-D)
Taxi Cab Service, building moved to S. Goodrich St.

1124 W. State Rd.

Jacob Miller, first one room school in this area 1818 (1884-H) Also early postmaster
Rescue Mission Tabernacle, Fulton Eurich, was built on this site, 1929 (39-D)
New factory to Manufacture men's clothing, Harlan Addison, (1946-ML)
Gateway Roller Skating Rink in the late 1940s
United Steelworkers of America Local 2391 (56-D) (65-D) (70-D)

W. State Rd. Route 36

Faith-Ellen Candies, Ward Bell (57) (59) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65-D)

W. State Rd. Route 16 - R R 3 Just west of city limits

Coshocton Dairy Co-Op Milk Processing Plant was built 1947 (53-D) (54-D) (56-D) (65-D)
Oxford Dell Drive in, Albert Davis, in the front room of Dairy Co-Op Building 1949, then
Boyd's Dairy Bar, early 1950s
Canned Dairy Products was a new name for Dairy Co-Op (65-D)
Edwin Fletcher was Manager in (73-D)
Tastee Apple was started by John Hackenbracht in a rented room here in 1974
The building burned down in 1981

W. State Rd.

Stahl - Gray Lumber Co. opened about 1951 (56-D)
Stahl Lumber Co. (57) (61) closed about 1971
31 Inc. in rear section of Stahl Lumber Co. Building, Robert Cornell 1967

W. State Rd.

Emerald Bowling Lanes, operated by Leman Clark opened in 1961 (62) (63) (70-D) (77-D)

W. State Rd.

Hackenbracht's Fruit Stand

W. State Rd. Just west of the Mission

Wood's Service Station and Roadside Market 1937, closed in 1943
Wilkins Gas Station 1950s

W. State Rd.

Mathew's Ice Cream, first location

W. State Rd. Warner Sand & Gravel

W. State Rd. Art Wentz, Cement Blocks (59) (64) (65-D) (67-N) (1971-ML)

W. State Rd. Porcher's Sand & Gravel

MARHOVER SERVICE STATION IN 1939 THEN 2
LATER TAXI CAB SERVICE. MOVED FROM W. STATE ST.
TO 464 S. GOODRICH ST. ABOUT 1959



2



Photo courtesy: Mary Hunt, West Lafayette

The Rescue Mission Tabernacle, formerly located in Newcomerstown on West State Street, just past the village corporation limits, is seen in this circa 1935 photo. The Rev. Fulton Eurich pastored the Rescue Mission until it ceased existence in later years. The structure was also used as a roller skating rink in the mid to late 1940s, and in later years was known as the Union Hall. It is presently the church home of Whosoever Will Ministries.

W. STATE ST.
FAITH ELLEN CANDIES

3

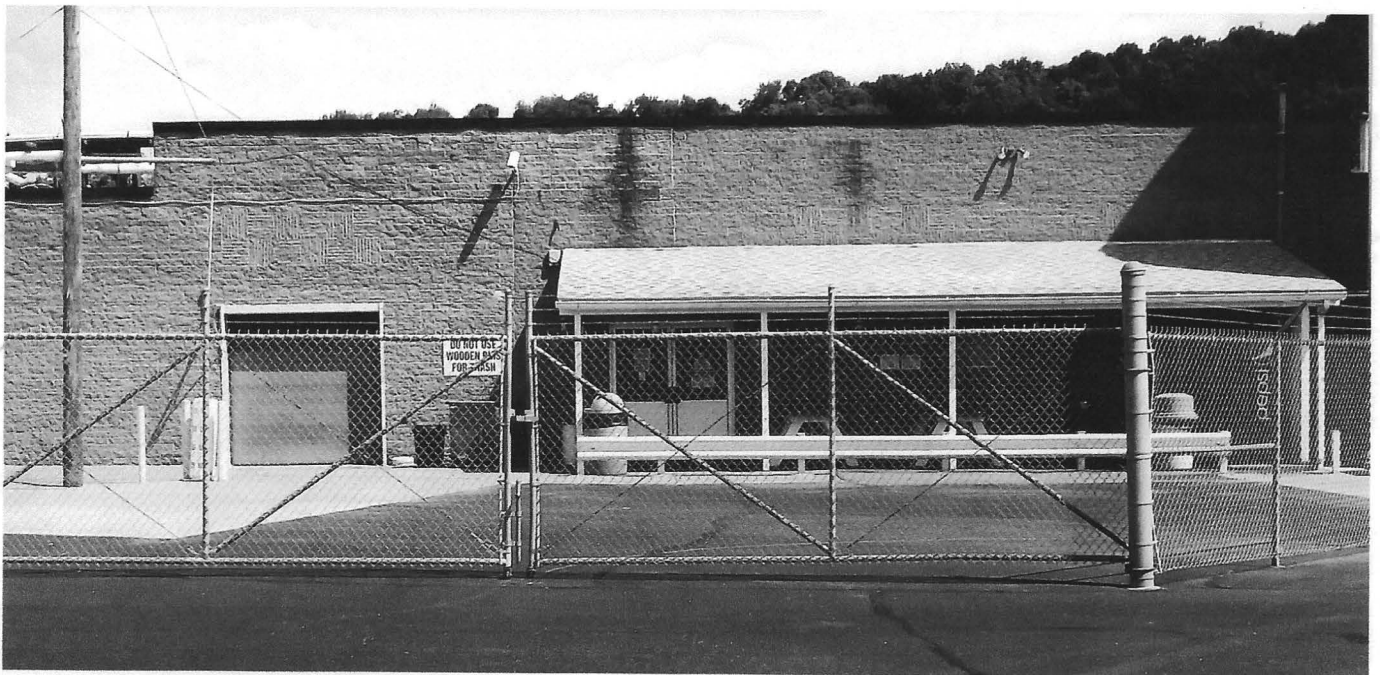
1963



3



W. STATE RD.



EMERALD BOWLING LANES
NOW TASTE E APPLE



1962 to 1966 GMC

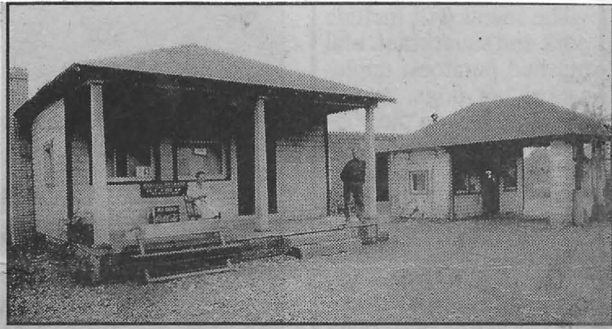


Photo courtesy of Chris Hall, Marysville
 Another photo of mystery — this store and gas station are believed to have once been located in, or near the vicinity of Newcomerstown. The woman and man in the photo are not identified, but are possibly the proprietors of the establishment.

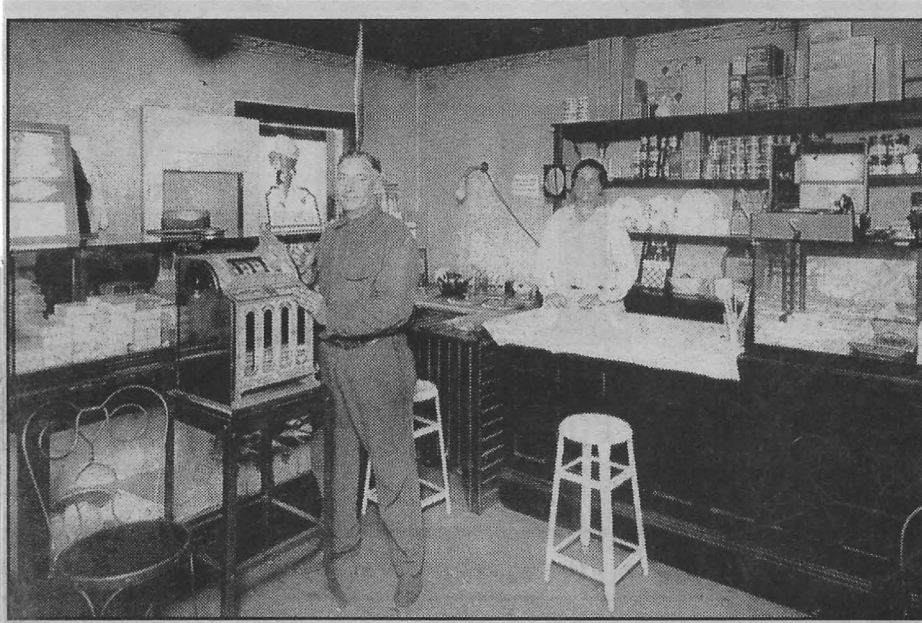
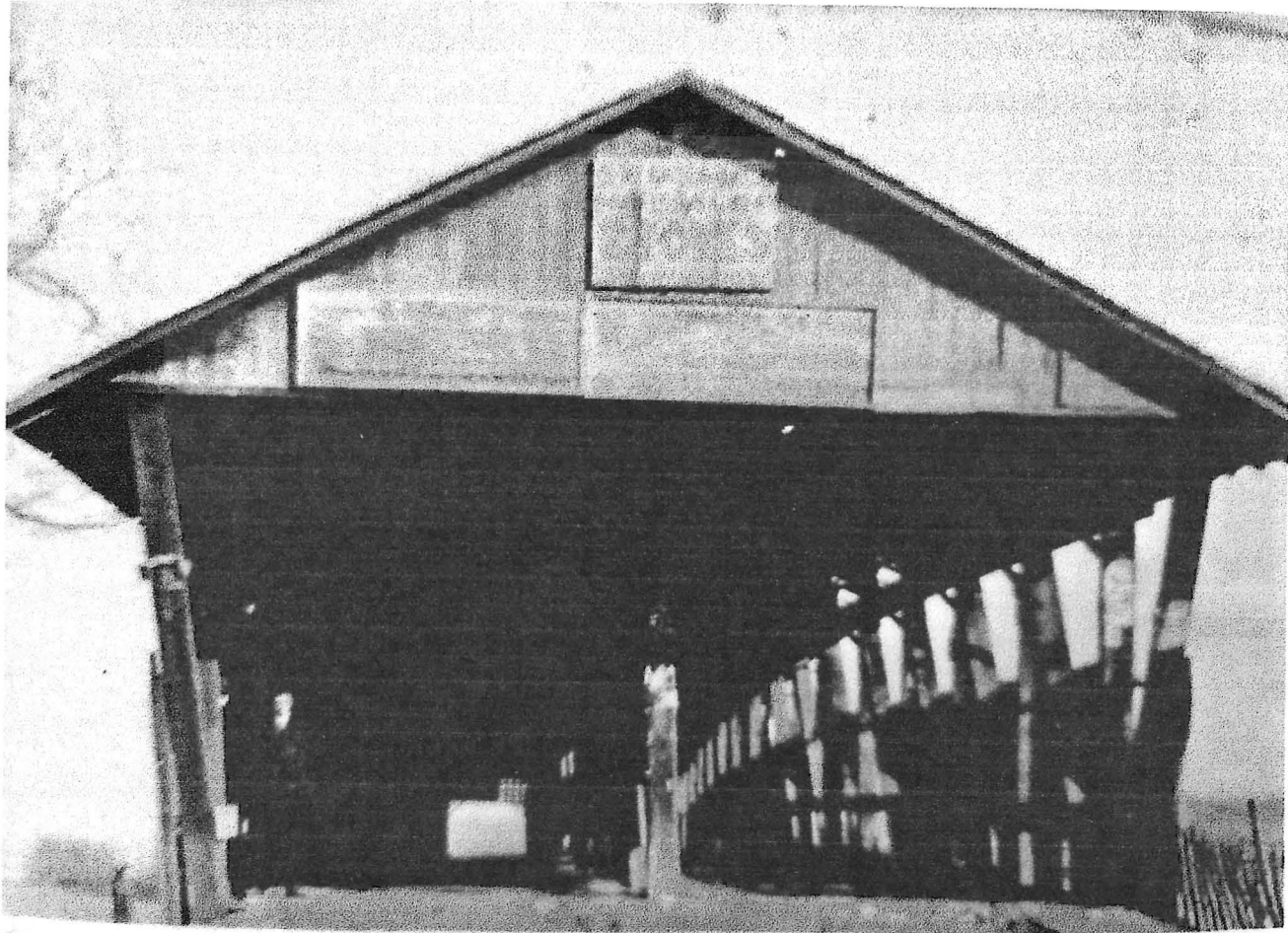


Photo courtesy of Chris Hall, Marysville
 The exterior view of this circa 1930s grocery store/service station was featured in "Memory Lane" several weeks ago. This photo shows the interior of the establishment, and a closer view of the owners. It is believed the establishment was once located somewhere in or near Newcomerstown.



WEST OF NEWCOMERSTOWN

BETWEEN NEWCOMERSTOWN
AND SHADY BEND



Shady Bend

Route 36 West of Newcomerstown

In 1856 a two-span, two-lane covered bridge was built over the river about 2 miles west of Newcomerstown on U. S. 36.

In 1861 the river cut a new channel about three-quarters of a mile to the east, a second bridge was built there

In 1866 the river cut a new channel and necessitated a new bridge nearby
The old double wooden bridge west of Newcomerstown burns (1909-ML)

Shady Bend, Ohio Route 16 & 36 2 miles west of Newcomerstown

John Hardy House, built in 1874 and owned by Charles Downer of West Lafayette Lovelace Family purchased the residence and resided there until the early 1900s

Foster Home for childrens receiving home in the late 1920s to the early 1930s

Pine Wood Manor Inn, Osmus Family,

a tavern was in the basement with illegal slot machines 1937 - 1942

Thelma Harding, antique shop, mid 1950s to early 1960s

Charles Downer, 1968

Building hit by fire in (1971-ML) \$20,000 damage

Fletcher Dairy 1930s

Andrew Clifton and Alice Little 1955 to 1958

John, Dorris, Gerald, David and Lawrence (Larry)

A & W Root Beer

Shady Bend Filling Station and Lunch, C. R. Waters

Shady Bend Inn, Gas Station, Beer and Lunch, Bertha and Earl Zinkon 1954

Leonard Alexander, Tavern owner, right side of gas station building

killed in robbery attempt (1979-ML)

Twp Rd. 1174 Street behind Gas Station

Home of Gerald and Brenda Little, children Debra and Marc, Twp. Rd. 1174 1962

Shady Bend Greenhouse (64) (65-D)

Newcomerstown Cemeteries, RR 3

Shady Bend Sand and Gravel (54-D)

Hackenbracht Orchard

Adam Fletcher operated a ferry across the river, east side of Shady Bend, afterwards the

father of Judge Burt operated the ferry, a bridge was built about 1854-56. In 1861 the

river cut a new channel about three-quarters of a mile to the east, second bridge built there

White Eyes Plains Settlement

Area where Isaac Evans first settled in 1801, between the present villages of Isleta &

Orange, He later moved north of the river and layed out Evansburgh in 1830

James Cole Sr. had a store in White Eyes Plains in 1836

8

SPECIAL

THURS. - FRI. - SAT.

1 gal. A & W ROOT BEER ... 49c

**BRING THE FAMILY & TRY OUR
Delicious French Fried CHICKEN or
SHRIMP in Basket with French Fries
or Onion Rings**

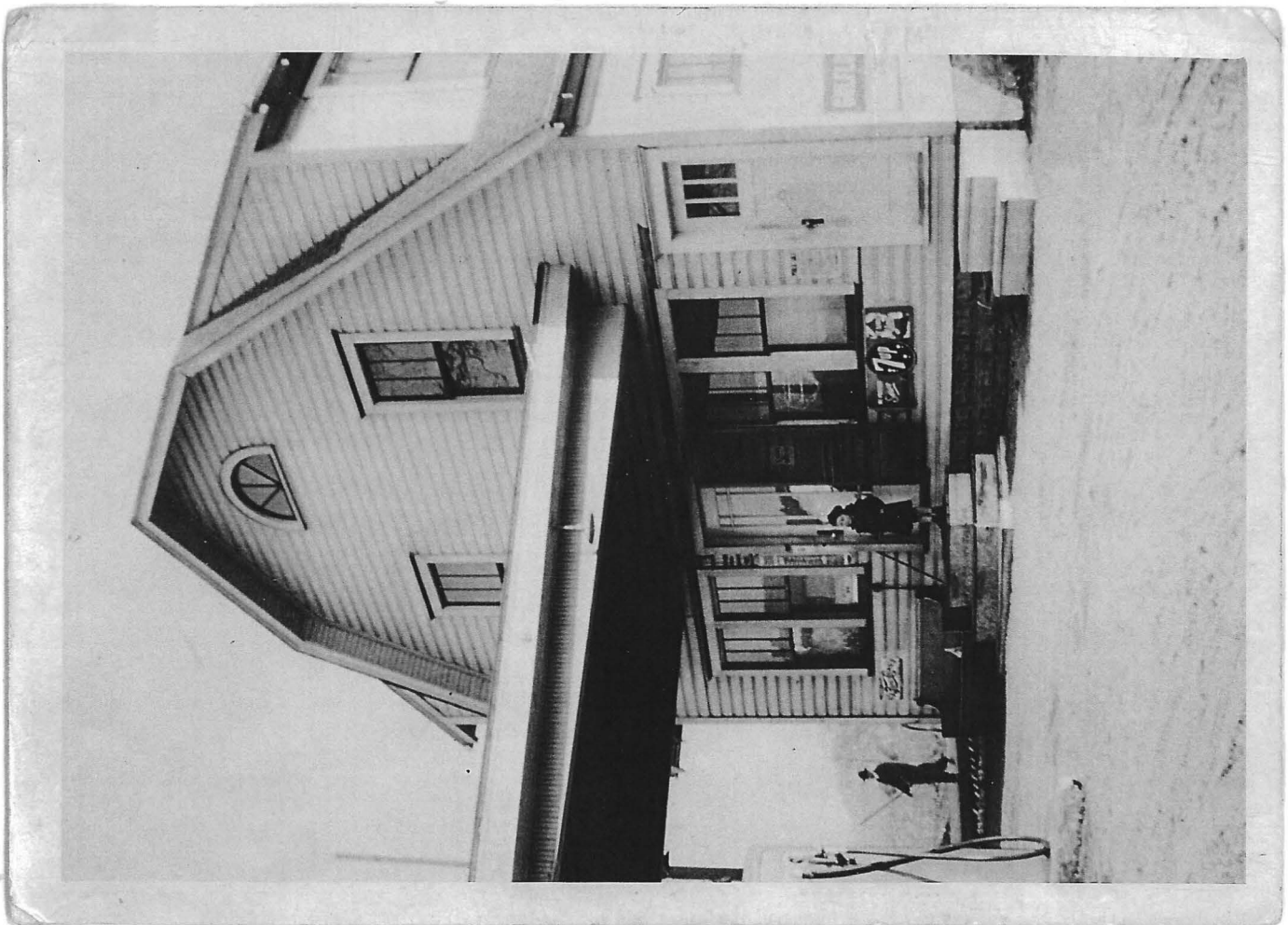
**PIZZA BURGERS
STEAK
CHICKEN PATTIES
CHEESEBURGERS
CONEYS
HAMBURGERS
FISH**

**MILK SHAKES
SUNDAES
FLOATS
CONES
MALTS**

Car Hop Service

SPEER A & W ROOT BEER DRIVE-IN

SHADY BEND



SALOON
RIGHT
DOOR

SHADYBEND
GAS STATION



JOHN HARDY HOUSE SHADY BEND 1874



If you grew up in Coshocton County, Ohio then you remember.

January 1, 2018 at 2:46 AM

This home is in a place between Newcomerstown, Ohio and West Lafayette, Ohio called Shady Bend.

(Credit to Newcomerstown Digital Archives and 'Haunting of Shady Bend' dated 2010)

By daylight, the stately, brick mansion at Shady Bend appears perfectly calm and serene. Many flowers of various colors and rare plants flourish on the grounds surrounding the mansion. The scene appears as a picture from another time and a place where all your cares just seem to dissipate.

The mansion, currently owned and maintained by Charles and Linda Downer, was built by John Hardy in 1874. The Downers have owned the mansion since 1968. They have meticulously restored the manor to its grandeur over the past 30 years and have resided in the structure since 1989. Throughout the mansion's 136-year history, it has been a residence to several families as well as housed several businesses. The structure suffered through a devastating fire in 1971 thus requiring the Downers to extensively restore the mansion. Some of the indoor trim and woodwork has been replaced with woodwork and trim from other local historic structures. Some of the trim was taken from the former Miskimen house in Newcomerstown that many locals remember as the school annex which was located behind the middle school for many years.

Following the deaths of John and Emily Hardy, a Lovelace family purchased the residence and resided there until the early 1900s. The mansion later housed a children's receiving home in the late 1920s to the early 1930s, then later housed the Pine Manor Inn from 1938-1942. The mansion also housed what was known as a "ratskeller" (a



downstairs tavern) which was complete with illegal slot machines. In the mid 1950s, Thelma Harding used the mansion as an antique shop for several years.

According to Charles Downer, the mansion takes on a different aura when evening settles. Over the years, Downer said there have been more than one account of unexplained occurrences. Downer said noises are heard such as footsteps, doors shutting or opening, or various visitors stating that they have felt some sense of a presence.

During a New Year's Eve gathering, several visitors were sitting with Downer in the parlor when one person (who was unaware of any of the "ghost" history) announced to Downer that he thought Downer had an unannounced visitor that just entered the residence. Downer said he went to the adjacent dining room, not expecting any other visitors that evening, then proceeded to check the other rooms but no other persons were ever found. The visitor said he clearly noticed a brief reflection in the dining room mirror of a figure wearing a black coat walking past the mirror. He was unable to give detailed description but Downer believes the figure may have possibly been the ghost of John Hardy. Both John and Emily Hardy, as well as several members of the Lovelace family died in the mansion (all from natural causes). The Hardys were notably proud of their mansion and its magnificent grounds, and it has been said that the Hardy's may still be watching over the mansion.

According to local folk-lore, John Hardy once refused a vagrant shelter on a bitter cold night in the 1880s. The vagrant was later found frozen to death in Hardy's barn across the road. Hardy recalled that the vagrant swore a curse on Hardy for his lack of hospitality. The vagrant's ghost has been said to visit the mansion from time to time.



2:05

79%

in Hardy's barn across the road. Hardy recalled that the vagrant swore a curse on Hardy for his lack of hospitality. The vagrant's ghost has been said to visit the mansion from time to time.

Sometime in the 1930s, a man was shot to death in the third story tower room following a poker game dispute. The blood stains are still visible on the wood floor in the room. It is speculated that he, too, may be one of the ghosts that seem to inhabit the mansion.

During the late 1930s through early 1940s, a family named Osmus owned the mansion and operated the Pine Manor Inn. It was later reported that the Osmus daughters were bothered by some unknown presence that seemed to inhabit the attic where they would hang laundry to dry during the winter months. Downer said when his own twin sons, Adam and Mark Downer, were two years old, they would scream, cry for no apparent reason when the Downers would go to the house to work on restoration projects in the evenings. He said they would finally have to take the boys outdoors or completely away from the house before they would finally calm down. He said this behavior occurred for several years, then seemed to disappear as they grew older. Years later, the boys seemed to have no exact recollection of why they ever felt fearful, but they do recall being afraid of something in the mansion.

Downer said one evening just recently, he was in a downstairs room reading and suddenly heard distinct footsteps in the room above on the second floor. Thinking maybe one of his son's friends had entered the house looking for his son, he went upstairs. He said he found no other persons in the house and the only door they could have entered was later discovered to have been locked.

Currently, the mansion is undergoing some exterior restoration. Downer is hopeful of completing further restoration as he announced plans to possibly sell the mansion in the near future.



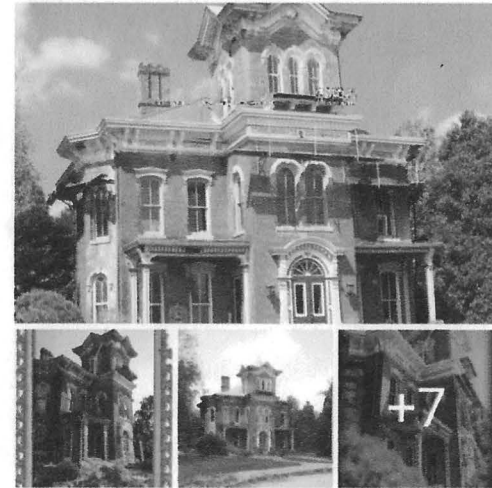
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711 Shares



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in

128



House at Shadybend, west of case against Indiana promoters of Newcomerstown, figures prominently in nonexistent rest home. (Tribune Photo)

Photo Of Area Home Is Key To Fraud Case

By KEN SLAUGHTER

A picture resembling a large brick house at Shadybend, west of Newcomerstown — seen in an out-of-state brochure — may be sufficient evidence to expose and lead to the prosecution of Indiana promoters of a nonexistent rest home.

The photograph is a likeness of the Shadybend dwelling owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Downer, who operate the Floral-Art Studio in Lafayette Twp.

Hope Rest Home, to which 35 northern Indiana families donated approximately \$30,000 apparently does not exist, an investigation conducted by a reporter on The Truth newspaper in Elkhart, Ind., reveals.

Michael Arnolt, the reporter, learned that the promoters of the rest home, one of whom resides in Winona Lake, Ind., had mailed out brochures promoting Hope Rest Home, supposedly located in Delaware County.

One of the brochures containing the picture of the supposed rest home, accidentally fell into the hands of Mrs. Jane Anderson, near Elkhart, a former resident of Lafayette Twp. She recognized the picture in the brochure as the home now owned by the Downers.

Mrs. Anderson told the reporter that her parents still reside in Lafayette Twp. and that she remembered the old house as having an historical background. There are rumors, she told the reporter, that the house at one time was a station for an underground railroad in pre-Civil War times.

The Shadybend house, now owned by the Downers, was first built by John Hardy in 1874. Hardy at that time was in the U.S. Congress. In 1940 it became a foster home for children and passed to other hands in 1942.

In the early 1960s it was used by Mrs. Thelma Harding for an antique shop. The building was owned from 1956 to 1966 by the late J. H. Snedeker and Arthur Robertson. It then was sold at auction to Attorney and Mrs. Lawrence Burns. The Downers purchased the property in July, 1968.

Neither the Downers nor Attorney Burns had any knowledge of the principals involved in Hope Rest Home. Downer told The Tribune that he and Mrs. Downer plan to move into the old home next Spring.

When Arnolt showed Downer a picture of the house in the brochure, the latter exclaimed that it was a picture of his house — even including the trees and landscape.

Downer said he believed the brochure picture was taken between 1964 and 1966 as some of the things appearing in a recent photo were improvements made since that time. These include, he said, the trees in the background planted last November and front and border trim painted by Downer in January 1968.

The shrubs in front of the house, he pointed out, also received major trimming in August 1968. "Otherwise, the home pictured in the brochure and the present photograph are similar in structural detail."

During the course of his investigation, reporter Arnolt paid a visit to officials in Delaware County to check on the Hope Nursing Home supposed to be located there. None of the officials knew of such a home, he said.

Back in Elkhart, Ind., the contributors

Sept 29 1970.
told Arnolt that none had been repaid by the home's originator, R. Richard Staub, 57, of Winona Lake.

Meanwhile, William Salin, secretary of state in Indiana, has been informed of the operations of Hope Rest Home promoters.

The Tribune contacted the editor of the Elkhart newspaper to learn what steps, if any, had been taken by Indiana officials to expose the promoters of a nonexistent rest home.

The editor said Secretary Salin had conferred with Prosecutor Henry E. Shaw Jr., of Goshen County, Indiana, with the possibility of filing charges against the promoters.

The editor said the secretary of state was quoted as saying, "The corporation had sold stock before it was incorporated and continued to sell unregistered stock after it was incorporated — both in violation of the state law."

Reporter Arnolt learned, he said, that various amounts of money — from \$5 to \$200 — had been donated and from \$100 to \$6,110 had been loaned to Hope. Most of the loans, he reported, were made with a promise of earning 8 per cent interest and the principal to be paid within a year.

Several people, who donated to "Hope Rest Home," are still looking for a return on their investment.

Two copies of The Truth newspaper containing the Hope Rest Home story were sent to Attorney Burns here by Arnolt.



COSHC
FARM B
COOPERAT
622-1174-
COSHOCTI

Coshocton County - Oxford Township

The township was organized in 1811. Early elections were held in John Junkin's tavern. On August 17, 1878 Henry and Elizabeth Wolfe donated a site south of the Ialeta United Methodist Church to John Bach, George McMurphy and Jenkins Whiteside, township trustees, to be used for a township hall. For some reason this site was never used; and, on October 21, 1893, the present site in Isleta was purchased from Henry Wolfe for the sum of \$50. The hall was built and elections held there until 1982 when the Coshocton County Board of Elections transferred the place of voting to the Davis River Greens clubhouse on SR 751.

Cadiz Road, first road through Oxford Township

First train went through Oxford Township on new railroad, Oct. 16, 1854
Railroad Station was located at Isleta

Evansburgh, Ohio Twp Rd. 105 - Canal Rd. 1/2 Mile East of Orange, North of Canal
 Isaac Evans came to this area in 1801, layed out Evansburgh in 1830
 Second School House in Coshocton Co. circa 1806 taught by Joseph Harris
 Moses Morgan, first dry goods store, when Morgan died John Stout possessed it
 Joseph Watkins had another store and a warehouse for dealing in grain
 Philip Wolf Jr. ran a tannery here
 Isaac Evans Jr. was the village inn keeper
 Moses Morgan and John B. Stout operated a ferry here
 Methodist Protestant Church
 Evensburgh Cemetery

Everal, Ohio Twp. Rd. 104 - Coal Port Rd. N. W. of Newcomerstown
 Oxford Township, Tuscarawas Co. and later split off to become Oxford Township, Cosh. Co.
 The Village was never incorporated or platted
 Log School House built in 1845
 Everal's Chapel built in 1868, United Brethren, Everal's Church Rd.
 The area became know as Coal Port

Isleta, Ohio Name changed from Oxford to Isleta in 1892 by Post Office
 Post Office and area had been called White Eyes Plains before that
 Phillip Wolfe Sr. came to Oxford township 1806, with his wife (Margarret Wagner) and
 Children. They first settled in a log cabin on the south side of the Cadiz road. Here they
 fired the brick for a home and tavern, which they built on the north side of the road.
 It was here in 1811. He died in 1825. His widow continued the tavern until 1838, she died
 in 1855. A white frame, now owned by the Pope family, was built in 1875.
 Their tavern was called the George Washington Inn. George Leighninger tended bar here
 V. Heber Sargent's Grandfather rented a back room at the Inn, and set up a shoe shop
 Henry Wolf, son of Phillip and Margarret lived here most of his life.
 Born in a log cabin across the road in 1819. later his father built a brick dwelling
 which became the Tavern. He died at age 78

Union School built about 1830, north side of Cadiz Road, property came from Moses Morgan
 Union Methodist Protestant Church, organized in 1830, held its meetings in the nearby
 Union Schoolhouse until about 1858 when they erected a building on N. side of Cadiz Road.
 The First Baptist organized in a home of Isaac Evans in Oxford Township, Coshocton
 County called the White Eyes Plains Church on Nov. 5, 1825. Building was built on south
 side of Cadiz Road about a fourth of a mile east of the United Methodist Church in 1850.
 Isleta Church of Christ was organized 1894, used McCune School until they build building
 Starlite Drive in Theater opened in 1949 closed in 1986. South side of Route 16
 Peter's Auto Parts, South side of Route 16 (54-D) (56-D)

John Junkins Tavern, a mile west of Wolfe,s Tavern, Moses Morgan Tavern a half mile east
 of Wolfe's in 1820. Junkins was the first postmaster in 1815, and also a justice of the peace
 Adam Fletcher taught school at the Union School 1861 & 1862
 Adam Fletcher and wife Charlotte had a store here, she was also a postmaster 1886-1895
 H. F. Wolfe had a store which was sold to Samuel A. Stowe in Feb. 1884. It was sold to John
 M Lawyer in 1900. Howard Geese owned a store in 1910
 Mrs. Margaret Loos had a store with the Post Office in it 1939 - Alma K. Harp, store 1947
 Grain elevator built in 1910 used until about 1934

Millsville

Mapped out by John Mills in 1815
 on the south side of the great bend of the Tuscarawas River near Orange

Orange, Ohio Junction of St. Route 751 and Twp. Rd. 105

Layed out in 1839

Schoolhouse built in 1854

United Brethren Society, 1853. They met in Schoolhouse for about 12 years

Later in 1881 a two room school building was built

Two dry good stores, one owned by Richmond & Son and the other by P. Peck & Co.

Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1875. Now called Orange United Methodist Church

George Augustine built a saw-mill on the canal about 1842

Wolfe & Emerson's mill, about a mile down the river

Warehouse built by Harrison Butler about 1848

Warehouse was built about 1850 by P. C. Wolfe & Co. five or six years later, converted to a steam flour mill, which was operated five or six years with unsatisfactory results and the mill works were then removed about a mile down the canal to Wolfe & Emerson's mill, and the building restored to its original use. It is now owned by J. P. Peck and Co.

Norris Blacksmith Shop

New Bridge (1942-ML)

Cosoctoc County Oxford Township one room schools

- District # 1 - Union School; often called Plains School, later District #3, about 1830 on land from Moses Margan. The site of the Union School was sold at auction to J. M. Atkinson and Raymond Little for \$800 in 1940
- District # 2 - Low Gap School, southeastern part of Oxford Twp. on County Rd. 106 George Van Sickle gave property for a school in 1842. Probably a log schoolhouse was built on the site several years before this conveyance. In 1888 the building was destroyed by a wind storm and replaced that same year. Later it became District # 1. It was closed in 1948
- District # 3 - Loos School built in 1830, the Plains Church organized here in 1836, built their church building east of West Lafayette about 1 1/2 miles in 1842
- District # 4 - Early school was built about 1812 at John Junkins' place, on the Cadiz Road a mile west of Wolfe's Corners. This log school house was one of the earliest in the District. James Lisk was one of the first teachers, afterward George Leighninger taught here Waggoner School circa 1850 was established on State Route 751 (Orange Road) south of the Waggoner Cemetery and about 200 feet north of the present railroad tracks. New Waggoner Schoolhouse was built by 1872 at a new site on the Cadiz Road on land of John Loos about a mile east of the old Loos School site, on the north side of the Cadiz Road. In 1972 it was a paint store.
- District # 5 - Evansburgh School, second school in Coshocton Co. built in 1806. Mr. Joseph Harris was the teacher. Evensburgh was platted by Isaac Evans in 1830. It was a 1/2 mile east of Orange Orange was platted in 1839. Orange undoubtedly from a very early date had a school. In 1854 Samuel Wolfe conveyed lot 1 of the village of Orange for a school site. The school there faced the Canal. In 1881 a new 2-room school was built.
- District # 6 - Center Valley School built in 1857, by 1879 a new schoolhouse was built. It burned to the ground in 1898. A new building was built later in 1898. It was sold at auction to Noah Poland in 1940. A dwelling was made from the old school.
- District # 7 - Everal School; Joint district with Adams Township A log schoolhouse was built in 1845. It only existed 10 or 12 years, then replaced with a new frame building. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Porcher bought the old Everel Schoolhouse, moved it to road 252.
- District # 8 - McCune School began circa 1846, it may have originally been in Linton Township, and was moved north across Wills Creek into Oxford Township on McCune land on County Road 410, at the time that the North Bend School began. it closed in 1927
- District # 1 - Marlatt's Run School began circa 1902, close to the Guernset County line on Marlatts Run. Closed about 1930

Early Pioneers - Coshocton County Oxford Township Page 1

Anspaugh, George - about 1811
 Augustine, George - Built a saw-mill on the canal about 1842
 Baker, Charles, brother of Esaias - Early farmer, near Evansburgh
 Baker, Charles, a son of Esaias - Early farmer, near Evansburgh
 Baker, Esaias - Early farmer, leased 20 acres from Robert Newell, it sold to George Loos
 Butler, Harrison - Built a warehouse in Orange
 Corbit, Robert -
 Denman, Matthew - Early land owner who sold portions to incoming settlers
 Douglas, David - Land owner
 Emerson Timothy - Grist-mill on the canal about 1861
 Evans, Henry - Early farmer, near Evansburgh 1803-04
 Evans, Isaac - Early farmer, near Evansburgh 1803-04, one of the early associate justices
 in the county, first mill in township built about 1818 on Evans Creek
 Ezekiel, Andrew - About 1812
 Fletcher, Adam - He kept a ferry at the John Miskimen's place east of Shadybend
 Holmes, Alexander - Surveyer 1803
 Harris, Joseph - School teacher at Evansburgh, about 1806
 Humerickhouse G. A. - Helped lay out Orange in 1839
 Johnson, William K. - Helped lay out Orange in 1839
 Junkins also spelled Jenkins, John - 1806-08, two sons John and David and son-in-law
 Matthew Gray lived with him. He had a tavern on Cadiz road about 1811, was postmaster
 & justice of the peace
 Leighninger, George - tended bar at Wolfe's Tavern, taught at school on John Junkins' place
 Lisk, James - Early school teacher, about 1806-08
 Loos, George - 1811, settled at Loos' Corners, in the western part of the township
 operated a distillery, he died in 1821, his son Christopher than ran it
 Loos, John - Land owner
 Maxwell, Hugh - Built the first house in Orange
 McFarland, Andrew - Landowner
 McFarland, Ezekiel - Landowner
 McFarland, Samuel - About 1812
 Mills, John - Cabinetmaker
 Mills, John - Layed out a little village in 1815 called Millsville, on the great bend of Tusc. R.
 Morgan, Moses - Tavern on Cadiz Road about 1820, later went to Evansburgh, operated a
 ferry there and had the first dry goods store
 Mulvains, Joseph, John and William - 1810 and perhaps earlier
 Norman, Benjamin - Land owner
 Pierpoint, William - Landowner
 Reed, Jacob - Land owner

Early Pioneers Page2

- Shank, Mr. - Distillery on the Susanna Appis place
Springer, George - Land owner
Steel, William - Early land owner 1800
Stewart, Mr. - Bought the Moses Morgan place about 1830, the tavern was abandoned
Stout, John B. - Had a ferry at Evansburgh, When Morgan died he took over dry goods store
Tregent, Patrick - Distillery on canal, about 1848
Waggoner, Philip - 1806
Watkins, Joseph - Store at Evensburgh
Welch, James - Land owner
Welsh, William - 1811
Williams, Charles - Early farmer near Evansburgh as early as 1801, and probably a year or two before
Williams, James - Early land owner 1800
Wills, John - Land owner
Wolfe, Henry - Son of Philip Wolfe Sr.
Wolfe, John - With Timothy Emerson, grist-mill on the canal about 1861
Wolf, Philip Jr. - Tannery at Evansburg, it had been at Wolfe's corner
Name spelling taken from toimestones
Wolfe, Phillip Sr. - Came in 1806, settled at Wolfe's corner, had a tavern about 1811, also had a tannery there. He died in 1825 and it was taken over by son Philip Wolf Jr. His widow Anna Margarret continued the tavern until 1838 and perhaps longer.
Name spelling taken from toimestones
Wolfe, Samuel - Helped lay out Orange in 1839

Who built the Old Stone Fort has been a Question that is bound to spark opinions any where in the county and interest historians all over the state.

Most historians believe there is no doubt that this building is the oldest existing building west of the Appalachian Mountains. However, there is room for debate as to whether it was built by the French explorer D'Iberville in the 1600's; the fur trader, George Croghan in the 1700's; or the first settler in Oxford townshio, Isac Evans in the 1800's.

Paul Goudy, historian from Tuscarawas County, spent many months in England trying to find the answer in records in the museums and libraries. He is of the opinion that the French did not build the fort. From His research he found that the only time the French were in Ohio was in the period of 1752- 1759. He tends to believe that Croghan built it, but still does not discount the fact that Evans also could have built it.

Croghan came to Coshocton about 1745. He had established a trading center at Bolivar, then moved on to Coshocton where he kept his main base. He had about 200 fur trappers working for him with a total of 300 pack animals. His fur business was the largest and of the longest stnding in Ohio.

During this time, the French would liked to have had control of the Ohio country, but Crogan was well established with the Indians, he spoke their language and treated them fairly.

Goudy found evidence that the Indians had asked Croghan to build a fort to protect them from the French and also records show that Croghan had ordered two cannons to be delivered to him. One was sent to the Piqua base and ther other presumable was sent to Coshocton.

In 1751 the French destroyed Croghan's Piqua base and some of the Indians became terrorized and sided with French. A world war broke out over the Ohio country at this point and included several countries, even Russia. By 1759 the fighting was over and the French were driven from the area.

With the French gone, the British no longer needed to be the nice guys, they cut off supplies, and the settlers began moving in, and polluting the area as far as the Indians were concerned. This led to Pontiac's rebellion and to Bouquet's coming in 1764.

The late Henry Hackenbracht, well known local histopian, spent years researching the Old Stone Fort. In an effort to delive into the subject more deeply and to explore new sources, He wrote to an authority on early French architecture for hie opinion. Excerts from the answer to his inquiry are:

Frankly, your fort, upon cursory examination of the cut (photo) looks more like a stone blockhouse, erected as a place of refuge in case of Indian attack rather than a general defense, unless there was a wooden stockade surrounding it. Its construction might suggest a storage place for powder or arms, with the small opening near the ground as a passage through which powder and balls might be passed without leaving the relatively large door open. I think your blockhouse only a part of what must have been a larger wooden defense. Could this have been a western outpost against the wild Indians, erected by German Moravians, who settled the Tuscarawas?

And so another question was raised by a knowledgeable person.

Sieur de la Salle's expedition of 1669 led to the discovery and exploration of the Ohio River. The Stone Fort on the Tuscarawas River below Newcomerstown was built by was built by his men on that trip when they came down the Cuyahoga-Tuscarawas River from Lake Erie. The building built by LaSalle and his men is the oldest in Ohio.

LaSalle was a French explorer, and at that time this was considered as French territory. But this was also a period of Indian warfare.

In 1669, most of what we call Ohio was uninhabited and seldom crossed by Indians other than Iroquois hunting and police patrols.

How could LaSalle venture into such unfriendly territory, and what route did he take? Written descriptions of the expedition conflict in many details.

A letter written by LaSalle in 1680 to a wealthy friend in France, asking for a loan to build a large flat-bottom riverboat to be used on the Walbath and lower Ohio rivers.

LaSalle said in 1677 that ten years ago he had explored the waterways south of the lakes. That means he had made two trips, one in 1667 and the second one in 1669.

Why did he stop below Newcomerstown to construct a stone building with gun slots? This spot was near to a Shawanose outpost town, called Waketameki a few miles below Coshocton. Some historians say the first shots of the Revolution were fired there.

LaSalle was probably warned to expect some very unfriendly Shawanose when they reached this outpost the next day. Seeing the outcrop of building stone in the bluff, he made his decision. He decided to continue downriver with only his guide.

To protect his wealth of guns, powder, tradegoods and supplies, he left the remaining 12 of his men in this no-man's land with instructions to build a strong house of stone.

As for the Old Stone Fort, it is very possible it was never completely finished. It could be that a strong Iroquois war party discovered it and killed or carried away the rest of LaSalle's men. With the river freezing over and water travel halted, it may have been early spring before LaSalle found out all was lost on the Tuscarawas.

LaSalle had second trip in 1669.

Evansburgh Later spelled Evansburg

There is no doubt that one of the first settlements in Coshocton county was made in Oxford township, yet it seems impossible at this time to determine definitely the date at which it was made. Hunt's Historical Collections says: It is believed by some that the first settlement made in the county was made in this township. It would seem that, at all events, the same Charles Williams was raising his corn on the prairie, Isaac and Henry Evans and Charles and Esaias Baker, all from Virginia, were raising a crop on the Tuscarawas, near Evansburg. Williams had come up the Muskingum, and the four above named had come down the Tuscarawas. It is known that Williams was living on the prairie as early as 1801, and probably a year or two before. Charles Baker, a son of Esaias Baker, now living in Linton township, states that his father's brother Charles and Isaac and Hener Evans came out together from Virginia at a time when there was not a white man on the Tuscarawas river, but he is unable to give the year. Lewis Corbit, of Adams township, tells that his father, Robert Corbit, emigrated with Isaac Evans from Virginia in the year 1804. Calhoun's Sketches, written thirty years ago, states, that in 1803 Judge Evans settled where Evansburg now stands. There were also others who settled around him soon afterward, forming what was known at the time as White Eyes Plains settlement. These dates are irreconcilable, but it would seem that the Charles Williams settlement, on the Walhonding, was made first. The Evansburg settlement was probable the second one made in the county. The two Bakers came out in the spring, planted and tended a crop of corn on the plains just south of Orange, then returned to Virginia, harvested a crop there, and in the fall of the same year moved out permanently with their families, cut their new crop here and erected cabins. Esaias Baker leased twenty acres from a Mr. Newell, in the western part of the township, on the farm which George loss afterward purchased. Both Esaias and Charles, a few years later, moved to Linton township, becoming two of the earliest settlers there.

Esaac Evans was the central figure of this settlement, and was a man whose influence was felt in all parts of the county. Soon after he moved out he purchased a tract of land and built his cabin south of the river, close to the bank, just across from Evensburg. The high waters which rose and surrounded his cabin soon after, obliged him to move father back from the river. He raised and commanded a company during the war of 1812, serving under General Harrison. He was also one of the early associate justices in the county. His brother Henry, who accompanied him here, purchased a farm adjoining his on the east, and being a bachelor, spent his days in solitude there, engaged in farming and stock raising.

Evensburg was surveyed September 4, 1830. Isaac Evans was the proprietor, and gave it its name. The original plat lay wholly north of the canal, but two years later an addition of five lots was made south of it. For a few years it grew vigorously. Moses Morgan owned the first dry goods store. He died a few years after it was opened, and John Stout became the possessor of it. Joseph Watkins kept another store, and built a large warehouse, dealing extensively in grain. Philip Wolfe Jr. ran a tannery here for a while. His father, Philip Wolfe Sr. had built one about two miles south of here at a very early day, and Phillip Wolfe Jr. operated it there for a time, then removed it to Evensburg. Isaac Evans Jr. was the village inn keeper. The building of Orange about a half mile to the west gave Evansburg its death-blow. The river at Evansburg could be forded only with great difficulty, if at all, and a ferry must be kept here constantly, while the stream at Orange was easily forded. Mr. Watkins removed his warehouse, and the village speedily fell to pieces.

An early cemetery is west of the Old Stone Fort. A later one was located in the village of Evansburg. Evans is buried in the early one. 1740-1881 N. N. Hill Jr. published in 1881

Everal

Everals is a small, one-time village with roots dating to the early 1800s. It was originally settled in what was early Oxford Township, Tuscarawas County which later split off to become part of Oxford Township, Cosocton County.

By the 1830's Everals grew around the newly completed Ohio and Erie Canal as local farmers would sell grain and farm produce for shipment on the canal to the neighboring towns and cities. The area was also known as Coal Port, as the farmers would mine plentiful coal for sale, from the surrounding hills. The village was never incorporated or platted, as was the very nearby village of Evansburg.

John and Ann Everal played a key roll in the development of the village of Everals. John and Ann Everal came to the area of Oxford Township, just west of Newcomerstown, in the late 1820's. The young couple had resided in Bolivar for a short time, and after the death of their first son, moved to the area, raising a family of seven.

John was the son of Richard Everal and was born March 8, 1800 in Sheffield, Shropshire, England. He died Feb. 26, 1875 in Newcomerstown. He married Ann Evans of Mainstone, Shropshire, England, daughter of Isaac Evans. It is not known if the Isaac Evans, founder of Evansburg, who lived nearby was a brother or her father. She was born in 1809 in Llanybell, Carmarthenshire, Wales, and died Jan. 26, 1868.

The Everals were followers of the Wesleyan Christian belief. Ann Everal dreamed of a formal church building to replace the community school used as a church meeting house. The Church was completed the year of Ann's death without her seeing it.

Everals History

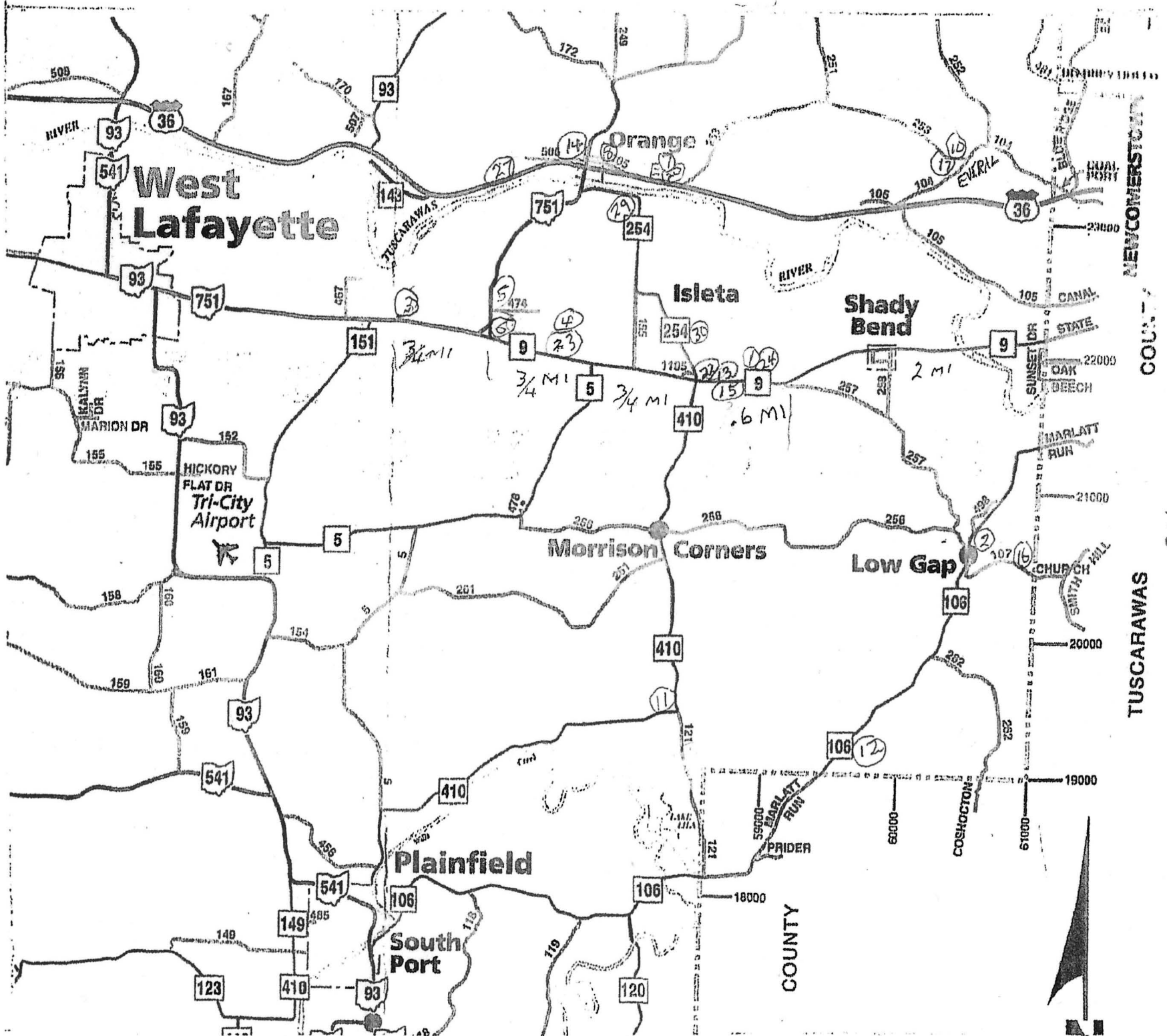
Everal School Built 1845

Church Services Started 1846



Everal Chapel Built 1868





NEWCOMERSTON COUNTY

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

014

Coshocton County Oxford Township
Schools

Plains School about 1811, site was later Union School District #3

- 1 - Union School often called Plains School, Cadiz Road, Isleta, about 1830
- 2 - Low Gap School, County Road 106, probably the first building was a log schoolhouse in 1929. New schoolhouse used until 1947
- 3 - Loos School, Cadiz Road near the western boundary of Oxford Twp. 1830 closed 1840s
- 4 - Early log school, at the John Junkins place on Cadiz Road a mile west of Wolfe's Corner, 1812
- 5 - First Waggoner School on State Route 751 south of the Waggoner Cemetery and about 200 feet north of the present railroad tracks. about 1850
- 6 - Second Waggoner School built on Cadiz Road on land of John Loos about a mile east of the old Loos School site, on the north side of the road in 1871
- 7 - Evansburgh School, a half mile east of Orange, about 1806
- 8 - Orange School, a half mile west of Evansburgh, first school 1854 second one 1881
- 9 - Center Valley School, 1857
- 10 - Everal School, Everal, 1845-1940
- 11 - McCune School moved north across Wills Creek into Oxford Township on McCune land at the time that the North Bend School began. It was located northeast of Jacobsport on CR 410, in 1846, new schoolhouse built in 1877 used until 1927
- 12 - Marlatt's Run School, Marlatt's Run just north of Guernsey Co line, 1902-1930

Churches

- 13 - Union Methodist Protestant Church formed in 1830, first met in the Union Schoolhouse in Isleta, until they present building was erected in 1858
- 14 - Orange Chapel a Methodist Episcopal Church, Orange, 1875
- 15 - White Eyes Baptist Church, Isleta, a 1/4 mile east of the Union Methodist Church, 1850
They first met at the home Isaac Evans in 1825, known as White Eyes Plains Church
- 16 - German Lutheran, just north of the county line in the S. E. part of the Twp. about 1871
- 17 - Everal's Church a Uniten Brethren Church in Everal, 1868. First met in schoolhouse
- 18 - Disciples met at McCunes School, Campbellites met here in 1879
Isleta Church of Christ was organized Oct. 16, 1894, and held meetings in the McCune School until the building was erected in Isleta
- 19 - United Brethren Society at Orange School, about 1853
- 20 - Methodist Protestant Church, Evansburgh
- 21 - Plains Church, Methodist Protestant, met at Loos Schoolhouse, 1836

Taverns

- 22 - Phillip Wolfe, Wolfe's Corner, Cadiz Road in Isleta, 1811
- 23 - John Junkins, Cadiz Road a mile west of Wolfe's Corner, 1811
- 24 - Moses Morgan, Cadiz Road a half mile east of Wolfe's Corner, 1820

Mills

- 25 - Isaac Evans, first mill in Township built about 1818 on Evans Creek.
- 26 - A saw-mill at the same place
- 27 - A steam flouring mill, C. Wolfe & Co. later the mill works were were moved to a large grist-mill on the canal, built by John Wolfe & Timothy Emerson about 1861, about a mile west of Orange,

Distillerys

- 28 - George Loos - Mr. Shank - Patrick Tregent, on the Canal
- 29 - Old Stone Fort 30 - Oxford Township Hall, Isleta

White Eyes Plains - Isleta
Oxford Township

William E. Hunt in his Coshocton County History records that after Judge Isaac Evans settled at Evansburg in 1801, others settled around him soon afterwards, forming what was known as White Eyes Plains. Some early historians believe that the first settlement in the County was in Oxford Township. An Act of 1814 by Congress established a road from Cadiz via White Eyes Plains and Coshocton to Fredericktown. The Cadiz Road was the principally travelled road between Zanesville and Cadiz.

Postmasters

John Junkins was the first postmaster, appointed March 1, 1815 until October 1832
David Jenkins son of John Junkins (Junkins or Jenkins ?) was appointed Oct 5, 1832
William Waggoner was appointed May 18, 1843
James Lisk was appointed December 18, 1846
Mary Price Lisk, the second wife James Lisk was appointed October 27, 1848
Thomas Sergeant was appointed November 10, 1852

When the railroad came through in 1854 the town had a depot, and at one time six passenger trains stopped daily. The town was then formally called Oxford.

The Post Office was discontinued November 19, 1855, and was not reestablished until December 10, 1856 when William Bache was appointed postmaster.

William Cole was appointed January 12, 1875

James Cole Jr., father of William Cole was appointed November 3, 1875

The Age, October 4, 1877 reports Oxford depot on Pan Handle Railroad took fire Tuesday morning of last week before day break, and was entirely consumed. The Post Office was kept in the same building, but fortunately by the energy of the agent in charge of same, the mail matter and railroad books were saved. Fire was started by tramps.

William Cole was appointed postmaster for a second term June 16, 1884

Charlotte W. Fletcher, White Eyes Plains last postmaster was appointed August 18, 1886

The Post Office's name was changed to Isleta May 21, 1892, and Charlotte W. Fletcher again received the postmaster's appointment, six years after her first one. Served 3 more yr.

Mary L. Fletcher, daughter of Charlotte W. Fletcher followed her mother in office, she was appointed Sept. 18, 1894. She served about four years.

Samuel A. Stowe was appointed July 18, 1898

John M. Lawyer was appointed March 24, 1900

Mr. Nelson on star route between Orange and Isleta has been succeeded by Henry Cole December 18, 1903

Mack Daugherty, appointed carrier on R. F. D. no. 1 April 15, 1904, resigned Feb. 28, 1918

Harry L. Angle was the temporary carrier until July 15, 1918

George Jones then became carrier until Feb. 28, 1934

Maude E. Geese was appointed June 9, 1910

Myrtle Geese succeeded her sister Maude Geese as Postmaster, she was appointed Sept. 30, 1929

Margaret Loos was appointed postmaster May 11, 1939

Leola P. Yoder was appointed April 1, 1947. She was postmaster only about two months

Alma K. Harp was appointed June 19, 1947

No railroad station, two trains take and discharge the mail

The Post Office at Isleta was closed Sept. 30 1955. Mail now delivered from West Lafayette

through several generations. Solomon Adams married Emma Cooper in 1886, and succeeded his father-in-law, D. G. Cooper, in the store at Wills Creek in 1888. For seventeen years he was in charge of the store at Wills Creek, and he was postmaster for twelve years - from 1892 until the office was closed May 10, 1904. Mail since then has been delivered to Wills Creek from Conesville.

Hamilton Young carried the Star Route to Wills Creek for twenty years. He died in 1923.

The Age, October 19, 1903: "The Star Route between Wills Creek and Coshocton will be discontinued November 14th. The Post Office at Wills Creek will be supplied by the rural free delivery carrier from Conesville. There is also talk of abolishing the Wills Creek Post Office, but this has not yet been decided by the Post Office Department."

The Times, January 5, 1904. Wills Creek. "S.I. Adams has sold half of his store at Wills Creek to A. R. Vinsel."

In 1960 the old Robinson bridge on lower Wills Creek was no longer usable. Rural Mail Carrier Robert Thomas would leave the mail for Vernard Brannon at the Barrick home close to the end of the bridge, and Mrs. Barrick sent the mail daily to Brannon in a duffle bag by a system of wires across the Creek. The alternative would have been to row the mail across.

WHITE EYES PLAINS - ISLETA

Oxford Township

Rev. William E. Hunt in his Coshocton County history records that after Judge Isaac Evans settled at Evansburg in 1801, others settled around him soon afterwards, forming what was known as White Eyes Plains. Some early historians believe that the first settlement in the County was in Oxford Township. An Act of 1814 by Congress established a road from Cadiz via White Eyes Plains and Coshocton to Fredericktown.

John Junkins was the first postmaster, appointed March 1, 1815, and his bond is listed as \$500. He was an Irishman who had emigrated to Oxford Township as early as 1806. His farm was on the Cadiz road a mile west of Wolfe's Corners, and he is described as "the biggest man on the Plains, and a genuine Irishman." The Cadiz road was the principally travelled road between Zanesville and Cadiz, and Philip Wolfe had a tavern at the "Corners". Junkins' two sons, John and David, lived with him. Junkins served from his appointment in 1815 until October 1832, when his son David Junkins, received an appointment as the second postmaster of White Eyes Plains. John Junkins is listed in the 1820 Census.

One of the early mail routes to White Eyes Plains was No. 582 that in 1831 began at Mansfield, Ohio via Freeport, Calwallader, Milnersville to White Eyes Plains and thence to Plainfield, a total of 50 miles. This Route was carried by John Dean of Plainfield, Ohio. In October 1834 it was curtailed at Milnersville.

Another early route was No. 1559 once a week between Zanesville and New Philadelphia. From Zanesville via Dresden, Adams Mills, Roscoe, Coshocton, White Eyes Plains, Newcomerstown, Port Washington, Gnaddenhutten, Tuscarawas, . . . There was one trip weekly. (See other early routes in special section on Mail Routes)

David Jenkins was appointed postmaster of White Eyes Plains October 5, 1832, and his bond was also set at \$500. He was a tavern keeper and had hung out a large wooden ball as his sign. A Justice of the Peace, elections were held at his tavern. Moses Morgan and Jacob Leighninger were his sureties in 1832, and in 1837 James Whiteside and J. Leighninger are listed as his sureties. In January 1837 Jenkins reported to the Post Office Department that the White Eyes Plains Post Office was located in Range 4, Township 5, Section 8, and that the nearest post office was at Newcomers-town five miles north; that the White Eyes Plains post office was one mile south of the Tuscarawas River.

William Waggoner appointed postmaster May 18, 1843 is listed in the 1830 Census. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1794, coming to Oxford Township with his father. Waggoner died in 1854.

