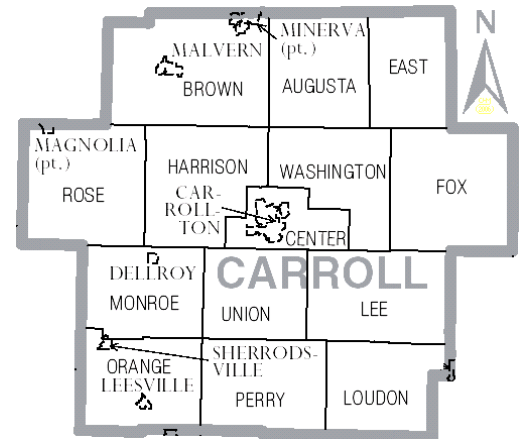


Monroe Township

Monroe Township, Carroll County, was named after President James Monroe who signed many of the first land patents and warrants for the early pioneers who settled the township. Monroe Township is bounded on the north by Rose and Harrison Townships, on the east by Union Township, on the south by Orange Township, and on the west by Tuscarawas County. Presently there are two villages in the township, Dellroy and Leavittsville. At one time communities existed at Tabor or Scott's Station, Atwood, Barrack's Crossing, and Queensborough.



The township was formed at the organization of Carroll County in 1833. It contains twelve full sections and three half sections taken from Harrison County and twelve full sections and two half sections from Tuscarawas County.

The Indian Fork of the Conotton Creek flows through the northern part of Monroe Township and currently flows into and through Atwood Lake. McGuire's Fork flows across the southeast corner of the township.



Dellroy

Number 6 coal is found in the township and was mined rather extensively during the late 1800's and early 1900's. The depth of the coal seam varied from a few inches to as much as six feet. Some strip mining occurred in the township. Sandstone and iron ore were plentiful. During the 1960's and 1970's, oil wells were drilled in the western part of the township. Some farming is done in the township, however, the farms tend to be small in acreage. There is no manufacturing in Monroe Township and most people find employment outside of the township boundaries. The largest employers are the Carrollton Exempted Village School system and the Muskingum Conservancy Watershed District.

The township of Monroe is hilly, cut by ravines, leaving small narrow valleys. In 1933 construction was begun on an earthen dam that created Atwood Lake. The man made lake covers 1,540 acres of water with 28 miles of shoreline. The pool elevation is 928 ft. above sea level. The lake was built in the valley west of the village of Dellroy. The Indian Fork Creek is the major source of water. The lake was constructed for flood control and conservation for the Muskingum River Watershed in Ohio.

Population

The following statistics give the population of Monroe Township:

1840 - 1,060	1900 - 1,336
1870 - 931	1910 - 1,128
1880 - 1,283	2000 - 1,930
1890 - 1,487	

Early Inhabitants

While there were many Indian camps in the area of Monroe Township, there is no record of permanent campsites as the area does not have important waterways used for travel. Immediately west of Dellroy, north of state route 542, was an area used by John Chapman, known as Johnny Appleseed. It was here that Chapman warned a party of four scouts to proceed no farther north since Captain Pipe, an Indian Chief friendly to the white men, had warned that hostile tribes north of the Big Sandy were on the warpath. The scouts disregarded his warning and the next morning started north over Baxter's Ridge. When they were only one day from Fort McIntosh, they discovered they were being stalked by a war party under Chief Yellowstone. They split in four different directions and escaped with their lives. One of the scouts, James Downing, later founded the village of Magnolia. This was the only documented account of Indian skirmishes in Carroll County.

Some of the earliest pioneers who acquired patent deeds in Monroe Township were: James Davis 1806, Thomas McLaughlin 1810, James Woodburn in 1811, John Yant 1812, Robert Russell 1812, William Croxton 1819, Andrew Black 1820, John Dunlap 1824, William Carlisle 1825, Abraham Barline 1826, James Cummings 1830, Adam Kail 1830, Robert Marshall 1831, and Phillip Crabs 1839.

The first white settler in the township was James Davis known as "Uncle Jimmy" or "Saw Mill James". He built a saw mill on the Indian Fork Creek near 1241 Glecoe Road. He also built a grist mill on land which he entered by patent deed in 1806. William Davis came to the township in 1810 as a blacksmith, served as a justice of the peace, and became one of the first county commissioners in 1833.

Legend of Connotton

Whoever Drinks from this Stream can never Leave its Shores

One of the many legends of the Connotton Valley is to the effect that if any pilgrim should slake his thirst from either branch of Connotton Creek he would never leave its shores, and if he did it would only be to remain away for a short time, all the while being haunted with an irresistible desire to return. One of the stories is as follows:

Many long moons before the palefaces had taken possession of these fertile valleys a nomadic tribe of Indians had made their home for several years upon a mound just south of the present site of Dell Roy, and among their number was a young white man named David Swearengen, a prisoner saved from the massacre of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, a few years before. Between this young man and the Chief's beautiful daughter an attachment had sprung up that was alike distasteful to the chief and envied by the young warriors of his tribe. At last a detachment of soldiers from Fort Pitt passed through this valley on their way to the Indian Mission stations then along the "Tuscaroras" River, which induced the tribe to go far from this valley "across many waters, and into better hunting grounds." To rid themselves of the obnoxious paleface on the morning of their departure, it was decided to bind him to a tree near the present CC&S railroad bridge on the Aldridge farm (near Atwood Boat Marina East) and leave him to whatever fate might befall him. Although the

chief's daughter was kept in ignorance of the fate that was in store for her lover, she dreaded the hour for their departure from the scenes of her happiest days, and intuitively surmised that all was not right. So, while her father and detachment of his braves had gone a few miles further down the creek to visit a crippled Indian named "One Leg," the fair young maiden implored the advice of the Wizard of the Connotton, and she said to her: "Maiden, go and drink of the water from the enchanting stream, whose banks you dread to leave, and no power can keep you away from its vales, and it shall be ever thus mankind."

She did so, drinking at the very spot where her lover was destined to be lashed to a young oak tree. After the tribe had been on their way for several days, but before reaching the tribe of the Wyandotte near Upper Sandusky, the Chieftain's daughter disappeared and after a tiresome journey returned to the spot where her lover was still bound and almost famished; but with nimble hands she soon unloosed the tough willow boughs which held him in bondage, and he breathing the air of freedom once more took her in his embrace, until she reminded him that her father's braves would likely be on their trail 'ere long and if captured they would be severely tortured, if not put to death. Being governed accordingly, they hastened eastward until they reached Straw Camp and Yellow Creek where they were married according to the Indian Custom; and after all danger of suspicion had passed they returned to their own beloved waters of Connotton Creek and reared a large family of half breeds whose descendants are in Monroe Township, Carroll County when the pioneer settlements were made here shortly after the close of the War of 1812. Tomahawks, stone axes, and other implements were abundant when the early settlements were made, and arrowheads are occasionally picked up yet about this mound.

One Leg remained in the neighborhood of where Leesville has since been laid out and received an occasional visit from the Chieftain's daughter. A township in Tuscarawas County and a branch of Connotton Creek near Leesville were named for the one legged Indian who dwelt upon its borders.

David Swarengen and his family resided near the headwaters of Connotton, hunting, trapping, and fishing from where Carrollton has since been built down the creek as far as its confluence with the Tuscarawas River, until he mysteriously disappeared one night when out deer hunting and his body was found partly devoured by wolves. His wife died soon after, of a broken heart, and they were buried upon the banks of the Connotton Creek, and their graves are still pointed out; thus verifying the prophetic words of the wizard.

The foregoing "Legend" was published in the Carroll Chronicle, March 16, and in the Carroll Free Press on March 21, 1894.

Villages and Communities

Queensborough

On March 24, 1817, a German named George Peterson laid out a town and named it Quesborough. It was located in Section 8, Township 15, and Range 7. That location today is near to the Orange and Monroe Township lines which meet on State Route 39 going into Sherrodsville. The buildings were located across the road from the present day Gordon Funeral Home. At one time a small store, blacksmith shop, about a dozen log houses, and a school were located there. The school was moved in the 1880's



to a location northeast of Sherrodsville at the juncture of State route 39 and Camille Road. This area then became know as Queensboro. Today a storage unit is located at the site of the former school which was later used as a grange hall. It is believed that the site of the original town of Queensborough, within the present corporation limit of Sherrodsville, was not developed because by 1836 the Carroll County Commissioners authorized correct plats to be made for all towns and villages within the county except for Queensborough, “as it failed to comply.”

Leavittsville (Monroe)

This hamlet named Monroe, in honor of President Monroe, was never platted, just settled. In 1850 Thomas James changed the name to Leavittsville. During the early days the mail was brought to the home of Samuel Semple, presently 3030 Explorer Rd. S. W., (formerly the Alpha Huffman farm). This was also the only voting precinct for the entire township until the formation of precincts in Cannonsburgh and present day Leavittsville in 1882.

In 1883, Leavittsville businesses consisted of the following: carpenters, John Boyd and William Campbell, saw mill operator, Richard Newell, postmaster and store keeper, George Rainsberger, dry goods store keeper, J. F. Teter, agricultural implements sold by William Teter, and shoemaker, Joseph West.

The Craig Stone Company operated a sandstone quarry about three miles southeast of Leavittsville on what is now Caddy Road. The quarry brought in workers so there was a need for a boarding house about a mile down the Sherrodsville Road. It was run by Maude Windspear-Thompson who cooked meals and kept beds for the boarders. She cooked breakfast, packed lunches, and cooked a big meal at night.

The quarry workers required a large support team. Coal miners provided the coal for heating and cooking as well as producing steam for power. Mine props and railroad ties were needed. Water had to be carried for steam and to drink, and young boys would start working at this job and eventually move on to heavier work.

The sandstone out of the quarry was “HI-Grade” stone meaning that it never cracked, chipped, or crumbled and handled well. It could be carved and cut without much loss and could be quarried out in bigger and better pieces. The art of the highly skilled stone-cutters showed in designs made with chisels and picks. The tools had to be sharpened by a blacksmith. Bradley Burriss was the blacksmith in the community.



Buff Mountain Quarry between
Levittsville and Sherrodsville

Earl Boyd was the superintendent of the quarry where stone was quarried at the top of the hill and then had to be taken down the incline to the cut stone plant. There was a track like a railroad track

with flatcars to haul the stone. This was run by steam. A rail track came up the valley to take the stone to the shipping point in Sherrodsville.

The cut stone plant was a big building where stones were fastened or placed on a rack. A lot of hooks were used to place them correctly. A wedged shaped bin was above the stone that allowed water to drip down on the stone and the saws were only an inch or less from the stone. The saws swayed back and forth all the time in rhythmic movement until the slabs were cut.



Leavittsville was known for their fine band that traveled in a swell-body wagon pulled by four horses journeying as far as Steubenville and Canton to play for political conventions.

On January 6, 1894, someone entered the home of the Pearch Sisters and Samuel Long who lived near Leavittsville and \$300 in cash was taken. During the robbery one of the sisters attacked the robbers with an axe and wounded him in the shoulder. The Rourke brothers were arrested for the crime as investigators were able to follow the blood prints in the snow. They were tried and sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary.

Atwood Village (Oak Dale)

The historical marker for Atwood Village is located on the northern side of Lodge Road at the juncture of Lodge and Lakewood Roads. In the 1820's the hamlet was called Oak Dale and was settled without being platted. A large oak tree identified the location but was removed when they widened state route 542 in 1966.



