

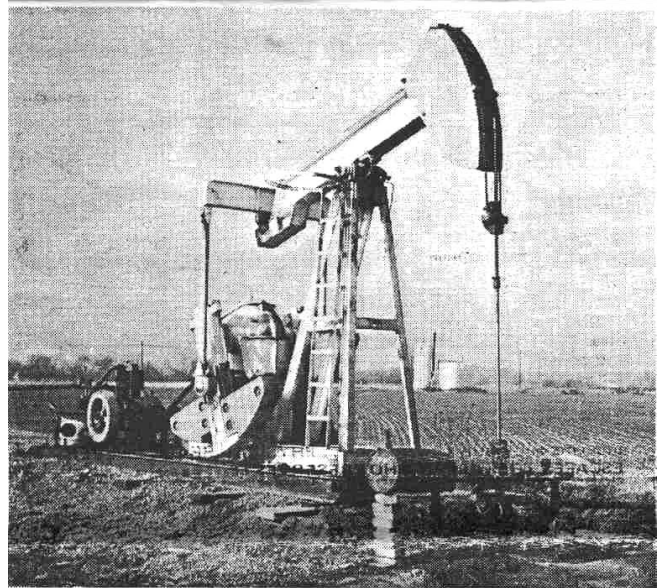
# **Rose Township Carroll County, Ohio**

Compiled by  
Karen Gray  
September 2008

# Rose Township

Rose Township was named after the many wild roses that grew in the area. Until December of 1832 when Carroll County was formed, the township was a part of Stark County, Ohio. The commissioners of Carroll County, at their first session, held in David J. Levy's tavern at Carrollton on March 4, 1833, ordered that the "townships of Rose, Harrison, Washington, and Fox remain as they were originally surveyed." Rose Township contains all of the original survey of township 16, range 7, and includes 36 sections or 23,040 acres.

Rose Township remains an agricultural area, but coal mining boomed in the Lindentree, Gerdenville, and Morges areas at one time. Those mines are now closed. A black band iron ore mine was operated in the Morges area during the Civil War. Ore was mined and smelted on the Finefrock farm west of Morges along Bachelor Road. During the 1970's, there was a surge of drilling for oil and gas and some of wells are still operating today. An oil distribution and storage area is located where the hamlet of Lindentree once stood. Today there are no major industries or incorporated villages in the township with the exception of that part of Magnolia, Ohio, that exists within Carroll County. The population of the township has varied very little in the last one hundred and sixty-four years.



A Familiar Sight Throughout Rose Township . . . an Oil Well and Several Storage Tanks (in Background) Nearby

## Population

1840 - 1,593  
1870 - 1,106  
1881 - 1,195  
2000 - 1,289

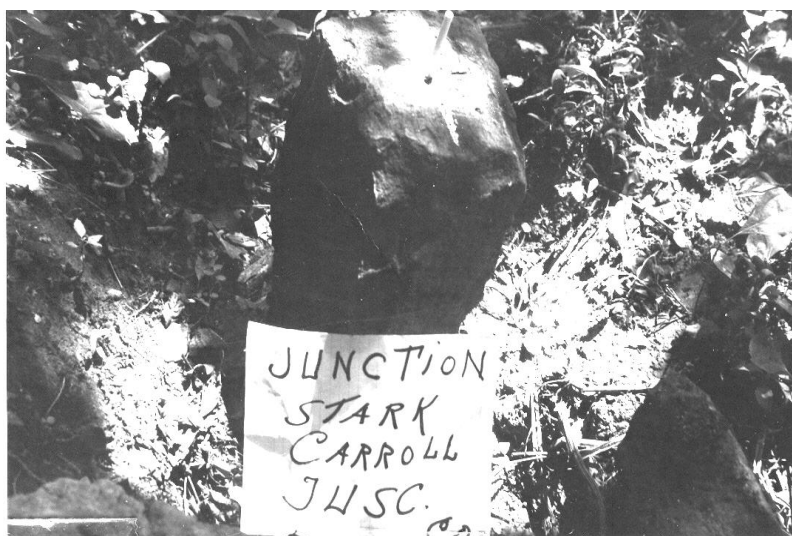
## Native Americans

The earliest inhabitants of the township were Native Americans who traveled the Great Trail that passed near the township on its course from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) to Sandusky, Ohio. The trail crossed the Sandy Creek that at one time was a much larger body of water. The Delaware Tribe was the principal inhabitants of the area when the first white men began to venture into the area. They were peaceful and helpful to the settlers, although through the influence of hostile chiefs, the Indians could plunder and pillage white settlements. The more hostile Tuscarawas and Wyandot had been driven away during the 18th century. In 1818, the Delaware ceded their lands to the United States and emigrated to Missouri. It was about this time that the first white settlers began to emigrate in numbers to what is now Carroll County. These early pioneers were men and women with a great strength, vision, courage, and a desire to establish new homes.

## Indian Stone

The Native Americans who passed through the area began to use a large outcropping of rock for grinding their corn. This stone is located deep in the woods of a farm not far from the juncture of Magnolia and Stallion Roads and the Harmony Cemetery. The stone is 10 feet in diameter and has seven deep “dishes” that are hollowed out depressions for grinding and cooking corn. After the grains were ground, water was added to make a meal that was heated or cooked by dropping heated stones into the depressions. Sometimes bear head was added to make a tasty soup. Apparently this site was chosen to raise and grind corn because of the fertile soil, the many large rocks in the area, and a stream nearby as a source of water. A tomahawk and pestle used in the grinding were found in the area.

## Historic Stone



Rose Township contains the “base line” from which all townships ranges were surveyed in 1788. West of Magnolia is the “geographer’s stone,” placed there by Col. Thomas Hutchins to mark the western terminus of The Seven Ranges.

The marker is 12 inches high and 6 inches across. The granite is incised with the surveyor’s cross. This was the first cornerstone in Ohio and all lands west of here have been measured from this point. The stone is 288 feet west off Bachelor Road in Carroll County or Farber Road in Stark County, just west of the Farber-Knotts Cemetery.

## Picnic Grounds

An annual picnic was held in Rose Township for many years at the picnic grounds which was located on the southeast corner of the junction of Stallion Road and Magnolia Road.

Former residents returned to renew old friendships. The picture shows the 1915 picnic.





# Villages and Communities

## Morges

In 1806, Bazeleel Wells, founder of Canton, Ohio, laid out a trail that went from Steubenville to present day Canton. This trail became a stagecoach route by 1830 and the first settlers in Rose Township established themselves near to the trail. Soon after the War of 1812, John Worley and family came to the area.



Akey Worley, son of John, built the Morges Hotel and tavern about 1825 on the site of the present day Bernard Hefflebower home at the corner of Bachelor and Bark Roads. The abandoned Worley Hotel was torn down by Chester Worley in 1923 and its foundation stones used in his farmhouse nearby.



A sufficient number of catholic worshippers were in the area by 1829 so a log chapel, 10 by 26 ft., was constructed. Prior to that, Mass had been said in the farmhouse of John Waggoner. A year after the construction of the chapel, a log schoolhouse was built next to it. On August 24, 1831, Samuel Oswalt and John Waggoner laid out the village of Moregg named after their home village in Germany. During the years before 1850, Morges was a busy stop on the stage route from Carrollton to Canton. It is said that wagons and buggies were often lined up side by side the whole distance from the Worley Hotel to present day St. Mary's Church. The horses were watered at a nearby stream. Another tavern and hotel were owned by David Griffith. Gus Lehman had a store where he made and sold cigars. In the settlement were a wagon shop and four blacksmiths two of whom were Andrew Deiringer and John Burwell. Cecilia Madden operated a saloon on St. John's Street which runs north and south through Morges. She was known for being rough and once knocked out a traveler who was causing a disturbance and threw him out on the muddy street. Two other taverns were located in Morges as well as several houses and a general store.

Harvest time was a popular time of year around the community of Morges. Farmers would come into the settlement and fill their jugs at the taverns before going back to the fields. Wolves were numerous. A Mr. Finefrock who was courting a girl some distance away was walking home one night across the fields outside of Morges and knew that a pack of wolves was following him. He continued on his way as fast as he could. They never attacked him but he knew their habits, and if he had fallen down or got sick they would have attacked.

Although Morges was a thriving village during the years of stagecoach travel, the coming of the

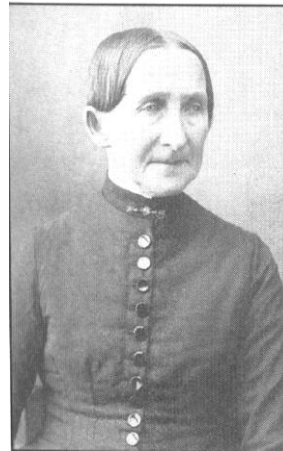
railroads in the 1850's replaced stage travel and the village declined in population. In 1840 the population of the Morges area was listed as 1,593. By 1973 the hamlet contained 12 homes and 33 people. Some of the present day homes are log structures that have been remodeled and made into modern residences. Today Morges is merely a crossroad community located at the juncture of Bachelor and Bark Roads with St. Mary's Church and a social hall, constructed in the 1950's, as the main points of interest.



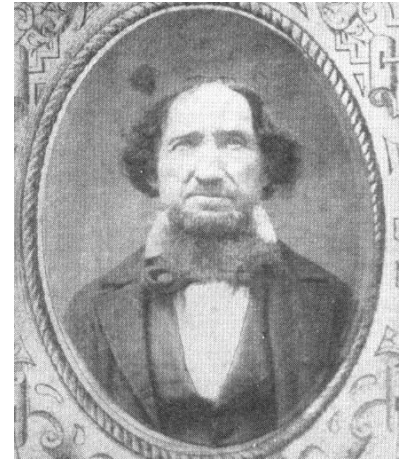
Mathias Little's cabin was built in 1823. His daughter, Barbary Little, married John Waggoner. This cabin is the location of the first Catholic Mass held in the area. Barbary Little Waggoner is sitting in the rocking chair in the front row.

## Magnolia

In the year 1793, Captain James Downing and Isaac Miller were sent by the government to scout the territory west and north of the Ohio River. The Delaware tribe lived in the area. The scouts passed through the site of present day Magnolia, Ohio. James Downing returned to the area in 1805 and entered land and built a log cabin. In 1806 Downing's son-in-law, Isaac Miller, arrived and built a home and tavern. This Inn has been restored by the Magnolia Historical Society and is now open as a restaurant.