James Lisk (1788-1848) was appointed postmaster December 18, 1846. His first wife was Mary Junkins, daughter of White Eyes Plains first postmaster. Lisk was a preacher and school teacher.

When Lisk died in 1848, his second wife, Mary Price Lisk, was appointed postmaster October 27, 1848. The post office was in a log two-room house where now the Hoobler farm is located on State Route 16. Mary Price Lisk died in 1896, age 90. Her son, James Lisk Jr., was a Baptist minister and helped to build the White Eyes Baptist Church - a brick building erected on State Route 16 in 1850.

Thomas Sergeant was appointed postmaster November 10, 1852. The 1860 Census lists Sergeant as a shoemaker, age 36, born in England, with a wife and five children. He was a forty-niner, and received his appointment as postmaster on his return from California.

When the railroad "came through" in 1854 the town had a depot, and at one time six passenger trains stopped daily. The town was then formally called Oxford.

The Post Office was discontinued November 19, 1855, and was not reestablished until December 10, 1856 when William Bache (1782-1873) was appointed postmaster. The 1860 Census lists William Bache as postmaster, age 73 (a slight discrepancy). In the 1850 Census William Bache is listed as age 68, and his son, William Jr. (1812-1897) is listed as age 38, both are listed as farmers, born in England. Both were interested in hounds and fox hunting. They had both done much hunting in England.

William Cole (1848-1895) was appointed postmaster January 12, 1875. He was the son of James Cole, born in England, and a well educated man. He was the agent for the P.C. & S.L. Railroad at Oxford Station. He was also the census enumerator for Oxford Township in the 1880 Census.

James Cole, appointed postmaster November 3, 1875, was the father of William Cole, whom he succeeded as postmaster. His father, James Cole, Sr., had a store in White Eyes Plains. His advertisement in the Spy, March 16, 1836 offers dry goods, queensware, liquors, medicines, etc. Martha Cole, his wife, is listed in the 1880 Census as age 61, born in England. Living with her at this time were Henry, her son age 29, born in Ohio; Mary E. Cole, her daughter-in-law, age 28; and Joseph E. Cole her grandson. Her husband, James Cole, is not listed, and probably had died by 1880.

The Age, October 4, 1877 reports "Oxford depot on Pan Handle Railroad took fire Tuesday morning of last week before day break, and was entirely consumed. The Post Office was kept in the same building, but fortunately by the energy of the agent in charge of same, the mail matter and railroad books were saved. .fire was started by tramps."

February 20, 1878 James Cole reported to the Post Office Department that the White Plains Post Office had the local name of Oxford Station, and that it was located on the P.C. and St. Louis Railroad.

The Age, April 25, 1878 reports "William Cole moved from Orange to Oxford Station and resumed his former post as agent at Oxford Station."

June 16, 1884 William Cole was appointed postmaster for a second term.

The Age, August 20, 1886 - White Eyes Plains: "William Cole, freight and ticket agent of this place, has accepted a more lucrative position at Urichsville Junction. Mr. Cole has faithfully served the company for the past decade, one of the oldest agents on the road, though young in years."

Charlotte W. Fletcher, White Eyes Plains last postmaster, was appointed August 18, 1886. The Age, September 10, 1886 announced "Mrs. Lotte Fletcher has office at her home on Main Street." The 1870 Census lists Adam Fletcher as age 32, his wife, Charlotte, age 25. The 1880 Census lists both Adam Fletcher and his wife Charlotte, and their daughter, Mary L. as age 9. Adam Fletcher was a Civil War veteran, and he and his wife had a small store. Mrs. Fletcher is remembered as having a fiery temperment" They had three daughters. Later Mrs. Charlotte Fletcher lived in Los Angeles.

The Post Office's name was changed to Isleta May 21, 1892, and Charlotte W. Fletcher again received the postmaster's appointment, six years after her first one. She served three years longer as postmaster of Isleta. Postal officials had changed the name to Isleta as they found two towns named Oxford in Ohio. Isleta was the name of a daughter of a railroad official. A peninsula on one of the Canary Islands and a town in New Mexico are the only other places known to have the name Isleta.

Mary L. Fletcher, daughter of Charlotte W. Fletcher, followed her mother in office, receiving her appointment as postmaster September 18, 1894. She served about four years. The post office was in a small building on the left hand side of the street just north of the railroad tract.

Samuel A. Stowe received his appointment as Postmaster July 18, 1898. He had purchased the H.F. Wolfe store in February 1884. He was a Republican, and besides being postmaster, held other Township offices. In 1901 he was a candidate for State Representative. Two news items from the Coshocton Age:

May 26, 1886: "Stowe reports good business!"

Nov. 2, 1886. "S.A. Stowe is enlarging his store room. He is an enterprising and accommodating merchant."

The 1899 County Directory lists Stowe as "General Store, Hotel and P.M." at Isleta. He sold out the store in 1900, retiring to West Lafayette.

John M. Lawyer, appointed March 24, 1900, had purchased the Samuel Stowe store. Lawyer was one of a family of twelve children. Bahmer in his Coshocton County history says "Lawyer discharges his duties in a prompt and able manner, and has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has dealings."

Lawyer reporting to the Post Office Department on the location of the post office September 25, 1907 stated it was situated in the 2d Quarter, Section 5, Oxford Township.

The Democrat & Standard, December 18, 1903 reported that Mr. Nelson on star route between Orange and Isleta has been succeeded by Henry Cole.

The Democrat & Standard had two newsitems of interest concerning the R.F.D. out of Isleta:

April 8, 1904: "R.F.D. No. 1 will be started from Isleta on the 4-1 route, mostly in Oxford Township. Mack Daugherty has been appointed carrier."

April 29, 1904: "Since the establishment of a rural free delivery route out of Isleta, put in operation on the 15th inst., pretty much all of Oxford Township residents are now served with free mail privileges. This last route is supplemented in the service by one of the routes out of Newcomers-town, traversing one line across the township. The Isleta route covers nearly all the other roads of Oxford, thus giving one of the most complete free delivery services in the County . . ."

Route 1 out of Isleta was established April 15, 1904 with Mack Dougherty as its first carrier. When he resigned February 28, 1918, Harry L. Angle was the temporary carrier until July 15, 1918 when George Jones became carrier. February 28, 1934 this Route was transferred to West Lafayette.

Maude E. Geese, appointed postmaster June 9, 1910, had a long tenure. She was a member of the Geese family consisting of four sisters and two brothers. Her brother, Howard Geese, owned the store, and she and her sisters worked in it. They had living quarters over the store, and here, in the store, was located the Isleta post office for several years. Later they built a small building in front of their home.

The Post Office was described by the Tribune of September 13, 1934: "One of the smallest post offices in America, serving 45 families in Isleta, small village between West Lafayette and Newcomerstown. While the post office serves one of the smallest lists of patrons in the U.S., it is probably the smallest unit in the vast postal system under a separate roof. The Isleta Post Office is located in a white frame structure about 12 feet by 8 feet. The 'Lobby' bordered by the front and sides of the building and a partition filled with mail boxes, is about the size of a piano box. Here Postmistress Myrtle Geese, whose home adjoins the Post Office, sorts the small bag of mail that is brought three times daily from the nearby Pennsylvania Railroad. The mail is delivered by Burr Norris, who likewise distributes special delivery and registered mail. Miss Geese has been Postmistress 24 years and succeeded Maude Geese in that position. Miss Maude frequently assists her sister. Duties of the postmistress are now much lighter. Last March the Post Office Department at Washington removed Isleta's sole rural route which boasted 100 boxes, and switched it to the West Lafayette Post Office."

Miss Myrtle Geese (1884-1939), sister of the Postmaster she succeeded, received her appointment Sept. 30, 1929. She died in April 1939.

Mrs. Margaret Loos was appointed postmaster May 11, 1939. She had a store in Isleta, and had the post office in her store. She later married Mr. Hohl, and now lives in Newark.

Mrs. Leola P. Yoder, appointed April 1, 1947 did not have a store and kept the post office in her home. She was postmaster only about two months.

Mrs. Alma K. Harp was appointed June 19, 1947. The Tribune, July 15, 1947, reported "A very modern and neatly kept store and post office is now the only one in the town of Isleta and is run by Thomas Harp. June 21, 1947 Mrs. Harp reported to the Post Office Department that she had moved the office 167 feet west from the old site. She also stated that there was no railroad station, but that two Pennsylvania trains take and discharge the mail.

The Post Office at Isleta was discontinued September 30, 1955, and mail is now delivered on Route 1, West Lafayette.

A giant step forward in the development of the United States Mail Service was made when the Rural Free Delivery Service was established. The first R.F.D. Route was established in 1896 in West Virginia. It was August 1, 1899 that the first R.F.D. Route was inaugurated in Coshocton County.

William H. Webb, familiarly known as "Billie" Webb, started Route 1 out of Coshocton August 1, 1899. The Age, June 28, 1899 described his route as "Starting at Coshocton and running about one-half mile north on the Canal Lewisville road to the intersection with the Mill Creek road, thence along the said Mill Creek road to the Denman Bridge and on to the Warsaw road near Prairie Chapel, thence on the Warsaw road as far as the intersection of the road leading from Warsaw to Canal Lewisville on the lands of Henry Heck, thence across Killbuck Creek to Township House, thence down the valley to Canal Lewisville, thence to Coshocton." Webb left Coshocton at 7 A.M. and arrived back about Noon.

The Age, August 12, 1899 commenting on the service said "The service has been highly successful and satisfactory from the very beginning, and has proven a great convenience." Much information was also given as to the mail boxes to be provided and how to get on the route. As a result of the establishment of this Route, the Canal Lewisville Post Office was scheduled to be discontinued. But this was long delayed. Webb's salary was \$400 yearly, and he gave bond. He carried this Route until his resignation, March 22, 1902.

Three years after the inauguration of the first route, 1902, seven more routes were established - two from Roscoe, two more from Coshocton and three out of Avondale (Fresno). 1903 brought an additional ten more R.F.D. Routes: Layland, Routes 1 and 2; Avondale (Fresno) Routes 4 and 5; Nellie Route 1; Warsaw Routes 1 and 2; Conesville Route 1; and Walhonding Routes 1 and 2.

The Age, December 5, 1902 reporting on the three then existing R.F.D. Routes - "Rural mail carriers busy. 10,000 pieces handled in November. These men plod along the rough country roads in rain and sunshine and give the farmer as great degree of convenience as though he lived in a city . . . They delivered in November:

William Davis	Letters 482	Postal Cards 88	Newspapers 2,618	Circulars 211
Isaac T. Smith	483	90	1,902	223
Winfield W. Bechtol	436	52	2,217	144

In addition, they delivered registered letters, packages, and collected money orders."

The Age, December 26, 1902 "The rural mail carriers ask as a favor that the patrons along their respective routes keep a few stamps on hand and stamp their letters themselves instead of dropping a couple of pennies into the mail box. It is no fun on a frosty winter morning to dig around in the mail box after a couple of pennies and then place a stamp on a letter when your fingers are cold."

But as with every change, all were not happy. The Democrat & Standard, December 1, 1903 reported "R.F.D. route inspector has viewed a route which if established would vacate the post offices at Willow Brook and New Moscow. A few years ago there was a petition for an R.F.D. . . .but since that time, people have become acquainted with the disadvantages as well as the advantages of R.F.D. We find it will make the most of our mail at least one day late, and especially our County papers. We feel sure if a remonstrance was circulated that the people would sign it very generally."

Early 1904 saw the beginning of five more Routes: Route 5 Coshocton; Isleta and West Lafayette each one route; Route 2 Nellie; Route 2 Conesville. In October, Route 1, Blissfield was established. Route 5, Coshocton had as its first carrier, J. Wayne Hoffman, who carried to Franklin, New Moscow, Willow Brook and back through Roscoe, 23 miles, serving 116 homes with a population of 522.

Only one new route was established in 1905 - Route 4, Coshocton. Beginning January 2, 1905 Harvey D. Smith was the first carrier of Route 4, Coshocton. This route was toward Plainfield, 22 5/8 miles in length and served 160 homes with a population of 720.

No new routes were added in 1906 or 1907. It was a time of transition and of fitting the routes better to the people they served. The chief problem of the new service was bad roads. The following news items from the Age of 1906 and 1907 tell the story of the rural carriers' troubles:

1906:

November 22: "Ed Lahm and E.L. Keeley from White Eyes Township complain about the roads they must travel. S.F. Leavengood, carrier of Fresno Route 3, refuses to travel over part of the road on his route."

December 6: "South of Fresno is a mile of road, newly graded, that recent rains make it impossible to travel and deliver mail. Twenty-one families never missed their mail more! James M. Henderson is carrier."

December 11: "Post Office Department threatens to withdraw R.F.D. service unless roads are repaired."

December 15: "Carriers Davis and Bechtol out of Coshocton, could not carry as traffic over the Tuscarawas Bridge stopped until paving is finished."

1907:

January 20: "Russel Bantum, carrier of Warsaw Route 1, got stuck in the mud. He makes Blissfield, Spring Mountain and back to Warsaw. Just below Blissfield his horse slipped and the buggy turned over and Bantum was precipitated into the mud. After considerable work, the buggy was righted and trip finished - both were sorry looking spectacles."

January 5: "George Wilson, in his fourth year of service as carrier of the mail between Roscoe and Coshocton, had a narrow escape. He was driving his horse and buggy on one of his usual four trips for the day when the waters of the Walhonding at a flood stage, swept him two hundred yards down stream. He caught hold of a bush and some men in a row boat were able to save him. The horse also managed to get to a higher spot and was later rescued." The summer before Wilson had narrowly missed being struck by a Walhonding train while carrying the mail.

January 10: Fresno. "R.F.D. carriers are wishing for good old summer time. Several of them have been compelled to leave their horses at home and walk."

January 17: "William Davis and Harvey Smith made their R.F.D. Routes by horseback. Mr. Smith carries Route 4. Water was the trouble."

There was approval and disapproval of the service on the new R.F.D. Routes. The Age, January 24, 1907 reported the service very popular and that one woman said "We have become so accustomed to a daily mail we couldn't get along without it now." But a correspondent from Bacon became sarcastic over the service - "We were immensely pleased over the change in our mail service when the R.F.D. replaced the old star route. Under former system it took ten hours to send a letter from here to Coshocton and receive a reply, whereas with the R.F.D. it takes us only three days to accomplish the same end. If one knows where the improvement is, please send us a diagram."

In 1907 an increase of \$15. a month in remuneration to R.F.D. Carriers was received by six Coshocton carriers, and \$12. for E. T. Smith, carrier on Route 2, because it was explained, Smith had less mileage than the other six carriers. In March of this year the rural routes were changed to more economically cover the County, and a detailed description of the routes was published in the Coshocton papers. Most of the routes were lengthened, and Routes 1 and 2 of Roscoe, became Routes 6 and 7 of Coshocton.

In 1908 Route 3, Warsaw, and Tunnel Hill Route 1 were established. And in 1909 Coshocton Route 8 was established April 1 with John W. Porter as the first carrier. Route 3, Walhonding was established October 3, 1916 with Fred H. Gamble as the first carrier.

The following news items from the Coshocton newspapers tell the story of the early years of the R.F.D. in this County:

Times, 1906

April 6: "Mail carriers can only go half way on routes because of recent snow."

August 9: "Rural mail carriers to be given annual vacations. Five carriers now are out of Coshocton."

October 18: Paper asks that carriers be neat, and to take wooden boxes down.

November 21: "Ed Lahm and R.L. Keeley appeared before the County Commissioners regarding the road between Fresno and West Lafayette. J.M. Henderson, Carrier on Route 2 Fresno, refuses to travel over it and S.F. Leavengood on R.F.D. 3, Fresno, also has to travel on it."

Tribune, 1909

February 10: "William Slaughter, rural mail carrier on Route 5, was painfully injured when he was a victim of a runaway near Conesville."

February 17: "Rural mail carriers on No. 2 and No. 6 routes were unable to make their deliveries on account of high snow drifts across the roads."

February 18: "Fresno carriers did not go out Tuesday. I.T. Smith, Coshocton Route 2 was the only carrier who succeeded in getting all over his route. Scott Bechtol, Route 3 up through Keene, met a substitute carrier with a fresh horse and sent part of the mail with him. H.D. Smith, Route 4 Plainfield, sent part of his mail by another carrier. William Slaughter, Route 5 New Moscow, encountered a meeting of coal miners and distributed his mail that way. Charles Wilhelm, Route 6, could get over only a part of his route."

March 5: "The road between this City and Roscoe is almost cleared for traffic following high water, and Roscoe is soon to be connected with 'the rest of the world'."

Tribune, 1911

February 17: "Fred Pigman, well known rural mail carrier, was in a critical condition at his home near New Guilford as a result of injuries sustained when he was accidentally thrown under a horse."

March 17: "Ed Duling, carrier of Route 6 Coshocton, and Clarence Rodehaver, carrier of Route 8 Coshocton, have exchanged routes to take effect April 1."

March 29: "Charles Norman, Clarence Dunlevy and Porter McCrea of Fresno may use motor cycles to deliver mail. They are investigating."

May 18: "Paul Lapp, mail carrier from Conesville, buys an Overland touring car."

June 6: "Fred Pigman will use an auto on his Route out of Tunnel Hill. Monday he purchased a Brush runabout."

In July 1934 the Mail Carriers Convention was held in Coshocton. Governor White was a speaker. "Service with a Smile" a song with music by Homer A. Rodehaver, was written for the Coshocton banquet by A.H. Ackley and dedicated by the Coshocton County R.L.C.A. to rural carriers of America.

The rural carrier's salary August 1, 1897 was set at \$300 per annum. By 1902 it had doubled, \$600. Prices of oats were \$1.75 for seventy pounds, and hay was \$12 to \$15 a ton. The original cost of an outfit including horse and buggy ranged from \$400 to \$500. Fur lap robes, charcoal heaters, separation cases were part of the equipment. By 1911 the rural carrier's salary was \$1000 a year, and by 1920 it had risen to \$1,800. Automobiles were used on some routes as early as 1911, but it was many years later that they could be used the year-round.

The Delaware Indians in Coshocton County, who lived in the valley of the Muskingum River and its tributaries, played an important part in the settlement of this part of Ohio in the last half of the 18th century. Many years earlier they had moved from the west across the Mississippi River, come up the Ohio River and then moved eastward until they reached the Delaware River near Philadelphia, where they welcomed William Penn. They were a power tribe at this time, and so numerous it is said that no count could be made of them. But by the time they again moved westward to the Muskingum River valley, they had been conquered by the Iroquois (and other tribes), and were often known as "Women"!

Netawatwees, as chief of the Turtle Tribe, had his capital on the north bank of the Tuscarawas River in what is now Oxford Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He was a friend of the Moravian missionaries, of the Colonists, and an advocate of peace. In 1775 he moved as head of the Delaware Nation to the junction of the Tuscarawas and Wauhatchie Rivers, and founded the town of Goschachgunk as their capital.

Chief Killbuck (Gelelemend - "leader") born in 1737 near where Carbon, Pennsylvania is today, was the grandson of Netawatwees, carrying the baptized name of William Henry, and was the successor of Netawatwees as chief of the Turtle Tribe. He favored the American cause against the British, lived a Christian life following the teaching of the Moravian missionaries, and also advocated peace. In March 1782 when the Christian Indians were massacred at Gnadenhutten, Killbuck escaped by swimming across the River. But the documents given the Delawares by William Penn, which Killbuck carried, were destroyed. Killbuck died at Goshen in 1811.

Captain White Eyes of the Turkey Tribe of the Delaware Nation lived at White Eyes Town situated on the Tuscarawas River in what is now Oxford Township, Coshocton County - on the plains still known today as White Eyes Plains. White Eyes succeeded Netawatwees as head of the Delaware Nation, and even before his succession, was of great influence in Delaware Councils. Ardently supporting the Moravian missionaries and the American colonists, he was an antagonist of Captain Pipe. It is White Eyes who is given credit for many years of neutrality of the Indians.

Probably the most exciting date of Revolutionary history in Coshocton is April 6, 1778. Renegades led by Simon Girty, and others under British instigation, had come to Goschachgunk to arouse the Indians against the Colonists. They claimed that Americans were determined to destroy the Indian race, and this caused the Indians to prepare for war. White Eyes would not believe their claims, and at a Delaware general Council proposed a ten days delay to get information from Fort Pitt.

The Indians agreed to wait for ten days after White Eyes' spirited plea. At Fort Pitt they could not find a trusty runner willing to risk meeting war parties on the trail to carry the message on peace to Goschachgunk.

As the Moravian missionaries, Heckewelder and Shabosh were returning to their Missions on the Tuscarawas, they agreed to bring the message to the Delaware Council. Traveling night and day, they crossed a river in flood and did not kindle a fire fearing the Indians would smell the smoke. Many Indians had shaved their heads preparing for war and White Eyes' life had been threatened.

The suspicious Indians, White Eyes' tension eased, the answers to White Eyes' questions given by Heckewelder, all related by Heckewelder can be found in "A Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren". The famous message sent by White Eyes to the Shawnee towns was "Grandchildren! ye Shawnee! some days ago a flock of birds that had come on from the east, lit at Goschachgunk imposing a song of theirs upon us, which song had nigh proved our ruin! Should these birds, which on leaving us, took their flight towards Scioto, endeavor to impose a song on you likewise, do not listen to them, for they lie".

White Eyes was so in accord with the American cause that he hoped the Delaware Nation might be the 14th Colony in the new nation. Congress in 1778 signed a treaty at Fort Pitt forming an alliance with the Delawares who were represented by Killbuck, Captain Pipe, Winegund, a "wise man", and Chief White Eyes. By this Treaty all offences were mutually forgiven, a perpetual friendship pledged, and an agreement to assist each other in any just war given. The Delawares gave permission for an American army to pass through their territory, and to furnish meat, corn, warriors and guides for the army. The U.S. agreed to erect and garrison a fort within the Delaware country and to punish offences committed by citizens of the other. The U.S. promised honest trade relations and lastly, guaranteed the integrity of the Delaware Nation and promised to admit it as a state of the American union "provided nothing contained in this article be considered as conclusive until it meets the approbation of Congress."

At the conclusion of the Treaty, White Eyes said "Brothers, we are become one people. We (the Delawares) are at a loss to express our thoughts, but we hope soon to convince you by our action of the sincerity of our hearts. We now inform you that as many of our warriors as can possibly be spared, will join you and go with you."

In pursuance of the Fort Pitt Treaty, General McIntosh asked the Delaware Council for two captains and six warriors. White Eyes joined his command as a colonel at Fort Laurens on the Tuscarawas River, leaving his own people. November 10, 1778 White Eyes was treacherously killed by an American renegade soldier. This was concealed by saying he died of smallpox, as they feared the wrath of the Delawares.

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One writer has said that White Eyes' "achievements gave glory to the Delaware Nation, and whenever the fires of their lodges burned, his fame was rehearsed." There was certainly no doubt of his loyalty to the Colonists, and that he wanted to bring the Delaware Nation under the influence of civilization and Christianity. No doubt to redress or make reparation for Chief White Eyes' death the United States Government determined to educate at the Government's expense three Delaware Indian youth at Princeton University. Captain White Eyes' son, George Morgan White Eyes, born 1771, John Killbuck, born 1766, son of Gelelemend Killbuck, and Thomas Killbuck, two years older, the half-brother of Gelelemend, were selected, and taken to Princeton in 1799.

The following excerpts taken from an article by Varnum Lansing Collins entitled "Indian Wards at Princeton" published in the Princeton University Bulletin, May 1902, which the author states is a summary of unpublished documents in the Continental Congress Archives in the State Department, Washington, D.C., tell the story of the three Indian boys from the Ohio country at Princeton University long before even one-room schools had been opened in the land of their Ohio homes.

"The boys were left at Prospect in care of Colonel Morgan who secured quarters for them with Thomas Moody, a Princeton merchant. Mr. Moody's home and place of business were on Nassau Street. Delaware wardrobes not being adequate to Princeton requirements, the services of Mr. Joshua Harned, a tailor, were at once enlisted, and out of ten and a half yards of 'sheeting' two pairs of trousers for John and Thomas each, and one pair for George, were made and put into immediate use. This sartorial transaction being at Government expense. 'Mr. Merchant', possibly George Merchant, class of 1779, the tutor engaged for the boys, took the opportunity to replenish his own wardrobe with a 'Vest and Breeches' made of expensive 'Jane' also at government expense.

"That the boys as soon as possible were put into the 'numerous and flourishing' Grammar-School conducted by Dr. Witherspoon in the basement of Nassau Hall, seems certain. For the year 1780 the only documents found are receipted bills for attendance and medicine supplied by Dr. Thomas Wiggins, the local physician, as recorded in Colonel Morgan's receipt book."

When the tuition bills, board and maintenance bills amounting to 137 £ New Jersey currency, were presented to the Board of War - Indian wards being classified under this department - there was difficulty. These bills were referred to Congress who passed them on to the Board of the Treasury, and they suggested that Dr. Witherspoon give Col. Morgan funds from "a large sum of Specie due to the United States" which had been deposited with him by North Carolina Provincials, Prisoners of War, exchanged in 1778. In November 1781 Col. Morgan received \$512.30 which payment was noted "Expence of 3 Delaware Indian youths."

And Col. Morgan received further funds in 1782.

"It had not taken long to discover that any attempts at an academic education was wasted on Thomas Killbuck, the oldest of the trio, and he had been put to work on the farm of a 'Mr. Lukins of Bucks Co.' where, as he expressed it in a letter to Congress, he had 'learnt a littel of farming and Blacksmithery.'" Thomas was homesick and wanted to return to his Ohio home.

"John Killbuck, on the other hand, was very studious and by the summer of 1783 had advanced to geography, mathematics and Latin. He was anxious to get enough education to become a merchant in his own country, and it was thought that a year's further study would prepare him for a start. Woth George White Eyes he was now living at Prospect, Colonel Morgan's own home, and the two were reading Caesar together. . . . George White Eyes meanwhile had progressed so well in his studies that by May 1784 he was reading Vergil and had begun Greek. He was the leader of his class in the Grammar School and was expected to be ready to enter College in the Fall. He won a prize at the Grammar School Commencement of that year. . . ."

After repeated requests from both of the Killbuck youth that they be returned to Ohio, in 1785 the Committee recommended that as they were no longer in school, were idle and homesick, they be returned to their tribe, but that Col. Morgan oversee the continuation for another year the education of George White Eyes. "In October 1785 a pass was granted to the two Killbucks to return home . . and two of the happiest Indians on the continent left Philadelphia for the long ride home to the 'waters of the Ohio.'

"George White Eyes presumably had entered college by this time. . . Colonel Morgan's receipt book are entries running to May 1788 showing that the young Delaware shared one of the upper rooms of Nassau Hall with Thomas Hutchins another of the Colonel's proteges. The entries further show that Caesar Trent cut and carried cordwood to their room, that John Clark whitewashed the apartment, and that David Lyell acted as their private servant.

"Tommy Hutchins, as the Colonel's receipt book always calls him, was graduated in 1789, but his roommate's college career was cut short by an enforced trip of Colonel Morgan. In September 1788 the latter wrote to the Board of the Treasury that he was compelled to leave New Jersey for two or three months, . . and he would consequently have to resign his charge over young White Eyes. He therefore sent him to New York to a Mr. R. Cox who lived at No. 4 William Street, to await the pleasure of Congress then sitting in New York. He had given White Eyes a letter to the Treasury Department wherein he says that owing to his own unavoidably frequent absence from Princeton during the preceding few months, young White Eyes' conduct had not been exemplary; he had neglected his studies, had associated with lads since expelled from college, had sold his

clothes, books, maps and instruments, with a view to going back to the west. Having repented of this action, however, he was now again recommended to Congressional kindness, and as he was desirous to complete his education, Colonel Morgan suggested that he be sent to Yale or elsewhere in preference to Princeton, 'that there may be no temptation to error from former bad connections.'

"Young White Eyes side of the case is to be found in a letter written by him to President Washington in June 1789. He seems to have been left to shift pretty much for himself in New York and at last he addressed Washington for relief taking the opportunity to state his entire case. The letter rings true and it is very clear that his situation was not altogether due to his own boyish faults. He was in his 18th year, and he had never known until now that he was a government ward; he was taught to look upon himself as an outcast dependent entirely upon Colonel Morgan's charity. 'Tis true,' he says, 'I was kept at College & there were my happiest moments spent, but when at his (i.e. Col. Morgan's) House, the severest reflections & often cruel Usage have I experienced.'"

After continued rebuffs from Congress, it was probably August 1889 after he had learned that the bill for 17½ of clothes purchased by him, had been objected to in every item by the Board of Treasury, that he said 'it makes me of opinion that I am not of as much Consequence as a Dog.' He trusts that the memory of his father's services to the United States and the considerations that led to his own education may once more be sufficient to admit the honoring of the bill so that he may go away with a clear conscience, leaving no debts behind him." This same year he came home to Ohio.

Some historical accounts state that when George Morgan White Eyes returned to the Ohio country, he came into some of his father's property, and "soon squandered his means in debauchery."

George Morgan White Eyes was shot by William Carpenter Jr. near West Point in Columbiana County, Ohio May 27, 1798. One account states that White Eyes was intoxicated and ran at the Carpenter boy with an uplifted tomahawk. Carpenter, believing that White Eyes was going to kill him, and as he was gaining on him, turned and shot and killed White Eyes. Carpenter was arrested and an indictment issued from the Jefferson County, Ohio Court. There is confusion as to whether the case was ever tried. It is said the settlers, fearful of Indian reprisals, and to pacify them, gave presents to friends of White Eyes, and his wife was given a purse of \$300.

In the 1830s on White Eyes Plains, the home of Chief White Eyes and his son, George Morgan White Eyes, were begun the Loos, Waggoner and Union Schools that educated the youth of that area of Oxford Township.

Gelelemend Killbuck in 1898 returned to the Moravian Mission at Goshen where he lived until his death in 1811. The younger Killbucks, son and grandson of Gelelemend, trekked from Canada, where the Delawares had fled, to Kansas. On an Indian Reservation in Kansas in a tepee, May 15, 1861, John Henry Killbuck, grandson of Princeton student John Henry Killbuck, and great-grandson of Gelelemend, was born. At the age of twelve he was brought east to Nazareth Hall Military Academy at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the Moravian College and Theological Seminary in 1885. He answered a call made to the Moravians by the Eskimos in the Kuskokwim Valley, Alaska where he served over fourteen years. He died in 1922. It was said of John Henry Killbuck that no one understood the Eskimo mind as well as he. His knowledge of the language and his gift of teaching were mentioned as great attributes of his success.

UNION or PLAINS SCHOOL

Originally Dist. #1; later Dist. #3
Oxford Township

The Cadiz Road, established by Congress in 1814 from Cadiz to Fredericktown via White Eyes Plains, passed the site of Union School.