Dedication November 16, 1986

In its prime, the village contained the Baxter Store, Presbyterian Church, Blacksmith shop, post office, repair shop, band stand, town hall, and school. Nine homes were located at the crossroads. In 1881 when the branch line of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad was extended to Sherrodsville, the post office was moved to the railway station which also served as a general store. The store became a regular stopping place for children coming and going to school. Atwood served as a cream testing station where farmers could test their cream for butter fat content after which it

was placed in cans and sent by rail to Canton. The rail stop was known as a “flag-stop” because in boarding the train, someone waved a flag from the depot platform or a lantern at night to let the train know that there were passengers to board. There were four trains a day passing by. The train would slow down when passing a mail drop. The postmaster would toss the mail pouch through the open door of the car while the postal worker on the train would drop off any mail for Atwood.



Among the names of those who lived in Atwood Village are: Gonzales, Sparks, Truman, Stody, Baxter, Ernst, Yant, Dayhuff, Roof, Scott, and Gamble. The Atwood Store operated for a few years after the closing of the railroad and was run by Thomas Brady until it was abandoned in 1935 for the construction of Atwood Lake.

Tabor (Scott’s Station)

About 4 miles east of Dellroy at the junction of state route 39 and Burrow Road was a store and railroad stop known at times as Scott’s Station or Tabor. The buildings are gone as the store burned in 1938 and the blacksmith’s building was moved to the Petersburg area. The building is on private property and is used each year as the biscuit house during the Algonquin Mill Festival.

A sign above the International Harvester Company’s display at the 1892-93 World’s Fair in Chicago described the location as “The Biggest Little Town in the U. S. A.” The following facts were listed to verify this description: Operating out of a building 28 by 42 feet were a general store, telephone exchange, railway station, U. S. Post Office, farm implement dealership, creamery drop, lumber yard, blacksmith shop, Western horse dealership, and overnight accommodations for travelers.

Winfield Shotwell and his brother-in-law, Thomas Davis, traveled for the International Harvester Company in the late 1880’s and early 1900’s. They were visited from time



to time by officials of the Chicago company so the company representative decided to make it their theme for the quad centennial observance of Christopher Columbus's discovery of America in 1492.

Charles Long built the store in 1875 when the Ohio and Toledo Railroad extended their line from Carrollton to Cannonsburg (Dellroy). Four trains passed through Tabor daily. The men of the neighborhood would gather at the store to wait "until the train came in". On Saturdays the store would be crowded as women and children would accompany their men folk to do their grocery shopping and visit with each other. On Saturday nights there would be a jam session of fiddlers, Ross King, Jim Roof, Tom Berlein, Tom Tope, and Winfield Shotwell who played old Irish jigs and reels. George Bulger, an Englishman who worked in the mines, was a true virtuoso and was said to have been a concert violinist who had played before Queen Victoria before coming to America.



Tabor was a drop point for wild horses shipped in from the West and sold for \$40 a head to anyone brave enough to try to break them. After 1910, Tabor was the loading terminal for oil drilled in the area, one being a stone's throw from the store.

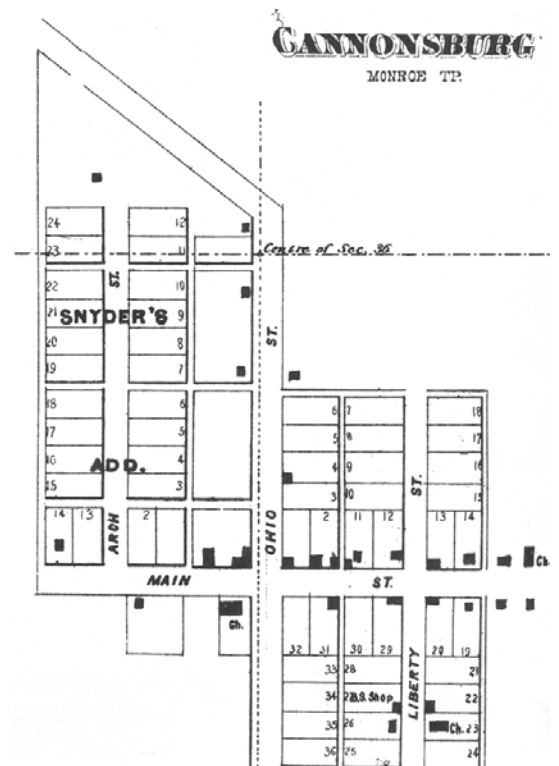
In 1925, William and Susannah Ferrall sold land for the construction of Tabor Lake. Construction began soon afterward. Tabor Lake is a privately owned operation. Summer cottages surround the lake.

All other signs of Tabor are gone. A private residence at 3243 Roswell Road is located in the area once occupied by the store. The remains of the abandoned railroad track is nearby.

Cannonsburg (Dell Roy) (Dellroy)

In 1839 Philip Crabbs purchased the east half of Section 36, Township 14, range 6. His farm covered the area from present day Ohio Street eastward. Ten years later, on October 2, 1849, he platted the village of Cannonsburg. The original plat consisted of 36 lots, each 60 by 120 feet.

The first store in Cannonsburg was kept by Samuel Allen in a room on Main Street. John Miller and Samuel Semple were the first post masters getting the mail for persons in the neighborhood from Centerville and carrying the letters in their hats and pockets until they attended a log rolling, barn raising, or met the persons to whom the letters were addressed. Later William Brown kept a post office in his store and it was named Leavitt.



Prior to the 1870's most citizens in the area around Cannonsburg were engaged in farming. Small family coal mines were in operation but it wasn't until May 15, 1876, when the Ohio and Toledo Railroad extended a narrow gage line from Carrollton to Cannonsburgh that the town grew in population. In 1876 the population of the village was 165 inhabitants. By the 1880's the town had a population of 950 and the following businesses: F. M. Ball – hotel, W.W. Ensign – stoves and tin ware, Haugh & George - dry goods, G. W. Haugh – postmaster, S. W. Jenkins – grocer, John Kritzer – carriage maker, S. B. Lechner and Ramsey – physicians, W. F. Lytle – grocer, A. C. Rock – shoe repair, Rhoades and Russell – dry goods, C. B. Scott – meats, J. C. Shotwell – meats, S. W. Snee – blacksmith, Stemple – hardware, and Walter Wilkin – blacksmith.



City House Hotel
German meat market

Cannonsburg was the name of the village and Leavitt the name of the post office. After the advent of the railroad, this was confusing, so at the suggestion of Wm. D. Robinson the name of the town was changed to Dell Roy. Legend has it that a traveling salesman, who spent the night at a hotel, surveyed the countryside and declared, "This is really a royal dale." Being overheard, the words were reversed and they came up with the new name Dell Roy.

With the advent of the railroad, there was an outlet for the coal produced in the area and new mines began to open. Miners and their families moved into the community. Boarding houses and hotels sprung up as well as saloons. It is noted in the minutes of the Presbyterian Church in 1879 that the committee "raise funds to improve the appearance of the interior of the church, look after the destitute, and visit the saloons for the general good."



Clemmons' Tin Shop
Marshall Hotel



Stemple's General Store
 Grange Hall
 Mallernee's Restaurant and Appliance Store.
 Dellroy Bake and Pizza Shop

Stoody Undertaking
 Wick Fry Undertaking
 Davy Furniture Store and Funeral Parlor
 Barbara's Beauty Shop



Jimmy Carnahan Clothing Store
 Protzman's Store
 Tinlin's Grocery
 Starlin's Grocery
 Alpha Water Company

McQueen's Dry Goods and Feed store
 Thorley / Tope Hardware
 IOOF Lodge on second floor
 Malone's Feed Store
 Gun Club meeting place on second floor





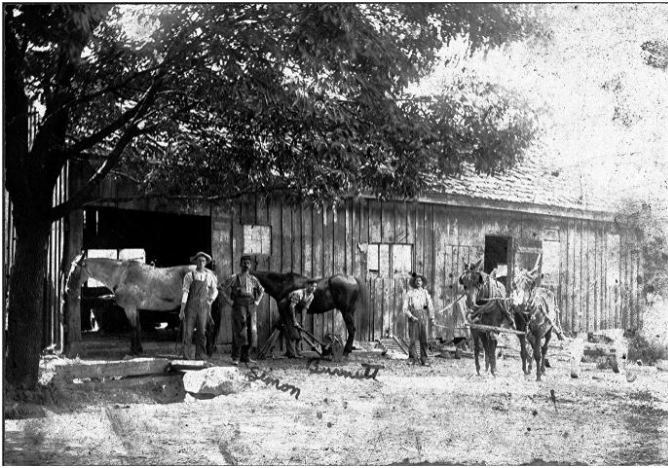
Ross Frye's Confectionary, Hotel, Auto
Garage, Barber Shop, Grocery
Jones' Market and Restaurant
Heatherland's Restaurant



Schoolhouse
Wilkens's Rug Weaving
Davy Auto Garage
Beamer's Auto Garage
Little's Texaco Station
Jon's Garage

Slates's Meat Market
Storeroom





**Simon Hoffee's Blacksmith Shop
North Arch Street**



**Barrick's Store
Post Office
Elementary School Classroom
Beauty Shop
Residence**



Simon Hoffee's Gas Station



**Mallernee's Meat Market
Rainsberger's General Store
Lytle Drug Store
Scott's Grocery
Jeff's Barber Shop**

This newspaper page from May 1876 indicates some of the businesses operating in Cannonsburg at that time. The newspaper was *The Centennial* and was printed by J. B. Wilkin.

New Goods!

AT Smith & Daniel's

We have just returned from an Eastern trip where we purchased a full line of goods. Keeping in mind the wants of our numerous patrons, and well knowing that to benefit them is to benefit us, we studiously made our selections with the view of strictly "Mutual Benefit."

We will sell for
"READY PAY"

lower than the lowest.

Select School. Cannonsburgh, Ohio.

The FALL TERM of 12 weeks will begin Monday the 28th of August 1876.

Terms: \$8.00 for Common Branches, and \$10.00 for Higher Branches.

Classes will be formed in all the common branches, and in any branch of the Scientific and Classical, courses as required. There will be ample provision made for Music, Drawing, Painting, Composition and Declamation &c.

The location is healthy and pleasant. Rooms and boarding can be had on reasonable terms, at hotels and in private families. For further information, address

W. H. Buchanan, A. M.
Leavitt, Ohio.

Valuable house and lot on Main Street

FOR SALE. Said house is a good frame, well finished, built in good style, with good stable and all other necessary out buildings.

For terms, &c., call on or address

J. W. Snyder.

Say, Friend!

If you don't want to buy any HARNESS or SADDLES, SPRING WAGONS, or CARRIAGES don't call on **F. M. Ball**, for he sells them so cheap you will buy whether you need them or not.

All goods sold by me are warranted as represented.

F. M. Ball.

CANNONSBURGH, OHIO.

Also agent for the celebrated PALACE ORGAN, manufactured at Worcester, Mass.

Milliner Store.

Corner of Main and Ohio streets.

I have a full line of Millinery Goods, which will be sold at "Panic Prices" for CASH.

Call and see before you buy elsewhere.

M. A. Watt.

CANNONSBURGH, OHIO.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE

10 lots for sale in town of Cannonsburgh. Located on North-Arch street, all good dry Lots free from encumbrance and can be bought low on reasonable terms, call on or address,
J. W. Snyder.

Brick for Sale.

During the past season I have burned a kiln of as good brick as can be found in this part of the State. These we will sell in the run of the kiln, at 80 cts per 100, or \$6.50 cts for 1,000. Select brick, \$10.00 per 1,000.

