

## Index Volume 4

Early History of Newcomerstown 1925 Pages 1 to 3	374 to 376
Bottling Works	377
Old Records of Newcomerstown	378 and 379
Obituaries Pages 1 to 12	380 to 391
John E. Wood - William Dever Building Built 1900	392
Candyland	393
Buildings on Main St. Moved	393
Vogenitz Building Finished, 1904	393
Glasgow, Ohio	394
Guernsey, Ohio	395
Port Washington, Ohio	396
Post Boy, Ohio Page 1	397
Post Boy, Ohio Page 2	398
Birds Run, Ohio	399
Booth, Ohio	399
Coshocton County	
Oxford Township, Coshocton	400
Towns Pages 1 and 2	401 to 402
One Room Schools	403
Early Pioneers Pages 1 and 2	404 to 405
Old Stone Fort Pages 1 and 2	406 to 407
Evansburgh	408
Everal	409
Schools, Churches, Taverns, Mills and Distilleries, Numbered for map	410
White Eyes Plains - Isleta	411

On the spring of 1770 at a new Moravian village called Friedensstadt on the Beaver River in Pennsylvania, a wampum belt was brought from the great council at Gekelmukpechunk (Now Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas County) with a notice, that in as much as an epidemic had recently carried off many of the Delawareans and believed to have been brought on by the power of witchcraft, some of the counsellors were of opinion that by embracing Christianity, the contagion would cease; It was therefore resolved that the remedy should be resorted to and that whoever should oppose the preaching of the Gospel among them, ought to be regarded as an enemy of the nation. An urgent request was sent to several of the Pennsylvania Missions, to remove to the valleys of the Tuscarawas, where they might have their choice of lands and dwell in peace and safety.

David Zeisberger, one of the missionaries was impressed with the idea of removing the missions to this fruitful valley in Ohio. In March 1771, escorted by several Christian Indians, all mounted, he visited the Delaware capital Gekelmukpechunk. The town lay amidst a clearing nearly a mile square, just east of the present Newcomerstown and consisted of about 100 houses, mostly built of logs. Zeisberger was the guest of Netawatwes, the chief of the nation, who dwelt in a spacious cabin, with shingle roof, board floors, staircase and stone chimney. In this building at noon, on the 14th day of March 1771, a throng of Indians, together with nearly a dozen of white men, gathered to listen to the first Moravian sermon delivered in the Territory, now comprising the State of Ohio. His subject was, The corruptness of human nature and the efficacy of Christ's Atonement and he exposed the absurdity of the doctrine, then urged by Indian preachers, that sin must be purged out of this body by vomiting.

After remaining a few days, the missionary returned to Friedensstadt, scarcely had he left when an Indian preacher denounced him as a notorious deceiver and threatened the most terrible judgement of the great spirit if the people gave the Moravians further countenance, the preacher enlisted a strong party in his views and Glick' Hican a converted Delaware Chief, who arrived at the capital a few weeks later, had great difficulty in counteracting its influence.

Zeisberger presented to the Indian converts in Pennsylvania the offer of the Delawareans in the Tuscarawas valley and urged its acceptance.

At a conference of the church authorities his plans were adapted and it was resolved to transfer the three missions, two on the Susquehanna and one on the Beaver River to the wilds of Ohio.

The Susquehanna Mission unanimously resolved to emigrate, and in the spring of 1772, Zeisberger accompanied by several converts proceeded to Gekelmukpechunk and notified Netawatwes of the coming of the Indians.

Later the Christian Indians were given full possession of all the country lying between Tuscarawas (Boliver) and the great bend below Newcomerstown, a distance of more than 30 miles on the river and corresponding closely with that part of the river, now included in Tuscarawas County.

Gekelmukpechunk or Newcomerstown was abandoned to give effect to this grant and the Delaware Capital was established at Coshocton.



As far back as March 20th 1800 the United States government deeded to John Bever 3, 999 8-10 acre (being the 2 quarters of Township 5, range 3) in the Tuscarawas Valley upon a portion of which Newcomerstown is located, the deed being signed by President John Adams.

On December 5th 1803, Bever deeded 1900 acres to Godfrey Haga. Mr. Haga deeded this same 1900 acres tract June 9th, 1815 to Judge Nicholas Neighbor, who is said to have really effected this purchase in 1814.

This land was sold in 20 acre tracts and formed the colonization which constituted the original town of Newcomerstown.

The Ohio Canal is responsible for Newcomerstown, for its building in 1828 caused the town to have a begining partly on the spot where it is built.

A short distance above the village, once stood a shanty, near the canal, where Granna Garfield boarded the men who were digging the canal, on which her husdand had a contract and perhaps the great Garfield, then a small boy, made mud pies.

Two bridges span the canal, one at River St. and one at Bridge St.

Newcomerstown's first postmaster was Judge Leonard Neighbor who came from New Jersey in 1814. At this time the settlement had no definite name and Judge Neighbor proposed the name Newcomerstown in honor of the old Indian Chiefton "King Newcomer" and the government adopted the name.

Later Jacob Miller was postmaster. He kept the office in his dwelling house located on the State Road. He afterwards moved over into the present Globe Hotel property which he conducted as a Public Inn, as Jacob J. Miller prop. under the name of the Mansion House. It was then a two story building, the third story not being added until a fire in the early 1840s swept away the second story. The building was then repaired and built three stories.

Andrew Creter, father of A. J. Creter was next postmaster. He kept the office in his dwelling house., which was a two story log structure on the north side of the State Road. The income of the office at that time was between \$25 and \$50 annually, so Mr. Creter became dissatisfied and resigned in favor of Daniel Vial. Vial moved the office to the canal lock into a building that stood opposite Emerson Mill.

By this time a "packet mail service" had been inaugurated. This was in the early 30s but the post office authorities at Washington had determined on a "rapid transit service". The mail was accordingly transferred to a canal boat which carried passengers and mail alone. Three horses were used to make this rapid transit business a success and these were changed every ten miles.

The most sacred spot in the town where sleeps the Jersey pioneers, is the old cemetery, just south of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The first burial in this cemetery occurred in 1818, the body of Nicholas Neighbor. No other record of another death was made until the folloeing year when Mrs. George Starker was buried in the lot.

The 100th anniversary of Newcomerstown was held in August 1914.

Note; Nicholas Neighbor died in 1838.

The names of some of the business men about 38 and 40 years ago are.

