



ATLAS
OF
MORGAN COUNTY
OHIO



Published by
PAUL R. MURRAY
CIVIL ENGINEER
NEW PHILADELPHIA,
OHIO.
1902

INDEX

MAPS

TOWNSHIP MAPS.	
	PAGE
Bristol	7
Bloom	9
Center	11
Deerfield	13
Homer	15
Marion	17
Malta	19
Morgan	19
Meigsville	21
Manchester	23
Penn.	23

VILLAGE MAPS.	
	PAGE
Airington	39
Bristol	39
Bishopville	39
Chesterhill	48
Deavertown	45
Eagleport	41
Joy	45

PAGES	
	PAGE
Union	25
Windsor	27
York	29
Mountville	39
Morganville	35
McConnelsville	32-33
Malta	32
Neeleysville	41
Pennsville	37
Ringgold	37
Rose Farm	45
Rosseau	37
Reinersville	39
Rokeyby	41
Stockport	35

PAGES	
	PAGE
Triadelphia	41
Unionville	35
Wood Grove	45
Wrightsville	45

GENERAL MAPS.

PAGES	
	PAGE
County Outline Map	5
Land Grant Map	49
Survey Sheet	51 & 52
Map of Ohio	55
" United States	59
Chart of the World	63

VIEWS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

PAGES	
	PAGE
Barry, Geo. W., Residence	85
Beckett, F. M., " "	83
Bingham, Dr. T. J., " "	85
Big Bloom Salt Furnace	97
Black, Geo. H., Residence	85
Boxell, James, Store	89
Bridge at McConnelsville	95
Brokaw House	93
Chandler's Studio	91
Children's Home	71
" Farm	71
Churches of McConnelsville	77
Cotton, E. W., Homestead	85
Dam at Eagleport	93

PAGES	
	PAGE
Devil's Tea Table, Morgan, Twp.	101
" " Windsor, " "	97
Donahue, James, Residence	83
Dye, W. E., Residence	83
" " Store	91
Deedrick's Ice House	91
Ferry at Eagleport	93
Harper, John R., Residence	81
Harper, Geo. H., " "	83
Infirmary	69
In the Oil Field	93
Kennebec Hotel Block	95
Le Fever, Dr. E., Residence	83
Long Reach	97

PAGES	
	PAGE
McConnelsville	77
M. E. Church, Malta	79
Manly, James, Residence	81
" S. N. " "	85
Morris, C. H., " "	83
McDonald, M. M., Store	89
Maloy Barn	93
Novelty, The Store	89
Natural Bridge	89
Opera House	75
On the Muskingum	69
" " " "	93
" O. & L. K. Ry.	93
" C. S. & H. " "	99

PAGES	
	PAGE
Porter, C. V., Stable	91
School Building, Malta	79
" " McConnelsville	77
Siler, C. F., Residence	85
Stanbery Pharmacy	89
Steamer on the Muskingum	93
True, H. L., Residence	81
Town Hall, Malta	79
Tank at Big Bloom Furnace	97
View from Tunnel Hill	69
Weber House	93

PORTRAITS

PAGES	
	PAGE
Adams, Worley	75
" Harry	75
Barrell, Jasper	79
Bailey, Jephtha L.	69
Bain, George	75
Barry, Geo. W.	73
Black, Geo. H.	73
Bowditch, J. C.	87
Brent, Charles R.	75
Campbell, Dr. James E.	87
Chandler, Kay	75
Chappellear, T. J.	87
Cheadle, Richard	75
Connor, W. S.	79
Coulson, C. E.	79
Cobb, H. M.	97
" J. Edward	97
" Miss Emma L.	97
Crew, W. B.	65
Davis, John	79

PAGES	
	PAGE
Deedrick, W. E.	71
Danford, M. E.	73
Devol, M. R.	69
Donahue, George	75
Dover, John F.	75
Dulaney, F. P. & Son	97
Dunnington, John H.	79
Finley, H. M.	73
Fonts, Chas. H.	65
Gillespie, W. H.	75
" S. M.	87
Harper, James W.	87
" Mrs. James W.	87
" John R.	81
Harmer, Thos. W.	87
Henderson, Wilson	99
Hughes, Geo. W.	79
Ivers, J. A.	73
Kennedy, E. M.	73
King, A. D.	69

PAGES	
	PAGE
King, Mrs. A. D.	69
Knight, B. F.	87
" Mrs. B. F. and Son Harvey	87
Le Fever, Dr. E.	67
Lighthizer, Wm. F.	67
Lyne, John Q.	85
Manly, James	81
" Frank B.	71
" S. N.	79
McKibben, W. J.	65
McGonagle, George	65
Melick, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.	71
Mercer, Alfred H.	73
" Dr. Worley D.	87
Miller, Peter	75
Murray, J. M.	75
Naylor, Dr. James B.	79
Newburn, Mrs. Louisa	87
" Miss Forest	87
Parsons, Lewis F.	67

PAGES	
	PAGE
Parsons John E.	67
Plummer, Ira C.	69
Porter, Horace G.	75
Relly, James	99
Russell, Link C.	73
Sands, A. J.	67
Smith, Frank B.	67
Smith, A. F.	87
Stanbery, E. M.	73
Stewart, A. W.	75
Thomas, F. C.	79
True, H. L.	81
Tannehill, P. H.	73
Travis, Irven J.	75
Tracy, C. A.	79
Wells, George	67
Weber, L. J.	73

MISCELLANEOUS

PAGES	
	PAGE
Biographical Sketches	106
Birds of Morgan County	104
Church Reports	106
Chronological Table	104
Census Returns, 1860 & 70	4

PAGES	
	PAGE
Census Returns, 1890-1900	110
Devil's Tea Table	101
Flora of Morgan County	107
History of Morgan County	104
" " Ohio	103

PAGES	
	PAGE
Land Grants of Ohio	48
Muskingum River Poem	108
Origin of Land Titles	107
Sunday School Reports	105
State and County Officials	112

PAGES	
	PAGE
System of Government Land Survey, (Ogle's)	51-52
Table of Distances	4

TABLE OF DISTANCES
FOR
MORGAN COUNTY, OHIO.

Airington	Airington	Bishopville	Bristol	Chesterfield	Deavertown	Eagleport	Hackney P. O.	Joy	Malta	McConnellsville	Morganville	Mountville	New Castle	Pennsville	Reinersville	Ringgold	Rosseau	Seelyville	Stockport	Triadelphia	Unionville	Wrightsville																			
Bishopville	22.8	Bristol	22.5	Chesterfield	20.8	Deavertown	17.6	Eagleport	21.1	Hackney P. O.	18.6	Joy	23.8	Malta	15.6	McConnellsville	11.8	Morganville	12.7	Mountville	20.6	New Castle	9.5	Pennsville	13.6	Reinersville	11.8	Ringgold	16.1	Rosseau	14.8	Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5
Bristol	4.5	Chesterfield	20.5	Deavertown	17.6	Eagleport	9.6	Hackney P. O.	21.1	Joy	23.8	Malta	15.6	McConnellsville	11.8	Morganville	12.7	Mountville	20.6	New Castle	9.5	Pennsville	13.6	Reinersville	11.8	Ringgold	16.1	Rosseau	14.8	Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5		
Chesterfield	20.8	Deavertown	17.6	Eagleport	9.6	Hackney P. O.	18.6	Joy	23.8	Malta	15.6	McConnellsville	11.8	Morganville	12.7	Mountville	20.6	New Castle	9.5	Pennsville	13.6	Reinersville	11.8	Ringgold	16.1	Rosseau	14.8	Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5				
Deavertown	15.5	Eagleport	7.5	Hackney P. O.	9.9	Joy	22.8	Malta	7.2	McConnellsville	6.7	Morganville	12.7	Mountville	20.6	New Castle	9.5	Pennsville	13.6	Reinersville	11.8	Ringgold	16.1	Rosseau	14.8	Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5						
Eagleport	7.5	Hackney P. O.	9.9	Joy	22.8	Malta	7.2	McConnellsville	6.7	Morganville	12.7	Mountville	20.6	New Castle	9.5	Pennsville	13.6	Reinersville	11.8	Ringgold	16.1	Rosseau	14.8	Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5								
Hackney P. O.	9.9	Joy	22.8	Malta	7.2	McConnellsville	6.7	Morganville	12.7	Mountville	20.6	New Castle	9.5	Pennsville	13.6	Reinersville	11.8	Ringgold	16.1	Rosseau	14.8	Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5										
Joy	22.8	Malta	7.2	McConnellsville	6.7	Morganville	12.7	Mountville	20.6	New Castle	9.5	Pennsville	13.6	Reinersville	11.8	Ringgold	16.1	Rosseau	14.8	Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5												
Malta	7.2	McConnellsville	6.7	Morganville	12.7	Mountville	20.6	New Castle	9.5	Pennsville	13.6	Reinersville	11.8	Ringgold	16.1	Rosseau	14.8	Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5														
McConnellsville	6.7	Morganville	12.7	Mountville	20.6	New Castle	9.5	Pennsville	13.6	Reinersville	11.8	Ringgold	16.1	Rosseau	14.8	Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5																
Morganville	12.7	Mountville	20.6	New Castle	9.5	Pennsville	13.6	Reinersville	11.8	Ringgold	16.1	Rosseau	14.8	Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5																		
Mountville	20.6	New Castle	9.5	Pennsville	13.6	Reinersville	11.8	Ringgold	16.1	Rosseau	14.8	Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5																				
New Castle	9.5	Pennsville	13.6	Reinersville	11.8	Ringgold	16.1	Rosseau	14.8	Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5																						
Pennsville	13.6	Reinersville	11.8	Ringgold	16.1	Rosseau	14.8	Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5																								
Reinersville	11.8	Ringgold	16.1	Rosseau	14.8	Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5																										
Ringgold	16.1	Rosseau	14.8	Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5																												
Rosseau	14.8	Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5																														
Seelyville	11.8	Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5																																
Stockport	16.7	Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5																																		
Triadelphia	12.5	Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5																																				
Unionville	11.1	Wrightsville	22.5																																						
Wrightsville	22.5																																								

POPULATION OF
MORGAN COUNTY,
OHIO,
BY CENSUS OF 1860 and 1870.

	1860.	1870.
Bloom	1,136	987
Eagleport	79	79
Bristol	1,634	1,469
Centre	1,507	1,353
Deerfield	1,240	981
Triadelphia	34	34
Homer	2,008	1,690
Mountville	33	33
Malta	1,815	1,625
Malta	570	513
Manchester	736	712
Marion	2,092	2,074
Chesterfield	354	354
Meigsville	1,433	1,295
New Castle	57	57
Unionville	92	92
Morgan	2,119	2,185
McConnellsville	1,486	1,646
Penn.	1,319	1,242
Pennsville	189	189
Union	1,815	1,583
Morganville	77	77
Ringgold	79	79
Rosseau	49	49
Windsor	2,157	2,251
Stockport	289	289
York	1,108	916
Deavertown	150	150
Total	22,119	20,247

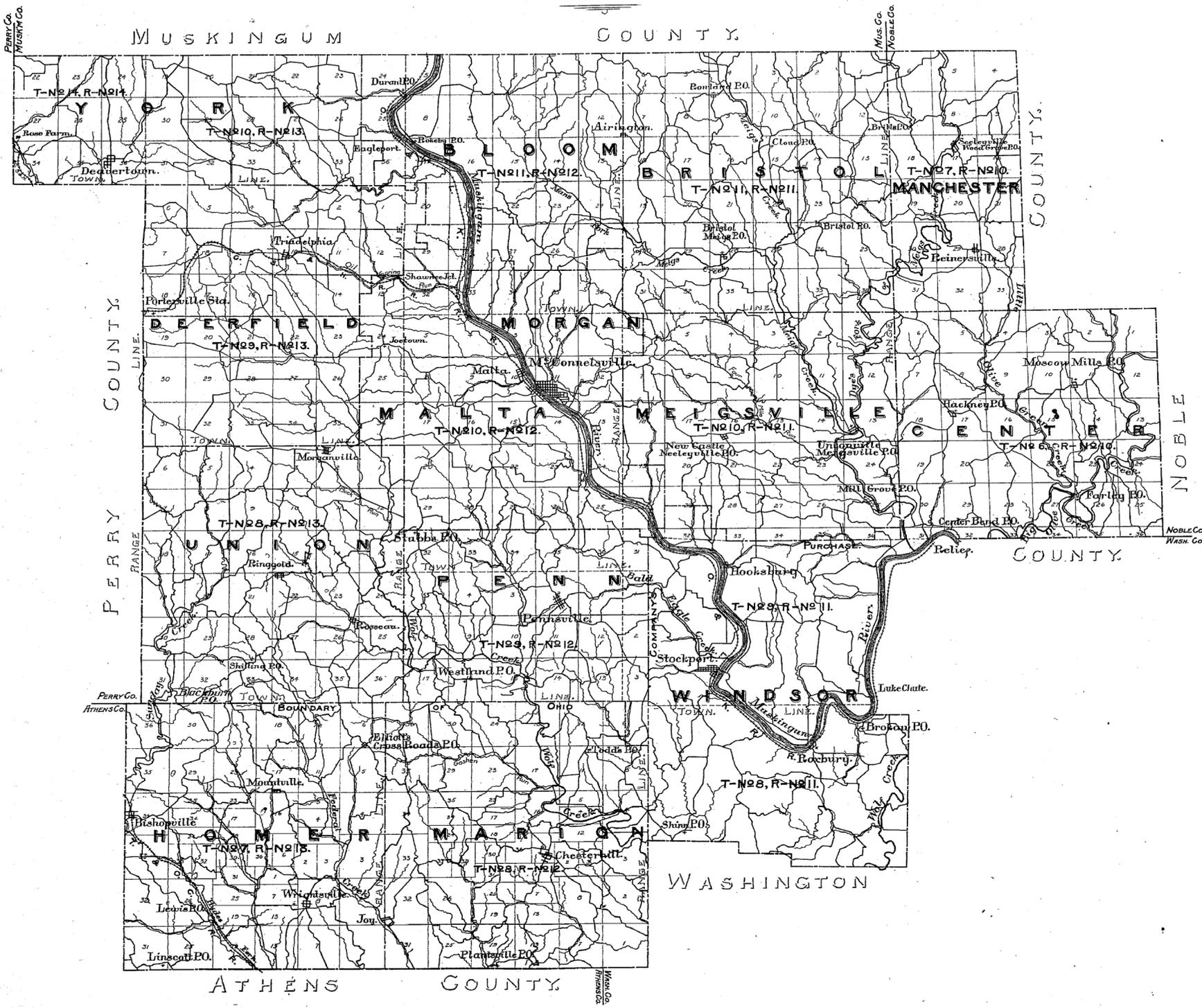
POPULATION
OF THE
STATE OF OHIO, BY COUNTIES.
CENSUS OF 1860 AND 1870.

COUNTY.	Pop. 1860.	Pop. 1870.	COUNTY.	Pop. 1860.	Pop. 1870.
Adams	21,140	20,309	Logan	23,084	20,996
Allen	23,547	18,185	Lorain	30,438	29,744
Ashland	21,922	22,951	Lucas	44,193	25,831
Ashtabula	32,427	31,814	Madison	15,636	13,015
Athens	23,899	21,364	Mahoning	30,684	25,894
Auglaize	20,043	17,187	Marion	16,291	15,490
Belmont	39,913	36,398	Medina	20,082	22,517
Brown	30,853	29,958	Meigs	31,284	26,534
Butler	39,953	35,840	Mercer	17,263	14,104
Carroll	14,501	15,738	Miami	32,747	29,959
Champaign	24,210	22,698	Monroe	25,813	25,741
Clarke	32,177	25,300	Montgomery	60,409	52,230
Clermont	34,308	33,034	Morgan	20,247	22,119
Clinton	21,921	21,461	Morrow	18,581	20,445
Columbiana	38,655	38,836	Muskingum	45,200	44,416
Coshocton	23,647	25,032	Noble	19,956	20,751
Crawford	24,588	23,881	Ottawa	13,244	7,016
Cuyahoga	133,105	78,038	Paulding	8,552	4,945
Darke	30,972	26,009	Perry	18,465	19,678
Defiance	15,722	11,896	Pickaway	24,274	23,469
Delaware	25,187	23,902	Pike	15,540	13,643
Erie	28,206	24,474	Portage	24,194	24,208
Fairfield	31,184	30,538	Preble	21,833	21,820
Fayette	17,181	15,935	Putnam	17,104	12,808
Franklin	63,524	50,361	Richland	31,970	31,158
Fulton	17,796	14,043	Ross	37,000	35,071
Gallia	25,421	22,043	Sandusky	25,566	21,429
Geauga	13,081	15,817	Scioto	28,385	24,297
Greene	29,516	26,197	Seneca	30,846	30,868
Guernsey	23,903	24,474	Shelby	20,754	17,493
Hamilton	260,647	216,410	Stark	52,703	42,978
Hancock	23,803	22,886	Summit	34,986	27,344
Hardin	18,615	13,570	Trumbull	38,654	30,656
Harrison	18,640	19,110	Tuscarawas	33,036	32,463
Henry	13,928	8,901	Union	12,793	16,507
Highland	29,168	27,773	Van Wert	15,709	10,238
Hocking	17,934	17,057	Vinton	15,047	13,631
Holmes	18,176	20,589	Warren	26,709	26,902
Huron	28,525	29,616	Washington	39,079	36,269
Jackson	21,859	17,941	Wayne	35,634	32,488
Jefferson	29,191	26,115	Williams	21,028	16,633
Knox	28,405	27,735	Wood	24,671	17,886
Lake	15,953	15,576	Wyandott	13,563	15,596
Lawrence	30,600	23,249			
Licking	37,707	37,011	Total	2,652,302	2,339,511

APPROXIMATE POPULATION
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
CENSUS OF 1860 and 1870.

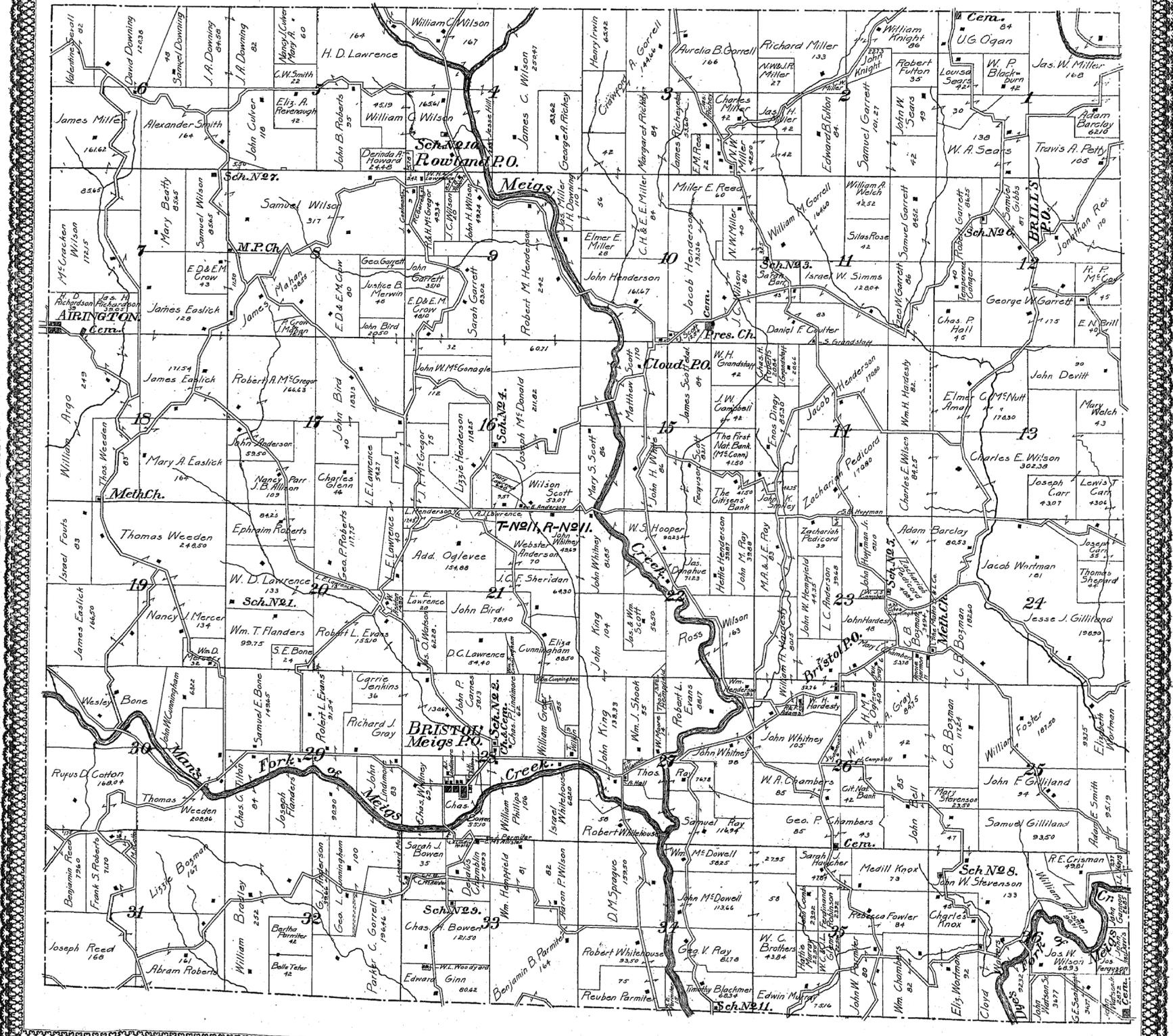
STATE.	1870.	1860.
Alabama	996,992	964,296
Arkansas	483,157	435,427
California	560,233	380,016
Connecticut	637,454	460,151
Delaware	125,015	112,218
Florida	187,752	140,439
Georgia	1,195,338	1,057,329
Illinois	2,538,408	1,711,763
Indiana	1,673,943	1,350,941
Iowa	1,191,727	674,946
Kansas	364,405	107,110
Kentucky	1,321,011	1,155,713
Louisiana	726,927	709,290
Maine	626,451	628,246
Maryland	780,605	687,034
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,231,055
Michigan	1,187,135	749,112
Minnesota	433,564	172,022
Mississippi	834,334	791,396
Missouri	1,719,978	1,182,317
Nebraska	119,696	28,836
Nevada	42,491	6,857
New Hampshire	318,300	326,072
New Jersey	906,108	672,031
New York	4,374,703	3,880,735
North Carolina	1,071,135	992,667
Ohio	2,652,302	2,339,511
Oregon	90,933	52,464
Pennsylvania	3,519,601	2,906,970
Rhode Island	217,355	174,211
South Carolina	710,979	703,812
Tennessee	1,257,495	1,109,847
Texas	805,000	602,432
Vermont	380,552	315,116
Virginia	1,224,962	1,596,079
West Virginia	442,033	
Wisconsin	1,055,165	775,873
Total States	38,092,482	31,184,176
TERRITORIES, ETC.		
Arizona	9,658	
Colorado	39,864	34,197
Dakota	14,181	4,839
Dist. of Columbia	131,706	75,076
Idaho	14,998	
Montana	20,594	
New Mexico	91,864	93,541
Utah	86,786	40,295
Washington	28,925	11,578
Wyoming	9,118	
Total Territories	442,694	259,526
Total States	38,092,482	31,184,176
Total U. States	38,535,176	31,443,702

OUTLINE MAP
OF
MORGAN COUNTY
OHIO



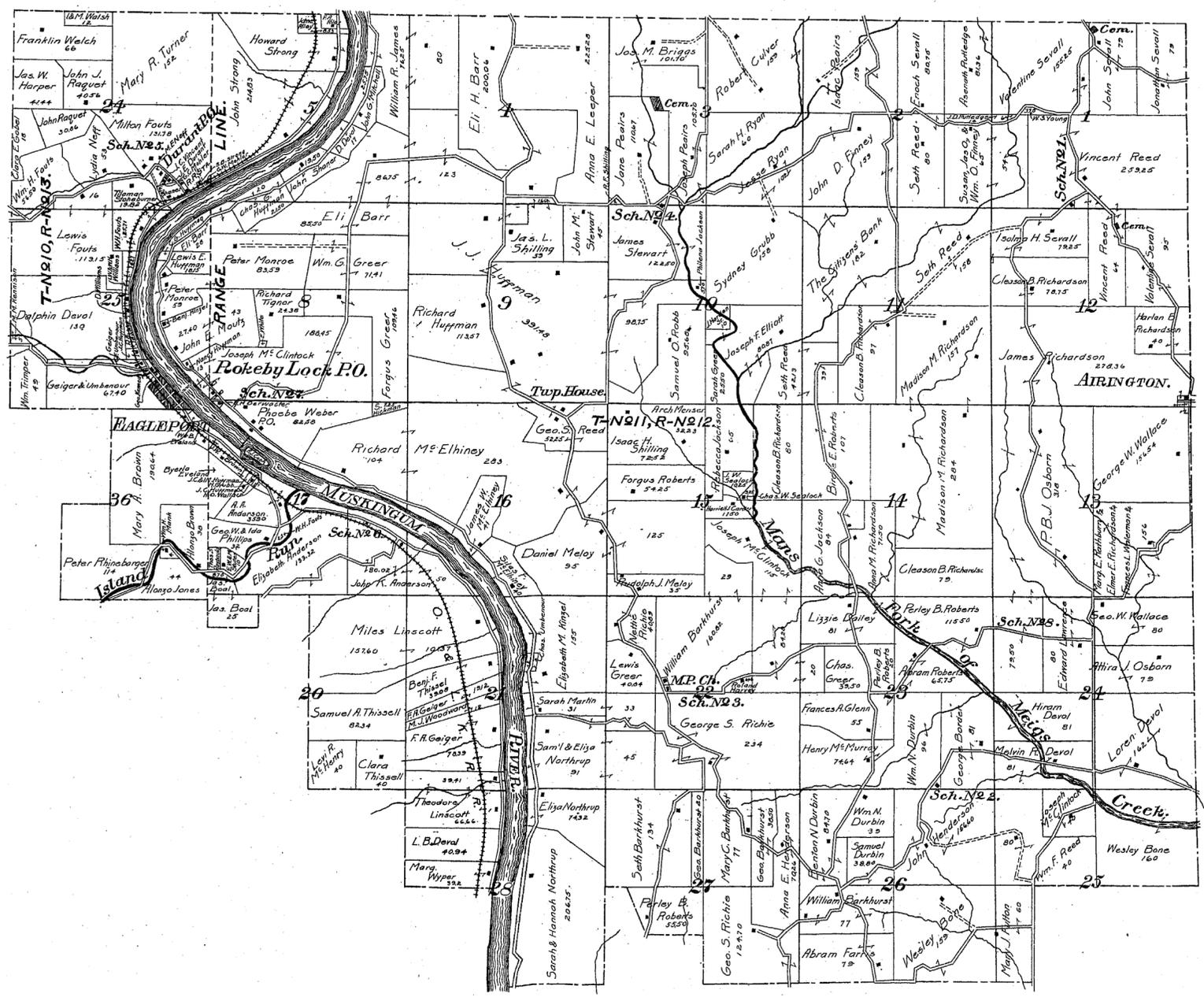
MAP OF BRISTOL

Scale 2 Inches to one Mile.



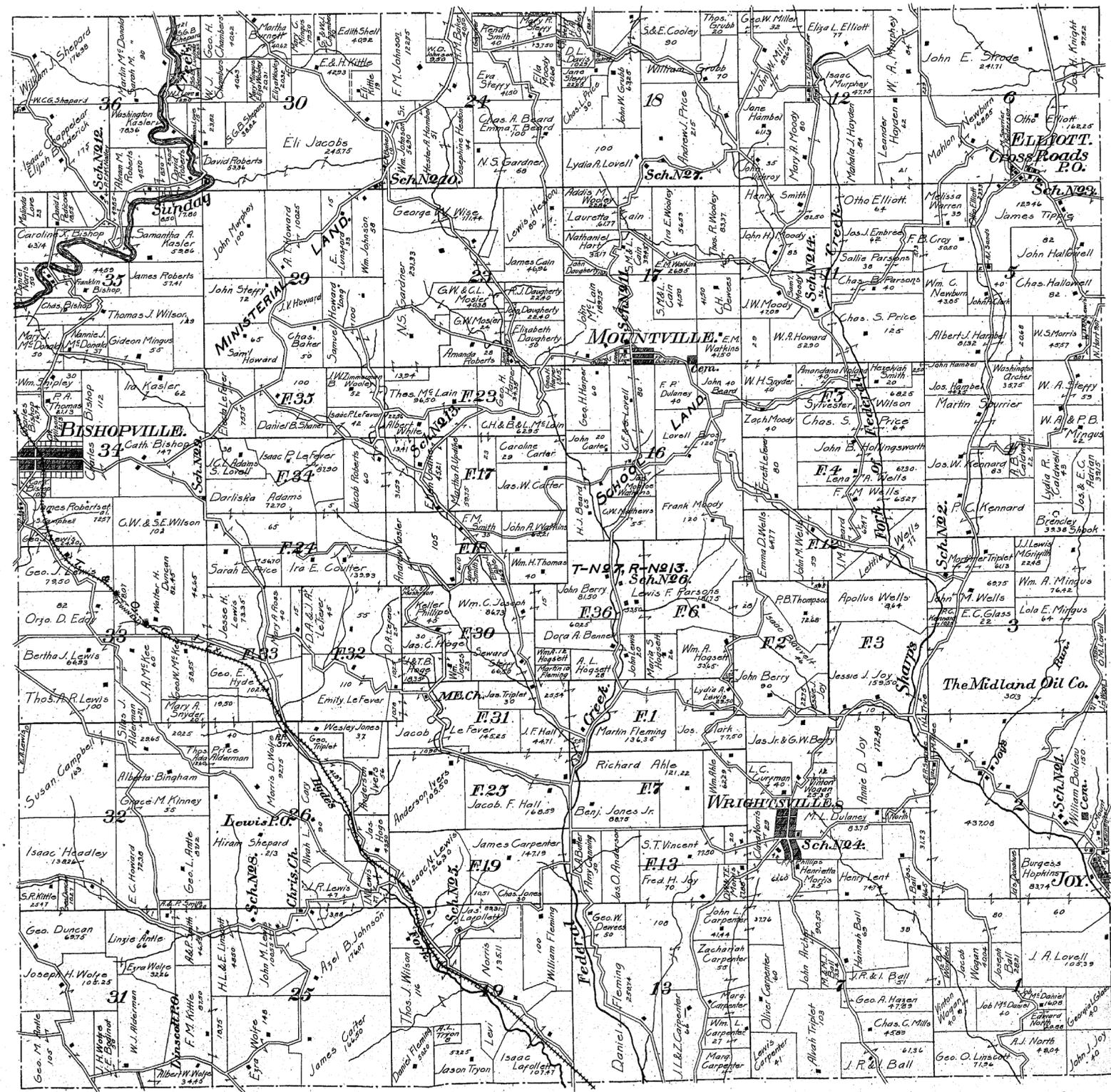
MAP OF
BLOOM

Scale 2 Inches to one Mile.



