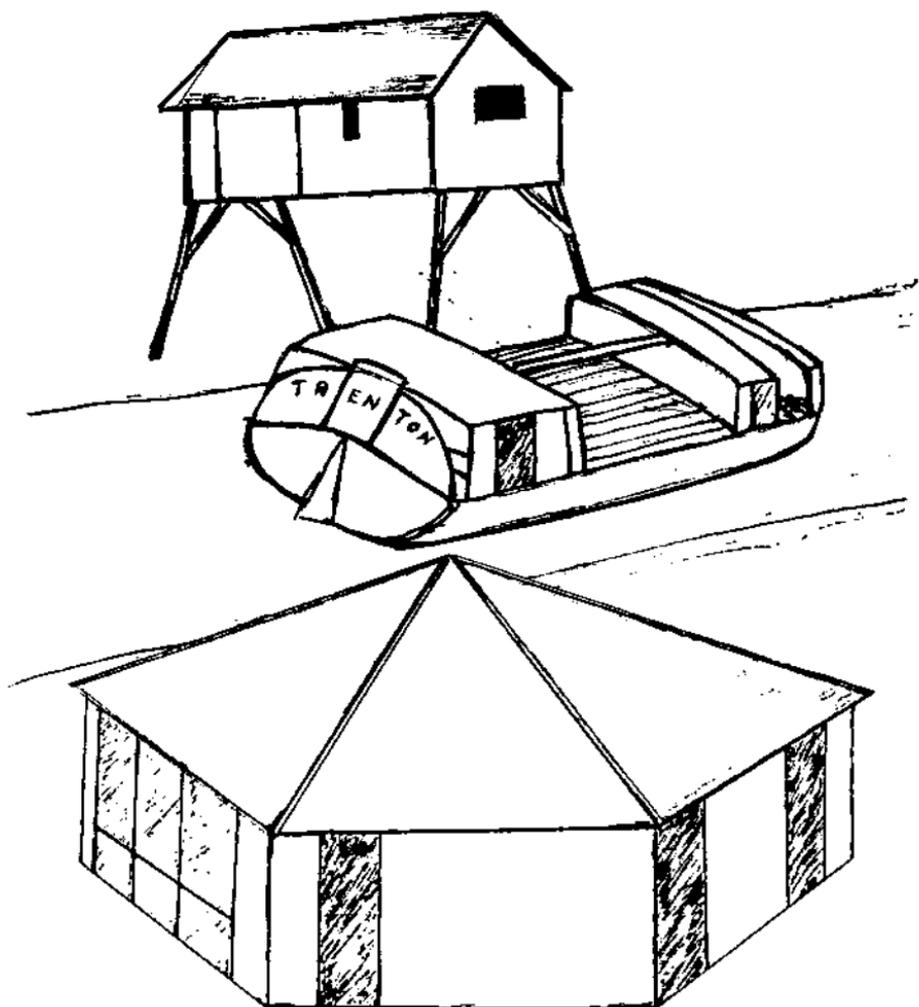


PATHS TO PROGRESS

200 YEARS IN WARWICK TOWNSHIP,
TUSCARAWAS, and WAINWRIGHT



This writing has been authentically transcribed from records of Warwick Township Trustees, Tuscarawas Village Council, "Everett Lines," by Harold C. Everett, History of Tuscarawas County, reproduced in 1972, from personal interviews, from the booklet "The First Home-Coming 1826-1928," and records from Sharon Moravian and St. James Lutheran Churches.

I am deeply indebted to Mr. Earl Hibbs, Mrs. Jack McDaniel, Mr. and Mrs. Don Keffer, Mrs. John Moreland, Rev. William Feickert, Mrs. Dave Miskimen, Mrs. Ed Krockner, my daughter, Mrs. Guy Sciarini, Mrs. Earl Meyers, Clarence Heldt and Mrs. Martha Chase for their help and interest. Editing was done by Chris Hopkins.

Frances W. Mathias

FORWARD

The pioneers of America were a great people. Sturdy of body and broad in outlook, they dreamed of a glorious future. They laid the foundation of our great and good government.

We are their proud and grateful inheritors and their responsible trustees. It is our obligation to pass on traditions that have made our country great - to inspire in our youth the basic concepts of the freedoms supporting our country's government.

Now on the eve of our nation's 200th anniversary, share with me a backward look into the historical happenings of our immediate locale.

Sit back and allow your minds and hearts to dwell upon a trail winding through miles of virgin forest and following the beautiful Tuscarawas (then Muskingum) River.

Footprints reveal large and small animals had trodden this pathway for many, many years. Perhaps they had turned from the path to search for prey or quench their thirst in the river running close by.

Indians traveled the now smoothed pathway for waging war and hunting and trading. Or perhaps the peaceful Delawares were seeking the message at the nearby Moravian missions.

This beautiful valley abounded in everything that made the hunting grounds attractive to the Indians. In the mid-18th century, this wilderness was peopled by the Delaware nation.

Several years prior to the year 1776, the valley had become threaded with many of these trails. Canoes were used to navigate the river, both downstream and against the current. A few traders and hunters may have found this valley, but apparently did not build cabins here.

But to the east, the din of war drums resounded and war clouds loomed on the horizon as the Revolutionary War broke out in 1775 between England and the Colonies. The final treaty of peace was not signed until 1783.

During the ensuing years, immigration to the western lands was abated somewhat. The once prosperous mission villages in the Tuscarawas River Valley now lay in ruins and civilization was at a stand-still.

However, white explorers soon learned of the valley as hunters and traders viewed and described its wealth and beauty.

Early in the 19th century, numbers of white settlers began to find their way to the fertile lands west of Fort Pitt and the Allegheny and Monongehela Rivers. Horses and lumbering oxen pulled Conestoga wagons laden with household possessions and bearing brave-hearted families. Some of the pioneers traveled along the Tuscarawas River to Sharon Valley where they built log cabins and tilled the soil.

Although we do not know when white men began settling in what is now Warwick Township, records show that pioneers were living here from 1800 to 1805. Many of these settlers came from Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and western North Carolina.

Thanks to Earl Hibbs of Wainwright and Mrs. Jack (Ruth) McDaniel of Dennison, we can read an account of two families who were early settlers. Henry Metzger prepared this account and read it at the Metzger reunion in July, 1912, at Mud Run School. The subject of the story is Henry's grandfather, George Metzger.

Henry Metzger was born in 1810 in Little York, Pa., and married the former Christina Broonk of Upper Austerbach, Germany. She traveled by sea for 30 days from Germany and came to Warwick Township on a canal boat. Henry is a grandfather of Mrs. McDaniel, while Mr. Hibbs is a nephew to Henry.

"Turning backward, we learn from old records, and the eldest of our numbers, that among those who came facing hardships to build homes in this now prosperous settlement, were our own grandparents, Henry and Eva Ann Metzger and their family, and a man named John Corpman and his family.

They are supposed to have been a descendant of the Metzgers who came from Holland in early 1700.

Just a century has passed since this pioneer in the year 1812, along with Corpman and their families, set out from Little York southeastern, Pennsylvania, and made their way across the western part of that state and eastern Ohio to live among the hills of Warwick Township.

Since the wagon was the only means of transportation, the journey was a slow and tedious one. They met with obstacles such as fallen trees across the roadways, being forced to ford swollen rivers and creeks, and cutting away thick timber for new roads.

But patience and perservance won out and they finally arrived at New Philadelphia. After being somewhat informed of the land, they journeyed through Oldtown Valley and on across the hill into Mud Run (now Sharon Valley).

Near the head of the valley, they set about to locate the land they wished to homestead. The most important factor in locating was to find good spring water.

They were successful, as Corpman located at the foot of the hill by a road which crossed over into Fry's Valley. Our grandparents located farther down the valley at a spot where the Sharon Valley schoolhouse once stood."

After entering the land, they set about building homes. They worked first on Corpman's house. While it was being built, they lived in their wagon under a spreading oak tree. The women and children slept in the wagon, while the men slept under it. Meals were prepared under the oak.

When Corpman's house was completed, both families moved into it. Work began at once on our grandfather's home which in due time was completed. We can imagine their appreciation of good shelter and comfortable accomodations.

The building of their homes, however, was but a small beginning. Now they had to convert part of the forest into farming land. In the midst of this busy and anxious season, came a most serious danger.

For some time, the United States and Great Britain had been involved in a quarrel and finally on June 19, 1812, war was formally declared against Great Britain. The new state of Ohio was called upon to furnish her quota of men to take up arms in defense of their country.

Included in this quota were several of the early settlers in this valley.

During this dreadful season, the two families moved into one house where their condition was most pitiful. The women were at work in the fields as well as in the home. The woods were full of wild animals, poisonous snakes and the more or less feared Indians.

Far away in some campground or on a battlefield were the men thinking of their wives and children back home. After three years the war ended and they returned to find their families.

With peace again restored, attention was once more turned to clearing more land and planting crops.

Like all children of their day, the Metzger youngsters were without educational advantages. The subscription school was often three or four miles away. Tuition was only \$1.50 for a three-month term, but many were unable to pay this small sum.

The schoolhouse was generally a vacated cabin, with rough slabs serving as seats. Books used were a speller and the New Testament and the western calculator. It was not until later that the settlement's first public schoolhouse was built near where Sharon Moravain Church now stands.

Money was a very scarce article. Even when a surplus of grain was on hand, it could scarcely be sold for cash. It took one bushel of wheat to buy one pound of nails. The only method of transportation was by wagon. Sometimes two or three farmers would group together and take a load of grain to Pittsburgh and exchange it for provisions they needed. Sometimes they would obtain cash with which they paid their taxes."