The Oxford Bank - G. W. Mulvane  
W. P. Mulvane and Theodore F. Crater  
W. R. Crater - Insurance  
Daniel Snyder - Crescent Flouring Mill  
Orme and Dent - Hardware  
I. Crater - Crater - Hardware  
Will Wilgus - Stoves and Tinware  
A. M. Beers - Physician  
J. W. S. Goudy - Physician  
J. R. McElroy - M. D.  
John H. Goudy - Furniture and Undertaking  
W. B. Sultzer - Merchant Tailor  
A. Cutler Company - General Store  
Neighbor and Burris - Dry Goods  
Crater and McCleary - General Store  
O A. Vogenitz - Dry Goods  
Hicks and Peck - Boots and Shoes  
C. C. Dickinson City Bakery  
S. F. Timmons - Saddles and Harness  
R. L. Shoemaker - Groceries  
W. H. Galligher - Groceries  
Galligher and Leech - Cigars  
M. Yingling - Groceries  
W. A. Johns - Druggist and Notary Public  
Wm Shaw - Commercial House  
W. S. Lions - Groceries  
Wm Maberry - Fountain Hotel  
John Douglass - Barber  
W. H. Phillips - Globe Hotel  
Temple and Broom - Publishers

Tuscarawas County was at first divided into Oxford, Salem, Lawrence and Goshen Townships.

## Bottling Works

Miskimen Furnace Co. is erecting a new factory west of Goodrich St. (1899-N)

S. L. Douglass and his son G. C. Douglass have purchased the Miskimen Foundry Building and will convert it into a bottling works. (1905-N)

Buckhorn Creamery, west side of Alley behind house at 324 S. Goodrich St. (22) (1924-M)  
Sold their property to D. B. Moore (1925-ML)

Crystal Bottling Works. a full line of soft drinks, NuGrape, west side of Alley behind house at 324 S. Goodrich St. (26-D) (30)

Building destroyed by fire (1931-ML)

Sale of Crystal Bottling Works (1931-N)

Phillip Stillinger and William W. Gist partners in the operation of Crystal Bottling Works at E. Canal St.

Crystal Bottling Works, rear of Reed's Service Station, 224 E. Canal St. (1934-N)

O. G. Kinsey and Bryan Bond have purchased the Crystal Bottling Works from Russell Hart who recently acquired the property at Sheriff's sale. The new proprietors have moved the machinery and equipment into the rear of the K of P building where the plant will be operated.

P. B. Turner has sold his Bottling Works on E. Main St to C. A. Van Hoesen (1913-ML)

Van Hoesen Brothers sell Bottling Works to C. B. McConnell (1917-ML)

O. C. Kinsey, 120 W. Main St. (1924-M)

E. D. Chapman and Sheridan Emerson, 216 W. Main St. (1915-M)

Morton's Dairy, 105 N. Bridge St. purchased by

Edwin McAllister, 105 N. Bridge St. (1936-ML)

C. L. Riggle's Dairy, 258 E. Canal St. (1934-ML)

Dan Russell Dairy, 258 E. Canal St. Late 1940s Early 1950s

Coshocton Dairy CO - OP, Route 16 west of Newcomerstown, built in 1947

Fletcher Dairy, Shadybend 1930s

At the time the village of Newcomerstown was first laid out by Judge Nicholas Neighbor in 1827, it existed as a hamlet with a corporate charter until after the close of the Civil War.

First mayor was John Wilson, who had served as a lieutenant in the 80th Ohio Volunteers in the Civil War. He was elected in the fall of 1868 and files his bond in the sum of \$1,000 on Nov. that year.

The first council men were A. J. Wilkins, William S. Dent, I. Creter Jr. and T. Hartshorn. The first village marshal was Joshua Wier.

Another vital service, the free delivery of mail, was inaugurated July 1, 1920. Judge Neighbor had been the first postmaster in the town.

Records on file in the mayor's office show some interesting data including a Dec. 29, 1913, ordinance employing a night policeman who was to work 12 hours of each 24 hour day, 6pm to 6am. It stated his duties were " keeping the peace, arresting offenders and taking them before the mayor or the officer."

The policeman was required "to patrol and inspect at least once each and every night, residential portions of said village as well as all business portions of same."

His pay was to include " such fees as are allowed to the marshall by law and ordered for arrests, service of writs and otherwise." H also was to receive \$50 per month. Mayor Lloyd Murphy signed that document.

Government services in Newcomerstown have expanded and modernized through the years and are presently housed in a modern municipal building.

The earliest records available of the vounteer fire department are in 1870, but there were departments for many years prior to that. The first method was a bucket brigade from th Ohio Canal and subsequently a hand pumper and hook and ladder wagon were purchased.

Later, five two-wheel hose carts were placed at different placed in town. Firemen were first called by church bells, but when city hall was built in 1884 a fire bell was placed in a belfry on top of the building. It was rung with a pump handle on the first floor.

First records of the original Fire Department were in 1879. Leb Sargent was chief. . The record then is blank until 1899 which shows L. H. Kelly, J. E. Hawkshaw, Robert Bicker and John Warner as chief.

The Oxford Fire Company had 50 members until 1924 when Clarence Warner was made chief of a new department. An old Howe-Reo fire truck was purchased then and several newer trucks have bought since that time.

The emergency squad was founded when the Elks Lodge presented the department with a resuscitaor. It was the only equipment until 1945 when a Dodge panel truck was purchased by the department and equipped for emergency use. It served in the troop train wreck disaster at West Lafayette.

Ordinances instituted in the village also provided interesting sidelights. A number were passed July 30, 1913, requiring all vehicles to "keep to the right side of the street except when necessary to turn to the left, in crossing the street or overtaking another vehicle."

Another unusal requirement stated no vehicle was to "stop any longer than to allow occupants to alight or persons to enter." Fines were from \$2 to \$50 or imprisonment for 30 days or both for violators of the regulations, which filled several hand written pages

A Nov. 4, 1878, ordinance listed procedures for mayor's court in the village, including provisions for juries. On Dec. 10, 1900, a measure was passed allowing the mayor to appoint special police at \$4.25 per day.

An appropriation ordinance of Aug. 3, 1913, also shows how costs have increased through the years. It totaled \$7,254 and included some of the following.

Marshall \$300, other police \$325, buildings \$30, firemen \$150, fire apparatus \$550, detective \$100, contingent \$100, street repair \$750, street lighting \$2,300, parks \$50, health \$212.50.

The village also established a health department Jan. 29, 1900. Records indicate a smallpox epidemic was in effect Feb. 14, 1918, leading to special action by the health board then.