Call on or address,

John Dudenhaver,
Cannonsburgh, Ohio.

Go to Smith and Daniel's for every thing kept in a general Store.

Go to Pittenger's for xxx Family Flour.

WAGON SHOP.

The undersigned makes Buggies and Wagons to order. Repairing neatly and Substantially done, on short notice, and at the lowest rates for CASH. Call and see before you buy elsewhere.

Levi Lotz,

Cannonsburgh, Ohio.

HOTEL STAND.

Sign of the White Horse
CANNONSBURGH, OHIO.

M. Lytle, Proprietor.

The proprietor will endeavor to make his House as acceptable and agreeable as possible.

Especially attention given to Commercial Travelers. Good Sample Rooms. Good stabling, and horses well cared for.

A. Pittenger.

Dealer in Hardware, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Books, Stationery, Plows and Points, Corn Shellers, Corn Planters, &c., Main street,

CANNONSBURGH, OHIO.

STONE MASON.

A. M. Elliot, will give special attention to business in his line, such as quarrying stone, dressing Block stone, and putting up Block stone or Rip-rap walls. Get my bid on your job.

Address me at

Cannonsburgh, Ohio.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

MAIN STREET, CANNONSBURGH, OHIO.

M. Oswald, Proprietor.

Having been in the Hotel business for several years, justifies us in saying to the public generally, that we are prepared to furnish good Lodging and Board for both man and beast, any hour in the day or night, at reasonable rates.

Mrs. Oswald desires to say to the citizens of Cannonsburgh and vicinity that she is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Millinery business. Bleaching and Trimming and Finishing. Her long experience in the business both in Pennsylvania and Ohio, warrants her in saying that she is prepared to render general satisfaction both in workman-ship and material.



Howe Store
 Hunter Scott Hardware
 Magee Hardware
 Aston Hardware
 Dellroy Hardware
 Only building in Dellroy that has
 Consistently been a business operation.

Wilbur Hunter, a resident of Dell Roy between 1898 and 1915, identified the places of business as the Fry Hotel, Barber Shop, and Confectionary, Thorley/Snee Hardware, Magee Barber Shop and Millinary, Lytle Drug Store, post office, Stemple Dry Goods, Davy Furniture Store and Funeral Home, Wilkin's Blacksmith Shop, Wilken's Carpet Weaving, Scott/Hunter Hardware, Clemen's Tin Shop, Thorley Hotel, German's Meat Market, Marshall Hotel, Carnahan's General Store, Dr. Lechner's office, and McQueen's Feed Store.

A 1921 listing of businesses is as follows: Fry Auto-garage, Davy Auto garage, Fry Barber shop, Wegman Barber Shop, Cogan Blacksmith Shop, Davy Furniture Store and Funeral Home, Snell Feed Store, Fry Grocery, Pratzman Grocery, Snee Hardware, Magee Hardware, Thorley Hotel, German Meat Market, Fry Lunchroom, and Snee Shoe Repair.

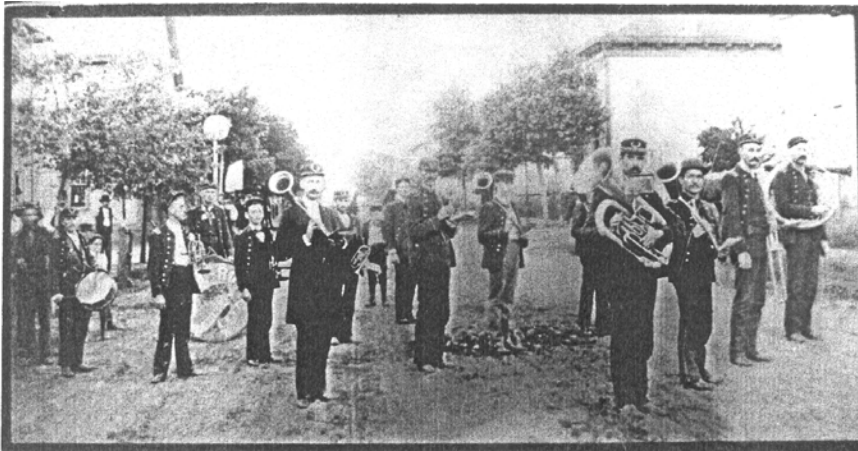
Organizations

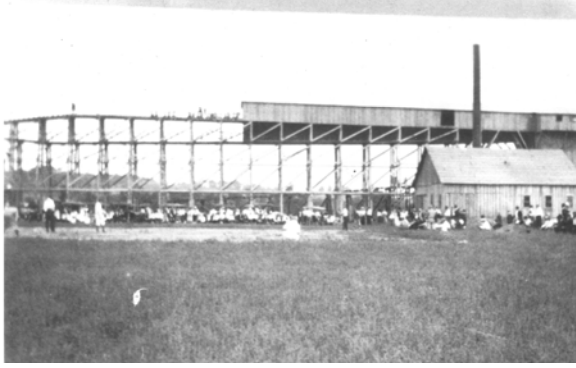
The first I. O. O. F. Lodge was chartered on May 13, 1881 with 24 members and W. H. Kintner as the first Noble Grand and Andrew Hoffee as the first secretary. According to the February 11, 1885, *Carrollton Free Press*, Dell Roy I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 706 installed the following officers: N. G., W. H. Kintner, V.G., C.F. Schenck, Recording secretary, W. J. Carlisle, and Treasurer, Wm. Broad. This lodge still meets bi-monthly. Originally the lodge met in the second story of the feed store until 1968 when a new lodge hall was constructed on North Arch Street and is shared by I.O.O.F. and the Rebekah Lodge members.



It is reported that the village had a grange and Grand Army of the Republic.

According to the newspaper, *The Centennial*, published on May 15, 1876, Cannonsburgh had a coronet band that performed under the leadership of John France. By the 1990's the band was led by W. W. Ensign.





Baseball was played on a field next to the VanKirk Coal Tipple near the railroad station. There were many teams over the years.

1908 Dell Roy Team

Front row: Wirt Russel, Jack Tope, Guy Beamer, Miles Davis, George Slates

Second row: Howard Marshall, Clyde Williams, Otis Snee, George Cassidy, June Barrick

Third row: William Randle, Nairn James, George Magee



Before 1948 there was no organized fire department in the village of Dellroy. Volunteers formed a bucket brigade when needed as in August of 1915 when the Methodist Episcopal Church burned to the ground.

In 1945 the village designated Robert Mallernee as chief of the newly formed fire department and authorized him to organize the unit and secure suitable equipment. A Homecoming Carnival was held to help fund the department. In 1948 the unit was incorporated as the Dellroy Volunteer Fire Department with D. V. Magee as the president; Don Heidy, vicepresident; Wayne Roof, secretary-treasurer, and Charles Feldbush, James Griffin, Barney Shotwell, V. A. McCarty, Roy Huff and Bob Mallernee, members of the board of directors. Mr. Mallernee was reelected chief. A dedication of the new municipal building and the fire station was held Saturday, September 3, 1949 during the town's centennial celebration. Since that time several additions have been made to the building and equipment added.



Front: Carl Toot, Roy Davy, Chief Robert Mallernee, Gene Toot, Wayne Roof, Alex Cassidy

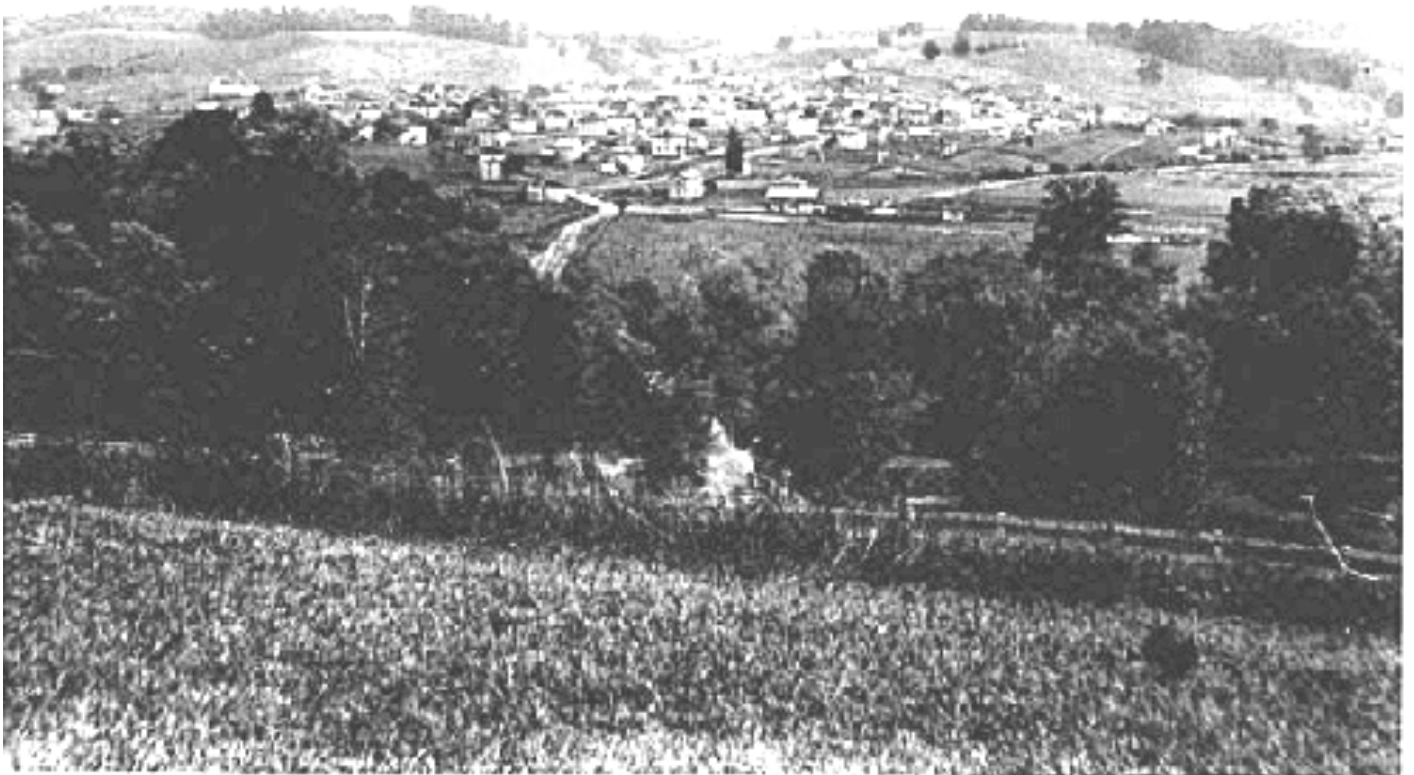
Back: Sam Buehler



A gun club was organized in Dellroy. The members practiced their target shooting indoors. Some say that they met in the upper story of the feed store and others say in the empty cider press barn located on the southern edge of Dellroy.

Village Views

This is the view of Dell Roy from the hillside where the Vankirk Coal Mine was located just north of the village. The picture was taken in 1883.





Poles being set on West Main Street looking east. The house in the background was used as a telephone exchange.

West Main Street looking east. The building on the left is Frye's Confectionary. North Smith Street looking



South. The railroad depot would have been to the right just outside the frame of the picture.



East Main Street looking west in the 1930's. The Texaco Station and hardware are on the left of the picture.

East Main Street looking west in early 1900's before the streets were paved. Hunter Scott Hardware is the building to the left of the picture.