The first roads were blazed paths and Indian trails. Within a few years after the first settlement began, the necessity of roadways was realized and wagon roads were established. A petition for a road was drawn up in 1805 by John Heckwelder and was signed by John and Abraham Romig and John and Lewis Knauss of the settlement.

Around 1800 or 1802, John F. Demuth, accompanied by Lewis Knauss, Godfrey Haga and Michael Urich, traveled here on horseback from the East. These men, along with Elijah Seward, Nathaniel Colver, John and Abraham Romig, brothers, William Cassler, Peter Ginther, Godfrey Westhafer, Henry and Martin Keller, brothers, George and Joseph Shamel, brothers, John Knauss, Nathaniel and John Syron, brothers, and John Clewell, all had taken up residence by 1808 or earlier.

In 1801, Lewis Knauss built a log cabin on the site which was to become known as the village of Trenton (now Tuscarawas). Knauss became an extensive landholder. He was an energetic citizen and a life-resident of the township.

John Knauss also moved to the township in 1801, settling a farm on the west bank of the river, southwest of Trenton.

Several times high water rose above his cabin door, compelling he and his family to seek temporary shelter on higher land. He soon tired of this and abandoned the bottom lands and sought the hills. He purchased lots in what was to become Trenton. His son, John, remained on the farm.

Demuth purchased a small farm and brought his wife, Elizabeth Rose, here. A year or two later, his father, Christian Demuth, immigrated to the area with his eight daughters and settled east of the river opposite his son.

Westhafer lived on a farm a mile south of Trenton and served in the War of 1812. He was an early Mason and Trenton's first tavernkeeper. The tavern, built of logs, was opened in 1817 and was known as the "Westhafer House." It carried the sign of the Cross Keys. The business was located on the corners of what is now School and Main Streets.

The first birth in the settlement was that of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Seward in 1802.

A distillery was operated by Christian Blickensderfer after his arrival. John Blickensderfer built a small thundersaw and grist mill on Mud Run (now Sharon Valley Creek) Creek. There was sufficient water for the mill to operate about nine months of the year.

About 1820, Blickensderfer built a dam across the river about two miles north of Trenton. There he erected a large grist mill. Grinding was done by mill

stones about six feet in diameter and a foot and a half thick. The mill operated until about 1865 under different ownerships.

Jacob Blickensderfer built a home about half a mile from Trenton in the direction of what was to become known as the State Dam. Near his home, he built a saw mill on the river which operated until about 1880 under several ownerships.

The Blickensderfers suggested the name Warwick for the township in honor of the little village in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where they lived before coming west.

By 1826, Joseph Fries secured the services of some nearby Goshen Mission Indians in assisting him in erecting a shop where he set up the first blacksmith services. Benjamin Harbaugh began working as a cabinet maker, while James Myers operated the first tannery in Trenton.

John Minnich, born in Bedford, Pa., in 1798, came to New Philadelphia with his parents in 1805. Minnich journeyed to Trenton in 1827. He found a log structure which was removed from a deserted Goshen Indian Mission and with some minor repairs, the building served as a store as well as his home. Some of his first goods were "teamed" to Trenton from Pittsburgh, while others "wagoned" over the mountains from Philadelphia. Issac Everett clerked for Minnich at a salary of \$5 per month and board.

In 1829, the first post office at Trenton began operating out of a storeroom in the log structure owned by Minnich, who worked as the first postmaster for 25 years.

Warwick Township was organized at a session of the Tuscarawas County Board of Commissioners in April, 1819.

The soil was very fertile and the valley was densely timbered. The eastern half of the township was one of the first settled, with the second settlement in the valley coming around 1800. Some of the rich plains of Warwick Township became possessions of wealthy Moravians who sold parcels to their brethren.

Trenton, the only village in the township, had been laid out in 1816 by Abraham Ricksecker and Abraham Romig, attorneys, in fact, for Salome and Eberhardt Freyteg of Bethlehem, Northampton County, Pa. To these first 60 lots, 24 were added during the same year. Still later two more additions were made, one consisting of 40 lots, the other 10 lots.

The village grew slowly. In 1826 it contained only nine resident lot owners. Not until the canal was built did the village begin to attract settlers. By 1834, the population had grown to 120. In 1870 it was 292, and it increased to 314 by 1880.

Dr. Hiram Eckman came to Trenton in 1830 and remained here until his retirement. He reportedly arrived in Trenton with only \$2.25 in his pocket. He became interested in the community and even served as its first mayor later in the century.

In 1880, trustees held jurisdiction over the entire township. Trenton had not yet been incorporated and Wainwright recently had been settled. Streets and alleys were surveyed at this time by James Black, supervisor of Sub-district 7.

Officials at that time were: Frederick Heter, Jonathan T. Romig and Hezekial Wardell, trustees; Robert T. Benner, treasurer; Ebenezer McMurray, clerk; Joseph R. Walton, assessor, and Isaac Metzger and John R. Terrell, constables.

The township was divided into seven districts and a road supervisor was elected to each district. They were paid \$1.50 per day.

The trustees were required at the expense of the township to provide public support to paupers. This duty included providing food, clothing, medical aid, shelter, providing them with coal, making coffins for them, providing shrouds, digging graves and attending services for those unable to support themselves. Some records show that the County Infirmary shared the cost of aid to paupers.

In the late 1800's trustee records show three and a half weeks board for one homeless man cost \$8.75. Coal then was four and a half cents a bushel, sugar 10 cents, coffee 23 cents, beans and hominy, five cents, a side of meat, eight cents, and lard, 10 cents per pound.

Repair to roads, bridges and culverts required constant trustee attention. Purchases of planks, spikes, nails and lumber appeared frequently in trustee records. Straw tile and slack were purchased weekly for repairing culverts and ditches.

By 1884, Trenton housed four general stores, a drug store, a millinery, two furniture establishments, two blacksmith shops, three shoe shops, two wagon shops and a cooper shop.

Repairs to the "public well" appeared often in trustee minutes. This well, for many years, was located about where the second tree grows beside Our Place Tavern on the corner of School and Main Streets.

On June 2, 1888, trustees met in joint session with the newly-organized council of the newly-incorporated village of Trenton, and agreed to purchase a lot on Main St. to erect a building 16 x 12 x 9 feet for a jail and council and trustee meeting rooms. Bonds totaling \$350 were issued to pay for the building and necessary furnishings.

A special election in 1894 resulted in 77 votes against the sale of liquor in Warwick Township and 42 votes for the sale.

An old settlers' picnic held in 1882 at the Tuscarawas County fairgrounds, was attended by Josiah Walton of Warwick. Walton was elected vice president of the Pioneer Assn, which was organized. He became president in 1883. Also attending the meetings from Warwick Township were Dr. Hiram Eckman, Jonas Warner and Edward Cunning.

Dr. E.J. Miller was paid \$80 a year by trustees in the early 1920's to act as township doctor. Trustees were now paying bounty for hawks, crows and owls, as well as settling sheep claims, and aiding the poor with food, clothing and medical expenses. Pay orders were issued for materials and labor on roads and for burial of dead animals. Some claims were referred to the Tuscarawas County Commissioners.

Trustees resolved to protest a bill presented to the Ohio Legislature in 1927 which would abolish local township offices. They further protested that the law would not be conducive to good government, would remove the local rights of the people to a centralized point in the county, and would place a greater burden on the tax payer because of the expense of centralized offices and higher salaries to the offices.

In 1930, they resolved to authorize county commissioners to expend the township's share of the gasoline tax for improving Warwick Township Road 198,

according to plans and specifications of the county surveyor.

Around 1950, at a meeting of county and township officials, a number of mutual problems were discussed, including dust laying, treatment for county and township roads, bounty on foxes and dog vaccinations. Note that the age-old problem of maintaining roads and streets are still with our governing bodies today.

A recent project accomplished by the trustees was the remodeling of the township baseball park at Wainwright. During the past six years, new bleachers, restrooms and dugouts have been built. This was made possible through a federal grant when the government paid half and the trustees matched expenses. The trustees plan to continue work on the ball park to make it a modern recreational center.

The Tuscarawas village council and Warwick trustees have, over these past nearly 200 years, kept in mind at all times the welfare, health and safety of the inhabitants.

Following are some of the purchases and resolutions passed by them:

In 1889 trustees purchased a Light Champion road machine for \$200 from L.E. Patterson; a township toolhouse was built at a cost of \$100 and all tools from the sub-districts were stored here; trustees purchased Sydney steel road scrapers in the 1880's at a cost of \$640 each;

Beginning in the 20th century, council bought rubber buckets, hooks and ladders for corporation use. A fire engine was bought from L.M. Howe of Indianapolis for \$640. Fire extinguishers for all important buildings were purchased and a new hook and ladder truck was obtained.

In 1928, trustees invested in a road maintainer for \$2610 from Ridgway Co. Ten 5-gallon fire extinguishers were purchased at a cost of \$13.20 each and placed at convenient locations within the corporation.

Recently, trustees purchased a Ford chassis from Fred P. Potschner and Harry Sutpen and Associates were awarded a contract for supplying fire fighting equipment to be mounted on the truck.

Trustees also purchased a township truck, agreed to pay half on a new resuscitator for the fire department and purchased a snow plow and hydro-clipper mower.

Today, Tuscarawas-Warwick Volunteer Fire Department comprises 22 men. Robert Simmons is the fire chief, while Robert Lorenz is the captain.

The department was recently moved from the town hall on Main St. to a new facility on Cherry Street. It is the first time in the department's history that all the equipment has been together under one roof.

The new facility also will house a community-meeting room for use by residents and one end of the building houses the village garage.

Volunteer firemen, as well as residents of the community, have donated many hours to make the new fire station an important part of community life.

The following is a comparison of the value and amounts of equipment owned by Warwick Township Trustees in 1934 and 1976.