The resolution stated that a "serious epidemic of smallpox is threatened unless adequate measures are undertaken to check the same by quarantine and frequent examinations of suspicious cases by a competent physician and by a prompt vaccinations of appropriate persons."

According to the old document, Newcomerstown had a regular physician employed in its board of health. It provided that the health doctor, who was not named, would be paid no more than \$10 for each day worked. His duties were to check all cases reported to him. He was to send his bill to the board of health and, if it was found to be correct, they would certify it to village council for payment.

Other records indicate the board of health was established Jan. 29, 1900.



Addy, Loe - 1946	Gas Station, N. College St. Died at age 70
Barcroft, George W. - 7/11/1935	The family moved to Newcomerstown 50 years ago when he began his Apprenticeship in the slating business with the Wilgus Hardware Co. Born Sept. 27 1869
Barnett, George Washington - 1914	In 1879 started business with Son J. S. Barnett, was in business for about 20 years.
Barr, A. - before 1925	Shoemaker
Bassett, Garrett - 1911	Was in the Copper Trade
Beers, Dr. Adam M. - 1912	Had first Drug Store in building now occupied by Swigert Meat Market. He sold it to W. R Shields. W. A. Johns Drug Store, corner where Beers Res. now stands; Dr.'s office attached to the same building; and when Mr. Johns died, the Dr. purchased the Drug Store. A few years later the old Drug Store and office building disappeared, and a new structure was erected at the upper canal bridge, which for years has been occupied by the Post Office and George A. Beers Drug Store. Born 1840
Berry, Joseph	Conducted a General Store in the brick building at the corner of Canal and River St. which is now owned by local Masonic Order, years before 1914, when his wife Caroline died.
Blair, Edmond M. - 1918	About 16 years ago purchased Emerson Flour Mill. He was engaged in the Milling Business until 1914 when his mill burnt to the ground. He next purchased lumber yard owned by the James Cole Estate. Born 1863
Brothers, William Jennings - 1918	Was in Jewelry Business with Father C. E. Brothers
Booth, Harry Died 1915	About 7 years ago became associated with J. A. Edwards in the Grocery Business. Born 1868
Burris, John A. Burris, Robert W. - 1868	Mercantile Business in 1868 Mercantile Business with John Burris

Carr, Mrs. Grace - 10/1/1936	Carr Hat Shop, for 20 years, 141 W. Main St.
Carson, Ellis F. - 8/18/1908	Photography in 1880s then Restaurant in their home property on Brdge St. Born 1832
Case, Mrs. Lucy - 1928	Business on corner of Main and Bridge St. Age 90
Cole, James - 1914	Lumber Dealer, had office on Main St.
Cooper, Mrs C. E. - 6/5/1958	C. E. Cooper Furniture, opened in 1938 116 W. Main St. then 227 W. Main St.
Crater, Frances M. - 1982	Franciene Beauty Shop, Born 1910
Crater, Willis R. - 1919	Blacksmith and Wagon Shop Business, the building formally stood on the location of the Lieser Shoe Store on Main St. Born 1850
Crawford, George - 1916	Tailor then Dry Cleaning, Born 1885
Creter, Andrew Jackson	The deceased's parents, Andrew and Elizabeth Creter came to this locality from New Jersey in 1818. They were living in a log house near the intersection of State and Carlisle St.
Croff, Howard R. - 2/24/1934	Factory Dry Goods, Merchant
Danford	Photographer, here in 1917
Dickinson, Clint C. - 1917	First engaged in Drug Business corner Main and Cross St. in building owned by Samuel Douglas, later with Father-in-Law, Andrew Wilkins in the Mill Business at the old Wilkin Mill long since torn down, which stood below the lock. Born 1852
Draher, Orbe - 1919	Worked at Swigert Meat Market. Born 1888
Eagon, Homer H. - 1925	Comitted suicide at age 51. 30 years ago was in Drug Business with Dr. F. S. Miskimen, later had entire control of the business. Sold it to D. F Davis in 1916, then was Director and Assistant Cashier at Oxford Bank.
Ellsworth - 1929	Florist for last 12 years. Died at age 60
Emerson, Sheriden A. - 1935	Bakery, then Trucking Business. Born 1873



Euga, Frank J. - 1917	Lumber Business about 1905. Born 1868
Firman, Earl W. - 9/15/1946	Father of Mrs. Leslie Besst, assisted in Besst Dry Cleaning. 123 W. Canal St.
Gotshall, Jessie Hazlett - 1916	Shoe Repair, located in Newcomerstown 14 years ago. Born 1877
Goudy, John W. S. Dr. - 10/18/1906	Doctor. Born 1833
Guthrie, J. A. - 8/1/1917	Prop. of Central Hotel and Restaurant in 1914. 131 W. Main St.
Hall, John J. - 1928	Broom Maker. Died at age 69
Hall, Joseph	Took charge of the old Glob Hotel when his daughter Elizabeth was 14 years old. His daughter was born in 1843
Harco, Dr. C. E. - 2/17/1949	Came to Newcomerstown last June to purchase the practice of the late Dr. John Kistler. Died at age 29
Harrison, Daniel - 3/4/1914	Baxter & Edwards Meat Market in 1883. B. 1861
Heller, John - 5/10/1934	Heller Tool Co.
Heskett, Emmet Ellsworth - 3/28/1929	Florist for last 12 years and Clow employee for for over 27 years, 222 S. McKinley. Born 1868
Hicks, C. Frank - 7/9/1919	Retail Shoe Business for about 25 Years. Tanner at the old Little Tannery before Shoe Business. Shoe Business sold to J. Peck, his partner about 27 years ago.. Died at age 75
Hinds, John - 8/23/1934	Hinds Grocery, for 40 years, 31 at 226 W. Main St. then Shoe Business, 222 W. Main St. B. 1868
Hosick, W. R. Dr. - 1932	Physician in Newcomerstown for over 20 years. Died at age 74