Drusilla Miller  
Isaac Miller



Isaac Miller

In 1834, Richard Elson and John W. Smith laid out the village of Magnolia. Two years later on March 22, 1836, Isaac Miller platted the village of Downingsville which lay in Rose Township, Carroll County. The two towns became one on February 1, 1846, and the name changed to Magnolia.

Some early settlers were Samuel Oswalt, William Knotts, Andrew Croix, and Jacob

Oswalt. The Downings, Browns, Fulks, and Knotts, all from Rose Township, served as soldiers during the War of 1812. At that time wolves and wildcats were not uncommon in the area. Sandy Creek was much larger than now and early settlers were forced to ford the creek, so Isaac Miller constructed a toll bridge across the stream of water. That bridge was taken over by the county in 1839. In 1834 Richard Elson and John Smith erected the Magnolia Mill. In 1835 the Sandy Beaver Canal Company began construction of a canal that ran through Magnolia from Waynesburg and on to Bolivar. However, the canal enjoyed only a brief season of prosperity for it was discontinued in 1853. It was at this time that the railroads took over the shipment of goods and people. Today Magnolia, two thirds of the town being in Stark County, is known as a residential community with a population of 937. The Elson Mill still is in operation but many of the businesses of the past are gone.

## Lindentree

The coal mining boomtown of Lindentree was never incorporated. It is located on Brass Road east of Mineral City, Ohio. A Brethren Church (section 17) and a fine school (section 28) were constructed in the area. The church was active from 1840 to 1910. Both the church and schoolhouse were razed in the 1920's.

Linnie Davis founded the village when he constructed the first railroad into the area. The big boom hit the Lindentree area in the 1890's. It was named by a man who planted a Lin Tree and that name has since remained. The area had opened many coal mines and tipples. Some of the large companies were the Van Kirk, Carroll Coal Company, James Coal Company and a large deep shaft mine by the Taggart Coal Company.

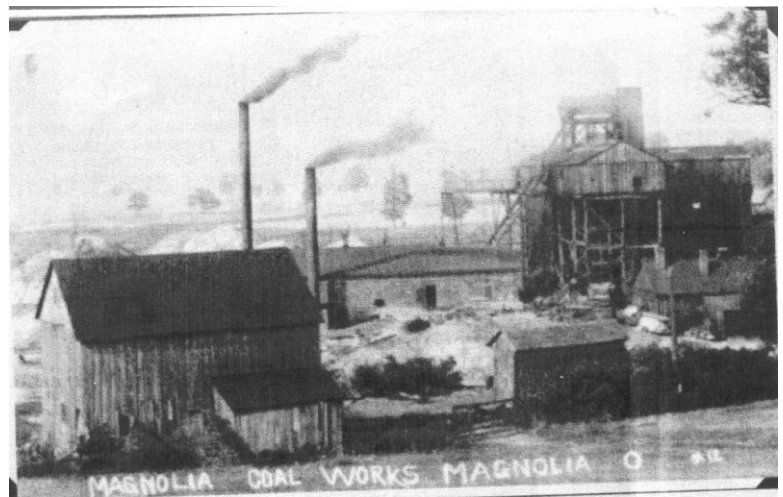
In 1913 the floodwaters washed out the railroad line and Davis reconstructed the railroad. A few years later, the railroad went out of business due to financial difficulties. By the roaring 20's, Lindentree had about 75 homes and the area population was over 1,000. There existed a bandstand where on Saturday nights the well known Lindentree Miners' Brass Band performed. At one time there were three saloons, a livery stable, general store, boarding houses, blacksmith shop, sand mill, barbershop, and doctor's office. The Hickory Brick Yard was nearby.

In 1830 a grass fire got out of control and burned five homes. Today only about seven homes remain with a population of 20 people. Lindentree was a coal miners' boomtown that slowly died. The area is now dotted with oil wells and an oil depot.

## **Gerdenville**

At the juncture of Bachelor Road and Irish Road, a mining community named Gerdenville grew to existence. In 1899 a deep shaft mine was sunk on the George Sherer farm about a mile west of Magnolia on Bachelor Road. Negotiations were begun with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to construct a sidetrack to the tippie. Several hundred miners were employed to dig from 180 to 300 tons of coal daily. The superintendent of the mine was Mr. Gerden, and the community became known as Gerdenville. There existed several dozen homes and a general store. No. 6 township school was located about a mile west of this crossroads. The mine operated until 1911.

The population of the village was about 52 during the boom days from 1895 to 1912. The tippie, engine buildings, rails, and the depot at Sherer's Crossing have all been removed. Mr. Harry Kesling bought the land and 14 houses of Gerdenville village. Mr. Kesling operated his coal mine from 1912 to 1920 using a pony to pull the loaded coal cars out of the shaft. The coal was then trucked to area residents.



Between 1911 and 1923 the homes were moved or dismantled. The last standing building was burned down by the Waynesburg Fire Department in 1979. Today there is little evidence that there ever was a boom coal community named Gerdenville.

## **Organizations**

Peter Herold in The History of Rose Township wrote an article, "A Barbecue," and gave the following description: "East of Morges is a beautiful grove, where picnics and political meetings have been held for several years. Politically, this township has been largely democratic, at least since the dissolution of the Whig party in 1856. During the late War between the States, Rose

Township was not in complete sympathy with the administration, and during the great excitement of the Vallandigham campaign in 1863, when party lines were drawn so tight that NEUTRALITY could find no foothold and often passed for disloyalty, the Democrats of Rose held a peace meeting in the grove and roasted an ox as a barbeque, while treason was being talked from the stump. Some say that measures were taken to resist the draft, but be this as it may, we know that no such fact became very public beyond old Mr. Casper, a fiery old German, who blamed "Treep" for drafting his son. The township was called "Bloody Rose" for many years.

It will be remembered that campaign of 1863 was one of intense excitement all over Ohio, in which Carroll County contributed her quota in keeping up the flame, with Fox on the east and Rose on the west, more widely divided politically than they were geographically – each a paradigm of extremes. This year, the delegation from Rose bore in procession a transparency: "AS GOES ROSE TOWNSHIP, SO GOES THE NATION."

## **Rose Township Peace Society**

In the August 24, 1863 issue of the Carroll Union Press was printed the following article:

At the meeting of the citizens of Rose township, Carroll county, Ohio, the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That this Society be called the Rose township Peace Society.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Rose township, mutually agree to use our influence to secure peace and harmony in Rose township.

Resolve, That any member of this Society hearing any person or persons making use of threats against the person or property of any, it shall be his duty to report said threats to the person so threatened.

Resolved, That if any member of the society be molested outside of the township by way of mob or otherwise that the members of the society shall see that he is protected by civil law or otherwise if necessary.

Resolved, That all political issues be kept out of the Society.

Resolved, That we will not protect any person or persons who willfully gets up trouble in any shape.

Resolved, That there be a committee of four appointed to investigate the complaints made if such there be.

Resolved, That the committee be composed of Messes. John Mansfield, Barnes Scott, Isaac True, and John K. Bower.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editors of the county papers and they requested to publish the same.

BAZEL BROWN, Ch'm,  
H. O. Woy, Sec'y.



Members.

John Mansfield, H. O. Woy, James Beatty, John Moses, Banj. Griffith, David Thorley, John K. Bower, Jas. B. Hayden, Bazel Brown, Isaac True, Daniel Tressel, Adam Laughlin, Nath'l Hayden, James Herron, Jacob Woy, Wm. Hoobler, John Ward, Thomas May, John Caskey, O. J. Cooper

## Schools

In 1848 an election was held for the purpose of selling section 16 of Rose Township for the purpose of financing township schools. One hundred votes polled were for the sale and eight were against. The land was sold in lots for the sum of \$3,846 leaving one half of the section unsold. The schools in the township were all wood frame buildings and were identified by number.

### Number 1



Number 1 school was located about one mile north of the Union Valley Church at the top of the hill on the north side of Flint Road. The building was razed some time ago when the property was excavated for the drilling of an oil well. Number 1 School was located in a wooded setting. A former pupil, Glen Huff, remembers that the school held many activities such as programs, plays, socials, and picnics.

Mr. Fickes, who was a teacher, is remembered for being one of the first to wear rubber soled shoes and was able to sneak up on the "boys", several of whom, were renowned for their activities.

The following served as teachers at Number 1 School: Myrt Barrick Gamble, Clyde Aldridge, Winona Elliott Downes, Bill Taylor, Mr. Fickes, Wilbur Hunter, Irvin Wanner, and Mary Martin.

## Number 2 “Pleasant Vale”

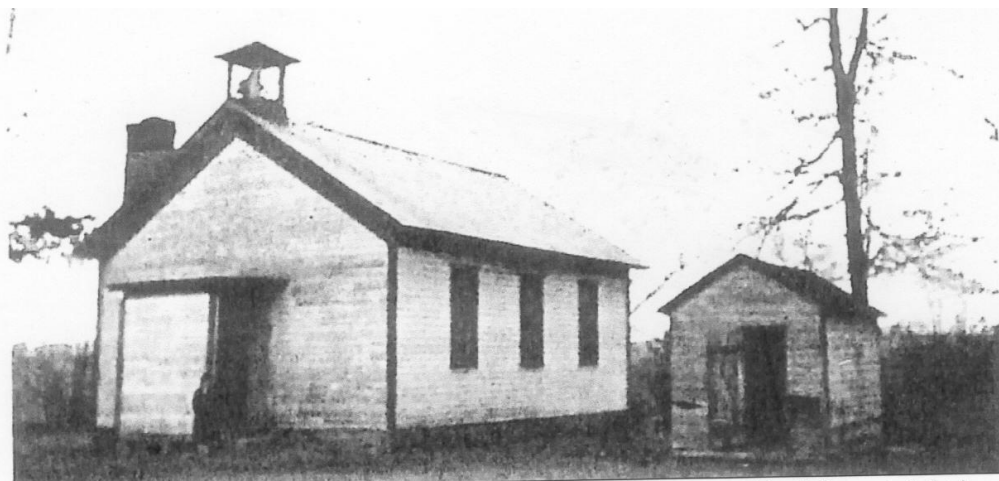
This school building constructed in 1890, was located in a valley on the present Donald Russ farm. The school was located some distance from the road, and in bad weather it was inaccessible by automobile. Therefore, a former teacher, Ruth Huffman Starlin, found it necessary to travel by horse and buggy to a nearby farm and then would walk with the children to the one room building. As a beginning teacher, she worked eight months of the year and her salary was \$800. Winona German Schindler also taught at this school before it was closed in 1925. The school was torn down by Flavius Brown who owned the property at that time, and some of its foundation stones were used in the historical marker placed at St. Mary's Church in Morges.