Railroad



On May 15, 1876, the Ohio and Toledo Railroad cars made their first trip from Carrollton to Cannonsburg on their narrow gauge track. After the railroad extended its terminal to Cannonsburg, the coal fields began to expand. In 1878 the railroad company had financial problems and was sold and renamed the Connotton Valley Railroad. In 1881 the line was extended to Sherrodsville. Prosperity followed and the entire line was converted from narrow gauge to standard gauge in one day on Sunday, November 18, 1888. There were

four trains a day and mail was delivered on six days. A mail cart was used to carry the mail from the station to the post office. Passenger service was available to Carrollton and from there to Canton and beyond. All this came to an end when the area between Dellroy and Sherrodsville was flooded during the 1930's due to the construction of Atwood Lake.

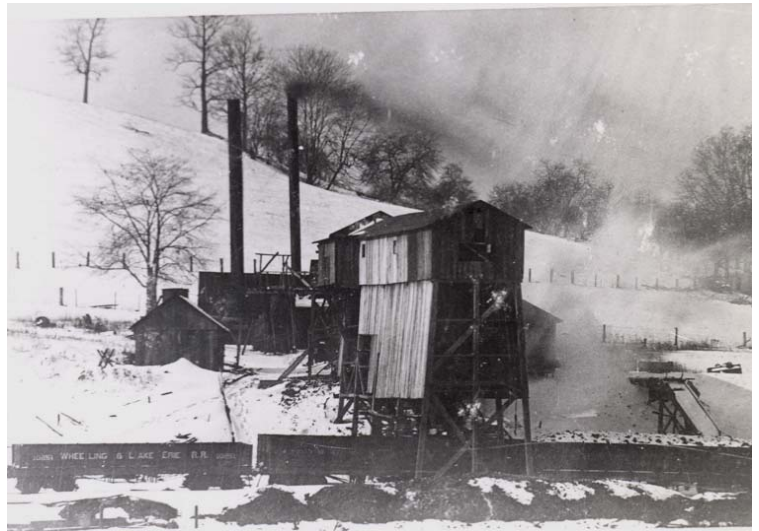
The small scattering of sandstone mark the location of the railroad station. Foundation stones can be seen when Atwood Lake is drawn down for the winter. When the water is at low levels, the old railroad bed and the platform for the steam engine that pulled the cars from the mine in the hillside at the top right of the picture, can be seen.

However, the lake water that covers them takes its toll as the railroad bed and the cement platform are being washed away.

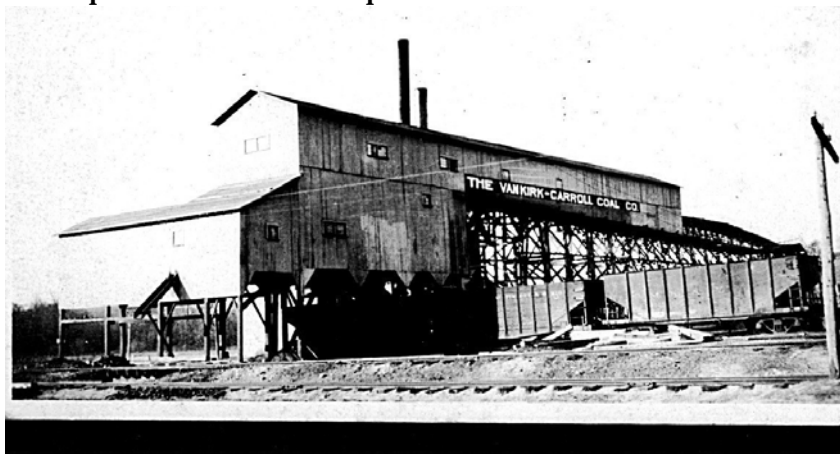


Coal Mining

Coalmines attracted miners to the Dell Roy area. The depth of the coal seams varied greatly, from a few inches to six feet. There were more coalmines than one could count, ranging from small country banks to large company mines. Samuel Allen, who owned the Allen Coal Company, began sinking a shaft in June of 1892, reaching coal at a depth of 70 ft. Mr. Allen built a lovely home about a mile east of Dellroy on state route 39. After 1900 the VanKirk Coal Company operated a mine on the northwest edge of Dellroy. Foundation stones for the tipple can still be seen when the waters of Atwood Lake are drawn down for the winter. Evidence of a large building that housed the steam engine that pulled the cars over the tipple to the rail tracks can still be seen as cement croppings on the floor of Atwood Lake.



Mining was a dangerous occupation and several deaths occurred in the Dell Roy area. Benjamin French was killed instantly on March 13, 1895, at the Linden Coal tipple on the Bazaleel Blazer farm south of Dell Roy. He was a brakeman on the C. C. & S. Railroad and when the train was passing under the tipple, French was struck on the head by the apron which conveys the screened coal upon the flats. The apron had been left down instead of being hoisted out of the way as was



the custom and it being very dark, French was hit upon the head knocking him under the train where the cars passed over his body. The engineer failing to see the brakeman's lantern, stopped the engine, but too late.

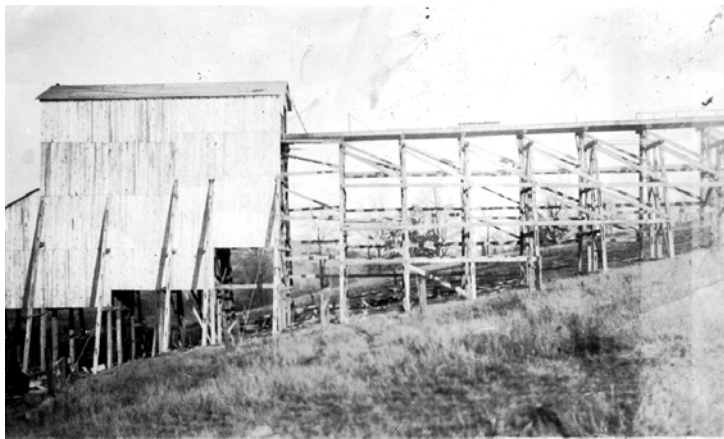


Joseph Matthews was instantly killed by about 8 tons of coal falling upon him in the Owen Mine north of Dell Roy on April 16, 1895. At the same time and place, Thomas Brisell was badly injured by the same lump of coal, breaking his collarbone. Mr. Matthews was a native of England. William Rodgers, a native of England, was killed in the Allen Mine east of Dell Roy on August 22, 1885. Elias Thomas, a native of Wales, was killed in the Fitz Allen Mine on February 27, 1888.

In 1894 there was a financial depression in the United States and in Dell Roy and Sherrrodsville about

200 unemployed miners marched along the C. C. & S. railroad track to a country coal bank on the Huston-Fawcett farm and there proceeded into Carrollton for dinner. They had martial music, two flags and a banner upon which was inscribed "Live and Let Live. In June of that year over 600 Ohio state militia with Winchester rifles and a Gatling gun were encamped at Sherrodsville by order of Sheriff Butler and Gov. McKinley for the purpose of protecting the property of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.

Misfortunes occurred in the mining industry as the boiler house at the Allen Mine burned to the ground on Sunday morning, April 9, 1893. The tippie and hoisting derrick at the mine burned at 10 o'clock at night on November 13, 1895. John Allen transferred his interest in the shaft to H. P. Card of Cleveland, Ohio and on November 20, 1895, C. M. Beardsly took possession of the shaft mine. In 1897 deputy constable Charles Hemming sold the engines, bank props, lumber, brick, oil barrels, and all other personal belongings of C. M. Beardsley to satisfy the claims of Richard Newell and David Semple. The shaft was closed, pumps stopped, and labor discontinued.

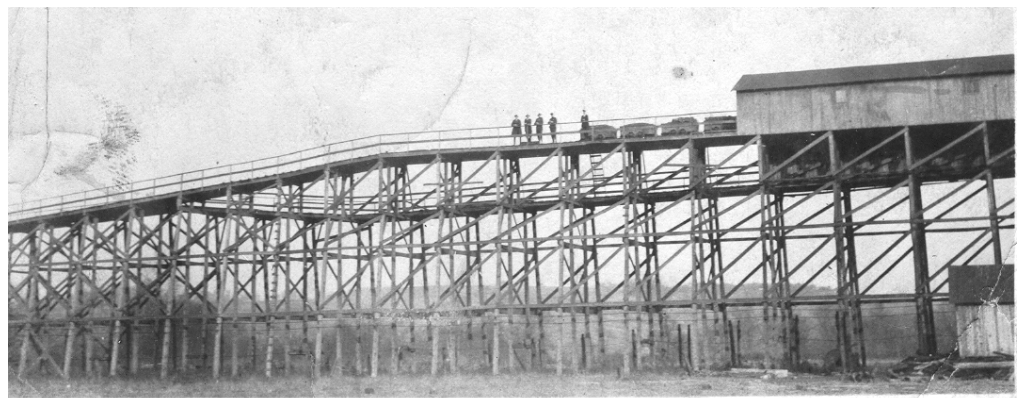


The VanKirk Coal Mine operated on the northwest edge of town until the 1920's. The coal was mined from the hill near the first bridge on Atwood Lake going northwest on state route 542.

When the waters of Atwood Lake are drawn down, the foundation stones of the legs of the coal tippie can be seen on the lake bottom. The slab of cement that remains was the foundation for the building that housed the steam engine that ran the operation. The coal

was brought from the mine in the hill across to the railroad tracks where it was screened and sorted and then loaded onto waiting railroad cars.

The railroad station was located east of the coal tippie. This building remained after the mine was closed and Robert Hoobler remembered his mother worrying about the youth of the town who liked to explore and play around the structure. It was dismantled for the construction of Atwood Lake. Just west of the structure was a very flat area that was used by the townspeople as their baseball field.



Coal mining continued into the 1920's but the mines played out and the once booming industry became just a few family mines. With the

construction of Atwood Lake in 1933, the rail lines were torn up and there was no transportation to move the coal. The once booming town of Dell Roy began a decline in population from the 930 residents in the 1880's.

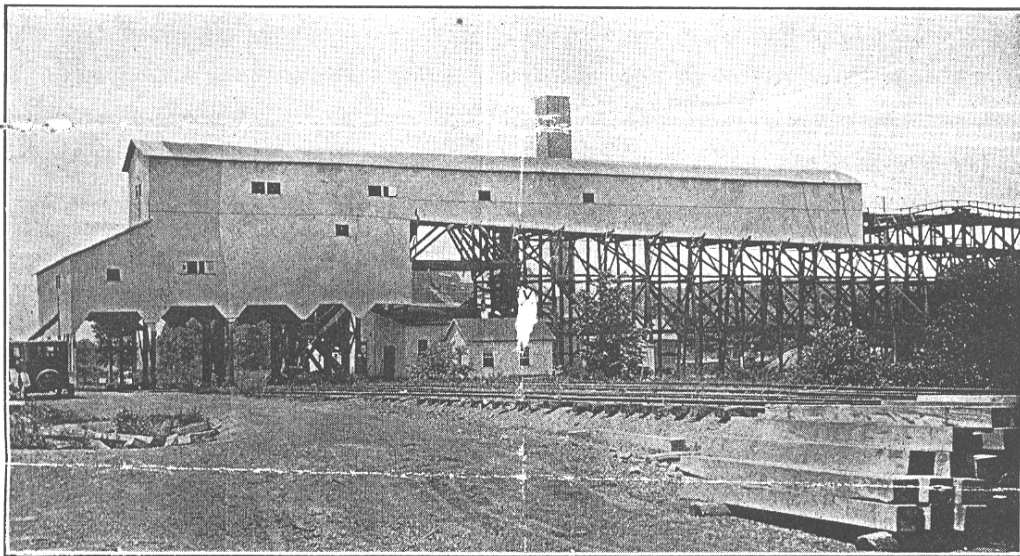
\$400,000.00
THE DEL ROY COAL & CLAY COMPANY
6½%

**FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS**

INTEREST PAYABLE—JANUARY FIRST AND JULY FIRST

**REDEEMABLE—ANY TIME ON CALL AT 102½, OR IN FIVE YEARS
\$16,000.00 EACH YEAR.**

\$100.00—\$500.00 and \$1,000.00 DENOMINATIONS



COAL TIPPLE, DEL ROY, OHIO

In 1928 land was purchased to develop the Dell Roy Coal and Clay Company. Construction was begun on a building and stock was sold to investors in the community. Unfortunately, the salesman left with the money and the investors were left with worthless stock. For almost fifty years evidence of the wall they began to construct could be seen when the water in Atwood Lake was drawn down for the winter. It has since fallen and is just a pile of rubble.