Hudson, W. R. - 1929	Grocery Store, E. Canal St.
Johnson, John L. - 1914	Pool Room
Jones, John Sr. - 1915	His wife was Eliza. Four of his sons were named, Warren, Frank, Harrison and John W. Jones. B. 1839
Jones, John Wesley - 1955	His wife was Effie Rippeth. He was the son of John W. Jones Sr. Funeral Director for 35 years. Born 1883
Jones, Warren - 1941	Household Supply, Movie Theater, 221 W. Main St. He was son of John and Eliza Jones. Born 1866
Julien, M. C. - 5/17/1934	Newcomerstown Index, 121 S. River St. later Newcomerstown News, 140 W. Main St.
Kennedy, Moses Benton - 1914	Connected with the Kennedy Milling Co.
Kennedy, M. T. - 1914	Father of Clayton Kennedy. Owned a half interest in the Kennedy Flour Mill at 481 Cross St. and was once sole Prop. at the Mill in Kimbolton.
Kennedy, Mrs. R. M. - 1/15/1959	Wife of R. M. Kennedy and sister of Bayless Guy, Kennedy & Guy Grocery, 101 N. River St.
Kettleberger, Harry - 5/1/1919	Nephew of Mrs. J. A. Guthrie, Mgr. of their restaurant at 131 W. Main St.
King, Charles - 4/6/1921	Employee at Miskimen Hardware, then Eureka Hardware, 102 N. River St.
Kinsey, Lillie - 3/19/1942	Wife of O. J. Kinsey, Baker and Dairy Business, 120 W. Main St.
Kistler, George B. M. D. - 1943	Brother of Henry, started practice in 1903. B. 1865
Kistler, Henry B. M. D. - 1955	Came to Newcomerstown in 1918, retired in 1950. Born in 1879
Kistler, John Bartlett M. D. 1947	Son of George Kistler, had practice in Newcomerstown until 1935 then moved to Coumbus. Retired from job there in 1942 and moved back to Newcomerston.

Lanning, Joseph H. - 1916	Paper Hanger and Painting. Born 1859
Lee, William M. - 1918	Worked as a Tinner. Born 1844
Leighninger, Lester B. - 6/21/ 1934	Electric Shop, W. State St.
Leonhard, Jacob - 1916	Stone Mason. Born 1847
Leslie, Harry G. - 1944	Lunch Stand built on the sidewalk by the William Dever Store next to the turning basin by the swing bridge over the Ohio Canal. Later worked at the Gallagher Cigar Co. in the Bee Hive buiding built by his Father. Died at age 75
Lewis, Albert H. 12/24/ 1936	Grocery Store, 319 Chestnut St.
Lewis, Samuel B. - 11/29/1936	Grocery Store
Lewis, Mrs. Sarah Ann - 5/12/1926	Wife of Samuel B. Lewis, Grocery Store
Liebman, Louis	Baltimore Clothing Co. 101 W. Main St. then in business for himself, 141 W. Main St.
Lieser, Henry - 2/20/1918	Bought former W. P. Mulvane General Store, 130 W. Main St. later had Shoe Store, 141 W. Main St. Born 1852
Little, Horace G. - 5/5/1926	Stock buying, later Retail Meat Business
Longshore, Julius D. - 1973	Longshore Music Store. Born 1891
Lydick, Dent L. - 1931	Undertaker in Newcomerstown for 37 years Father of Homer Lydck who was also a Undertaker who worked with John Jones. B. 1855
Lydick, John B. - 2/11/1914	Father of D. L. Lydick operated a Mill and afterward engaged in the Furniture and Undertaking Business, in Quaker City. B. 1834
Mardis, Joel D. - 1876	Hardware Store. (1912-OB) for William Mardis son of Joel Mardis who died 36 years ago. In 1912 it was the Hartline Hardware Store.
McConnell, Covert and Harlow	Parents were John H. and Bell Ona McConnell
McFadden, William - 1876	Tailor. Died at age 55





- Miskimen, George W. - 1927 Hardware Store, sold to Eureka. Died at age 80
- Miskimen, Mary - 1944 Was born near Newcomerstown, Oct. 1857 and was a daughter of John and Rachel Miskimen. She was married to George Miskimen, who owned and operated the Miskimen Hardware Store on River St.,(now the Eureka Hardware) for many years.
- Moore, David Burress Sr.- 1904 Lone Star Hotel with wife Maria, corner of Main and Bridge St. in the 1870s. Born 1842
- Moore, David Burress Jr. 1964 Area wholesale distributor for the Sinclair Oil Co. and also operated a retail station. Born 1883
- Mulvane, George W. - 1929 President of the Oxford Bank for 46 years. It started in 1883 by Georg Mulvane, his brother W. P Mulvane and Theodore F. Crater. His Father was David A. Mulvane. Born 1847
- Mulvane, James Regan - 1928 Born in the family farm house which stood on old C. O. D. Fairgrounds site. He first engaged in farming, later carpentering. At one time associated with his brother J. H. Mulvane, George Benton and John Wilson in the operation of a Planing Mill on Chestnut St.
- Mulvane, Joseph H. - 1935 Son of Joseph and Isabelle Mulvane. Managed a cigar factory which operated on the site now occupied by the Mulvane Drug Store. He was affiliated with the Newcomerstown Planing Mill. Born 1845
- Murphy, Claude S. - 1916 Barber. Born 1882
- Murphy, Martin J. - 12/13/1951 Murphy & Rogers Clothing Store, Main St. Later F. A. Rogers sold his interest to Murphy, 145 W. Main St.
- Murphy, Simeon - 1923 House Mover. Died at age 69

Neighbor, Theodore D. - 5/7/1909	Clerk in W. P. Mulvane's store in April 1879. A few years later he became associated in the mercantile business under the firm name of Kenedy (M. B.) Neighbor & Burris (J. A.). Located in the Wilgus Building on Central Canal St. This firm dissolved and became Neighbor & Burris, located in building where Bank's Grocery is now on River St. This partnership was dissolved and Mr. Neighbor started in business for himself in the west half of what is now the Central Hotel Main St. He then moved his store to the Douglas Building (now occupied by Locke's Bakery) on Main St. then to the Crater Block, west room, corner Main & Bridge St. and from there to the Lydick Building.
Newmeister - 3/19/1931	5 & 10 cent Store
Nicodemus, Laura - 6/12/1918	She and husband John W. had a greenhouse, on State Rd.
Norman - 1926	Grocery Store
Norman, - Crayton - 1932	He came to Newcomerston in 1893 and had a Livery Stable Business..
Norris, George W.	Blacksmith, Fresno, Ohio, learned the trade at Newcomerstown
Norris, Isaac - 2/15/1922	Blachsmith, horseman and farmer, Orange, Ohio
Ortt, C. E.	Store, was here in 1928
Ortt, George P. - 1925	Was in Business with sons Harvey and Clarence about 16 years ago.
Pace, George W. - 1928	Harness & Hardware Store over 20 years, later Grocery Business also Paving Construction Bus. with brotherd William and Samuel. Born 1864
Patterson, James and Minnie	Restaurant in the Hartshore Bulding until 1913
Peck - 1923	After War opened a Boot & Shoe Making Shop. In 1887, was with C. F. Hicks in retail shoe business. In 1892 Peck was the sole owner. Born in 1838



Peoples, Alfred - 8/9/1911

Feed Store and City Scales, N. E. corner of  
South Canal and Colege St.