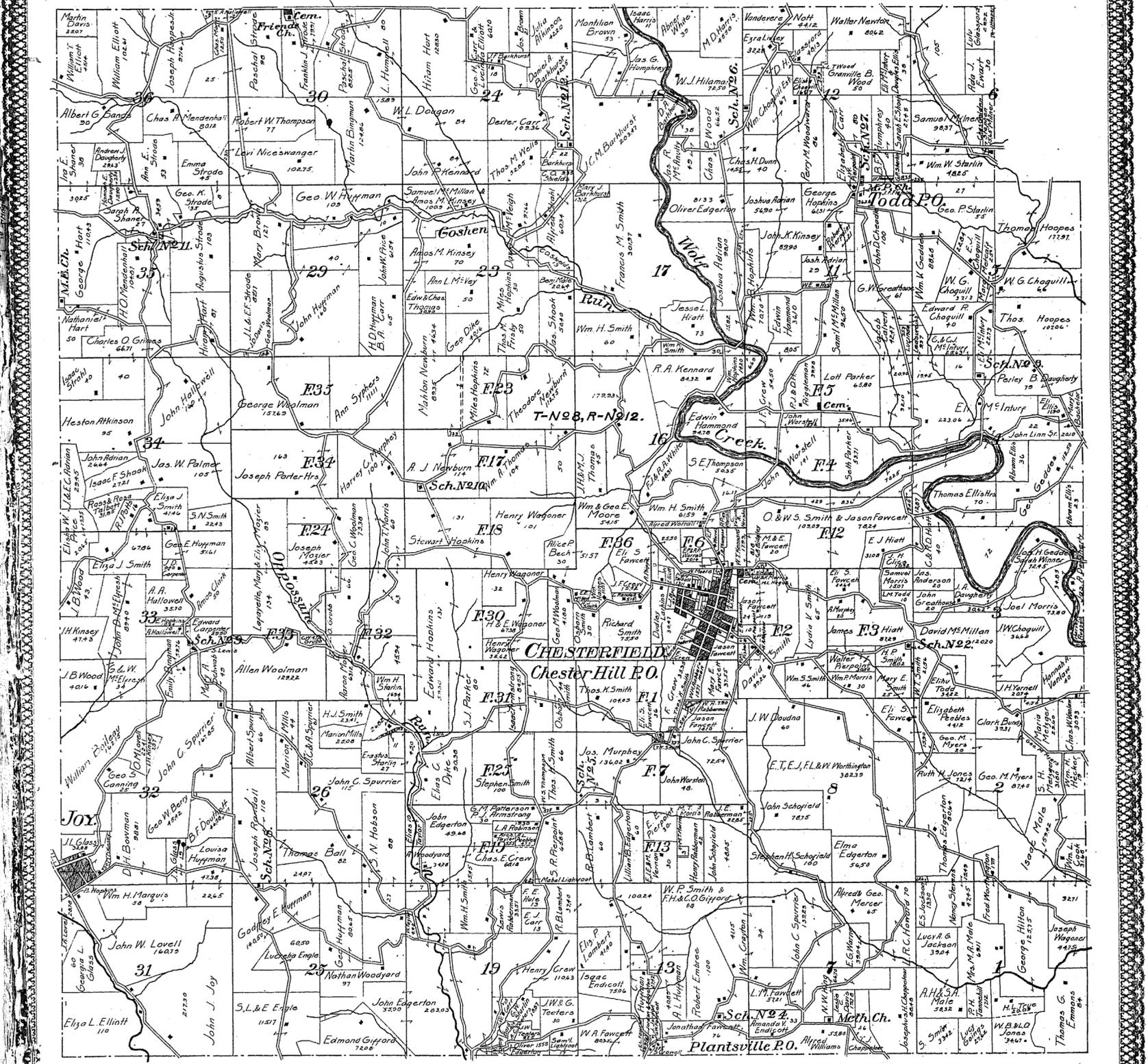


MAP OF
HOMER
 Scale 2 Inches to one Mile.



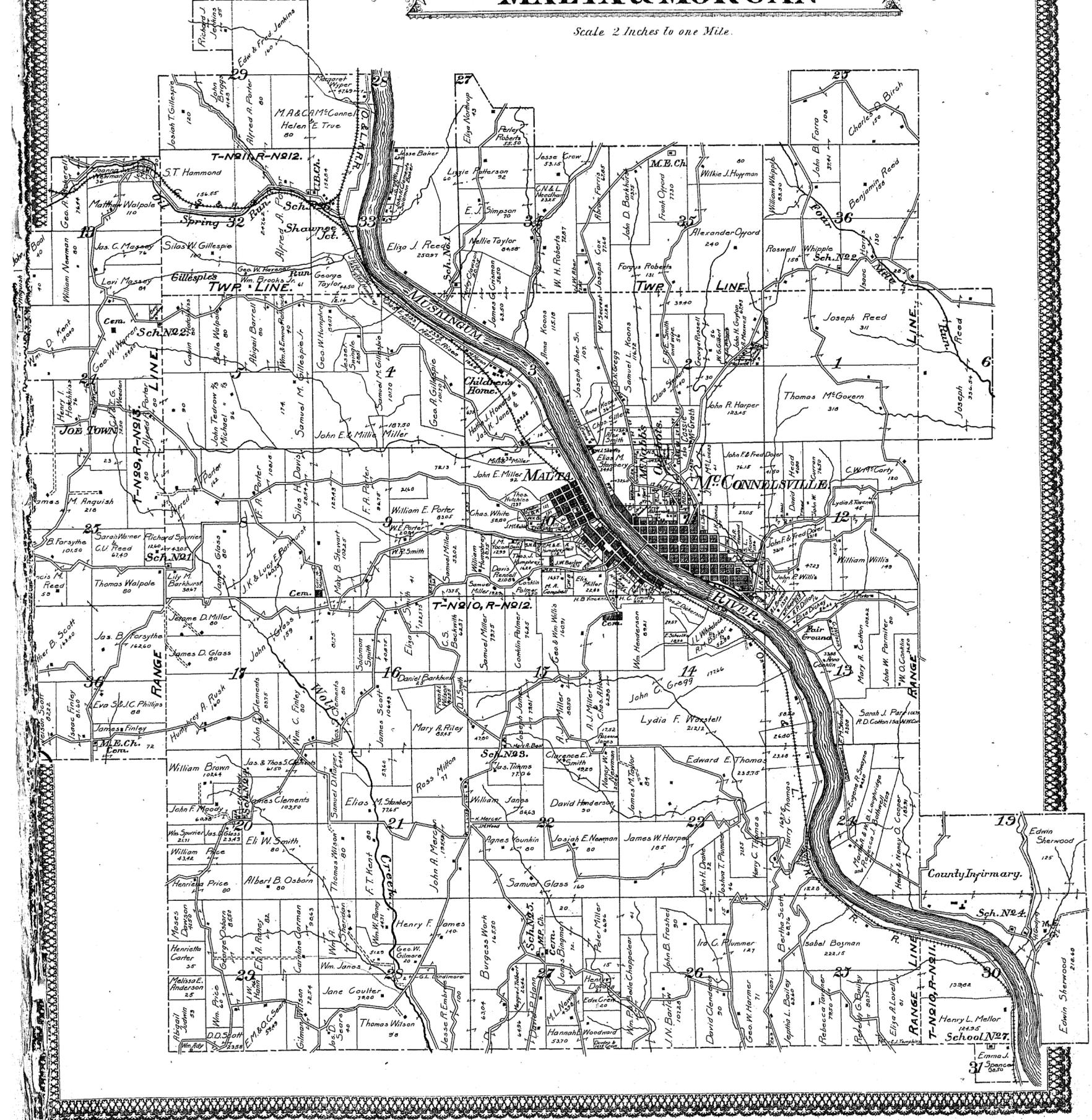
MAP OF MARION

Scale 2 Inches to one Mile.



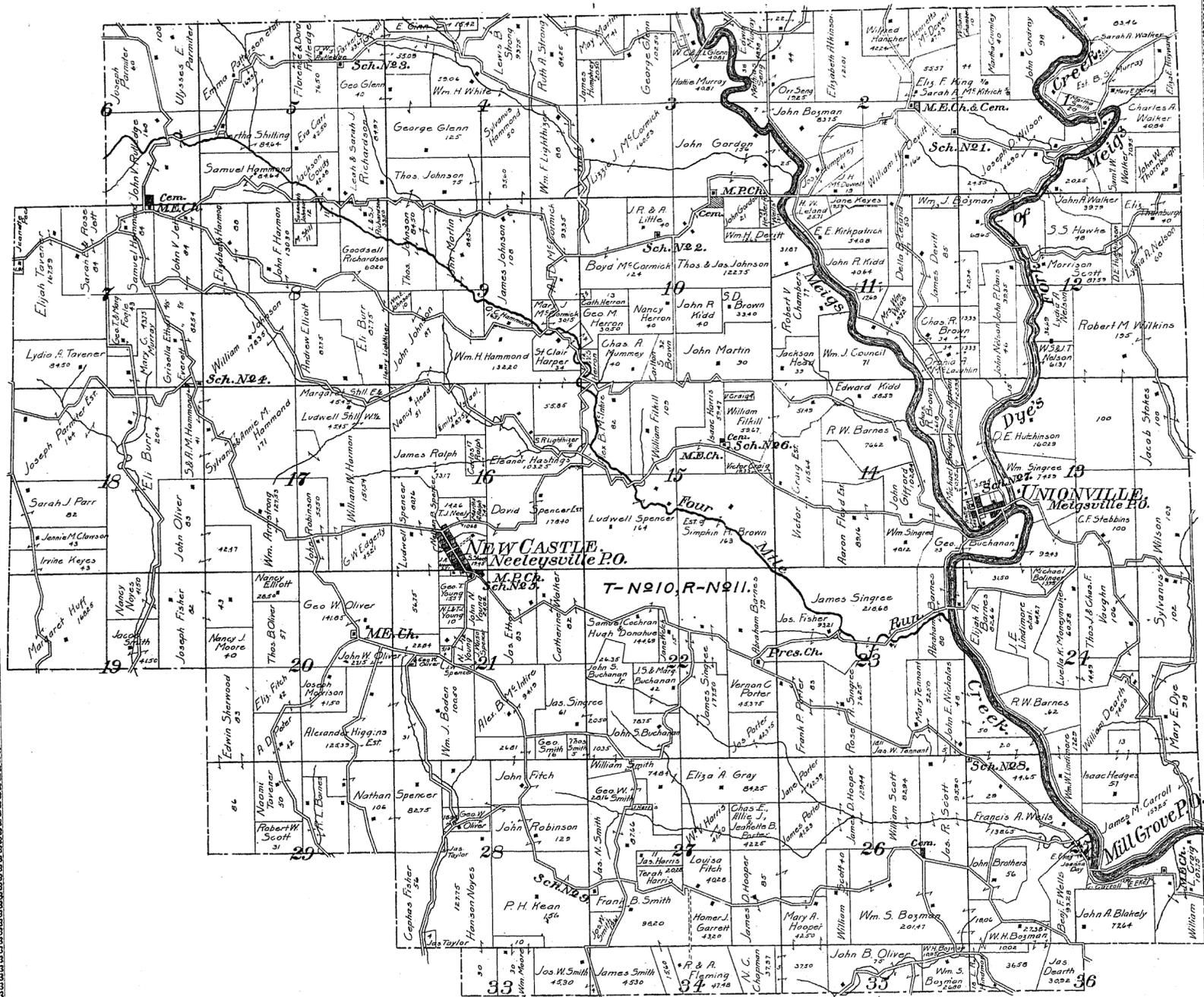
MAP OF
MALTA & MORGAN

Scale 2 Inches to one Mile.



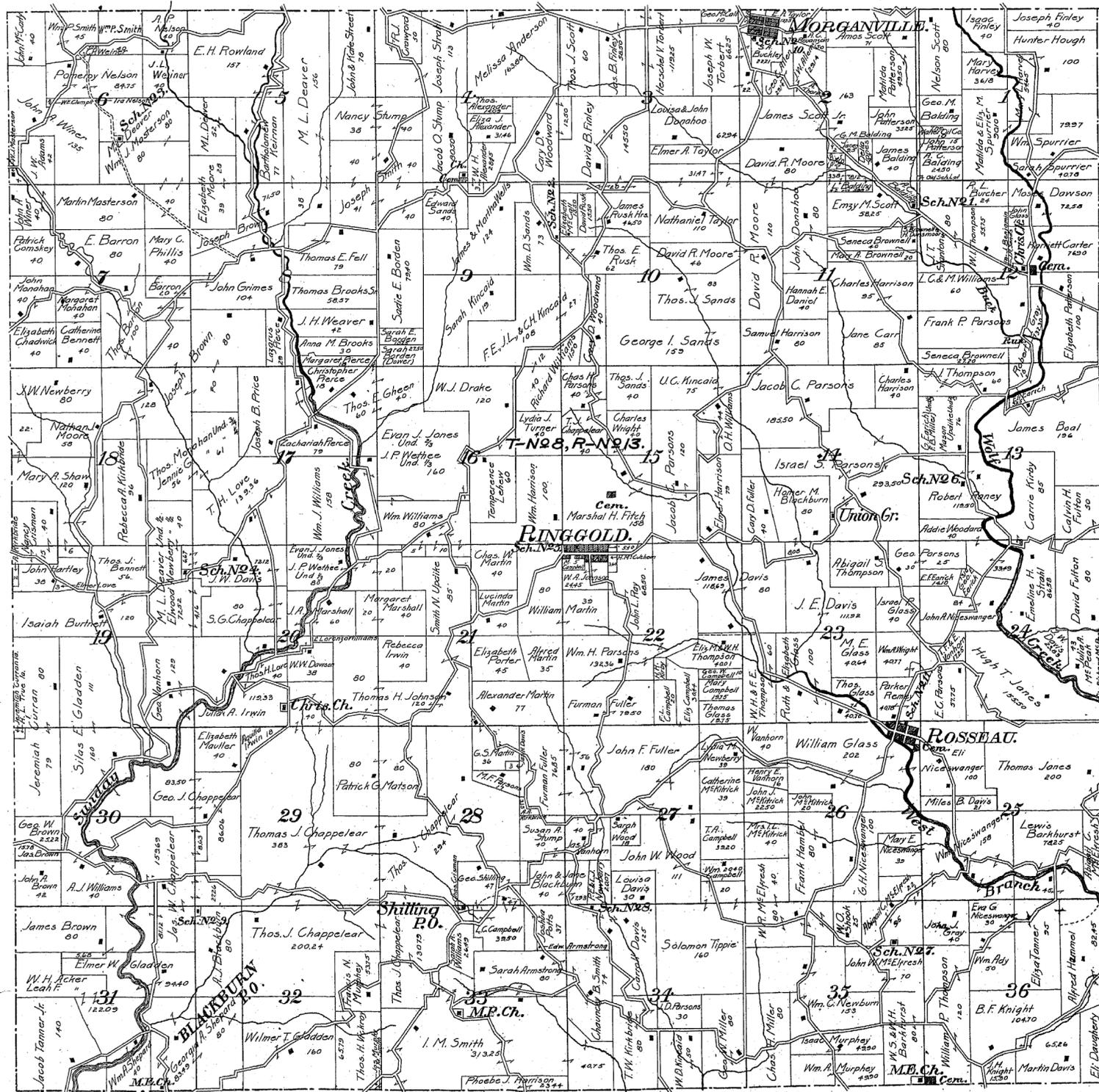
MAP OF
MEIGSVILLE

Scale 2 Inches to one Mile.

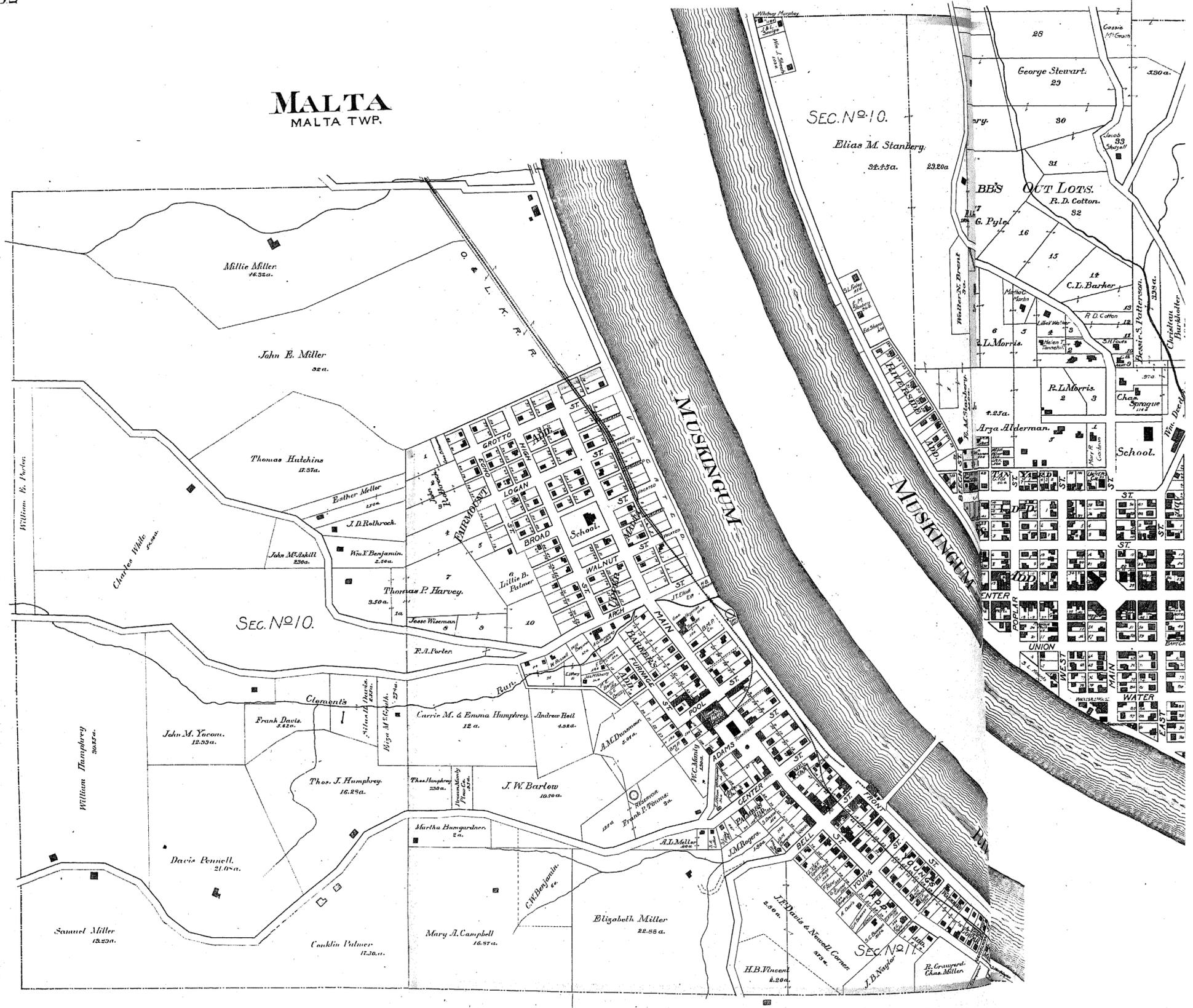


MAP OF UNION

Scale 2 Inches to one Mile.



MALTA
MALTA TWP.



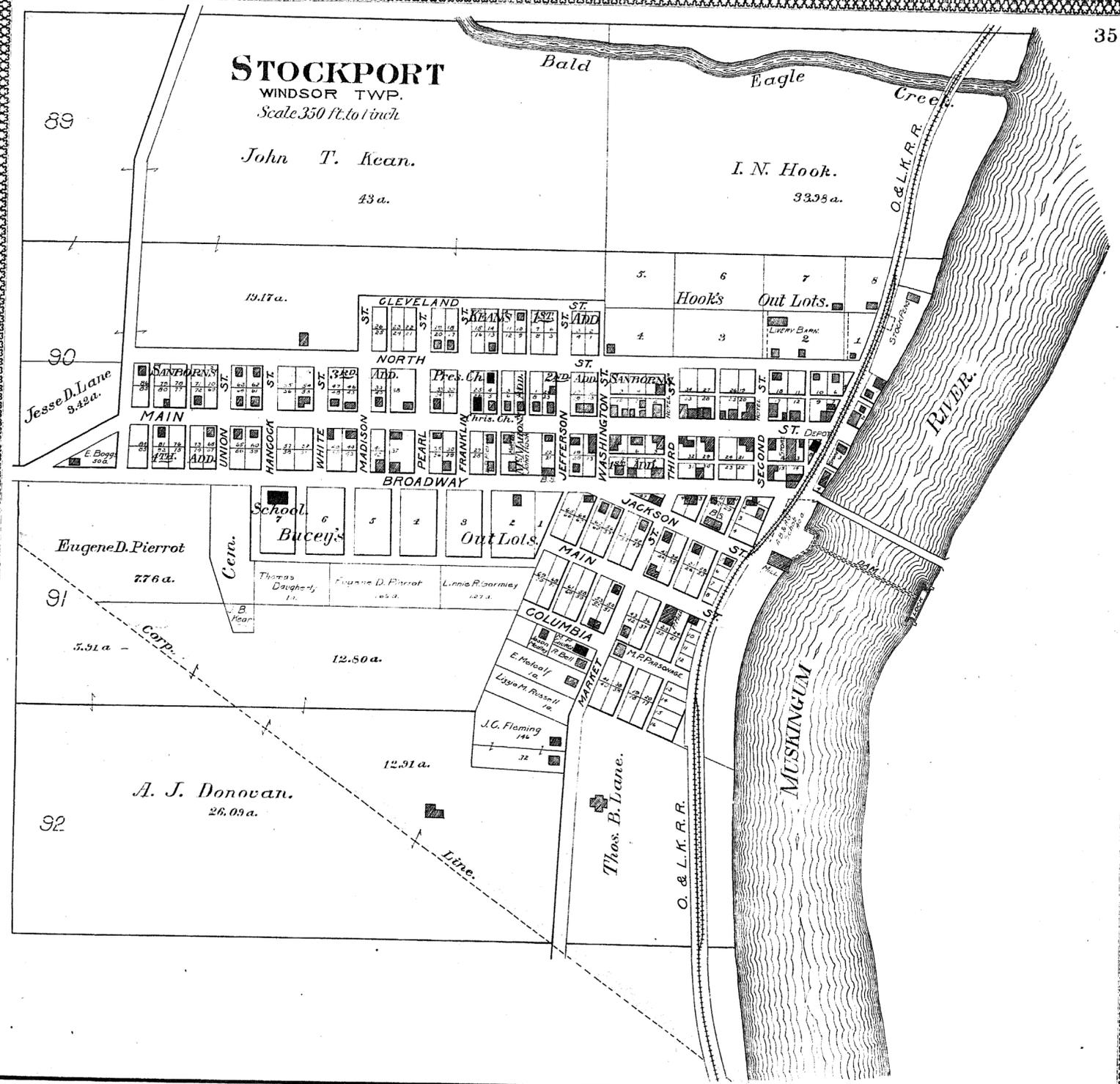
Mc CONNELSVILLE

MORGAN TWP.



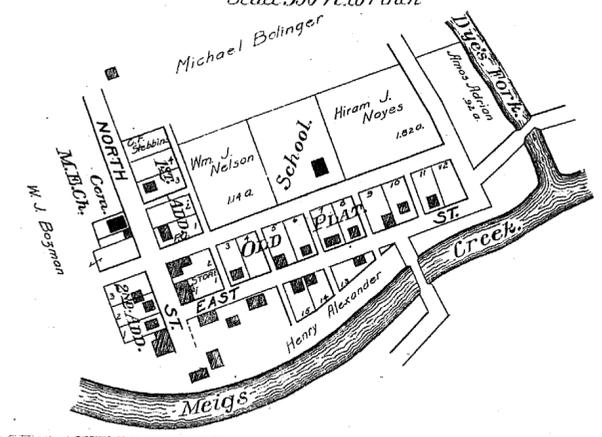
STOCKPORT

WINDSOR TWP.
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch



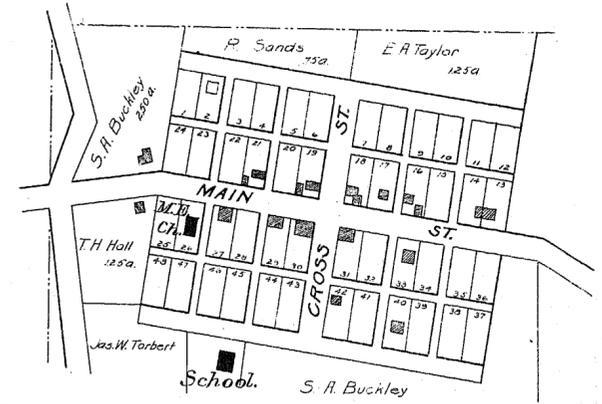
UNIONVILLE

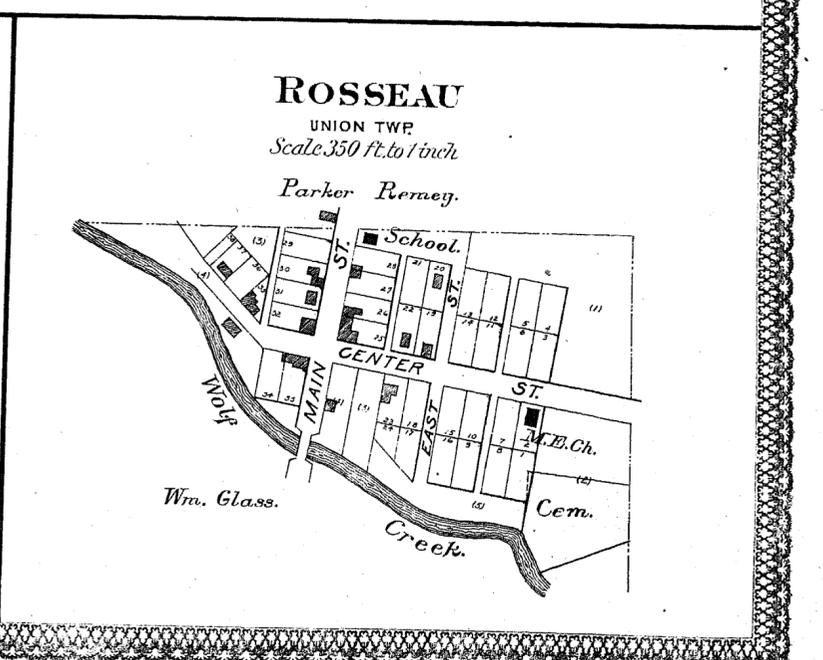
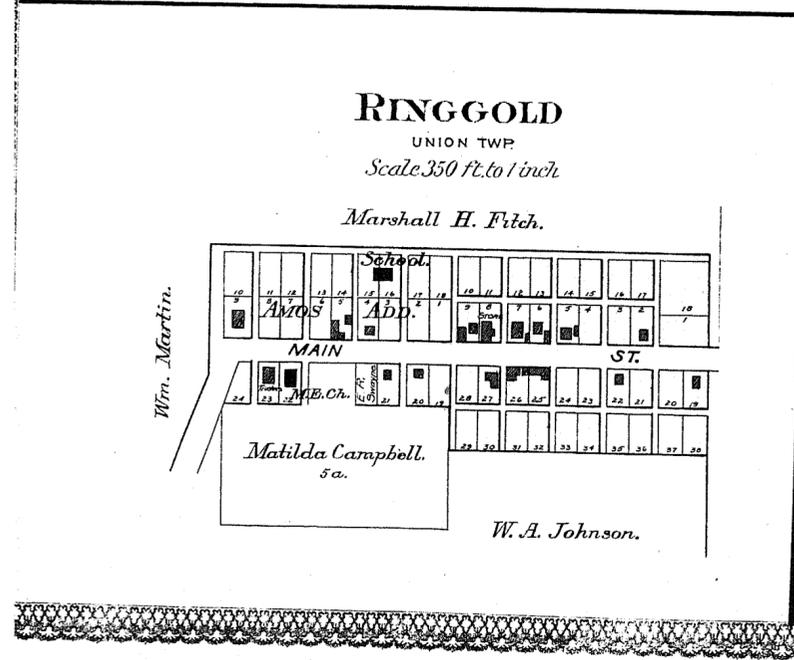
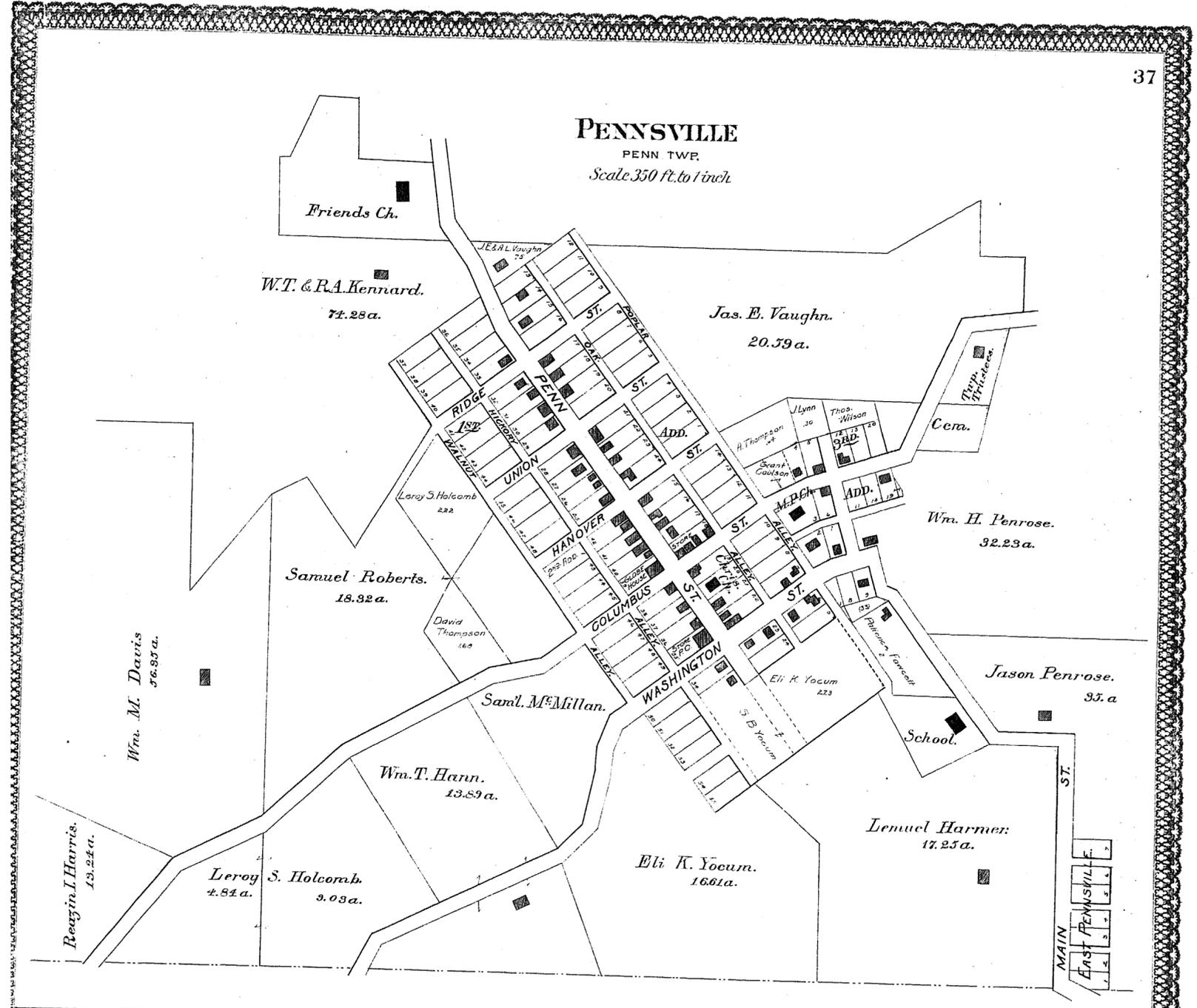
MEIGSVILLE TWP
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch



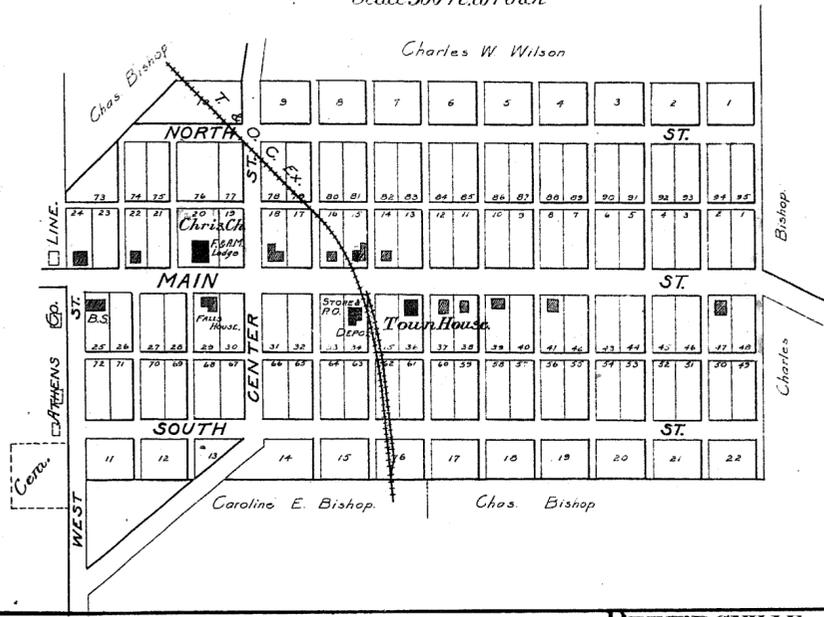
MORGANVILLE

UNION TWP
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch

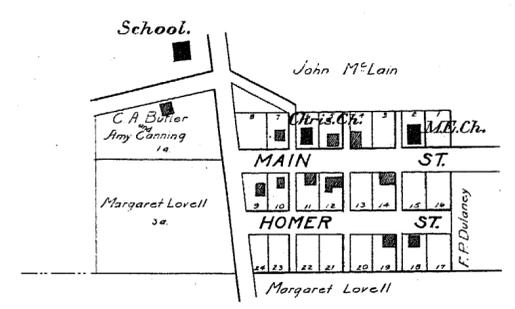




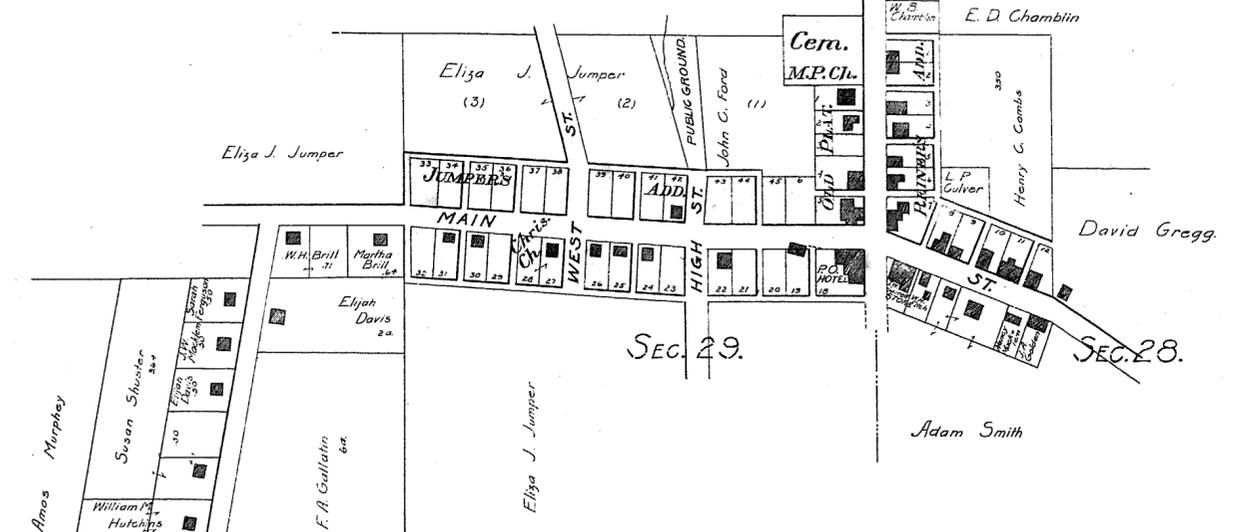
BISHOPVILLE
HOMER TWP.
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch



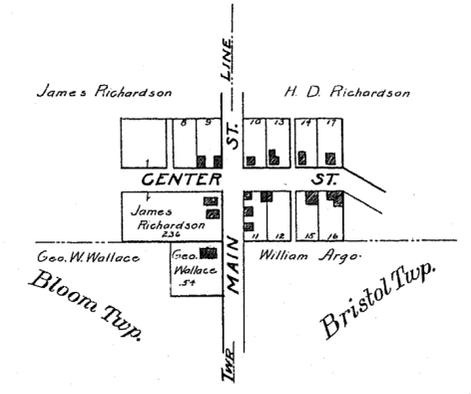
MOUNTVILLE
HOMER TWP.
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch



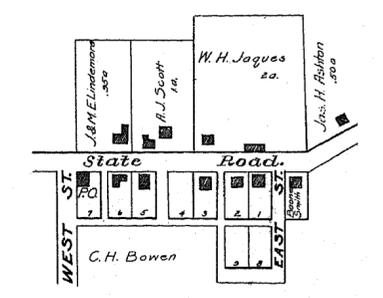
REINERSVILLE
MANCHESTER TWP.
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch

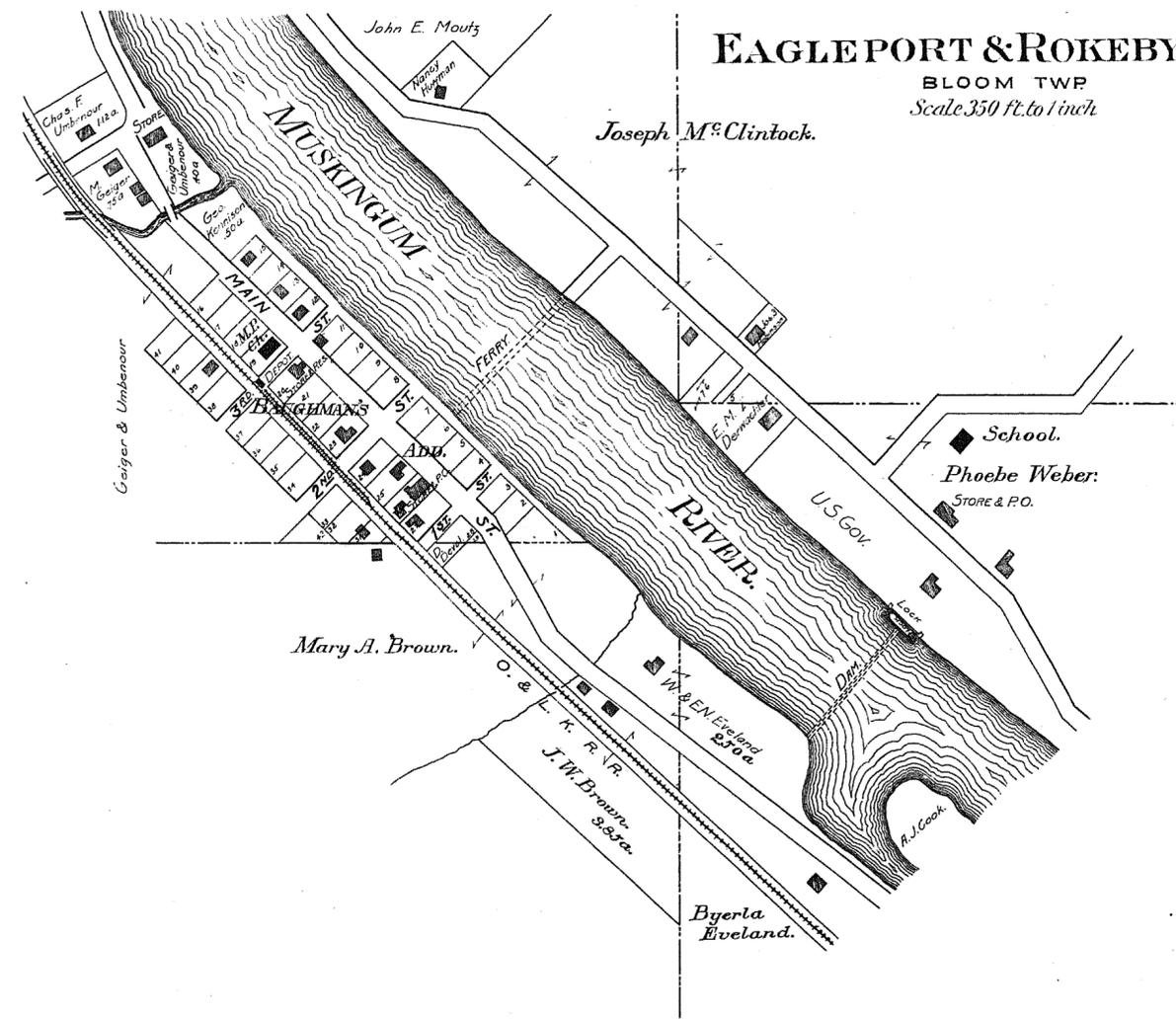


AIRINGTON
BLOOM & BRISTOL TWPS.
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch

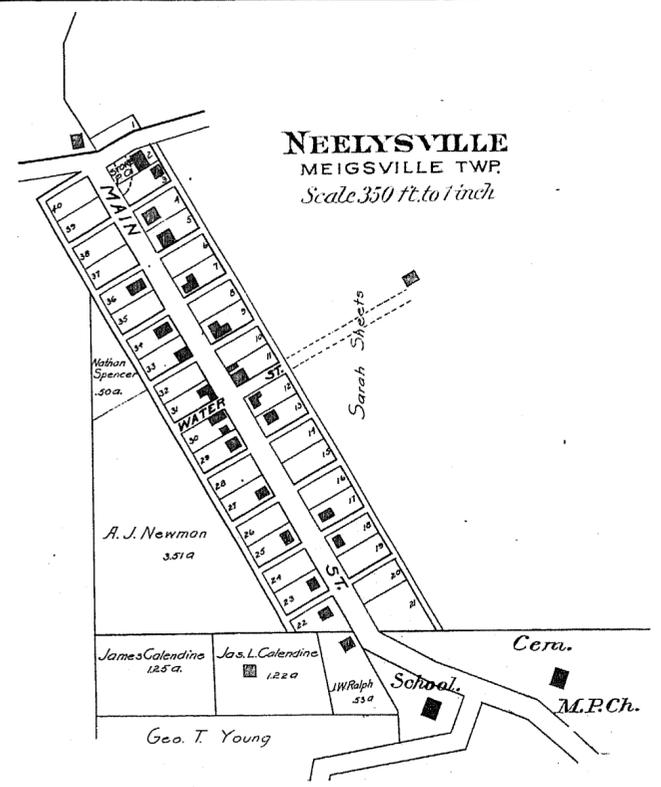


BRISTOL
MEIGS CREEK P.O.
BRISTOL TWP.
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch

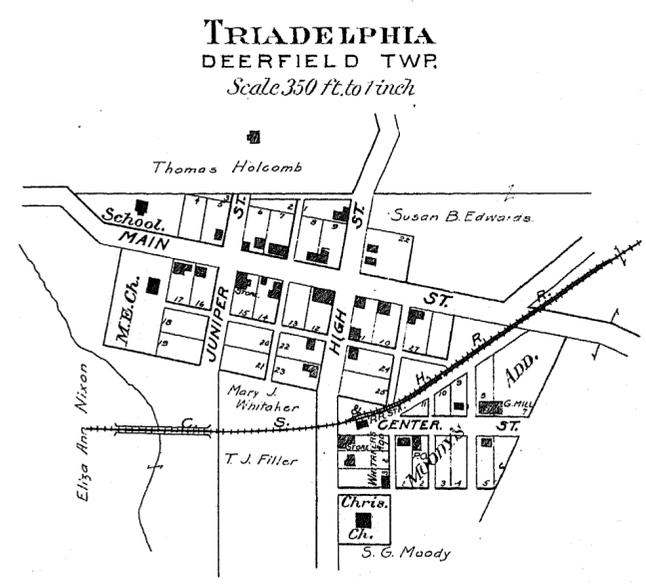




EAGLEPORT & ROKEBY LOCK
 BLOOM TWP
 Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch



NEELYSVILLE
 MEIGSVILLE TWP.
 Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch



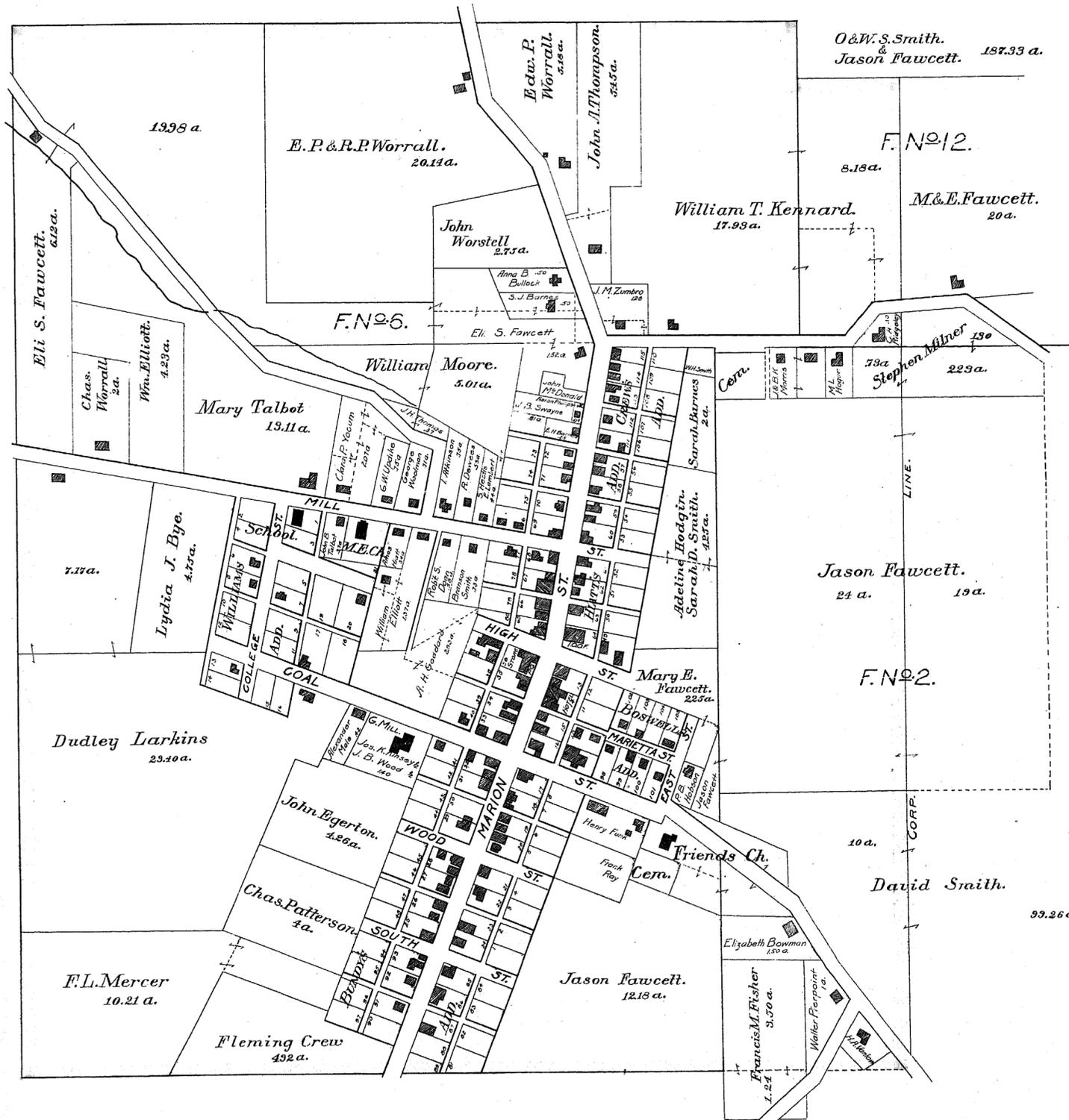
TRIADAPHELIA
 DEERFIELD TWP.
 Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch

CHESTERFIELD

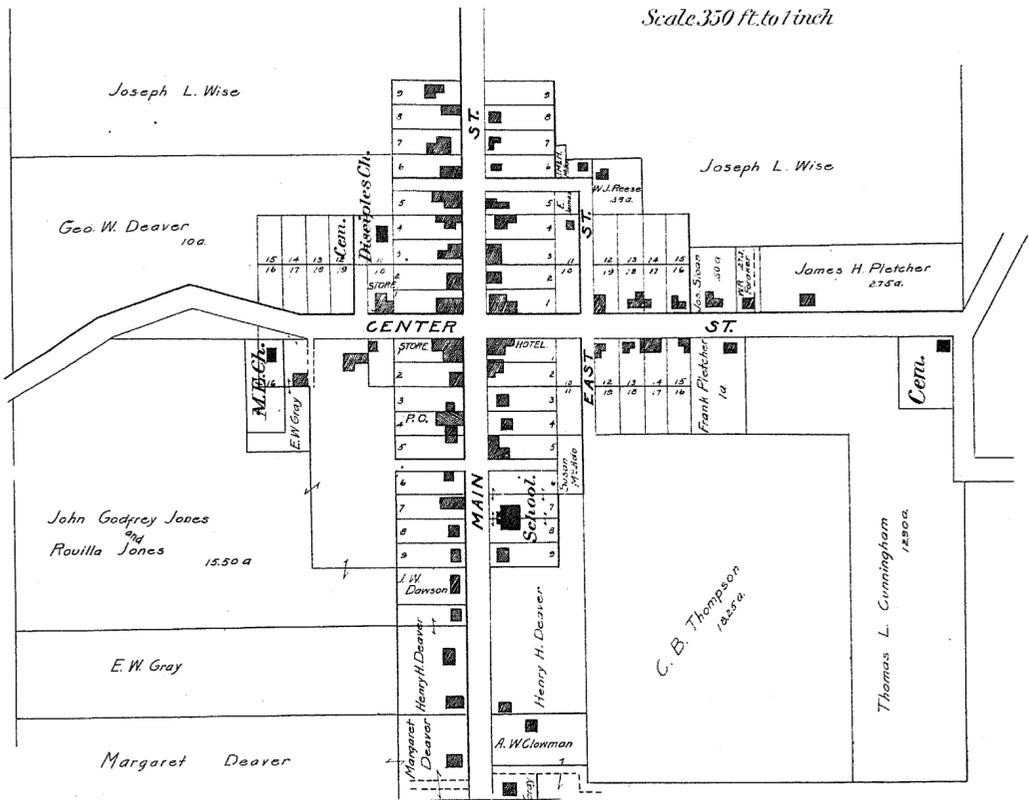
CHESTER HILL P O

MARION TWP

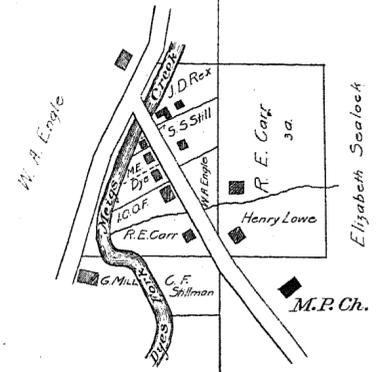
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch



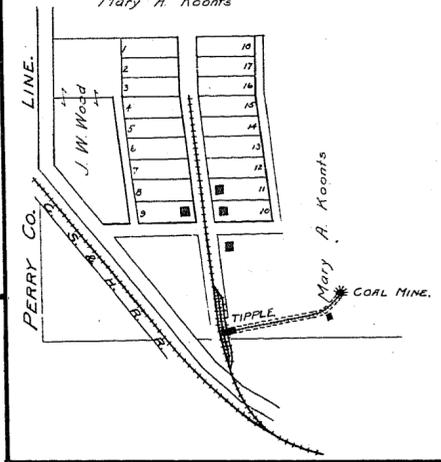
DEAVERTOWN
YORK TWP
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch



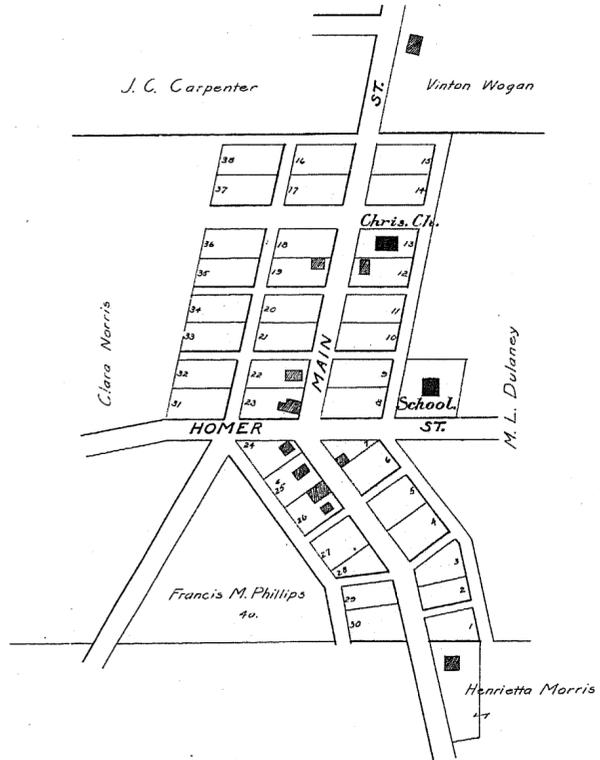
SEELEYVILLE
WOODGROVE P.O.
MANCHESTER TWP
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch



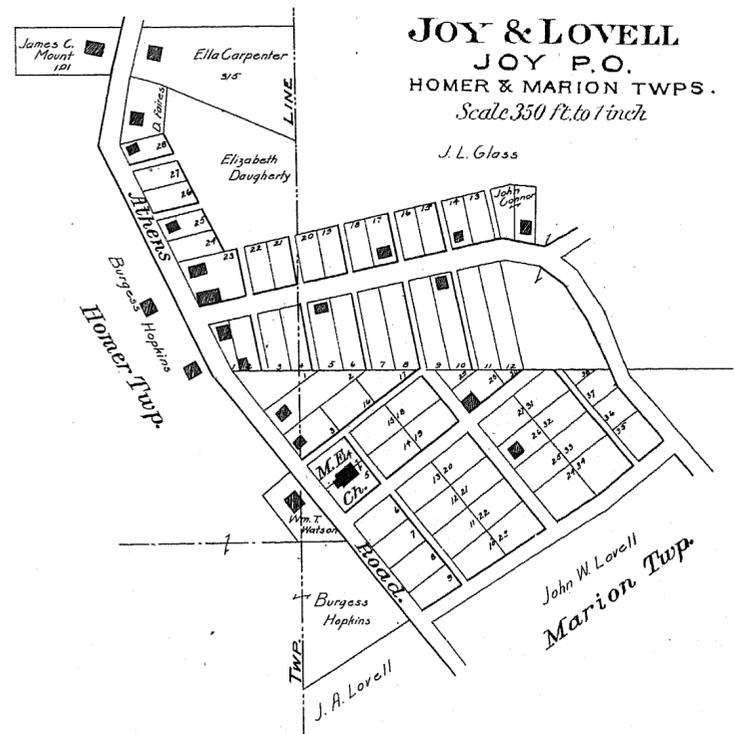
ROSE FARM
YORK TWP
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch
Mary A. Koonts

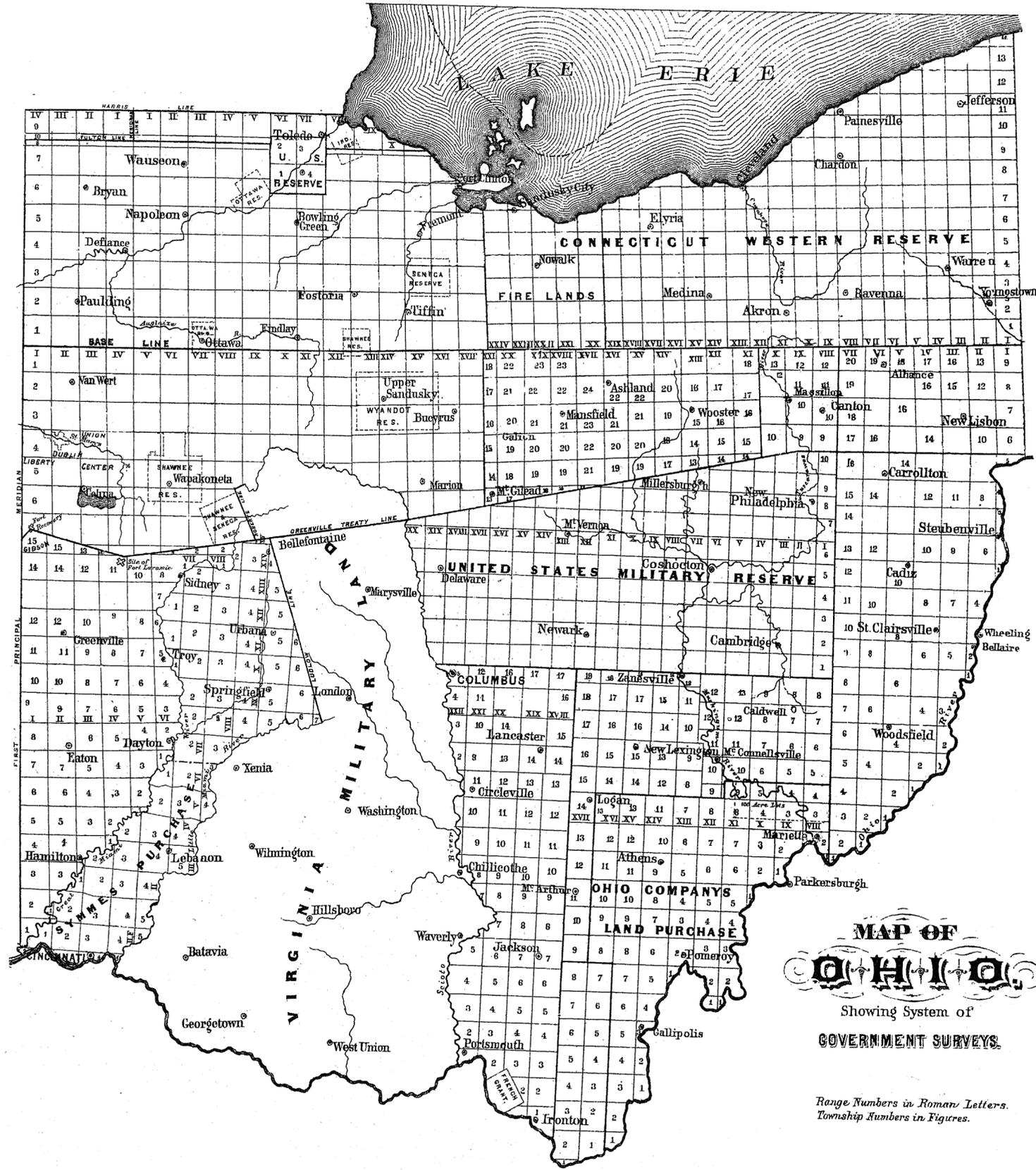


WRIGHTSVILLE
HOMER TWP
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch



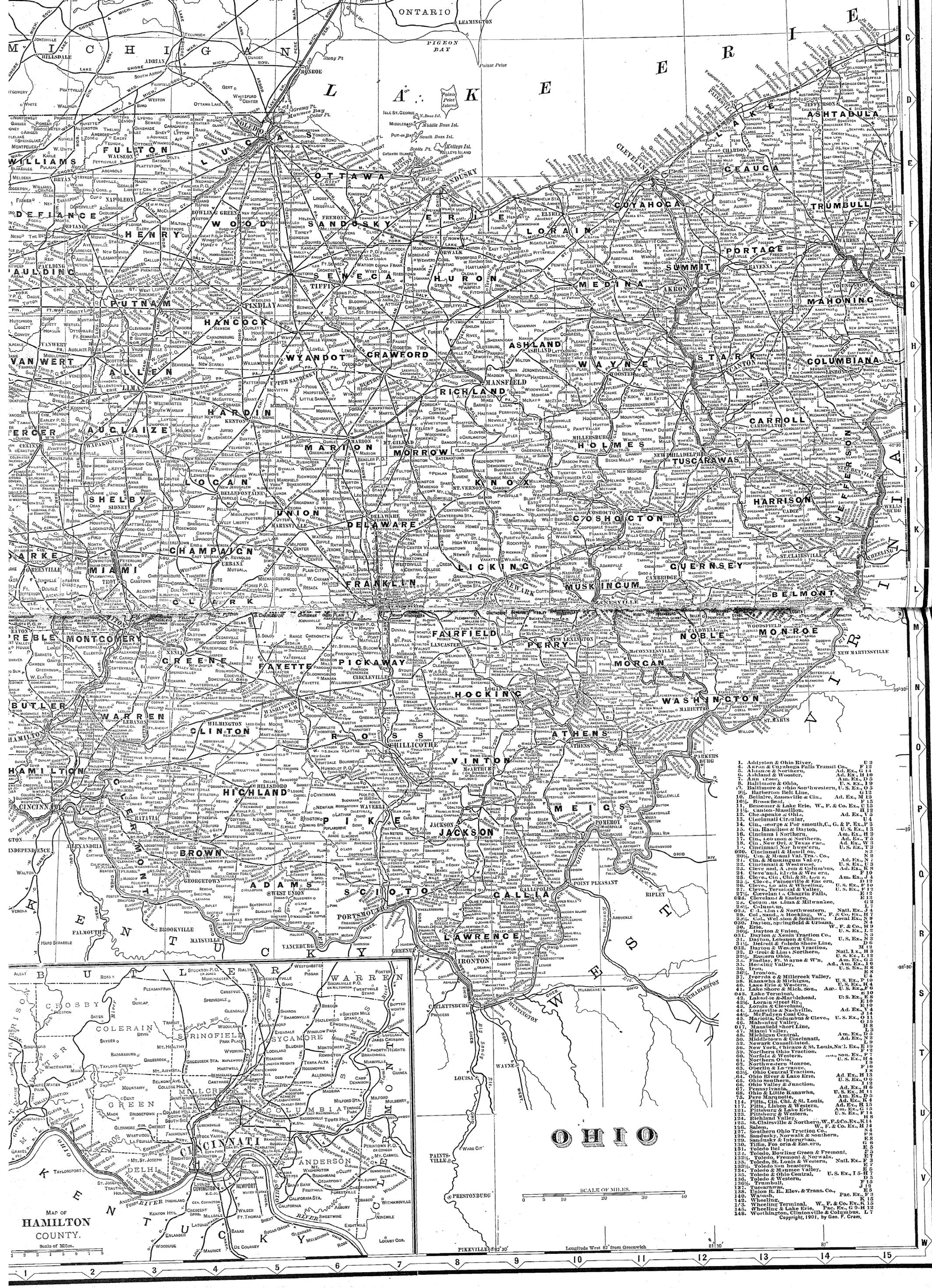
JOY & LOVELL
JOY P.O.
HOMER & MARION TWPS.
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch





MAP OF
OHIO
 Showing System of
GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

Range Numbers in Roman Letters.
 Township Numbers in Figures.