*Pleasant Vale - Rose Turner*

## Number 3 “Walnut Grove”

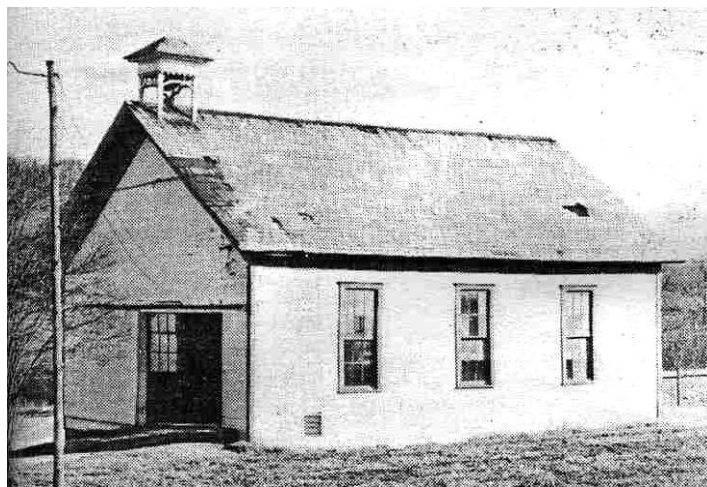
Number 3 School was constructed in the 1850's and was located in the area of the Waggoner farm between Bachelor and Waynesburg Roads. A second school was constructed later and the original building was moved. This school was also known as the “Beatty School”. Louisa Brankel, in her December 20, 1888 diary, wrote that there was a literary at No. 3 for the first entertainment in the new school. The No. 3 school was closed in 1930 and the students transferred to Waynesburg. The building was torn down in 1936.



## **Number 4 “Woods View”**

Number 4 School was located at the corner of Magnolia and Flint Roads on the property where David Leyda's home now stands. This school had the distinction of having a two burner oil stove which was used to prepare hot lunches for the students. Attendance was normally 20 to 35 children. On the last day of school a homecoming was held. Rene Dierick remembered that each year at Christmas Santa (Dave Gamble) visited the children and inevitably would check his alarm clock that he carried with him and announce that he must be off because Christmas was fast approaching. “General” Jacob Coxey, known in history for his “army” of unemployed who marched on Washington D. C., was a surprise visitor to the school as he stopped in for a visit while passing by one day.

The following served as teachers at Number 4: Clyde Aldridge, Nora Ball, Kathryn Scott, Irvin Wanner, Irma Stooddy, Dorothy Nicklin, Alicia McClintock, Isabelle Klotz, Vera Beamer, William Van Zant, Flo Sharp, Georgia Maughaman, Lois German, Laura Steele, Erma Stooddy, Juanita Burkholder, Howard Brady, Catherine Scott, Vera Beamer, and Isabell Brothers.



The building was abandoned in 1931 when the pupils went to Dellroy and Magnolia Schools. In 1933, John Sickafoose and Edmond Dierick moved the building about a mile south to what is now the Glen King farm. It was used for storage until it was razed and replaced with a garage.

The school board members in 1916 were E. S. Dilley, president, J. R. Kail, superintendent, F. S. Brown, William Wanner, P. T. Griffeth, and J. L. Williams.

Some of the teachers at Number 4 were William Van Zant, Flo Sharp, Georgia Maughaman, Lois German, Nora Ball, Laura Steele, Erma Stooddy, Ervin Wanner, Elishua McClintock, Juanita Burkholder, Howard Brady, Isabel Klotz, Dorothy Nicklan, Catherine Scott, Vera Beamer, and Isabell Brothers.

## **Number 5**

Number 5 School was located on Stallion Road between Magnolia Road and the Harmony Cemetery. It is believed that the building was constructed as early as 1885. Around 1921, an additional room was added and used for a laboratory and the school became a high school for Rose Township. On the grounds was a horse barn to house the horses which some of the students rode to school. The grade school students were moved to the township building which is still standing at the juncture of Stallion and Magnolia Roads. Around 1932 the school was abandoned and the pupils were sent to either Dellroy or Magnolia for their education.



Former teachers at Number 5 were Cleda Dierick, George Brown, Adrian Herstine, Arthur Downes, Tony Norci, Cletus Weisburn, Cleda German, Leo May, David Gamble, Massella Downes, Tracy Motter, Forest Little, Verna Little, Donald Little, Julius Bokart, Edith Arthur, Alice Arthur, Oscar Arthur, Rose Bokart, Eta Hague, Ruth Hague, Mildred Hague, Lucretia Hague, Ruth Marshal, Harry Hammel, Noris Hammel, Florence Kessling, Betrice, Catherine, Wilma, Velma, Mary, Charles, Dalton, and Jim Williams.

In a 1922 newspaper was published a letter from principal C. W. Lighthizer to county school superintendent, F. E. Bell: "As regards the high school work, the pupils are further advanced than those of nearby high schools. The new library books and Babcock milk tester have been received. A fairly large supply of laboratory equipment is being ordered. A new organ has been purchased from the high school funds. We have new volley ball equipment and are ordering a



basketball outfit. We intend the purchase of pictures for the high school and also song books."

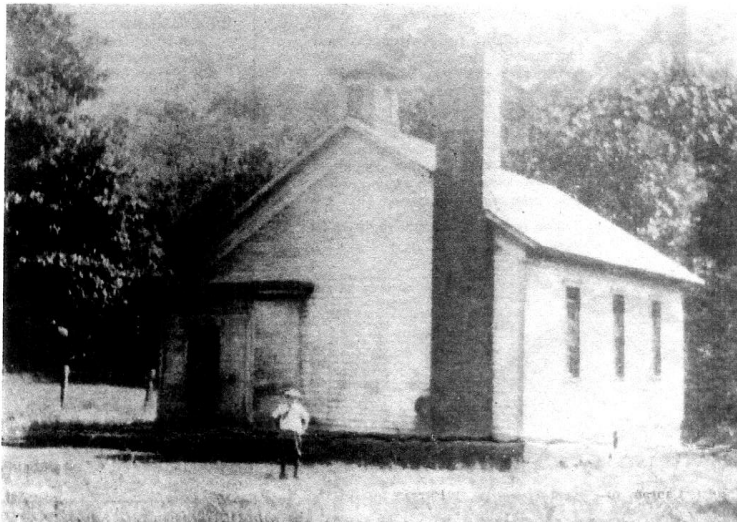
"The entertainment and box social two weeks ago netted the school about \$30. One athletic entertainment for the men has been given, and intention is to have a free radio entertainment for everybody next week. Both rooms of the building have been equipped with new seats. A new ten stall barn is being built to care for the horses. Grounds are not in very good condition, as there has been so much work going on, but hope to have this

cleared up ere long. Glad to have you inspect the school and work at any time."

The article states that "Rose High School is located near the old picnic grounds, a country location about four and one half miles distant from Magnolia. Many of the pupils drive to the school, the barn spoken of being one for shelter and care of the horses while there. It is a square structure built of good material, fitted with stalls for ten horses; a really substantial edifice. It is located opposite the school grounds on land donated for the purpose by Mrs. Downs."



## Number 6



*Number 6 as a private residence on Bachelor Road.*



Number 6 School is still standing on the south side of Bachelor Road about half way between Morges and Magnolia. It was known as the Morges School. The school was closed in 1927. Mr. Harry Kesling bought the building for \$100 when it was auctioned off by the Rose Township Trustees. He owned it until 1979. The building was converted into a residence by a Mr. Tate who called it "Tate's Paradise". For many years the home still had a slate roof with the number 6 visible from the road.

## Number 7

No. 7 School was known as Beggars Run School as that was the name of the stream located near the building. In October of 1843, land was deeded by Robert McCaskey for a period of ninety-nine years to William Davy, Nathaniel Hayden III, and Samuel Dunlap as directors of school district number 7 of Rose Township for the express use of erecting a school house near a bridge on the road leading from Carrollton to Sandyville. The school was to be erected within one year of that date. The building was still standing in 1927.



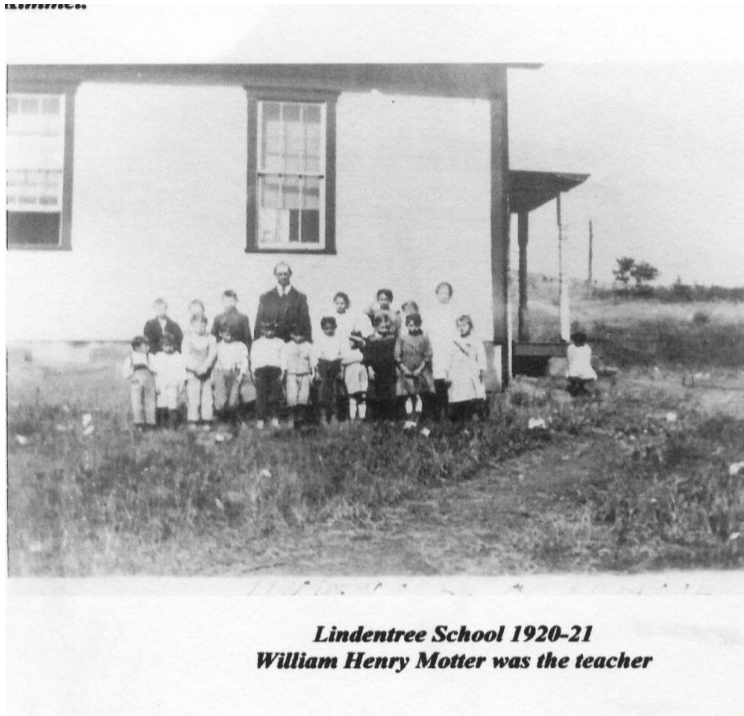
*1927 Photo of the Beggars Run School*



Flo Sharp Roof is the teacher.



## Number 8



Number 8 School was known as Lindentree School and was located across from the Bretheren Church on what is now a closed part of Hope Road. The school was razed in the 1920's.

## Number 9

Number 9 School was north of where the National Fireproofing Brick Yard was located on state route 542 or Magnolia Road. The brickyard built housing for the employees and the area was known as Blocktown. Many Italian immigrants moved to the area in the early 1900's and their children attended the school. Often it was the school in Rose Township with the largest attendance.



This "Remember When" picture is of the No. 9 School house which was located north of the National Fireproofing Co. of Magnolia. It was a ice-room school. Its equipment as a pot bellied stove, with the teacher being the janitor, carrying water from a nearby spring. The students drank out of the same dipper, and did not at any time.