Phillips, Garnet - 5/22/1947

She and husband George owned Central  
Hotel for many years, daughter of A. J.  
Guthrie, 131 W. Main St.

Phillips, William - 1/7/1932

Globe Hotel, operated by his parents for about  
35 years, S. E. corner of South Canal & Bridge St.

Pocock, James - 1928	Blacksmith. Died age 69
Pope, Clarence Russel - 2/16/1950	Barber
Powell, Georgia - 4/1/1943	Wife of Frank R. Powell, Grocery Store, 658 W. State St.
Proctor, Laura Marie - 9/6/1956	She and her first husband Edward Lanning had the Red & White Grocery Store, 221 W. Main St.
Quillin, E. C. - 1911	Small Grocery Store on Railroad St. about 1905
Rhodes, Charles Fremont - 3/8/1937	General Store, started about 20 years ago, 108 S. River St.
Reed, Joseph D. - 1919	Meat Market for aver 36 years. Born 1849
Robert, Col.	Was a member of Congress during the Civil War and had charge of the building of the Ohio Canal.
Robey, Fred - 12/13/1934	Barber, 106 S. River St.
Rogers - 1924	Plastering Business 73 years ago, later had Grocery Business with brothers Alpheus C. and Frank.
Rippeth, John A. - 1942	Came to Newcomerstown 34 years ago, had Undertaking and Furniture Business, sold to J. W. Jones in 1918. His daughter was Mrs. J. W. Jones. Born 1847
Schupp, Frank	Opened Grocery in 1895
Scott, Jacob Paul - 11/7/1917	Installed steam heating plant in Lydick Building, S. E. corner of Main and River St. then had Plumbing Business.
Sells, William Henry - 1918	Worked for several years at Mulvane Tannery on W. Main St. Born 1838
Sergeant, Thomas - 1918	Shoe Maker in early 1850s

Shaw, Martha - 1919	William and Martha Shaw had charge of the Crescent Hotel about 30 Years Ago.
Shoemaker, Neil R. - 1935	Dance Hall Proprietor, two miles east of town. Born 1903
Siffert, T. C. Dr. - 1915	Physician here in Newcomerstown before going to Canton.
Smith, Mr. - 1925	Hardware Store, later Grocery Business.
Smythe, Fred - 1937	Restaurant on Bridge St. Born 1877
Snyder, Mrs. Hannah	Her husband William had been a Miller.
Stahler, T. J. 1929	Came to Newcomerstown, he was a employee of Canton Wrought and Bridge Co. and was engaged in the erection of the Clow Plant and for several years served as Manager of the Home Telephone Co,
Stamm, Walter	Restaurant was here in 1928.
Swigert Elisha D. - 1964	Retail Meat Market at 135 W. Main St. for 44 years Livestock Dealer for 50 years.
Tevis, John - 1917	Painter and Wallpaper. Died at age 35
Thalheimer, Zack - 1913	Clothing Business in Newcomeratown for over 20 years, the business was established by his uncle, Otto Thalheimer. He was sole prop. Died at age 39
Thompson, William - 1929	Grocery Store. Born 1859
Tidrick, Mrs. Anna king - 1929	Had business that was formally Smythe's Restaurant. Born 1893
Umstott, Levi - 6/18/1919	Painting Business
Umstott, William - 2/6/1924	Painting Business
Vansickle, Roger - 1918	Worked at the Factory Store. Born 1898
Vierheller, Mrs. Ernest - 12/26/1917	With husband Ernest, in charge of Emerson Truck Garden

- Vogenitz, Isreal B. - 1911 Retired and sold Mercantile Business to his brother O. A. Vogenitz in 1877, on corner of Main and Cross St.
- Vogenitz, Lorin V. - 1927 Dry Goods Business with his father Oliver A. Vogenitz. Later he was sole owner until his death. Died at age 59
- Vogenitz, Oliver Andrew - 1917 At age 14 was a clerk at Rodney and Vogenitz in a few years was Prop. of store for 61 years. Oliver's father Andrew was originator and leader of the Newcomerstown Band, then son Oliver Andrew was leader for many years and then nephew Thomas Banks. One of Oliver Andrew's children was named Lorin, Oliver was born 1842
- Walters, Albert H. - 1/26/1936 Draying Business
- Ward, Mrs. Margaret - 1918 Worked with with husband at Machine Shop on E. Main St.
- Watkins, Thomas - 1913 Barber
- Whiting, D. C. - 1927 Painting and Paper Hanging. At one time he was Manager of the Fountain Hotel.
- Wier, Mrs. Margaret - 1917 Lived in what is now the Central Hotel, was in Hotel Business for over 30 years, moved to Hotel in 1862. Born 1844
- Wilgus, John Lewis - 1909 He was a Tinner by trade. He had a Hardware Business in Newcomerstown for 40 years or more, beginning in a frame building on the site where the brick building on Main St. now stands.
- Wilson, John First Mayor, contractor on canal, building bridges and gates, associated with Mr. Case also with George Benton Planing Mill and later had a Grocery Business.
- Wilson, Len - 1923 Captain who had charge of the State Boat on this section of the Ohio Canal.

Woods, Mr. and Mrs. John T.	Restaurant before 1927, when she died
Yingling, Melanthan - 1917	Grocery Business for over 30 years. Manuel Yingling, son of Melantham, then conducted the Grocery Business.
Yingling, Will R. - 1915	Joined father M. Yingling in Grocery Business about 20 years ago. 13 years ago was connected with the Produce Co. Born 1869



## John E. Wood - William Dever Building on Canal St. Built in 1900

While tearing down John E. Wood's old store room on Canal Street, workmen unearthed an old yellow, time worn envelope, the three cent stamp still intact, containing a letter and weigh bill. All bear the date of Aug. 3, 1869, and every bit of writing notwithstanding its siege of time, is easily read. The weigh bill is made out on an ancient form used by the P.C.C. & St. L. Ry. in those days and says that "For transportation of merchandise J. C. Bebout, local frieght agent, has received payment for the company." The goods were consigned to W. Dever who at that time conducted a general store in the building just torn down, and who erected the structure originally for a cooper shop, finally building an addition and engaging in general merchandizing. For years a vast amount of business was carried on in this little cramped building. Two counters ran the full length of the building, underneath of which were jammed groceries and dry goods and along the walls the shelves fairly bulged with goods. Just beneath these was a row of large bins wherein coffee, sugar, salt, beans, etc., was dumped by the barrel, in order to better economize the limited space. From an old resident we learn that at one time \$1,000 worth of business was done in a single year without restocking, from which an idea may be drawn as to what an enormous stock was carried. Four huckster wagons were on the road at all times exchanging grocer'e ; and dry goods for country produce. Now this old building is replaced by a fine, new, modern structure and John E, Wood transacts business where once Wm. Dever handled almost the entire trade of this section