MAP OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

SCALE OF MILES

Copyright, 1901, by Geo. F. Gram.

1. Addison & Ohio River, U. S. Ex. P. 12
2. Akron & Cuyahoga Falls Transit Co., U. S. Ex. P. 12
3. Alliance & Southern, Ad. Ex. G. 11
4. Ashland & Western, Ad. Ex. H. 10
5. Atwater, Ad. Ex. D. 5
6. Baltimore & Ohio, U. S. Ex. P. 9
7. Baltimore & Ohio Southern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
8. Barboursville Bell Line, U. S. Ex. P. 12
9. Bell & Hamilton, U. S. Ex. P. 12
10. Bessemer & Lake Erie, W. F. & Co. Ex., U. S. Ex. P. 13
11. Canton & Hamilton, U. S. Ex. P. 12
12. Cheapeake & Ohio, Ad. Ex. V. 5
13. Cincinnati & Hamilton, U. S. Ex. P. 12
14. Cincinnati & Portsmouth, G. & P. Ex. P. 3
15. Cincinnati & Dayton, U. S. Ex. P. 12
16. Cincinnati & Northern, Ad. Ex. H. 13
17. Cincinnati & Southern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
18. Cincinnati & Western, U. S. Ex. P. 12
19. Cleveland & Western, U. S. Ex. P. 12
20. Cleveland & Eastern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
21. Cleveland & Southern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
22. Cleveland & Northern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
23. Cleveland & Western, U. S. Ex. P. 12
24. Cleveland & Eastern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
25. Cleveland & Southern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
26. Cleveland & Northern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
27. Cleveland & Western, U. S. Ex. P. 12
28. Cleveland & Eastern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
29. Cleveland & Southern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
30. Cleveland & Northern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
31. Cleveland & Western, U. S. Ex. P. 12
32. Cleveland & Eastern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
33. Cleveland & Southern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
34. Cleveland & Northern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
35. Cleveland & Western, U. S. Ex. P. 12
36. Cleveland & Eastern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
37. Cleveland & Southern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
38. Cleveland & Northern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
39. Cleveland & Western, U. S. Ex. P. 12
40. Cleveland & Eastern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
41. Cleveland & Southern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
42. Cleveland & Northern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
43. Cleveland & Western, U. S. Ex. P. 12
44. Cleveland & Eastern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
45. Cleveland & Southern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
46. Cleveland & Northern, U. S. Ex. P. 12
47. Cleveland & Western, U. S. Ex. P. 12
48. Cleveland & Eastern, U. S. Ex. P. 12

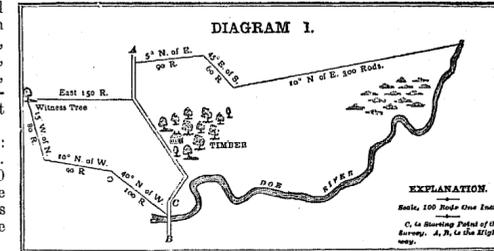
ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS

COPYRIGHT, 1890.

METES AND BOUNDS.

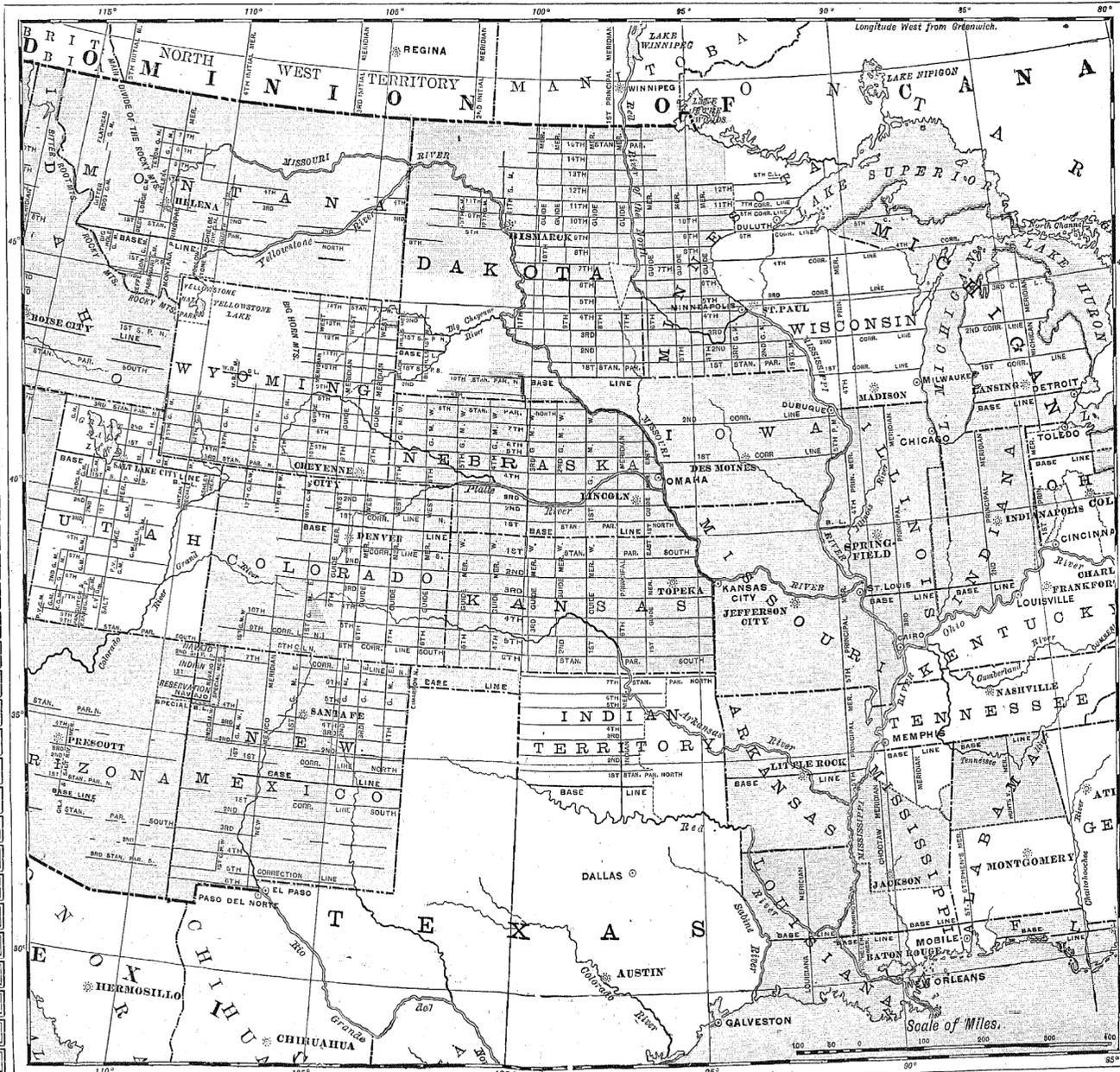
Up to the time of the Revolutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parcelled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted when the present plan of surveys was adopted, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to have a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient highway. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 90 rods; thence 15° West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 150 rods to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 45° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 300 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.



MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES.

DIAGRAM 2.



The present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz.:— These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Lines, which run East and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy, by astronomical observations. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control.

Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the central portion of the United States, and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name, as are also the Standard Parallels and guide (or auxiliary) Meridians.

Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) represents the Principal Meridian, in this case say the 5th Principal Meridian. The heavy line running East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or basis of all measurements or surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same fact applies to all other Principal Meridians and their Base Lines. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run North and South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is followed both East and West of the Meridian throughout the territory controlled by the Meridian.

These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, commencing at the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman characters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I. West; the next is Range II. West; then comes Range III., IV., V., VI., VII., and so on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian are numbered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Principal Meridian. See Diagram 3.

Commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Line. These are designated as Township Lines. They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending East and West, parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both North and South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. These divisions or Townships are numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers are indicated by figures. For instance: The first six mile division north of the Base Line is Township 1 North; the next is Township 2 North; then comes Township 3, 4, 5, and 6, North, and so on. The same plan is followed South of the Base Line; the Townships being designated as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" (the initials N. or S. being generally used) indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 3.

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely counting the number indicated from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 4, West of the 5th Principal Meridian, is at once located on the square marked ★ on Diagram 3, by counting eight tiers north of the Base Line and 4 tiers west of the Meridian.

TOWNSHIPS OF LAND.

TOWNSHIPS are the largest subdivisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the Governmental Surveys Township Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called "Townshipping." After the Township Corners have been carefully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 36,000 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by: (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Meridians or curvature of the earth's surface; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.

Each Township, unless it is one of the exceptional cases referred to, is divided into 36 squares, which are called Sections. These Sections are intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections are numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, as shown on Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in the Northeast Corner, they run West to 6, then East to 12, then West to 18, and so on, back and forth, until they end with Section 36 in the Southeast Corner.

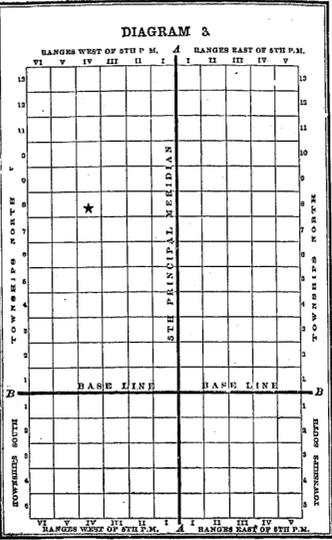
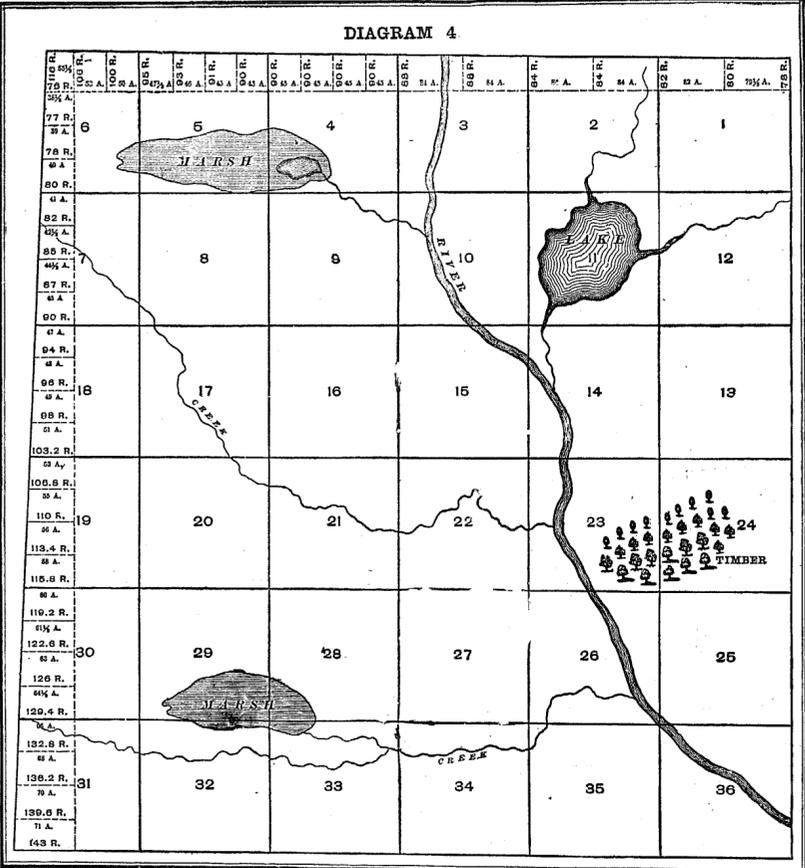
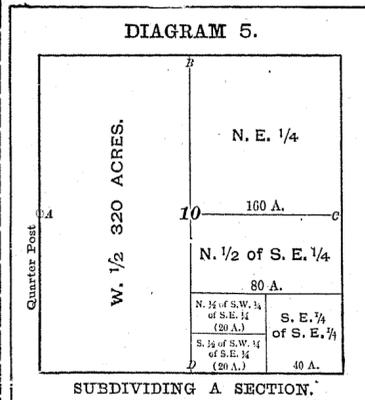
Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township as it is divided and platted by the government surveyors. These Townships are called Government Townships or Congressional Townships, to distinguish them from Civil Townships or organized Townships, as frequently the lines of organized Townships do not conform to the Government Township lines.

SECTIONS OF LAND.

DIAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a section may be divided. All Sections (except fractional Sections) are supposed to be 320 rods, or one mile, square and therefore contain 640 acres—a number easily divisible. Sections are subdivided into fractional parts to suit the convenience of the owners of the land. A half-section contains 320 acres; a quarter-section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section which it embraces—as the Northeast quarter of Section 10; or the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 10. Diagram 5 shows how many of these subdivisions are platted, and also shows the plan of designating and describing them by initial letters as each parcel of land on the Diagram is marked with its description.

As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained elsewhere) are supposed to contain 640 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, as is frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recognizes no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 640 acres "more or less."

The Government Surveyors are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within them, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on Section Lines on each side of a section at the points marked A, B, C, and D, on Diagram 5.



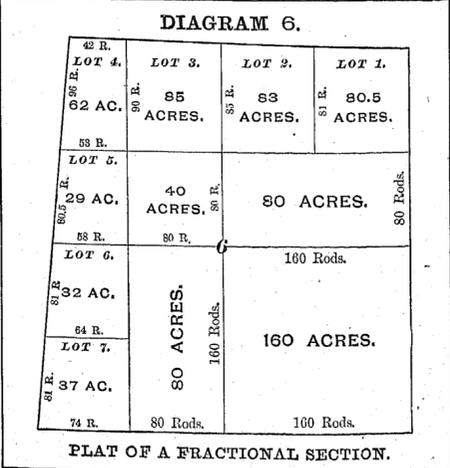
FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

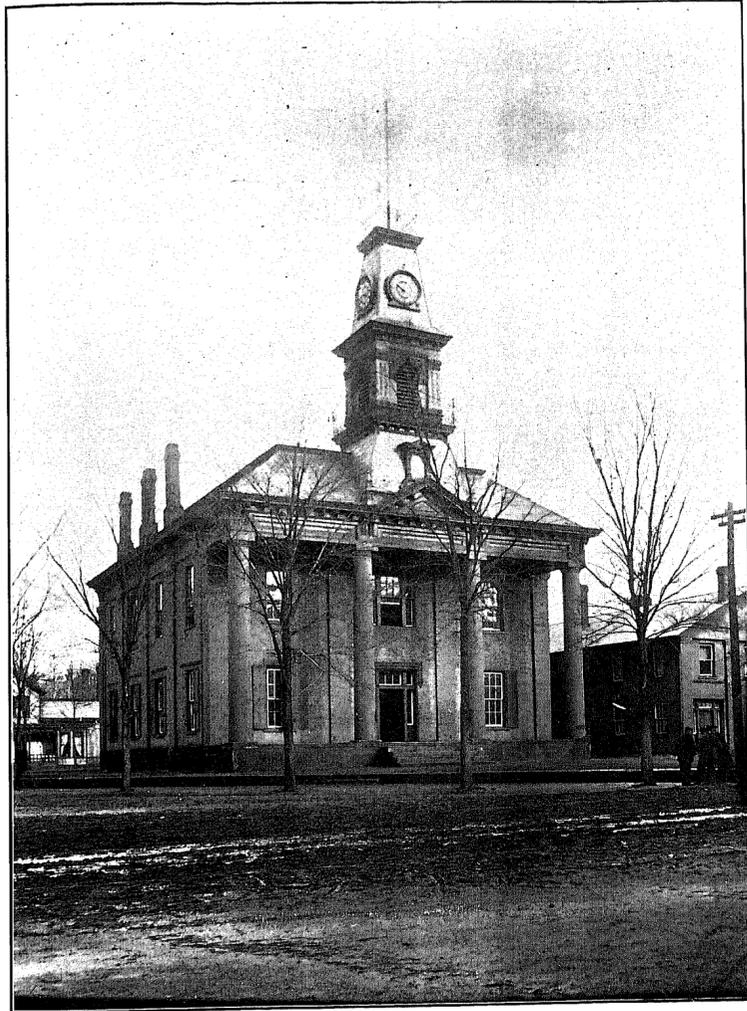
CONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries. Mistakes made in surveying and the fact that Meridians converge as they run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 36,000 acres which a perfect Township would contain. See Diagram 4. In arranging a Township into Sections all the surplus or deficiency of land is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full—640 acres—except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 25 Sections.

Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency is distributed and the Sections it affects. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, are the "Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 640 acres) is carried to the "forties" or "eighties" that touch the Township Line. These pieces of land are called "Fractional Forties" or "Fractional Eighties," as the case may be. Diagrams 4 and 6 show the manner of marking the acreage and outlining the boundaries of these "Fractions."

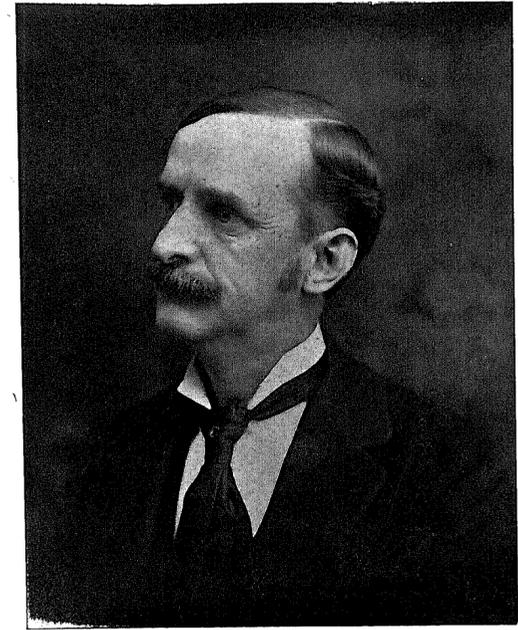
Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land inside of these Sections is distributed and which "forties" or "eighties" it affects. From this arrangement it will be seen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Lines, the Southeast Quarter may be full—160 acres—while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smaller. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighties" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S. W. 1/4 of Section 6," etc. Of course those portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner—as Southeast 1/4 of Section 6. As a rule Townships are narrower at the North than at the South side. The Meridians of Longitude (which run North and South) converge as they run North and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and gradually converge until they all meet at the poles. Now, as the Range lines are run North and South, (North of the Equator) to be narrower at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram 4. In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made

in running both Township and Range lines, and if no new starting points were established the lines would become confused and unreliable, and the size and shape of Townships materially affected by the time the surveys had extended even a hundred miles from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. In order to correct the surveys and variations caused by the difference of latitude and straighten the lines, "Correction Lines" (or Guide Meridians and Standard Parallels) are established at frequent intervals, usually as follows: North of the Base Line a Correction Line is run East and West parallel with the Base Line, usually every twenty-four miles. South of the Base Line a Correction Line is usually established every thirty miles. Both East and West of the Principal Meridian "Correction Lines" are usually established every 48 miles. All Correction Lines are located by careful measurement, and the succeeding surveys are based upon them.

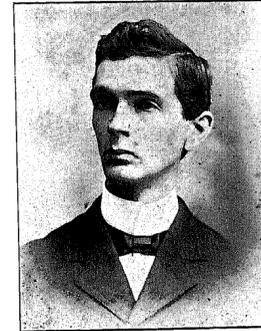




Morgan County Court House



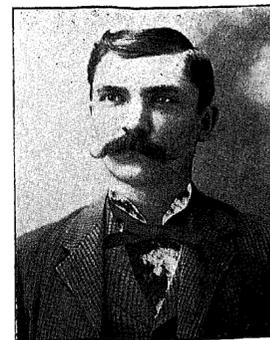
Wm. B. Crew
Judge of Common Pleas Court



Chas. H. Fouts
Prosecuting Attorney



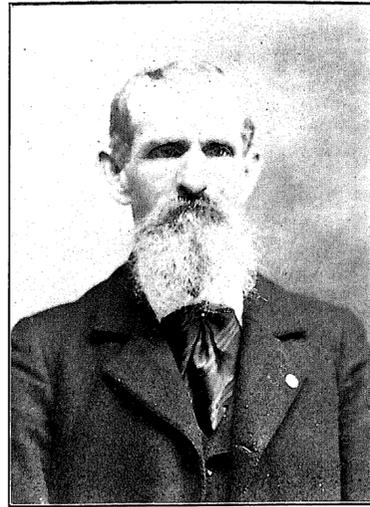
W. J. McKibben
Recorder



Geo. McGonagale
Clerk



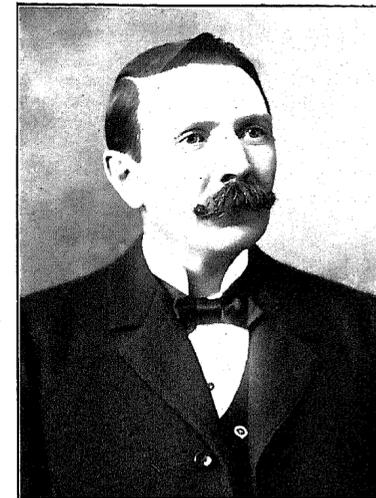
John O. Lyne
Probate Judge



Samuel M. Gillespie
Commissioner



Thos. W. Harmer
Commissioner



Wm. F. Lighthizer
Commissioner



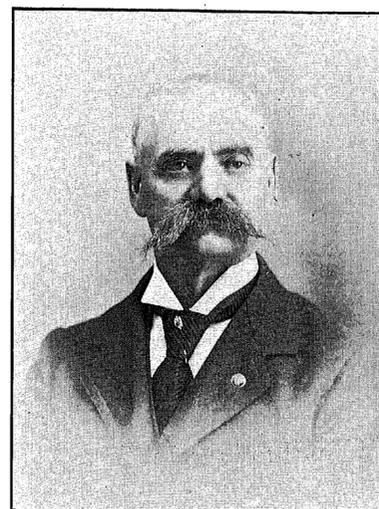
Geo. Wells
Bailiff



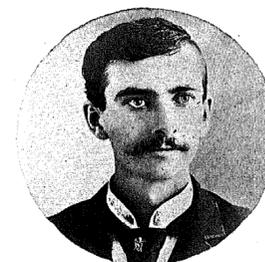
Dr. E. LeFever
Representative



A. J. Sands
Sheriff



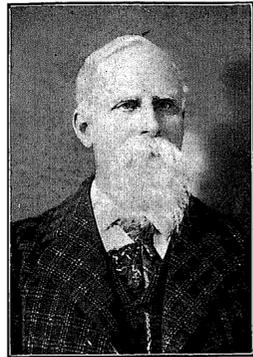
Lewis F. Parsons



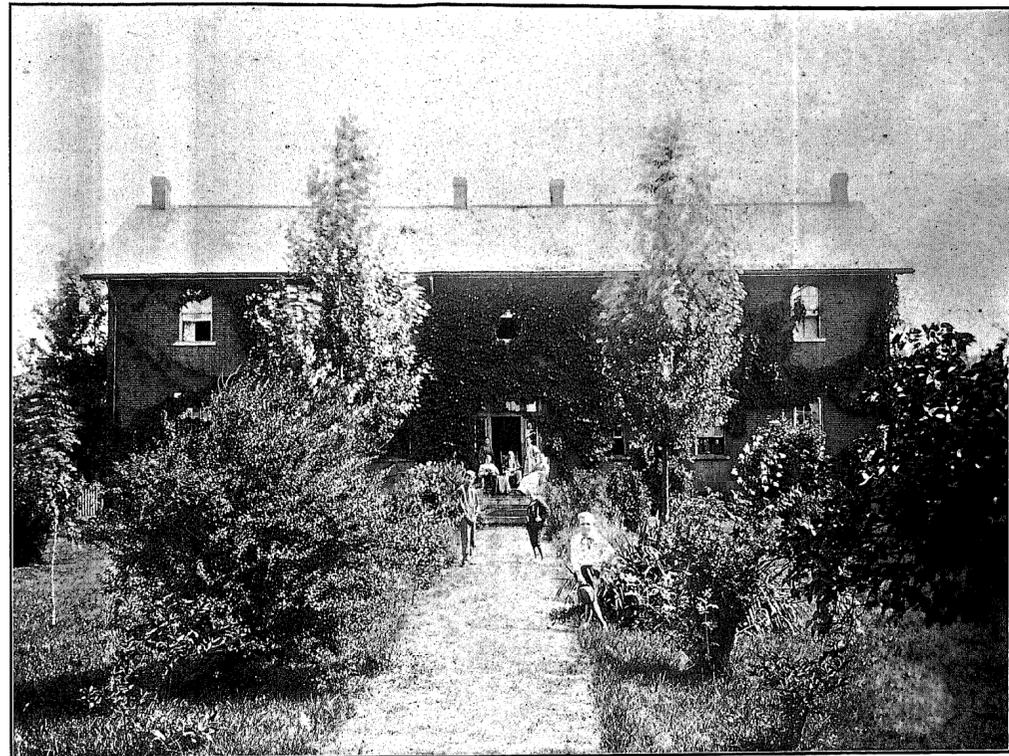
Frank B. Smith
Surveyor



John E. Parsons



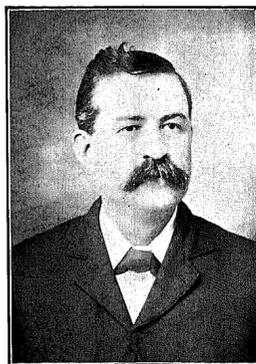
A. D. King
Superintendent



Morgan County Infirmary



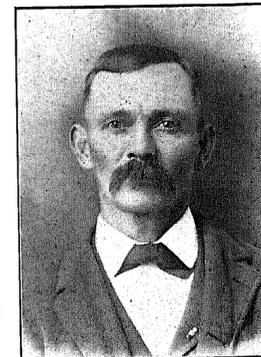
Mrs. A. D. King
Matron



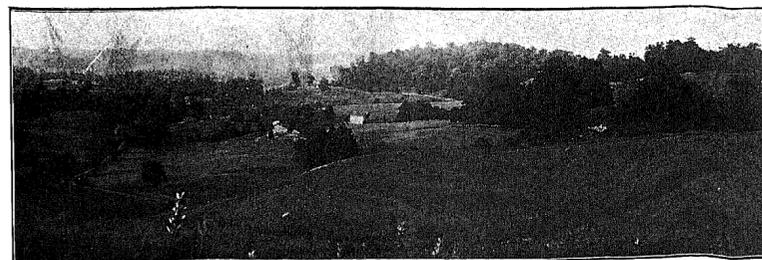
Ira C. Plummer
Director



M. R. Devol
Director



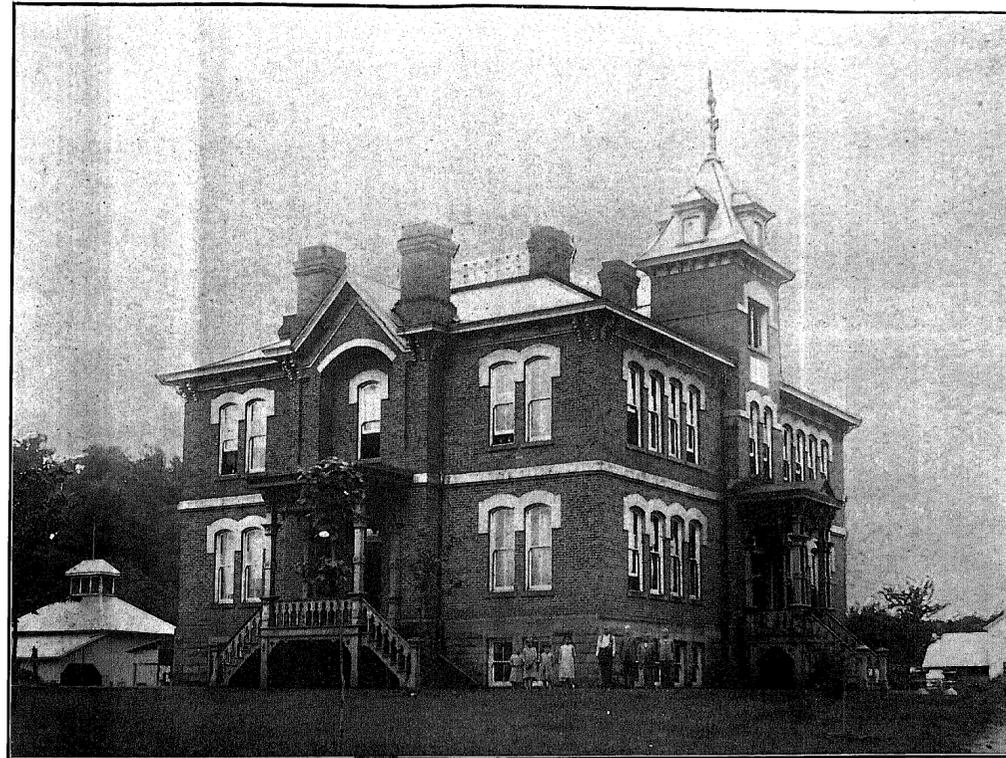
Jephtha L. Balley
Director



Looking East From Tunnel Hill
Bloom Twp.