The school house was later moved over on the Magnolia Rd.

In the photo, starting with the top row, are: (from left to right) Richard Rinehart, Georgia Russell, Maude Rinehart Roof, Anna Rinehart, Alice Seeman and Erna Rinehart.

2nd row: Mack Rinehart, Helen Rinehart, Harriet Seeman, Clara Phillips, Ida Rinehart, Rose Richards.

3rd row: Walter Phillips, Clay Seeman, Virgil Phillips, Fanny Ross, Katherine Scavelli Rex, Grace DeLuca Marino, Nick Ross.

4th row: Cosmo DeLuca, Rex boy, James Ross.

5th row (seated): Tony Scavelli, George Rinehart, Blanche Rinehart, John Seeman, Walley Beatty, Wilson Richards, Clarence Richards, Ross boy, Matt Norcia, and the teacher, William Burwell.

Our thanks to Mrs. Maude Roof of Magnolia for usage of this "Remember When" photo. We have had it in our files for quite sometime and appreciate her patience with The Press-News staff.

## Morges Log School

In the 1830's a log school was constructed next to the chapel. The first teacher was John Venni. Little else is known about the structure.

## Churches

### St. Mary's Catholic Church

St. Mary's Catholic Church at Morges is the only church in the township that is still being used as a place of worship. It is the oldest Catholic Church in Carroll County.

In 1849, the log chapel burned and in 1851 a brick church was constructed with bricks made on a farm near the church property. John Waggoner donated two acres of land for the church site and a cemetery. St. Mary's Church is the oldest Catholic Church in Carroll County and is still serving its parishioners today. Next to the church is the priest's house which was built in 1855. In 1884, St. Mary's was said to have a chime of bells that could be heard for "miles around Morges."



Father John M. Henni, born in Switzerland on June 15, 1805, was the first priest to visit the Catholics at Morges and performed the first Mass. Father Henni traveled on a missionary journey throughout southern and middle Ohio. He came to Canton, Ohio, where he found a sufficient amount of Catholics who were willing and able to build a church. In 1829 work began on St. John the Baptist Church. As early as 1828 Father Henni visited Morges and Mass

was said in the log cabin home of John Waggoner. A few years later, John Wagoner donated land for a chapel, 10 x 26 ft., which was built and placed under the patronage of St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen. In 1871, John Waggoner fell to his death while repairing the roof of the church.

The first baptism was that of Thomas Kohler, June 26, 1834, and the first deaths recorded by Father Henni were in June 1830 and listed as Catherine 18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Renier and John 13, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Little.

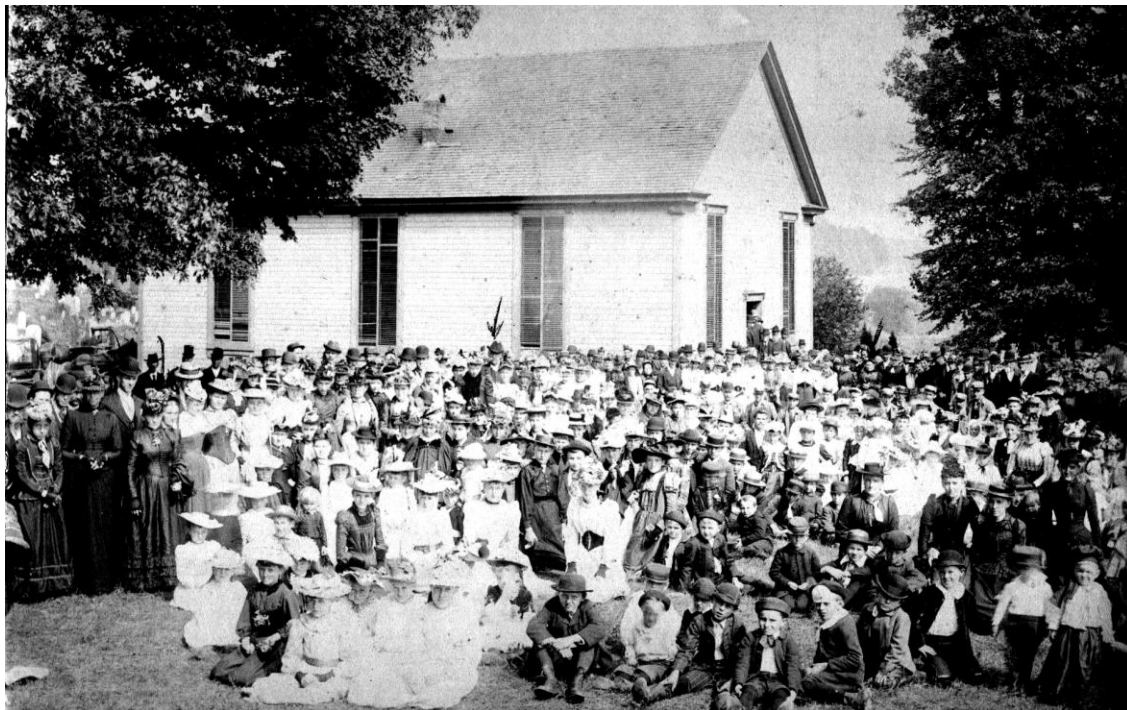
As the congregation grew it was necessary to build a new church in 1851. The labor was donated for the building of the present church and the cost was \$2,800. The brick was hand made and burnt on a "Reed" farm nearby. In 1855 Father Goetz built the priests' home of the same brick at a cost of \$1,100. The name of the church was then changed from St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen to St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception.

After the death of Father Louis Mandery in 1946, the parish became a mission cared for by Malvern. Morges was reestablished as a parish in 1948.

In the early 1900's stained glass windows were added to the church and were donated by families in the parish. More recent restoration projects completed in the parish included new tile and carpet, sidewalk, handicap ramp and restoration of the statues.

## **Union Valley Methodist Protestant Church**

On October 21, 1854, James and Mary Mowls deeded land "commencing on the Leesburg and Waynesburg road, where the Carrollton and New Cumberland road cross: Thence south six perches; Thence East eight perches; Thence south six perches; Thence west eight perches to the place of beginning. Being part of the North half of the North East quarter of section seven(7) Township sixteen containing forty-eight perches." The land was sold for two dollars to trustees David Thorley, Thomas Scott, and Josiah German of the Protestant Methodist Union Valley Church and successors in office



This picture shows the church in 1892. It is believed that this church was moved to the Josiah German homestead nearby and a second church constructed.



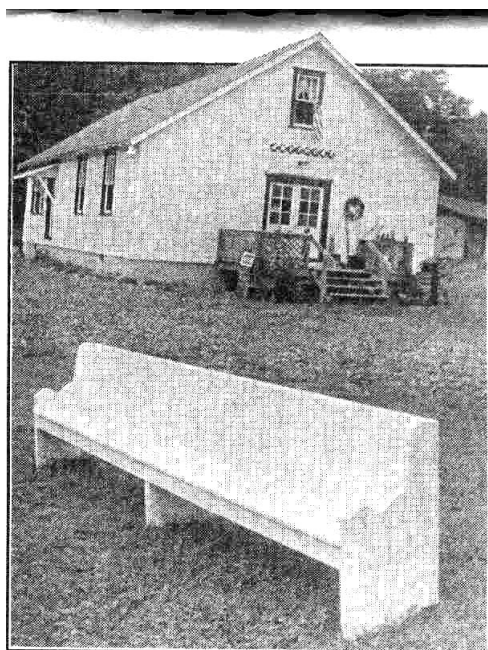
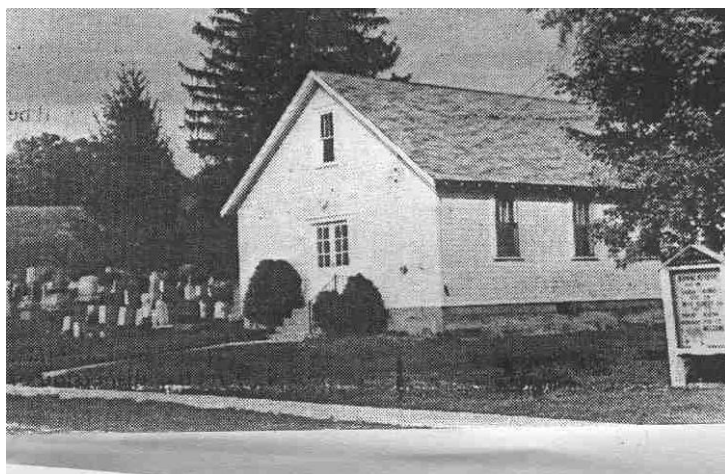
This photo shows the second Union Valley Church constructed sometime after 1892. Tragedy struck this building during the fall of 1929. It was the custom to disconnect and clean the “pot belly” stove pipe during the summer months. Newspaper was packed tightly into the chimney pipe to prevent birds from entering the building. Myrta Gamble and others were cleaning the church in preparation for a funeral. The stove pipe was being readied for the coming winter months and there was some difficulty in getting the paper wadding out of the flue. At that time a long pole was used for igniting the lights. It was decided to use this pole to light the wadding and burn the paper out of the chimney. Unfortunately, the burning paper blew out onto the wooden shingle roof which then



caught fire. It was a very windy day, and the fire spread rapidly. Water was carried from the nearby Andy German farm, but the building burned quickly and could not be saved. A piano was removed from the structure, but little is known about what else may have been saved. Marion Gamble, who was in the fourth grade at the number One Rose Township School, remembers that school was dismissed and the students all rushed to help with the fire.

The exact date for the rebuilding of the church is not known. The original foundation stones were used to build a new church sanctuary. Herb Close, Andy German, and George Gimeson provided lumber for reconstruction.

During the Depression years the attendance was so small that the church had difficulty paying a minister. Paul and Effie McQueen were responsible for making arrangements to reopen the church which was ministered by Rev. Longworth who served the Dellroy,



Sherrodsville, and Union Valley Methodist Protestant Churches. When this denomination merged with the Methodist Episcopal Church around 1939, Rev. Bob Smith pastored a four charge parish which included Dellroy, Baxter’s Ridge, Leavittsville, and Union Valley. The last regular services were held in this building in 1982. After having been unused for several years,



the church building began to fall into disrepair and was officially closed with a Remembrance Service on Memorial Day, May 30, 1988 with Rev. Gail Angel presiding. The furnishings of the church were removed and building was left vacant until July of 1995, when the Charles Ericson family began the process of moving the structure to a new location. The roof was removed and the main structure cut into four sections which were each placed on a truck bed and taken to a location at the corner of Roswell and Fable Roads a few miles south of Dellroy on state route 39. The sections were placed on a new foundation and refurbished and the building now houses Country Church Antiques.