## John E. Wood New Building Built in 1900

John E. Wood has concluded that his store-room on Canal St. will not be large enough to accommodate his increasing business, andwisely proceeds to prepare himself in that direction. The building now in use has been moved to one side, and on the vacant lot will be erecten a large two-story building. Last week excavators, were put to work hauling out dirt preparatory to the foundation work which will be under way before long. Messrs, Henry Mercer and H. H. Worley have taken the

## John Hinds

Several weeks since John Hinds puhchased the old Creter block on lower Main St. And Although we have no authentic information on the subject, reports are out to the effect that Howard Yergley will be interested in the of a half interest. The building is to be throughly remodeled and later it's probable that Messrs, Hinds and Yeagley will occupy the building with a line of groceries.

## Candyland

Sheriff George W. Shonk of New Philadelphia has been appointed receiver of the Candyland confectionery in the Emerson building on Main St. pending the outcome of a suit filed by Thomas Poulos, administrator of the estate of George Poulos, deceased.

In his petition to the court Administrator Poulos is said to claim that his brother George owned a half interest in the store at the time he was called for military service; that the latter did not have an opportunity to sell his interest before leaving and that since his death his estate has received nothing.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago William Pareson, the present proprietor of the store, brought a similar action in the county courts, alleging that his brother and partner George Pareson had appropriated more than his share of the proceeds of the business. S. A. Emerson was appointed receiver, and the matter was finally adjusted by the two brothers, leaving William Pareson in charge.

Administrator Poulos claims he is in possession of sufficient evidence to prove all his claims, which were not pressed heretofore because he did not wish to do anything that might injure the business. He thinks however, in view of the recent trouble between the Pareson brothers, that he should bring the action at once in order to protect the interests of his brother's estate. The store has been closed since last Saturday noon. Oct. 1919

### Buildings on Main St. Moved

The latest transfer which had come to light is John Warner's purchase of the J. R. Mulvane building on Main St., located near the Wilgus Hardware Store. This week the building will be moved to a site on Goodrich St., about four acres in all which Mr. Warner has just recently bought of Mr. Mulvane. Speculation runs high as to what kind of a building will be erected on the vacated lot on Main St., but it is hinted that the structure will be a two-story brick with a fine business room below and offices above. May 1900

Howard Adamson bought two properties on Main St. where there were two frame buildings. One was owned by J. R. Mulvane, the other by Mrs. Ellen Baxter. The buildings were removed so a new large brick building could be built.

### Vogenitz Building Finished 1904

The New Vogenitz business block at the corner of Main and Cross St. is practically completed and ready for occupancy. It is far superior to the former building and adds much to the business-like appearance of Main St. H. N. Rainsberger, proprietor of the Syndicate Store to occupy the lower west room and second floor. Stonebrook & Jesse the east room as a jewelry store, and rear end of the building will continue to be occupied by L. V. Vogenitz's photograph gallery. (1904-N)

## Glasgow, Ohio

Newcomerstown News, Dec. 6, 1871

Large Sale of Land - Several gentlemen from Glasgow, Scotland, have entered into a contract with Dr. David Nelson of Port Washington Coal & Mining Co. in this country for the purchase of their coal and ore land near Port Washington. About 559 acres, price \$105 cash. The purchasers and sellers were in town on Tuesday consulting their attorney's, Ready, Mitchener and Stockwell for the purchasers and J. C. Hance for Dr. Nelson, while Mr. Hedge of Mansfield acts for the canal company. We understand it is the intention of the purchasers to erect a large iron works.

Glasgow was a small mining town about 3 miles east of Newcomerstown located in the hills north of State Route 36. It had 200 houses, a picture gallery, eight saloons, two churches, three general stores and the iron works. It had its beginning when iron ore was discovered on the Melt Cordrey farm in 1870.

Land was bought from Dr. Nelson and coal mining operations began. It was decided the coal was of such an inferior grade that to mine it was a losing proposition. Iron ore had been discovered and money from Scotland was used to develop the mining operation. An organization called Glasgow - Port Washington Coal & Iron Co. was formed.

The little farming community took on the aspect of a boom town. Houses were built and people came from all directions to seek employment. A spur line was built for the railroad. Water was pumped by two large steam engines from the basin of the Ohio Canal into a 125,000 gallon tank which served as a reservoir for the furnaces.

One furnace was 75 feet high, and the other 30. A bridge 100 feet long connected them. The main chimney built of brick was 118 feet high. The furnaces were finished on Aug. 14, 1874. A boarding house was started. At least 350 men were employed to operate the furnaces. Only one furnace was ever used.

Originally all freight shipments were made on the railroad. There was an argument over increased rates that developed and all dealings with the Pennsylvania Railroad were stopped. Shipments then were made by canal boat. When shipping on the canal was suspended during the winter, freight was hauled two miles over the hills to the Buckhorn Valley, where it could be loaded on cars of the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad.

At the end of two years, during which time about 25,000 tons of iron had been produced, the furnace ceased to operate because no return as yet had been made on the large investment.

Twice in the next four years the furnace again was operated, each time under a different management. Finally in 1880 they were sold to iron manufacturers in Pittsburg. Abandonment of Glasgow, which for less than one decade had known prosperity and growth, was begun, and within the next decade the abandonment was complete.

## Guernsey, Ohio

Guernsey - Wheeling Township was organized in the fall of 1810 and is located in the extreme northwestern corner of Guernsey County covering about 30 square miles of land. The Village of Wheeling was platted by David Dull.

It is unknown exactly when the community was actually settled.

It was surveyed April 24th 1874 by Robert McKahan but settlers could possibly have arrived as early as 1807. It is thought the original families were English and Scotch-Irish descendants from the English Isle of Guernsey.

In 1881 the name was changed from Wheeling to Guernsey. Turkey, bear, deer and other wild game were plentiful.

The Guernsey United Methodist Church was organized in the 1830s and was also known as the Birds Run Bible Society. It also was referred to as a Methodist Protestant Church. At the time of its organization, the church was a log structure located north of Guernsey, at the corner of County Road 33 (N. Eighth St. Rd.) and Township Rd. 382 (Zion Rd.) near the Guernsey Cemetery. The existing building was built in 1893 in Guernsey.