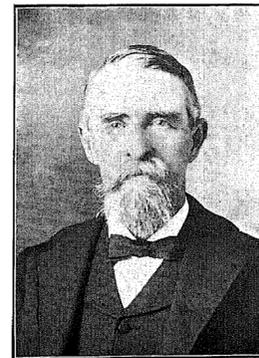
On the Muskingum River



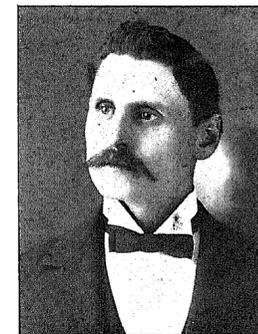
Morgan County Children's Home



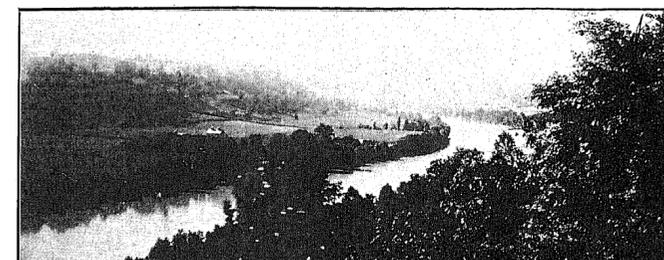
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Melick
Superintendent and Matron



Frank B. Manly
Trustee



Wm. E. Deedrick
Trustee



The Children's Home Farm



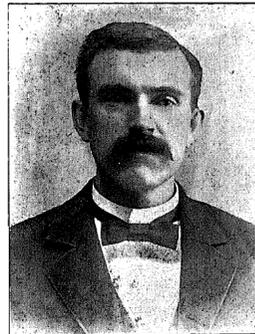
Marion E. Danford



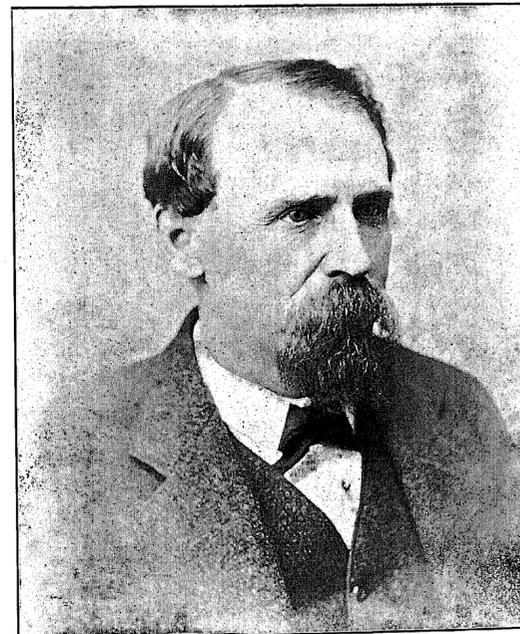
Geo. H. Black



Edwin M. Kennedy



I. J. Weber



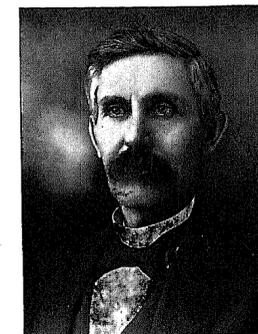
E. M. Stanbery



J. A. Ivers



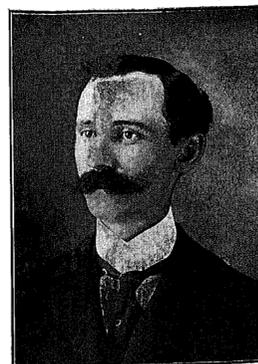
P. H. Tannhill



Geo. W. Barry



Link C. Russell

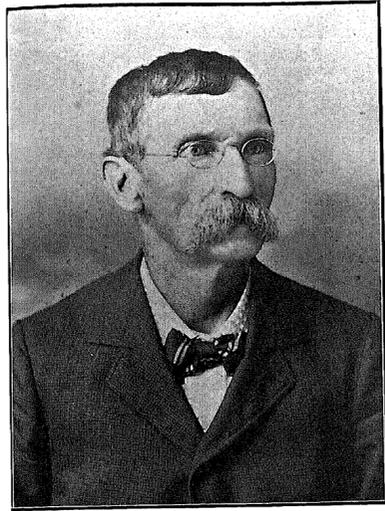


H. M. Finley

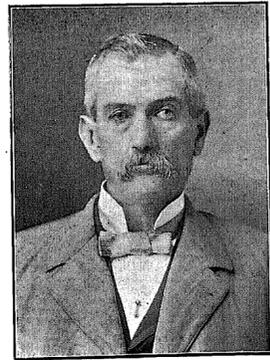


Alfred H. Mercer

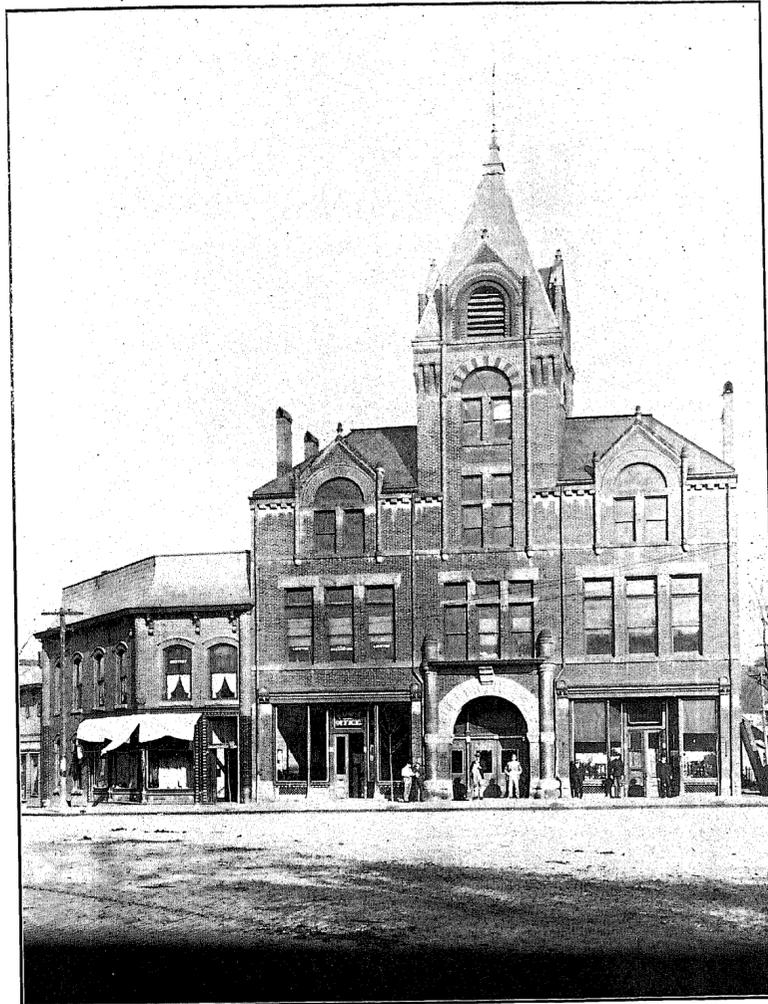
SOME MEMBERS OF
The Morgan County Bar Association



Joseph M. Murray.



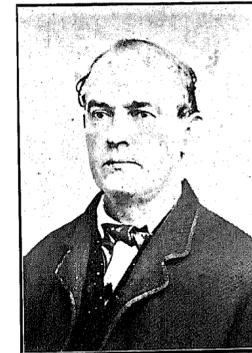
A. W. Stewart,
Mayor of McConnellsville.



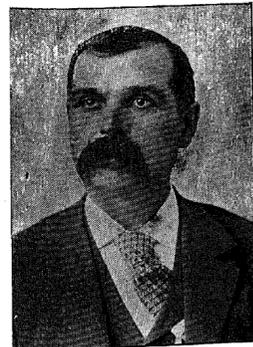
The Opera House, McConnellsville.



George Donahue,
Member of Opera House Construction Committee



Worley Adams,
Member of Opera House Construction Committee



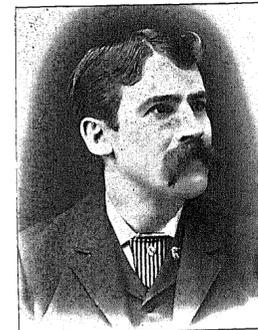
Horace G. Porter,
Marshal.



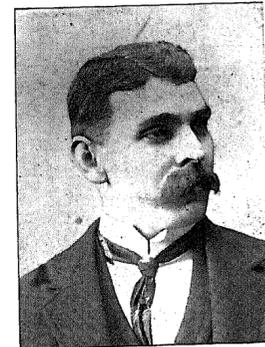
Harry Adams,
Managers of Opera House.



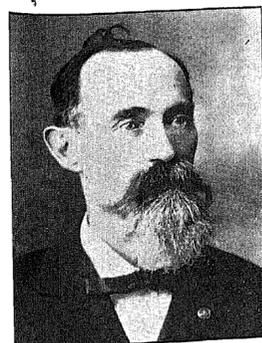
Geo. Bain,



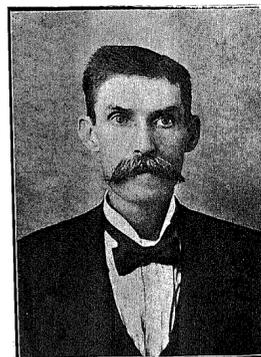
Kay Chandler,
Councilman.



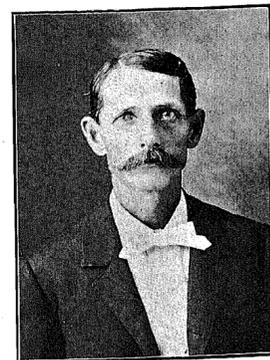
John F. Dover,
Ex-Councilman.



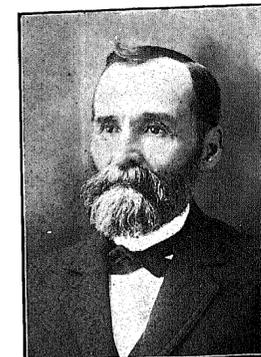
Richard Cheadle,
Ex-Councilman.



Chas. R. Brent,
Postmaster, McConnellsville.



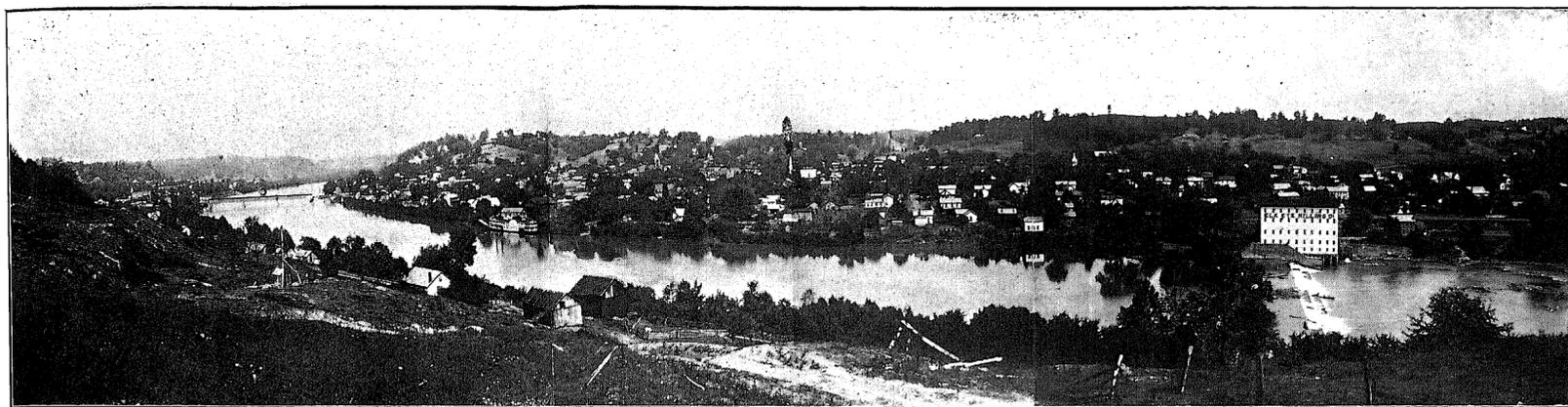
Irven J. Travis,
U. S. Storekeeper, McConnellsville.



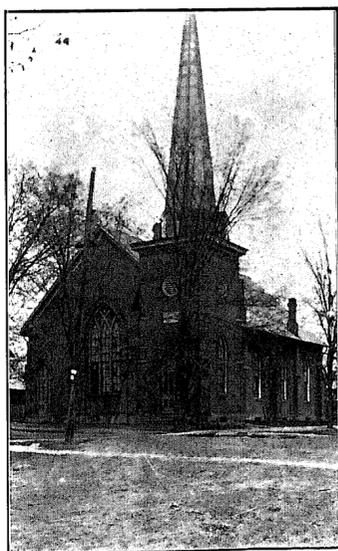
Peter Miller,
Councilman.



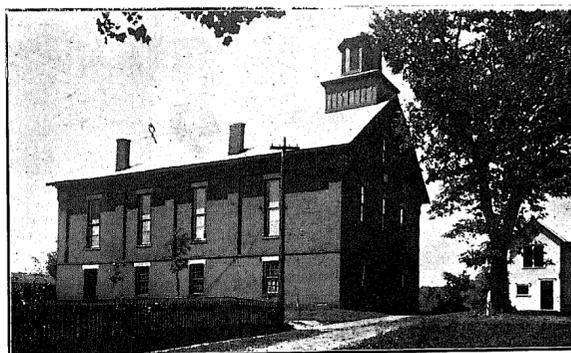
W. H. Gillespie,
Ex-Councilman.



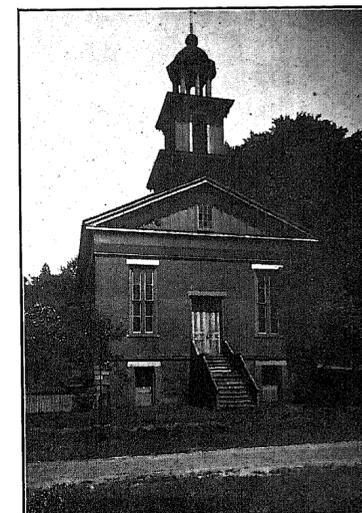
McCONNELLSVILLE,
COUNTY SEAT OF MORGAN COUNTY,
—AND—
SOME OF ITS PUBLIC BUILDINGS.



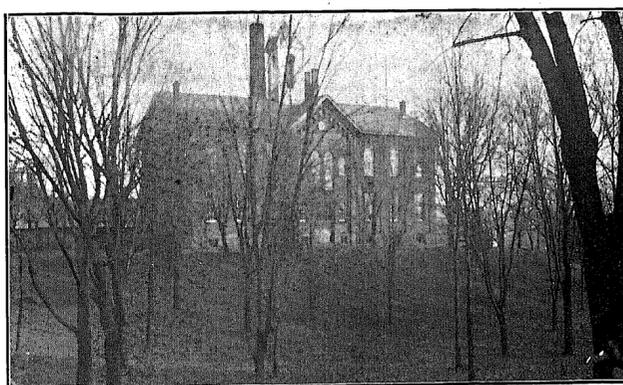
Baptist Church.



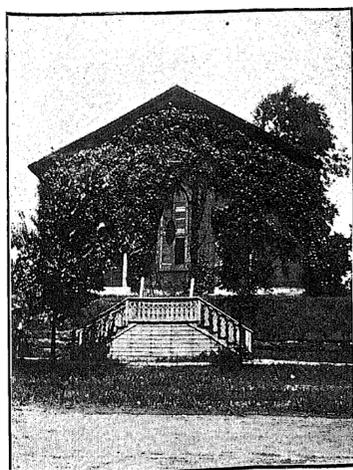
M. E. Church.



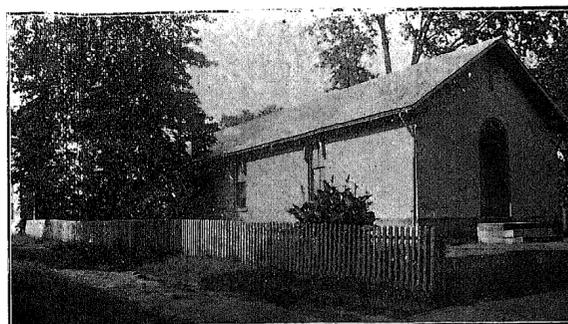
Universalist Church.



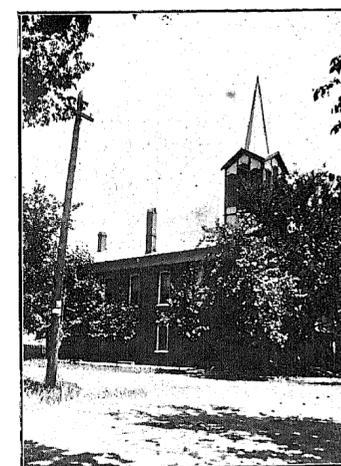
School Building.



Presbyterian Church.



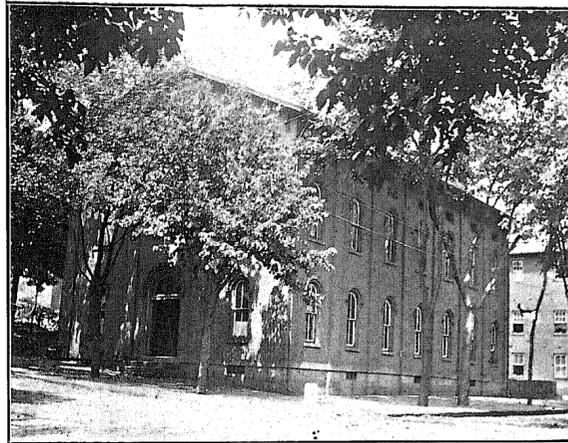
St. James Catholic Church.



M. P. Church.



W. S. Connor,
Corporation & Township Clerk



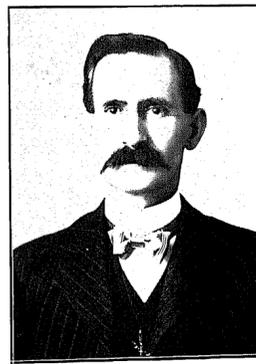
Town Hall, Malta, Ohio.



C. B. Coulson,
Mayor.



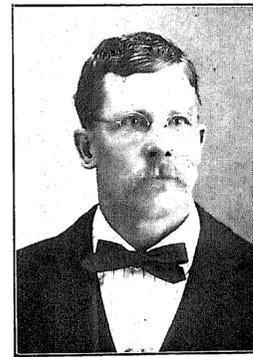
John Davis,
Marshal.



Geo. W. Hughes,
Councilman.



Chas A. Tracy,
Ex-Councilman



S. N. Manly,
Councilman.



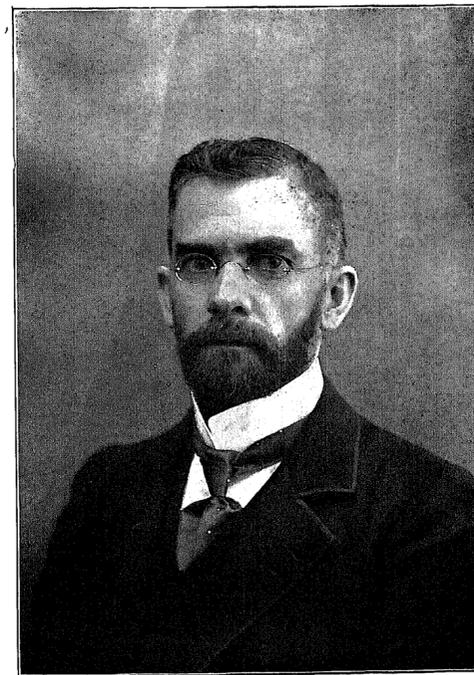
Jasper Barrell,
Treasurer.



John H. Dunnington,
Ex-Councilman.



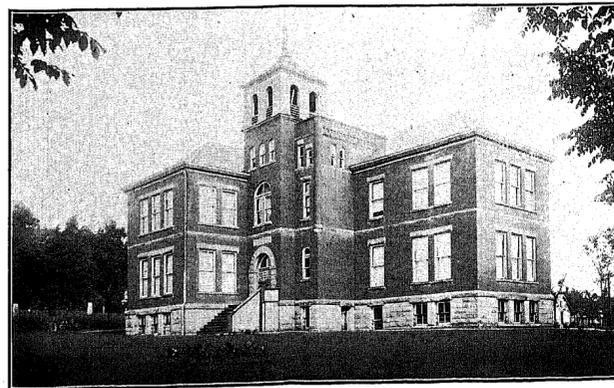
F. C. Thomas,
Ex-Councilman.



Dr. Jas. Ball Naylor.



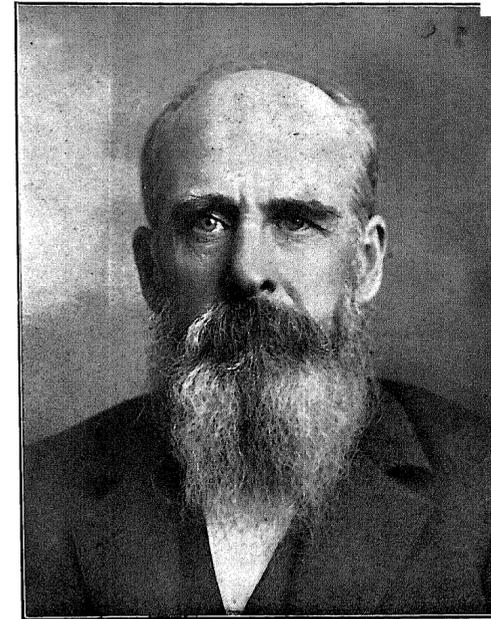
M. E. Church, Malta.



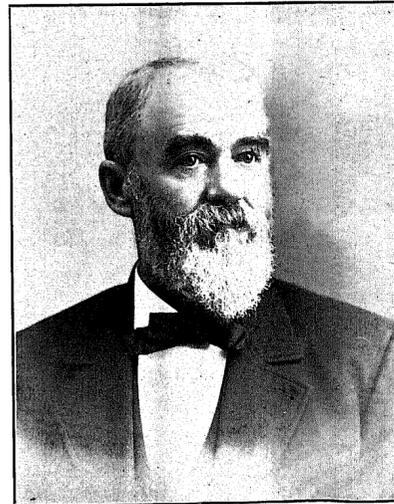
School Building, Malta.



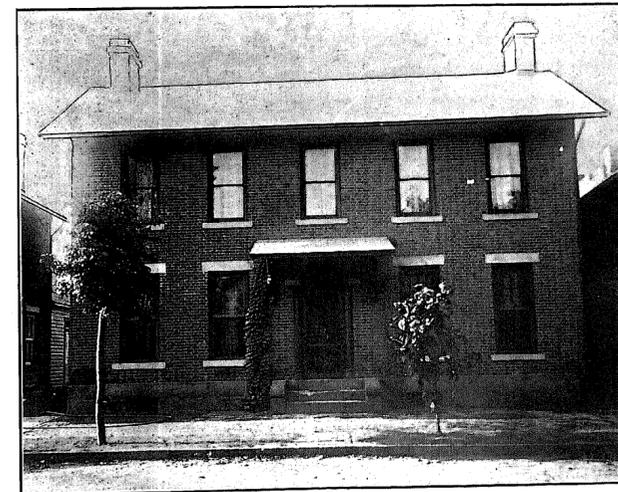
Residence of James Manly, Malta, Ohio.



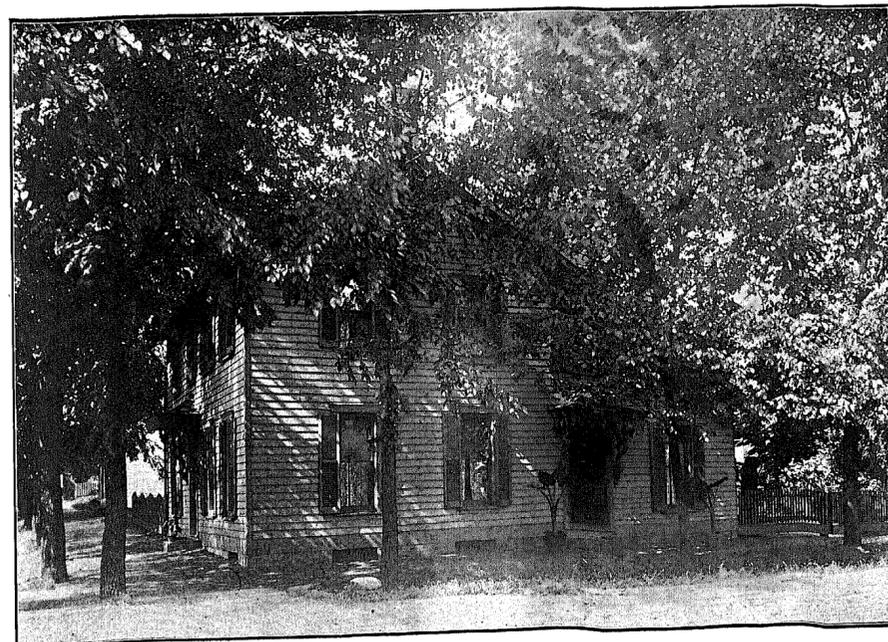
James Manly



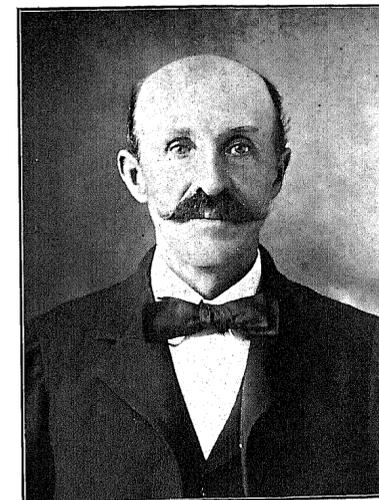
H. L. True, M. D.



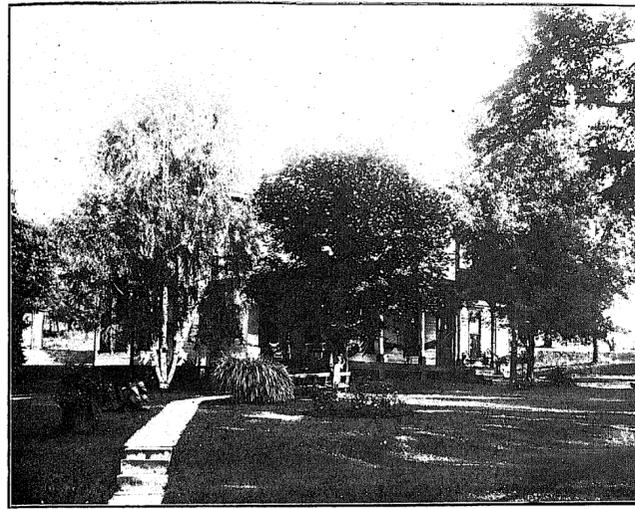
Residence of Dr. H. L. True, McConnelsville, Ohio.



Residence of John R. Harper, McConnelsville Ohio.



John R. Harper, Ex-Sheriff.



Residence of C. H. Morris, McConnellsville.



Residence of Dr. E. LeFever, Mountville, Ohio.



Residence of Geo. H. Harper, Mountville



Residence of F. M. Beckett, McConnellsville.



Residence of W. E. Dye, McConnellsville.



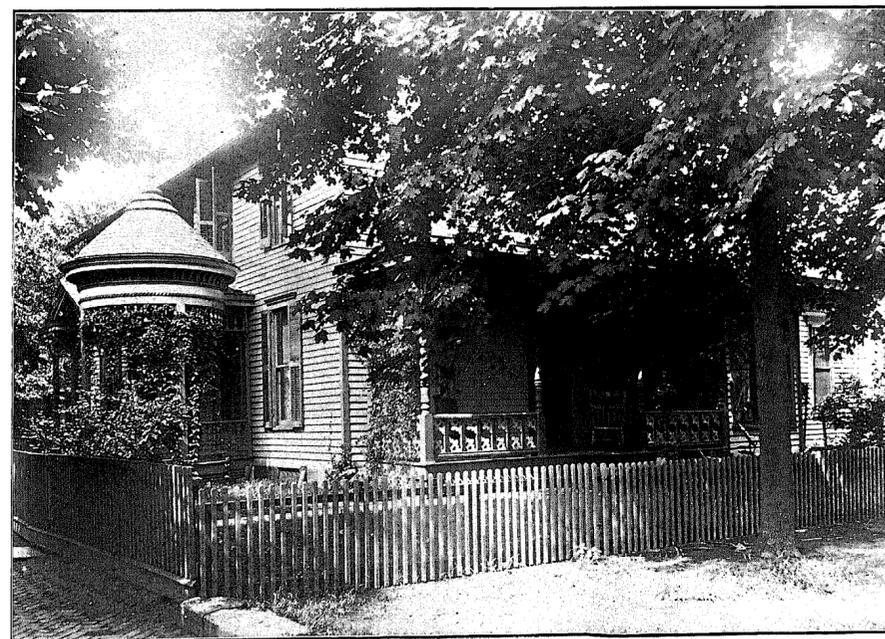
Residence of James Donahue, McConnellsville.



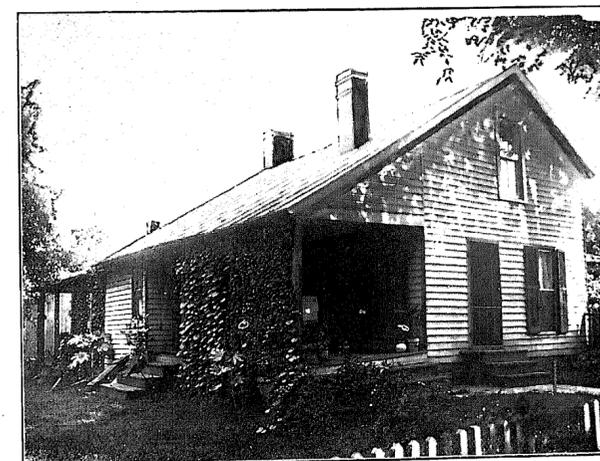
Residence of George W. Barry, McConnellsville.



Residence of C. F. Siler, McConnellsville, Ohio.



The E. W. Cotton Home, S. E. Cor. Main and Liberty Sts., McConnellsville.



Residence of George H. Black, McConnellsville.



Residence of Dr. T. J. Bingham, McConnellsville.



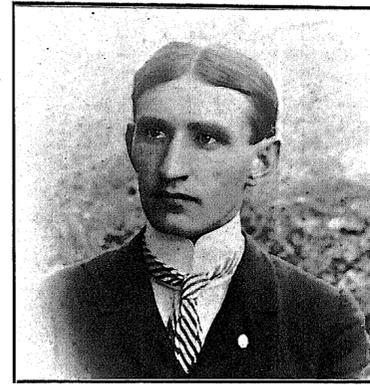
Residence of S. N. Manley, Malta, Ohio.



A. F. Smith,
Chesterhill.



Worley D. Mercer, M. D.
McConnelsville.



Dr. Jas. E. Campbell,
Mountville.



J. H. Bowditch, Draftsman,
Tracy, Ohio.



Mrs. Louisa Newburn
Elliott.



Mrs. Jas. W. Harper



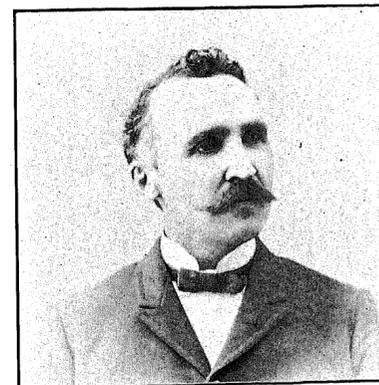
Jas. W. Harper
Eagleport.



Miss Forest Newburn
Elliott.



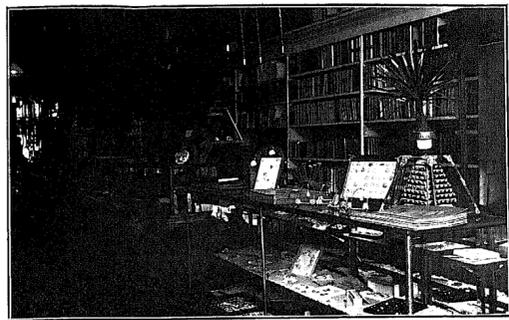
Mrs. B. F. Knight and Son



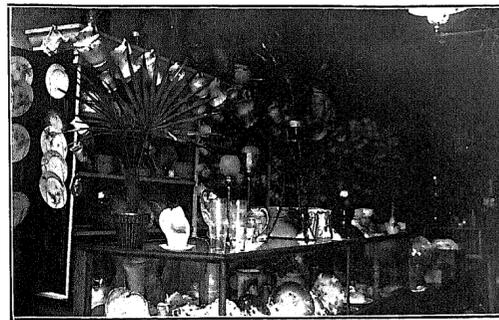
B. F. Knight
Elliott, O.



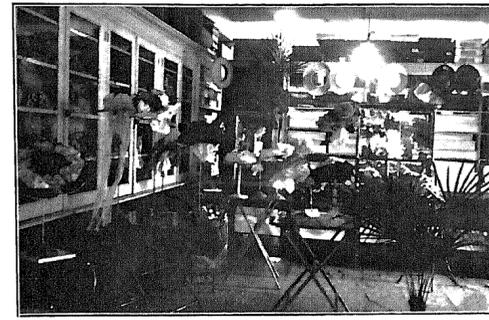
Ex-Commissioner T. J. Chappellear, Wife and Son



Book Department.