In 1997, 1.02 acres where the church stood and the cemetery is located, was deeded by the East Ohio Conference of the United Methodist Church to the Trustees of Rose Township.

## Emanuel's Evangelical Lutheran Church (Heit's Church)



The congregation of the Heights Church in 1910.

Front row (left to right): Donald Little, Karl Wanner, Mary Wanner, Eddie Linder, ?, Forest Little, Laurn

Houze.

Others in the picture (not in order) include: Elmer Linder, Clark Houze, Ervin Wanner, Ellice Williams, Kate Houze, Lula Wetzle, Verna Little, Grace Mowls,

Emma Wetzle, Mrs. Jake Fritchely, Solomon Gamble, Verna Fritchley, Adam Hoobler, Albert Hoobler, Harry Fritchley, Edward Linder, Albert Linder, Abe Davey, Jake Fritchley, Roy

Baxter, Milwood, Christian Wetzle, Rose Close, Mr. May, Mrs. Ed Linder, Molley Little, Jennie Williams, Lena Wanner, Mrs. Texas Baxter, William Wanner, Carney Houze.

The first record of this congregation appears in Carroll Co. Deed Vol. 26, pages 450 and 451. Dated 10 May 1834, John and Elizabeth Heits deeded for \$1.00 to John Wall, trustee of the Evangelical Lutheran; John Best, trustee of the German Reformed; and James Hicks, trustee of the Presbyterian congregation, land for a meeting house to be jointly owned and occupied by the said three congregations as a house of worship. It was located in the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section 15 in Township 16 (Rose), Range 7.



The next record appears in Carroll Co. Deed Volume 97, p. 180, dated 20 April 1933, when the United Lutheran Church in America deeded to the Rose Twp. trustees the property for cemetery purposes since “ said congregation has become extinct by reason of death and dispersion of its members”.

The one room frame building was set on a solid stone foundation which had been quarried and cut by the stone masons of Dellroy. The church was heated by two pot bellied stoves and lighting consisted of kerosene lights above each window and the doors. A chandelier hung from the ceiling.

Early ministers who served the Heits Church were Rev. Koncle, Rev. Gilman, Rev. Walter Miley, Rev. Walter Brandt, and Rev. Kremmmer. Rev. Riggle. the last pastor, served both the Heits Church and the Zion Church in Sherrodsville.

Grace Mowls served as organist in the last years of services at the church. Loy Roof was a Sunday School teacher and Karl Wanner was the janitor. Services had an attendance of 50 or 60 persons. The church was torn down and the lumber sold around 1933. The Heits Cemetery is all that remains at this location.

## **Harmony Methodist Episcopal**



In 1856 land located in the northeast part of section 21 of Rose Township was purchased from Thomas and Catherine Williams. The purchase price was \$25. The trustees of the church were George Downes, Andrew Gemmeson, Andrew Brown, Enoch Fibley and Thomas Williams. Land was deeded for the purpose of erecting a house of worship for the use of the members according to rules of the church's general assembly.

The congregation dispersed about 1918 due to lack of funds and the building was removed later. The cemetery was deeded to the Rose Township Trustees in 1928 by Thomas Houghton, Flavy Brown and W. H. Suitor trustees of Harmony M. E. Church.



This photo of the Young Peoples Class of the Harmony M.E. Church was taken October 20, 1907.

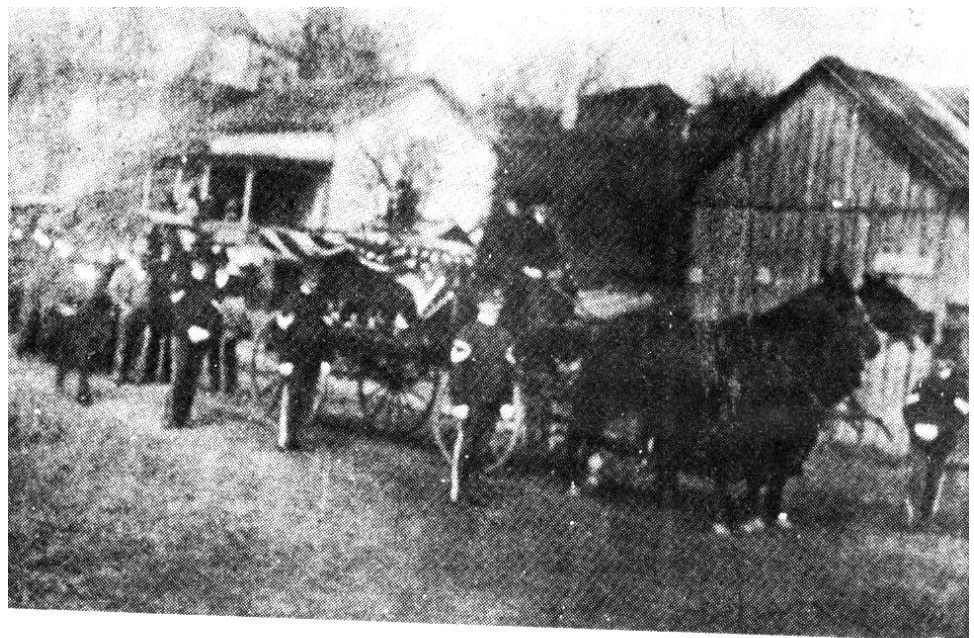
First row (left to right):  
Maud Johnson, Zella Brown,  
Lanta Brown, Belle Johnson,

Marie Brown.  
Back row: Mary Johnson,  
Olive Brown, F. S. Brown,

Clara Johnson, H  
son, Effie A. Bro  
Walter Little, Vic

## Cemeteries

### Heits' (Heights) Cemetery



In 1901 Cooper K. Downes received a military funeral and burial in Heights Cemetery.

The Heits' cemetery is located about one mile west of the junction of Halo and Bark Road. If traveling north on Bark, it is necessary to turn left onto Halo and go due west. If traveling south on Bark road, pass the first sign for Halo Road which goes due east and continue until the second sign designates Halo and turn right and go due west. The cemetery sits on a hill top and is not visible from Halo Road. Turn to the right or due north at the first road after leaving Bark Road and drive a short distance to the top of the hill. The road continues as a lane for the property owner. There is a parking area at the entrance to the cemetery.

The cemetery is situated on a one acre plot in Section 15 of Rose Township. Early burials date back to the 1830's. A veteran of the War of 1812, Adam Beamer, is buried in the cemetery, as well as four Civil War veterans, Columbus Cooper, George Dayhuff, U. P. Dayhuff, and Daniel Little. In 1901 a military burial was made in the church cemetery. A horse drawn hearse made the journey from Magnolia, six miles away, to the church carrying the body of Cooper K. Downes, a Spanish-American War Veteran.

The cemetery is under the care of the Rose Township Trustees and burials are still made in the cemetery.

## **Harmony Cemetery**

From the junction of Magnolia and Stallion Roads travel approximately two miles due east. Harmony Cemetery is on the right side of Stallion Road. There is a sign indicating the location of the cemetery and a parking area is available. The cemetery is located in the northeast part of Section 21 in Rose Township and was originally deeded to the trustees of the Harmony Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1866 one acre was formally deeded by Michael and Margaret Mowls for Harmony Cemetery at the price of \$25. This occurred when a farm of 320 acres was deeded by Daniel and Lovina Kimmel to Michael and Margaret Mowls.

Harmony Cemetery is the final resting place for one veteran of the War of 1812, Peter Marks, and two Civil War veterans, Joseph Worley and George Weller.

The cemetery is maintained by the Rose Township Trustees and burials are currently being made at this location.

## **Union Valley Cemetery**

Union Valley Cemetery is located at the northeast corner of the junction of Bark and Flint Roads. The cemetery is located in township 16, range 7, and section 7.

Land was deeded by James and Mary Mowl to the trustees of the Union Valley Protestant Methodist Church in 1854. The earliest grave in the cemetery is that of Mary Graham who died in October of 1855. Land was added to the cemetery from the neighboring farm of Raymond Linder and that area has the more recent graves. Four Civil War veterans are buried in the cemetery; James G. Buchanan, Thomas Close, Alex Hotchkiss, and Daniel Shaffer.

In 1997 the East Ohio Conference of the United Methodist Church deeded the 1.02 acres where the church stood and the present cemetery to the Rose Township Trustees. Burials are currently being made in the cemetery.

## **St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery**

St. Mary's Cemetery is located beside St Mary's Church on Bachelor Road in Morges, Ohio. Morges is located at the junction of Bark and Bachelor Roads.

The first deaths recorded in Morges were in June of 1830 and were listed as Catherine 18, daughter of Mr. And Mrs. Stephen Renier and John 15, son of Mr. And Mrs. Mathias Little. The War of 1812 veteran, John Miller, is buried at St. Mary's as well as five Civil War soldiers, John Connor, Jacob Darr, Charles Hess, Joseph Kessler, and Phillip Kessler.

The cemetery is maintained by the St. Mary's Parish and is currently used for burials.



## **Lindentree Cemetery**



Land for the cemetery, known as the "Hill Cemetery," was donated by Joseph Kimmel, Sr. The United Brethren Church was located adjacent to the cemetery. Lindentree Cemetery is now cared for by the Rose Township Trustees. It is located about a mile north of the junction of Brass and Hope Roads in Rose Township at the location where the original community of Lindentree once thrived.

# Citizens

## F. C. Orlando

Although F. C. Orlando resided in Waynesburg, Ohio, he can truly be called a citizen of Rose Township as he was a reporter for the Sandy Valley Press News and researched and wrote innumerable articles on the history and citizens of the township in his "Remember When" columns. Many of his columns have been preserved and were the source of reference in compiling this history.

Mr. Orlando was born in Waynesburg, the son of Angelo and Angeline Orlando. Frank Orlando was a well-known musician playing the guitar and harmonica as well as accompanying his own vocal numbers. He appeared regularly on radio station WHBC until 1970. Mr. Orlando worked at the Waynesburg Post Office and spent his spare time researching the history of the area. A certificate of appreciation was presented to Mr. Orlando by the Carroll County Historical Society for the work that he had done in preserving the history of the county.

## Cecilia Madden

Cecilia Madden was one of the early settlers in the Morges area and was interviewed for the Sandy Valley Press in the May 10, 1907 issue.