Schools

One Room Schools

The very first school in Monroe Township was located on the present Ronald Hissner property at 2003 Royal Road. It was built of logs with one side being a fireplace. The desks were slabs fastened to the wall with slabs as seats and a dirt floor. Another log building was located at the intersection of Cactus and Antiqua, but a log rolled out of the fireplace and started a fire at night burning down the school. These schools existed during the early 1800's.

Cannonsburg's first school was a frame building located at the top of "Ginger Hill" or South Ohio Street. Thomas Griffin deeded to the Board of Education in 1860 one-half acre in the SE quarter of section 36 located at the south end of Ohio Street. Later another frame building was built at this location and they were both used for students. These buildings were later moved. One building became a rug weaving facility and later an auto garage. Today it is located on Main Street and is known as Jon's Garage. The second building was moved and used as a residence. It is presently owned by Bill Reed and is located on West Street.

Atwood Village had a frame school building which still stands. It was moved a few feet from the shoreline of Atwood Lake and is a private residence owned by Richard Cope. A former student related that the surrounding knobs provided excellent sledding in winter, especially across the ponds located below. If one made it safely across the first pond without breaking the ice, then it was safe to assume that you could duck under the fence and continue across the other ponds. The coalhouse provided students the opportunity to lock someone inside. Students used a fallen tree footbridge to visit the island nearby. The nearby Atwood store provided the opportunity to climb under the porch floor where one hen kept her nest. The first to get there and find the eggs got a free piece of candy. This school was closed during the 1930's when they were constructing Atwood Lake.



Queensboro was a building moved from Sherrodsville to the crossroads of Roswell and Camille in the 1880's. After it was no longer used as a school, the structure became a grange hall and was used for public dances. It was torn down and a storage unit was constructed at the site.

Leavittsville students attended school in a log building abandoned by the church when a frame church was constructed in 1845. In 1860 a frame building replaced the log school. Later a brick building took the place of the frame school. The schoolhouse is now the Annex to the Leavittsville United Methodist Church and is used as a fellowship hall.

Glendale was just a short distance from the junction of Roswell and Cactus Roads on the farm now owned by William Newell. The school stood on the east side of Cactus Road formerly known as Glendale Hill. The building stood at the bottom of a steep incline. Students were known to throw buckets of water on the hill so that it would freeze overnight and could be used for sledding the next day. In 1929 the building was dismantled and moved to Dellroy where it was reassembled behind the present schoolhouse and used as an industrial arts classroom. Unfortunately, when the building was being dismantled, a peg was removed allowing the rafters to fall injuring George Rainsberg and causing the death of Milton Wishart.



Newberg School was a few miles northwest of Sherrodsville on Falls Road. Little is known about the exact location of the school.

Liberty Hall School was located east of Leavittsville on Eagle Road on what is now the John Rice property. It was also called the Buchannon School.

Leavittsville School was first a log building abandoned by the church from 1845 until 1860. Later a frame building stood on the site where a brick building was built and is now the Annex to the Leavittsville United Methodist Church.

Dellroy Schools

On December 7, 1893 a new brick school building was formally dedicated. Members of the Board of Education were Samuel Phillips, E. M. White, J. M. Stemple, C. M. Slates, William Close, and Dr. C. H. Ross. The brick building housed elementary classes on the first floor and high school and normal school on the second floor. The first graduating class was in 1894 and numbered seven graduates.



By 1924 the building was crowded, so construction began on another school directly across the street. The 1893 building then became the elementary school and served that purpose until 1960 when it was used for storage until it was razed in 1974. A picnic pavilion in Monroe Township Park now stands on the site of the original school.

Construction began on a new building in 1923. Students moved into the new high school in 1925. The new high school had a gymnasium, however, basketball was played on a dirt floor. By 1928 they were able to add a wooden floor and a few years later a stage. A WPA project in 1935 added four classrooms and an office to the front of the building. In 1943 a farm-shop building was completed, the library added, and shower rooms were constructed. Additional classrooms, a kitchen, and a cafeteria dining area were added between the farm-shop buildings and the main structure in 1958.

During the 1940's the Southwestern School District was formed in combination with Sherrodsville and Leesville. Although Leesville students attended high school in Dellroy, Sherrodsville maintained their own high school, but the superintendent of the Dellroy School served the other schools and traveled among them. The last senior class to graduate from Dellroy was the class of 1955.



Basketball was a tradition at Dellroy and the teams packed the gymnasium with spectators for every game. Many trophies are still exhibited in the entrance way to the school. Dellroy High School attempted to put forth a football team in the 1920's but the team was short lived. Baseball was another popular sport in the high school. Music was a tradition for the school as they had choruses, glee club, orchestra, and a band. Another tradition was the performance of class plays and the debate team. School newspapers were printed; DHS, The Pennant, and Blue and White. There was a very active PTA organization and chorus. Hildred Tope wrote a play entitled "Flo Joins the PTA" that was performed on

the WHBC Radio Station. Annual trips to Washington D.C. were taken by senior class members.

Controversy developed in 1947 over the State Departments attempt to consolidate the Dellroy and Sherrodsville Schools. Residents of both communities protested. Two hundred and fifty people attended a mass meeting after state officials turned down a petition for the reopening of the Dellroy School. A local committee announced that school would open regardless of what action was taken by the state. A sufficient number of teachers had agreed to accept teaching positions for a



community financed school. Finally, on September 4, 1947, state officials agreed to postpone for that year the consolidation plan. Consolidation came in 1955 when Dellroy School became part of the Carrollton Exempted Village School system.

The Dellroy School that was built in 1925 is still being used to educate the children of the community. Additional classrooms were added in 1985. It now serves grades kindergarten through sixth or about 300 students. The junior high and high school students attend classes in Carrollton. The first graduating class from this school was in 1925 and the last senior class to graduate was in 1955. An active Alumni Association has been holding annual meetings since 1918 and this year will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the last graduating class from Dellroy High School.

Churches

St. Luke's Lutheran Church



St. Luke's Lutheran Church was built in 1845 on land deeded to the directors of the church, namely David Davis, Jacob Tope, and Abraham E. Miller by Margaret Davis, a widow, also known as Aunt Peggy. The deed is dated November 23, 1844. The timber for the church was from a sixteen acre field of William Guthrie. Andrew Miller was to build the frame structure, but he died before starting construction. Mr. A. E. Miller completed the job. The church was located on Antiqua Road, a short distance west of the junction of Antiqua and Cactus Roads. There are no records of pastors who served St. Luke's nor do records show when it was closed. Sometime after 1920 it was torn down and the lumber used to construct an outbuilding on the Robert Merrick farm just east of Dellroy.

Zion Lutheran Church

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of the English Synod was located just north of Falls Road about a quarter of a mile from where Falls Road intersects with Lodge Road. The first log church was built in 1821. The congregation outgrew the first church in 1845 and a frame church was built which was used until November 8, 1930. It was destroyed when a nearby grass fire got out of control and spread to the premises where sparks ignited the shingle roof. The congregations of Zion Lutheran Church and Bethesda Lutheran Church in Sherrodsville had already consolidated on April 30, 1929, and following the loss of the Zion Church, members attended Bethesda services.



Leavittsville Methodist Episcopal Church / United Methodist



It is recorded that an itinerant preacher, a white haired Scotsman, preached at the cabin of William Carlisle and that Mrs. Samuel Russell and her children were baptized. As Mrs. Russell died in 1826 the preaching preceded this date. The first official Methodist Society was formed in 1825 at the log house of John Rainsberger. The first log church was built in 1830 by volunteers. By 1844 the membership had grown so that a larger building was needed and a frame structure was constructed. The old log church

was moved to the back of the property and used as a school. Disaster struck on May 22, 1902, when lightning struck and the building burned to the ground. A new frame building was constructed and dedicated on December 7, 1902. After 1869, the Leavittsville Church has been served by ministers of a charge that includes the Dellroy United Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dell Roy Methodist Episcopal / United Methodist

Rev. John Hare, a circuit rider from the Carrollton Charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached a few sermons in a grove of trees at the north end of Ohio Street. In the 1840's a Methodist Episcopal class was organized in Cannonsburg. Land was deeded by Isaac Russell to the M E Church in 1854. (Vol. 14 pg. 224) and a meeting house was erected in 1849 at the northwest corner of Ohio and Main Streets on land donated by Isaac Russell. The first trustees were Isaac Russell, Jacob Shotwell, and Joshua Aldridge.

In the 1870's a series of "World Meetings" were held which eventuated in a split in the congregation and resulted in the construction of the Methodist Protestant Church on North Liberty Street (present day fellowship hall for the Nazarene Church). The original Methodist Protestant Church later became the Dellroy Nazarene Church.

On July 22, 1915, the frame Methodist Episcopal Church burned to the ground when gas escaping from the light generator filled the entry to the church and exploded as the sexton attempted to light the gas lights for an evening prayer service. No one was injured in the fire but only the pulpit and a few items were saved from the building. A new brick structure was planned soon after the fire and ready for use by February 20, 1916. This structure is now the United Methodist Church of Dellroy and is part of a two point charge with the Leavittsville Church.



Dell Roy Sacred Heart Catholic

The Sacred heart Catholic Church was built on the southeast corner of Main and Smith Streets for the Irish and Italian miners that were moving into the community. The cornerstone was laid on August 8, 1884. Erection of the building was in charge of a committee composed of Dr. Samuel Black, Luke M. Davis, James Dailey, and the rector Rev. Fr. U. B. Dues. Contractor for the work was C. E. Sattler of Mineral Point and employees included John Jecker, Frederick Swab, Robert Lydie, J. H. Rice, Charles Ecker, Jacob Derr, and David Strong. James Hummer was the painter and B. Manley the stone mason.

Town officials of Dell Roy, which had been incorporated on February 18, 1882, were B. Manley, mayor, Stewart Seese, W. G. Haugh, and J. S. Jones councilmen. Municipal clerk was P. C. Ramsey.