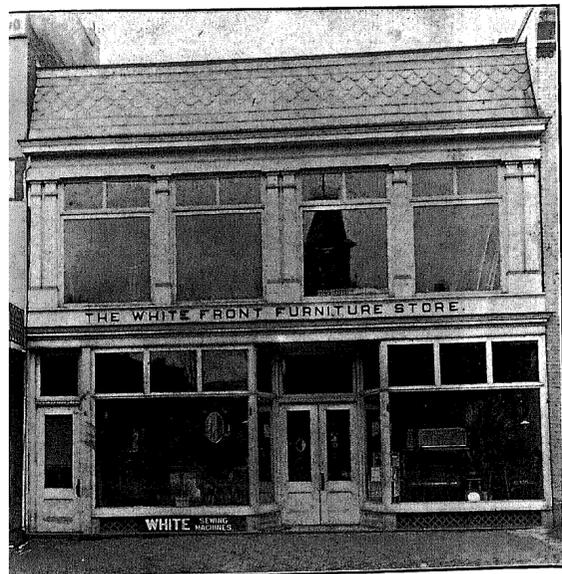


China Department.

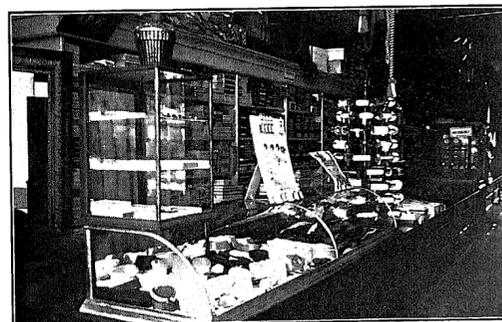


Millinery Department.

THE NOVELTY



M. M. McDONALD,
DEALER IN
Fine and Medium Grade Furniture.
WHITE SEWING MACHINES AND WINDOW SHADES.



Dry Goods Department.

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES

McCONNELLSVILLE,
OHIO.



The Stanbery Pharmacy.
Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

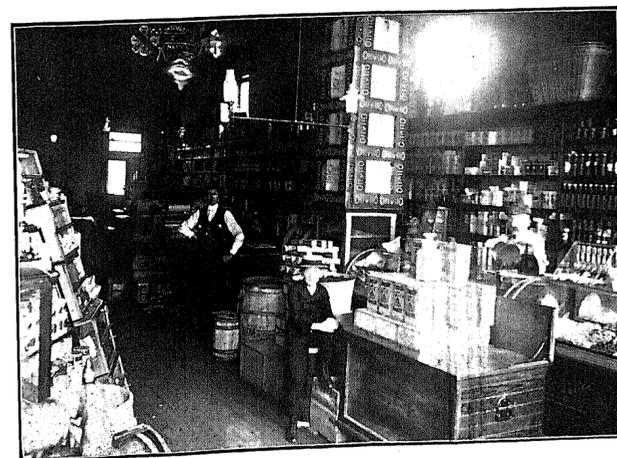


Canned Goods Department.



Tobacco Department.

JAMES BOXELL
DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Fine Fruits, Flour and Feeds of all Kinds.



Grocery Department.



Clothing Department

The accompanying Cuts
represent the
large Clothing and
Shoe Store of

W. E. DYE,

-THE-

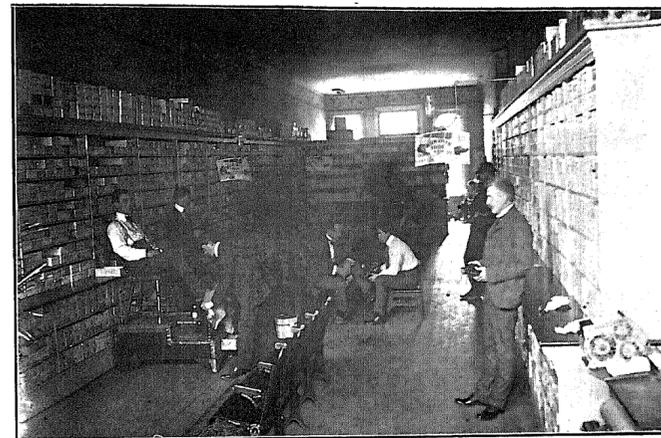
Cash
Clothing

-AND-

Shoe Man

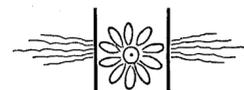
McCONNELSVILLE,

OHIO.



Shoe Department

J. D. ERWIN,
OF
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.



P. H. TANNEHILL,
OF
KENNEDY & TANNEHILL, ATTY'S.

THE ERWIN & TANNEHILL INSURANCE AGENCY

McConnelsville, Ohio.

ESTABLISHED IN 1896.

INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

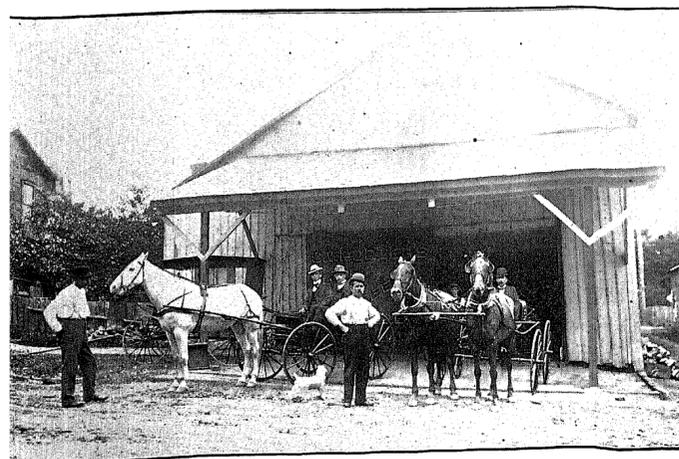
Your Special Attention called to Our Farm Policies.

Only the Best Companies Represented.

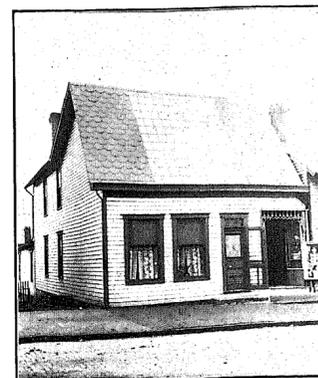
GIVE US A TRIAL

Office in Jones' Block,

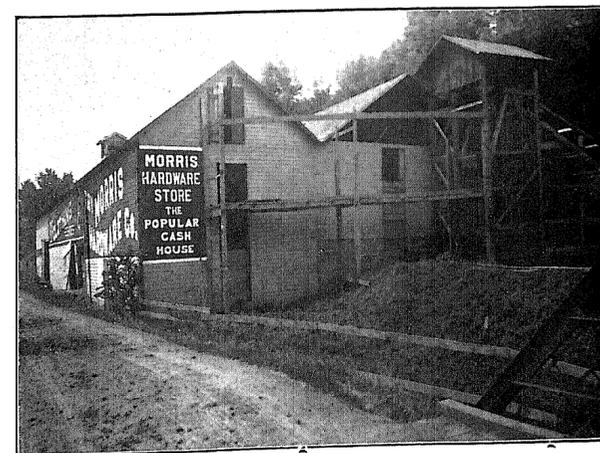
McCONNELSVILLE, OHIO.



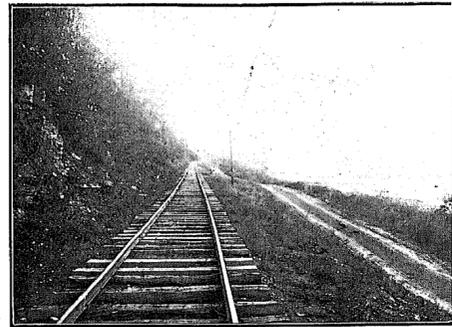
C. V. Porter, Livery, Sale, Feed, Exchange Stable.



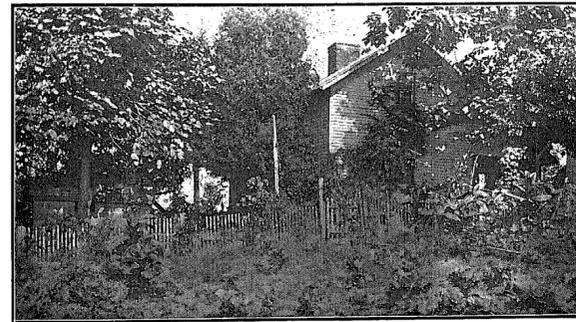
Chandler's Studio, McConnelsville.



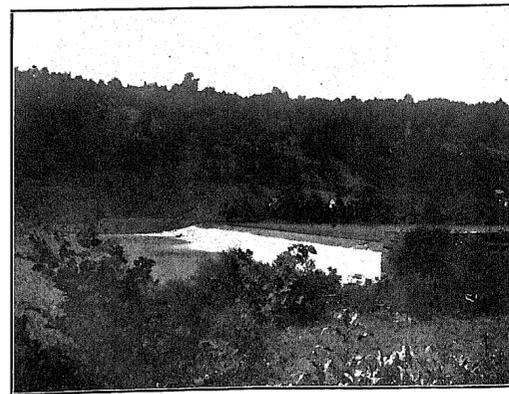
W. E. Deedrick's Park Ice House, McConnelsville.



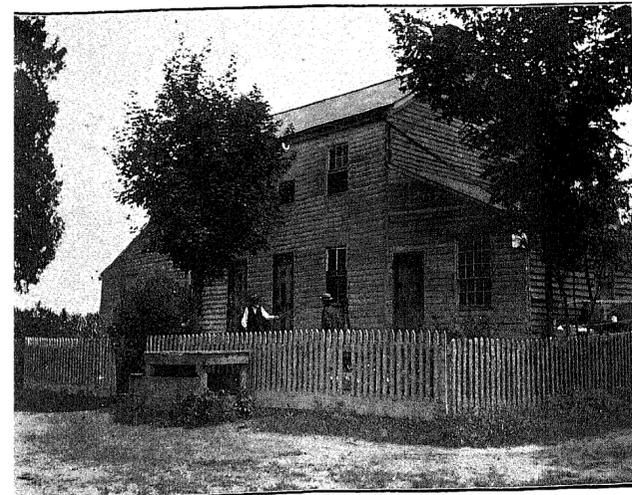
On the O. & L. K. Ry.



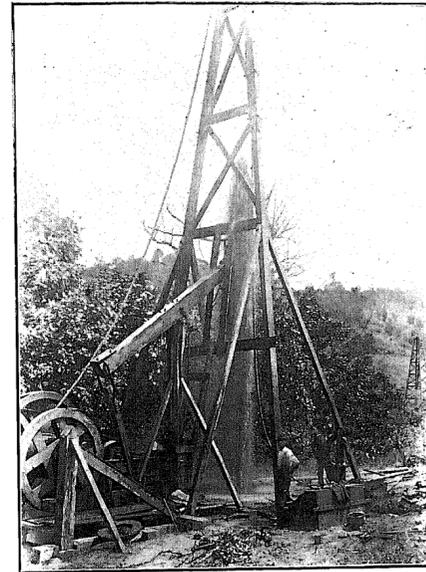
The "Brokaw house" which stands within a few feet of the site of the Block House on Big Bottom.



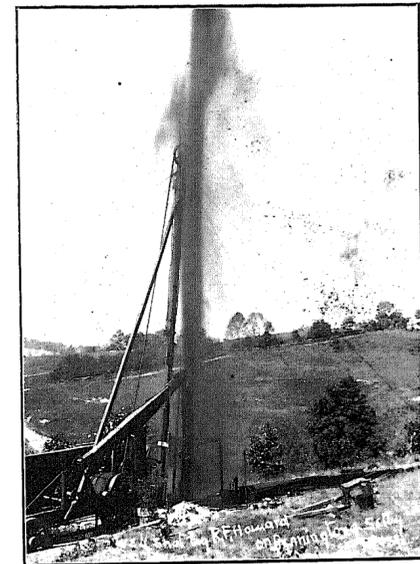
The Dam at Eagleport where Morgan Crossed the Muskingum.



The Weber House at Rokeby Lock. Two balls were fired through this house by Morgan's Men. Mr. Weber points out the larger hole with his cane.

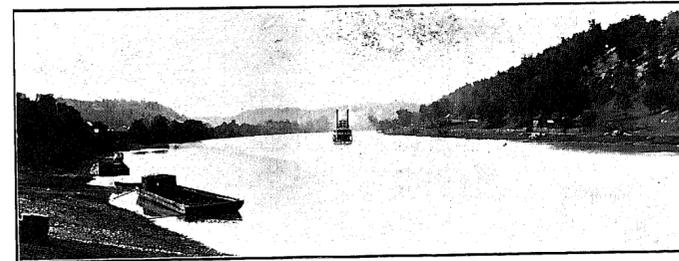


A Flowing Well.

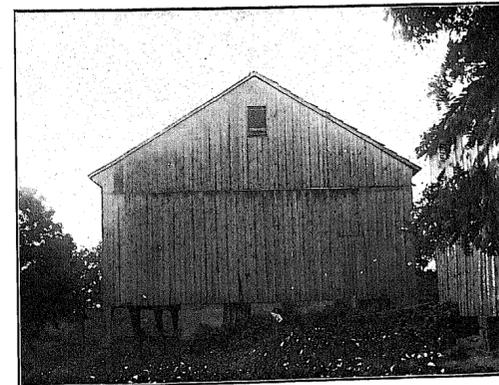


A "Shot."

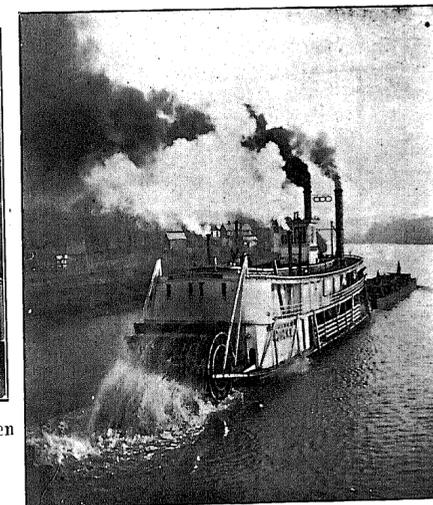
In the Oil Field.



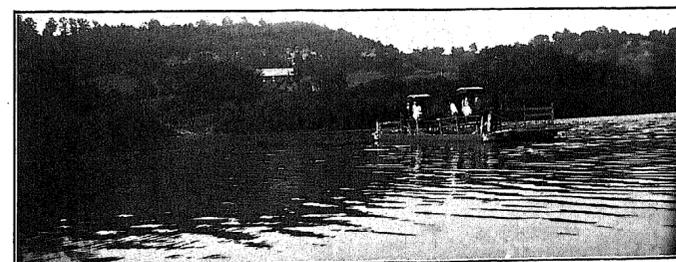
On the Muskingum River.



This is the Maloy Barn through which Shackelford's men fired a cannon ball when in pursuit of Morgan. The boy, Everett Taylor, directs attention to the hole made by this ball.



Steamer on the Muskingum.



The Ferry at Eagleport. A typical Muskingum River Ferry.


C. LONGENECKER
 ✧ DENTIST ✧
 Opera Block,
McCONNELSVILLE
 OHIO
 PHONE 83.



The McConnellsville Herald
 SEMI-WEEKLY
 M'CONNELSVILLE, OHIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 16 1901

We Do Not Want The EARTH but a Man and Just One Man at That.

MORRIS HD'VE CO.
The Popular Cash Store.

Coffee is Settled
Lion Coffee
Not Self-Settling

ON THE SAFE SIDE
FURNITURE

The Herald Job Rooms
FOR FIRST-CLASS PRINTING.



DR. HARMER,
Dentist

P. S. HAYS, D. D. S.
DENTIST

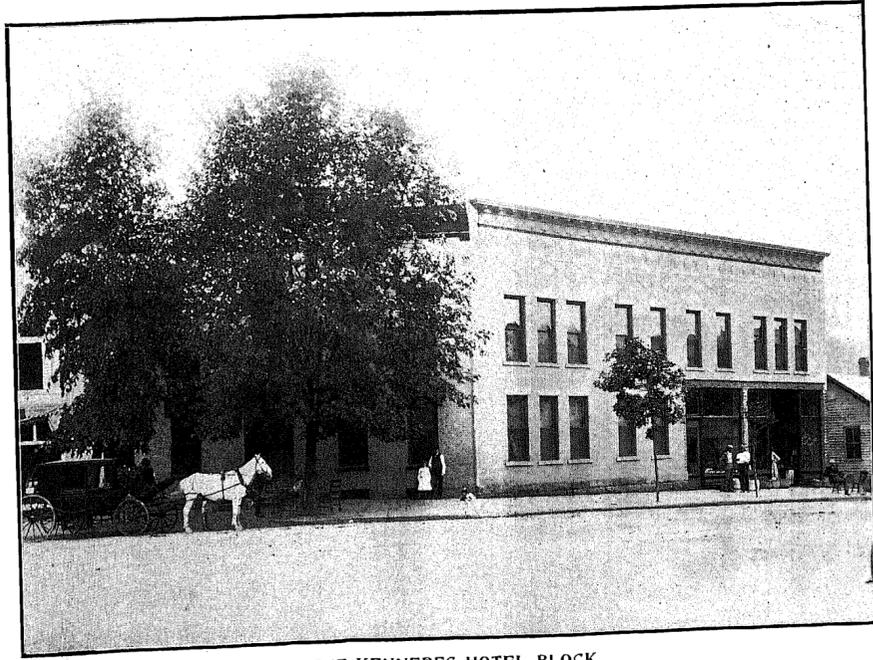
JAMES W. BALL,
FURNITURE

E. D. WILSON,
DENTIST

DR. MEROER,
Dentist

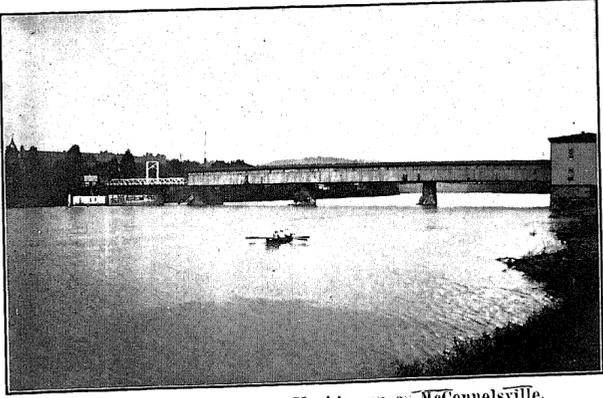
RIGHTS OF THE HARRISONS AND PEER OF THE WORLD'S RIGHTEST, PAST OR PRESENT.

Young Frank Harrison
 Editor and Proprietor of the
 Herald since the death of
 Honorable Adam Harrison
 and a member of
 the Harrison family.

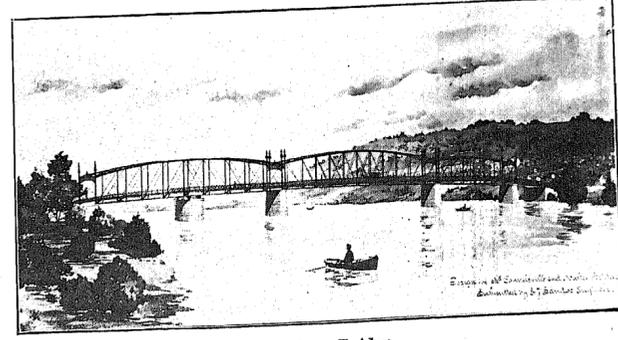


THE KENNEBEC HOTEL BLOCK.
JAS. DONAHUE, Owner.

✧ **THE KENNEBEC HOTEL** ✧
 McCONNELSVILLE - OHIO.
 GEO. W. McVEIGH, Prop.



The Old Bridge Over the Muskingum at McConnellsville.



The New Bridge.

HAVENER & BENJAMIN
 ~ DEALERS IN ~
Fresh and Cured Meats
 OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL,
 MALTA, - OHIO.

W. H. THOMPSON
 RINGGOLD, - OHIO.
UNDERTAKER
 SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO EMBALMING.



J. EDWARD COBB.

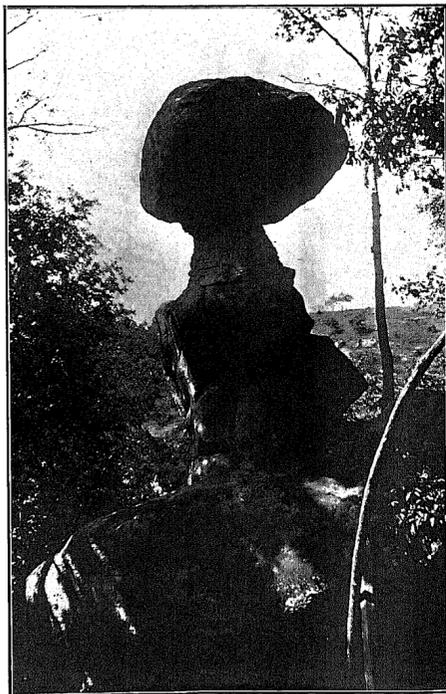


MISS EMMA L. COBB.



H. M. COBB.

LIBERTY STEAM LAUNDRY
 COBB BROS., Proprietors.
 * DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS *
 McCONNELSVILLE, - OHIO.



DEVIL'S TEA TABLE
 On the Coleman Farm south of Roxbury, Windsor Township.



F. P. Dulaney & Son

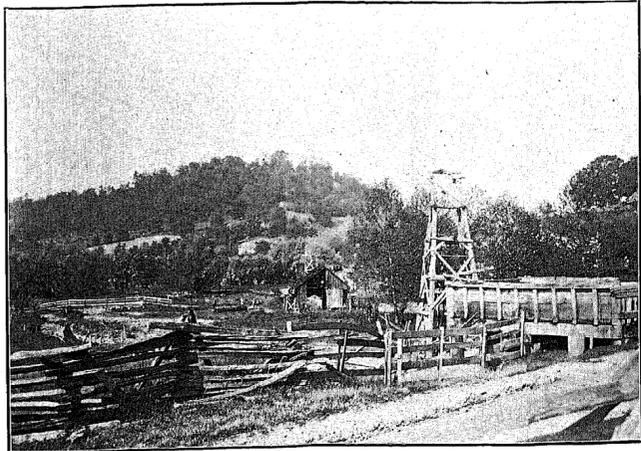
— Dealers in —

Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries

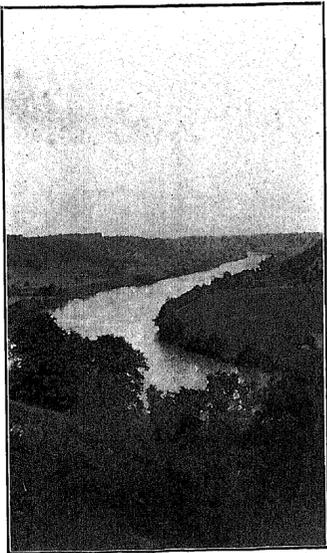
GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Etc.

Undertaking a Specialty.

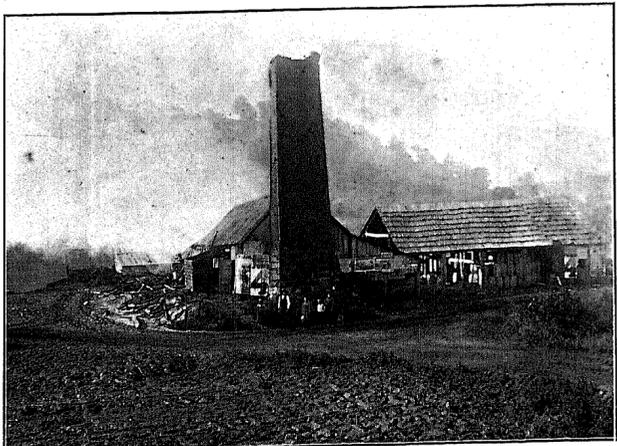
MOUNTVILLE, - OHIO.



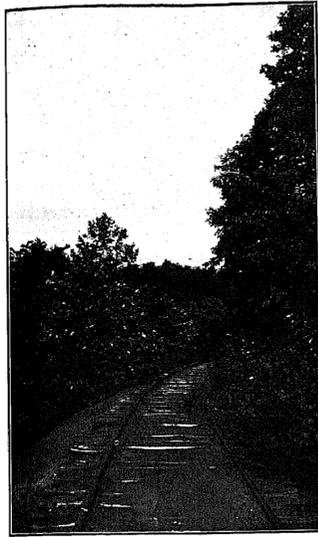
TANK AT BIG BLOOM FURNACE.



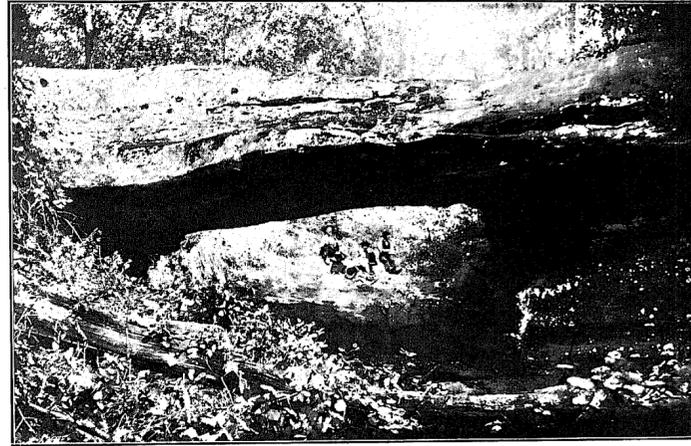
"LONG REACH."



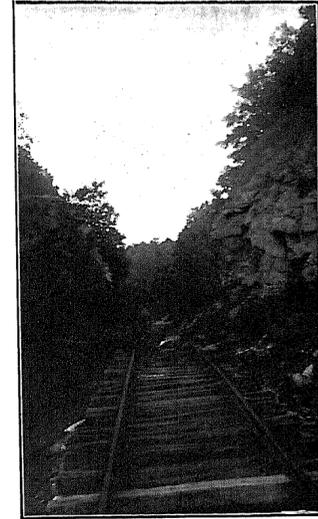
"BIG BLOOM."
 The Last Salt Furnace.



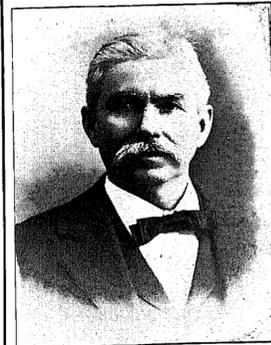
On the
C. S. & H. R'y.



Natural Bridge
South of Roxbury, Windsor Twp.



On the
C. S. & H. R'y.



JAS. REILLY

There is no better place to buy your boots,
shoes and rubbers than at

REILLY'S SHOE STORE

McCONNELLSVILLE

GO TO REILLY
and
get the best at the
LOWEST PRICES

THE MUSKINGUM VALLEY

BUSINESS COLLEGE

WILSON HENDERSON, Prop'r.

Morris Block, McCONNELLSVILLE.

COURSES IN

SHORTHAND,
BOOKKEEPING,
TYPEWRITING,
BANKING,
PENMANSHIP,
CORRESPONDENCE.

AND ALL
COMMON
SCHOOL
BRANCHES.



Mr. Wilson Henderson, President of the School, was born in Bristol township, Morgan county, worked on a farm and was educated in the district school and afterwards attended the McConnelsville High School. He entered the army of school teachers in 1890, and was considered one of Bristol's leading teachers. He followed this occupation until the summer of 1898, when, after mature deliberation, he decided that a commercial education was the best investment for a young man and that there were better opportunities for advancement in this field than in any other, so he entered the Oberlin Business College for the entire course as prescribed by that school. Mr. Henderson, having been a teacher more than eight years, was elected as teacher in the college, which gave him an insight into the manner of conducting a school of this kind which few students acquire. He was frequently called upon to take charge of the duties devolving upon the president of the school, such as looking after the correspondence, inspecting the office work, conducting the examinations, grading the daily work, taking charge of the president's office, teaching the different branches and in fact taking general charge of the school. All this has been of great value to him and especially fits him for his present duties. Mr. Henderson spent more than a year in the school and while visiting in this county after graduation, was persuaded to

organize a class in both Shorthand and Bookkeeping at this place, which he did, and has met with the best of success.

The increased attention and the demand of students for admittance encouraged Mr. Henderson, and as the citizens were quite anxious for the school to be made permanent, he was led to continue his work, which has been perfectly satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Henderson's energy, enthusiasm and thoroughness in teaching, together with the co-operation of the students in pursuing their courses, has resulted in graduating students of which any school might justly be proud. He endeavors to instill into the minds of his pupils the necessity of accuracy, rapidity, honesty, thoroughness, unlimited perseverance, tact and all of the good qualities which go to make up the young men and women who are called upon to assume the important positions of the business world.

Mr. Henderson is one of the prominent church workers of Morgan Co., being held in the highest esteem by all who know him. He is county secretary of the Sunday School Association and Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School of this city. Mr. Henderson is respected for his honesty of purpose and ways of dealing with his fellow men.

Jas. K. Perkins THE BARBER

McCONNELLSVILLE

He is a Scientist as well as an Artist in his line



WHIPPLE & HARPER

F. E. WHIPPLE.

CHAS. E. HARPER.

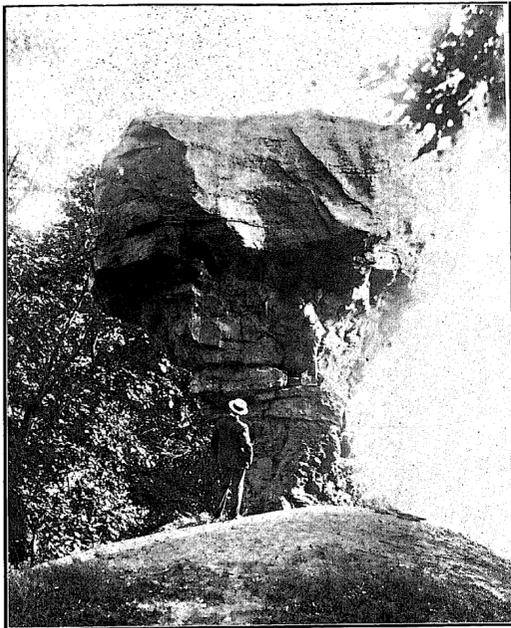
We handle the most complete and only exclusive lines of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers in Morgan county. Our aim is to give you more for your money than you can find elsewhere.

Try a pair of "Hardwear" Shoes.

JONES BLOCK,

McCONNELLSVILLE.





VIEW FROM THE NORTH.
THE DEVIL'S TEA TABLE.

S. Q. Lapius.

O monster rock! Firm-poised it stands
Upon a base of crumbling shale;
'Twas shaped by Satan's cunning hands
In ages past—so runs the tale—
And served Hell's demons, great and small,
As table to their banquet hall,
Though countless years have rolled away,
The Devil's table stands to-day
As firm as when, with hellish glee,
The black imps held their revelry.

It seems the feeble, furt-ringing breath
That issues from the lips of death—
The faint and fickle summer breeze
That stirs the blossoms on the trees,
Could shake the great rock's slender base
And hurl it from its resting place;
And yet the strongest gales that sweep
Across the torrid India's deep,
The Polar winds—the fierce cyclone—
Are all too weak—combined, alone—
To cast the monarch from its throne.

Beyond the blue Muskingum's bed
It rears its gray and wrinkled head;
Though aged, still erect—sublime.
It gazes on the march of time,
And towers above the verdant sod,
A monument to nature's God.
When years on years have hurried past
Until God's dial marks the last;
Oh! may the grim old rock still keep
Its vigil on the stony steep.

DEVIL'S TEA TABLE.

By Dr. H. L. True.

It has frequently been remarked by travelers and tourists, that the natural scenery along the Muskingum river is as beautiful as that on the far famed Hudson, and that all that is needed to make it a rival of the latter, is wealth and the decorations of art.