John Melish, a Glasgow textile manufacturer, who was travelling in the United States 1806-1811, relates in an October 14, 1811 notation, that after leaving Coshocton, about ten miles along the road to New Philadelphia, he breakfasted at a tavern. This was probably John Junkins tavern. About a mile beyond the tavern, he passed a schoolhouse. This may well have been the Plains School. A few hours later he crossed the Tuscarawas River into Newcomerstown.

1828-29 W.L. Neal, teacher, paid \$38.

October 16, 1830 Moses Morgan conveyed to the First School District of Oxford Township "for promotion of learning and the dissemination of useful knowledge to all classes of children, and other charitable causes" one-quarter of an acre of "James Lisk land" in the first quarter of Township 5 (5-838). Moses Morgan had come to Oxford Township from New Jersey, and in 1820 operated a tavern half a mile east of Wolfe's Corners. He later opened the first dry goods store in Evansburgh, and died shortly afterwards.

The Union Methodist Protestant Church, organized in 1830, held its meetings in the nearby Union Schoolhouse until circa 1858 when they erected a church on Cadiz Road.

Coshocton County Treasurer's records show an apportionment of School Tax Collected by the Collector of Tax for the year 1826 to School District #1 Oxford Township of \$15.23.

Early teachers with pay -	1862 Adam Fletcher son of	
1856 Jane Wilkins \$45	Catherine F.	\$39
R.H. McCartney \$126	Elizabeth Current	
1857 R.H. McCartney \$126	(McCollom)	
1858 Margaret A. Carr (Fletcher)	1863 Jacob E. Portmess	\$68
\$153	Belinda McMichael	\$45
1859 Margaret A. Carr (Fletcher)	Phebe Wetters	\$18
R.H. McCartney	1864 Belinda McMichael	\$110
1860 Helen Miskimin, \$30	1865 Belinda McMichael	\$112
dau. of James 1840-	Mary J. Newton (McKahan)	
Milton Squibb \$111	1866 Adam Fletcher	\$84
1861 Adam Fletcher 1836- \$166	S.A. Hedge	\$18
	1867 Belinda McMichael	\$156
	Hannah Davis	\$44

In September 1868 Democratic rallies were held in the Union Schoolhouse for the election of Seymour in the Grant-Seymour presidential race.

As shown by the Enumeration records, Union School probably became District #3 circa 1849.

- 1906 & 1907 Mrs. Nettie Ethell Sergeant - had over 50 pupils
- 1908, 1909 and 1910 Fannie Troendly (Portz)
- 1911 & 1912 Loren E. Hart (Dr.) 1891-1968
 - After serving in World War I, he attended Ohio State University Dental School. In marking his 50th year of practice, the members of the New Philadelphia Dental Society each contributing a little gold, had a medal struck to commemorate the year and honor him
- 1913 & 1914 W. H. Phillips
- 1915 & 1916 John Glenn 1876-1941
 Entertainment May 1, 1915. Pupils taking part were: Geneva, Esther & George Hackenbracht, Veda & John C. Glenn, Leora and Blanche Loos, Della & Orpha Smith, Alberta Daugherty, Earl Flickinger, Otto Simmons, Henry Vensil and Lester Stewart.
- 1916 Bernice Carpenter
- 1917 Waive Ripple - has had a long and distinguished teaching career.
 Entertainment and social Mar. 15, 1918, proceeds for Red Cross. "What I have done for my Country" Roy Fletcher, duet - "Conserving food" Martha & John Loos Recitations by Lester Stewart and Della Smith. Address by L. C. Shaw. Debate - Affirmative Frank Waggoner and O.G.Sergeant; Negative: John Glenn & Ira Mizer
- 1918 Olive Lapp (Forbes)
- 1919 Roger Rehard - had about 59 pupils
- 1920 Kathryn Cook 1897-1962
- 1921 W. P. Hammahs
- 1922 Mrs. Nettie E. Sergeant 1879-1971
- 1923 Merl Welker - teaching in Newark, O. schools.
 April 18, 1924: Eight Oxford Twp. Schools met at Methodist Church, Isleta - had contests, program and basketball game. Speech by H.B. Pigman.
- 1924 J.H. Davis 1875-1954
- 1925, 1926, 1927 & 1928 Elizabeth Sumers Wilson, 1899-1954
- 1929 Jen Eva Hackenbracht (Hothem) - lives in Isleta
- 1930 Virgil Sumers
- 1931, 1932, 1933 & 1934 Wayne Heffelfinger - living in Ariz.
- 1935 Wilda B. Hunt (Dudley) April 1934: Margaret Troendly, Union School pupil, won
- 1936, 1937 Ransom Overholt
- 1938 Eileen Hooker (Whitaker) annual County Spelling Bee.

The site of Union School was sold at auction to J.M. Atkinson and Raymond Little for \$800. And a deed conveying 1/4 acre in the first quarter of Township 5 - James Lisk land was dated Oct. 1, 1940. (183-17)

Some Plains School Scholars

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Atkinson, Hazel | Beeks, Lucille, Grace |
| Ausmus, Lois, Betty, James | Bell, Milton |
| Babcock, Donald, Harry, Daisy, | Brown, Clara, Emory |
| Carrie, William, Elliott | Cole, Vernie |

Marlatt's Run School
District #1, Oxford Township

Marlatt's Run School was, of course, on Marlatt's Run, near the Guernsey County line, about the center of Section 22.

J.E. Richmond, President and Frank Norris, Clerk of the Board, advertised for bids due June 14, 1902 for the building of a new schoolhouse. Mr. George Leonard was awarded the contract and to have the schoolhouse ready by September 15th for which he was to be paid \$787. "Mr. Leonard is a painstaking and thorough workman and the school building will be a credit to the community." The new schoolhouse had bell and belfry.

Teachers by school years:

1902 & 1903 Charles McCune - A dictionary and new encyclopaedia were purchased for the School. After teaching these two years, McCune returned to Ohio State University to finish his college work.

Entertainment and pie social at Marlatt's Run School, Dec. 24, 1902.

1904

1905 Bruce Trottman (Dr.) 1886-1941

1906 Charles McGiffin 1885-1936

1907 Janey Reamer

1908 Hazel Aronhalt (Jennings)

1909 Capitola Duling (Rothenstein)- died 1965

1910 Edna McCune (Fowler) 1889-1947

1911 & 1912 Roy Welker - now retired and living in Plainfield. Then he lived at Linton Mills and rode horseback to teach at Marlatt's Run. Except for two winter months when he boarded with Mrs. Charles Rothenstein he came from home each day. He had about a dozen pupils.

1913 Laura Jones (Baker) 1894-1968

Mrs. Baker long remembered being marooned at the School by the 1913 flood.

1914 Belle McCune (Fowler) living at Newport News, Va.

1915 Ralph Long - Cleo Hammersley finished out term for him.

1916 thru 1920 - Marlatt's Run School closed and pupils sent to Low Gap School.

1921 Roger Rehard - came here on returning from Army - now retired from long teaching career.

1922 William Apitz 1902-1967 Went to school in Oxford Township; had long and very successful career of teaching in Ohio until his retirement

1923 Kathryn C^{ment} 1897-1962 - taught many years in this County.

1924 Lenore Watson

1925, 1926 & 1927 Marlatt's Run School again closed and pupils sent to Low Gap School.

1928 & 1929 Virgil Summers
July 8, 1929 petition sent from Marlatt's Run School patrons asking to reopen school, signed by parents of 13 pupils between ages of 7 and 13. School Board decided to reopen the School and hired Summers.
1930 Bertha Kedigh (Smith) She was Marlatt's Run last teacher.

Scholars at Marlatt's Run School

Art, Alvin, Sherman
Dusenberry, Lawrence
Early, L.

Elliott, Lorin, Lester, Fred
Herbert, Kate, George, Mary,
Anna, Lillie

Lacey, Howard, Eva
Marlatt, Edna, Joseph, Wilma,
George, Howard, Melva, Pearl,
Gladys, James, Mildred, Naomi

Meyers, Eugene, Ralph, Pearl
Marion

Peters, Harry, Charles
Parks, Leonard
Rothenstein, Henry, Grace, Helen
Maggie, Clarence, George,
Charles, William, Emily

Shaffer, Clarence
Swaitzer, Hattie, Willie,
Gladys, Beatrice, Elsie,
Adrain

Tice, Robert
Turner, Jesse, Losia, Cynthia,
Susie, Ross, James Jr.



Marlatt's Run School

2
Low Gap School
Originally District #2
Later District #1

Oxford Township

Located in the southeastern part of Oxford Township on County Road 106C, the site for Low Gap School, was conveyed by George Van Sickle to Manoh Atkinson and David Long, directors of District #2, Oxford Township, 28 November 1842. Described as part of the Van Sickle land, it was in Section 20, Township 5, Range 4 (17-264). Probably a log schoolhouse was built on the site several years before this conveyance. In 1839 the enumeration for District #2 was 49.

Some Low Gap Scholars

Addy, Taylor, Joseph, Ralph, Miller, Mary, Alice, Porteus, Ira,
 Mary Wm., Emma, Esther, Paul, Charles
 Art, Mary, Carrie, Theodore, Ann, Walter, Clarence, Thelma,
 Barger, Russell Margaret
 Berkshire, Leora, Verna, Lloyd Niederhausern, Annie, Rose F.,
 Franklin Palmer, Elsie, Letha
 Bricker, Jennie, Torrence Parks, Leonard, Noah, Christian
 Brown, Minty, Arbella, Minnie B. Irene, Bertha
 Amanda, Burton, Thomas, Jennie
 Maggie Peters, Dessie, Walter, Nellie,
 Campbell, Hazel, Eugene Clarence
 Carpenter, Linnie, Charles, Philips, Dean
 Blanche Postel, Roy, Earl
 Crago, Jesse Prater, Cathleen, Nancy, Lurlie
 Corbett, Ada Redick, Laura, Freeman
 Courtright, Bernard, Donald, Dean Rhodenstein, John
 Doris, Mabel Ross, George, Edwin, John
 Current, Denman, Frank Rothenstina, George
 Elliott, Fred, Lester, Lorn Rufer, Anna Mary
 Hackenbraugh, Henry, Harland, Shaffer, Hattie, Howard, Myrtle
 Mary, Lester James, Lucinda
 Harbolt, Charles Shaver, James
 Herbert, Callie Smith, Gladys, Forrest, Lucile
 Henrich, Cecil, Bertha, Ethel Starts, Elijah, Wilbert, Howard
 May, Stonebrook, Janet
 Howell, Thelma, Ruth Summers, Florence
 Fowler, Hildred Temple, George, Julia, Mildred
 Harding, Dorothy Thompson, James, George
 Henrich, Ethel Tice, Robert, Velma, Thelma
 Jones, Frank, Warren, Lizzie, Vansickle, C.E., W.E., S.E., A.H.,
 Lily, Bernice Alpha, Carrie, Virgil, Irvin,
 Kimbal, Grove, Nellie Vessie, Bertie, Zeal
 Kunkle, Valentine Whiteside, Samuel
 Lehman, Robert, Clarence, Floyd Young, Helen
 Hattie, Cassie, William
 Loader, Edna, Jessie, Harry,
 Joseph, Bertha, William
 Lyon, Doris, Evelyn
 Marlatt, Isaac, Joe E., Frank
 William, James, Alice, Emily
 Grace, Maggie, Callie, Irene,
 Charlotte, Doris, Irma, John,
 Marjorie, Chester

Another Whiskey Spring tale told is about a Low Gap school teacher - some think his name was Hevelow - who went to Coshocton to collect his pay. Fearful of being robbed, he sent his money home with a friend. He never returned home. Two years later, a farmer plowing, uncovered the body of the teacher who had been murdered. Several years later a renegade of the neighborhood on his death-bed confessed to the murder and burying the body, hoping to conceal the crime forever.

Loos School
 District #3, Oxford Township

About 1820 Stryker Morgan came to Coshocton Cou from his home in New Jersey, and kept tavern on the Road.

On March 21, 1830, Stryker Morgan leased for 99 to Leonard Richard, William Waggoner and Adam Loos, tors of School District #3, Oxford Township, one-four in Township 5, Range 4 "Part of 150 acre tract late perty of John Low, deceased." This quarter acre o "being in angle made by the road from Coshocton to W. Eyes Plains, crossing east boundary line of said tra Directors to erect on said one-fourth acre a schoolh for school district, and to permit said house to be upon all Sabbath days by persons of all religious de ations whatsoever as a House of Worship. .shell nev used for any other purpose." (5-442) Thus a sch house site and probably the first non-sectarian chur Oxford Township were provided for 99 years.

And the Loos Schoolhouse was used as a House of ship! The Plains Church, organized 1836 in this Sch house, met there for services until their church was east of West Lafayette in 1842. The Minutes of thei business meeting as taken from the original Minute B (in the beautiful handwriting of the early teacher, Leighninger, and now owned by his great-grandson, wa Leighninger) records

"March 2d 1840: The members of the Methodist Prot Church met this date at Losses School, and there organize and enter into business. Brother John Trout was called to the chair, and George Leighn secre. Then proceeded to plan the form and size meeting house which is to be built on lot donate Andrew Ferguson, fronting on the Cadiz Road, sai house to be fifty feet in length and forty feet width. Five trustees to manage concern - Andrew guson, Simon Moses, George Leighninger, John Swi and Lenard Richard."

At a subsequent meeting it was decided to built church the cheapest way which they determined was br Contracts were let for 100,000 brick at 75¢ per thou and 20 cords of green wood and 40 cords of dry wood, white oak 8 feet long, at 25¢ per cord for the green and 37½¢ per cord for the dry! Plains Chapel was bu the Cadiz Road in Lafayette Township about 1½ miles West Lafayette.

The Coshocton County Treasurer allocated from school to District #3, Oxford Township:

1835 Feb. 17 Pd. A. Lint	\$18.51
1836 Jan. 29 Pd. Philip Loos	22.16
1837 Pd. Daniel Loos for #3	25.39 and #6 Lafay
1838 Pd. \$25.42 reporting 17 male & 17 female stud	

Loos School was abandoned in the 1840s when Union School became District #3 of Oxford Township.

Waggoner School

District #4, Oxford Township

Hill 58 in his history of Coshocton County, states that "an early school was built about 1812 at John Junkins' place in which James Lisk was one of the early teachers, and George Leighninger afterwards taught there." John Junkins, an Irishman who emigrated to Oxford Township as early as 1806, is listed in the 1820 Census of Coshocton County, and was the first postmaster at White Eyes Plains Post Office, receiving his appointment March 1, 1815. He lived on the Cadiz Road, a mile west of Wolfe's Corners. This log school house on the Junkins farm on the Cadiz Road, was one of the earliest in the District.

James Lisk 1788-1848, one of the School's first teachers, was also a postmaster at White Eyes Plains in 1848. He married the daughter of John Junkins, Mary Junkins. George Leighninger 1793-1841, great-grandfather of Mr. Walter Leighninger, was married in 1817 to Polly Wolfe and in 1825 bought the farm adjoining the school site, where he resided until his death.

Circa 1850 District #4, Waggoner School, was established on State Route 751 (Orange Road) south of the Waggoner Cemetery and about 200 feet north of the present railroad tracks. Earlier this site was in an old river channel, and one-half mile from what was called "Waggoner Pond: which about 1900 was still a good place to fish!" Jerry Loos, 1848-1893, attended this school at this point in the 1850s. Teachers by years with pay -

1856 Charles M. Ogen \$50	1863 Elisabeth Currant (McCol-lum)
Thomas O'Neil \$32 d. 1871	
1857 Thomas O'Neil \$56	1864 Adam Fletcher \$26 1836-
1858 (Rev.) Joseph A. Thrapp \$27	Miss Hutchinson \$15
1859 J.M. Finley \$104	1865 Elizabeth Currant (McC.)
1860 H.B. Buck \$50	1866 Belinda McMichael \$24
Thomas White \$15	Hattie Burt (Rogers) \$16
1861 & 1862 Thomas White	1845-1927
	1867 L. Trovinger \$94

In 1857 \$140 was paid from the building fund of Oxford Twp. school funds toward the cost of a new Waggoner schoolhouse.

By 1872 a new Waggoner schoolhouse was built at a new site on the Cadiz Road: West Lafayette road - State Route 36 Built at a cost of \$625 on land of John Loos, 1834-1910, about a mile east of the old Loos School site, on the north side of the Cadiz Road. And today (1972) it is still standing, serving as a paint store. Mr. Gordon Waggoner confirmed 1872 as the date the new Waggoner schoolhouse was built as his father, Francis M. Waggoner 1865-1944, 1973: Site of old Waggoner School was on what is now County Road #9.

attended the Waggoner School in 1872, and it was an told story that he began school in the "new" schoolhouse. There was probably a lease or deed for this site that never filed. When the tract was conveyed by John Loos to John Summers in October 1877, the exception, "The above piece of land is encumbered by having one-fourth acre the southeast corner being leased to Oxford Township school purposes until such time as it may be abandoned the Township for the purpose leased . . ." was a part of the deed. (52-100)

Probably the first school on the Junkins land Section 8 on the Cadiz Road served children until about 1830 when the Loos School was built near the western boundary of Oxford Township. Circa 1850 the first Waggoner School was built, and a second schoolhouse on the Cadiz Road 1872 which is still standing. Thus in the 140 years school in this area had four sites used for its schoolhouse.

Teachers by school years:

1872 A.G. Ingraham

from the Democrat, April 22, 1873: District 4, Oxford Township, closed their session last week after what was a grand dinner was served at the schoolhouse. The occasion was the arrangement of the scholars, and was a complete surprise to their teacher, Mr. A.H. Ingraham. The dance during the session was about 50 male & female scholars. . . ."

1878

from the Age Feb. 22, 1879 Orange: The closing by some of the youths of the Waggoner School was a fact, but the teacher proved himself innocent of it."

1880 James Keist - b. 1860 son of Wm. C. of Linton from a letter to Mrs. Gordon Emslie from Lizzie P. Lamison dated Aug. 4, 1967, Carnegie, Pa. - "I was at the Waggoner School the first year. Ma and Pa (Seth and Henrietta West Poland) moved out to Orins, and I stayed with Grandma (William and Elizabeth Loos Poland) at McCune's School was too far away for me to walk. I went to McCune's two years, when we moved to Delray lived there two years, then moved back to run Grandpa (William A. Poland) coal mine, and I went two more years to Waggoner School. I remember all the pupils in your letter but George Waggoner."

1883 Adam H. Huston 1864-1923, both terms his term began April 23, 1883 for which he was paid \$10 a day. He had a six months teaching certificate. Mar. 10, 1883. His Register lists as pupils w

Eliza Ammons age 12	Mattie Wise age 10	Asa Stow
Eliza Bache age 14	Orelia Wolfe age 10	Hiram Stow
Martha Bache age 11	Ella Wise age 5	George W
Ella Stowe age 11	Lulu Loose age 7	Noah Poland
Sarah Smith age 8	John Loose age 10	Noah Reh
Florinda Smith age 10	Willie Wise age 8	Perry Reh
		Perry Ba

For this term, Noah Rehhard received first prize, and Orelia Wolfe second prize in the A Class, and Mattie W

received the prize in the B Class.

Adam Huston also taught the succeeding winter term, Nov. 5 1883 - Mar. 14, 1884, 93 days for which he was paid \$1.65 a day. He had by then received a 12-months teaching certificate. He noted in his Register that Measles came to the Waggoner School during the 2d term.

Two of the Waggoner School pupils in 1883, Clara Treasure, age 11 and Noah Poland, age 9, were married in 1893. Their children, Ernest and Myrtle Poland attended the Waggoner School as did their grandchildren, the third generation, Wilber, Thelma, Dortha and Chester Poland, as well as Jack Carpenter, son of Myrtle Poland Carpenter; and Reva Jane Sheets, daughter of Dortha Poland Sheets who is the fourth generation to attend Waggoner School.

1884 s Adam H. Huston - term of 47 days began June 17, 1884 and he was paid \$1.31 per day. Board members at this time were Messrs. John Loos, William Poland and George D. Loos.

Visitors on the last day: Misses Mary E. Loos, Martha Loos, Emma, Hattie and Zellie Loos, Lucy Maxwell, Rose Latham. Messrs. John Loos. "Thomas Treasure, Perry Loos and Joseph Treasure furnished music with their violins which was most excellent."

1886 & 1887 George W. Mowl

from the Democratic Standard Jan. 21, 1887: Report of sub-dist. #4, Oxford Twp. for month ending Jan. 14, 1887 - Average grade: Robert Rehard 96, Perry Rehard 95, Noah Poland 94, George Waggoner 98, Noah Rehard 93, Culbertson Waggoner 93, Alfred Rehard 92, Alfred Stowe 91, Perry Bache 91, Eliza Ammons 91, Lydia Bache 98, Clara Treasure 87, Charles Patton 85, Annias Ammons 82, William Treasure 81, Sadie Smith 81, Perry Loos 74, Wells Smith 70 Visitors: Mary Waggoner, Martha Loos, Della Daugherty, Florinda Smith, Calvin Cain, D.M. Criswell, Frank Norman & A.H. Huston We should feel encouraged if the parents of the District would make their appearance in our school room whenever convenient. By so doing you encourage both pupils and teacher and also show that you take an active interest in the advancement of your children. Geo. M. Mowl, Teacher."

Four generations of the Waggoner family attended the Waggoner School: Samuel Lee Waggoner 1831-1920; his children, Francis M. Waggoner, George and Culbertson Waggoner, Gordon Waggoner 1901-1969 and his sister, Mrs. Edna Waggoner Pollock, and Alice, Eleanor, Miles, Joan, Daniel and Marie Waggoner, children of Mr. Gordon Waggoner.

Mrs. Edna Waggoner Pollock recalls that when her father Francis M. Waggoner, was a member of the School Board at Waggoner School, he had a handmade snow plow and he would clear a path to the School. She also fondly recalls that when the snow was deepest after clearing the walk, with the snow plow would make a huge circle and cross it for a fox and geese ring, before starting home.

1887 from the Semi-weekly Age, April 10, 1888 re: a Spelling at the Waggoner School well attended by Francis Waggoner and Culbertson Waggoner, wife of Mrs. Edna Pollock, and Will and Maggie (C) took the honors.

1889 s Louisa Sergeant w Edward Gaumer 1871-1
1890 (Calhoun) 1867-1953 w McCoy (called "Koy") (C)
After the turn of the century, he moved to Can Mo., living there until death at age 87.

from the Age Jan. 23, 1891:

"The following is a report for the Waggoner School for the month ended Jan. 13, 1891: ascertained by review of the different branches and exclusive department - Class A: George Waggoner 91, Cal Babcock 93, Robert Rehard 93, Perry Bache 80. Class B: Ara M. Smith 90, May Loos 92, Wells & Willie Treasure 82, Noah Poland 80. Class C: Harry Babcock 90, Carrie Babcock 80, Poland 80. Although the school is small, a large interest is manifest, and we believe the school to be progressing as it should. McCoy Umstodd, S
w J.L. Bretzius

1891

1896 s E. O. Phillips

1897 s Homer E. Daniels 1879-1961

1898

w H. E. Daniels

March 31, 1899: Daniels will close school for short vacation.

1901 & 1902 Estora Marx (Scott)

1903 & 1904 Sade E. Cochran 1883-1966

Later she was village clerk of West Liberty and for 18½ years she was assistant principal master there. She taught Sunday School many years, and also served as church organist.

1905 & 1906 Ben Baker 1876-1936

1907 Florence Fisher (Mohler) - dau. J.R. Fisher who was long a teacher in Coshocton County.

1908 Florence Bartlett (Fletcher) d. 1963

1909 Janey Remer - of Plainfield

1910 Leroy Hinds - he later established Coshocton Business College; now living on his farm in Lafayette

1911 Guy Garber 1887-1934

1912, 1913, 1914 & 1915 Helen L. Mizer - now a neighbor of Mr. Leroy Hinds. Dau. Ira B. & Ada E. Wis she attended Evans Creek School. In 1900 she attended Miller School in Lafayette and was graduated from West Lafayette H. S. in 1911. She attended other schools and was graduated from Kent State University and 1917 taught in Kent city schools. She is very active in Mizer Reunions and contributed much to the recently published genealogy.

Nickles, Jay
 Norman, Raymond, Herbert
 Ogle, Margaret
 Parks, Rosella
 Patton, Charles
 Philabaum, Margaret
 Poland, John Henry, Mariah
 Jane, Mary Katharine, Frank
 Seth, Ellen, Noah, Lizzie,
 Myrtle, Ernest, Wilber,
 Thelma, Dortha, Chester
 Quinn, Joseph
 Rehard, Noah, Willard, Robert,
 Gene, Helen, Mary Louise,
 Perry, Alfred
 Reiss, Ellen, Russell, Irene,
 Helen, Freda
 Rhodes, Betty, Dick
 Rice, Avery, Faye
 Richmond, Thelma
 Robinson, Arthur B.
 Ross, Mildred, Carl, Charles,
 St. Clair, Margaret, Mary
 Ellen
 Scheetz, Helen
 Schlarb, Helen, Dwain, Jim,
 Ermaline, Roy
 Shaffer, Glenn, Jim
 Sheetz, Reva Jane,
 Shepard, Myers, Carl
 Shryock, Carrie, Nola, Dova
 Shuy, Miriam

Smith, Sarah, Florida, Sadie
 Ara M., Wells, Grace,
 Florence
 Spinks, Frank, Beulah
 Stowe, Asa, Hiram, Ella,
 Alfred
 Sumers, Frank, Elizabeth,
 Clara, Mary, Arthur, Anna,
 Vera, Virgil
 Swigert, James, Evelyn
 Treasure, Thomas, Joseph,
 Clara, James, William Jr.,
 Lela, Annie, Carl, Vera,
 Russell, Bertha, Hester,
 Ruth, Evelyn, Helen, Jean
 Sandra
 Tufford, Max, Paul, Mabel,
 Margaret
 Tumblin, Phyllis
 Vensel, Ethel, Wilber
 Waggoner, Agnes, Wm.A., Mary
 Saml. McClellan, Francis M.,
 Culbertson, George, Sherman,
 Roy, Bernice, Geneva, Pairie P.,
 Nora, Blake, Edna, Gordon, Elsie
 Miles, Alice, Elinor, Joan
 Wigfield, Lloyd, Anna, Eliza-
 beth
 Wise, Mattie, Ella, Willie,
 Fletcher, Catherine
 Wolfe, Oralia, Elmer
 Worthington, Frank
 Zeros, Gazella, Louis

5
 Evansburgh - Orange School
 District #5, Oxford Township

Rev. Henry Calhoun, Presbyterian minister at Coshocton
 1848-57, and one of Coshocton's earliest historians, be-
 lieved that the second school in Coshocton County was prob-
 ably taught in Oxford Township circa 1806. "Mr. Joseph
 Harris taught the school in the settlement of Evansburgh.
 Here the widow Johnston, wife of Adam Johnston, deceased,
 remembers being sent to attend school." (The Practical
 Preacher, vol. 1, #23, August 8, 1850.)

Sarah Williams, daughter of Charley Williams, married
 Adam Johnston in November 1812. It is said she often rode
 to Zanesville horseback with a bag of wheat to be ground.
 It seems unlikely that as a young girl she would be sent up
 the Cadiz Road eight or nine miles riding horseback to
 attend a pioneer school. But it is believable when one

remembers that that pioneer was Charley Williams. (C
 naturally shrewd, a trapper, hunter and Indian scout
 Charley Williams 1764-1840 came to Coshocton with
 and two children when he was 35. His Diary tells
 favorite sports were "bar killin, Injin fightin, do
 in, and whiskey tradin." He taught himself as an
 Coshocton to read and write with only slight help
 Squire Whitten. One who has accomplished literacy
 these difficult conditions, might well send a daugh-
 ter through virgin forest to the only existing schoo
 that she might read and write also! Charley Willia
 later became Coshocton's most famous tavern keeper
 held almost every local public office ending as a
 of the Ohio Legislature.

Evansburgh where it is said the second school
 County was established, was platted by Isaac Evans
 An early settler, Evans raised and commanded a com
 ing the War of 1812, serving under General Harrison

Orange, a half mile west of Evansburgh, where
 carawas River was fordable, soon made the older vi
 ghost town. Platted in 1839 Orange undoubtedly fr
 very early date had a school - the 1839 enumeratio
 October 1854 Samuel Wolfe conveyed lot 1 of the vi
 Orange for a school site (29-379). This lot was o
 northeast corner of the platted town, and the scho
 there faced the Canal.

The United Brethren Society began in the Oran
 house in 1853, and continued for twelve years and
 banded.

Early teachers - with pay
 1856 Olive A. Maxwell \$48 1861 Lester P. Emerson
 George C. Maxon \$155 T. McClintick \$50
 Sarah Hays (Kinsey) \$15 1862 Anna McCurdy \$60
 1857 Samuel Loveless \$157; d. 1893
 Robert G. Reed \$66 1863 W.H. Wort \$53
 A new Orange schoolhouse was built, costing \$814.5
 1858 Mariah R. McMath (Gross) \$96 Emily Davis (Sta
 Olive Maxwell \$48 1864 James Forsythe 1
 Alex Scott \$49 J.D. Bell \$120
 1859 Alex Scott \$105 P.G. Saltsman \$5
 1860 R.G. Reed \$112 1865 Emily A. Davis (S
 Thomas O'Neil \$62 d. 1871 Hester Collins \$
 Emily A. Davis (Starker) \$20 1866 J.W. Norman \$
 O. Maxwell \$
 1867 O. Maxwell

1878 s B. DeCamp (d. 1907) w Thomas Leland 1854
 from the Age Mar. 29, 1879: "Orange. The school
 tion spoken of in our last issue, is now one of th
 of the past. Last Thursday evening and Friday a
 they exhibited free, and on Friday evening they ch
 10¢ admission to raise funds to meet incidental ex
 and the surplus is to be used in purchasing someth
 the benefit of the school - a dictionary,

1927 & 1928 Jen Eva Hackenbracht (Hothem)

Used one room for school room and other room turned into play room - fine on rainy days.

1929 Matilda Maurer - She asked for leave of absence on account of eye trouble, and the School Board hired Grover Way, 1888-1954. He was then quarentined for smallpox!

1930 & 1931 Eloise Balo

1932 & 1933 Nettie Ethell Sergeant 1879-1971

She had about 35 pupils each year. There was an old organ at Orange School, and she used it!

1934 Forrest Huntsman - decd.

1935 & 1936 Ransom Overholt- now retired & living Coshocton

1937 & 1938 Elizabeth Sumers Wilson, 1899-1954 County.

1939 C. E. Fry

1940 Forrest Huntsman - Orange School's last teacher.

In the fall of 1941 Orange pupils were taken to West Lafayette to school.