"Her 95<sup>th</sup> Birthday, Aunt Celia Madden of Magnolia, Enjoying Great Strength of Body and Mind, Celebrates her 95<sup>th</sup> Birthday."

"Having previously known of her advanced age, the writer called on 'Aunt Celia' Madden the other day at her home with Mr. and Mrs. John W. Davis for the purpose of hearing some reminiscences of her long life in this community."

"Her father, John Madden, was a resident of Maryland while her mother was a resident of Harpers Ferry, Virginia, and both were of Scotch-Irish parentage. After their marriage they resided a few years near Washington, D. C. and in 1811 they concluded to emigrate to what was then the far West, and accordingly they set out with their two children, some household articles, a few farm implements, etc., in a two-team wagon and made the overland journey of more than four hundred miles, arriving at their destination on Christmas Day of 1811. At this time also came their friends, James Chambers and Mr. Barrick, and all settled upon Indian Fork, near the present village of New Cumberland, and upon land owned at the present time by Mr. J Steese.

This was then located in Stark county, and in a rude cabin, without doors or windows, and with no floor but the bare ground, was born the subject of this article on the first day of May, 1812. The town of Centreville, now Carrollton, had not been laid out and Stark county was only three years old, and the settlers hereabouts were very few indeed.

The first white child born in what is now the county of Carroll was Thomas Patton. He was born October 4, 1804, less than eight years before "Aunt Celia". Carroll County was formed in 1833, after she had grown to womanhood.



She recalls vividly her early visits to Canton, the county-seat, which at this time consisted of a mill, blacksmith shop and less than a dozen dwelling houses.

At the time of these early trips to Canton, there was nothing but swamps and woods where Magnolia is now located and she passed along here when the first excavating was being done for the Magnolia mill which was done by Smith and Elson.

Waynesburg was then a considerable village, having at least a dozen houses (more than Canton) and a good grist mill.

She was present and assisted with work of building the first church erected in Rose township. This was what is now known as Zion. At that time there were a few families of Presbyterians, Methodists, and Lutherans in the section and they united harmoniously, and having set a day, they all met and cut the timber, dressed the logs and built the church, men and women working together. For this church her father helped to make the clapboards, with which all buildings were then roofed.

She also recalls the construction of the first church at Morges and it was here that one of the first cemeteries was laid out. Previously all interments had been made upon the home premises. In those days when there was a death in the family, a neighbor who could handle tools, was sent for, and he would construct a wooden box the same being fastened together with wooden pins, and in this would be placed the dead body. In summer time this was placed upon the farm wagon and in winter upon the sled. And taken to the place of internment. In case of the death of a child, the box was carried upon a horse. She was twenty when she saw the first hearse and it was a very crude affair and not like the beautiful funeral cars now in use.

In those days everybody walked to church, many coming from five to ten miles, most of them barefooted in warm weather, and all dressed completely in home-made clothing. Aunt Celia herself walked seven miles to church and always arrived on time. Now people who have only a few steps to go sometimes come in late and disturb the preacher and the congregation.

There has also been some change in the rate of taxes paid. Their taxes when this was still a part of Stark county, amounted to \$3.00 per 160 acres of land, and this amount was sometimes hard to raise as eggs sold at two to five cents a dozen and butter at three to six cents a pound.

In her childhood days their nearest neighbors were six miles away, and they did not do much borrowing from each other. Some of our town people who send once to their neighbors and twice to the store while getting dinner, would no doubt find some unpleasant experiences in such a situation.

All their household furniture was constructed at home from wood exclusively, and there were but few tools and these were particularly cared for.

All clothing was made at home from the products of the farm. In her youthful days "Aunt Celia" was an expert weaver, especially in the making of twilled goods, cassinet and dyed flannels. Several articles of her manufacture were shown to the writer and, though some of them have been in constant use for sixty to seventy-five years, they do not show the effects of wear or time. Some of the articles are in colors now perfect after the lapse of more than an average long life time. Their coloring was home-made, being found in various roots and herbs. In this work, as well as in the fields, the family all worked together. It was then the custom for the women and girls to help with all the farm work and then men assisted in weaving, etc. in the evenings.

For the work in the evenings light was supplied by torches of hickory bark. This was later followed by the fat lights and was finally succeeded by the tallow candles.

Aunt Celia was an expert at on time in handling horses and could break a colt as well as her brothers. She did not attend school for more than four weeks in her life, and yet she reads very intelligently and has many chapters in the Bible committed to memory and knows every word in the old U. S. Speller. In the days of her youth there were only a few weeks school in a year (many years none at all) and the teacher was paid from 50 cents to \$1.00 a month. Schools were held in old houses which were considered no longer fit for homes.

For many years during the Fifties and Sixties she kept a grocery store in Morges and here got a wide acquaintance.

She was an ardent sympathizer with the South during the Civil War and can tell of many interesting events of those lively days. Neither has she forgotten her great dislike for the colored populace.

In her childhood days this section had many wandering Indians, though all she saw and knew were friendly.

Wild animals were very numerous, especially wolves and deer. She recalls vividly the great slaughter of deer in 1822. Late in the Winter there was the heaviest fall of snow she ever saw, covering the ground two or three feet. This was followed by a rain and then by intense cold, freezing a crust over which horses could walk. This cut off the food supply of the deer, which collected along ravines and streams where they were rounded up and very cruelly and unmercifully slaughtered for their pelts by men and boys with knives and clubs.

The wolves at times grew ferocious and collected about the houses when various subterfuges were employed to frighten them away. Hunting wolves was a steady source of income for many winters.

She plainly remembers what is known at the Storm of the Fallen Timber, when a fearful cyclone passed through this section, uprooting thousands of trees and destroying all life that was in its path.

During the past eighteen years 'Aunt Celia' has made her home with John W. Davis and wife, where she is now enjoying good health and cheerful disposition. Her eyesight is good and hearing perfect. She takes considerable interest in local events and usually reads The Press each week.

She had thirteen brothers and sisters, of whom all, except Mrs. Mary Ann Kreigger of Peanna, Illinois, have passed away.

Her general health has been very good and her friends hope that she may round out a full century.

(Supplement to the Sandy Valley Press, May 10, 1907)

## Adam Burwell Letter

Mother passed away in 1873. I was six years old but I didn't forget that parting, but I am not the only one who had this happen to them. There was a large family of us as father married again. There were five of us children and eight half brothers and sisters; five girls and eight boys, nine of us still living. Now I will mention something about our neighbors where we lived at that time in Rose Township. It was named after the wild roses that grew so numerous in this territory of Ohio.

Our close neighbors were James Rinehart, also his brother George; he went to Kansas in 1880; there were quite a lot of farmers got the Kansas fever at that time and some of them lost all they had, as they put all the land they entered from the government in wheat, and then for three years, just before the wheat got ripe, the hot winds came along and burnt it up, ruinin their crop. Of course all those who had invested all their money in the adventure, lost it.

Here are the names of some of our neighbors who went to Kansas. These were Finefrocks and Downses and Farbers and a few others around these parts. Another of our neighbors was a Mr. Beatty who had three boys and one girl. These boys were men when I was young; Wallen was the youngest and he was at home; the other two boys, Tom and John had left with a few of the other boys: I don't know how many there were in the group, but there were two of my uncles with them, Mathias Little and Sylvester Burwell, and John rich and some from Harrison Township.

I will tell you what happened to some of these boys. This was the last year of the gold excitement in the Black Hills in Colorado; I think it was 1864, before my time. Well, the two Beatty brothers never came back. John Beatty was killed by Indians in Nebraska before he got to Colorado and Tom Beatty drifted around and finally settled where Seattle, Washington is now built up. He became wealthy but never came back. He has passed on. Uncle Sylvester Burwell joined the standing army and served guarding Indians for fourteen years, came back to Ohio, married and raised a family, having one daughter living and running the post office at Hibbetts. Her name is Mrs. Bennington. I think her father died in 1920.

Now, my other brother, Mathias Little; he was my mother's brother; he was gone for some forty years. He came to see us after his parents and relatives were about all gone. He drifted around the west until he finally landed in Calexico, California. He became wealthy somehow. Before he died, he and his son owned seven thousand acres of land in the Imperial Valley, California. It is about 1200 feet below sea level and it is about 115 degrees all the year round. It is all irrigated and most of the head lettuce and Imperial cantaloupes we buy come out of this valley. His grandchildren now farm 14,000 acres. They hire thousands of Mexicans the year round.

Jack Rich came back and died in Ohio. I don't know of any other ones coming back. You know quite a few scouts were born in Harrison County, Ohio. General Custer was born at New Rumley and Whetzel, the Indian Scout, was from this county. Well, about 1880, quite a few from Carroll County got the Nebraska fever. The government was selling land to those who wanted to enter in this business and here are some of the folks who went at that time; Mr. Reed Price, and family, Wilson, Monticue and family. Mr. P. Houghton and one son and one daughter, and quite

a few others from Harrison Township. Some came back broke and some never came back. Richard Dall came by himself. Jesse Price is till living in Harrison Township.

Another neighbor was John Janson. They came from the south in 1877. I think I worked with these boys. Two of them went to California, Gust and Henry. Henry is till living. Shafers and Klises and Brankels and Foxes and Fritchleys and Rices and Williams and Hoopingarners and Caspers and Leamans, and Littles and Roofs and Creightons and Hoffees and Beattys and Gossers and Steinbuck and Worleys and many more have gone to different parts; most of them have gone to that great beyond.

I remember when President Garfield was assassinated. The assassination was committed by a man who did not get the job he was promised. I remember the Chicago Fire; it was smoky here, but when the pine forest burnt in Michigan, you could harsly see the sun for days.

I remember the Johnstown Flood and the Jesse James gang when they were robbing trains. We lived at Morges, moving there in 1875. This was on the old stage coach route from Steubenville to Bolivar; all the farmers around the Yellow Creek Hills had to haul their wheat to Bolivar on this route. Morges being the half-way center, the farmers made this their overnight stopping place. There was a tavern and two saloons in Morges at that time. That old tavern was still standing when I was a kid. It had a closet or dungeon as it was called at the time. It had a trap door but no steps. Quite all of the pack peddlers who stopped there disappeared forever. I played hide with the other boys and often we would rope down into it. There were quite a few bones on the bottom and they were human bones. I will not mention any of the names of the folks who operated it at that time, but I know, through granddad's diary, of course. The farmers were not robbed as they had their teams and if they had not arrived home they would have been looked after, but the peddlers were all strangers and not missed. The stages had stopped quite a while before they closed the stage coach route, the stage coach company notified all the folks on the run and they would run one of the old coaches over it, which they did. It put one in mind of a teakettle with wheels and a seat on the spout for the driver.