When Charles Howarth of Canton dismantled the building in 1940 for the purpose of constructing a Sohio Service Station, he found the cornerstone which contained two religious medals, three coins dated 1864, 1867, and 1882, a copy of "The Catholic Columbian" dated May 24, 1884, a copy of "The Carroll Chronicle" dated August 1, 1884, a list of Dell Roy municipal officers, a roster of those contributing to the building fund, and a pastoral letter naming workmen engaged in the construction of the building. Those contributing to the building were W. J. Black, Michael Dailey, Owen Donahue, Hattie Davis, John Kirwin, Rev. Walter Ross, Paul Fleming, Walter Wilkin, J. R. Kail, J. V. Lawler, Martha Lawler, Helena Lawler, S. W. Jenkins, Albert J. Gould, Thomas Birtle, Edward Dawson, John Thorley, and James Bradley.



Before the church could be used for worship services, the Catholic families had moved on to Sherrodsville to work in the mines there. The village took possession of the building and it was used as a town hall until the 1940 when it was torn down

Fairmont Presbyterian Church

What was known as the Pittinger Settlement became the Fairmont Presbyterian Church which was formed on January 11, 1849 when land was deeded by the Pittinger family and a small frame church was constructed. This building was located on "Irish Ridge" about .3 of a mile south of Antiqua Road on what is now Edgewood Road. Around 1852 diphtheria killed many of the residents in the area, especially the children, and the enrollment dropped to 39. In 1870 the Fairmont Church joined with the Big Spring Church to form the Cannonsburg Presbyterian Church.

Big Spring Presbyterian Church

The Big Springs Presbyterian Church had been founded in 1821 when several families petitioned the Presbytery to send them a missionary so a church could be started. The Rev. Joshua Beer was sent and land for a brick building was deeded in 1822. The records state that the minister could be paid half of his salary cash and the other half in food staples. Two deeds were issued for the church, the first in 1822 in Tuscarawas County, of which the area was then a part, and another in 1835 is recorded in Carroll County.

Four acres of land were acquired for a house of worship and a cemetery. On November 13, 1835 one acre was deeded by James and Ann Cellars, one acre from Frederick and Sarah Roof, and two acres from Thomas and Elisabeth McPherrin. The trustees were John Arbuckle, Joseph Cellars, and James Crowanover. A building committee of Peter Eick, Joseph Cellars, Aaron Elliott, John Barr, Nathaniel Hayden, Robert Wilie, and John Thompson was instructed to go on with the work. It had been decided to build a brick house forty-five feet by fifty-five feet with walls eighteen inches thick and thirteen feet high. There were to be three doors and two chimneys. This was evidently their second house of worship since there is reference in the minutes that the committee could “make use of the old meeting house as material for the new.”

The minister’s service at Big Spring was shared with nearby churches. Rev. Swaney spent one-half of the time at Big Spring, one-fourth of his time at New Cumberland, and one-fourth at Fairmount Church. With declining enrollment, the church closed and joined Fairmount to form the Cannonsburg Presbyterian Church in 1870. Big Spring Church and Cemetery were located on what is now called Cemetery Bay on Atwood Lake. The cemetery was preserved when the lake was constructed, but there is no evidence of the church which stood at the foot of the hill and that site is now under water.

Cannonsburg Presbyterian Church / Dellroy Christ Community Church



On June 3, 1870, the Fairmount Presbyterian Church and the Big Spring Presbyterian Church near Cemetery Bay on the northern shore of Atwood Lake merged to form the Cannonsburg Presbyterian Church. A great distance separated them and it was decided combine the two parishes and build a new church on what was the outskirts of Cannonsburg. Land was bought from Samuel and Mary Allen adjacent to the Cannonsburg corporation line. The first minister to serve the 76 persons who transferred was Rev. J. S. Merritt. The first elders were James B. Elliott, Joseph Cellars, and Abraham Pittinger. The first trustees were Samuel Allen, Joseph McGregor,

Benedict Mangun, and Enoch Hess. When the name of Cannonsburg was changed to Dell Roy in 1879, the name of the church was changed to the Dell Roy Presbyterian Church.

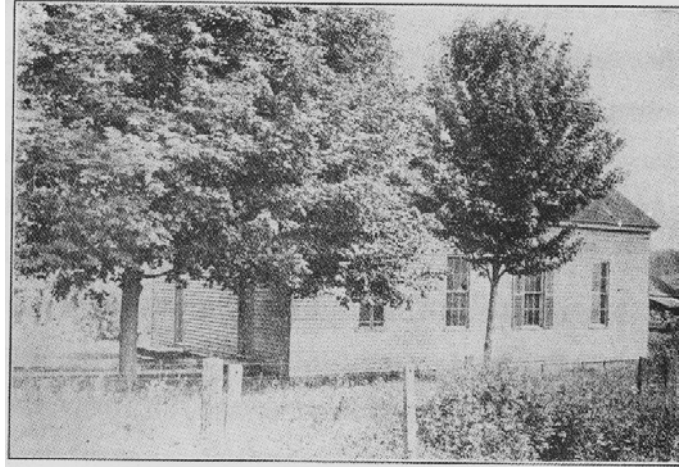


In 1984 the congregation dissolved their relationship with the Muskingum Presbytery and were not affiliated with any denomination. Christ Community Church established its constitution in 1987 with Rev. Jack Lumley as their pastor. The church has grown spiritually as well in numbers from 30 members to over 200 currently on the roll. The governing body of the Christ Community Church is its own congregation. Trustees of the church are: Victor Arbogast, Carl Brewer, and Charles McGowan. The building was completely revamped and an addition that doubled its size was completed in 2004. Rev. Ron Silver currently pastors Christ Community Church



Methodist Protestant / Nazarene

After a split in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cannonsburg in 1878, members formed the Methodist Protestant congregation and purchased land from Martin and Eliza Lytle to locate their building. The deed is dated March 9, 1878 (Vol. 32, pg. 170) Trustees named were: John Shotwell, Lewis Snyder, Henry Brooks, John Rutledge, and Levi McCray. The church affiliated themselves with the Palermo Circuit. Rev. Moore was their first minister.



In 1940 Rev. Mershemer, with the aid of Rev. Minnie Wiandt and her husband, held a tent meeting beside the Methodist Protestant Church. Following the tent meeting, Rev. Benedum, who was the District



Superintendent at that time, continued the meeting for another week in the church and then organized the Church of the Nazarene in Dellroy with 24 charter members. Rev. Minnie Wiandt was the first pastor. Under the pastorate of Rev. A. E. Leonard the church was remodeled and an addition was built to the church, consisting of a nursery, rest rooms, hallway, and Sunday School rooms in the basement. The church purchased the Burnel property adjoining the church for a parsonage.

In 1974 under the pastorate of Rev. James Conkey, Jr., construction of a new church was begun. The new church building was dedicated on April 20, 1975, and the old church building (original Methodist Protestant building) was renamed the Fellowship Hall. In 2005 an addition connecting the Fellowship Hall (original structure) with the main sanctuary was completed.



Atwood Presbyterian Church

The original Presbyterian Church stood a few rods west of the present marker for the village of Atwood and overlooked what is now the Atwood Yacht Club Basin. It's baptismal records date back to 1834. The church was purchased by Frank Stoody in 1900, moved, and turned into a residence. It was later purchased by the architect, Charles Marr, remodeled and is now located on the shoreline of Atwood Lake.

Cemeteries

Big Spring Cemetery

Big Spring Cemetery, also known as Deep Springs Cemetery, is located on Magnolia Road about 3.4 miles west of Dellroy on the shores of Atwood Lake. The Big Springs Presbyterian Church was built there in 1821. In 1822 land was deeded for a cemetery. In 1935 when Atwood Lake was constructed, some of the stones were moved to higher ground. The cemetery has 20 rows of graves with approximately 238 burials as of 1996. One of the earliest graves is that of Rebecca Roof who died on March 24, 1820, at the age of 30 years. In one row are the graves of five children of Benedict and Jane Mangun who died between October 27, 1861 and November 28, 1861. Another child died in 1867 and another in 1870.

The grounds are well taken care of by the Monroe Township Trustees and burials are still taking place in the cemetery.



Leavittsville Cemetery

The Leavittsville Cemetery is located next to the Leavittsville United Methodist Church in Leavittsville, Ohio, at the juncture of Antigua and Caddy Roads. The cemetery is divided into three sections by roads. The Leavittsville Cemetery Association is responsible for its care and the work is financed by a perpetual care fund. Land was donated to the cemetery by Earl Boyd and Willard Marshall. The Rainsberger Addition was purchased from Elizabeth Rainsberger and another section was purchased from Catherine Newell.

One of the oldest graves is that of the son of J. & S. Suiter who died on February 18, 1832, age 8 days. There were about 530 graves in 1996 when the cemetery was read. Leavittsville Cemetery is still being used for burials.

McGuire Cemetery

The McGuire Cemetery is located on a farm now owned by Wilma Hinkle at 3326 Roswell Road. A small mound, less than 200 feet from the kitchen door marks the grave of a woman known only as Mrs. "Granny" McGuire, buried approximately 134 years ago. She had requested that when she died her body be laid to rest under her favorite wild cherry tree. This request must have been made several years before her death. According to the abstract deed the land was issued to Edward McGuire by President Monroe in 1813, who willed it to his son James (evidently the husband of Mrs. McGuire) who in turn willed it to his son Michael in 1861. The abstract specified that "on this tract of ground, a ten foot square plot, near the stump of a wild cherry tree, shall be used as a graveyard". At one time an ordinary field stone with no lettering of any kind served as a headstone. Now only the mound and a metal post mark the grave.

New Scott Cemetery

The New Scott Cemetery is located on the old Scott farm in the southeast corner of Section 23 in Monroe Township. It is at the north end of Ranch Road, a short distance from where Ranch Road intersects with Antigua. The cemetery has always been cared for by the Scott family. William Scott deeded one half acre to the Scott heirs, the family burial grounds on April 27, 1886. On July 2, 1899, Wilson Scott, Elizabeth Scott, William Scott, and Mary Scott deeded .75 acres adjoining the original burying lot to the trustees of Scott Cemetery. The trustees named were J. L. Scott, Charles Long, and Howard Lytle.

There were approximately 153 burials in the cemetery in 1996. The earliest burial is that of Sarah Carlile who died on January 25, 1825, age 62 years. The cemetery is still used for burials.

Old Scott Cemetery

The Old Scott Cemetery is a family cemetery located near the top of a high hill southwest of Tabor Lake in the northeast quarter of Section 23. The property, formerly known as the Old Scott Farm, is presently owned by Jesse Williams at 2049 Scroll Road. Nine stones remain, all in disarray due to damage by cattle. The oldest stone is for James Lockard who died in October of 1826, about 40 years. The last burial was for Jane Scott who died on September 12, 1885 in her 83rd year.

Roby Cemetery

Roby Cemetery is a private cemetery maintained by the Monroe Township Trustees. It is located in a remote area near Sherrodsville on the southeast of the intersection of Roswell Road and Cumberland Road. It can be reached by following Guernsey Road north out of Sherrodsville. The road is poorly maintained and impassable at times. The wooded area has been strip mined and is dotted with oil wells. At one time the small settlement of Queenstown adjoined the cemetery. The cemetery is enclosed by the remains of a woven wire fence. The size of this area leads one to believe that there are many unmarked graves.

There are nine readable stones in Roby Cemetery. The oldest gravestone is for Grace Jinnings who died on April 18, 1818, at age 87. The latest burial is for Sarah Roby who died on September 19, 1910.

St. Luke's Cemetery

St Luke's Cemetery was located next to St. Luke's Church on Antigua Road in Section 28 a short distance west of the junction of Cactus and Antigua Roads. It was the first burial grounds in Monroe Township and was used by all faiths. After the Catholic Cemetery was established in Sherrodsville, some of the Catholic bodies were removed to that cemetery. Students from Leavittsville told of looking out their school window and watching each day as the horses and wagon went by on their way from the cemetery to Sherrodsville. This was in the 1930's.