One of the most remarkable natural curiosities of the valley is the Devil's Tea Table which stands on one of the bluffs on the east side of the river three miles above McConnellsville, on a farm owned by L. D. Reed. Its position is exactly central on the top of a high hill, the ground sloping rapidly from it in every direction. It stands like a lone sentinel, keeping its silent watch, as the years go by, over the beautiful river whose waters glide by it on their way to the ocean. It is in plain view from both the river and the railroad, but from its distance on either of these thoroughfares the traveler gets but a poor conception of its real dimensions. It consists of an immense table of sandstone, estimated to weigh over three hundred tons, supported by a slender base of shelly slate stone. It maintains its place and position mainly by its equilibrium; the top being so evenly balanced on the pedestal that if a small portion were broken from one side of the table it would cause it to topple over.

Travelers by land, by steamboats and by railroad cars have admired it. Passengers on steamboats have left the table at meal time to catch a glance, and gazed while they could see it. Presidents, governors and states-

men have expressed their admiration of this silent rock. The table is quadrangular or diamond shaped and has the following dimensions: Is about 25 feet high, 33 feet long, 20 feet wide, 10 feet thick, and 85 feet in circumference. The dimensions of the base are as follows: Length 18 feet, width 5 feet, height about 15 feet, circumference 40 feet. The long diameter is in a direction north and south. It is not claimed that the above figures are exactly correct, especially in reference to its height as the distance is greater from some points than others. The aim is to give the maximum of all parts. The ground about it is strewn with fine fragments of slate stone, which have fallen from it, and which if cleared away would show the table to be much higher than given above, but as it now is it is scarcely so high.

When this massive stone is viewed in close proximity it appears to lean in every direction so that on whatever side an observer may be, it seems liable to fall on him. When two or more persons view it together a discussion frequently arises as to what direction it will fall.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether this rock can be made to vibrate or not. Some claim it is easy to vibrate it while standing on top. My own experience is that it cannot be made to vibrate with a pole from the ground, although it looks as if it could be done.

The origin of the name Devil's Tea Table is surrounded with mystery and my efforts to discover the time it was so christened or by whom were fruitless. As early as 1800 it was known by that name, it being thus designated by travelers up and down the river, before there was any settlement in the vicinity. There are men now living in the vicinity who have known it by that name as far back as 1810.

In 1820 a number of keel boatmen, under the direction of Timothy Gates, gave out that on a certain day they were going to undertake to push it down into the river. Many of the early settlers gathered there to witness the proceeding. But the boatmen failed in their attempt to unsettle it and the crowd was disappointed. Several attempts to overthrow it have since been made, notably, one by falling a tree against it, but all resulted in failure. Some of the spectators to Timothy Gates' experiment are still living and they say it looked as much like falling at that time as at present. But it cannot stand always. The remorseless hand of time is upon it and it is beginning to look old and decrepit and although it has stood the storms of ages and the jarring of earthquakes in times past, yet it is slowly but surely falling, and sooner or later it will find a resting place at the bottom of the beautiful blue Muskingum, and "they that know it now will know it no more forever."

In early times the Tea Table attracted much more attention than at present. When the steamers first began plying the Muskingum, scarcely a boat would pass without stopping to let the passengers view it. This site used to be a favorite resort for excursion and picnic parties. Sometimes the young folks danced cotillions on the top of the table. Some claim to have seen 25 or 30 persons on it at once. Of late years the young people have become afraid of it and but few possess the courage to climb upon its top. In olden times a visit to the Devil's Tea Table was frequently spoken of as "going to take tea with the devil."

Many theories have been advanced as to how this stone came to be in this position. Some think it grew there, and the ground has not had time to grow over it. Some think God made it as it now is, to show His wondrous works; others think it is the work of the Mound Builders—that they dressed it out in this shape and dug the hill away from around it, and used it as a watch tower, or a tower of observation up and down the river. It is cited in support of this theory, that there is a large mound across the river on the hill nearly directly opposite. It is believed that there was some connection between these two points, probably they were used to signal from one to the other. One commands a better view up and the other a better view down the river. (The mound is surrounded by forest trees and cannot be seen from the Tea Table.)

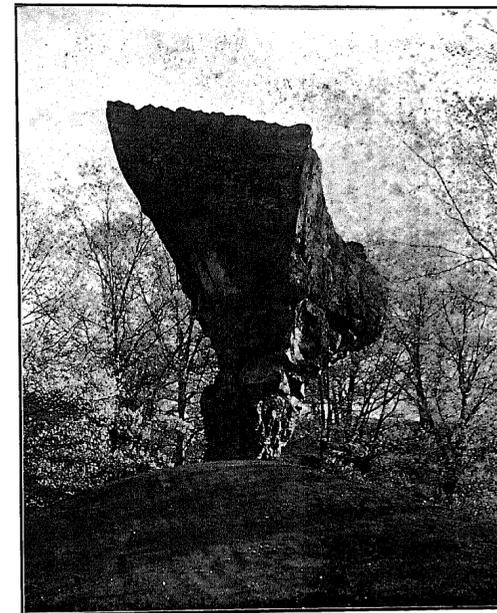
There are said to be marks of mound builders on the rock, and persons with strong imagination have claimed to trace the outlines of an alligator on the top and also on the side, but I was unable to do so. The fact is, the surface and sides of it are so much disfigured by holes, furrows, creases, and indentations in curious shapes, that one can imagine anything and get anything out of them. (The holes or excavations on top of the rock are by some called the Devil's dishes or cups, out of which he used to drink his tea.) There is, however, a figure on a rock which stands about 100 yards north of the Tea Table that might be tortured into the profile of an alligator.

A more reasonable explanation of this singular rock is the following: It is a part of the original stratum of the hill, which at one time was level with the table. The stone being situated exactly in the median line of the top of the hill, by its great weight fastened the portion of the hill on which it rests, and has thus prevented it from crumbling away; while the ceaseless wearing of winds, water, frost and heat was dissolving and carrying away the hill from around it, until it was left high and dry as it now stands "the sole survivor of its race." It is "a remnant left over,"—a relic of a remote age. Adopting this view one is forcibly reminded of the time when all this portion of the state was a level plain; even with the highest hills; and supposing the wearing of the water to have always been the same, the reader should contemplate the countless myriads of years it has taken for the river to cut its way through solid rock from the tops of the hills down to its present bed, and he will have a faint conception of the age of the Devil's Tea Table. The pyramids of Egypt, the obelisk of Cleopatra, and all the works of antiquity are young when compared with it.

This stone, like many others, has its legends. Many things combine to cast a glamor of superstition around it.

It is in the midst of scenery that possesses strange picturesqueness. Bats and owls congregate there at night and by their presence add weirdness to the place. Fossils are found in the rock of the Devil's Tea Table. These to the unlettered put another spell upon it. Many bones are said to have been found in the Devil's cave (a cave that was near), but not being furnished a specimen I cannot say from what they were derived, but I have heard from apparently reliable source that human skulls were among those found.

This locality is famous for snakes. Old settlers say it was always noted for the size and number of its reptiles. On one visit I made to it, I succeeded in punching three large black snakes out of crevices underneath the Table. They gather there on account of the rock's being more exposed to the sun, and hence warmer and dryer than other places. It is delightful to see them basking in the sunshine on the south side of the Table. The



VIEW FROM THE SOUTH.

devil is in a snake and has been ever since the days of Adam, and it is not surprising that the timid are afraid of meeting him in snakey form in the vicinity of the Devil's Tea Table.

It is said that from time immemorial this locality has been the abode of innumerable pheasants, and hunters inform me that although hundreds of pounds of ammunition have been wasted upon them, not a single feather of the tribe has been touched, and it is further said, if a sportsman so forgets himself as to shoot at one, his luck is spoiled the rest of the day.

Some of the legends are as follows: It is said that the Indians had a superstitious fear of the Devil's Tea Table and also of the Devil's Cave. They believed it to be the abode of evil spirits. (This cave caved in about twenty years ago, and the ruins of it now look like the crater of an extinct volcano. It is situated about two hundred yards north of the Tea Table. Some who visited it soon after its collapse claimed to have perceived a sulphurous odor emanating from it. Those who were acquainted with its interior say a large portion is still in existence and could be reached by an excavation, the entrance only being blocked.)

It is said that the Indians were wont to build fires or beacon lights on the table at night and there women dressed in fantastic style danced around it, to attract other Indians passing in their canoes, and to lure them to certain destruction, for their own braves being secreted near by would rush upon them and take their scalps. This is a horrible story to contemplate, but the marks of a fire plainly visible on the rock bear witness to its truth.

Another story is that a Yoho (does anybody know what that is?) once came to this place and wishing to jump across the river, erected this stone as a starting point. He jumped from it and alighted on the hill on the opposite side of the river, where the mound now is. The Indians considering this such an extraordinary jump built the mound to commemorate the event and to mark the place of his landing. (This story might have done for early times, but it will hardly pass now.)

Some of the early settlers held the same feeling towards this locality as the red men, and that feeling is not yet entirely obliterated. If one delights in marvelous stories of witches and ghosts he can be fully satisfied by hunting up those that have been told about this place.

It was told to children that the devil could be seen nightly coming out of the cave and mounting on the Tea Table, would with his cloven feet dance a jig, swing his pitchfork, throw himself into unearthly shapes and make unearthly noises. Some persons were afraid to pass at night along the road, that is between the Tea Table and the river, for fear of seeing unearthly sights, and ghost stories were current about this particular place in the road. Possibly some robbers or counterfeiters who followed the river in early times made the Devil's Cave their headquarters, they being seen going and coming from it at night gave rise to these stories.

A few more superstitions and I am done. It is said that if a young man will climb to the top of the Devil's Tea Table and walk backwards three times around the border without feeling fear he will succeed in any undertaking he may engage in during life. This I believe is true. There is another superstition of which I have heard two versions. It is said if a young lady on her first visit to it, will secure a fragment of the Tea Table and retain it in her possession, it will work wondrous charms for her in love matters. She will marry the man who accompanies her to the table, but if she loses the fragment she will lose her lover. Another has it as follows: She must look at it each night just before going to bed and say:

"Wondrous rock be true to me
Let me this night my husband see."

Then put it under the pillow, she will dream of the Tea Table, and will see her future husband standing on it. If she dream not at all she will never be married.

I have found no instance of a verification of this charm, but I presume one could find such if he were to look for it. At any rate the locality of the Tea Table has always had a reputation or notoriety as a place for love making. Whether it is the scenery surrounding or the influence of the rock, or the devil in the cave that governs these matters is not definitely known, but many of the old residents of this village "know how it is themselves" whether they can explain it or not, and they tell of the many

matches that have either had their beginning or were arranged there, and they further say that all the marriages that were in any way connected with this enchanted ground have been both happy and prosperous, thus refuting the idea that the devil had anything to do with it, or else proving that his devilship's ambition was satisfied when he got the harness on them, and from that time forth ceased to annoy or make them afraid.

Some persons are in favor of having the Devil's Tea Table torn down and examined, just to see what there is in it, and others would like to see a charge of dynamite exploded under it, with malicious intent, so they could have the momentary pleasure of witnessing it roll down the hill into the river, while others have suggested that the county or state should purchase it and fix a road to drive to it, and take means to preserve it and keep it for future generations to look at and make love around.

If the Devil's Tea Table was situated near some metropolis, it would be a valuable piece of property and persons would go long distances to see it, but as it is, it is none the less wonderful, and we should appreciate it and try to do it justice. It is one of the attractions of the Muskingum Valley, and being in our own county it should belong to us. We should prize it and show our love for it by securing its protection. Old men should think of it as being a type of age, and by so doing renew their youth by calling up reminiscences of visits they made to it years ago, when the blood flowed nimbly through their veins. Young men should treasure it as they would a souvenir, recollecting there is but one Devil's Tea Table, and it is not likely that there will ever be another.

What is to become of the Devil's Tea Table?

"Shall youthful idols one by one,
Still fall, till age, alas, has none?"

Shall things we loved in youthful days,
Not one remain to meet our gaze,
When bent with age, and frosts of years
And childhood then again appears?

P. S.—Since writing the above I have learned that the term "Devil's Tea Table" is a generic provincialism and applies to any isolated table of stone supported upon a slender and apparently insecure pedestal. There used to be one in the neighborhood of Chesterhall, but I have heard this one has fallen down. There is one on Mr. Coleman's farm back of Roxbury. There is another in Windsor township on the east side of the river on the farm of Mr. Blackmer. Another that I have heard mentioned stands on a hill below Athens near the Hocking river. All of the above named rocks have borne the name of "Devil's Tea Table" and some of them possess very striking characteristics, but in size, general outline and beauty, none of them equal the one described above,—our own Devil's Tea Table.
H. L. T.

THE MUSKINGUM VALLEY.

By Dr. James Ball Naylor.

There's a valley that lies amid verdure-crowned hills,
And a beautiful river flows through it.
This river was fed by the most sparkling rills,
In the days when the redmen first knew it;
And these children of nature gazed into its reach
Reflecting the blue of the sky,
And gave it the name—in their guttural speech
Of Muskingum, which means the "Moose Eye."

The lodge of the Delaware stood on its shore
And his fragile canoe cut its foam;
His sinewy arm plied the light ashens oar
As he stemmed the fierce current near home;
While back in the forest, where flowers were out
And the sweetest of perfumes did blow,
The cliff and the hillside re-echoed the shout
Of the copper-hued children below.

Dame Nature was here in her primitive state;
But the time was drawing apace,
When the sons of New England would settle a date
To soften the look on her face.
For an emigrant barge was then on its way,
When the bonny Ohio swept down,
Whose owners would land at no distant day
To establish the germ of a town.

Lo! the many-hued cycle of time has revolved,
And the whole panorama has changed.
The problem of which race would conquer is solved;
And the hills that the Indian ranged
Are dotted with farm-houses, cosy and white,
And the green, tasseled corn waves in air
Or the fire on some hearth gleams rosy and bright,
Where the ravenous beast made his lair.

A hamlet now stands where the wigwam of bark
Was outlined against the huge trees;
The fire of a furnace illumines the dark,
And the black smoke is borne on the breeze,
Where, many moons past, the tired warrior wound
The blanket about his great form,
And throwing himself on the hard-frozen ground,
He slumbered protected and warm.

The "Moose Eye" rolls down from the north as of old,
But its current is hindered and stayed
By works that have called for both courage and gold—
Such dams as the beaver ne'er made!
No dug-out canoe on its surface now floats
And the dip of the paddle is still,
But the echoes are waked by the puff of the boats
And the buzz of the wheels at the mill.

To-day as the morning sun visits our land,
He smiles on a beautiful scene:
A river that flowing o'er glittering sand
Is fringed by a border of green;
A broad, level bottom-land stretching away
Is burdened with good, golden grain,
And acre on acre of sweet-smelling hay
Is kissed by the dew and the rain.

The serpentine track of the railway is here
And the pulsating engine speeds by;
Its scream as it passes rings savage and clear
Far back on the cliffs gray and high.
The evergreen hemlock leans over the brink
Of the tottering summit it's on,
And the wild fox steals down to the river to drink
As he did in the days that are gone.

DR. JAMES BALL NAYLOR.

Dr. James Ball Naylor, son of Robert W. and Nancy (Wells) Naylor, was born in Penn Township, Morgan County, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1860.

His paternal ancestors were English Quakers, and came to America with William Penn. He is a lineal descendant of James Naylor, quartermaster general under General Lambert during the Cromwellian Wars. His maternal ancestors were Virginia English with an admixture of Dutch and Irish blood.

Dr. Naylor spent his youth upon the farm. He received his education in the country and village schools—finishing with a few terms at Marietta College. But most of the knowledge of value that he has got from the habit of close observation, indiscriminate and constant reading and deep reflection. After teaching for five years he took up the study of medicine, and graduated from the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, March 4, 1886.

He has been engaged in general practice, in his native county, ever since—with the exception of a year and a half spent upon the road for an eastern drug house. How well and how faithfully he has served the public, let the record he has left in the hearts of the people tell.

"The man who conquers homely hate,
Lives opposition down,
Is fit to rank among the great—
Is worthy of a crown.
Upon the gilded page of fame,
Within truth's massy tome,
By rightful claim should be his name—
Who wins his way at home!"

Dr. Naylor was married to L. Villa Naylor August 6, 1888. To this union have been born five children—four girls and one boy—Olive Nannie, Nettie Lucile, Annie Birdie, Lena Ervillá and James Robert.

Dr. Naylor is a writer of both prose and verse. He has contributed poems, sketches and short stories to the great western dailies and news syndicates for the past twelve years. "Current Coins," his first book of verse, appeared in 1893; "Goldenrod and Thistle-down," his second book of verse, in 1896. Both of these were published for private circulation only.

The doctor's first real literary venture between covers—"Ralph Marlowe," a novel—appeared from the press of The Saalfeld Publishing Co., March, 1901, and quickly became one of the best selling books in the United States and Canada. It was favorably received by the great reading public, and was favorably reviewed by the critics. Its success has placed the author in the front ranks of Ohio writers, and he is considered a rising literary star.

Dr. Naylor has done more to call the attention of the outside world to the Muskingum Valley than any other man, and his people owe him a deep debt of gratitude for his work.

The doctor's picturesque and pleasant home—"Elmhurst"—is situated at the base of one of the great river hills in Lower Malta.

JAMES W. HARPER.

The Harpers were among the early settlers of Morgan County. The name has been identified with the religious, political and business interests of the county.

The subject of this sketch is the oldest son of John J. Harper, who married Miss Sophia Davis, of Bristol Township. Of this union five children were born—James W., John R., Mary R., Lydia A., (deceased) and George H. The sons all live in Morgan County.

James W. Harper was born in Belmont County, Ohio, July 18, 1847. When about four years old his parents moved to Morgan County. He enlisted at the age of sixteen years in Co. E, 52d Reg. O. V. I., Feb. 22, 1864, at Steubenville, Ohio (the 52d was the famous Col. Dan McCook's regiment), and was mustered out of the service July 18, 1865, the day he was eighteen years old.

Mr. Harper married Esther Mary Heston Aug. 11, 1872. Of this union three children were born—Dr. Wm. H., of Rosseau, Ohio; Chas. L. and Florence M., of Eagleport, Ohio.

Mr. Harper taught school for ten years. He is now one of the leading business men of the county, being engaged in general merchandise at Eagleport, Ohio, and also owns and controls a large stock farm near Hopewell Church, in Malta Township.

Mr. Harper is a strong man for the right. Wherever he lives men are uplifted by his excellent example and sympathetic nature. He is an influential member of the Methodist church and takes a deep interest in the Sunday School. In politics he has ever been fair and tolerant to the views of others. Therefore his friends are numerous even among those who differ from him politically.

Mr. Harper's first wife died Sept. 7, 1889. He was again happily married to Miss Adda Clifton, of Eagleport, Ohio, April 19, 1893. They have no children.

Mr. Harper is one of those self-reliant, upright, noble men who bless the race of mankind.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

Compiled by Geo. H. Black.

At a remote period of the past Ohio was the home of the Mound Builders. The only knowledge we have of these ancient and remarkable people is gained from a study of their numerous remains, which leads us to believe that they were an active yet domestic race, skillful farmers, miners and metal workers, with complex and strongly fortified towns. One author says "That the Mound Builders were a people of common habits, customs, religion and government is proved by the number, great extent and uniformity of their works." It is now generally supposed that they were the ancestors of the Indians whom they resembled in many respects, although more advanced toward civilization. Marietta, Circleville, Somerset and many other localities still preserve the mysterious mounds and other works of this vanished people. One of the best examples is the Great Serpent Mound in Adams County, an embankment many rods long in the form of a winding snake with open mouth, which is owned by Harvard University. Another is a large mound near Miamisburg, which is 68 feet high and symmetrical in form.

What little was known of the Ohio Indians before 1750 was ascertained through traders, trappers and a few explorers. It has been learned that at the dawn of history the remotest inland forests of Ohio were occupied by a few scared and hunted tribes, who were scourged by the terrible war fleets of the Iroquois in the north and south along Lake Erie and the Ohio river. They annihilated the Erie, Andaste, and Neutral tribes and covered Ohio with bloodshed and rapine.

In later years the principal tribes occupying Ohio territory were the Hurons on the Sandusky, Ottawas in the valley of the Maumee, and eastward to the Sandusky; Mingos, chiefly on the Sciota river, and Chippewas on the southern shore of Lake Erie. Early in the 18th century the Delawares, driven from the Lehigh Valley, and the Shawnees migrating from Alabama, settled in Ohio and became the vassals of the Iroquois. The Delawares made their home on the shores of the Muskingum and its headquarters, while the Shawnees settled in the valleys of the Sciota and Mad Rivers. The Miami came from Michigan and lit their camp fires along the Little and Great Miami Rivers, while the Wyandottes settled around Sandusky and for years waged a desperate and hopeless warfare against the Iroquois.

Because of the ferocious hostility of the Iroquois the French Missionaries who were the first to penetrate and explore this region, were compelled to reach the upper lakes by Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, but in 1669 Joliet succeeded in crossing Lake Erie, and thus gave France a title to Ohio by right of discovery, and it is probable that the intrepid La Salle descended the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers as far as Louisville in 1669-70. Soon after 1680 French fur traders were sent to northern Ohio by the Marquis de Frontenac, and trading posts were established at Maumee City and Sandusky. While the French were moving and settling along Lake Erie their rivals, the English, were entering the Ohio valley by hundreds.

Against the claim of France to the region by right of discovery the British set two titles; 1st. The charter of King James I to Virginia, granting her all the western country south of 41 deg. and that of King Charles II to Connecticut endowing her with all north of 41 deg.; and 2nd., their acquisition from the Iroquois by treaty, purchase and protectorate, all of these western dominions.

In 1748 the Ohio Land Co. was formed by thirteen Virginian gentlemen including members of the Washington and Lee families, and some London merchants. They received 500,000 acres of the land claimed by Virginia and began to colonize the domain and open commercial relations with this valley. About this time France became very active in resisting the encroachments of the English, and in 1749 all Englishmen were ordered out of the country. At the mouth of all streams flowing into the Ohio wooden crosses were set up, with carved leaden plates buried near by claiming the land in the name of Louis XV. This conflict of rival claims led to the French and Indian war which was settled by treaty of Paris, signed Feb. 18, 1763, when France ceded all claims to the English.

At the close of this war immigration received a new impetus. New settlements were planned and a constant stream of pioneers poured into the Ohio Valley from Pennsylvania and Virginia. The French were slow to vacate the new territory and remained among the Indians, keeping alive their animosity to the English, the result of which was what is known as Pontiac's war.

Among the early settlers of Ohio were the Moravian missionaries Heckwelder and Dr. Zeisberger, who founded missions on the Tuscarawas River at Gnadenhütten, Salem, near the present town of Port Washington. Schoenbrunn near New Philadelphia and other points.

The ruthless massacre of the innocent Christian Indians at Gnadenhütten on March 8th, 1782, was one of the most appalling catastrophes of these unsettled times.

In 1764 when General Bouquet had entered Ohio territory to chastise marauding bands of Indians, he was met by some fifty chiefs of the Shawnees, Senecas and Delawares at the forks of the Muskingum River, where a conference was held which resulted in the release of some 200 captives. The following year a treaty was made which freed the frontier from warfare with these Indians for about ten years.

In 1774 they again became restless and renewed their attacks. Governor Dunmore of Virginia, prepared to enter Ohio, intending to attack the towns on the Sciota and Miami Rivers. Col. Andrew Lewis also organized a force and while on his way to act in conjunction with Gov. Dunmore, met at Point Pleasant and severely defeated a large force of Shawnees commanded by the famous chiefs Logan and Cornstalk. The Shawnees fled in the direction of their villages while the invading forces marched to Camp Charlotte, where they made a treaty with the Indians and withdrew. Chief Logan would not attend the council, so Governor Dunmore sent Col. Gibson to "Chillicothe Town" to get his consent to the treaty, and it was on this occasion that Logan delivered his famous speech.

After the Revolution, Virginia and Connecticut ceded their sections of Ohio to the United States, the former reserving 3,709,348 acres between the Sciota and Miami Rivers for military bounty lands, and Connecticut withholding the Western Reserve of 3,666,921 acres along Lake Erie. A full description of all of the Land Grants of Ohio will be found on page 49 of this Atlas.

The Ordinance of 1787 created the first civil government west of the Alleghany mountains, declaring also that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territory otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

This government of the territory northwest of the River Ohio extended to the Mississippi River and its headquarters were established at Marietta in July, 1788, by Arthur St. Clair, who was the first governor. Cincinnati was also founded in 1788, and some eight years later Connecticut pioneers settled at Cleveland. Settlements were soon made at Belpre, Waterford and other places. The Indians resisted these encroachments with desperate fury, and their depredations on the frontier caused a number of expeditions to be sent out against them. They defeated General Harmar's army of 1,450 men, and almost annihilated St. Clair's 2,000 soldiers near where now stands the village of Fort Recovery in Mercer County. St. Clair was severely censured for this disastrous defeat, and in 1794 Gen. Wayne, who succeeded him as commander of the army, crushed the power of the Indians forever at the battle of the Maumee. After the treaty of Greenville Aug. 3, 1795, most of the aborigines moved further west and the valleys of the Sciota and Miami became settled. In 1802 the State Constitution was enacted, and in 1803 Congress passed an Act admitting Ohio as a State. On March 1st, 1803, the first General Assembly convened at Chillicothe. With the exception of the years 1811-12 when the Assembly convened at Zanesville, Chillicothe remained the capital until 1810, when the seat of government was permanently fixed at Columbus.

The Spanish machinations to gain possession of the Ohio Valley were offset by Arron Burr's wild plot to carve a southwestern empire out of Spanish territory. In this effort he enlisted the sympathy of Herman Blennerhassett, who owned a beautiful estate on an island in the Ohio River a short distance below Belpre, now known as Blennerhassett's Island, and wrecked both his happiness and fortune. The boats which Blennerhassett had ordered built at Marietta to carry provisions and men to the scene of Burr's intended operations, sailed down the Ohio and Mississippi and never returned. In 1810 the steamboat Walk-in-the-Water, sailing from Buffalo westward, and in 1811 the Orleans, descending the Ohio from Pittsburgh, inaugurated steam navigation on western waters. The log huts of the pioneers with their earthen floors and greased paper windows, their ash-cakes and pones, their axe-hewn furniture and bear skin beds were being replaced by the attributes of a more luxurious civilization; the bear hunts and sugar camps, musters and quarter races were passing away.

In the war of 1812 Kenton and Findlay were fortified, and invading British forces were defeated at Fort Meigs and Fort Croghan (Fremont). In the war for the Union, Ohio gave the Government 319,659 soldiers, of whom 25,000 died in the service and 40,000 were wounded. Among her generals were Grant and Sherman, Sheridan and Rosecrans, McPherson and Buell, Gilmore and Cox. In 1863 John Morgan entered Ohio with 2,000 Confederate horsemen and rode in a wild foray across fifteen of its southern counties, hunted by 80,000 local militia and finally captured. Ohio has given four Presidents to the United States: W. H. Harrison, Chief Magistrate in 1841; K. B. Hayes, from 1877 to 1881; James A. Garfield, elected in 1880, and Wm. McKinley inaugurated in 1897 and 1901.

Ohio is an Iroquois word applied to the Alleghany-Ohio River and means "How beautiful."

The people of Ohio have for many years been familiarly called Buckeyes. The State contains great numbers of buckeye trees, with nuts resembling the eyes of a buck.

The area of Ohio is 41,760 square miles. The extreme length of the State north and south is 210 miles, greatest width east and west 225 miles.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

- 1669—Ohio River discovered by La Salle.
1671—French take possession of the Ohio Valley.
1748—Virginians form Ohio Land Company.
1750—English traders explore Ohio Valley.
1753—French form an army to occupy upper Ohio. Destroy an English fort at Piqua.
1755—Braddock's defeat.
1763—France cedes Ohio territory to Great Britain.
1774—Gov. Dunmore of Virginia leads an army into Ohio to punish Indians. Treaty at "Camp Charlotte."
1782—Massacre of Moravian Indians.
1784—Virginia deeds Ohio to the Federal Government.
1785—Ft. Harmar built at mouth of Muskingum.
1786—Ohio company formed.
1787—Founding of Marietta. Gen. St. Clair appointed Territorial Governor for the Territory of the Northwest. "Ordinance of 1787" passed by Congress.
1788—Gov. St. Clair arrives at Marietta and Civil government is established. First court held at Marietta. Cincinnati (Losantville) planned.
1790—Defeat of Gen. Harmar. Building of Ft. Washington.
1791—Defeat of Gov. St. Clair by the Indians under Little Turtle on the Wabash.
1792—Gallipolis founded by French colonists.
1793—First newspaper printed in Ohio, published at Cincinnati, "The Sentinel of the Northwest Territory."

- 1794—Wayne defeats the Indians and breaks their power.
1795—Treaty at Greenville. Dayton founded. The Connecticut Land Company purchases lands in the Western Reserve.
1796—Cleveland and Chillicothe founded.
1797—"Lane's Trace" opened.
1798—Steubenville founded. Representatives for Northwest Territory first chosen. Second grade of Territorial government established.
1799—First Assembly of Northwest Territory organized at Cincinnati. Zanesville founded. Harrison appointed delegate to Congress.
1800—Chillicothe made the capital. Connecticut cedes Western Reserve to the United States. Second Assembly convenes at Chillicothe. Muskingum Academy opened at Marietta.
1801—Legislative Assembly meets in Cincinnati. Effort made for Statehood.
1802—Constitution of Ohio made.
1803—Congress passed act admitting Ohio as a state. First State Legislature met at Chillicothe. Edward Tiffin made first governor, March 3rd.
1804—Opening of Athens University.
1805—Burr's conspiracy.
1806—Canton founded.
1811—The first steamboat navigated the Ohio river.
1812—Columbus founded. Hull surrenders at Detroit.
1813—British invasion in Ohio. Perry's Victory.
1814—First religious newspaper, "The Recorder," published in America published at Chillicothe.
1816—Columbus made the capital of Ohio.
1825—Kenyon College opened. Ohio passes School laws. The first School tax. Lafayette in Ohio.
1832—Flood in Ohio Valley. Mormons settle at Kirtland. Cholera epidemic in Ohio.
1833—Michigan boundary dispute. Oberlin College opened.
1834—Completion of Maumee canal. Steam power printing press set up in Cincinnati for the Gazette.
1835—Marietta College founded.
1841—Mob against negroes in Cincinnati.
1842—The Wyandots cede their title to the United States.
1852—New Constitution adopted.
1863—Invasion of Ohio by Confederate forces under Gen. Morgan. His capture in Columbiana County.
1867—Hiram College opened.
1872—Bachtel College, opened.
1884—Riots at Cincinnati.
1888—Marietta and Columbus Centennial.
1900—Addition to Capitol erected.
1901—Assassination of President McKinley.

HISTORY OF MORGAN COUNTY.

Compiled by George H. Black.

Morgan County was created by an act of the General Assembly, passed December 29, 1817, and was named after General Morgan of Revolutionary fame. It was formed from parts of Guernsey, Washington and Muskingum. The original act provided for the following boundaries: Beginning at the southwest corner of Township Eight, Range 13, thence east to the eastern bank of the Muskingum River; thence down said river with the meanders thereof to a point where it will first intersect the northern boundary of the Donation tract; thence east with the said northern boundary line to the southeast corner of Township Five, Range Nine; thence north to the northeast corner of said Township; thence east to the western boundary line of Monroe County to the southeast corner of Township Six, Range Eight; thence north to the northeast corner of Township Seven, Range Eight; thence west to the line of Muskingum County; thence south to the southwest corner of Township Eight, Range Ten; thence west to the center of Township Fourteen, Range Fourteen; thence south to the southern line of said Township Fourteen, Range Fourteen; thence east to the southeast corner of said township, thence south to the place of beginning.