Township equipment inventory Jan. 1, 1934:

EQUIPMENT	VALUE
1 road maintainer	\$1500.00
2 road graders	\$ 200.00
2 slip scrapers	\$ 10.00
2 drags	\$ 12.00
3 wheelbarrows	\$ 12.00
12 shovels	6.00
4 gravel picks	2.00

On January 15, 1976, Howard Cox, road foreman for the trustees, filed this inventory report:

EQUIPMENT	VALUE
1 International dump truck (1974)	\$16,500.00
1 International dump truck (1956)	800.00
1 GMC Tar truck (1960)	6,000.00
1 HY lift	3,800.00
1 Gradall (1952)	3,500.00
1 Grader (1937)	2,500.00
1 Ford fire truck (1960)	17,000.00
1 International tank truck (1954)	2,000.00
1 Dodge van (1966)	1,600.00
1 Dodge power wagon (1966)	600.00
1 Mower	475.00
1 Rotary Broom	375.00
3 Snow plows	350.00
2 Spreader boxes	700.00
1 Tractor blade	250.00
1 Portable generator	150.00
1 Portable pump	200.00
1 Electric welder	80.00
1 Gas welder	125.00
1 Power saw	350.00
1 Hack saw, electric	25.00
1 3/4-inch socket set	35.00
1 1/2-inch socket set	30.00
Assorted wrenches	50.00
Assorted hand tools	30.00

The first meeting of the council of the village of Trenton met May 18, 1888 in a village drug store. Government officials were: Ernest Senft, Dr. Edwin S. Russell, Nicholas Hert, R.S. Ramel, Henry C. Minnich and Robert T. Benner, councilmen; Dr. Hiram Eckman, mayor; Edward Cunning, clerk; Allen Myer, treasurer, and William A. Rolli, marshal.

Within the next year, council passed a resolution that the clerk correspond with the secretary of state to secure a certificate of the enactment changing the name of the village of Trenton to Tuscarawas.

Soon shade trees were planted along all the village streets which had been carefully laid out and graded for proper drainage. Sidewalk widths were measured and some property owners were requested to pave sidewalks in front of their lots.

By 1896, council had granted permission to The Central District and Printing Telegraph Co. to erect and maintain poles and lines necessary for the telephone and telegraph service in Tuscarawas.

In 1919, Mrs. Ivan (Grace) Eichel was manager of the telephone office owned then by Home Telephone Co. of New Philadelphia. The family-run project operated out of the Eichel home located at the corners of Main and School Streets.

The one-position switch board served Tuscarawas, Wainwright, Nineveh and other outlying area homes. Other family members included Mrs. Elmer (Helen) Lorenz and Clark Eichel who shared in the switchboard operation, as well as operating a confectionary out of the same building.

In 1927, the local telephone service was discontinued and was moved to Uhrichsville by the Ohio Bell Telephone Company.

At the turn of the century, wagon roads petitioned for earlier in 1804 had become county roads and Routes 36 and 416 were established following the Tuscarawas River bed. The canal was being used less and less and its use was discontinued following a serious flood in 1913 which damaged the locks and canal.

In 1873, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway was built. It later was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad. For some years, the Tuscarawas station was located near the lower river bridge.

At that time, mail for Tuscarawas residents was picked and discharged at this station. Charles Schlinder carried the mail and passengers to and from the station. Train service to the station was discontinued in early 1920's.

Records showed an increase of postal business each year and in 1924 revealed that Tuscarawas furnished the best fourth class post office in Tuscarawas County.

Civil Service was declared for applicants of fourth class post offices and Miss Clara A. VanLehn was appointed post-mistress in 1909.

Mention is due to the faithful mail carriers who braved the wind and weather for a meager sum to carry "news" to and from the village. Once Sam Vogel reportedly rode a wheezy horse and carried one or two pouches to and from Tuscarawas station.

In 1924, Mr. Schlinder, after 31 years of service, drove a mailtruck to and from Uhrichsville twice daily bringing 10 to 15 pouches of mail for residents.

Early in the 20th Century, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sherwood operated a creamery in the building recently occupied by the late Ray Romig. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Eichel previously owned the creamery.

Village council members were busy in the meantime. They had issued a \$10,000 bond in 1902 for the erection of a new town hall.

A \$6930 bid was accepted by councilmen from J. Gutensohn of Gnadenhuetten for the erection of a three-story building.

The new town hall, completed in 1904, housed a festival room, mayor's office, cell room and township room on the first floor, while the second floor contained an auditorium. The third floor was occupied different lodge groups. Lodge 722 Order of Knights of Pythias and Warwick Council 117 of Junior Order of American Mechanics agreed to lease the third floor and pay for their share of expenses incurred.

The old township and village building was sold to John L. Rolli for \$90. He also purchased the coal house for an additional \$40.

In 1915, council passed an ordinance authorizing the Ohio Service Company permission to erect and maintain poles, wires, transformers, fixtures and appliances necessary for manufacturing and distribution of electric current for light, heat and power purposes in the village.

In the early 1920's, council passed a resolution permitting Mayor Winkler to engage an attorney to communicate with the Division of Public Works in answer to a complaint by certain landowners that drainage of Mud Run Creek into the Ohio Canal was causing flooding and presented health hazards.

The program for the first homecoming in Tuscarawas in 1928 included a wire walking exhibition, music by Uhrichsville Kiwanis and New Philadelphia High School bands, Sons of Union Veterans Drum Corps, Harmonica specialties, a baseball game and good speaking each evening.

"The Country Store" was selling novelties, souvenirs, postcards, hot soup, coffee and ice cream. Theme for the homecoming was "The Village of Good Will." A song by that same title was sung to the tune "Marching Through Georgia." The song went as follows:

Tuscarawas is a goodly village,
We'll shout it into song,
Shout it in a chorus,
Which shall prove a million strong,
Shout it with a purpose,
Which shall help our lives live along,
Good Will to all who live in Tuscarawas,

Refrain -

Hurrah! Hurrah! our village on the pike!
Hurrah! Hurrah! let every mind awake! Not for one, or many
Hurrah! Hurrah! let every mind awake! Not for one, or many but for all the
peoples' sake,
Good Will to all who live in Tuscarawas.

The following businesses were established in Tuscarawas in 1928:

The post office, Crites Brothers Radio Co., Heter Meat Market, G.H. Klein

Hardware, Groceries and Notions, Simmons Meat Market, Stemple Gasoline Station, Huff Cement Blocks, Reiser Brothers Car Sales and Repair, J.F. Reiser and Son General Store, Kopp Brothers Bakery, Oswald and Wolf Mills, Miss Paris' Millinery, Thomas De Cotis Barber Shop, Myer's General Store, C.P. Minnich Restaurant and Confectionary, Ungers Oil Company, and McConnell's Radio Shop.

This advertisement for Sherman Stemple in 1928 would challenge any college graduate with a degree in marketing:

"STOP! LOOK! LISTEN! - Found dead - 500 lawn mowers - the coroner orders them taken to S. STEMPLE, Tuscarawas, Ohio."

The list of men seeking labor on the streets and roads greatly increased in the 1930's, mostly due to the state of the economy. The Tuscarawas County Chapter of the American Red Cross offered distribution of garden seeds for the needy of the village.

Efforts to sell bonds for financing street repairs or a new water system met with unfavorable response. Relief to poor increased sharply during these years. Groceries, shoes, spectacles, clothing, dental, medical, hospital and funeral expenses were provided.

In 1934 the fund appropriated for poor purposes had increased to \$3000. The Red Cross supervised the cutting out of 69 shirts and 35 aprons for the needy.

The Tuscarawas County Relief Commission offered relief to the poor. Council and trustees met in joint session to secure flour for the needy and council also resolved to reduce candle power of village street lights.

Waldo Hartline of the firm Arnold, Rosch and Hartline Engineers, explained to council in 1935 the procedure for applying for assistance from the government for a Works Progress Administration projects. He recommended applying for a water system.

Council, however, decided the hard surfacing of dirt streets was of greater importance. Later in 1937 council applied for financial assistance from the WPA for construction of a municipal waterworks, which was granted.

Council declared the necessity of constructing a waterworks system and authorized issuance of mortgage revenue bonds totaling \$36,000. The village water system was completed by 1941.

About the same time, a branch of the Tuscarawas County Public Library was granted the use of the festival room in the town hall.

Charles F. Donehue was appointed fire chief and authorized to organize a fire department. A truck chassis and cab were purchased and built up as a firetruck. A siren and fire extinguishers also were purchased. A class for the instruction of fire fighting was organized by Donehue and supervised by Marvin J. Ott.

A local engineer paid tribute to the village when he reported to council that there would be a ready market for the village of Tuscarawas bonds because of their promptness in caring for past obligations, having little or no bonded indebtedness, and the manner in which the water consumers responded, far in excess of expectations.

The Sharon Ditch, which had been considered for many years, was completed and the village was assessed its share of the expense. The ditch drained Mud Run

Creek into the Tuscarawas River instead of through the canal.

In 1944, council and trustees were authorized to enter into a contract with Henry Moore and Charles Marr as engineer and architect, respectively, for the construction of a new public town hall and library.

The old town hall, sold to J.P. Kozell of Tippecanoe for the sum of \$1200, was razed.

Council and trustees met in joint session and awarded a contract for general construction to Martinelli Construction Co.; a plumbing contract to John D. Getz of Massillon; a heating and ventilation contract to Twin City Furnace Co., and an electric contract to Electric Service of New Philadelphia.

During the halfway mark of the 20th century, council declared the necessity for issuing \$25,000 in bonds for the purpose of paying a part of the cost of construction of a sanitary sewage collection system and a sewage treatment plant.

During these same years, the newly-organized Tuscarawas-Warwick Public Affairs Committee had complete responsibilities pertaining to water and sewer systems.