The Oxford Township School Board conveyed to Reuben Young after being sold to him at auction for \$450, lots 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Village of Orange, April 19, 1945 - (188-1)

Only the beautiful trees planted on past Arbor Days and the foundation of the old Orange School are left today. The Ohio Canal, south of the School, has for many years been dry. But the Tuscarawas River flows on much as it did when the Orange School had pupils and celebrated Arbor Day by planting trees.

William Richmond Apitz 1902-67, at the age of 18 months after his father's death, came to Oxford Township with his mother to live on a farm. James D. Callagan writing of Apitz in an Akron newspaper a few years ago, wrote perceptibly of his life from which the following is taken: "Bill grew up doing the normal farm chores and attending country schools. He went to West Lafayette High School and was a member of the debate team, Literary Society and salutatorian of his class . . . To help pay his way he trapped muskrat and mink. .It was a good business during World War I, when pelts were bringing four dollars apiece and Bill would catch as many as 30 animals in a night. After high school graduation in 1920 he went on to Coshocton Normal School for a year, and then started teaching in one-room township schools where he conducted 27 classes a day for the first thru the eighth grades.. ." Mr. Apitz went to Sawyerwood, Ohio in 1931 after receiving an A.B. from Muskingum College, as Principal, and he was there until his retirement. His work with youth was outstanding - he was a well loved teacher.

SOME ORANGE SCHOLARS

- Bache, Henry, Rosia, Berdilla
- Babcock, Lizzie, Frank
- Bales, Zelma
- Bates, Bardella
- Eole, Joseph
- Croy, Emma E., May
- Cutshall, Vern, Jennie
- Daniels, Lillie, Charles, Lewis
- Daugherty, Lavenia
- Davis, Sadie, John, Dale, Maude, Carrie, Ilva
- Dougherty, Mary
- Emerson, U.S. Grant, Anna, C.E. Bertha
- Felver, Edward, Jennie, Sadie, John, George E., William,
- Gardner, June, Jean, Paul
- Geese, Ernest, Elma, Harry E., Glenn, Veda
- Howell, John
- Huff, Rosa, Maggie, Nora, Robert Edward, Ernest, Frank, Roland E.B. Bruce, Hazel
- Kiste, Mary, John, Elma
- Marsh, Richard
- Maxwell, Mary
- Miller, Margaret, Carl, Lois, Martha, Paul, Ruth, Eunice
- Moore, Howard
- Neff, Matchett, Isabell
- Neighbor, Charles, Lizzie
- Neldon, Hazel, Fremont
- Nelson, Robert, Carrie, Aggie, Clarence, Mildred, George W.
- Norman, C.E., James
- Norris, Frank, Ruth
- Betty, Gloria, V. Bernice, Earl, Novis, Ernest
- Orin, Carrie, Jenni
- Phillips, Roland
- Poland, Charles
- Powell, Vera
- Ramsey, Rouena, Euge
- Richmond, Harry, Je
- Jean, Edward W., M
- Thelma, Francis, He
- C.M., Fairy, Jenn
- Charles S., Emma, F
- David C., Blanche, Mary E.
- Rinehart, Vera
- Shurtz, Catherine
- Smith, Georgia, Lul
- Vandusen, Bertie, Mi
- Walters, Vina, Charl
- Wolfe, George, Lanna
- Nettie, Orelia, Lau
- Jason, Elswer, Rebe
- Charles, Howard, A
- Clara, James D. Ch
- Young, Florence, Ar
- Earl, Reuben, Car
- Leese, Ed
- Wolfe, Minnie
- Portz, Harvey

Center Valley School

District #6, Oxford Township

Center Valley's School site was conveyed by Marlatt and his wife, Mary Waggoner Marlatt, to J. Roads, Adam Shroyer, John Richcreek, George Hedge Everal and Jenkin Whiteside, members of the Oxford Township Board of Education, May 30, 1857. The site of lot 4, E 1/2 3d Quarter, Township 5, Range 4, and further described as lying between the Wilson and properties, (32-353).

The enumeration for District #6 Oxford Town was 46.

Dec. 20, 1940, the Oxford Rural School District conveyed to Noah Poland after his bid being high at an auction, the East Half of lot 4, Third Quarter, Township 5, Range 4, \$255. (174-591) A dwelling was made from the old school.

Mrs. Maidie Arnold Jensen tells of the debates that they enjoyed at Center Valley. One she remembers was resolved that the dish rag is more practical and important than the broom! Debates, as well as entertainments were usually held on Friday afternoons. Pie socials were at night, when visitors brought their lanterns with them and they helped to light up the schoolhouse. Money from pie socials at Center Valley School bought a globe, a new teacher's desk and chair, charts, lights with reflectors, etc. Water from the Wilson home filled the school's water bucket.

Some Center Valley School Scholars

Angle, Grace	Haynes, Carl, Anna, Grace, Billy
Baker, Clarence, Jesse	Alma
Banford, E.A.	Huffman, Velma, Hart
Barcus, Clara	Leighninger, Daniel, Jairus,
Bluck, Asa	Harry
Boyd, Rosa Mae	Maple, Jesse, William
Bradford, Ethel, Ilo	Marlatt, Clare, Nettie
Cain, John, Harry	Meeks, Frank
Calhoun, Wilber, Margaret, Lester, Ida, Ed, Tom, Poster, Robert, Marjorie, William, Walter J.A., Maggie, Richard	Mizer, Charlie, Anna, Blanche, Lawrence
Carpenter, Ralph, Raymond, Edwin John	McGiffin, Blanche, Nellie
Carr, Mary, Myrtle, Laura, Edna	Opphile, Patty
Carter, Eddie-	Parks, Frank, Pearl, Anna, Ray
Culbertson, Ora, Lou, Blaine, R.S., Lucy	Amanda, Jesse, Fred
Daugherty, Charity Jane, Esta M., Seth, Frank, John, Willis	Poland, Walter, Minnie, William
David, Ada, Nellie, J.	Jessie
Deeds, Raymond	Regula, Vivian
Elliott Edward	Renner, John
Fisher, Benton, Nettie, Charlie	Rice, Zulu, Alice, Earl, Murl, Fay
May Magdalene	Edna, Effie, Avery
Fretague, Anna	Sharrock, H.
Gaskill, Russell	Sheetz, Rachel Jane
Gatwood, Naomi	Smith, Alex
Hart, Vannie, Loren, Ethel, Nellie	Thompson, Jim, George, Bill, Bert
Russell, Harry, Lloyd, Charles	Myrtle, Ed, Otto, Dewey, Elmer
	Tumblin, Phyllis, Elizabeth,
	Albert, MaryAnn, Basil
	Whiteside, Clayton, Charles
	Wilson, Charlie, Bess, Jesse
	Lucille, Maidie, Arnold, Mary
	Virginia



Center Valley School
Today used as a dwelling.

Everal School

Joint District: Adams & Oxford Townships, #7

Everal School was a joint district of Oxford Townships, Coshocton County, and Oxford Township, was County, Ohio. It was located in the northeast of Oxford Township, Coshocton County.

Job Meredith, Samuel Forsythe, Trustees of Oxford Township, Coshocton County; Thomas Pinkerton, Paul and Thomas Warren, Trustees and P.S. Campbell, Cle Adams Township, Coshocton County, and Jacob and Ni Neighbour, Trustees, Oxford Township, Tuscarawas County met at Evansburgh, March 8, 1845 to erect a school as a joint district of the three townships they represent. The school district as agreed, was described: Commencing at the SW corner of land owned by Jesse Poland in Adams Township, and running from thence north to the corner of said Jesse Poland's land as aforesaid, thence east to the line between the counties of Coshocton and Tuscarawas, thence south with said county line to the corner of the Myers tract of land in Oxford Township, Coshocton County, from thence west to the NW corner of the Myers tract of land, thence south to the Tuscarawas River with the meanders of said River to the SW corner of Robert Nugens land in Oxford Township, Coshocton County. From thence north with the west line of said Nugens land to the NW corner of said Nugens land, from thence north to the place of beginning.

John Klein conveyed to District #7 Oxford Township May 29, 1845 "northwest corner of Tract, southeast corner north to Forks, southwest to beginning. Wanted for site." (19-339) A log schoolhouse was built there where the enumeration for 1845 was 28 youth.

The John Everal family bought and moved to a farm in 1849. The Everal children, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary A., Joseph T. Maria Ellen, Eliza K. and John attended the Everal School.

Mr. John Everal, 1845-1925 writing "Pioneer Experiences" when he was past 80, recalled the Everal School. "It can be easily surmised that this hewed log schoolhouse was built in time for school the following winter. I didn't have eight or nine months of school those days. My recollection runs back to some of my early days when I went to school in this log house. It was built the year I was born, so I may have been seven or eight years old when I started to school. The seats were slab benches with benches. I well remember Sam Rodney who was in school at the same time. He had an elevated seat, and for a writing desk had two pins driven in the wall with board for a writing desk, his face to the wall. I have a faint recollection that this log school house did not exist for many years, possibly 10 or 12 - being supplanted by a more comfortable frame structure with good seats and writing desks.

8
 McCune School
 District #8, Oxford Township

McCune School began circa 1846 when the enumeration was 24. It may have originally been in Linton Township, and was moved north across Wills Creek into Oxford Township on McCune land at the time that the North Bend School began.

-from the Age, Mar. 21, 1885. Letter from C.B. Porter, Hanfield, Grant County, Indiana: "I attended school at the McCune schoolhouse northeast of Jacobsport during the winter of 1853-4, 2½ to 3 miles from where I lived. One, James Stearman, I think, taught at that place. At the time I was making my home with Hugh Porter who lived in the John Miskimen farm. The schoolhouse was located on the farm. A few weeks ago in the Age I saw the names of some of my schoolmates, Reagan Banks and John Turney. I have often thought of some of these boys, but had no idea they were still living around there."

Early teachers with pay -
 1856 S.P. Lawrence \$144 1861 J.N. Blamfried, \$32, 1841-
 1857 S.P. Lawrence \$41 son of Elijah
 James Magness \$17 1820-1905 F.M. Buker \$98
 1858 J.J. Hallisy \$125 1862 James Magness \$49
 Mary Davis \$53 1863 John Speck \$72
 1859 H.F. Buck \$98 Mary C. Whiteside (Bluck)
 Annie E. McCurdy \$51 1864 James T. Whiteside 1839-73
 1860 F. M. Buker \$98 1865 James T. Whiteside \$16
 1866 Mary C. Whiteside (Bluck) \$50 W.S. Heskett \$90
 & James Magness \$76 1867 Drusilla Sayres (Fletcher)
 \$132

Charles Johnson conveyed lot 9, E½ 3d quarter, ½ acre, Township 5, Range 4 on July 13, 1877 to Frank Henderson, James Cole, William A. Poland, Robert Doherty, Samuel Vansickle, John Mackey and George McCune, members of the Oxford Board of Education. Cost was \$16.50. (52-19) -first recorded deed for the McCune School site. A new schoolhouse was built soon after acquiring this new site that early became a center for the community.

1877 S.P. Woodward & Miss C. Duling

Age Dec. 6, 1877: "New schoolhouse in District #8, Oxford Township that was much needed."

Democrat, Feb. 27: Campbellites holding meetings in school house in District #8, Oxford Township.

1879 Age Mar. Campbellites "a new and thriving religious sect" holding meeting in the McCune Schoolhouse.

Other teachers for whom years not definitely known:

McCoy Umstott, Clark Carr and Grant Clemens

1883 Jenkin C. Whiteside 1856-1931

1884 s Jenkin C. Whiteside

1885 & 1886 w George E. Miller

May 9, 1885: newspaper reported several persons immersed on Sunday by Rev. E.S. Dolison near McCune Schoolhouse.

1887 Charles Vansickle - 1866-1945

-he autographed a school book for one of his little pupils - Lucy Enterline (Sahling).

1888 & 1889 Jenkin C. Whiteside
 from the Democrat Dec. 25, 1888 "The spelling at School house Tuesday was well attended, George M being the last down. George is now the Low Gap

1890 Age Jan. 23, 1891: Box social at McCune Scho proceeds to buy a dictionary.

1891 s Nell Umstott w James Norman

1892 Georgia McClaughry (Jones)

1893 s Dollie Clark w (Dr.) Jesse Hahn 1

1894 s Cora Swihart

from the Age Dec. 14, 1894: "The Literary So at McCune's is progressing nicely. The ques discussed at the last meeting was Resolved t Canada should be annexed to the U.S. Affirm John Leigh and Will Fillmam; Negative George Waggoner and John Glenn. Judges: C.G. Starke W.J. Calhoun and John Umstott. Decided in f of the negative."

1895 William Roahrig 1872-1951 - nicknamed "Billy R because he had such a short temper .

1896 Lillie Baker (Davis) 1874-1959

1897 Charles O. Ford 1869-1953

1898 Elmer Thompson

1899 & 1900 Martin Hofstelt 1874-1940

from the Age Feb. 2, 1900: reported that McCur debated with Union School on "Environment has influence on man's character and habits than i tance."

1901 T. M. Calhoun

Jan 21, 1902 a literary was held at the Mc Schoolhouse. The teacher, Mr. Calhoun, wa course, in charge. Howard Leighninger and of his friends, were there "making it diff for the teacher". There was a disturbance back of the room and some snuff was throw floor, causing a lot of people to sneeze e to the confusion. Mr. Leighninger and his were in the back of the schoolroom because the seats had been taken. Mr. Calhoun th some tobacco juice had been expectorated c floor, and announced that there would be r of that. Leighninger took offense. After entertainment was over on the way home, Le ninger and some boys followed Calhoun and ninger shot Calhoun in the back - the bull striking him in the small of the back near spinal cord, which paralyzed the lower pa body. Leighninger was tried and convicted tenced to three years in the penitentiary. after his release, Leighninger died.

Calhoun was badly crippled but manage to Ohio State University and study law. I admitted to the Bar, and opened a law off. Coshocton about 1908. In August 1910 while

plumbing business and --
e rug-weaving shop here.

s Everal was once a thriving community in the
r northeastern part of the township. It was named
- for John and Ann Everal of Sheffield, England,
: who settled here in 1830. Charlie Taylor's body
: shop is located here.

Everal United Methodist Church which began
as a United Brethren Church was built in 1868 on
land donated by John and Ann Everal. Regular
services are held here and Rev. Lee Fetters is
the minister.

The Isleta Church of Christ was organized
Oct. 16, 1894, and held meetings in the McCune
School until the building was erected in Isleta.
Regular services are held and Charles Grubbs is
the minister.

Isleta United Methodist Church on CR 9 was
organized in 1830 as the Union Methodist Prot-
estant Church. Meetings were held in Union
School until the present building was erected in

Two schools were located along Marlatt's Run road (CR 106) — Marlatt's Run School (1902-1930) near the Guernsey County line and Low Gap (1829-1947) about three miles south of Newcomerstown, the last school to be consolidated in the township.

Everal School (1845-1940) in the northeast corner of the township was a joint district with Adams Township and Oxford Township, Tuscarawas County.

McCune School (1846-1927) was located along CR 410 in the southern part of the township near the Linton Township line. Today all pupils are transported to West Lafayette or Newcomerstown.

The most impressive landmark in the township is the old brick mansion along CR 9 at Shadybend. It was built in 1874 by John Hardy who planted the maple trees along the roadway giv-

Isleta and Orange, Oxford Township Villages, Flourished in Days of Canal; Historical Feature of Community Is Old Fort

Providing Refuge From Indians Attack, Stone Building Is Still Standing

One of the most interesting buildings in Coshocton county is located in Oxford township. It is an old stone fort and historians have finally agreed after much discussion that it was built by Isaac Evans, an early settler in 1806.

The fort is located about half a mile northwest of Isleta. Stone used in constructing the building is believed to have been brot from across the Tuscarawas river.

The walls of the fort are more than a foot thick. Apertures or portholes were placed at convenient height on three sides for shooting thru in either a standing or kneeling position. These openings were on the east, west and north sides: on the south side was a door which had been made of black walnut.

Protection From Indians

The building it is thot, was used as a refuge by the early settlers in case of an attack by Indians. The building had an attic, believed to have been used as a refuge for women and children during an attack and on the outside are a number of bullet marks.

For a number of years it was believed that the building had been erected by D♦Iberville, successor to de la Salle, who is said to have built French forts in the 17th century thruout the Mississippi valley, one of which was located ♦northeast of the Ohio river.♦

Ex-Senator Fess, however, made an investigation of the fort♦s origin and in Washington he found records which indicated that the building had been erected by Evans. Evan♦s son Joseph, born Oct. 3, 1801, is believed to have been the first white child born in Coshocton county.

The first landowners in Oxford township after the War of 1812 were Jacob Reed, David Douglas, Henry Evans, John Jenkins, George Loos, John Loos, John Wills, William Mulvane, Joseph Mulvane, Andrew McFarland, Ezekiel McFarland, Benjamin Norman, George Auspaugh, William Pierpont, George Springer, Philip Wolfe, Philip Wagoner, Isaac Evans and James Welch.

Two Villages in Township

There are two towns in Oxford township, Isleta and Orange. In 1806, the Wagoners and Leighningers, Wolfes and Looses came to what is now the Isleta community from eastern Pennsylvania. Philip and Anna Margaret Wolfe operated a tavern known as Washington Inn at the point where the present road to Isleta joins the Coshocton-Newcomerstown road.

At that time the road was the pathway between Zanesville and Cadiz. Washington Inn was one of the 21 taverns on the road. Isleta first was called Oxford Station and the town was formed when the Pennsylvania railroad was built in about 1854. The post office was known as White Eyes Plains and was established about 100 years ago. (NOTE: this article was written in 1934...so that Post Office would have been in 1834). Residents of the village still are recorded on the county tax duplicate as residents of Oxford Station.

Name Changed in 1893

51

The name of the town was changed in Isleta in 1893 because there was another Oxford in Ohio. It is believed for a daughter of a railroad official when the Pennsylvania line was built thru this county. A peninsula on one of the Canary Islands and a town in New Mexico are the only other places known to have the same name.

The old grain elevator now operated at Isleta was built in 1910 with money subscribed by 11 farmers of the Isleta community. It was built at a cost of \$11,000 and the people who subscribed the money lost it later. The building which occupies two lots was taken over by the West Lafayette Bank Co., and is offered for sale for \$500 along with the lots. So far the highest bid that had been received is \$105.

From the time the Pennsylvania railroad was built in ¹⁸⁵⁴1894 and 1924 the town had a depot. At one time six passenger trains stopped in the village each day, but now there is only one and the town has a non-agency station.

Once Had Tan Shop

Isleta at one time had a tannery which was operated by Henry Wolfe, an ancestor of Henry Wolfe who now lives on North Fourth St. The stone which was used to grind bark for the tannery now is mounted on a frame on West Main St.

During the 10-year period ending in 1930 Oxford township gained a population more than any other township in Coshocton county according to census report. The gain was 170 persons.

Orange the other town in the township had been known as EvansburgSept.4, 1830 and Evans as the proprietor.about half aand village of Orange. Washington Ohio canal was built Evansburg ceased to exist and Orange was established.

Evanswas buried in the old cemeterystonein Oxford township.

Flourished In Canal Days

When the.....operating Orange flourished. The village boasted a warehouse, tannery and store. The first settlers in that vicinity were Isaac and Henry Evans and Charles and Esaias Baker, who came in 1801.

A forgotten village once was located in Oxford township. It was known as Millsville and was mapped out by John Mills on the banks of the Tuscarawas river at what was known as ♦the great bend♦. The site was near Orange and the town had a public square a Main St. and a Water St. - on paper.

An old building housing the general store at Orange is one of the best-preserved reminders in Coshocton county of the old canal days. F. A. Richmond and his brother operated a grain purchasing agency and mercantile store in the days when whiskey sold for nine cents a gallon and a rubber-tired buggy was considered a luxury.

The building was erected in about 1848 and was originally intended to be used as a steam mill. This,

however, proved to be unprofitable and the building was turned into a grain storage house, having a capacity of approximately 15,000 bushels.

Grain Shipped By Canal

J.E. and F.A. Richmond purchased the building in 1884 and bought grain from farmers for a Dover concern on a two-cents-a bushel commission. The grain was transported in canal boats from Orange to Dover.

Farmers within a 10-mile radius brot their grain to Orange. It was shoveled from the wagons into a chute which carried the grain in to a weighing box, the scales of which were measured off into pounds and bushels.

After the weight was recorded, a trap in the bottom of the receptacle was tripped and the grain was conveyed into the cellar by another chute, from where the elevators carried it to the storage rooms above.

Power for the elevator was furnished by a horse, which had the monotonous task of walking in the circle and driving a shaft which extended tot the top of the building. The elevator consisted of an endless chain of cups, enclosed in a wooded frame.

No Longer Used

Approximately three and a half hours were required to load a canal boat with 2,000 bushels of grain. A series of chutes carried in from storage room to outgoing scale which weighed each 20-load. From the scale it was transferred to the ..of the boat. Being loaded in ...other ...

The grain warehouse named the stage ofof the canal which in about 1906. The canal was permitted to deliberate and boats were unable to....loads due to shallowunfortunate.

An old building ...across the ...from the former grain warehouse was formerly at Inn and saloon. It was erected in about 1840 and has been the ...of manyand drinking bouts. It has now been made into a dwelling house.

Mary Mildred (Loos) Rehard had this article in her scrapbook. She was born 08/05/1916 in Isleta, Ohio ..daughter of the store owner Noah & Mary (Wolff) Loos. She passed away 03/27/1975.

contributed by:Barbara Rehard Dedics
BUCKEYE1227@aol.com



1740-1881 53
N. N. Hill Jr
published
1881

CHAPTER LXIII.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

Location—Physical Features—Organization—Settlement—
Mills—Distilleries—Taverns—Bridges—Schools—Millsville
—Evensburg—Orange—Postoffices—Churches.

OXFORD township is situated in the eastern part of the county and bounded as follows: On the north by Adams township, on the east by Tuscarawas county, on the south by Guernsey county and Linton township and on the west by Lafayette township. The Tuscarawas river flows through the northern part of it from east to west. Several small streams enter it from the north, the most noticeable being Evans creek. There are no tributaries from the south. The level White Eyes plains having a width of from one to two miles stretch across the township just south of the river. South of this the surface is rough and the streams flow in an opposite direction from the river, to Wills creek. This latter stream in one of its tortuous meanderings enters Oxford township from Linton and cuts off fifteen or twenty acres from the body of the township. The soil on the plains is usually gravelly with a sandy loam in patches. A clay soil covers the southern hills while that of the river bottoms is the usual rich loam. The timber which grew upon the hills was vigorous and of varied kinds including sugar, oak, walnut, hickory, poplar and other less important varieties. Sycamore was the prevailing type in the lowest river bottoms while just above this was found the heaviest and best timber in the township. The plains as a rule were scantily timbered, if at all, and were doubtless the haunts of the game-seeking red man. That they frequented the plains and the valley which skirts the river is made manifest by the numerous relics which have been found here. Tomahawks, bullets, stone mortars and pestles, various silver ornaments and pieces of pottery were often picked up by the early settlers. Small mounds, too, were scattered here and there along the valley, indicating that the pre-historic race also had dwelt here ages ago. One of these mounds, standing on Willis Richard's farm on the western side of the township, was about thirty

feet in diameter originally and eight or ten feet in height but modern cultivation has removed nearly every trace of it.

Oxford township was organized in the fall of 1811, very soon after the county was formed. Its original boundaries included a large portion of the eastern part of the county, but it was gradually reduced in size by the organization of other townships until it reached its present limits in 1835. The first, second and third sections are military sections; the fourth or northeastern section consists of congress land, and was surveyed in 1803, by Alexander Holmes. The first or northeast section was probably located by Matthew Denman, as he had possession of it very early and sold portions of it to incoming settlers. The original proprietor of the second or northwest section was William Steel, of Essex county, New Jersey, whose patent dates February 11, 1800. James Williams, of Annapolis, Maryland, was the original proprietor of section 3. His patent is dated March 21, 1800. None of these land owners became residents in the township, but sooner or later sold it to those who settled here.

There is no doubt that one of the first settlements in Coshocton county was made in Oxford township, yet it seems impossible at this time to determine definitely the date at which it was made. Hunt's Historical Collections says: "It is believed by some that the first settlement made in the county was made in this township. It would seem that, at all events, the same season Charles Williams was raising his corn on the prairie, Isaac and Henry Evans and Charles and Esaias Baker, all from Virginia, were raising a crop on the Tuscarawas, near Evensburg. Williams had come up the Muskingum, and the four above named had come down the Tuscarawas." It is known that Williams was living on the prairie as early as 1801, and probably a year or two before. Charles Baker, a son of Esaias Baker, now living in Linton township, states that his father, his father's brother Charles, and Isaac and Henry Evans, came out together from Virginia at a time when there was not a white man on the Tuscarawas river, but he is unable to give the year. Lewis Corbit, of Adams township, tells that his father, Robert Corbit, emigrated

with Isaac Evans from Virginia in the year 1804. Calhoun's Historical Sketches, written thirty years ago, states, that "In 1803 Judge Evans settled where Evansburg now stands. There were also others who settled around him soon afterward, forming what was known at the time as White Eyes Plains settlement." These dates are irreconcilable, but it would seem that the Charles Williams settlement, on the Walhonding, was made first. The Evansburg settlement was probably the second one made in the county. The two Bakers came out in the spring, planted and tended a crop of corn on the plains just south of Orange, then returned to Virginia, harvested a crop there, and in the fall of the same year moved out permanently with their families, cut their new crop here and erected cabins. Esaias Baker leased twenty acres from a Mr. Newell, in the western part of the township, on the farm which George Loos afterward purchased. Both Esaias and Charles, a few years later, moved to Linton township, becoming two of the earliest settlers there.

Isaac Evans was the central figure of this settlement, and was a man whose influence was felt in all parts of the county. Soon after he moved out he purchased a tract of land and built his cabin south of the river, close to the bank, just across from Evansburg. The high waters which rose and surrounded his cabin soon after, obliged him to move farther back from the river. He raised and commanded a company during the war of 1812, serving under General Harrison. He was also one of the early associate justices in the county. His brother Henry, who accompanied him here, purchased a farm adjoining his on the east, and being a bachelor, spent his days in solitude there, engaged in farming and stock raising.

Quite a colony of early settlers were from near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Perhaps the earliest of them was Philip Waggoner, who came to Oxford township in 1806. He died a few years later. Philip Wolfe came soon after, and settled at Wolfe's Corners, a little north of the center of the township, where Henry Wolfe now lives. He died in September, 1825. Still later, George Leighninger emigrated from the same place. He was a young man when he came, and

afterward married a daughter of Mr. Wolfe, who is still living with her son in Lafayette township, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. George Loos came in 1811. Like the others, he came overland, moving in a five-horse team, and settling at Loos' Corners, in the western part of the township. He purchased his farm from Robert Newell, who had been living on it and moved farther west after he had disposed of it.

John Junkins, an Irishman, emigrated to the township, perhaps as early as 1806 or 1808. He lived on the Cadiz road, at the farm now owned by F. Sergeant, about a mile west of Wolfe's Corners. He was the biggest man on the plains, and a genuine Irishman. Two sons, John and David, lived with him, also a son-in-law, Matthew Gray, who was of the same nationality. George Anspaugh, from near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, came about 1811, and settled on the place now occupied by Jacob Wolfe, a short distance west of Wolfe's Corners. Moses Morgan, another early settler, was a New Jerseyman, and settled about a mile east of Anspaugh, on the Cadiz road. He afterwards sold out and went into business at Evansburg.

John Mills, a cabinetmaker, lived where Jacob Starker now does, the southeast quarter of section 12. He once met with a mishap that might have terminated fatally. He was watching for game, at a deer-lick, one sultry day, concealed behind some bushes, and to drive away the pestiferous mosquitos that bothered him, was waving a brush about his face and head. Another hunter, approaching, perceived the stir, and mistaking Mills for a deer, banged away at him with his rifle, and shot off his nose.

The Mulvains, Joseph, John and William, were here in 1810, and perhaps earlier. They settled in the eastern part of the township, north of the river. Joseph was the owner of a keel-boat which plied between New Philadelphia and Zanesville, carrying all kinds of freight. The mode of locomotion was by poling it. "Running boards" were attached to the outside, upon which about a dozen men would stand, with long poles, by the use of which they would make the boat fairly fly through the water.

Andrew, Ezekiel and Samuel McFarland, came about 1812. William Welsh, joining George

Loos on the east, was here in 1811. James Lisk came about the time the Junkins did. He married a daughter of John Junkins and afterward a Miss Price, who is still living in this township. Mr. Lisk was an early school teacher.

Milling facilities were no better here in pioneer days than elsewhere on the frontier. In fact, this being one of the earliest settled districts, the first white men were obliged to travel further to get a little grinding done than the first settlers of most other townships. As late as 1812, Zanesville and New Philadelphia were the usual milling points. Years before this, Esaias Baker and Isaac Evans, having heard that there was a power mill near Zanesville, loaded a canoe with corn and started for it. When they reached the mill they found it to be quite a patent affair. "Two canoes had been fastened just at a ripple in the river and a small paddle-wheel set between the two boats, and this, turned by the rippling waters, furnished the power to turn a large-sized hand-mill."

Isaac Evans erected the first mill in the township. It was built about 1818, on Evans creek. It was a little affair, with one run of buhrs, but answered very well the purpose for which it was intended. A saw-mill stood at the same place. They changed possession repeatedly, and were abandoned about twenty-five years ago.

About twenty years ago a large grist-mill was built on the canal, about a mile west of Orange, by John Wolfe and Timothy Emerson. John Wolfe is the present owner.

George Loos erected a little distillery on his place soon after he moved into the township. He died in 1821, and his son, Christopher, ran it for many years. A number of years later Mr. Shank operated one for ten or twelve years, on the Susanna Appis place, in the western part of section 19. Another was built on the canal about 1848, by Patrick Tregent, an Englishman.

The Cadiz road was the first one constructed through the township, and, in early days, was a principal highway of travel and emigration, so much so that several taverns flourished here for awhile in close proximity to each other. The first one was Philip Wolfe's at the corners.

Daniel Loos relates that when his father moved out from Pennsylvania, in 1811, Mr. Wolfe came out a distance with a team to help him over some of the big hills in Tuscarawas county. He was keeping tavern at that time. His tavern sign was a picture of General Washington mounted upon a white horse, an emblem which then, doubtless, appealed loudly to American patriotism. George Leighninger tended bar here for a while, but afterward bought a farm close by and moved upon it.

John Jenkins soon after hung out a large wooden "blue ball" to the gaze of the passer-by, inviting him to partake of the entertainment provided within, about a mile west of Wolfe. This was an important place in those days. Jenkins was postmaster for a great many years and also a justice of the peace, and the township elections were held here at his tavern.