As early as 1894, Squire William Lewis operated a general store in the area. It was 1904 when teachers Mr. and Mrs. Elza Lawyer built a general store with adjoining living quarters in the center of Wheeling Township along side the Cleveland-Marietta Railroad to be near the one-room schoolhouse.

The train stopped at the store several times a day transporting people and goods north and south.

In 1905, Mr. Lawyer was commissioned postmaster. He traded the store to Oscar Gibson in 1912 for a nearby farm. Mr. Gibson was then appointed postmaster. Gibson sold the store to David Folkart in 1920 after Mrs. Gibson died of the flu.

Two years later Harry Dawson bought the store. After only a few short months, he sold the store back to Mr. Folkart. The store remained in the hands of the Folkart family until 1971.

It was Folkart brothers, John and Willard who built a feed store complete with milling facilities across the street from the general store in the 1950s.

It was Forrest Shaver who owned and operated the store from 1971 until selling it to Mr. and Mrs. Ron Kedd in 1974. The Kutet family moved from Cleveland and operated the store until closing it in the early 1980s.

In the 1940s, Bill Booth and current Bob Wearsch built a garage. The garage is operated today by Wayne Ellis whose wife, Sharon, runs a small grocery store in one half of the building.

Electricity came to Guernsey in 1941. The Guernsey post office closed in Sept. 1983, Guernsey mail was transferred to the Kimbolton post office.

In 1939, Anderson Schoolhouse, which had been vacated, was moved to Guernsey and attached to the existing school house. Birds Run School was closed in 1950 so many of its students were transferred to Guernsey School, making it necessary to use the Township Hall.

In 1956 the new school, called Wheeling Elementary School, opened and had all eight grades until 1972. It is now used as a community Center.

Several business people live in Guernsey such as Bob Little's excavating, Southern Tool & Die Shop, Chester McVeip Sawmill-Pallet Shop, Domeis Specialty Paint Shop, Guernsey Garage and Grocery Store, a sheet metal shop, Paradise Valley Campgrounds and a gift-novelty catalog shop.



## Port Washington, Ohio

In 1808, Tuscarawas County was founded and named after the Indian word meaning open mouth. Salem was one of the four original townships formed not long after Ohio authorized the creation of Tuscarawas County. Within the Salem Township Port Washington, formally named Salis bury, was founded by Col. John Knight in 1827.

Port Washington was quite a show town. The actors would have presented their show in the town hall's second-floor auditorium, on a stage lit by oil footlamps. Afterward, following a long-standing tradition, they would have signed their names to the bare plaster walls backstage and maybe include some comment.

Port Washington's town hall, on the National Register of Historic Places since 1979, was the cultural and political center of the village for decades. The first floor of the three-story brick building housed municipal offices, the town's fire equipment and the jail. The second floor was an auditorium. The third floor was used as a meeting room for the Masons.

The town hall has not been in use since a new municipal building was built in 1970. The building is operated by the Port Washington-Salem Historical Society, but the village still stores equipment on the first floor.

The building was constructed in 1879 for \$3,500 at a time when Port Washington was still a thriving canal town and the eastern end of the Port Washington Rd., Ohio's first state road.

The town scales were behind the building and used by farmers who needed to weigh their loads of hay or wheat. When a farmer went into town, he would park his wagon on the scales and then go to the hall's belltower and ring the bell. The blacksmith, who lived next door, would then go and weigh the wagon load. The bell was also used for the fire department, to summon the Mayor if it was tolled three times and the peace officer if tolled two times.

The second floor auditorium was the scene of numerous traveling shows, home talent performances, monthly literary exercises and debates. High school commencement exercises were held there until the late 1920s.

On stage was a trap door, which was incorporated in numerous plays. Actors would disappear through the trap door and reappear at the back of the auditorium to the amazement of the audience. Most of the people didn't know there was a trap door on the stage.

Behind the stage the bare plaster walls are covered with names of actors who performed in town and even the names of some high school graduating classes. It's almost like a roll call of everyone who has ever walked across the stage. Names on the wall include the members of the Port Washington High School Class of 1895 and the Scio College Male Quartet.

The walls backstage eventually were covered with wallpaper. When the paper was taken off many of the names on the walls were familiar Port Washington names.

The rooms on the third floor are reached by a magnificent spiral staircase, which coils up to the belltower around the bell rope. When the Masons had a dinner, everything had to be carried up the spiral stair case to the lodge rooms. The Masons moved to a new lodge at Gnadenhutten years ago.

The Post Boy Murder took place in the year 1825. The construction of the Ohio Erie Canal had only begun. Transportation in the young state of Ohio was slow and required lengthy treks through rugged hillsides and thickets.

Mr. John Cartmell had built a cabin on the eastern edge of Coshocton and had contracted with the authorities of the time to carry the mail from Coshocton to Freeport. His son William was traveling the mail route on his own. He was about 16 years of age.

The main road from Coshocton to Cadiz and Wheeling, Virginia was called the big road. The part from Coshocton to Cadiz was also called the Cadiz Road. It was a thin dirt path and very hard to travel on. This is the road young William used to deliver the mail.

The traders called drovers would drive their products eastward to the Ohio River and sell their goods that were destined for the eastern states. These drovers also used this road.

One of the more successful drovers was a man named Smeltzer. After delivering their goods to the east, these drovers would usually be paid in silver and large amounts would be carried in large saddle bags as the drover traveled back to his home on horseback.

The Postboy, William Cartmell also traveled by horseback and because the mail that he delivered was also carried in saddlebags, he probably was mistaken for a drover.

On this particular mail delivery in September of 1825, young Cartmell would befriend a man named William Johnson. As they both were headed west they traveled together. On the night of September 8, 1825 Cartmell and Johnson spent the night at the Booth Inn and departed the tavern together early the next morning on September 9<sup>th</sup>.

John Funston lived close by the tavern. He was not well liked or trusted. He was lazy and selfish, a tall thin man of 26 years. He was never seen without his long rifle.

Cartmell and Johnson began their morning journey, they had only traveled about one mile from the tavern before Johnson became thirsty and stopped by a natural spring to get a drink for himself and perhaps for his animal. Some accounts say Johnson was on foot. Cartmell was on horseback and continued eastward toward his home in Coshocton County.

As Johnson knelt by the cool spring, he was startled by the sound of a loud shot. Johnson hurried in the direction of young Cartmell but it was too late, the young man lay dead in the road. He had been shot in the back and his mailbag was gone.