In 1950, the town hall again was torn down and a new public hall and library soon completed. The new buildings housed the library, firetrucks and rooms for village council and trustees to meet.

The sewer system was completed in 1951. Legislation was soon prepared for the sale of bonds for construction of water and sewer extensions.

The East Ohio Gas. Co. made a survey to determine tentative consumers in 1958 and residents soon began receiving service.

Mayor Donehue appointed a representative of the village planning commission to work with the Tuscarawas County Planning Committee.

Council also passed legislation agreeing to pay one half of the volunteer fire department's share of the costs of short wave radio equipment and the cost of an arson training course for the benefit of all volunteer firemen. A radio speed gun was purchased for checking speed in the village.

Council also passed a resolution to appropriate land for a water supply system for the village and its residents. Another ordinance established a system for naming the thoroughfares and numbering the houses and buildings. Council also recently granted permission to Tower Communications of New Philadelphia to extend service to residents.

In 1975, through the efforts of council and Mayor Charles Donehue, a federal grant of \$327,000 was approved for a new secondary sewage treatment plant.

The following ordinances passed by the newly-formed council of Trenton (Tuscarawas) in 1890:

Number 1 - To prevent and punish riots, gambling noise, disturbance, indecent and disorderly conduct or assemblages and preserve peace and good order and protect the property of the municipal corporation and its inhabitants.

Number 2 - To regulate, restrain or prohibit theatrical exhibitions for which money or other reward is in any manner demanded or received.

Number 3 - To regulate ale, beer and porterhouses and shops within the villages.

Number 4 - To prevent and punish fast driving or riding of animals and fast driving and propelling vehicles through the highways and grounds of village.

Number 5 -- To regulate, restrain and prohibit the running at large of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, goats, geese and other animals and to impound same, and upon notice to owners, to sell same or any portion thereof.

Number 6 -- To prevent injury or annoyance from anything dangerous, offensive or unwholesome.

Number 7 -- To prevent and punish vagrancy and begging within the village.

THE OHIO CANAL

QUOTED FROM HENRY METZGER'S HISTORY OF THE METZGER FAMILY:

"There came a great boom to the people of the county. For some time Ohio had been planning a canal, and in 1825, arrangements were completed and the work begun.

There was great rejoicing among the people because of the advantages which it brought. In the first place, it gave employment to so many people, and paid the laborers cash. The work was let out in mile and half-mile lengths to contractors, who in turn paid their laborers \$10.00 per month and board, which then was considered good.

The two eldest of the Metzger family, John and David, who were of age, went to work at once on the canal, and Henry soon followed. They remained at this work until the canal was completed through the county in 1830.

Boats began to come and go from Trenton as it was then called. Flour and saw mills sprung up, making a ready cash market for both wheat and lumber. Boat loads of immigrants of German, Swiss, English and Irish descent soon settled here. The land increased in value and people everywhere seemed to be prospering and happy.

This is what the canal did for Warwick Township and Trenton in its day of usefulness. For a long time, it remained the favorable means of transportation."

The early settlers found that although their land produced ample food, any surplus could not be sold. Thus, they had no way to raise money with which to pay taxes.

But the Ohio Canal soon alleviated that problem as traffic began to flow through Warwick Township from north to south. The first boat to pass over the canal was the "Union of Dover." A large crowd of people turned out to see it pass and cheer it.

The effect of the canal in developing the agricultural resources of the country was wonderful. The price of grain alone rose from 25 cents a bushel to as much as \$1.00. The "Grand Canal" affected a complete revolution in the demand for wheat and corn.

The late Robert Nugen of Newcomerstown built the State Dam at Trenton and was from that time on closely identified with the canal.

"Passenger packets" were lightly and neatly built and arranged for carrying passengers, and made much quicker time than the freight boats. Thus, settlers here could visit friends and relatives in northern Ohio, as well as to the south and even adjoining states.

The canal feeder, which entered the canal just south of the village of Trenton

(now Tuscarawas), provided a waterway for products to be brought from Stillwater Creek vicinity to the canal.

Several warehouses and storage buildings were constructed at Trenton. Dry docks were provided for canal boat repair and "sheep pens" enclosures for washing sheep just before shearing time each spring, were built.

The canal also provided many hours of entertainment and enjoyment as fishing, boating, swimming and ice skating were made available. During the winter months, ice was cut from the canal and stored.

Christian Roth, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1813 and was an early settler in the township, helped build the canal. Roth worked as a farmer, stock raiser, school director and township trustee.

Another citizen, John Ginther, who was born here in 1832, worked on the Ohio Canal for 21 years. He owned several boats and he worked as captain for a salary of \$75 per month.

Don and Ethel Keffer of Tuscarawas recently took Ethel's mother, Mrs. Martha Roth Fuller Chase, on a tour of Roscoe Village (near Coshocton) and for a ride on the canal boat which operates there. They recorded the following description of life on the canal as Martha related it to the director of the tour:

"I worked on the canal at age 13, during my summer vacation from school. I was employed by Mr. Shoman, who was president of the line running from Dresden to Akron."

"The boat was a coal-freight type of canal boat. Most boats of this type carried coal in the middle part of the boat. The coal was loaded on the boat from elevated chutes built along the side. Mr. Minnich owned a coal chute where boats were filled with coal. This loading place was located in Trenton back of the present fruit store.

"The man who drove the mules, one ahead of the other, walked along the canal bank. One extra mule was kept in the middle of the boat in a space boarded off from the coal."

"Now Mr. Shoman's boat carried no coal since his job consisted of inspecting the line from Dresden to Akron. His family, consisting of his wife and three small children, lived on the boat."

"It was furnished very elaborately. Beautiful red carpet covered the bow section and I was really thrilled with it. I was used to seeing rag carpet and this was the first red carpet I had ever seen."

"The bedroom was at one end of the boat - the livingroom and kitchen at the other. I was supposed to watch and entertain the children - two tots and a baby. And I suppose I washed some dishes and a few other chores."

"I slept in one end of the kitchen in bunks with the children. I thoroughly enjoyed working on the canal boat and I appreciated my earnings of 50 cents a week!"

"I had a lot of fun! My how things have changed since those days! Faster than ever now!"

Mrs. Martha Chase was born in 1882 and celebrated her 94th birthday in April, 1976. She lived on a hillside below Tuscarawas (now Route 416), close to Nigger Basin, a wide place in the canal where there was enough room for seven or eight boats.

Eli Metzger, a brother of Henry Metzger who was mentioned earlier in this writing, was Martha's grandfather. Eli's wife was Rachel Yingling Metzger, Martha's grandmother.

Martha told me that Joseph Fries' blacksmith shop was on the same one which the late Sherman Stemple once operated on the site of the present Indian Valley Restaurant.

Mrs. Chase attends church whenever she has the opportunity. Blessed with a remarkably keen memory and a dynamic personality, she always is prepared to respond, when called upon, with a poem to suit the occasion.

Or she may share a bit of wisdom with the congregation. Here is what she will say if the church she is attending has a new minister:

"As I stand here, I see faces -- little faces, big faces, long faces, smiling faces -- all kinds of faces. Now, imagine your new minister standing here trying to remember all these faces, their names and his sermon. And trying his best not to 'step on any toes' of people when he doesn't know any of them!"

Here is an excerpt from her never-ending repertoire of poems:

My mother's old checkered apron,

Oh, the memories it brings!

How often have I seen here dear old hands

Untie the strings.

How often have I watched her

Wipe away a tear on the corner of
that apron she always used to wear.

And then one day she took it off

And hung it behind the door;

And she told us she wouldn't wear it anymore.

And, oh, my heart aches with sorrow,

As I see it hanging there;

Mother's old checkered apron that she always used to wear.

But tonight she is up in heaven,

For she exchanged her checkered apron,

For a robe of pearly white.

It wasn't worth much you see,

But the one who always wore it

Loved me tenderly.

And each day it grows more dear,

As I see it hanging there,

Mother's old checkered apron,

That she always used to wear.

Mrs. Chase currently is a resident at St. Lukes Lutheran Home in Canton.

The importance surrounding the building of canals can scarcely be appreciated today. Most people regard the canals as little more than relics of a former slow-moving period of the country's development.

At the commencement of the excavation made at Licking Summit July 4, 1825, the scene was one of great excitement and confusion. An immense crowd had gathered and people shouted themselves hoarse. The feeling was so great that tears fell from many eyes.

WAINWRIGHT

Nestled in the northwestern part of Warwick Township is the village of Wainwright. When Casper VanLehn settled in what is now upper Wainwright, about 1800, he built his cabin near what is now the Wainwright schoolhouse.

It was on the site of the Berlindis residence and today remains a part of the Berlindis home. Rumor has it that Indians came over the hills from Goshen and traded bread for lead. These Indians were probably from the Zeisberger Mission at Goshen.

Here is the late George Heldt's version of early Wainwright and also lines written in collaboration with the late Russell F. Mathias. Heldt headed his writings "Keller's Yatch", "Lehn's Valley", "Log of the Valley", "Memory of School Days" and "The Squire's Last Day at School," written Dec. 15, 1937.

"When I was a boy and started to school, I had the privilege of going to school in a new schoolhouse. The brick was made of field clay. It was called Lehn's Valley Schoolhouse, District No. 1, Warwick Township."

"The schoolhouse derived its name from Lehn's Valley and the valley derived it's name from Henry VanLehn and family, they being one of the first to settle in the valley."

"The valley was once referred to as Keller's Yatch or Keller's Valley by most of the early German settlers. Martin Keller being one of the settlers built the first house, still standing.

"Henry VanLehn built the first house after the death of Martin Keller. The valley took the name of Lehn's Valley until the coal mines were opened. A post office was built named Lehn's Valley, then lost its name, held for half a century and is now referred to as Wainwright."