Moses Morgan, about 1820, opened a third tavern about a half mile east of Wolfe's tavern. When he sold the place some ten years later, to Mr. Stewart, the tavern was abandoned.

A ferry was established very early at John Miskimen's place, in the eastern part of the township. It was kept for a number of years by Adam Fletcher, and afterwards by the father of Judge Burt. After Evansburg was laid out and became a little business center, a ferry was kept here for a number of years. Moses Morgan and John B. Stout were the chief manipulators of the ferry-boat at this point.

The first bridge built in the township was at Miskimen's. It was built about 1854, and cost \$10,000. This was afterward disturbed and somewhat rebuilt. The river having, in 1861, cut a new channel about three-quarters of a mile to the east, a new bridge became necessary, the cost of which was about \$9,000. The bridge at Orange was built in 1870. The masonry, of which N. W. Buxton was contractor, cost \$8,311; the superstructure (iron) was contracted for by J. H. Davenport. It cost \$7,258.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad passes through the township, east and west, crossing the Tuscarawas river near the eastern line. It has one station in the township—Oxford, near the center of the township. The Ohio canal crosses the township north of the river. In

its course it usually closely follows the river bed.

The second school in the county was probably taught here. Mr. Calhoun says: "In 1806, or thereabouts, Mr. Joseph Harris taught a school in the settlement, at Evansburg. This is the second intimation of the existence of a school which we have received. Here the widow Johnson, wife of Adam Johnson, deceased, remembers being sent to attend the school." The first school which Mr. Calhoun speaks of was held three or four years earlier up the Walhonding. An early school-house was built about 1812, at John Junkins' place, in which James Lisk was one of the first teachers. George Leighninger afterward taught here.

The earliest attempt at town making was made by John Mills, who, in 1815, laid out a little village on the great bend of the Tuscarawas river, south of it. He called it Millsville. Several cabins were reared on the spot, but for some inscrutable reason the village failed to thrive, and soon passed from the knowledge of men.

Evansburg was surveyed September 4, 1830. Isaac Evans was the proprietor, and gave it its name. The original plat lay wholly north of the canal, but two years later an addition of five lots was made south of it. For a few years it grew vigorously. Moses Morgan owned the first dry goods store. He died a few years after it was opened, and John Stout became the possessor of it. Joseph Watkins kept another store, and built a large warehouse, dealing extensively in grain. Philip Wolfe, Jr., ran a tannery here for a while. His father, Philip Wolfe, Sr., had built one about two miles south of this at a very early day, and Philip, Jr., operated it here for a time, then removed it to Evansburg. Isaac Evans, Jr., was the village inn keeper. The building of Orange about a half mile to the west gave Evansburg its death-blow. The river at Evansburg could be forded only with great difficulty, if at all, and a ferry must be kept here constantly, while the stream at Orange was easily forded. Mr. Watkins removed his warehouse, and the village speedily fell to pieces. Several dilapidated structures mark the site of the once flourishing canal port.

Orange, situated on the north bank of the river, in the northwestern part of the township, was laid out in 1839. William K. Johnson and G. A. Humerickhouse were the proprietors of that part of it which lies north of the canal, and Samuel Wolfe proprietor of that part south of it. Hugh Maxwell erected the first house. It was a frame, still standing, on lot 8, corner of Oxford and Water streets, now occupied by A. Peck. The next building was a warehouse, erected by Harrison Butler, on lot 49. These two buildings were erected at about the same time. Mr. Butler soon after sold the warehouse to Roe & Armstrong, and it has since been controlled by various persons. John Richmond is the present owner. A second warehouse was built about 1850 by P. C. Wolfe & Co. Five or six years later it was converted by them into a steam flouring mill, which was operated five or six years with unsatisfactory results, and the mill works were then removed about a mile down the canal to Wolfe & Emerson's mill, and the building restored to its original use. It is now owned by J. P. Peck & Co. From 40,000 to 50,000 bushels of wheat are annually bought at these two houses.

About 1842 George Augustine built a saw-mill on the canal. P. C. Wolfe & Co. purchased it and attached a carding machine, which was run for some years. The building was taken away several years ago.

There are two dry goods stores in the village at this time, owned by Richmond & Son, and J. P. Peck & Co.

One of the earliest postoffices in the county is White Eyes Plains. John Junkins was probably the first postmaster. He was succeeded by James Lisk. The office is still kept at Oxford Station, by the agent, William Coles. When Evansburg was laid out, a postoffice, which is a requisite of every well-appointed village, was obtained and Joseph H. Watkins and Moses Morgan were successively postmasters. About 1853 it was removed to Orange, where it still exists, though retaining the old name. James R. Johnson was postmaster here.

Orange chapel, a Methodist Episcopal church, the only edifice of the kind which graces Orange, is a handsome little frame, thirty by forty, which

was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$2,200. It was erected mainly by the efforts of John Richmond and J. B. Peck. The society was formed of members from other congregations in the neighborhood. The membership at present is small.

The Union Methodist Protestant church is located near the center of the township, on the Cadiz road. The house of worship was erected twenty or more years ago, upon a lot donated for the purpose by Henry and William Wolfe. Before it was built services had been conducted in the Union school-house close by. The first meetings were held in Moses Morgan's barn, where about 1840, shortly after the class was formed, a great revival was held. Among the earliest members were Moses Morgan, Joseph Mulvain, John Stout, Joseph Evans, and Jenkin Whiteside. The membership is now about fifty. Rev. Wells is the pastor.

White Eyes Baptist church is situated about a fourth of a mile east of the Union Methodist church. It was organized in 1825 and until 1870 was connected with the West Lafayette Baptist church. An account of this church up to the date of separation has been included in the history of the West Lafayette church and need not be repeated. The congregation still worships in the brick church erected in 1850 which is in good condition. The membership is about forty. Since 1870 there have been but two pastors in charge, Elders E. B. Senter and F. Hodder. The latter ministers to the church at this time. The Sabbath-school is well kept up but like most other organizations of the kind in the country is held only during the summer. Joseph Keims is its superintendent.

A German Lutheran church stands just this side of the county line in the southeastern part of the township. It is a small frame building built about ten years ago. The congregation is very limited in point of number and belongs principally to Tuscarawas county. Mr. Hockenbraugh is a leading member from this township.

Near the northeastern corner of the township stands a United Brethren church known as Everall's church which was built many years ago.

The principal early members were John Everall and wife, John Mackey and wife, James King and wife, and Thomas Smith and wife. Its condition is prosperous.

A small congregation of Disciples have for several years been holding services at McCune's school-house in the southern part of the township.

A United Brethren society existed years ago in Orange. Preaching commenced there about 1853 in the school-house and was continued about twelve years. The society then disbanded; cause, loss of membership and a minister who proved to be a wolf in sheep's clothing. The principal members were John Richmond, William Maxwell and John Norman.

A Methodist Protestant church at one time flourished in Evansburg. A brick church was erected but never finished. The village declined and the members removed to other places. Services were then held for a few years in Orange but they ceased many years ago.

CHAPTER LXIV.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Name—Organization—Physical Features—Early Settlements
—East Union—Churches—Schools—Mills.

THIS is one of more than a score of townships in Ohio that commemorate the name and achievements of Commodore Perry on lake Erie. It was organized in 1817, at a time when his naval glory was still fresh in the minds of the people. The township, as then erected, was ten miles long and five wide, including what are now Perry and Bedford townships. This territory had previously been a part of New Castle township, which was organized at the formation of the county. The elections in Perry township were held at the house of Elias James, almost centrally located as the township then existed, until 1825, when Bedford township was formed and Perry was reduced to its present limits, five miles square, being township 5 of range 9, according to the original survey of the military lands. It is located in the western part of the county and is bounded on the south by Pike and

auctions and muster day drills. Fourth of July celebrations were attended by everyone for miles around. The tavern was indeed the hub of all activity.

Charles Williams tavern is considered the first in the county. He came with his family and several others as early as 1800. His two story house stood near the northeast corner of Water and Chestnut streets, fronting the river, where Williams operated a ferry. Joining the house on the south was a log cabin in which Adam Johnston, his son-in-law, kept store for Hedges and Hammond. On the north, another log cabin served as the tavern. The Williams family occupied the 1st floor of the house, and the 2nd floor was used as a meeting house, jail, fort, storeroom, schoolhouse, ballroom or courthouse.

When courts were held here Williams was said to have received \$30 a year rent for the room, and \$2 a term for the room, occupied by the jury.

Permit was granted to Charles Williams, Esq. on the 10th day of May, 1811, to keep Tavern in the Town of Coshockton until the next meeting of the Court of Common Pleas, said county, which will be on the second day of September, next for which he paid into the county treasury \$2.92. Permit granted to the said Charles Williams, Esq., on the 10th day of May 1811, to keep Ferry over the Muskingum river at the Town of Coshockton from the date thereof until the next meeting of the Court of Common Pleas in said county which will be the second day of September next, for which he paid into the treasury \$1.33 1/3.

On May 13, 1811, John Wamsley was granted a tavern license to keep tavern in Franklin township. He hung out the Sign of the Black Horse, on the road between Coshockton and Zanesville. The same year licenses were issued to James Craig, John Junkins and Phillip Wolf.

Phillip Wolf came to Oxford township about 1807, with his wife (Margaret Wagner) and children. They first settled in a log cabin on the south side of the Cadiz-Coshockton road. Here they fired the brick for a home and tavern, which they built on the north side of the road. This tavern stood until the white frame, now owned by the Pope family, was built in 1875.

This was a drovers tavern, called the George Washington Inn. The sign had a picture of George Washington on a white horse. George Leighninger, son-in-law of Wolf, kept bar here.

Phillip Wolf died in 1825, but his widow continued the tavern until 1838, and perhaps longer. She died in 1855.

The last chore of the evening for Widow Wolf, was taking the old pierced tin lantern out with her to check all the gates so the drover's stock could not get out. She once rode horseback to pay her taxes, then found out she was a couple cents short, so she made a second trip with the amount due. A special act of Legislature created a road from Millersburg, in Holmes County, to Widow Wolf's Tavern.

V. Heber Sargent's grandfather came from England, and got as far as Wolf's tavern when his money ran out. He rented a back room at the inn, and set up a shoe shop.

The Democratic Standard of January 15, 1897 tells the story of Henry Wolf, son of Phillip and Margaret:

"Uncle Henry Wolf, who resides in a beautiful home on the Plains, near Isleta, informs us that he has lived in practically the same spot all his life—78 years.

In 1819 he was born in a log cabin which stood just across the road from his present residence. Later his father built a brick dwelling, and in this home he lived, boy and man, until it was replaced some years ago by his present, handsome, modern residence. In those days the plains was covered with a dense growth of brush which grew about as tall as a full grown deer, and Uncle Henry himself has shot a large number of them. So long as the deer remained quiet he was concealed by the brush, but the moment he began to escape from the hunter, he was compelled to spring over the thick growths and his whereabouts was discovered.

Each fall the Indians, who were numerous, burned the heather, and thus many deer were captured. The howl of the wolf was frequently heard at night, and occasionally Henry and his young brother would have to go to the woodland to protect the sheep from these midnight marauders. All of which sounds strange to these closing days of the century. A wonderful experience that which reaches across the century from which the wild red man and a howling wilderness at one end, to electricity and a grand civilization at the other."

A farm sale, held at the site of the old Wolf tavern about 1910 brought to light a Conestoga wagon, which had been stored in the rafters of an outbuilding. It sold for 25c. Rather a sad ending! Probably the final closing for the scene of the tavern was the removal of the watering trough from the middle of the cross-roads.

Tavern licenses were issued to Asher Hart, James Hunter

"ENTERTAINMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST" 7 11 11

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OLD STONE FORT MYSTERY

Who built the Old Stone Fort has been a question that is bound to spark opinions anywhere in the county and interest historians all over the state.

Most historians believe there is no doubt that this building is the oldest existing building west of the Appalachian Mountains. However, there is room for debate as to whether it was built by the French explorer D'Iberville in the 1600's; the fur trader, George Croghan in the 1700's; or the first settler in Oxford Township, Isaac Evans in the 1800's.

Paul Goudy, historian from Tuscarawas County, spent many months in England trying to find the answer in records in the museums and libraries. He is of the opinion that the French did not build the fort. From his research he found that the only time the French were in Ohio was in the period of 1752-1759. He tends to believe that Croghan built it, but still does not discount the fact that Evans also could have built it.

Croghan came to Coshocton about 1745. He had established a trading center at Bolivar, then moved on to Coshocton where he kept his main base. He had about 200 fur trappers working for him with a total of 300 pack animals. His fur business was the largest and of the longest standing in Ohio.

During this time, the French would liked to have had control of the Ohio country, but Croghan was well established with the Indians, he spoke their language and treated them fairly.

Goudy found evidence that the Indians had asked Croghan to build a fort to protect them from the French and also records show that Croghan had ordered two cannons to be delivered to him. One was sent to the Piqua base and the other presumably was sent to Coshocton.

In 1751 the French destroyed Croghan's Piqua base and some of the Indians became terrorized and sided with the French. A world war broke out over the Ohio country at this point and included several countries, even Russia. By 1759 the fighting was over and the French were driven from the area.

With the French gone, the British no longer needed to be the nice guys, they cut off supplies, and the settlers began moving in, polluting the area as far as the Indians were concerned. This led to Pontiac's rebellion and to Bouquet's coming in 1764.

The late Henry Hackenbracht, well known local historian, spent years researching the Old Stone Fort. In an effort to delve into the subject more deeply and to explore new sources, he wrote to an authority on early French architecture for his opinion. Excerpts from the answer to his inquiry are:

"Frankly, your fort, upon cursory examination of the cut (photo) looks more like a stone blockhouse, erected as a place of refuge in case of Indian attack rather than a general defense, unless there was a wooden stockade surrounding it. Its construction might suggest a storage place for powder or arms, with the small opening near the ground as a passage through which powder and balls might be passed without leaving the relatively large door open. I think your blockhouse only a part of what must have been a larger wooden defense. Could this have been a western outpost against the wild Indians, erected by German Moravians, who settled the Tuscarawas?"

And so another question was raised by a knowledgeable person.

The Old Stone Fort has served many purposes down through the years. It has been a smokehouse and a farm storage building. Some folks jokingly refer to it as an ice storage house, or meat house where only the blood of Berkshires was ever shed.

Continuing research into the matter may definitely solve the mystery someday or it may continue to raise additional questions. Meanwhile the Old Stone Fort near the Tuscarawas River in Oxford Township is a building of great historical significance.

Editor's note — The following story about the Old Stone Fort near West Lafayette first appeared in the Uhrichsville Chronicle. It was written by a local historian.

It was 15 years ago when I wrote about Sieur de la Salle's expedition of 1669 that led to the discovery and exploration of the Ohio River.

At that time, I claimed the "Stone Fort" on the Tuscarawas River below Newcomerstown was built by his men on that trip when they came down the Cuyahoga-Tuscarawas water highway from Lake Erie.

I may have been unconvincing in 1970.

But with additional information discovered after writing that article, I am now much more confident than ever that I was right to make such a claim and credit this building to LaSalle and his men, making it the oldest in Ohio.

LaSalle was a French explorer, and at that time this was considered as French territory. But this was also a period of Indian warfare.

The Five Nations were nearing the zenith of their power. The Iroquois Wars were just ending, with the Shawanose tribe of southern Ohio the last to feel the fury of their raids. The Hurons, Eries and Andastes had already been destroyed.

The Shawanose were attacked but never driven all the way out. They did respect the Iroquois claim and never ventured north of the "Mingo Trail" that criss-crossed the state. Fifty years later, the Delaware tribe settled in the buffer zone.

In 1669, most of what we call Ohio was uninhabited and seldom crossed by Indians other than Iroquois hunting and "police" patrols.

How could LaSalle venture into such unfriendly territory, and what route did he take? Written descriptions of the expedition conflict in many details.

It was about 1976 when reading an old Indian history book that I ran into a copy of a letter written by LaSalle in 1680 to a wealthy friend in France, betting for a loan to build a large flat-bottom riverboat to be used on the Wabash and lower Ohio rivers.

To me, this letter was like a missing piece to a jigsaw puzzle. It made me realize that in my writing of 1970, I had fallen into the same trap with all previous writers who had tried to

show over which of the six possible routes LaSalle had traveled from Frontenac to the Ohio River.

This letter to France describes in detail how this river boat could be used on the upper Ohio to the Genessee portage in upstate New York. This direct line route was described even to telling how horse-drawn carts could be used at the long portage. It told in hours the distance from Frontenac to the mouth of the Genessee.

What struck me when reading this letter was how impossible it was for LaSalle to have gained this knowledge of the Genessee portage

in 1669 or at any time thereafter. It had to be before then.

I eventually recalled a speech LaSalle made in 1677 where he said, "Ten years ago and thereafter, I did explore the waterways south of the lakes."

This, in his own words, dates his explorations as beginning 1667. It was then that all the descriptions, documented evidence fell into local place with no loose ends left over for two trips to the Ohio River.

We had all made the common mistake of trying to cram every credible bit of information into one exploration of 1669.

The first trip of discovery was not made public, going over the Genessee and down the Allegheny to the forks of the Ohio (Pittsburgh) in 1667.

Determined to establish a trade route around the Five Nations and down the Ohio River southwest to the then famous Spanish gold, he sold his valuable fur trading post, farm and home, turning all his wealth into guns, powder, trade goods and supplies.

He hired men and built large freight canoes.

However, he was caught crossing the eastern end of Lake Erie by Senecas who would not, could not give him permission to continue, no matter how many gifts and bribes he offered.

He had been to the grand council house at Onondago two years before and know a lot of important Iroquois names. He persuaded his captors to take him there to get permission to continue the journey.

Much time was lost waiting for the next session. Parting with a good chunk of his guns and supplies, he finally made a deal.

They did give him a war captive Shawanose to guide him the "right way" to this great river he sought.

LaSalle was warned strongly not to try any of the three Allegheny routes (from the Genessee, Chautauqua Lake and French Creek) as the furious and deadly Andastes would "lift their hair."

The Shawano would not have been given as a guide if adopted by the tribe, nor had he been killed, so he must have been at Onondago only a few days. You can be sure he knew the way home and would have been willing to guide anyone.

It was late November when LaSalle headed west on the exposed south shore of Lake Erie. The Shawano may not have known of the Maumee-Wabash portage to the west, but had to be aware of the "war trail" that paralleled the Cuyahoga, Tuscarawas and Muskingum waterways. There was just one short portage of about two miles in the now-Akron area.

The description tells of crossing from a "fast-falling river" to a "slow-moving, ever-increasing in size" river.

I admit that the French maps of 1672-84 only show the Maumee portage route, but since they show no other north-flowing rivers, this only depicts the mapmakers' ignorance or LaSalle's jealous secrecy.

But if he took the local route, why did he stop below Newcomerstown to construct a stone building with gun slots?

This spot was near to a Shawanose outpost town, called Waketameki, a few miles below Coshocton. Some historians say the first shots of the Revolution were fired there.

LaSalle was probably warned to expect some very unfriendly Shawanose when they reached this outpost the next day. Seeking the outcrop of building stone in the bluff, he made his decision.

Still smarting from his six-week delay, he did not know how long it would take him to gain permission to take a group of armed men through

Old Stone Fort retold

the Shawanose. He decided to continue downriver with only his guide and one other companion.

To protect his wealth of guns, powder, tradegoods and supplies, he left the remaining 12 of his men in this no-man's land with instructions to build a strong house of stone.

It was not the only time that he took off and left his men behind with instructions to build with stone. A similar event took place years later near the St. Joseph River on the Lake Michigan shore.

LaSalle did continue on in 1669 and returned to "civilization" by still another route.

As for the Old Stone Fort, it is very possible it was never completely finished. I suspect that a strong Iroquois war party discovered it and killed or carried away the rest of LaSalle's men.

With the river freezing over and water travel halted, it may have been early spring before LaSalle found out all was lost on the Tuscarawas.

In 1972, a Canton man was granted permission to make scientific "digs" around the stone fort. Before he started, I sent him word that if LaSalle's men had built it, he

wouldn't find anything in the excavations.

You see, the working base camp would have been several hundred yards upstream on the riverbank by the riffle where the stone outcropped upon the bluff in a thin vein that was good coursing thickness for building. They did not have to be quarry split.

Old Stone Fort topic for museum talk

COSHOCTON — Dr. Scott Butler will present a fascinating talk on The Old Stone Fort at the Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum on Nov. 15 at 6 p.m. Following the presentation, Dr. Butler will present awards for the Mary Harris Prizes.

The Old Stone Fort is a small stone building located south of the Tuscarawas River and east of West Lafayette on County Road 254 off SR 751, which has puzzled people in Coshocton County over 100 years since it was first written about in a county history in 1911.

Earliest writing about the structure speculated that the Fort was built in the 17th century by the famous French explorer, admiral and successor to La Salle, Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville. Others speculate that the famous Ohio frontier trader, George Croghan, built it mid-18th century.

Dr. Butler conducted an exhaustive review of writings and artifacts related to the Old Stone Fort. Much information has been overlooked by all public writings on the Fort since its restoration in 1952. Many old, pre-restoration photos were discovered. Previously unnoticed old writings have been found which



provide important, new information about the origin of the Fort.

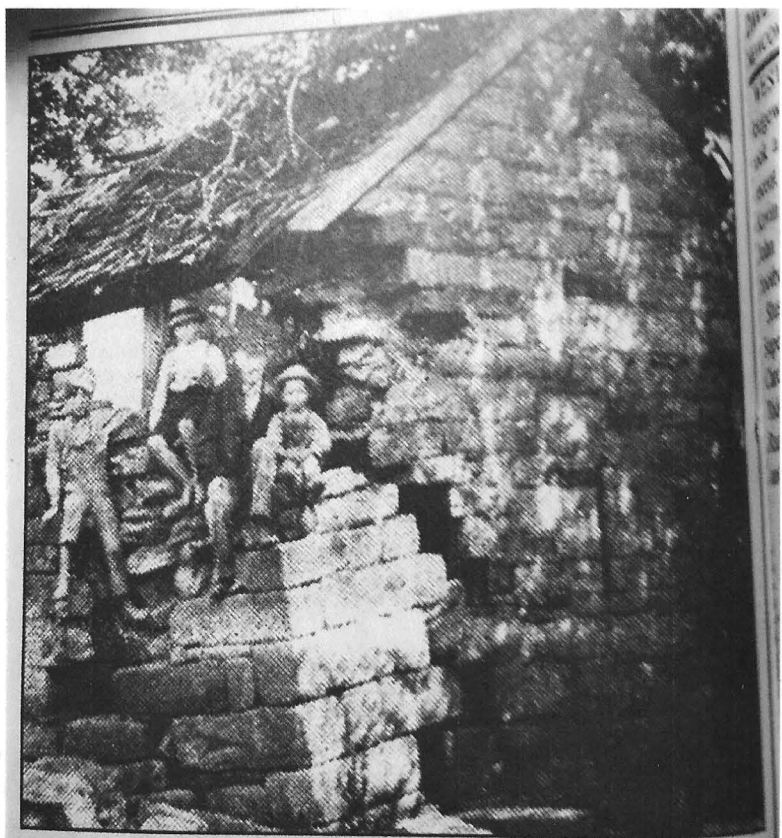
The talk will review the major theories of its origin and their evidence, and present with positive evidence the best supported answer to the identity of its builder.

Dr. Butler is the author of several books and booklets on subjects connected to the Coshocton frontier, including Mary Harris, "The White Woman" of the Ohio Frontier in 1750. His latest publication of The Coshocton Review will be available for sale in the museum gift shop beginning Nov. 15 after the lecture. This third volume includes last year's winning essays, as well as Butler's treatment of the history of the Old Stone Fort, plus bonus articles. Cost for the publi-

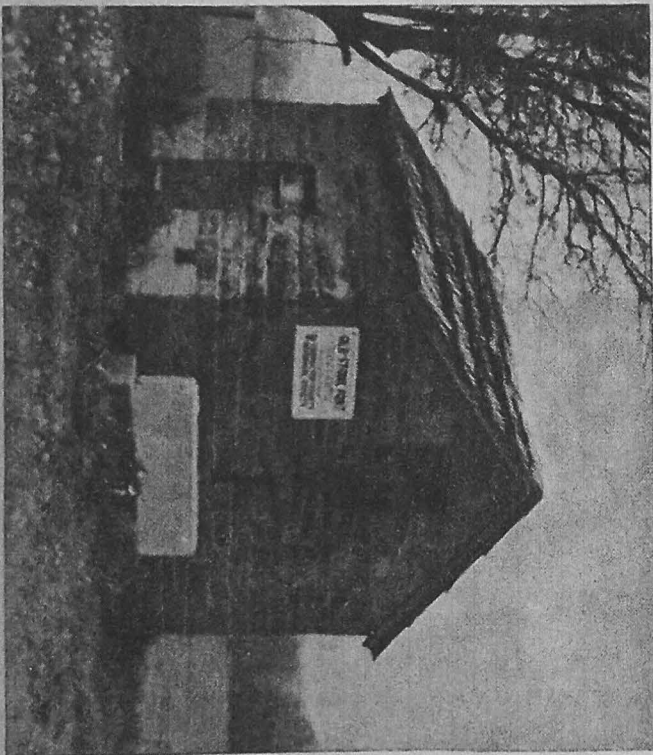
cation is \$9.

Program admission is \$4 for adults and \$3 for students (Friends of the Museum, free). At the conclusion of the talk, the winners of the 2018 Mary Harris Prizes for non-fiction writing will be announced and awards presented (if the recipient is present).

The Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum is located in Historic Roscoe Village at 300 N. Whitewoman St., Coshocton. For more information contact the Museum at 740-622-8710 or email jhmuseum@jhmuseum.org. Museum hours are 1-4:30 p.m. Tuesday through Sunday. The Ohio Arts Council helped fund this program with state tax dollars to encourage economic growth, educational excellence and cultural enrichment for all Ohioans.



The Old Stone Fort, located on Coshocton Co. Rd. 254, between Newcomerstown and West Lafayette, is shown above in deteriorating condition in this undated photo. No one seems to be certain who built the fort, but some years ago the fort was restored and a sign posted by the Ohio Society, National Society Colonial Dames.



The Old Stone Fort near Isleta was rehabilitated in 1953



The old Stone Fort seen in this 1900s postcard view, was once part of the town of Evansburg. The fort was the only remaining structure after a cyclone wiped-out what was left of the town in the late 1890s.

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Epidemic led to elimination of Evansburg

By WILLIAM CASTEEL
Correspondent

The former canal town of Evansburg, once located along what is now Oxford Twp. Road 254, between Isleta and Orange, is long gone.

Today, very little exists to indicate that the once thriving town ever existed. There are virtually no memories to be shared any longer since the last of the younger generation that did live there, or at least heard the tale of Evansburg are also gone. Nowadays, the only supporting physical evidence is some of the nineteenth century county land maps, and the old Coshocton County Atlas that is occasionally found in the local estate sales, and auctions. Very few photos exist of the area, at least what has been discovered so far.

One of the only still existing structures, the Stone Fort, is actually credited as being located at Isleta (which was located farther east of Evansburg). Another reminder, a grim reminder, of Evansburg's existence is the small cemetery plot that is oddly located in the midst of a corn field, just north-west of the fort. In the late fall, and winter months when the field is void of corn stalks, the cemetery can be seen on its elevated plateau.

Even though in plain view, the cemetery appears lonely and forgotten. The sandstone grave markers are flat, plain shaped, and indicative of the time period. There are maybe a dozen, or so still standing. Others are crumbling, and mired in the sandy soil. The names and dates have

nearly faded with time, but the name of Evans, can be distinguished on a few of the stones. The Evans family, the family that founded the town, all later perished during an epidemic of typhoid fever that occurred in the late 1830s.

In 1801, brothers Henry and Isaac Evans arrived in Coshocton County, navigating the rivers all the way from the state of Virginia, in search of available land to purchase. When the Evans brothers finally had made their way to the three rivers community, they chose to take the eastern route, and followed the winding Tuscarawas River.

Eventually, they were brought to an area they felt was ideal in which to start a new community. They were in awe of the flat land that could obviously be easily cultivated, as well as the convenient access of the river, and a small spring of clear, cool water that would be a perfect source for the new town's vital water source.

The brothers were later joined by two other brothers, Charles and Esaias Baker, also from the state of Virginia, who were interested in the Evans brothers' plan for a new community. The brothers worked tirelessly to settle their new found land, and formed what was the nucleus of the second settlement in Coshocton County. Evansburg, named for its founders, would go on to have a nearly 40 year history as a bustling canal town and trading center before it faded into oblivion.

Isaac Evans, the dominant figure among the town, assumed the role of judge in the lawless terri-

tory. Evans had the experience of a natural born leader, having raised and commanded a company during the War of 1812.

On September 4, 1830, Evans had the land surveyed, and it was officially named it Evansburg, just a few short years before his demise. The Evans brothers had previously built a grist mill, and it was in full operation by 1818. A saw mill was later constructed, and began a successful venture just after the opening of the Ohio Erie Canal (situated between Evansburg and the Tuscarawas River) which was by now bringing many new Eastern travelers, as well as new business transactions to area.

Selling, buying, trading, business, and the town population was booming between the 1830s-1840s for Evansburg. Flatboats, and river barges carried grain to be ground at the gristmill, and timber to be cut at the sawmill, the final outcome then moving on to other areas in nearby towns, farther east, in need of the grain, and lumber. More and more immigrants arrived in Evansburg from the east as the years progressed, helping to build Evansburg into a sizable community. More establishments soon joined the community, a tannery, two dry goods stores, a grain warehouse, and later a hotel which was managed by Evans's son, Isaac Evans, Jr.

Towards the late 1830's the Evans family, young and old, were stricken with what was believed to be typhoid, a dreaded malady at that time. One by one, they were eventually buried in the town cemetery located in the

middle of the town, the founding family wiped out in a short period of time. The few descendents that had moved away earlier, survived, and are connected to the current Evans family members that are still living in, or near, Coshocton County today.

The Stone Fort, located at the edge of the Evans family property was already in existence when the Evans brothers arrived in 1801. It was believed that the fort had been constructed as a place of refuge to protect the river travelers from Indian attacks which had been more prevalent years before. The fort's origination has been a local mystery for many years since.

The town of Evansburg eventually followed its founders. Businesses closed, moved, abandoned buildings became more and more a familiar sight in the fading town. By the mid-1890s, the canal was no longer the popular mode of transportation, being virtually swallowed up by the opening of railroad in the mid 1850s.

Following the great flood (in March 1913) the Ohio Canal, or at least what was left of it, was now beyond repair, damaged by flood waters. The canal was ordered by the state as abandoned, and was eventually removed, and filled in by 1920.

What really led to Evansburg's demise?