Suddenly, a dark figure appeared from the thicket and approached Johnson. It was John Funston carrying his long rifle. Johnson turned toward Funston defensively, which caused Funston to ask, someone has shot this boy. Do you say I killed him.

Johnson feared for his life and appeased the man by saying, no I don't know who did it. But Johnson did know. He kept his eyes on the stranger at all times. He also noticed a scar on Funston's hand.

Funston wanted to make a getaway and suggested they should split up. He told Johnson to go back to the tavern to tell the occupants there while he would go on westward to the next farmhouse. Johnson agreed and hurried back to the tavern.

The proprietor and others at the lodge were summoned to the murder site but the other man of whom Johnson spoke never appeared. This fact led many to accuse Johnson of being the murderer.

Soon Johnson found himself fettered hand and foot in the Tuscarawas County Jail at New Philadelphia. Johnson's constant plea of innocence and the claim he could identify the real murderer led the authorities to invoke a Writ of Posse Comitatus or Power of the County. All of the adult males who lived in the immediate area of the murder were summoned to the county seat and lined up in front of the jail.

Continued on Page 331

Johnson was brought out still in shackles and walked along the line of men. If he was not able to identify the killer it would probably mean his life. Funston was in attendance because if he had not appeared the suspicion of guilt would have been pointed at him immediately. During the lineup, Funston had tried to shrink back out of the line and became fearful as Johnson approached.

You are the man Johnson shouted at Funston.

You are a liar Funson replied.

Now, I am certain when I hear you talk, said Johnson.

The identification was complete when the scar on Funson's hand was discovered and other evidence was revealed such as a ten-dollar bill that was known to be in the postboy's mailbag.

Johnson was released and Funston went on trial on November 16, 1825. Within three days a jury had found Funston guilty of murder and Judge Alexander pronounced the sentence of death and set December 30, 1825 as the date for the execution.

On December 28, Funston attempted to hang himself in his cell with his suspenders. The attempt failed and Funston received a severe head injury for his trouble..When he revived, he made a full confession of his crime to Judge James Patrick. Funston said he had mistaken the Postboy for the rich drover named Smeltzer.

On a cold and rainy December 30, a large crowd watched Funston hung from a gallows built by John B. Sappington. The carpenter was paid \$10 for his handiwork. David Miller provided two ropes for \$1.62 and one half cents. Funston was led to the gallows followed by a wagon that held his coffin. Sheriff Walter M. Blake stood by with a watch and an ax. At the appointed time he used the ax to cut a rope that held the trap door beneath Funston's feet. Funston became the only person ever executed in Tuscarawas County.

The weather at the time of the hanging was said to have been so terrible that some who attended it died from exposure.

Funston's body was taken by his two brothers back to Newcomerstown and was secretly buried on their farm about three miles east of town. During and following his incarceration, William Johnston experienced severe emotion trauma. Although he returned to his home in Steubenville, he would continue to suffer emotional breakdowns and died within the next year.

The Postboy, young William Cartmell, was buried near his father's home outside Coshocton. Years later a plow operated by William Sprinkle unearthed the small skull of the Postboy.

A large oak tree on a sharp curve on Post boy Road marked the spot where the murder was said to have occurred.

In later years the small community of Postboy grew prosperously for a short time with a local lumber industry, a station on the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad and a general store.



## Birds Run, Ohio

On February 5, 1848, Washington Shoff platted a town on Wills Creek which he named Bridgeville. It is now known as Birds Run. For many years it was an important community center. In the village in 1943 there was a Methodist Episcopal and a Baptist Church. There was a general store run by L. D. Carruthers. There was a telegraph office and a train depot. There was a high school but only for the 9th and 10th grades.

After this most young people rode the train into Cambridge to finish their education. It cost them about \$6.00 per month train fare to ride to Cambridge.

There was also a two story grange hall. Ice Cream socials were held in there. Forney and Starkey Lawrence groves. Wes Browers owned a Shell Station and repair shop, was a blacksmith and did feed grinding for the farmers.

About one half mile out of Birds Run toward Kimbolton was a group of houses known as Redtown. It was so named because all the buildings were painted red. There were coal mines on the Lawrence farm and some of the miners lived in these buildings. A person by the name of John Emler was the last known person to live in one of these buildings.

Corn was bought from the local farmers to feed the mules hauling coal. There was also a train water tower here and it was quite common to see trains with 100 coal cars on them.

## Booth, Ohio

Booth was a small village in Tuscarawas County just north of the Guernsey County line. It was located on the Cadiz Road just east of Post Boy. A man named Bird was one of the first settlers to live in this area. The creek there was called Bird's Run after him. John Booth later moved to this area and it became know as the village of Booth. He built a tavern there. This was where William Cartmell, the Post Boy, spent the night of September 8, 1825. On the morning of September 9th he and a man named William Johnson left to continue their travel west to Coshocton. On the road in the area now called Post Boy, He was shot and killed by John Funston who mistook him for a drover carrying a lot of money. In 1857 a new tavern was built near where the old tavern had been in Booth.

About 1843 the Peoples Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, and very soon after a meeting house was erected on land owned by John Booth. In 1875 the old church was destroyed by fire, and the same year a new one was erected.

## 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 Isleta 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, laid 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  
Evansburgh 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 known 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 (Margaret 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 Margaret 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)

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  
hit by fire in (1971-ML) \$20,000 damage  
Pine Wood Manor Tavern 1937  
Foster Home for children 1940  
Thelma Harding, Antique Shop, early 1960s

Fletcher Dairy 1930s  
Andrew Clifton and Alice Little 1955 to 1958  
John, Dorris, Gerald, David and Lawrence (Larry)

A & W Root Beer  
Shady Bend Inn, Gas Station, Beer and Lunch  
Bertha and Earl Zinkon 1954  
Leonard Alexander, Tavern owner, killed in robbery attempt (1979-ML)

Twp Rd. 1174 Street behind Gas Station  
Home of Gerald and Brenda Little, children Debra and Marc 1962 Twp. Rd. 1174

Shady Bend Green House (64) (65-D)  
Newcomerstown Cemeteries, RR 3  
Shady Bend Sand and Gravel (54-D)  
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. 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



## 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 - Evensburgh 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 Everal 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 Guernsey County line on Marlatt's Run. Closed about 1930

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



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 tomestones

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 tomestones

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 Walbash 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 Wallhonding, 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, Cosocon County.

By the 1830s 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 1820s. 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 Everl 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.

## 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