"The schoolhouse is now called Wainwright School, having since been rebuilt and enlarged. Near the schoolhouse lived Squire Benjamin VanLehn, a son of Henry VanLehn, the pioneer, who also had another son named Henry Jr. Having lived in Mud Run Valley (now Sharon Valley), Benjamin stayed on the home farm. When at school, I had often seen him about the house, barn or veranda or in the shade of a weeping willow tree."

We cannot say with certainty when the first settlers came to this valley. However, we know it must have been nearly 150 years ago. Among early settlers was George Schmidts who built a cabin on what was later the George Mathias farm. Mathias still had the deed which Schmidts got in 1823. It was signed by President James Monroe.

Many settlers moved into the valley to farm. At an early, unknown date, a one-room frame school was built a few hundred feet north of the present building. This building was purchased by Harvey Gibbs and is still standing.

The present building was constructed in 1883. Olive Donaldson of Bowling Green was the first teacher in the one-room brick structure.

The first coal mine in the valley was in the hill back of the school which accounts for the swamp there today.

It is said that the old log cabin back of the poultry farm was built by Johnny Applesced who supposedly lived there for some time. Applesced, whose real name was Jonathan J. Chapman, gained fame in this area by spreading apple-

seeds and planting orchards as well as herbs in many parts of the state. He was born in New England around 1775 and died in 1845 in Indiana.

Earl Hibbs and a Mr. Kratz were plowing a hillside near the present chicken farm when they came upon stones which are believed to have formed Chapman's log cabin.

In 1896, Mr. R.H. Wainwright of Massillon opened the first large mine, Number 4.

Soon a town built up and the school was changed into the present four-room building. The late Mr. Goggs of New Philadelphia was the first principal.

Number 4 was the largest mine in this part of state at that time. Coal lands were bought for Wainwright by a Mr. Wolf. Contrary to popular belief, Wainwright never lived here himself. When it came to naming the town, it was agreed that since Wainwright owned the mine, the town should use his name.

A railroad spur was built in 1932 and within a few years mines Number 5 and 6 were opened and eventually Numbers 7, 8 and 9. More than 200 men were employed in the mines operated by the Ohio Block Co. of Canton.

Many of Wainwrights people are of Italian descent with almost everyone coming from the extreme northern part of Italy around Milano, Venezia, Verona, etc.

Mr. Wainwright built a group of homes for the miners which still comprise the main section of the village. The population increased to the point that the one-room school was inadequate and three rooms were added in 1896.

Some immigrants who had come to New York City and then to Bridgeport, Ohio, heard of the mining industry in Wainwright and decided to move there. They loaded their families and household belongings into a railroad box car which they rode into Dennison. They brought their belongings to Wainwright by wagon.

The late Mrs. George Mathias of New Philadelphia taught in the old frame school building. She was an aunt of the late Russell F. Mathias who taught at Wainwright from 1931 to 1936 and who later taught at Tuscarawas-Warwick High where he was also principal.

In 1947, the school enrollment greatly decreased and students were transported to the Tuscarawas School, thus ending 120 years of continuous schooling in Wainwright.

Today in 1976 the population of Wainwright is 480. Although the village is not incorporated, it presents a thriving, busy picture. The homes have been passed to private owners who have remodeled them into attractive properties. The village supports a beautiful and popular restaurant, a post office, service station and poolroom.

One cannot write about Wainwright without calling attention to the baseball park. The well-kept diamond and grounds have been used for many decades for recreation by area residents.

The Wainwright baseball team was organized by Father Riley of St. Therese Church and for many years has rated among the top teams in the state. They have earned a great number of championships and trophies.

ST. THERESE CATHOLIC CHURCH
WAINWRIGHT, OHIO

For a few years, Wainwright people of the Catholic faith attended services at Immaculate Conception Church at Dennison or Sacred Heart Church at New Philadelphia. The first Catholic services held in Wainwright were in the school-house and later in the home of Anthony Cardani.

The parish was organized in 1928 and the present church, St. Therese, was built in 1929. Father Von Lintel was serving the parish at this time. A social hall was erected next to the church. It later was turned into a rectory for the parish priest and a new church hall was built across the road. The first resident priest was assigned to Wainwright in 1950.

An Altar Society was organized in 1940 by Father Edmund B. McCormick and soon became the main supporting force of church activities. It has made the plans for church participation in the community, has guided activities and has been involved in many fund raisings. Mrs. Joseph (Florence) Bonelli was the first society president while Mrs. Herb (Pat) Heldt is the current leader.

Father Anthony Migoni, son of the late Charles and Nini Migoni, and once a member of the St. Therese parish, is now pastor at St. Peter's Church at Fort Recovery, Ohio.

He was ordained April 21, 1940, and said his first mass in St. Therese Church. Assisting him were Fathers Lawrence Riley, Hugh J. Spires of the home church, Paul Bernier and Leo Sponar. Miss Gloria Bonvechio (now Mrs. Elwood Keister of Gainesville, Fla.) was organist for the occasion.

Father Magoni celebrated his silver jubilee in 1965 at St. Therese church hall with an open house. On that day, he was carrying a pen and pencil set which the choir had given him at his first mass and he used a chalice given to him at the first mass by Wainwright parishioners.

Prior to his duties at Fort Recovery, Father Migoni served his parishes in Iowa, Michigan, Kentucky and Ohio.

Miss Gloria Besozzi, daughter of Mrs. Mary Besozzi of Wainwright and the late Serafino Besozzi, also was a member of the parish. Twenty-six years ago she went to the Bronx, New York, then to the Mother House at Germantown, New York, where she professed. She served 21 years at the Mary Manning Walsh Home in New York City before assuming the Mother Superior duties at St. Rita's Nursing Home for the Aged in Columbus, Ohio, where she has been the last five years.

Mrs. Guy (Albina) Sciarini of St. Therese has served in recent years as secretary of the Northeast Deanery of the Catholic Churches. She presently is communications chairman of the Tuscarawas Vicariate No. 11 which includes Tuscarawas and Holmes Counties; communications chairman for the St. Therese Altar Society; writes reports for the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, and is treasurer and reporter for Warwick Senior Citizens.

Father Joseph Losh is pastor of St. Therese in Wainwright and St. Paul's Catholic Church at Midvale. He is interested in photography and he has assisted in the publishing of the yearbook "Clarion" at Central Catholic High School at New Philadelphia. He has taught photography and has served as guidance coun-

selor at Central Catholic High.

The parish's biggest annual project is its spaghetti supper held in October. The parish also has participated in a religious procession through town of the Feast of Corpus Christi in worship of Jesus "The Bread of Life."

Parish representatives to the Tuscarawas Area Vicariate Pastoral Council are John Decker and Mrs. Heldt.

ST. JAMES EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH TUSCARAWAS, OHIO

From the records of St. James Evangelical Lutheran Church at Trenton, Tuscarawas County, Ohio:

"For a number of years a few families affiliated with the Evangelical Lutheran Church resided in Trenton and the county, but they never enjoyed the privilege of having regular religious service performed by a minister of their own church until 1832, when Rev. E. Greenwald began preaching here."

"A church was not organized however until 1839. On Sept. 14, 1839, a number of members were added by the rite of confirmation to the new residing there, whereupon it was deemed advisable to organize. On Nov. 11, 1839, a meeting of the members was held for this purpose."

In 1839, fifty members were given communion and in 1887 ninety members received communion.

The records of St. James Lutheran Church contain the original copy of a deed, wherein, for the consideration of \$5.00, a parcel of land was given to Christian Roth, Mathias Dunning, John Minnich and Benjamin Walton, church council members. This legal paper was signed and sealed Sept. 21, 1841, by Eberhard Freytag and his wife, Salome. This land was to be used as the site for a church edifice, schoolhouse and a burial ground.

Minnich was elected first treasurer Nov. 7, 1847.

On October 11, 1869, the following notice was posted on three public locations in Trenton:

"Proceedings in St. James Evangelical Lutheran Church at Trenton - whereas, there is no organization of the Evangelical Saint James Lutheran Church at Trenton, Ohio, we call upon all who are of the Lutheran persuasion, both English and German, to convene with us in order to effect a re-organization of said religious society."

Within the next four months, a church council comprising two elders, two deacons, a treasurer and four trustees was elected. Rev. Joseph A. Roof was probably the presiding minister.

A constitution for regulation of matters of the church was adopted Sept. 20, 1873, containing a detailed account of doctrine, duties of the pastor, elders and deacons, church discipline, baptism, etc. It was written in both German and English.

An accurate account of elected officers, calling of pastors, marriages, births and deaths was carried on through the years. Also recorded were purchases of burial lots and dues paid by members, along with a list of communing members.

Rev. O.D. Miller has written a meticulous account of 22 marriages performed

by him from 1897 to 1901.

A by-law passed Jan. 15, 1882, resolved that each male member of the congregation be asked to pay \$1.00 annually, while each female member would contribute fifty cents to cancel current expenses.

Carefully ruled out pages during the span of years from 1832 to 1901 contain 450 baptisms, including the parents' names, date of birth of the child, date of baptism and the names of witnesses or sponsors.

Records from the years 1889 to 1902 contain thorough descriptions of deeds for parcels of ground for burial purposes to various members and signed by Trustees Andrew Herning, Philip Ulrich, John Schumacher and George Parr.

Records from Easter Sunday, 1879, showed that communion was served to 49 members and that number had risen to 94 by 1901. By 1953, the congregation had grown to 435 baptized members.

At a congregational meeting it was decided to rebuild the church and after forming plans, the corner stone was re-laid on May 8, 1887. Following extensive repairs, the church was set apart and solemnly consecrated to the service of God Oct. 9, 1887.

As recently as 1902, sermons were given in both German and English. At that time, the organist was being paid a fee of \$3 per month for her duties, which included playing at all services and building and maintaining a church choir.