The earliest burial was believed to be that of a Hammond child who died in 1818. The first marked grave is that of Ruth Davis who died in 1824, age 21. She was the daughter of George and Margaret Davis who owned the land where the cemetery is located. For many years the cemetery was known as "Peggy Davis' graveyard". Mrs. Davis sold the land to the directors of the St. Luke Lutheran Church in 1844. Andrew Black, George Albaugh, Samuel Russell, David Davis, Bazaleel weels, nd Robert Morohall are veterans of the War of 1812 and are buried in the cemetery.

The cemetery is cared for by the Monroe Township Trustees. Approximately 162 grave markers remained in 1996.

Zion Cemetery

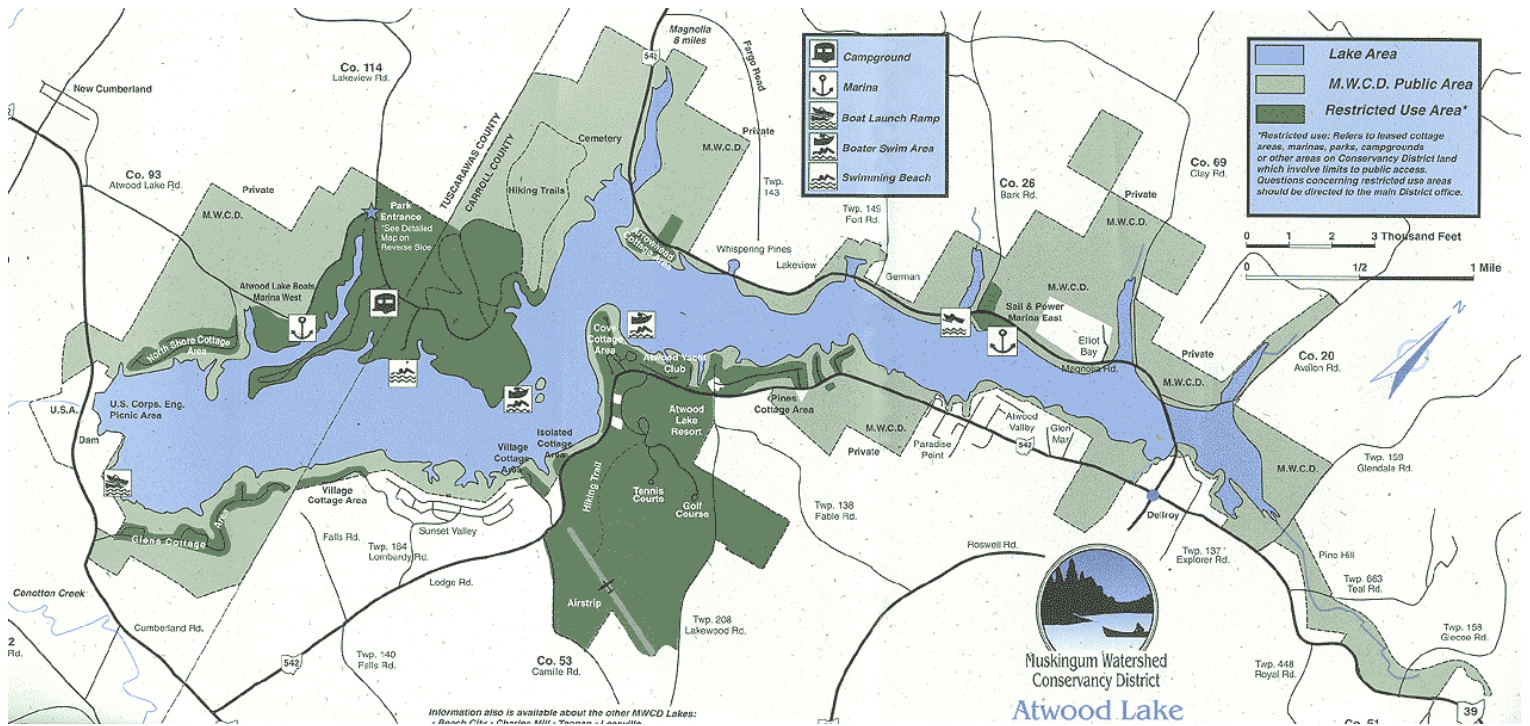
Zion Cemetery was established in 1816. Eve Beamer, age 2, daughter of Adam and Catherine Beamer died on September 18, 1816, and was the first burial in "God's Acre" as it was called in those days. Ground for burial purposes was donated by George Barrick in 1816. Burial plots were free in the older part and later sold for \$10.00 for a 6 foot plot or \$7.50 for a 4 foot plot in the new Land for the new section was purchased for \$10.00 from Margaret Foster on February 13, 1893. It was deeded to the trustees of the Lutheran Church at Zion. The trustees were Benjamin Tidrick, Henry Eick, and Melanethon Peach.

The most unusual marker is a life-size statue of the three children of Samuel and Artlisa Tomlinson Davis, which was carved from a single block of extremely hard sandstone. The children were John T., born November 12, 1887, who died November 6, 1892, just 19 days before his sister BIRTHA M. who was born March 11, 1891, and died November 25, 1892. Their sister Ola was born July 4, 1894, and died July 23, having lived only 19 days. Her death was caused by membranous croup, a dreaded killer of small children in those days. The likeness to the children was said to be remarkable. It was the work of a professional stonecutter who worked from photographs of the two older children. In 1980, the statue was covered with aluminum paint which destroyed much of the integrity of what had been regarded as a fine piece of primitive art. There is no way to restore the statue to its original condition since the paint has filled in many of the facial details.



Some time after the statue was painted, reports began to circulate concerning a ghost which had been sighted in Zion Cemetery. The sheriff was asked to investigate. It was discovered that the "ghost" only appeared on winter nights when there were no leaves on the trees to deflect the lights from Atwood Lodge. The shiny aluminum paint on the Davis stone reflected these lights. There were approximately 442 gravestones in Zion Cemetery when it was read in 1996. The cemetery is still used for burials.

Conservation and Recreation



Atwood Lake

The Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District was created as a separate political subdivision by the Ohio Legislature in 1933. Composed of ten manmade lakes within the state, the purpose of the MWCD is to provide flood control and conservation. The great flood of 1913 claimed 500 lives and caused more than \$300 million in property damage in Ohio. This flood and others that followed were the impetus for forming the MWCD. The federal government announced availability of funds to build the necessary reservoirs. By 1938 the construction of 13 earthen dams and one concrete dam was complete. The Conservancy District has also developed marinas, campgrounds, boat launching ramps, picnic areas, cottage sites, and Atwood Lake Resort and Conference Center near Dellroy.



The waters of Atwood Lake cover 1,540 acres of land with 28 miles of shoreline. The District owns 3,000 acres of land set aside for conservation. The primary purpose of the lake is to provide flood control in the area of Ohio drained by the Muskingum River. For that purpose, the waters are drawn down each November so that the shallow areas around Dellroy show exposed lake bottom. Melting snow and rains fill the reservoir by spring.

In 1939 the Federal Flood Control Act transferred flood control operation to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. The MWCD remains responsible for conservation and recreation on its lands and lakes. The MWCD is administered by a Conservancy Court made up of one common pleas court judge from each of the 18 counties in the District. The court appoints a five person Board of Directors who oversee the operation of the MWCD.

Atwood Lake Resort and Conference Center is located on a hill with a panoramic view of the lake. The center was built in 1965 and includes 104 rooms, 17 four bedroom cabins, an 18 hole golf course, a par three course, tennis courts, a restaurant, and meeting rooms. Atwood Marina East is located two miles northwest of Dellroy and the Atwood Yacht Club, a private facility, is three miles west of Dellroy.



Atwood Lake was built at the cost of disruption to many families and farms. Farms were purchased and buildings dismantled or moved. Many families did not want to sell or move, but eminent domain forced some to do so. The construction of the lake and dam did provide jobs for many men who were unemployed due to the “Great Depression”. Buildings had to be moved, trees had to be cleared from the land and that was not completed by the 1940’s. Water filled the lake, trees died, and stumps were left. During the winter draw down, townspeople attempted to cut the stumps that remained.

The presence of Atwood Lake has influenced the community in the twentieth century as the coal mines did in the nineteenth century. The lake inflates the population in the area during the summer months. There is an overall increase in the number of people living in the area as many summer cottage owners have become permanent residents. Retired persons have grown in numbers as they choose to make the Atwood Lake area their permanent home.

Citizens

Roy Davy

No history of Dellroy would be complete without mentioning certain individuals that played an important part in the activities of the community. One of these is Herbert Roy Davy known in the community as Roy. Roy was born in Rose Township in 1881 and graduated from Dellroy High School and then attended Wooster and Scio Colleges. He taught school in Dellroy, Glendale, and Atwood Schools. For five years he was a mail carrier for the Dellroy route. He acquired property on "Ginger Hill" and built a barn used as a livery. This was the first of his many business ventures. After attending Mortuary School at Ohio State, Mr. Davy purchased the undertaking and furniture business from Wick Frye. Soon after he opened a garage and Ford Dealership in partnership with William Roof. He also operated a saw mill, buying and selling lumber, and was supervisor of the crews who cleared the valley of timber, houses, and other structures in preparation for the construction of Atwood Lake. During World War II Mr. Davy worked as supervisor in the Windsor Milk Plant which provided evaporated milk for the military.



His service to the community included influencing officials to extend the new cement highway through Dellroy as construction had stopped at the village limits. Mr. Davy was instrumental in having street lights installed and was the force behind the first Volunteer Fire Department. He served as fire chief and was responsible for the first homecoming held in 1949 in support of the fire department. For many years he managed the Dellroy Telephone Company and served as mayor from 1938 to 1942. Mr. Davy had a long association with the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District and was a charter member of the Atwood Yacht Club.

Lena Elder



For more than 35 years the voice of Lena Elder was familiar to everyone in the village of Dellroy and the surrounding area. Lena was the sole telephone operator for the 200 customers in the Dellroy exchange between 1923 and 1959. The telephone office was in her home which she very seldom left as she was on duty for 24 hours a day, seven days a week. (The details of Lena's life can be found in the appendix labeled people.)

Before dial telephones, each caller had to "ring" the operator who would then connect them with the party desired. Lena knew the voices of all the people on her exchange and would even take messages and pass them on if a party did not answer or was not home. Miss Elder's voice was pleasant and reassuring to those who entrusted her with their telephone business.

Miss Elder was persuaded to replace three sisters, Lottie, Anna, and Nina DeWalt who had handled the switchboard prior to 1923. Lena had returned to her home farm after the passing of her father to care for her mother. So her first switchboard was located at the farm. With the passing of her mother in 1928, Lena moved to a house on Smith Street in Dellroy.

Lena very seldom left her station. There were one or two neighbors who would occasionally cover for Lena so that she could do some shopping. But Lena never took a vacation. She had a cot close to the switchboard so that she would be close by to hear any emergency calls that might come through at night. Lena handled all calls for the volunteer fire department and emergencies that required ambulances or medical help. The official hours for the telephone office were

7 a. m. to 10 p.m., but Miss Elder never failed to answer a ring when supposedly off duty.