One speculation was that the town was no longer easily accessible after the canal closed. The river boats also were no longer a familiar sight populating the nearby Tuscarawas. The river, which was very swift and deep at Evansburg, was not easily forded

(crossed by foot or by wagon), and there was no bridge at which to cross to travel further north to the more populated towns, and cities beyond. A ferry was used at the site for years when the town was more populated. It was also speculated that the town was becoming abandoned, and no longer a beneficial area in which to live. Many of the residents had moved on to the next town of Orange, and further north to Bakersville. The river, at Orange, is very shallow, and slow, and was very easily forded so that travelers could cross back and forth from West Lafayette to Orange, and Bakersville with little effort. A bridge was later constructed at that area in later years.

In the late 1890s a mysterious cyclone struck the area, destroying the majority of the few remaining farm houses, and abandoned structures, the old gristmill, sawmill, and hotel. The only surviving structure was the Stone Fort, the structure that was there before Evansburg, and now after Evansburg. The few residents that lived in the abandoned town were attending a picnic at nearby Orange, and witnessed the strange cyclone. The surrounding towns oddly, but miraculously were untouched, and those residents were unaware of the cyclone's visit.

The town of Evansburg is now a ghost of the past, the memory forever lost, only now mentioned as local folk-lore. We now must at least keep its history alive by sharing the story, and passing the legend on to the future generations that will preserve it, and hopefully share it with their future generations.



TURN BASIN IN OHIO CANAL NEAR EVANSBURG, WHERE THE BAREFOOT GARFIELD DROVE THE TOW-PATH MULE

EVANSBURGH

Oxford Twp. Scale 20 Rods to an Inch



MUSCARRAW'S RIVER

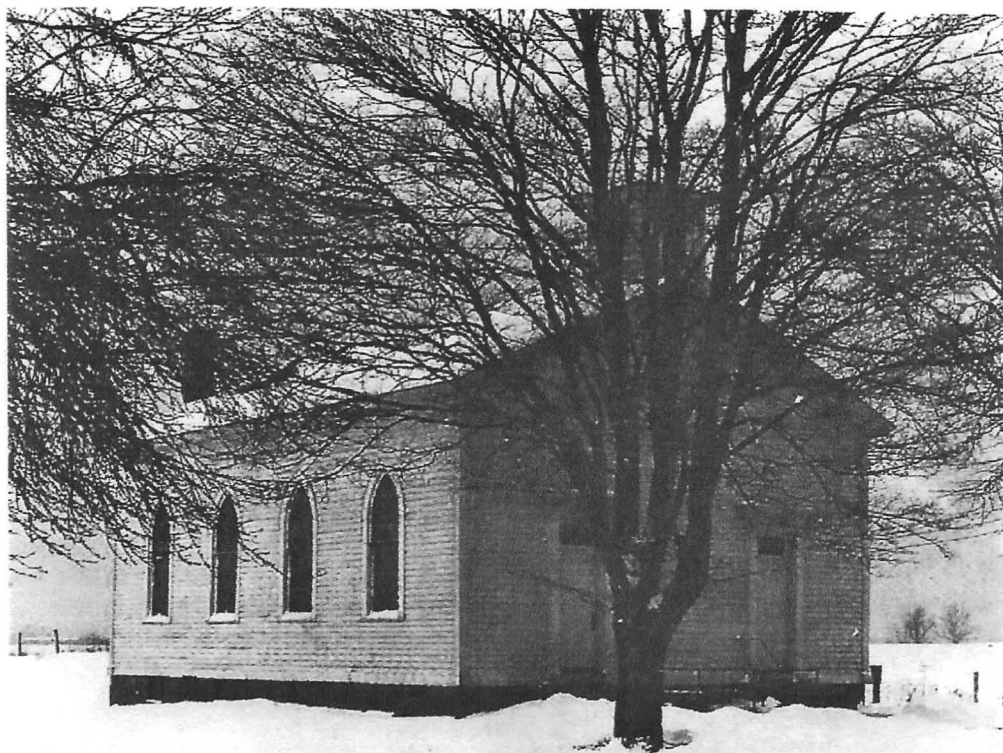


Oxford Township Hall

The township was organized in 1811. Early elections were held in John Junkins' tavern. On August 17, 1878 Henry and Elizabeth Wolfe donated a site south of the Isleta United Methodist Church to John Bach, George McMurphy and Jenkin Whiteside, township trustees, to be used for a township hall. For some reason this site was never used; and, on October 21, 1893, the present site in Isleta was purchased from Henry Wolf for the sum of \$50. The hall was built and elections held there until 1982 when the Coshocton County Board of Elections transferred the place of voting to the Davis River Greens clubhouse on SR 751.



Isleta UM Church



ISLETA METHODIST CHURCH 1858

HISTORY OF THE ISLETA UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
1858 - 2008
SERVING GOD'S PEOPLE IN THE SAME LOCATION FOR 150 YEARS

Much like Christianity itself, the history of the Isleta United Methodist Church had its beginnings in a barn.

In 1830, or some say 1832, the Union Methodist Protestant Society was organized in Moses Morgan's barn. From this society grew both the Union Protestant Church, located in Isleta and the Newcomerstown Mission, which became College Street Methodist Protestant Church. This early organization met first in Mr. Morgan's barn, and moved to the Union Schoolhouse until the two societies could build their buildings.

The Isleta United Methodist Church is located in Oxford Township, in the eastern most part of Coshocton County, Ohio. The township was organized in the fall of 1811, very soon after the county was formed. Its original boundaries included a large portion of the eastern part of the county, but it was gradually reduced in size by the organization of other townships until it reached its present limits in 1835.

According to Hill's History of Coshocton County, there is little doubt that one of the first settlements in the county was made in Oxford township, yet it seems impossible to determine definitely the date at which it was made. From Hunt's Historical Collections it is recorded, "It would seem that, at all events, the same season Charles Williams was raising his corn on the prairie, Isaac and Henry Evans and Charles and Esaias Baker, all from Virginia, were raising a crop on the Tuscarawas, near Evansburg. Williams had come up the Muskingum, and the four above named had come down the Tuscarawas."

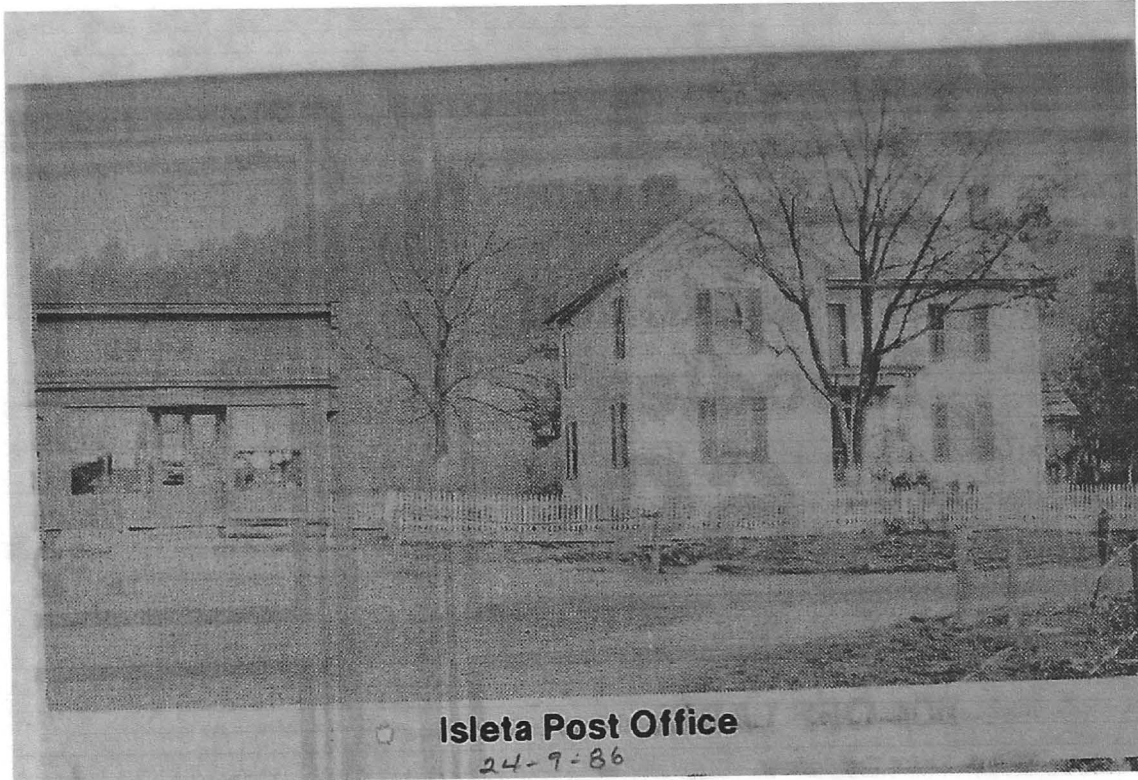
Quite a colony of early settlers were from near Carlisle, Cumberland County,

Pennsylvania. Perhaps the earliest of them was Philip Waggoner, who came to Oxford Township in 1806. He died a few years later. Philip Wolfe came soon after and settled at Wolfe's Corners. Later, George Leighninger emigrated from the same place and afterwards married a daughter of Mr. Wolfe. John Jenkins, an Irishman, emigrated to the township perhaps as early as 1806 or 1808. George Anspaugh came about 1811 and Moses Morgan, a New Jerseyman, settled about a mile east of Anspaugh on the Cadiz road. He afterwards sold out and went into business in Evansburg. The Mulvanes, Joseph, John and William, were here in 1810. They settled in the eastern part of the township, north of the river. Joseph was the owner of a keel-boat which plied between New Philadelphia and Zanesville. Thus we have the history of some of the families that were instrumental in establishing that first Methodist Society that became the Isleta United Methodist Church.

The history of the Isleta United Methodist Church was closely tied to the Newcomerstown Church for many years, being a charge from approximately 1832 until 1936, when Isleta became a single charge. And both are tied to the movement that became the Methodist Protestant Church.

The Methodist Protestant Church was organized at a general convention held in Baltimore, Maryland in November of 1830. The basis for this denomination, which had split from the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, was for greater autonomy of the local churches, the clergy wanted to choose (or elect) their presiding elders, the local preachers wanted conference rights and lay people wanted representation.¹ With the organization, the local churches did gain a degree of autonomy, the connectional system was preserved (without bishops or district superintendents), laymen gained equal representation in annual and general

¹ Norwood, Frederick A.; The Story of American Methodism; Abingdon Press; Nashville, TN; 1974; pg. 175.



Isleta Post Office

24-9-86

Isleta P. O. Is One of Nation's Smallest

ONE of the smallest post offices in America serves 45 families in Isleta, small village between West Lafayette and Newcomerstown.

While the post office serves one of the smallest lists of patrons in the United States, it probably is the smallest unit in the vast postal system under a separate roof.

The Isleta post office is located in a white frame struc-

ture about 12 feet by eight feet. The "lobby," bordered by the front and sides of the building and a partition filled with mail boxes, is about the size of a piano box.

Here Postmistress Myrtle Geese, whose home adjoins the post office, sorts the small bag of mail that is brot three times daily from the nearby Pennsylvania railroad.

The mail is delivered by Burr Norris, who likewise distributes

special delivery and registered mail.

Miss Geese has been postmistress 24 years, and succeeded her sister, Maude Geese, in that position. Miss Maude frequently assists her sister.

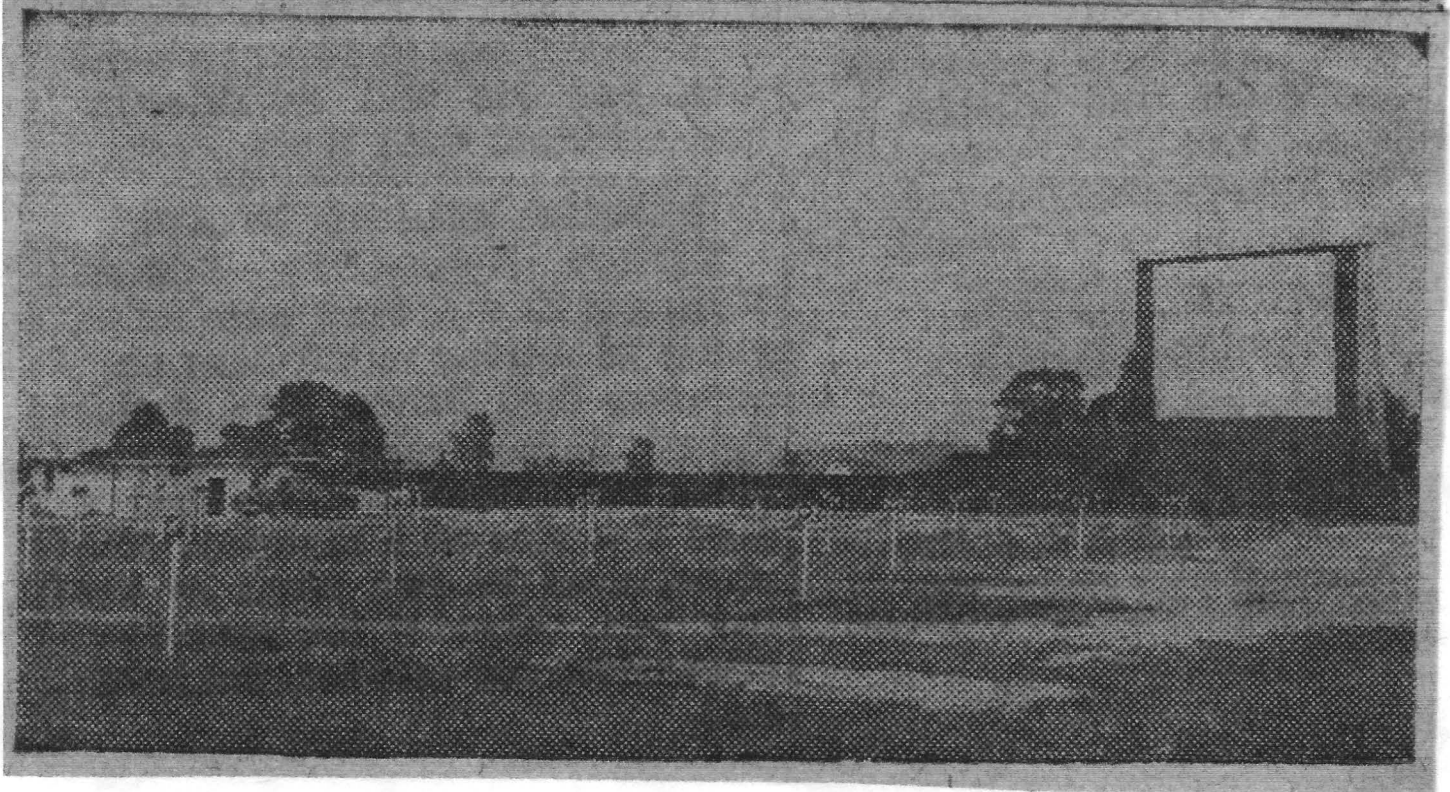
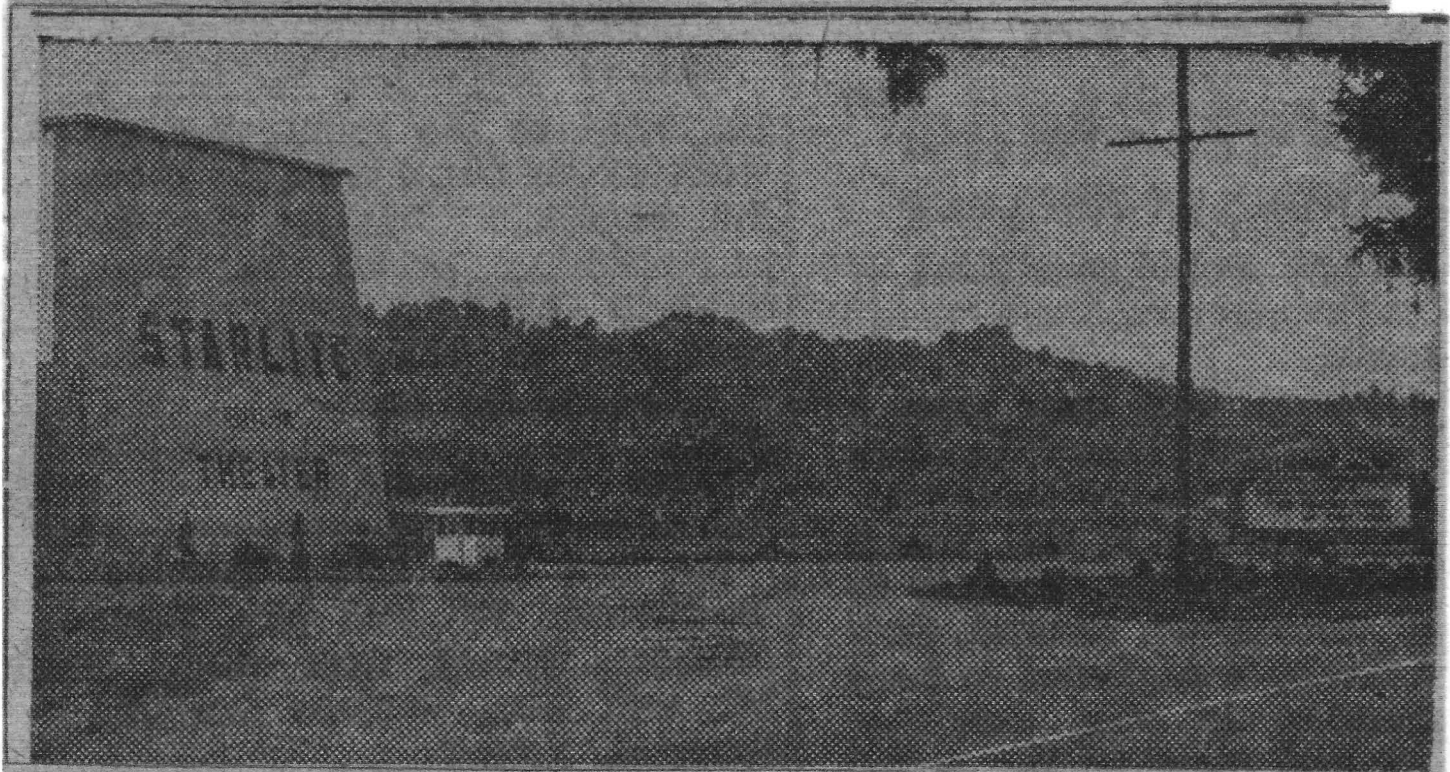
Duties of the postmistress now are much lighter. Last March the postal department at Washington removed Isleta's sole rural route, which boasted 100 boxes, and switched it to the West Lafayette post office.



PETER'S AUTO PARTS ISLETA

Isleta Church of Christ







The Starlite Drive-In a popular landmark once located along County Road 9.



Photo courtesy of William Casteel
 Pictured is the Starlight Drive-In in Newcomerstown after the 1955 tornado.



Photo courtesy of Carol(Emerson) Umberger, Akron

The Wolfe-Emerson family home has been a familiar structure in the Isleta area since it was constructed in 1876. While the residence is no longer in the possession of Wolfe-Emerson family, it is still in existence and being used as a private residence. The road noted in front of the residence, County Road 9, has been modified over the years and there is no longer an incline in the road as seen in this circa 1920 photo.

Everals Chapel recognized by State of Ohio

Everals Chapel recently received recognition by proclamation of the Ohio House of Representatives in honor of the Chapel's 150th anniversary. The office of House Speaker, Larry Householder, presented the Proclamation April 15, 2019.

Everals is a small, one-time village with roots dating to the early 1800's. It was originally settled in what was early Oxford Township, Tuscarawas County and later split off to become Oxford Township, Coshocton County. In 2018, Everals Chapel hosted a 150th anniversary celebration and recently was recognized by the State of Ohio.

By the 1830's Everals grew around the newly completed Ohio and Erie Canal as local farmers would sell grain and farm produce for shipment on the canal to the neighboring towns and cities. The area was also known as Coal Port, as the farmers would mine plentiful coal for sale, from the surrounding hill. The village was never incorporated or platted, as was the very nearby village of Evansburg.

The village of Evansburg was a prosperous and growing village that included mills, a dry goods store, a tannery and other concerns that popped up to serve the growing needs of the community. Many families from the Everals community would no doubt make the short walk to Evansburg for supplies and to sell or trade goods.

The founder of Evansburg was one Isaac Evans. Under the old Ohio constitution, three citizens of Coshocton County were commissioned by the governor of the state to occupy the bench as associate judges. Isaac Evans lived at Evansburg, Oxford township with a term of seven years. Isaac Evans served from 1811 – 1816. He also served as an officer in the war of 1812. Isaac Evans was the central figure of this settlement, and was a man whose influence was



Pupils of Everal's School, which was once located near the Everal's Church, are seen in this class photo dated April 16, 1907. It appears to be a class of various grades. The American flag noted in the background is a forty-five star flag which was used from 1896-1908. The photo was taken by Stiers Photography, once located on River Street in Newcomerstown.

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Isaac's brother Henry, who accompanied him here from Virginia (West Virginia), purchased a farm adjoining his on the east, and being a bachelor, spent his days in solitude there, engaged in farming and stock raising.

Quite a colony of early settlers were from near Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Perhaps the earliest of them was Philip Waggoner, who came to Oxford Township in 1806. The area today is a prime corn growing area, as it has remained since the early settlers came. The village of Evansburg has faded into history, as many of the inhabitants found it necessary to move down river a short distance to what is now known as Orange. The

village of Orange is slowly dwindling in inhabitants and structures, and upcoming generations will soon no longer recognize the place as a village.

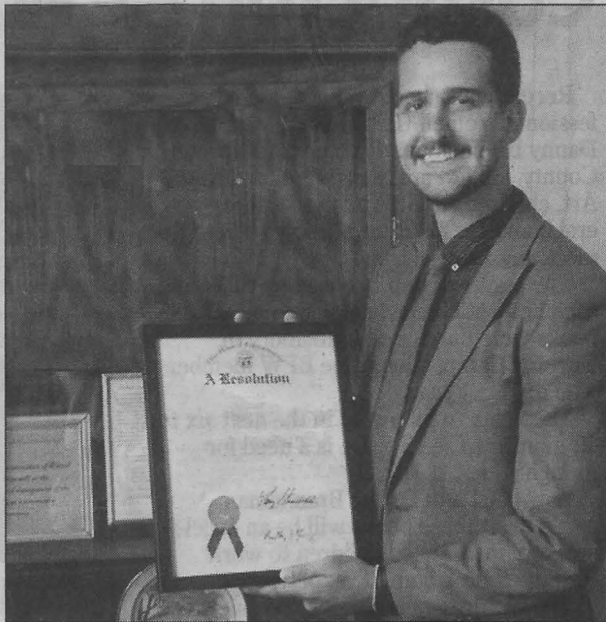
Many owners and canal boat captains used locks 22 and 23 at and near Evansburg as a base of operations. These include canal boat "Asia of Evansburg," previously known as "Susan of Evansburg," owned by A. Cheadle; canal boat "J.B. Watkins," of Evansburg, formerly "Albany of Cleveland"; canal boat "Black Rock of Evansburg" previously "the J.W. Watkins," owned by John W. Ricket; canal boat "Echo of Evansburg," formerly the "Resistable," owned by John Richmond; "canal boat "Casket of Dover," whose owner was George Tregent; and canal boat "Mount Etna of Evansburg," previously the "Allegheny of Dover" owned by John B. Stint.

John and Ann Everal played a key roll in the development of the village of Everals. John and Ann Everal came to the area of Oxford Township, just west of Newcomerstown, in the late 1820's. The young couple had resided in Bolivar

Kline Farm, Adams Township, Coshocton County, Ohio. After Ann died, John married Matrha Varner on Feb. 25, 1869 in Newcomerstown. Martha, the widow of his friend, Mr. Rodney, was born 1818 in Ohio, and died in 1896. The Rodney family was close friends of the Everals and had a large farm nearby. Martha and John moved to Newcomerstown, where they lived out the golden years of their lives.

The Everals were only one of the neighborhood families from England, and included others with surnames of Smith Tudor the English born no doubt shared many old world traditions and customs. The Tudor descendants claim connections to the royal line of Tudor.

The Everals were followers of the Wesleyan Christian belief. J.W. Everal, the second son wrote in his biography that his mother seemed to be the driving force in the family. Ironically, Ann Everal dreamed of a formal church building to replace the community school used as a church meeting house. The Church was completed the year of Ann's death without her



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for a short time, and after the death of their first son, moved to the area at the urging of John's friend, a Mr. Kline (possibly spelled Cline). Both men were industrious and soon increased the net worth of the families, Mr. Kline selling his property to Everal and moving on. John and Ann stayed in Oxford Township raising a family of seven.

John was the son of Richard Everal and was born March 8, 1800 in Sheffield, Shropshire, England. He died Feb. 26, 1875 in Newcomerstown. He married Ann Evans of Mainstone, Shropshire, England, daughter of Isaac Evans. It is not known if the Isaac Evans (founder of Evansburg) who lived nearby, was a brother or her father. She was born in 1809 in Llanybell, Carmarthenshire, Wales, and died 26 January 1868 at the

seeing it. Along with her husband John, Ann instilled a strong work ethic and strong belief in the family and in God. The children carried this work ethic throughout their life. This tradition is prevalent in the descendants living today.

J.W. Everal or John Wesley Everal was one of the early industrialists of Westerville, where his restored homestead is visited by thousands each year. Much of the early history of the little village of Everals is documented in J.W. Everals biography.

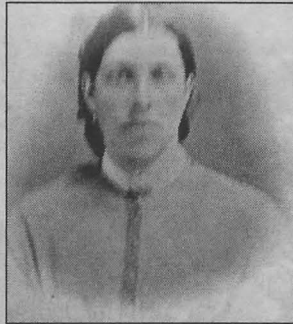
The old historical Everals Church celebrated 150 years in the Everal community in 2018. The chapel is maintained by the "Everals Chapel Preservation Society." Those interested in helping maintain the old Chapel can join the organization. Membership is \$12 per year. For more information, call 740-498-5636.

Historic reenactment of Everals Chapel founder planned

Ann Everal was a native of Wales and came to the United States with her husband John. They settled just West of Newcomerstown in what became known as Everal or Coal Port. The couple faced many challenges over their lives and managed to prosper while raising their children. The farm land they owned sat along the Ohio and Erie Canal where opportunities abound.

Ann Evans Everal was the matriarch of the Everal family and like many frontier women, was instrumental in success of her family. She was a godly and praying woman who faced many daily challenges as she worked to improve conditions for her family. She was the daughter of Isaac Evans the founder of nearby Evansburg.

Alice Hoover will portray Ann Evans Everal. Mrs. Hoover portrays over 30 individual women of history.



Submitted photo
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If you've visited Roscoe Village during a festival or event, chances are you've seen Alice Hoover walking through the village in canal-era clothing - a strolling historian, she calls herself, portraying one of several key figures

of the village's past. But Hoover began doing character reenactments even before she moved to Coshocton in 1988. She began with women in the Bible, and, over the years, has transformed herself into literally hundreds of characters before a wide range of audiences, including schools, festivals, retirement homes, veterans' groups, libraries and more. Her characters bring history to life.

Tickets are \$10 for members, \$12 for nonmembers and \$14 at the door. The event will be held at 2 p.m. June 9 at the Everal Chapel, 60417 Everals Church Road, Newcomerstown. Tickets can be obtained by calling 740-498-5636. You can also reserve your tickets by mailing a check made payable to HP Dakin, 23803 Oxford Twp. Rd 252b, Newcomerstown, Ohio, 43832. Limited tickets available.

Everals community celebrates 150 years

By HARLEY DAKIN
Special to The News

Everals is a small, one time village with roots dating to the early 1800's. It was originally settled in what was early Oxford Township, Tuscarawas County and later split off to become Oxford Township, Coshocton County.

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EVERAL'S CHAPEL





ORANGE CHAPEL





ORANSE CHAPEL



ORANGE

same estate sale)...I have a grade book with this one, too...the grade book is dated 1922-1923...Teacher. Miss Nettie Ethell....some of the student names are: Ruth Fletcher, Alice Fletcher, Roy Fletcher, Edwin Fletcher, Helen Hothem, Irene Hothem, Burton Hothem, Robert Hothem, Robert Emerson, James Geese, Mary, Rachel, Howard, John, Celia, and Martha Loos (probably all related), Mabel, Max, and Paul Tufford, Ellis Sergeant, Paul, John Sharrock, Vernon Hammersley, Mattie Myers, Donald, Ruth, and Mary Troendly, Frank Sawvel, Albert, Phyllis, Mary Esther, Elizabeth Tumblin, Ruth Begert, Vernon Parks, Wayne, Carl Daugherty, Lester Steward, Mary, Pearl, and Stewart Simmons, Hackenbracts, Smiths, and more Myers and Hothem kids.