In 1917 the Oldtown Lutheran Church was accepted into the St. James Parish.

Electric lights were installed in the church in 1916 while a basement was added in 1938 under the church and new sidewalks and steps poured. During the dedication services on Sept. 25, 1938, the corner stone laid in 1887 was opened. The contents included copies of the two county newspapers, "Ohio Democrat," New Philadelphia, and the "Tuscarawas Chronicle," also of New Philadelphia.

Sherrodsville Lutheran Church withdrew from the parish in 1954. Prior to that, water lines were run into the church during the 1940's and a bathroom was added to the parsonage.

St. James has shown growth and progress the past six years. In addition to the church council and its officers, the needs of the church have been divided into six committees, each headed by a chairperson who sets goals for the coming year. These committees are evangelism, stewardship, property, finance, Christian education and social ministry.

These committees have sponsored confirmation classes, sent flowers and cards to shut-ins and helped administer home communions. They also have planned vigils, welcomed new members encouraged by the "Key 73" project and the "Bereavement Easter Project."

A food pantry also was begun to help needy families and graduation breakfasts have been held for local high school graduates.

St. James also is the home church of Michael Havey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Havey of Tuscarawas. Michael has filled the pulpit on occasions when the pastor has been away.

A graduate of Oral Roberts University at Tulsa, Okla., Michael has been a stu-

dent at Gettysburg Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., for three years and currently is serving a years internship at Ohio City St. John's Lutheran Church and Trinity Lutheran Church at Middlepoint, Ohio.

He plans to return to Gettysburg Seminary and complete work for his ordination in the Lutheran Church of America. Upon ordination, he will earn a master's degree in theology.

Repairs and modernizing the church and parsonage have continued through the years. The church property has been illuminated by outside post lights.

An "Eternal Light" which hangs in the church altar area was given by Rev. Harold L. Figley, pastor of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church at Englewood, Ohio, in memory of his daughter. Rev. Figley also is a native of son St. James.

The time and effort spent by William Cox, property chairman and Sunday school teacher, cannot be measured. "Bill" was given a special recognition in 1973 by Rev. William Feickert and members of council and the congregation. Others honored were Mary Margaret Heter, parish secretary; Ralph Covert, St. James' treasurer; Mrs. Jean Simmons, organist and choir director at St. James, and Marian Lohman, parish treasurer.

Acolyte training is made available to the youth. The church also sponsors Lutherettes and Knights of Saxony, which are youth-oriented programs. A new Girl Scout group also has been recently organized.

Members and Rev. Feickert who have provided community leadership are Philip Schumacher, Warwick Township Trustee, Rev. Feickert and Ralph Covert, village councilmen, and Mrs. Simmons, village clerk.

The adult program has been strengthened by the signing of a contract between the church and HARCATUS. This agreement provides a meal and fellowship program daily for senior citizens of the community.

Rev. Feickert of Ozone Park, New York, came to St. James in 1971. He has proved not only to be a faithful servant of the Lord, but also a civic minded man who has deep concern for the betterment of the entire community.

In June, 1974, Rev. Feickert was honored by St. James and St. Peter's congregations at a surprise anniversary party in honor of the 10th year of his ordination. The gathering, held in Oldtown Union Grange Hall, was attended by members of the parish as well as friends of the area.

Rev. Feickert and his wife, Dorothy, have three sons and a daughter.

SHARON MORAVIAN CHURCH

In the beginning of the 19th Century, the first Moravian church in Ohio was built and dedicated at Gnadenhutzen. This church served the entire valley.

Settlers on the west side of the river attended worship there when conditions allowed. High water, cold and stormy weather often deterred even the hardy pioneers from worship.

In 1810, Brother George C. Mueller began holding services in the Tuscarawas vicinity.

On Jan. 1, 1815, the first service was held marking the beginning of the Sharon Moravian congregation. This service was held in a large room on the second floor of the home of Brother George Blickensderfer, north of Sharon.

Brother Abraham Luchenbach, the missionary at Goshen, was in charge of the meeting as Brother Jacob Rauschenberger was detained at Gnadenhutten by a heavy cold.

Brother Luchenbach announced that the name "Sharon" had officially been bestowed on the settlement by the Provincial Helper's Conference at Bethlehem. That day marked the 400th year of the death of John Hus.

Early in 1817 a church council meeting was held in a schoolhouse on the John Ulrich property to announce plans for a church which was to be built on five acres of land which had been donated by John Gebhard Cunow. A cemetery was laid out first on the grant.

Council agreed that the church should be made of logs and measure 26 by 32 feet. Henry Keller and John Ulrich promised each to haul half of the logs for the building. Abraham Romig agreed to haul the logs to the sawmill of John Blickensderfer. When the logs were prepared, Romig hauled the lumber to the building site. Other members promised to furnish labor or money.

Late in 1817, the church was nearly completed. The inside walls were white-washed and slabs from the sawmill were made into seats.

The dedication took place Dec. 24, 1817, with Brother Luchenbach and Brother Rauschenberger residing. A small group of communicants from the Indian congregation at Goshen were invited to take communion. German was spoken at the first service and English gradually came into use. An addition had been added to one end of the church and the church was used for 40 years.

During the afternoon, Brother Luchenbach preached in English. A Christmas eve vigil and lovefeast followed with musical selections. On Christmas Day, festivities continued with Brother Rauschenberger presiding at a congregational hour and performing a marriage and a baptism.

(A minister's diary tells that in November, 1839, Brother Herman J. Titze was on his way to conduct services to Moravians on the west side of the river. He ventured on foot across the swollen river and moved on to Trenton during a heavy thunderstorm. There, he borrowed a blouse from Brother Herbach who was 50 pounds heavier than he was. Then stopping at Brother Minnich's he covered his bare feet with his boots which were broad and heavy.)

A Sunday school was organized at Sharon in 1840 by Brother Titze and Brother Helwig. Brother Peter Antes, who was visiting here from a Presbyterian college in the East, was chosen the first superintendent. By 1842, as many as 100 children were attending. In 1934 attendance was 217, and by 1938 it had jumped to 373. Christian Endeavor was organized in 1891 during the pastorate of the late Rev. Paul M. Gruder.

By 1854, the growing congregation necessitated a larger building. A two-story stone and brick church was planned. Stone, lumber, shingles and supplies were brought in on the Ohio Canal. The new church, dedicated in 1858, featured a spire, tapered to a point which rose 148 feet above the ground. A severe storm in 1870 unroofed the church and blew down the spire. It was rebuilt, but only about one-third as high.

The Civil War came to Sharon in July, 1863. During services led by Rev. Henry Bachman, galloping hoof beats disrupted the service and a rider burst into the quiet church crying "Morgan is coming! He has crossed the Ohio River near

Cincinnati and is already near Zanesville and headed this way. Couriers are warning all people of the danger!"

Members quickly drove their horses deep into the woods to bury their family silver, savings and heirlooms.

When the rider returned and shouted "The danger is passed! Morgan and his 400 men were unable to cross the flooded Ohio River and he attempted to retreat. They were captured near Lisbon and are imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus."

A week of services in 1915 marked the 100th anniversary of the congregation.

Remodeling completed in 1951 included a fire escape, a new roof, remodeling kitchen and laboratory facilities and installation of an electric organ.

A Christian Education wing was dedicated in 1958 marking the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the present Sharon Church building. This addition made possible growth in children's and young peoples organizations, Sunday school classes, youth fellowship and three choir groups.

In 1968, the parsonage was remodeled, although many improvements had been made through the years, including a bathroom, septic system, electric stove and water heater.

In 1965, the 150th anniversary of the congregation was celebrated with a banquet and pageant. The pageant, written by Mrs. Russell F. Mathias and directed by Mrs. J. Daniel Garver, was entitled "The Power of the Gospel" and portrayed the progress of the church from the celebration of the blessed Christmas season of the Indian congregation at Gnadenhutzen in 1773, to 1965.

During the last ten years, Sharon has strengthened the program for its youth by fostering a great many programs keyed to young people. These activities include camping at Tar Hollow and Day Camp at Camp Zimmerman, sponsoring scouts from Cub Scouts through Eagle Scout ranks, and Girl Scouts to some degree, daily vacation Bible school and a brass band, directed by Mrs. Harold Shamel, which plays at special services, especially Easter Sunday. Post-high and college youths have enjoyed roundups and Sharon is well represented at the annual Middle States Moravian Youth Rally.

Adult activities include operating Sharon market during the summer, the annual church auction, Sharon Day at Schoenbrunn, Women's Fellowship, historical worship and lovefeast at Schoenbrunn, prayer watch, the Cross of Lilies and family camp.

In 1971 a group of Moravians from every church in the county participated in the Ohiorama at Higbee's Store in Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Russell F. Mathias organized the group from Sharon. The activities included demonstration of Moravian skills such as candle making, coffee cake baking and singing Moravian chorales. The Ohio Outdoor Drama presentation of "Trumpet in the Land" was soon to open and was acclaimed by pamphlets and word of mouth.

In June, 1973, Sharon's native son, Roger A. Knisely, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Knisely of RD 4, New Philadelphia, was ordained a deacon by Rev. Edwin W. Kortz.

Roger earned a bachelor's degree from Moravian College at Bethlehem, Pa. He served as student assistant in 1967 to Rev. Richard Michei at Dover First Moravian Church.

He attended Brite Divinity School at Texas Christian University where he earned a doctor of ministry degree. He also represented the Moravian Church at the National Council of Churches in Dallas, Texas.

Rev. Knisely is now serving a pastorate at Good Shepherd Moravian Church in Utica, New York.