Lottie DeWalt

In 1958 Miss Elder stated that she had resigned her position more than two years before, but rather than train a new person on the switchboard which was going to be replaced by the rotary dial system, she continued to work as operator until the new system was in place. A community retirement party was held in her honor in 1958. Lena planned to enjoy television, gardening, tending her house, and traveling, but her plans were altered by glaucoma not long after she gave up her duties at the switchboard. Her health deteriorated steadily to the point that she could no longer care for herself. Lena Elder passed away on November 20, 1980, at age 89.



Velma Griffin

A history of Monroe Township would not be complete without the mention of Velma Griffin. Velma was born in Monroe Township near Tabor on August 11, 1904 and died at age 93 on May 12, 1998. No other person interviewed or wrote more history on the people and events of Monroe Township. Her writings are too numerous to mention. Reference to her work was made throughout the process of compiling this history.

During the 1930's Velma and her husband, James Griffin, traveled with the Griffin Accordion Gypsies. Much of that time was spent performing with the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey

Circus. After her return to the township, Velma played for many events and gave accordion lessons in her home.

Velma taught school at Dellroy Elementary for 35 years and served for 30 years as secretary for the U. S. Trotting Association. As secretary she traveled to the Carroll County fair and many other county fairs in the state handling the paper work involved



with harness racing. Her hobbies varied from flower arranging to the knitting of 300 afgans which she gave away to friends. She was a charter member of the Carroll County Genealogy Society, the Carroll County Historical Society, and the Carroll County chairwoman of the Ohioana Library Association. Velma was very active in promoting the the Carroll County Historical Society, the McCook House in Carrollton, and the annual Algonquin Mill Festival.

Besides the many articles that appeared in newspapers and publications, Velma was a camera person who took photographs of the subjects she was interviewing. Many of these photographs and articles are preserved in the Carroll County Genealogy Library. As a novelist she produced three children's books: Fair Prize, Mystery Mansion, and Circus Daze.

After becoming bedridden, Velma continued to receive visitors and work on projects that pertained to the township and Carroll County. During her lifetime she was recognized and received numerous awards for her accomplishments.



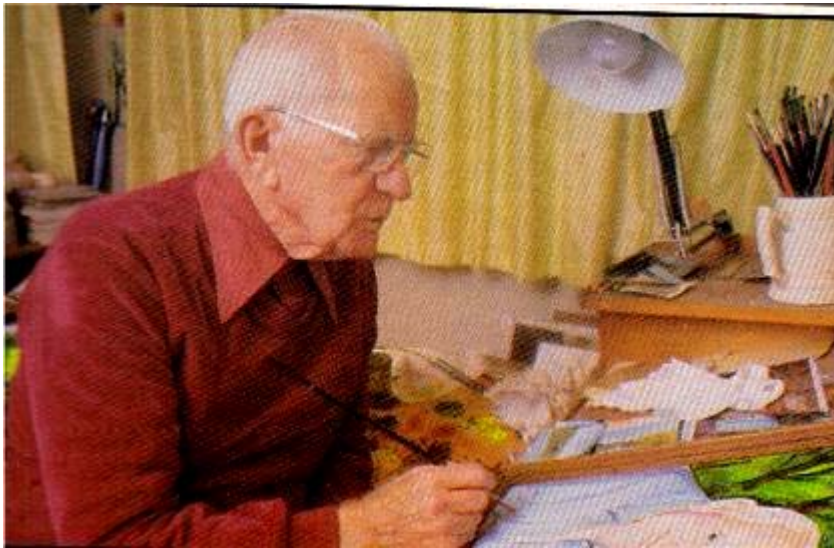
Hildred Tope

Hildred German Tope was born in Sherrodsville in 1900, but her family moved to Dellroy where her father operated a meat market. She graduated from Kent State University with a primary education degree and a major in music and taught music at the Dellroy School until her retirement in 1964.

Hildred was well known for her school musicals which were often elaborate. Her philosophy was that almost any person, unless absolutely tone deaf, could be taught to play or appreciate music if they were given the proper help and incentive. Hildred was that help and incentive. She taught private piano and voice lessons, and volunteered as pianist and organist in churches, dance bands, orchestras, and many other organizations. She composed a musical entitled, "Flo Joins the PTA" which was performed on the WHBC radio station in the 1930's.

In 1945, Hildred wrote a children's book entitled, Whoa Ginger. She wrote many stories for young people and composed musical numbers which were published in educational magazines for the elementary grades. Hildred served on the board of directors for the Carroll County Library and was a member of many organizations in the county. She served as president of the District One, Ohio Federation of Music Clubs and was secretary of the state federation for 5 years.

Hildred Tope passed away in 1985 but her legacy remains in the many lives that she touched in her teaching and nurturing of children and adults as she encouraged them in developing their talent and love of music.



Earl A. Fox

Earl was born in Kensington, Ohio but moved to Dellroy in 1931. After graduation, Earl studied art in Chicago where he specialized in oils. Earl married Irma Hoopes and they had three children, Donald, Lynn and David. His son Lynn

is well known as an water color artist in Carroll County.

Earl called himself a “Jack of all trades and a master of none” but those who know of his work would disagree. Earl was a painting contractor meaning that he could paint the outside of a church and decorate the inside as well with hand painted murals. He created hand painted signs, restored heirloom furniture complete with reupholstering, and construct cabinetry. Earl could paint any subject; scenes, still life, murals, but preferred portraitures. Mr. Fox was a people person and enjoyed the challenge of capturing the personality of the subject. His work can still be found in the churches, community hall, and homes in the Dellroy area.

Jessie Williams

Jessie Williams was a Monroe Township resident well known for her musical talents and expertise with stringed instruments. Jessie grew up near Tabor where she learned her musical skills from her father, Ross King, who played the violin and her mother who played the Spanish guitar and the piano. During the 1920's and 30's, Jessie played first violin with the Gypsy Serenaders and the Carroll County Orchestra. The orchestra performed for the Park Theater which was later known as the Virginia Theater in Carrollton. Jessie also had her own dance orchestra and is remembered for playing for the the Algonquin Mill dances that were held at the Carroll County Historical Complex in Petersburg.



Jessie began repairing her own stringed instruments since there were no violin makers in the area. Soon others were bringing their instruments to her for repair. One of those she repaired was the violin brought to Carroll County by General Stidger who came to Carrollton in 1841. **Over the years Jessie took apart and reassembled dozens of instruments putting them in A-1 condition.**

Acknowledgements

As I compile this history of Monroe Township I wish to recognize the many people who contributed through pictures, written materials, and conversation. The first person I would acknowledge would be my mother, Evelyn Jones, who has shared materials and pictures as well as her personal remembrances. Many of the references and pictures used were from the collection of the late Velma Griffin who lived in the township and spent many years writing articles and doing interviews. Her materials are housed at the Carroll County Genealogy Library. Other references were made to writings by Helen Truesdale, Earl Boyd, Hal Wheaton, Evelyn Jones, Fred Milligan, F. C. Orlando, Sr, Linda Houyouse, Bernice McClester, H. R. Truman, Ed Cavitt, J. B. Wilkin, Gary Brown, Fred J. Milligan, Jr., Peter Herold, Judge H. J. Eckley, Barb Walton, and Gene Toot. Their articles appear in the appendix to the history.

Photographs used were from many sources: Velma Griffin's materials at the Genealogy Library, those exhibited at the Dellroy Community Hall, and the personal collection of Virginia West on her website dellroyhistory.com and myself. Thank you to all those unnamed people who have allowed us to copy their photographs and to my mother who has assembled the materials at the Dellroy Community Hall.

My purpose has been to collect information on Monroe 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.

Karen Gray
112 Fort Road
Dellroy, OH 44620
Kgray4@verizon.net

January 2008

Bibliography

Eckley, Judge H. J. and Perry, Judge Wm. T. History of Carroll and Harrison Counties, Ohio
Chapter XXIV, pg 190 – 193.

Herold, Peter M. "History of Monroe Township," 1897.

Herold, Peter. "Annals of Carroll County Reviewed by Townships," Monroe Township, pg 119 – 127.

Griffin, Velma. "Dellroy Community Building."

Griffin, Velma. "A Brief History of Monroe Township."

Griffin, Velma. "History of Dellroy."

Jones, Evelyn. "History of Dellroy."

Cavitt, Ed. "Future of Cannonsburgh."

Griffin, Velma. "Tabor, Ohio, The Biggest Little Town in the U. S. A."

Griffin, Velma. "Leavittsville has Faithful Benefactor."

Truesdale, Helen. "The Stone Quarry at Leavittsville."

Griffin, Velma. "The Rourke Robbery", Carroll County Newsletter.
Carroll County Free Press Standard, "Dellroy Nazarene church to have 50th anniversary," September 20, 1990.

Gray, Karen. "Dellroy United Methodist Church 1849 – 1999."

Wheaton, Hal. "A Historical Summary of the Leavittsville United Methodist Church 1825 – 2000."

Boyd, Earl. "The Old and The New."

Orlando, F. C. "Remember When," The Press News, 14 Feb., 1974.

Griffin, Velma. "Dellroy United Presbyterian Centennial."
 "Christ Community Church Dellroy, Ohio 1996."
 "Early Church Cornerstone Reveals Dell Roy History."

Griffin, Velma. "Brief History of Zion Lutheran Church."

Powell, Esther Weygandt. Tombstone Inscriptions & Family Records of Carroll County, Ohio.
 Akron, Ohio, 1978, pp 91 – 101.

Hardesty, H. H. Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carroll County, Ohio, Chicago Illinois, 1874.

Carroll County Plat Directory, Ohio. Great Mid-Western Publishing Co., Inc., 2002.

Hunter, Wilbur. "Cannonsburg - Dell Roy Map."

Ferguson, Thomas E. "The Building of Ohio – 18 Land Grants."

Dellroy Business Association. "Welcome to Atwood Lake," 1995.
 "Welcome to Atwood Lake." <http://www.mwcdlakes.com/atwood.htm>

Gray, Karen. "History of Dellroy Schools," 1978.

Jones, Evelyn. "Dellroy High School," 1980.
 "Early Days of Dellroy P. T. O."
 "Bicentennial Memorial Dedication," 30 May 1976.

Herold, Peter N. "A Short History of the Dell Roy M. E. Church," Dell Roy Advocate, June 1897.

U. S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. "Table DP 1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000."

Milligan, Fred J. Jr. First Purchasers of Southwest Carroll County, Ohio, Millstone Publications, 1996, pp 10 – 15.

Brown, Gary. "Dellroy's Link to the World," The Canton Repository.

Griffin, Velma. "Dellroy's Lena Elder will mark 80 years," The Times Reporter.

Toot, Gene. "H. R. Davy."

Walton, Barb. "Restored home now an inn graced with antiques," The Times Reporter, 18 Apr. 1985.

Truman, H. R., D. D. S. "Description of Atwood Village," 1960.

Griffin, Velma. "It all Began As Atwood Village."

West, Virginia. Photos and Memorabilia Collection.

Houyouse, Linda and McClester, Bernice. Carroll County Ohio Cemeteries 1818 – 1996. Volume V, Carroll County Genealogy Society, Carrollton, Ohio, 1996.

J. B. Wilken, The Centennial, Vol. 1, Number 1, May 15, 1876.

J. B. Wilken. Republican, "Monroe Township History," December 11, 1890.

Carroll Free Press, "Dell Roy," February 11, 1885.

Carrollton Free Press Standard, "Dellroy Nazarene church to host 50th," Spetember 20, 1990.

Griffin, Velma, "Dellroy Basketball."

West, Virginia. dellroyhistory.com