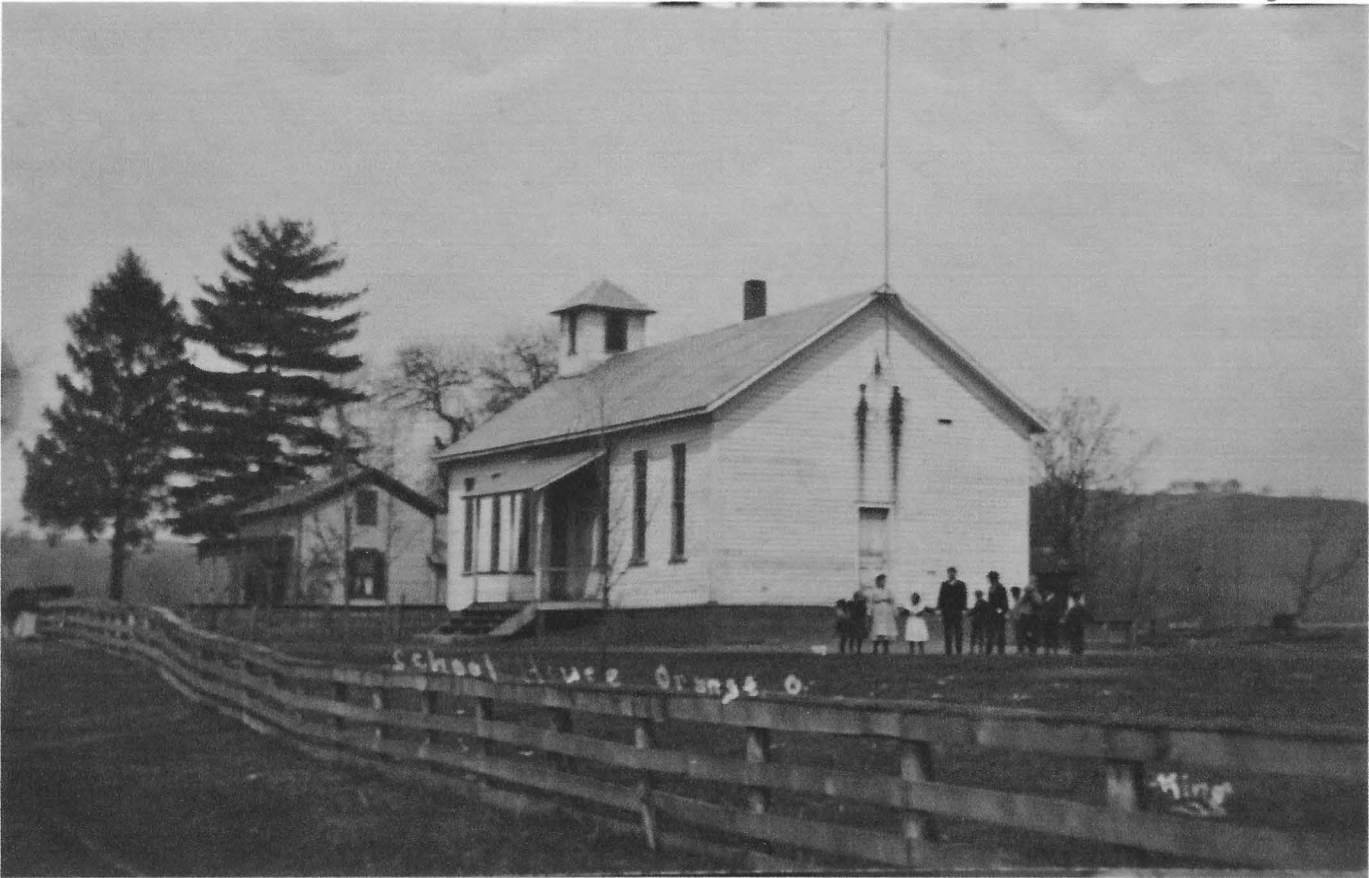
UNKNDWN SCHOOL

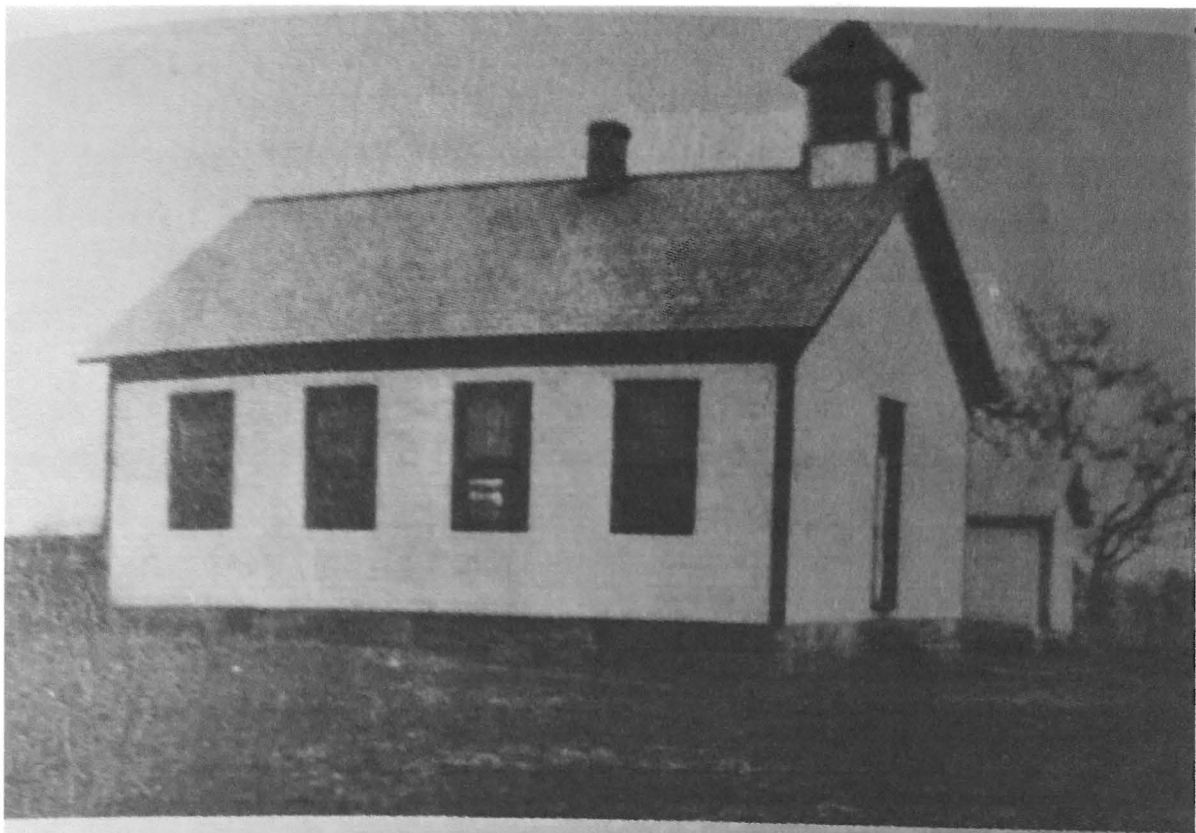


Marlatt's Run School

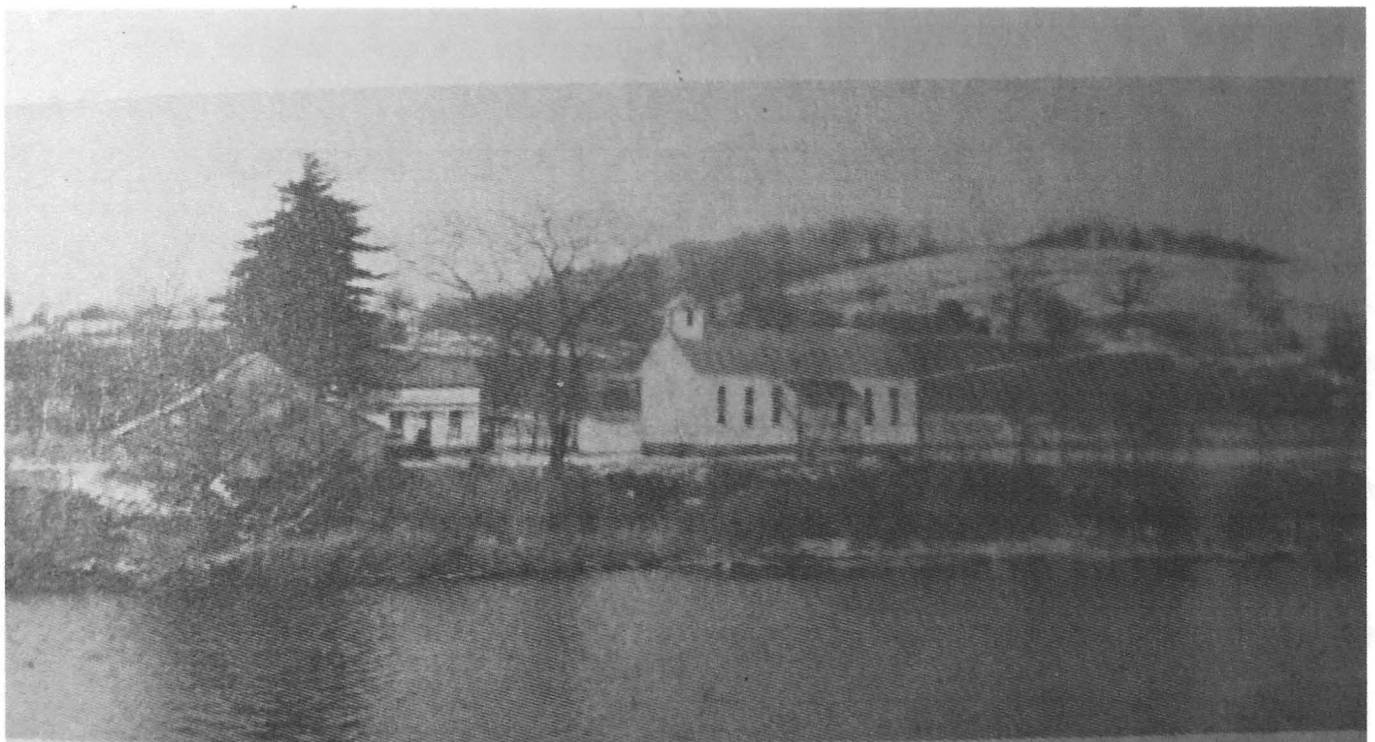


CENTER VALLEY SCHOOL





Waggoner School, built 1871



Orange School
Viewed from across Tuscarawas River

Lumber From Orange Warehouse Was Used to Build the Monticello II

By ELLIS H. SHIMP

Visible objects which were once a part of the old Ohio and Erie Canal continue to disappear with each passing year, and soon will be forgotten in the march of time.

The storied warehouse building which stood by Orange was one of the latest to go.

Torn down by Marshall Jacobs in the late 1969 and early 1970, much of its timber was used by the widely known steeple jack and flagpole sitter in the building of the Monticello replica which seasonally plies a mile-long section of the old canal, now restored for posterity close to Coshocton Lake Park.

Jacobs, in an exchange of messages said, "The entire hull of the Monticello was built from the lumber that I got out of the Orange mill." And this Monticello II is a beauty to see with its live horse power, when it rides many vacationing passengers during the sum-

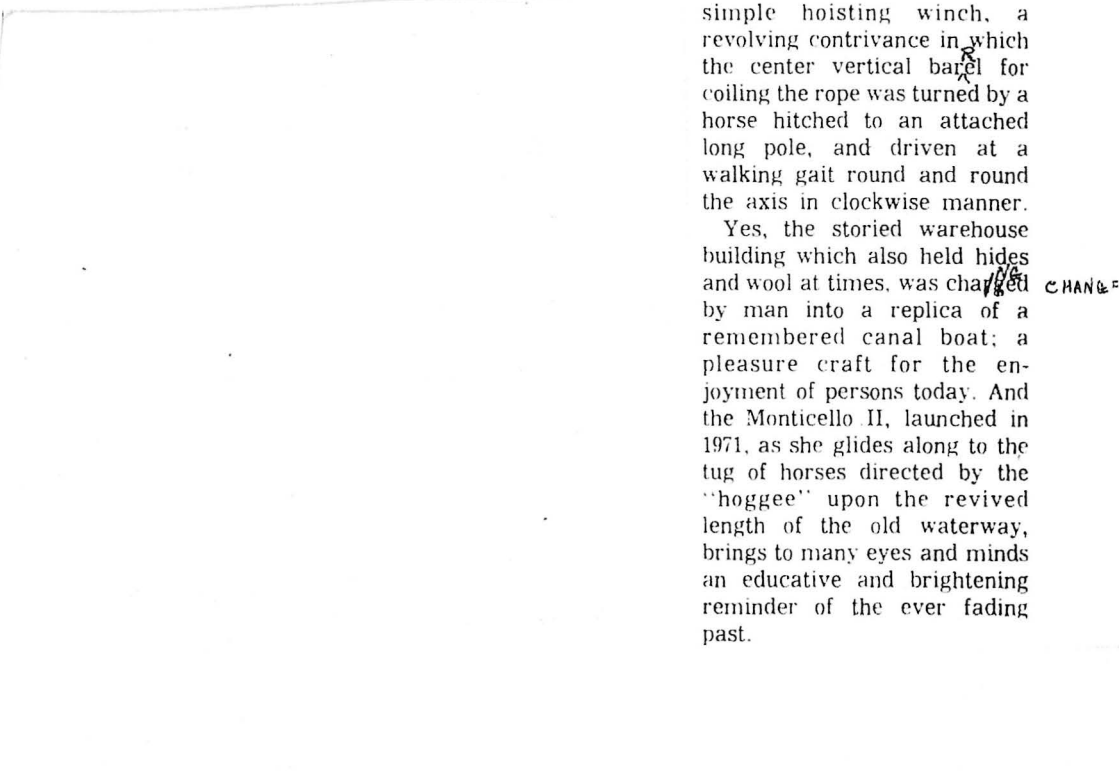
mers and Roscoe Village days. Ernest Norris, a retired blacksmith who has lived his entire life in Orange, has many recollections of the old Canal and the buildings there.

He remembers the times when farmer's wagons would be lined-up from the warehouse to the Tuscarawas River bridge awaiting their turn to be unloaded of the newly threshed

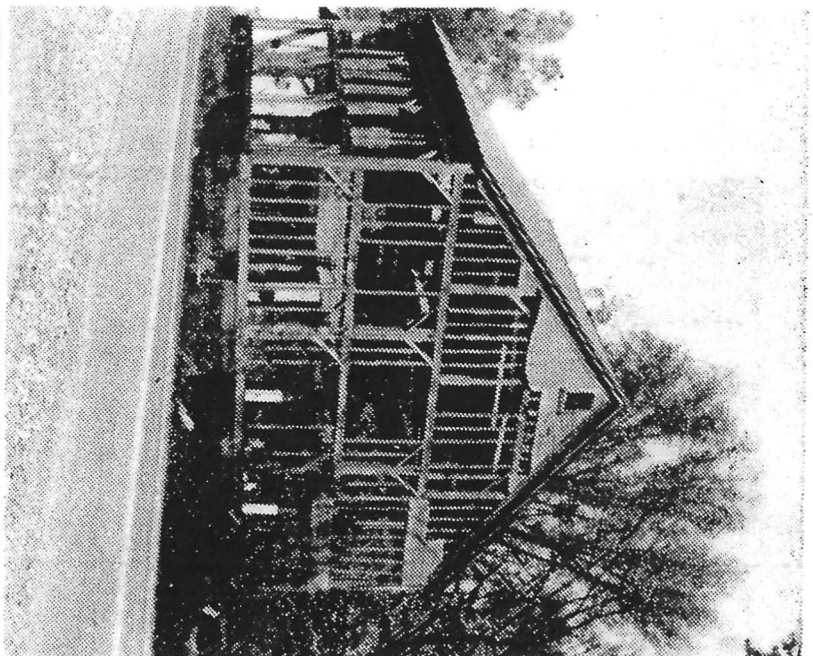
wheat. Among his keepsakes he has the large steelyard balance which was used in weighing the incoming wheat.

He tells also of the machine that was used in unloading the freight laden canal boats at the warehouse there. It was a simple hoisting winch, a revolving contrivance in which the center vertical barrel for coiling the rope was turned by a horse hitched to an attached long pole, and driven at a walking gait round and round the axis in clockwise manner.

Yes, the storied warehouse building which also held hides and wool at times, was changed by man into a replica of a remembered canal boat; a pleasure craft for the enjoyment of persons today. And the Monticello II, launched in 1971, as she glides along to the tug of horses directed by the "hoggee" upon the revived length of the old waterway, brings to many eyes and minds an educative and brightening reminder of the ever fading past.



WHEAT DEPOT — This is the old wheat depot building at Orange as it appeared during its razing in October of 1969.



NCT NEWS

16 Jan 1974



Twenty-Five Die In Ohio Train Crash

BULLETIN

By ART PARKS

COSHOCTON, O., Sept. 11 (AP)—The Spirit of St. Louis, crack passenger train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, ploughed into a troop train stalled by mechanical trouble in thick fog early today.

Twenty-five soldiers, all members of the Pennsylvania National Guard, were killed.

Approximately 60 other guardsmen, en route to Camp Atterbury, Ind., to enter federal service, were injured.

Railroad officials said "we won't have anything on the cause of the wreck until after an investigation is made."

COSHOCTON, O., Sept. 11 (AP)—A fast passenger train ploughed into a trainload of sleeping soldiers early today. At least 20 or 25 of them were killed.

An additional 50 or 75, all Pennsylvania National Guards, were injured.

The "Spirit of St. Louis" crack passenger train of the Pennsylvania railroad, hit the rear of the troop train, carrying approximately 700 guardsmen en route to Camp Atterbury, Ind.

The last car of the 20-car troop train, also operated by the Pennsylvania railroad, was smashed by the Spirit's Diesel locomotive and several other cars were telescoped.

Most of the dead, who had just been called into Federal service, were sleeping in that rear car. Some were trapped alive and were cut out by acetylene torches.

The worst casualties were among members of Battery B of 109th Field Artillery of Pennsylvania's 28th National Guard Division. And most of them were from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and vicinity.

First reports indicated no one aboard the 17-car "Spirit" was killed, although its locomotive toppled over an embankment.

"We either were stopped or slowed down when the crash came," said Capt. Robert Short of Dallas, Pa. He is commander of the 109th's Battery A, whose men slept in the third car from the rear.

The crash occurred about 5 a. m. (EST) on a straight stretch of track just west of West LaFayette, which is 7 miles east of here.

The troop train, made up of two baggage cars, 16 coaches and two kitchen cars, left Carbondale, Pa., at 1 p. m. (EST) yesterday. Eight of the cars were added at Wilkes-Barre. Two steam locomotives pulled the train.

The Spirit of St. Louis was bound from New York to St. Louis.

WEST LAFAYETTE — The following is the original article as it appeared on the front page of the Sept. 14, 1950, edition of the *Newcomerstown News* concerning the troop train tragedy that took place at West Lafayette on Sept. 11, 1950.

A total of 33 Guardsmen Die as Pennys Flier Rams Troop Train Near Here Monday

Screaming ambulance sirens just before dawn Monday morning gave Newcomerstown its first indication of disaster. Radio sets were turned on. The tragic story was disclosed. The Spirit of St. Louis had crashed into the rear of a stalled troop train about six miles west of Newcomerstown. The first action was to remove the injured to hospitals. Then came the gruesome task of bringing out the bodies. All day long workmen cut through the twisted steel wreckage to release the soldier dead. By nightfall the toll had been tallied. Thirty-three had died and about 100 injured.

The troop train, designated as No. 4, left Carbondale, Pa., Sunday afternoon. Two and a half hours later eight more cars were added at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. They had parades in those two towns for the National Guardsmen. There were cheers and some tears as wives, mothers, and sweethearts said good-bye. For many it was a last look.

The 632 soldiers were of the 28th division.

In the forward coaches were men of the 109th infantry regiment.

The rear coaches carried the Wilkes-Barre men of the 109th field artillery. They were bound for Camp Atterbury, Ind., and eventually for overseas duty.

Most of the National Guardsmen were asleep when the air hose broke

and the train halted. It was near the Harry Shurtz farm at the dip in Route 16 just before entering West Lafayette.

The flagman reportedly set flares and a lantern 100 yards back. Trainmen were working on the broken coupling between two cars. With them was Lt. Col. Frank Townsend, commander of the troop train. "We saw the Spirit of St. Louis about a mile away" he related. "We thought it would surely

see the flares and lantern and stop, but the headlight came steadily on." Col. Townsend and crewmen shouted and waved their arms in vain. Then they saw it was going to crash. They leaped down a bank to safety.

The Spirit's two unit diesel, pulling 17 cars, ploughed into the rear of the troop carrier. It knocked the back coach into the air, smashed the second car aside and rammed into a third. It was five o'clock (a.m.). The cars came down in an inverted V resting on the diesel's nose.

After the air-splitting crash, there was silence. Then the moans of the injured and dying came muffled through the darkness. Somebody made their way through the fog across a field to the Dun Rovin Inn. They called the Newcomerstown tower. Jack Hall, on duty there, sounded the alarm to Newcomerstown doctors, ambulances, and the volunteer fire department. Rescue workers were handicapped by darkness. Uninjured soldiers turned to and helped bring out their hurt buddies. Doctors, ambulances, and nurses began arriving. They drove down the narrow road and into a field beside the wreckage, a quarter of a mile from the highway.

Newcomerstown firemen with their white emergency truck were among the first at the scene. In it were Chief Russell Bicker, Otto Haxton, Everett MacElhaney, George Ames, and Leslie Besst.

Doctors gave morphine shots to the wounded. They were sent to hospitals. Newcomerstown firemen took the first load of three injured to Coshocton Hospital.

Others were taken to Dover, Union Hospital, and Dennison, Twin City.

State highway patrolmen brought searchlights that helped the rescuers. By seven o'clock (a.m.) the injured had been removed.

American Legion auxiliaries came to the area with sandwiches and coffee. American Legion members of the auxiliary patrol stood guard on the highway which soon became jammed with sight-seers. Those from Newcomerstown included Olaf Murphy, Harold Fowler, George Brindley, and Edson Stewart.

Nearby residents with acetylene torches brought their equipment.

Three wrecker trains arrived.

They worked all day to bring out bodies pinned in the wreckage. Military police from Fort Hayes blocked off the area with ropes, keeping back the throngs which were on hand to watch the rescue operation.

As the dead were removed, they were wrapped in blankets. At one time 19 bodies were in a field on the north side of the tracks.

The large storage building of the West Lafayette Transfer Co. was converted into a morgue at nightfall. During the afternoon more and more autos with Pennsylvania license plates were seen in the area. Anxious relatives from Wilkes-Barre and other Pennsylvania towns

could not wait at home for news of their sons and husbands.

Lines formed at telephones in the area as soldiers called home. Miraculously, the engineer of the Spirit of St. Louis, William E. Eller, 68, of Midway, Pa., and fireman, Edwin J. Kearns, 51, of Pittsburgh, escaped with slight injuries. They were treated at Twin City hospital and released.

In the troop train, Conductor, E.D. Doak of Carnegie, Pa., was the only civilian injured. He had a fractured hip. Had the accident occurred 15 minutes later, many of the soldiers would have been eating breakfast in the center of the train thus reducing the loss of life.

The Spirit of St. Louis was pulled back to Newcomerstown. At about 9:30 (a.m.) it went up the C&M tracks on its journey to Alliance and eventually to St. Louis. One other train, the Cincinnati Limited used the C&M. The other trains during the day were re-routed from Pittsburgh. By 7 p.m. the tracks had been cleared and normal service restored.

Wednesday, the bodies were taken en mass to the Armory at Wilkes-Barre. Each was accompanied by an honor guard.

At a hearing in Pittsburg, Engineer Eller said he was traveling 50 miles an hour when he saw the approach signal. But he admitted he did not begin braking the train until he saw a stop and proceed signal at the next block.

The troop train flagman, W.G. Lancaster of Pittsburgh, Pa., said he signaled the approaching passenger train but got no acknowledgement "at any time".



Photo courtesy of William Casteel

Sixty-six years ago, West Lafayette and surrounding communities were reeling in shock over the tragic news of the troop train accident. In the early morning hours, just before dawn on September 11, 1950, the train transporting young servicemen from the 28th Pennsylvania National Guard in Wilkes-Barre, PA., to Camp Atterbury in Indiana, was struck by the passenger train known as The Spirit of St. Louis. The aftermath of the accident left 33 servicemen dead.



This year marks the 55th anniversary of the troop train accident that took place at West Lafayette's east end near Shurtz Hill on Sept. 11, 1950. The collision occurred when the Spirit of St. Louis passenger train rear-ended the troop train carrying boys from Pennsylvania headed to Indiana for deployment to Korea. Many area rescue vehicles assisted at the accident scene including Newcomerstown Fire Dept.



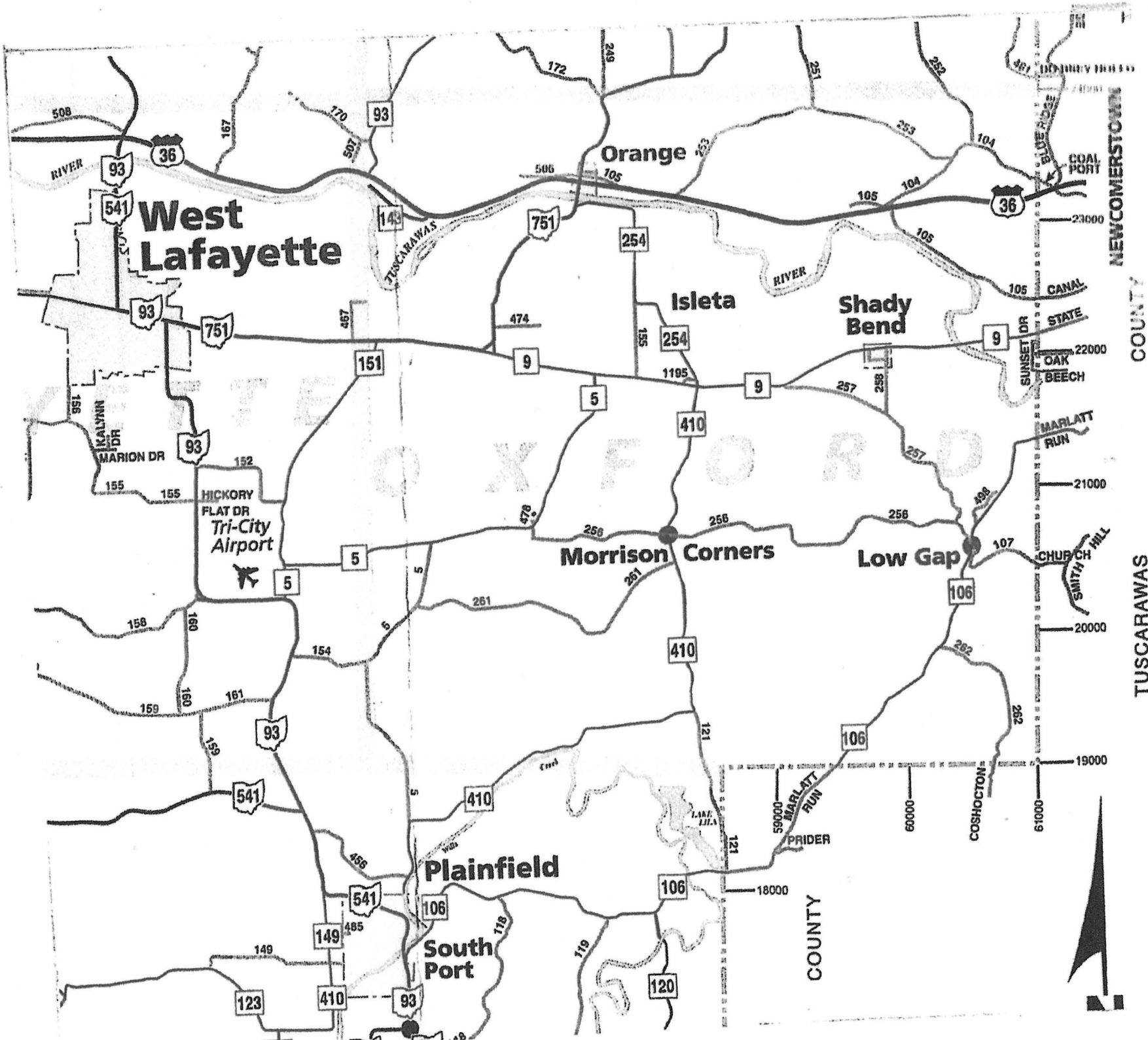
Photo courtesy of William Casteel

The Spirit of St. Louis after it was pulled to Newcomerstown following the Sept. 11, 1950, collision with the troop train at West Lafayette.

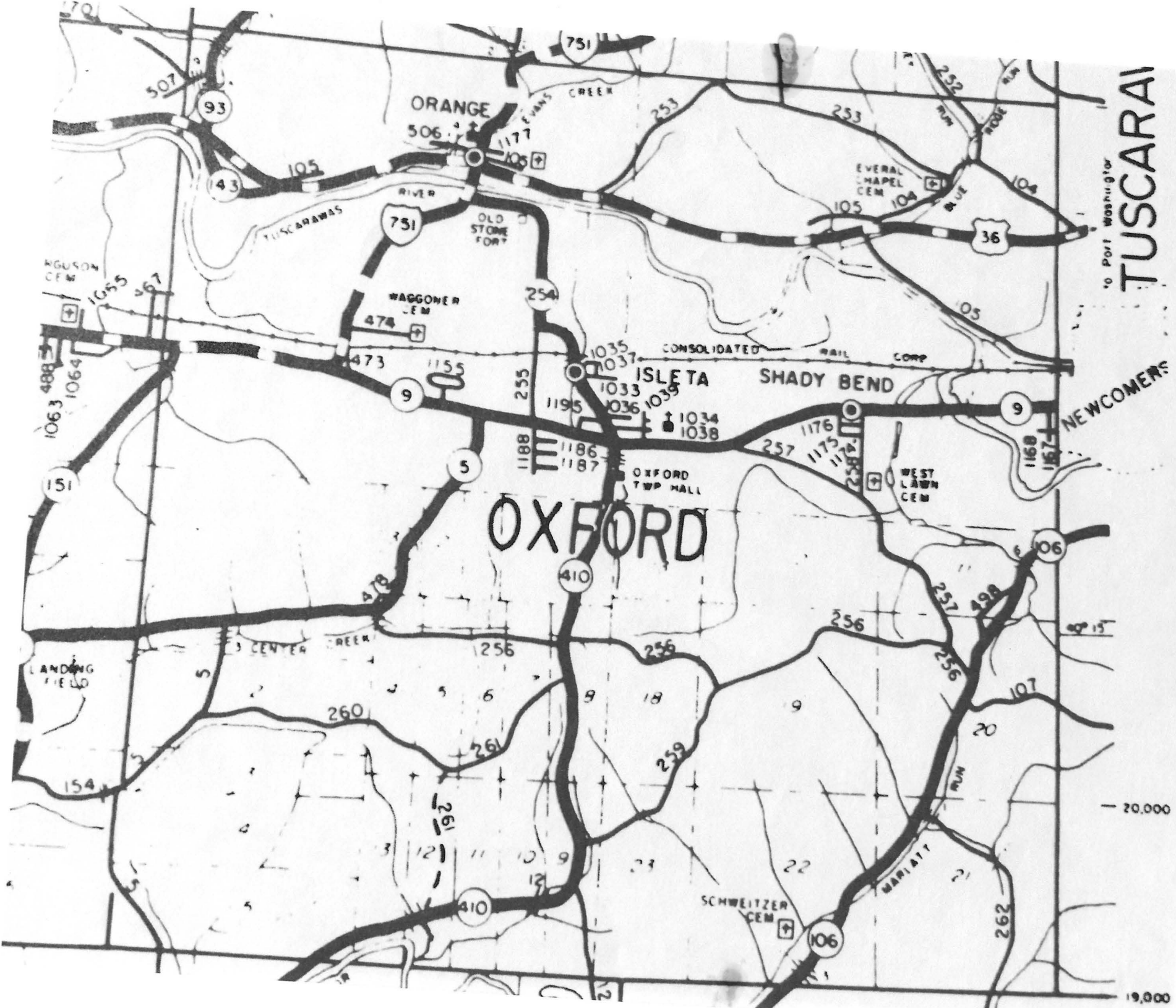


Another view of the troop train derailment in West Lafayette 55 years ago on Sept. 11, 1950, is again provided by Bill Casteel, West Lafayette. As noted under a different photo of the wreckage published in last week's News, a collision occurred when the Spirit of St. Louis passenger train rear-ended the troop train carrying boys from Pennsylvania on their way to Indiana for deployment to Korea.





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