Rev. and Mrs. Howard (Martha) Houseman, also natives of Sharon Church, are serving at Newdorp Moravian Church in Staten Island, New York. The former Martha Myer, a nurse, and Rev. Houseman, were married while he was ministering at First Moravian Church in New York City in 1945. They volunteered for the mission field and served 18 years in Caukira, Honduras.

Another native daughter of Sharon is the former Jeanne Cribbs, now Mrs. William Shaw of Cleveland. She is a daughter of the late Elmer and Esther Cribbs and a granddaughter of Dr. M.F. Oerter, a former pastor at Sharon. Jeanne earned a nursing degree from St. Lukes Hospital at Cleveland. She also served three years with Mrs. Houseman, Dr. Sam Marx and Dr. Arthur Thaler at Auhas Mission in Nicaragua.

Jeanne's sister, Janice (now Mrs. Gary Bragg of Peoria, Illinois) a medical technician visited her there and took medical supplies to her.

In recent years a fellowship for retirees of the community was begun at Sharon which is known as Soup and Sandwiches.

Rev. Gordon Stoltz, a native of Canada, began his ministry at Sharon in 1972, coming here from Yorba Linda, Church in California.

Not only has he assumed the leadership activities at Sharon, but he also was chosen to preach a baccalaureate sermon at Linden Hall at Lititz, Pa. and the anniversary speaker the Yorba Linda California Church in 1975.

Rev. Stoltz is the recipient of the John Hus Award from the Moravian Seminary Alumni Association and was honored by that group at ceremonies at the Moravian College in Bethlehem, Pa. on March 16. The award is given for "outstanding service and loyalty to the ministry and for bringing distinction to the work of the ministry and the seminary."

Rev. Stoltz and his wife, Virginia, have four daughters and a son.

The highlight of the Christmas season at Sharon is the annual viewing of the Sharon Putz.

The Putz, began in 1966 by Rev. William Matz, features figures which are displayed for public viewing. Figures of great value are being added each year.

Viewing attendance the first year was 1548 people. The Putz, supported by donations, has been viewed by people from 28 states and six foreign countries.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CROSSROADS CHURCH

(From H.C. Everett)

"About 1850, a Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized in the southeastern part of the township. The Crossroads Cemetery still marks the site of the church building which was erected. Worship was carried on there until about 1867. At that time, the members joined the Gnadenhutten Methodist Church."

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF TUSCARAWAS

(From H.C. Everett)

"A Methodist Episcopal congregation had been meeting in a schoolhouse in the 1870's. Soon this group built a church and services were held here until 1921. The board of education rented the building for physical education classes and basketball. In 1927, it was sold and torn down."

MUD RUN LUTHERAN CHURCH

In the northwest part of Warwick Township in upper Mud Run Valley, a Lutheran congregation worshipped. In 1840, a frame meeting house was built and was named The Mud Run Lutheran Church. The first services there were under the direction of Rev. E. Greenwald. The small cemetery along the road in upper Sharon Valley still marks the site of this church, which ceased to exist after a few years.

SCHOOLS

Residents of Warwick Township have been long interested in education and good schools. A Moravian minister's diary states that Moravians met in 1810 or before in a log schoolhouse about a mile north of the present Sharon Church.

Later, around 1815, this religious society met in a log schoolhouse on the John Uhrich addition (now a part of Tuscarawas). In 1818, a schoolhouse was built on the grounds just north of Sharon Church.

Sub-District Number 1 centered around the vicinity of Wainwright, then Lehn Valley. The small wood schoolhouses were located near the cabin of Henry VanLehn, built around 1812. In 1880, a one-room brick building was erected near the same site at a cost of \$1577.

As immigrants came to Wainwright, three rooms were added in 1896, making a two-story, four room structure. In 1927 the building was repaired and reconditioned inside and out.

School attendance began dropping and in 1947 the school was closed and pupils transported to Tuscarawas.

Sub-District Number 2 included the vicinity of Nineveh. Two small school houses, the first built around 1810, were built in Nineveh before 1868. In that year and later in 1881, schools were built at Nineveh. In 1931, the parents of pupils in the district chose to have their children attend the Tuscarawas School.

Sub-district Number 4 was located around Everett's Valley, later known as Pleasant Hill. Several small one-room schools were located here. In 1884, the last Pleasant Hill schoolhouse was built at a cost of \$2500. It was a one-room brick building which the children attended until about 1931 when they were transported to Tuscarawas School.

Sub-district Number 5 centered around Sharon Valley (then called Mud Run). Two small schools had been built in the valley before 1882. In that year, a two-room brick building was built near the former Wesley Reichman property at a cost of \$2695. In 1929, the Sharon Valley pupils were bussed to Tuscarawas.

Sub-district Number 6 included the Crossroads District. A small school was here in 1857 when an addition was added. In 1878, a brick one-room building was erected at a cost of \$1655. This building still stands. In 1929, it was decided to send the children of the district to Tuscarawas School.

Sub-district Number 3 was located in the village of Tuscarawas (then Trenton) on land donated by Dr. Eberhard Freytag for school purposes.

Buildings were erected on this same site in 1820, 1858 and 1867. In 1883, voters approved a new building at a cost of \$7500.

In 1927 the present brick school was built at a cost of \$88,000. The building has three levels, 16 classrooms and study halls, an auditorium-gymnasium and many other modern features, including five furnaces.

In 1956 a one-story addition was completed next to the brick building. The addition featured eight classrooms, a bookroom, teacher's lounge and breezeway joining it to the old structure. This building housed kindergarten, elementary and high school students until 1967 when the consolidation into Indian Valley School District was made necessary.

Now, in 1976, the high school students attend classes at the Midvale building of the Indian Valley School District. A few students attend Central Catholic High School at New Philadelphia and still others who wish to take the agriculture course attend classes at the Gnadenhutten building of the district.

The Tuscarawas building now houses kindergarten, grades 1 through 5, three 6th grade classes, three 7th grade classes and three 8th grades. The latter three grades comprise pupils from all Tuscarawas and Midvale areas.

Learning disability classes recently have been introduced here, and an E.M.R. class at junior high level is held here.

A new reading program has been instituted, too, whereby each child progresses at his own ability level in each classroom. Another innovation is that girls are being given short courses in shop and boys are taking a three-week course in home economics.

The old bell, which summoned students to school for many years, has been restored in its original place on the schoolhouse roof.

David Jenkins is principal at the Tuscarawas School. Mrs. Marvin Sickinger is secretary. Preceding Jenkins were Richard Ronald, Russell F. Mathias and Harold C. Everett.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

The Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 7943 was organized July 15, 1946 at Tuscarawas High School. Frank Senft played an important part in this organization which was named for William E. Donehue.

Pharmacist First Class Donehue entered war in 1938 and was taken prisoner when Corregidor fell to the Japanese. Later, when the Allies were winning the war, the Japanese loaded prisoners in an unmarked ship and headed for mainland Japan. The ship was sunk enroute by a U.S. submarine.

The Tuscarawas Post was sponsored by the Dover Post. First officers were Frank Senft, commander; Ralph Schumacher, senior vice commander; John Garver, quartermaster; E.R. Hammersley, surgeon, and Joe Warner, Post advo-

cate.

The Post had 32 members upon organization, and in 1976 boasts 132 members, the eldest being George Szita. Veterans belonging served in World War II, Korea and Vietnam Wars.

Through the years, the VFW has sponsored little league baseball programs, co-sponsored pee-wee football and supported the Booster Club, pony league and band. They look after the interests of the veterans and their families, participate in Memorial Day services and decorate the graves of every veteran with flags on Memorial Day.

The veterans special project for the Bicentennial year is locating land or lots to build a new building for larger and better facilities.

A Ladies Auxiliary was formed in 1950, but is now inactive.

TUSKY TIES AND BOWS CHAPTER, CCL

The Tusky Ties and Bows Chapter of Child Conservation League was organized in 1957 by Anthony Borga. The first officers were Mrs. Fred Walton, president; and Mrs. Charles Cox, secretary.

The purpose of the organization is to help parents understand and guide their children toward better relationships in the home and community, as well as to prepare the child to live a fuller life.

The organization is still active and donates time and funds to many community projects. They have assisted in taking school enumeration, sponsored March of Dimes drives, purchased playground equipment for Warwick Memorial Community Park, purchased baseball equipment for the farm team, a clock and set of reference books for the local library, as well as helped needy families and shut-ins, sponsored a girl to Girl's State, and bought toys for the pediatric ward at Twin City Hospital at Dennison. Their current project is making drapes for the village library.

Current officers are Mrs. Philip Schumacher, president; Mrs. Jerry Grove, vice president; Mrs. John Moore, treasurer, and Mrs. John McKean, secretary.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP MEMORIAL PARK

On Aug. 19, 1954, Warwick Township Memorial Community Park was incorporated. The purpose of the corporation was to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise hold, own and operate a park, playground, stadium, memorials and facilities for athletic contests and for recreation and amusement.

The non-profit organizations aims to promote the general welfare and advancement of the residents of Warwick Township.

The founders were Van J. Adamson, B.E. Decker, and Ralph Hilliard. The first trustees were Edwin Simmons, John Vesco, Raymond VanLehn, Robert Schumacher, Dale F. Johnson and Earl Paulus. First officers were Simmons, president; Ralph Schumacher, vice president; Helen Roth, secretary, and Richard Ronald, treasurer.

The group purchased 10 acres of land from Mrs. Isabelle Reiser with funds borrowed from the United Bank at Uhrichsville. Donations, planned activities and a fund drive enabled the loan to be paid off in 1959.

After 20 years, the park site features two baseball diamonds, a picnic area with tables, an enclosed shelter house with a kitchen, toilets, a blacktopped tennis and basketball court, a playground area with equipment, a tractor pull track, a quarter-mile track and practice area and lots of shade trees.