I saw the old Indian and the buffalo they put on buffalo nickels.

I also remember the Athys or Athythes, I think. A woman and her son ran a tavern between Dover and Philadelphia, Ohio. They had a curtain up close to the table. When supper was ready, she would seat her lodgers , mostly pack peddlers, with their backs against the curtain, and then her son would hit his or her victim in the back of the head, killing and robbing him, and then put his body down in the dungeon, the trap door being in a clothes closet, no one would suspect anything, but they were finally caught. If I remember right, this was the year 1881. The Tuscarawas County sheriff found a lot of bodies or skeletons; they were both sent up for life. I remember the last hanging in Canton. The prisoners I knew there were three boys and one man, William McQuillen and the boys names were Mann and Orr and Sammett. They killed a peddler at Stark Siding and took his trinkets. McQuillen was hung for killing his wife. He was innocent as another man confessed to the crime after McQuillen's execution.

There was a circus in Canton that day. They had their parade and a storm blew down the animal tent, causing a stampede, but no one was hurt. Then they had the hanging in the courtyard. The sheriff, Mr. Altercrues, asked the condemned men if they had anything to say before their execution. Mr. McQuillen said, "You are hanging an innocent man," which was right. The three boys asked to sing a song, which was granted. They sang, "Will You See That My Grave is Kept Green." This was very sad, but they were hung just the same.

Well, I think I will let the parade go by and say so long, everybody.

(Letter in the possession of Irvin Little and published in the Carroll County Historical Society Newsletter)

## **Brown Family History**

The first record of this family that we have dates back to 1775 when two Brown brothers from Maryland named, Thomas and Bazil, moved to western Pennsylvania which was at that time a wilderness. They were sons of Thomas and Sarah Brown of Prince Georges County, Maryland. They had two married sisters.

Thomas Jr., one son of Thomas Sr. and Sarah Brown, married Ruth Brashers and they had two sons and one daughter. One son was named Thomas after his father and grandfather, the other was named Levi. Bazil, the second son of Thomas and Sarah Brown of Maryland, married Elizabeth Brashers and they had two sons and one daughter. One son was named Thomas after his grandfather and the other Bazil Jr. after his father. This last Thomas married twice. His first wife was Dorcas Goe.

The above mentioned brothers, Thomas and Bazil, settled along the Monongahela River in western Fayette County, Pennsylvania and founded the famous old town of Brownsville which was once the metropolis of western Pennsylvania years before Pittsburgh amounted to anything.

William Brown Sr. of Pennsylvania was married to Sarah Swarenger and they had 5 children. In the War of 1812, William held the rank of Col. Of Militia and was in the Indiana Campaign and Ohio and other parts of the then far West and was later extensively engaged in construction of Public Improvements in Eastern Ohio. He eventually purchased and settled on a farm near Dellroy, Ohio where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a Democrat in politics and in religion a Presbyterian. His church was in Dellroy.

One of the above fire children was Bazil Brown who was born in Carroll County in 1823. His mother, Sarah Swarenger Brown, died when Bazil was quite young and later when his father remarried, Bazil left the home and went off into the world to seek his own fortune. He was penniless, and he hired out with the family of Daniel Kimmel, a prominent farmer of Rose Township, Carroll county, where he remained for 13 years. When he became 21 on June 20, 1844, he was married by Thomas Williams, a justice of the peace, to Sarah Woy of Rose Township, a daughter of George and Catherine Woy, early settlers of Rose Township near Dellroy. From this union was born three sons and one daughter:

Lovina – August 2, 1845 died 1854

William – July 24, 1847 – died 1917

John Marion – July 22, 1849 – died 1921

Adam Clark – January 10, 1857 – died 1859

Of the four, only William and John grew to adulthood. After their marriage, they first settled on a farm near Rocksford in Tuscarawas County where they engaged in general farming and William and John Brown were both born there.

In 1855 they moved to Rose Township in Carroll County where they purchased 240 acres from the Woys, parents of Sarah. At this time the farm had located on it a two story frame house and a large log bank barn. The house was located just below a spring and the spring water ran



through a trough that was hewn out of a white oak log and was just wide and deep enough to hold one gallon crocks in which were kept milk and butter and other barn produce and acted as the only refrigeration of the period. About this time this farm became known as the "Brown Farm" or homestead as you would call it and a horse and cow barn was erected near the log barn and is the only original building still standing.

In 1886, while in the process of erecting a log sheep barn on the farm, Mr. Brown received injuries that resulted in his death at age 43. His wife, Sarah, was appointed to settle the estate. Her two living sons, William and John, being still in their teens, took up the duties of their father and under the guidance of their mother, continued the farm operations, specializing in sheep raising and one year sold \$1100.00 worth of wool. When the boys became of age, their mother gave them a quit claim deed to 160 acres of the farm where they buildings were located and retained the balance for her life time, renting it to them by the year which gave her an income. At the same time, the boys received a sum of money from their father's estate and they formed a partnership and continued to operate the farm. They soon had enough saved to buy another farm of 160 acres some three miles away one mile during the winter months.

As the time approached for the boys to marry, the mother purchased a home in Waynesburg. On October 26, 1869, William married Anna E. Fry, daughter of Elmer Fry of Rose Township and on June 20, 1871, John married Mary F. Scott, daughter of Crawford Scott of Dellroy, Ohio. Setting up housekeeping following their marriages resulted in William Brown, Jr. moving to the 160 acre farm they had purchased and John remaining on the home farm. Still partners, it soon became necessary to consider improvements on both farms, so the partnership was dissolved and so they initiated a building program covering 9 years, still working together to attain their goals of having new buildings. In 1880, William built one of the largest up-to-date houses in Rose Township. In 1882, John Brown built a similar house on the home farm. In 1886, William Brown built one of the largest, most complete barns in the county of Carroll. The size of this bank style full basement barn was 44 x 96 feet. In 1889, John constructed a large similar type barn 40 x 80 feet. Thus ended their building activities. At this time they remained on each of their farms. There were large tracts of virgin timbers on their farms and all the timbers came from this source.

During this construction period, John's wife, Mary, became ill with typhoid fever and passed away on September 27, 1885 at the age of 33, leaving a daughter, Alice 13, and a son F. S. Brown, known as Flavy, the auctioneer. He was considered one of Carroll county's best if not in the state. He died in 1975 at the age of 92. Flavy Brown, at the time of his mother's death, was two and a half years old. This death, being very sudden, was a great shock to all concerned and much replanning was made. About this time their grandmother "Brown" sold her Waynesburg property and returned to the homestead. John Brown employed a neighbor lady, Eliz. Hall to assist with the household duties until December 25, 1887 when he married Sarah J. German, a close friend of the Brown and Scott families. She proved to be a wonderful stepmother to the two young children as well as a devoted mother to her three daughters, Zella, Marie, and Lanta. She passed away April 18, 1913 at the age of 56, again leaving them without a mother. By this time the children, except Lanta, had married and were living in homes of their own. Grandmother Brown had passed away July 21, 1889 at the age of 74 and was buried beside her husband, Basil Brown, in Harmony Cemetery where the family had attended church which at that time was the Methodist Episcopal Church. Here also lies the son of Basil, William.

On September 2, 1914, John again married to Anna Wetzel of Harrison Township, Carroll County and they remained on the home farm until his death on December 10, 1921 at age 72. He is buried between his wives, Mary and Sarah in Union Valley Cemetery near Dellroy.

In 1972 Flavy Brown settled the estate and 185 acres and the buildings were sold to D. H. Russ. The remaining portion is till owned by F. S. Brown who has built two summer cottages on it and the acreage is mostly in virgin timber. The large house an barn were both destroyed by fire in 1963 and have both been replaced with new buildings on the same location and only the horse and cow barn remain of the original homestead.

Of the family of John Brown, Flavius, Zella, Marie, and Lanta are still living. Of the William Brown family of Letia, Effie, and John, all are deceased. The William Brown family consisted of

William Brown, Jr. – born July 24, 1847 - died July 31, 1917

Anna E. – born 1844 – dued April 26, 1918

Letia- 1872 – died 1943

Effie A. – born 1875 – died 1961

John C. – born August 24,1878 – died April 16, 1964

Both William and Anna died in their home and are buried in the Magnolia.

Their home farm is now owned by John Otte and the buildings are still standing and are in good repair. The farm is now mostly planted in pines.

(Compiled by F. S. Brown in 1972 – 73)

## **Joseph Kimmel, Sr.**

Joseph Kimmel, Sr. was born in Stoystown, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He settled on a farm in Rose Township, Carroll County, Ohio, where Lindentree is today. There he planted a great number of linden trees which had been brought from Germany. Joseph, Sr. was married to Sarah Ann Alexander, who was born in 1817 and died in 1870. They had a large family and donated the land for a United Brethren Church and Cemetery and also a plot of ground for a country school, both firsts. They supported all worthy causes. Joseph died at Lindentree in 1868.

Joseph W. Kimmel, born June 26, 1846, died August 15, 1906 in Lincoln, Nebraska. He was a retired Lutheran Missionary and minister, educated at Wittenburg College and Hamma Seminary, class of 1875, and a veteran of the Civil War, 51<sup>st</sup>. Ohio Reg. Co. K & B. He was ordained by the Pennsylvania Synod at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Matilda Jane Moser, daughter of Rev. Daniel M. Moser of Altoona, Pennsylvania, was born September 27,1847 in Pine Grove, Pennsylvania, and died February 17, 1939. Both she and her husband, Joseph Kimmel, are buried at Wyuka Cemetery in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Joseph was a Lutheran missionary from 1877 to 1900, organizing 18 churches under the Ohio General Synod. He and Matilda were married in 1878.

(Written by F. C. Orlando for The Press News, February 20, 1975)

## John Beatty

Hon. John Beatty died of diseases incident to old age at his home on West Canal Street a few minutes before 5 o'clock last Sunday evening, July 15<sup>th</sup>, 1888, aged 83 years, 9 months, and 11 days. Funeral services were held at his late residence at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by his pastor, Rev. N. E. Wade, assisted by Rev. J. H. Starrett, after which his remains were taken to the old cemetery and deposited by the side of his first wife who died in 1859.