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA

The Ladies Auxiliary to the Junior Order of American Mechanics, known as the Daughters of America was instituted by the late Mrs. Hetty Kopp of Tuscarawas April 2, 1925.

There were 28 charter members at the organizational meeting in the Tuscarawas-Warwick High School. The regular meeting place became the third floor of the town hall.

On March 8, 1967, the chapter consolidated with Eiderweise Chapter 203 at Gnadenhutten. Mrs. Ruth Wunsch and Mrs. Mary Schumacher are still active members. A patriotic organization, the council presents flags to schools and villages.

WARWICK LIONS CLUB

Warwick Lions Club was organized Dec. 20, 1971, under the sponsorship of the Midvale Lions Club. At the charter night dinner meeting in Bonvechio's at Wainwright, the club received its charter from Kenneth Boldman, district governor, with Philip Schumacher, the group's first president, accepting the charter.

Other officers were Ben McGarry, Richard Ronald and Steve Pasquinelli, vice presidents; Rev. William Feickert, secretary; Roger Ramsey, treasurer; Herb Heldt, Lion tamer; Robert Lorenz, Tail Twister, and John Dunn, John Decker, Dr. Dale Kollman, and Harold Shamel Jr., directors.

Other charter members were Phillip Roudebush, Fred Smith, Emerson Reidenbach, Homer Roth, Alex Bonvechio, Richard Schumacher, Rev. Rod Evanson, Ernest Emhoff, Father Robert Manning, Ronald Albaugh, Larry Malterer and Gary Watkins.

Lions support individuals who need eye examinations and perscriptions for lenses. They support seeing eye dog projects, research and the handicapped persons in the community.

The club's major yearly projects are the annual Rose Day sale and tractor pull. Herb Heldt is president for 1976.

NINEVEH GRANGE

Nineveh Grange Number 1500 was organized in 1899 at the Nineveh school. The present grange hall was built in 1904 at a cost of \$1500. Most of the labor was donated. The lumber was secured from the John Zunbrunnen farm.

In 1900, membership totaled 93. Gottlileib Affolter was the first master and J.J. Cribbs the first secretary.

Nineveh Grange celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1949 with a program including an afternoon of music, entertainment and an address on the grange lawn

with a hay wagon for a platform. Membership last year was 134.

In 1966, Nineveh Grange membership included 24 members belonging for 25 years or more, and one member celebrating 52 years of membership.

Nineveh Grange is very active and plays an important part in community activities. It encourages a program which is educational as well as entertaining and promotes safety, health, soil conservation and home economics.

Through the years the grange has taken part in community parades, constructed exhibits at the Tuscarawas County Fair, promoted 4-H club work, contributed to local charities, participated in talent contests and shared in community projects.

The first floor of the grange hall recently was carpeted and the kitchen floor covered with new linoleum. The chief source of making money is selling doughnuts. Many present members have taken not only the subordinate degree, but also the degrees on county, state and national levels.

TUSCARAWAS DEVELOPMENT CLUB

The Tuscarawas Development Club was the result of a recognized need and is an organization dedicated to community improvement, but organized on a free enterprise business basis. The group is dedicated to place community improvement first and profit second, although profit is a part of the organization's structure.

The first meeting as a group was held in October, 1970, and the organization received its incorporation papers in May, 1971. There were 15 charter members. Several have since withdrawn for personal reasons.

New members are admitted in accordance with the corporation rules.

Since its founding, the club has purchased several properties in Tuscarawas with members working toward their improvement.

The club's ideals are to be dedicated to improvement through the cooperative effort of the members in the belief that personal improvement can be lasting only if community improvement is given first place in planning.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH, UNITED BANK

The attractive, octagon-shaped building on the corner of Cherry Street and East Avenue is the Tuscarawas Branch of the United Bank of Uhrichsville.

The unique structure was drawn up by Lloyd Stewart of Mar-Knapp and Crawfis Architects. The contractors were Steele Construction Co. and Kohl Lumber and Supply Company.

On April 24, 1969, the Tuscarawas Branch officially opened and deposits began on that day. Full banking service can be transacted on the first floor, while the basement contains a security vault for microphone and records and a meeting room. Groups and organizations using the meeting room regularly can do so rent-free, while a fee is charged for showers, wedding receptions and other special gatherings.

John M. Merriman was the first branch manager. William McCormick is president of the United Bank. Tom Blind is the current branch manager.

Mrs. Philip (Jody) Meyers of Tuscarawas has been a teller since its organization. Mrs. Jerry (Beverly) Roth of Tuscarawas, a recent teller, was promoted to branch manager of the Uhrichsville drive-in branch.

Margaret Kopp of Tuscarawas is assistant cashier at United Bank of Uhrichsville, while Mrs. Gary (Ginny) Brick and Mrs. Don (Louise) Reichman are tellers at the Tuscarawas Branch. Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Reidenbach are custodians.

Within the corporation of Tuscarawas, the bank also serves Wainwright, Goshen, Riverside and Gnadenhuetten.

Future plans include the addition of a second drive-in window.

In this Bicentennial year, the village of Tuscarawas presents a neat, clean and prosperous image. New homes have been built within the corporation and beyond it in every direction. Some of these homes recently have been incorporated and city water and sewer services extended to them. The population today is 890.

The village businesses today are: Indian Valley Restaurant; Stanley's Associated Grocery and Hardware; Mathias' Barber Shop; Phil Schumacher's Insurance Agency; Tuscarawas post office with Don Deems as postmaster; three taverns, Our Place, Metzger's and Peggy's Place; Stanley's Laundromat; two service stations, McGarry's Big Blue Sunoco and Paul Morgan's Sohio; Carl Davis Radiator Shops, Rodney Deems Auto Electric Service; Tuscarawas Branch of the United Bank of Uhrichsville; Village Beauty Shop, owned by Mrs. Madge Fox; Lois Petry Beauty Shop; J. Daniel Garver Electric and Plumbing; Jack Carpenter's Photography and Quillen's Produce Market.

In autumn, 1975, the Bicentennial committee of Warwick Township sponsored a "Back to Basics Day" with a program featuring sauerkraut making, apple butter stirring, doughnut making, butchering, quilting, candlemaking, molding of bullets, a display of antiques and service a lunch. Profits from the day's sales were used for the expenses for a Bicentennial Week program in July, 1976.

In this current Bicentennial year, Charles Donehue is mayor. Council members are Ralph Covert, Rev. William Feickert, Frank Schupp, Richard Loveday, John Decker and Charles Meese. Jean Simmons is village clerk.

Robert Simmons is fire chief and Ben McGarry is village administrator. Chief of Police is John Dunn, and assisting him are Homer Roth and Michael Bolon.

And what has become of that pathway through the forest 200 years ago? Progress has developed it into county and state routes. The log cabins are gone and new homes and farms stand on their locations.

But we, the people of Tuscarawas and Warwick Township, continue to work diligently every day for the betterment of future generations.

HISTORICAL FACTS OF WARWICK TOWNSHIP

A letter addressed to Warwick Trustees and clerks on June 18, 1942, asked for assistance from the village in collecting scrap rubber. The letter, from the government through President Franklin D. Roosevelt, urgently requested that all scrap rubber be assembled by June 30, 1942.

Warwick Township complied by supplying 20 tons of the much-needed ma-

terials.

* * * * *

Warwick Township Trusteed maintained a justice of the peace from 1846 when Benjamin VanLehn served that office.

Samuel Knauss, Dr. Hiram Eckman and Milton H. Romig also have recorded their cases in a carefully kept book dating from 1846 to 1893.

Among charges recorded by these men were breaking the peace on Sabbath Day, using profane language in the office of said justice of the peace, assault and battery, stealing sheep and cattle, oats and wheat.

* * * * *

In 1882, a tax duplicate charged 13,605 acres of land to Warwick Township. Evaluation of property in the township in 1880 was \$683,340.

* * * * *

The late Henry Roth of Tuscarawas followed an interesting hobby after his retirement. He enjoyed carving wood canes, some of which had elaborate handles which he gave to his friends.

He also sent one to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. A friend of the Roth family recently visited the Roosevelt museum in Warm Springs, Georgia, and saw the cane on display. It was identified as follows: "This cane was a gift to President Roosevelt from his friend, Mr. Henry Roth, of Tuscarawas, Ohio."

* * * * *

A log cabin on Warwick Township Road 270 was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kerns and their family for many years. Recently the Kerns' moved to Tuscarawas. The log home was sold to Mr. and Mrs. D.J. Storrie of New Philadelphia.

* * * * *

Harry Clever Air Field at New Philadelphia was named for Harry Clever who was born in Tuscarawas and lived here for some years. He became interested in aviation and was a flying instructor for Astronaut John Glenn, then of New Concord, Ohio.

Mrs. Frances W. Mathias, author, was born and reared in Byesville, Ohio but has resided at Tuscarawas 40 years where she was an elementary teacher 28 years. Her late husband, Russell F., was a teacher and principal in the schools 35 years.

A graduate of Byesville High School and Muskingum College at New Concord, Mrs. Mathias began her teaching career at Byesville at age 17. She taught in schools in that area several years before coming to Tuscarawas.

Writing has always been her favorite hobby, and in 1965, Mrs. Mathias wrote a pageant in observance of the 150th anniversary of the founding of Sharon Moravian Church where she is a member. She also authored "The Power of the Gospel," a short sketch of the settling of the Northwest Territory, especially the building of Schoenbrunn and other Indian missions in Tuscarawas County. The story, in booklet form, can be purchased at the Trumpet in the Land Amphitheatre.

Her most recent writing, completed during the Bicentennial Year, is a history of the village of Tuscarawas and Warwick Township beginning just prior to the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Mathias has two children, Russell C. of Phoenix, Ariz. and Mrs. Edward (Mary M.) Krockner of RD 4, New Philadelphia and six grandchildren.