John Beatty was born in what is now Brooke County, West Virginia (nearly opposite the mouth of Yellow Creek where Poe had the fight with the Indian "Beg Foot") on the 4<sup>th</sup> of October, 1804, and came with his father's family into Ohio when 8 years old and settled in what is now Rose Township, Carroll County. The country was at that time a mere wilderness with miles intervening between neighbors and but one grist mill in all this part of the state. In 1830, two years before this county was organized, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Bohart, daughter of Peter Bohart who laid out the town of Centerville, now Carrollton, in 1815. The fruits of this marriage were 8 children, only two of whom are still living, Miss Josephine Beatty of Chicago and Mr. Ed. R. Beatty of Pittsburgh.

At a special election held on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of February 1833, John Beatty was elected first Sheriff of Carroll County with five competitors against him, and his brother, George Beatty, was elected the first county Auditor. He was subsequently elected to represent this county in the Ohio Legislature and also served this district in the state Senate, defeating Judge Geo. W. Belden in the race. He built what is now Morledge's flouring mill and contributed in many ways for the advancement of the town. In '61, when the Government demanded his services and President Lincoln had issued his first call for troops, Capt. Beatty organized the first company of volunteers in Carroll County and tendered them to the defense of the Union, but the regiment for which they had been recruited was filled when they arrived at Columbus, Ohio, and his men went into other companies. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of June 1862, he was made 2<sup>nd</sup>. Lieutenant of Co. C. 80<sup>th</sup> O. V. I. and was detached on recruiting service being discharged on the 7<sup>th</sup> of June 1865 near the close of the war. While in the service of the Government most of his time was spent in reporting troops at Columbus for duty, and also spent some time at Washington City where he formed the acquaintance of prominent statesmen and generals and was present when Salmon P. Chase took the oath of Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

On the 19<sup>th</sup> of December 1879, he was again united in marriage with Margaret Furgason of Washington County Pa., who with his two sisters, Mrs. Dr. Hunter of Des Moines, Iowa, and Mrs. Margaret Patterson of this place, survive him, his brothers having died within the recollection of many of our readers.

There are many incidents in the life of Capt. Beatty that are worthy of record as his history is so extensive with that of this county and he has witnessed the building of the two court houses and other material progress within the county since its organization, but our space forbids further detail at this time. Politically Mr. Beatty was an ardent Whig and an earnest supporter of General Wm. H. Harrison for the Presidency; and it is said that he was the last surviving Whig Elector in this state who served upon the Presidential ticket in 1840. Since the old Whig party was merged into the Republican party, he has been just as earnest in his advocacy of the latter, and had he lived until November 6, would have voted the entire Republican ticket this fall. Everybody who was familiar with John Beatty knew him as large hearted as he was large in body and healthy in constitution. When in the prime of his manhood he was a powerful, muscular man, and weighed 225 lbs., being strong both in body and mind. His last days were spent comfortably with home and friends; his new bereft widow doing all she could to minister

to his comfort and his daughter, Josephine, kindly remembered him from a distance with presents and cheering letters, which have even come to hand through the mails since his death.

(Carroll County Free Press, July 18, 1888)

## Wallen Beatty



Wallen Beatty was born on the farm he now owns in Rose Township, Carroll County on the 19<sup>th</sup> of September, 1846, being a son of William F. and Rachel (Miller) Beatty to whom were born three children, the two survivors being the subject and his sister Mary who is the wife of Sands B. Kimmel of Mineral Point, Tuscarawas County.

William F. Beatty, father of the subject, was a native of the Old Dominion state of Virginia where he was born in the year 1814, being the son of Wyburnce Beatty, who was born on the Emerald Isle, where he was reared to maturity. Shortly after his marriage he emigrated from Ireland to America settling in Virginia where he remained until 1820 when he came to Carroll County, Ohio and cast in his lot among the early settlers of Rose Township, entering claim to a quarter section of government land which was heavily timbered and entirely unimproved, the deed to the property being

signed by James Monroe who was then the President of the United States and this interesting document is now in the possession of the subject of this review who is the owner of the land thus entered by his grandfather, the property having never passes out of the possession of the family. On this old homestead, where the subject still resides, his father passed the residue of his life, passing to his reward June 3, 1890, at the venerable age of seventy-six years. He brought about the effective development of the farm, and became one of the highly honored and influential men of this section, enjoying the esteem of all who knew him.

Rachel (Miller) Beatty, mother of the subject, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, being a daughter of Wallen Miller, who was one of the first settlers in that county, where he passed the residue of his life, as did also his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Jackson, a relative of Stonewall Jackson. The mother of Mrs. Beatty died in the year 1849, and the father, about nine years later, consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Isabelle Carson, no children having been born of this union. The father was summoned into eternal rest in June 1890, having lived a life of signal usefulness and honor and having been one of the representative men of this section of the state. He inherited the homestead farm, and to its cultivation and improvement devoted his attention throughout his active business career.

Wallen M. Beatty, whose name initiates this sketch, was reared on the ancestral farmstead, which is now his home, and early began to assist in its cultivation, while his educational discipline during this time was such as was afforded by the public schools of the locality. His youthful patriotism was roused to the pint of definite action at the time when the integrity of the nation was menaced by armed rebellion, and in September, 1863, having been unable to gain his father's consent to tender his services in defense of the Union, he took matters into his own hands and ran away from home, and at Alliance, Ohio, he enlisted as a private in Company D. Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front having been with Sherman on the ever memorable march to the sea and having participated in all the engagements incidental thereto. He received his honorable discharge in Charlestown, South Carolina, in August 1865, as corporal of his company, having shown true soldierly qualities and having rendered faithful and valiant service in the greatest internecine war known in the annals of history.

After the close of the war Mr. Beatty returned home and resumed his work on the farm. His father insisted that he become a student in Mount Union College, but he was disinclined to follow this course, preferring to take up the active duties of life, and his father finally permitted him to have his way, and he purchased a team of horses and soon practically assumed the entire management of the homestead, his father's health being impaired, so that he was not able to do much active labor. After the death of his honored sire, in 1890, Mr. Beatty purchased the interest of the other heirs and thus came into sole possession of the farm, which has ever since been his home, as, indeed, it has been during the entire course of his life. In 1895, he purchased a contiguous tract of eight-seven acres, so that the aggregate area of his finely improved landed estate is now two hundred and fifty-two acres. On this farm, adding in marked degree to its value, are found practically inexhaustible deposits of the finest clay for manufacturing purposes and as early as 1869 clay was shipped from the farm to Canal Dover, where it was utilized in the manufacture of fire-brick. At the present time the clay beds are being developed under the most favorable conditions. In 1892, Mr. Beatty organized the Beatty Fire Clay Company and a fine plant was equipped for the manufacturing of hollow girdling blocks and fire brick. In 1900, the Whitacre Company became the operators of the plant and Mr. Beatty still continued his interest in the enterprise, and in the following year it was sold to the syndicate known as the American Fire Proofing Company for a consideration of two hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars in cash. In the spring of 1902, Mr. Beatty associated himself with Clarence S. Greer in the organization of the Greer-Beatty Clay Company, and they will have completed and have in operation by the time this publication is issued one of the model plants of this section of Ohio utilizing the clay from Mr. Beatty's farm. Mr. Beatty is essentially public-spirited in his attitude and takes a deep interest in all that tends to conserve the advancement and material prosperity of the community. In his political proclivities, he is an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies of the republican party. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has never sought political office, but in 1890 he acted as census enumerator for Rose Township.

In 1868 Mr. Beatty was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Whitacre, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Catherine (Elson) Whitacre, the latter of whom was the daughter of Richard Elson, one of the most honored and prominent pioneers of this section and one to whom specific reference is made in the sketch of his son, Anthony R. Elson, appearing on another page of this work. Mrs. Beatty passed away 1872 and is survived by her two children, Rachel, who is the wife of Mr. Barnes of Texas County, Missouri and Belle who is the wife of Belden Brothers of Pike Township, Stark County, Ohio. On the 3<sup>rd</sup>. of July 1873, Mr. Beatty was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Holmes, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, being a daughter of William Holmes, who was an influential farmer of said county, where his death occurred in 1902. Mr.



and Mrs. Beatty have five children, all of whom remain at the parental home except the second son, John, who is a graduate of the Cleveland Medical College, being a member of the class of 1903, and is now located in the city hospital at Grayson. The names of the children, in order of birth, are as follows: William, John, Milo, Blanche, and Verne.

## **Downes Family**

The Downes family came from Prince Georges County, Maryland. John was born December 3, 1768 and married Sarah Underwood. There were eight children. After they left Maryland, they went to Culpepper County, Virginia but did not remain there very long. According to the records, they moved to Stark County where he bought real estate from the government. John settled near Magnolia soon after the War of 1812. The road on which he lived is not Bowmont. John's son, George, bought 80 acres of land in Rose Township, Carroll County and married Sarah Miller. They built a brick house which was finished in 1834 and is still standing on Magnolia Road (state route 542). George Downes was the first Justice of the Peace in Rose Township and served in that office for many years. He was a member of the State Legislature of Ohio about 1840. His wife Sarah died in 1854 and for twenty years before George's death in 1873, he was unable to walk having been crippled with rheumatism. Their children were Mary Ann, John, Elizabeth, Susan, George Washington, Isaac Newton, and William Jefferson.

George's son, William Jefferson Downes, took care of his father and continued to reside with his wife (Mariah Ellen Cooper) and family on the old home place. Their children were Sarah Violet, Eva Blanche, Cooper K., Arthur Miller, Mabel Madge, and Ralph. Their first child died in infancy. At William's death in 1912, the property descended to Ralph Downes. Ralph was married to Winona Elliott from Dellroy and he and his wife and family lived on the farm. This house is one of the oldest homes around Magnolia. Ralph Downes sold the farm before he died to Roy Rice of Sandyville.

Cooper Downes, son of William Jefferson, was buried with military honors May 31, 1901, having served in the regular army. He was a member of the Third Philippine Expedition and participated in the battle and fall of Manila. He died of pneumonia while working in the hospital in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was taken by horse drawn hearse to Heit's Cemetery in Rose Township.

Josiah Downes, another son of John and Sarah, bought 80 acres in Rose Township on the Magnolia – Lindentree Road. He married Elizabeth Elson who was the daughter of Henry Elson. They had two children, Sarah who died at the age of seventeen and Josiah E. who married Hannah Knotts Miller. They had nine children: Sarah Ann, Amanda, Rachel, Ruth, Drusilla, Jonathan, Edson, Dallas and James.

(F. C. Orlando, Press News)

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My purpose has been to collect information on Rose Township and then condense and organize the material into a format that can briefly tell the story of the township. Compiling a history is an ongoing project. I welcome any additions or corrections that would add to the accuracy of this document. Please contact me if you have additional information or pictures that could be copied and included in the history.

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