The original boundaries of the county have been changed three times. The first was in December, 1819, when that portion of the county lying in original townships 6 and 7 of range eight were given to Monroe County. The next in March, 1845, when Marion and Homer, Athens County, and seven sections of Roxbury Township, Washington County, were added to Morgan. Again in 1851, when the townships of Brookfield, Noble, Olive, Jackson and one-half of Manchester were taken from Morgan to help form Noble. Of the original townships, Deerfield and Noble were organized prior to the formation of the county.

On the 26th of January, 1818, a resolution was passed by the Assembly providing for the appointment of three Commissioners to locate the County Seat. David Robb of Guernsey, Ephraim Cutler of Washington, and Samuel Lybrand of Pickaway were appointed as the committee. Three places for the County Seat were advocated: Malta, McConnellsville, and the Stephens farm, now owned by Arthur Crisman, in Bristol Township, on the old Zanesville and Marietta road. After some controversy McConnellsville was selected.

In accordance with an act of the Assembly passed December 28, 1818, to take effect March 1st, 1819, the first general election was directed to be held on the first Monday in April.

The records obtained of the first election show that Timothy Gaylord was chosen Recorder; Nathan Dearborn, Coroner; David Fulton, Sylvanus Piper and Robert McKee, Commissioners.

The first building erected by the Commissioners was a jail, which was built of hewed logs.

Soon after its completion the building, together with the lot on which it stood, was sold and the proceeds used to aid in building a Court House. The present jail was built in 1840, since which time it has been remodeled in part.

The first Court House was built of brick in 1820 by James Young, on the same site occupied by the present structure, which was erected in 1858. In 1849 the Infirmary Farm, of 314 acres, lying three miles south of McConnellsville, on the Muskingum River, was purchased. The Children's Home Farm, of 56 acres, about one mile above Malta, was purchased and buildings erected in 1880-1.

The area of the county is 410 square miles. Population in 1820 was 5,299; in 1840, 20,857, and 1900, 17,905.

The first settlement was made in the fall of 1790, at Big Bottom, on the Muskingum River, in the southern part of Windsor Township, by a party of thirty-six men, mostly single, from Marietta. A block house was built, which was destroyed, and all the occupants save one, Philip Stacy, a boy thirteen years of age, were massacred in the early winter. Other parties of the settlement living in cabins near by escaped during the attack on the block house.

McConnellsville: The first plat was made in 1817. The land covered by the first plat was owned by General Robert McConnell. Several lots were given to the various religious denominations and some for public purposes. The town is about equi distant from Athens, Marietta, Zanesville and Cambridge. The first settler was Jacob Kahler, who located in the newly laid out village in the fall of 1817. Soon afterwards came Thomas Moore, James Young, Jacob Springer, Jacob Adams, Jonathan Williams, Lewis Ramey, Robert Robinson, Philip Kahler, Jacob Larrison, Timothy Gaylord and Jacob Price. Jacob Adams was the first merchant. Between 1820 and 1825 Edwin Corner, Worley C. Shugert, John B. Stone and Luther D. Barker had opened stores. Among other early merchants we find Alexander Simpson and Robert McConnell.

Malta: Was laid out one year earlier than McConnellsville. Simeon Pool and his son-in-law, John Bell, settled here about 1812. Mr. Pool traded real estate in Marietta for the land now covered by the village. In 1816 the first plat was made. By 1818 there were six families in the settlement: W. B. Young, Jonathan Whitney, George Miller, John Seaman and William Palmer. George Miller opened the first tavern in 1815, and Hyman Lazarus started a store in 1818.

Pennsville: This village was laid out in 1828 for Nathan Sidwell. A few years later several additions were made. John Penrose and Joseph Lawrence opened a dry goods store in 1830. The settlers of this village as well as of the township were Quakers.

Windsor or Stockport: Laid out by Nathan Sidwell on his own land in 1834. The first mercantile business was opened by the Beswick Brothers in 1838. The first mill was built in 1842 by Samuel and William Beswick.

Chester Hill was laid out the same year as Stockport, 1834, on lands the greater part of which was owned by Bundy and Hiatt. A number of additions have since been added.

Triadelphia was platted in 1838 by A. Roberts. Deavertown is one of the oldest villages in the county, having been laid out in 1815 by Levi Deaver. The first merchants were Eli and Henry Deaver. The first hotel was kept by Elijah Atkins.

Early settlements were made on the Zanesville and Marietta road and at places now known as Neelyville and Mill Grove. Taylor's grist mill, near where Unionville stands, was built as early as 1820.

BIRD LIFE IN MORGAN COUNTY.

By C. H. Morris.

In the way of bird life, Morgan County is especially favored. The topography of the county is varied to the extent of affording advantages to all species of birds, almost, who pass within her borders. Rich, broad bottoms teeming with food supplies, fertile hill-tops, mixed woodland alternating with dense forest; all go to furnish conditions to satisfy the most exacting of the feathered tribe, and there are instances of recent record going to show that the conditions are so perfect that some of the migratory birds, on their way farther north, thinking they have reached their destiny, stop here, and building their homes, raise their young in safety. But there is one natural feature that outweighs all others, in accounting for our wealth of Ornithological visitors, and that is the beautiful Muskingum, running through the center of the county, forming a highway up and down which myriads of birds pass in the spring, returning again in the fall. Roughly speaking, there may be said to be two great thoroughfares of migration of the so-called eastern birds: The Mississippi Valley in the west, and the Atlantic seaboard in the east.

The migrants, early in the spring, in their far-off southern homes, begin to feel that mysterious, powerful longing, impelling them to the north, where, they know their consorts in the summer home life, will sooner or later join them. Great flocks gather, just as in the early fall they congregate in the northern states for the southern trip, and soon a vast bird wave, overspreading the country, progressing in easy stages, flying nearly, altogether by night, feeding and resting in the day time in suitable places.

Of the myriads that use the great Mississippi route countless thousands are attracted by the wooded banks of the Ohio, and from here the Muskingum takes a plenteous share. Many of these stop with us, but by far the larger number keep steadily on, crossing the great lakes and breeding, in the Canadian pineries, or among the small lakes which everywhere dot the country.

During the migrating season a flock of birds alight in a favorable looking spot, and if the food be to their liking, for some days they may be found, during the early and late hours of the day, industriously feeding.

Morgan County has no mean list of aquatic birds, for she lies, as has been pointed out, in the direct line between Gulf and Lakes.

The herons and gulls are well represented, while on the bosom of the river may be found many members of the great duck and geese families, and along the sandy beaches run busy sandpipers, of which there are ten varieties, seven of which there is reason to suppose, may be found along the river, and the large creeks of

Morgan. Of the latter named, Meigs and Wolf are fine feeding grounds.

To the student of bird life is vouchsafed delights that people not interested fail to understand. He knows from his carefully kept fieldbooks, that some early morning in April or May, a certain bird, true to its traditions and unerring habit, will appear at its last summer rendezvous on a date hardly varying a day from years and years ago. The male birds usually come first, and their notes, striking the ear of the eager observer for the first time after their winter's absence, send a thrill through his nerves that sets him tingling with an enthusiasm of satisfaction; that the ordinary pleasure seeker, devoured by ennui, would barter his riches for did he but know.

In the whole state of Ohio, in the last fifty years, there have been noted and catalogued some three hundred and fifty species of birds. Many of these are aquatic and sea birds, found only in the lake regions, and as stated, Morgan County gets only a share of the migrants. But in the land birds, she is fortunate. In one family she has nearly a complete list: The ever interesting woodpecker. There are seven of them. One species, the largest of all, the "Ivory Billed," once found in Ohio, and in all probability its fierce cry has been heard in old Morgan, now is only seen in the heavily wooded sections of the gulf states, where Maurice Thompson visited its haunts in the deep forest, and wrote so entertainingly of its habits. The second largest is the "Pileated," known locally as the "Log-cock," once general through the state, but now confined to the hilly southern portions. They breed in the county. The balance of the family are common and seen every day almost.

On two years, at least, the southern mocking bird has been known to venture across the border-land into Ohio and on the Meigs Creek hills, north of McConnelsville, in that well watered, open wooded country, found an ideal nesting place, so they took possession, and constructing their nests on the rail fences by the roadside, raised in succession several broods.

But the most interesting and exciting time of all is in early May, when the Warblers are going through. Some thirty-seven members constitute the family, and some few are counted most rare. Small birds of red and orange, but mostly of bright yellow and black. They fit through the tree tops, spreading devastation among the insects and injurious worms. Their soft twittering is only heard by the close observer, who arises before the sun, and betakes himself to a favored locality. Soon the very tree tops, just putting forth their "squirrel ear" leafage, seem alive with small, moving objects, and what a wealth of discovery is here, to say nothing of hailing old acquaintances of previous springs. And what great incentive is there, too, of perchance, among these troops of busy folk, stumbling upon one of those rare fellows who are so seldom seen, that each time he is identified, record is made, and the total in all these years is less than a score. Yet the Muskingum beyond reasonable doubt is the pathway of that very fellow in his livery of black and yellow.

In the Warbler family, five have been credited as breeding in southern Ohio, but within the last two years it has been established that the "Golden-winged" has been so well pleased with the attractions of Morgan County that he has set up housekeeping and raised his interesting family in "Douda's" glen. And the sixth, must, therefore, be added to the five already known. No doubt close search will disclose others equally as important, for these pretty places exist in hundreds along the river; where the Water thrushes mingle with the Kentucky and Worm-eating warblers, and the Wood thrush sings the whole day long. When the lover of birds finds where the two above named warblers have set up their Lares and Penates, he may congratulate himself for he has found what many a collector sighs for, because he has it not. But these nests have been found time and time again, and that within a very few miles of the County Seat.

There is another family that is as well represented in the county as are the Woodpeckers. These sprightly birds, little known, yet in great abundance, are the Vireos, six in the family. The one that is most common being the "Warbling." And all the day, as the little mother sits on her nest, she sends forth, at intervals of a few minutes, her pleasing trill from the tree top. She is a companionable bird, olive above, white beneath, and builds her nest preferably in the trees on the village street. The Red and White-eyed, and Yellow-throated, prefer to dwell away from the haunts of men; but they can easily be found by their vociferous song. They are every one of them persistent singers and the quantity of voice is astonishing, coming from so small a body. Even in the winter, when nothing but the permanent residents are to be found, together with a few northern birds which come this far south, a rare find may now and then be made of birds driven here by unduly cold weather in the north, birds which usually do not come this far at all.

In November, 1899, E. J. Arrick, walking near the Fair Ground, discovered what he soon found, to his delight, to be White Winged Crossbills. The first he had ever seen alive. There were three of them; the male, rosy red, with white wing bars, and two

females. This went on record among the authorities as being the southern limit so far as established, for these birds.

Apart from the ever increasing interest in the birds themselves, and their habits, by the great army of amateur observers led by some of the finest scientists the country affords, is the value of the birds to agriculture. Knowledge to that end is being constantly acquired by these amateurs, and more, by trained men in government employ. Birds with ill reputations have been killed and their stomachs examined to find if they really did good, along with the alleged harm. Take the species locally known as the "Rain-crow," his real name is Coccoyus, but it is the Cuckoo. There are two of him, the Yellow and Black-billed. These birds have been proven to be of untold benefit to the farmer and the fruit raiser. Almost his sole food consists of injurious insects, and in one stomach examined there were remains of nearly two hundred and fifty Tent caterpillars, a worm that is fearfully destructive, and which on account of its stiff hairs, most birds refuse to eat. The food of these birds consists of sixty-eight per cent of insects that do damage; and the Cuckoo to agriculture is worth its weight in gold.

The government finds, after several years, that almost without any exception, the good done by our birds outweighs the harm a hundred fold. So our law makers, knowing this, have enacted protecting laws for these protectors, and it is but a question of a short time when a campaign of education will be under way looking to the appreciation of the real value and worth of the birds to the husbandmen.

The following list contains birds that have been identified in this county. To this list may be added about fifty species that ought to be here, and which careful observation in the future will, no doubt, fully establish as Morgan County birds:

American Bittern.	Barn Swallow.
Crow Blackbird.	Cliff Swallow.
Red Winged Blackbird.	Bank Swallow.
Cow Blackbird.	Pied Billed Grebe.
Bluebird.	Hooded Merganser.
Bobolink.	Little Blue Heron.
Turkey Buzzard.	
Catbird.	Great Crested Flycatcher.
Chat.	Acadian Flycatcher.
Chewink.	Blue Gray Gnatcatcher.
Chickadee.	Goldfinch.
Coot.	Horned Grebe.
Brown Creeper.	Rose Breasted Grosbeak.
White Winged Crossbill.	Herring Gull.
Crow.	Bonaparte's Gull.
Yellow Billed Cuckoo.	Cooper's Hawk.
Black Billed Cuckoo.	Red Tailed Hawk.
Turtle Dove.	Sparrow Hawk.
Bufflehead.	Sharp Shinned Hawk.
Dabchick.	Great Blue Heron.
Bald Eagle.	Green Heron.
Lark Finch.	Hummingbird.
Purple Finch.	Indigo Bird.
Flicker.	Blue Jay.
Purple Martin.	Junco.
Mockingbird.	Kingbird.
Nighthawk.	Kingfisher.
White breasted Nuthatch.	Ruby Crowned Kinglet.
Red breasted Nuthatch.	Prairie Horned Lark.
Baltimore Oriole.	Pine Siskin.
Orchard Oriole.	Loon.
Screech Owl.	Meadow Lark.
Great Horned Owl.	Bay breasted Warbler.
Phoebe.	Blackburnian Warbler.
Wood Pewee.	Black capped Warbler.
Pheasant.	Blackpoll Warbler.
Pipit.	Black throated Lue Warbler.
Killdeer Plover.	Black throated green Warbler.
Quail.	Golden Winged Warbler.
Cardinal Grosbeak.	Black and Yellow Warbler.
Redstart.	Parula Warbler.
Robin.	Cerulean Warbler.
Spotted Sandpiper.	Canadian Warbler.
Chimney Swift.	Chestnut sided Warbler.
Scarlet Tanager.	Kentucky Warbler.
Summer Tanager.	Mourning Warbler.
Brown Thrush.	Pine creeping Warbler.
Oven Bird.	Summer Warbler.
Hermit Thrush.	Tennessee Warbler.
Olive Backed Thrush.	Worm Eating Warbler.
Water Thrush.	Myrtle Warbler.
Louisiana Water Thrush.	Blue winged yellow Warbler.
Wilson's Thrush.	Cedar wax-wing.
Wood Thrush.	Whippoorwill.
Tufted Titmouse.	Red Headed Woodpecker.
Blue headed Vireo.	Pileated Woodpecker.
Red eyed Vireo.	Yellow Bellied Woodpecker.
Warbling Vireo.	Hairy Woodpecker.
White eyed Vireo.	Downy Woodpecker.
Yellow throated Vireo.	Red Bellied Woodpecker.
Fox Sparrow.	Carolina Wren.
Song Sparrow.	House Wren.
Tree Sparrow.	Winter Wren.
Vesper Sparrow.	Maryland Yellowthroat.
White Crowned Sparrow.	Chipping Sparrow.
White Throated Sparrow.	Field Sparrow.
Grasshopper Sparrow.	

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF MORGAN COUNTY.

From Official Reports.

BLOOM.

Pisgah. (No report.)
Eagleport: First school held in 1850, Wm. R. Miller, Supt. The school met in the old school house for several years, and later in Devol's warehouse till 1872, when the present church was built.

BRISTOL.

Lebanon M. E.: Present school organized with a membership of 60. Present enrollment 50, with W. W. Miller as superintendent.
Bristol Presbyterian: Organized about 1840 with 20 members and George Henderson superintendent. Present enrollment 80 and John Henderson superintendent.
Meigs Creek, Christ. (No report.)
Mt. Carmel M. P. (No report.)
Mt. Zion M. E. (No report.)

CENTER.

Bethel M. E. (No report.)
Smith's Chapel, M. P.: Organized in 1891 with 30 members and A. L. Green as superintendent. Present membership 54 with C. R. Donaldson as superintendent. Prior to 1891 a school was organized with 30 members and Rev. E. A. E. Smith as superintendent. The meetings were held in the old Center school house.
Center Bend Chapel, M. P.: Present membership 40 with Wesley Fleming as superintendent. Earlier history not obtainable.
Cross Roads Presbyterian. (No report.)
Mt. Olive M. P. (No report.)

DEERFIELD.

Lemon Hill U. B. (No report.)
Deerfield Presbyterian: School organized in 1834 with 80 members and William Newman as superintendent. A Sunday school has been held here ever since. The present school enrolls 78 members with F. M. Reed and John Donahew as superintendents. Mr. Newman is still living and is the oldest Sunday school superintendent in the county.
Triadelphia M. E. (No report.)
Locust Grove M. E. (No report.)
Triadelphia Christian (No report.)

HOMER.

Calvary Christian. (No report.)
Joy M. E. (No report.)
Mountville M. E.: Organized in 1845 with an enrollment of 25 and William Mathews first superintendent. Present enrollment of 58 and R. S. McLain as superintendent.
Mountville Christian. (No report.)
Pleasant Hill M. E. (No report.)
Pleasant Valley M. E. (No report.)
Liberty Hill M. E.: Organized about 1850. Present enrollment 48. Present officers: A. L. Carry, superintendent; J. E. Coulter, assistant; Ebe Kasler, secretary; Daniel Smith, treasurer.
Bishopville Christian: For many years a school has been maintained here about eight months each year. Present enrollment 50. B. J. Le Fever, superintendent; O. O. Dawson, secretary.

MORGAN.

McConnelsville M. E.: Organized about 1838. No records of the early organization in existence. The present enrollment is 182 with Geo. B. Willis superintendent; Amer Floyd, secretary, and Jno. D. Erwin as treasurer.

Presbyterian: The school organized about same time as the church organization. It is now one of the largest schools in the county, enrollment being about 100 with an average of 60. Wilson Henderson, superintendent; H. B. Vincent, secretary; Miss Katherine McKeown, treasurer.

M. P.: The early records of this school are lost. It is in a prosperous condition with an enrollment of 80 members with Mr. Vet Jeffers superintendent, Mabel Cly secretary and C. F. Siler treasurer.

Universalist: This school was organized about the same time that the Church Society was formed. The membership was large for many years, but is at present small. Present officers are: Joseph M. Murray, superintendent; Mary Street, secretary, and Mrs. Amanda Stanton, treasurer.

Baptist: No early records in existence. School organized about same time as the society. Present enrollment is 100 with W. B. Graham as superintendent, Mrs. Forest Tompson secretary and treasurer.
Saint James Catholic. (No report.)

Sherwoods M. E.: Organized April 1, 1890. Prior to this back as far as 1868 a Sunday school was held in the school house. The first school was organized in 1868 with Rev. Henry Barker as superintendent. Cyrus Roberts served as superintendent for several years. Present enrollment 30 with Miss Abbie Spencer as superintendent.
Wesley Chapel, M. E. (No report.)

MEIGSVILLE.

Salem M. P.: Date of organization cannot be ascertained. The school was held in a log school house in the 'forties. Since 1855 the school has been held in the church. Present enrollment 40 with Boyd McCormick as superintendent.

Carmel M. E.: First organization dates May 6th, 1855, with 48 members and John G. Lane as superintendent. Present enrollment 20 with R. S. Lighthizes as superintendent.

Pleasant Grove Presbyterian: Present school organized June 30th, 1867, with Dr. H. J. Noyes as superintendent and an enrollment of 36. Present enrollment 14 with W. M. Tenant as superintendent. Prior to 1867 a school was held here, but have no record.

Fletcher M. E.: This school is one of the oldest in the county, being organized in 1837. The first enrollment cannot be ascertained. William Young was first superintendent. Present enrollment 35 with John Dewitt as superintendent.

Unionville M. E. (No report.)
 Hopewell M. E.: This school was organized in 1845 with an enrollment of 25. Its first superintendent was James Neely. Its present enrollment is 36 with T. J. Neely superintendent.
 Emery M. E.: School organized in 1854 with 20 members and Arthur Crisman as first superintendent. Present enrollment 40. Lizzie Chambers superintendent.
 Ebenezer M. P.: Organized in 1835 with an enrollment of 25 and William Johnson as superintendent. The present enrollment is about 40. S. R. Lightizer as superintendent.
 McKindree M. E. (No report.)

MARION.

Chester Hill M. E. (No report.)
 Pleasant Hill M. E. (No report.)
 Bethel M. E. (No report.)
 Todds M. P. (No report.)
 Mt. Zion Bible, Christian. (No report.)
 Tabor Christian: Organized in 1851 with 25 members and David Henry first superintendent. The school at present enrolls 60 scholars with Mrs. Jane Rigglesman superintendent.

MALTA.

Malta M. E.: School organized in 1863. Prior to this the M. E. and M. P. Churches held a union school. Original enrollment was about 50 with Geo. S. Corner, Henry Dawes and M. Scovell first superintendents. Present enrollment 220, Geo. S. Corner superintendent, in which capacity he has served the school for over 30 consecutive years. J. W. Rogers was secretary and treasurer for over fifty years.
 Malta Christian: Present school organized April 23d, 1899, enrollment 42 and J. O. Dempster superintendent. Date of organization of first school not known. John Hiller was first superintendent. Enrollment 28.
 Hopewell M. P.: School organized in 1884 with J. K. Guy as superintendent. Present enrollment is 103 with Miles Woodward as superintendent.
 Pleasant Valley M. E. (No report.)
 Oil Spring U. B. (No report.)

MANCHESTER.

Reinersville M. P.: Organized in 1861 with 40 members and J. C. Ford as first superintendent. Present enrollment is 45 with Robert Dye as superintendent.
 Reinersville Christian. (No report.)
 Rehobeth M. E. (No report.)
 Valley Chapel M. E. (No report.)
 Wood Grove M. P. (No report.)

PENN.

Mt. Zion M. P. (No report.)
 Baileys M. P.: For the past ten years this school has had an average attendance of about 40. Present officers: Miss Edith Tompkins, superintendent; Lida Heskett, secretary; Allie Bailey, treasurer; J. E. Conn, assistant superintendent.
 Antioch Christian. (No report.)
 Pennsville M. P.: Organized in 1840 with twelve members and William Hann as first superintendent. Present enrollment 115 with E. K. Yocom as superintendent. This school is one of the largest in the county.
 Pennsville Christian: Organized in May, 1894, with an enrollment of 45 members and Mr. John King superintendent. Present enrollment 65 with J. T. Dougan as superintendent.

UNION.

Rosseau M. E.: School organized about 1840 with an enrollment of 90. First superintendent not known. Present enrollment 60, Flora H. Newburn superintendent.
 Ringold M. E. (No report.)
 East Branch Christian. (No report.)
 Fairmount M. E. (No report.)
 Wolf Creek Christian. (No report.)
 Fairview M. E. (No report.)
 Morganville Presbyterian. (No report.)
 Pisgah M. E.: Present enrollment 75, Superintendent John T. Price, Alva L. Price secretary.

WINDSOR.

Stockport M. P. (No report.)
 Stockport Presbyterian. (No report.)
 Stockport Christ: School organized in 1890 with 60 members and C. D. Drake as superintendent. Present enrollment 40 with E. C. Wallace as superintendent.
 Brick Baptist: First school organized in 1826 with 30 members. Present enrollment 46. First superintendent was Hiram Bemis. This is one of the oldest schools in the county. Its present superintendent, S. P. Patterson, has held this position for thirty-one years.
 Mt. Olivet M. P. (No report.)
 Fairview Christian. (No report.)
 Hebron U. B. (No report.)
 Oakland M. E.: Organized at Rose Hill school house in 1858 with 35 members. Geo. Nickols, Justus Chadwick and Jarvis Matthews were the first officers. Present enrollment 100 with Z. T. White superintendent.
 Tabor Christ. (No report.)
 Ellis School House: Organized in 1880. The original enrollment was 45. Present enrollment 15. Henry Steadman was the first superintendent. The present one is Melvin Tuttle, and Frank Ellis secretary.

YORK.

Deavertown M. E. (No report.)
 Deavertown German Lutheran. (No report.)
 Zion German Lutheran. (No report.)
 Deavertown Church of Christ: No school but Bible readings. No officers are selected to conduct exercises.

THE CHURCHES OF MORGAN CO.

From Official Reports.

BRISTOL TOWNSHIP.

Bristol Christian Church: Steps were taken for organization in 1833. Present church was erected about 1870, with John Beard first pastor.
 Mt. Carmel Methodist Protestant: Organized in 1827.
 Lebanon Methodist Episcopal: This society was organized in 1830. The first church was built in 1837. The present structure was built in 1863. This denomination has a membership of 54 with Rev. J. R. Stewart as present pastor.
 Mt. Zion M. E.: Organized by John Hammond in 1819. The first church was built in 1821, the present one in 1850.
 Bristol Presbyterian: This society was organized by Rev. James Moore in the summer of 1835 with a membership of 12. The first elders were George Henderson and John Miller, ordained in March, 1836. The present church was erected in 1853.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

Pisgah Methodist Protestant.
 Eagleport Methodist Protestant.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

Smith's Chapel, M. P.: This society was formed about 1872 and held services for a number of years in what is known as the "Center School House." The first minister to preach here was Rev. William Sears. There were about ten members with James Gilliland as leader. The present church was erected about 1891. Rev. E. A. E. Smith was the first minister of the new church. The present membership is about 100 with William Burns, S. A. Wilson and J. W. Sudman as trustees; Mrs. Abbie McKelvey and R. T. Molyneux as stewards; Daniel Hepler, leader, with J. H. Ludman assistant.
 Mt. Olive M. P. (No report.)
 Center Bend Chapel, M. P. (No report.)
 Bethel M. E. (No report.)
 Cross Roads Presbyterian. (No report.)
 Centerville. (No report.)
 Centerville Presbyterian. (No report.)

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Triadelphia Christian Church: Organized by Dr. O. M. Thompson, October 9, 1884. The first pastor was Rev. A. R. Pickens; first elders, S. G. Moody and William Bankes; deacons, George Bankes and Thos. Holcomb; clerk, T. J. Masterson; trustees, Geo. W. Pickereh, Geo. S. Gregg, and Henry Massey. The society had seventy-eight members at its organization and the present church was erected in 1884.
 Triadelphia M. E. (No report.)
 Deerfield Presbyterian: This church was organized by Rev. Thomas Moore in 1819 or 1824 with eleven members. The first elders were Josiah Wright, Samuel Stanberry and Thomas Campbell. The first church was built in 1822; second in 1839; third, 1859, and present structure in 1877. Elders, James Finley, David More, John Donehoo and I. E. Rusk. Trustees Isaac Finley, Amos Breeze and Harry M. Finley. Pastor, W. T. Mills. Membership
 Locust Grove M. E. (No report.)
 Lemon Hill U. B.: The present church was built in 1870 and has a present membership of fifty.

HOMER TOWNSHIP.

Calvary Bible Christian: Was organized in 1849 by Elder John W. Brown with eleven members. John Crawford and Aaron Ball were the first deacons. The church was erected three years later.
 Mountville Christian: Was organized by Elders John Beard and Elisha White with thirteen members. The first elders were John Beard and David L. Pedicord; first pastor, Elder A. R. Pickens; present membership, forty.
 Bishopville Christian. (No report.)
 Liberty Hill M. E.: Organized in 1841 by L. W. Muncell and Jos. S. Brown. The first class leader, Samuel Le Fever, and Isaac Bradick, exhorter. The church was erected in 1856.
 Pleasant Valley M. E.: This church was organized in 1845 by Rev. Jas. H. Hopkins with sixteen members. William Watson was the first class leader. The society was first organized at Wrightsville, where the first church was built in 1850. The present church was built about one mile from the old site in 1872.
 Pleasant Hill M. E.: The first class was organized at Bartlett School House about 1840. Another class was organized at Elliots in 1865. The present class was formed from these two classes in 1868 with Rev. Daniel Ricketts as pastor and a membership of twenty. The present pastor is the Rev. J. L. Landsitel and a membership of seventy.
 Mountville M. E. (No report.)

MALTA TOWNSHIP.

Malta Christian: The society was organized in 1859 by Elders Enoch Dye and Asbury Gardner. The original society was broken up in 1861. In April, 1865, the church was reorganized with thirty-two members. The first elders were Thomas Sheridan and Samuel Miller; deacons, I. B. Carter, W. J. Sheridan and A. J. Miller. In 1866, J. H. Wheeler was chosen an elder and I. B. Fouts, deacon. The church edifice was erected in 1868.
 Hopewell M. P. (No report.)
 Malta M. E.: Organized in 1833 by Rev. Jas. T. Donahoo. The first officers were: Steward, Geo. S. Conner; class leader, Alex. B. Scott. The first church was erected in 1846. The present church edifice was built in 1883 at a cost of \$7,000. The membership is the largest in the county, numbering over 400. Rev. J. W. Mougey, pastor.
 Pleasant Valley M. E. (No report.)
 Oil Spring U. B. (No report.)

MORGAN.

McConnellsville M. E.: This society was organized about 1824 or 1825. They used the Court House as a place of worship prior to the erection of the church in 1836. The present structure was built in 1860. The church has a membership of 275 persons, with Rev. Morris Floyd as pastor.

McConnellsville Baptist: This is one of the oldest in the county. The society was organized about 1825, with Elder George Russell as first pastor. The first church was erected in 1832 and was destroyed by fire in 1853. The present structure was built in 1872. The present membership is about one hundred. No permanent pastor.

St. James' Catholic Church, McConnellsville: About 1870 the society purchased from the Board of Education the building they now occupy, and in the fall of the same year it was dedicated by Bishop Rosecrans. The residence was built about 1889. Father S. S. Mattingly was the first resident pastor and served the parish four years. He was succeeded by Father Meade for nine years, who was followed by Father Clark, and he by Father Wagoner, the present pastor. The membership numbers about 250 in the parish.

McConnellsville, Presbyterian: Organized in 1824, by Rev. Wm. Hunt. In 1832 the society erected the present church edifice, which has been remodeled several times. Among the pastors we have the names of Revs. Hunt, Aiken, Grimes, Cooper and Patterson. The church at present is strong in numbers, with Rev. Carson as pastor.

McConnellsville Universalist: As early as 1835 this denomination held services in the court house. The society was organized in 1849 and the church built in 1852, at which time the trustees were Cautius C. Covey, Virgil Rich, Cydnor B. Tompkins and Wm. Sillery. The original membership was quite large. The present membership is about 60, with the Rev. John June as pastor.

McConnellsville M. P.: Society organized in 1844, by Caleb Fouts, with Rev. John Huntsman as first pastor. The first church was built in 1845. The private edifice was built in 1837 by the Congregationalists, who sold it to the M. P. Church. The present membership is about 200, with Rev. D. C. Weiss as pastor.

MANCHESTER.

Reinersville Christian: This church was organized in March, 1875, with Rev. O. W. Kyle as pastor, and a membership of twenty-four. The present membership is forty-nine.
 Reinersville M. P. (No report.)
 Wood Grove M. P. (No report.)
 Valley Chapel M. E. (No report.)
 Rehobeth M. E. (No report.)

MEIGSVILLE.

Salem M. P. (No report.)
 Ebenezer M. P.: The first church was organized in 1834, with ten members, and with the Rev. Reeves as pastor. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Mrs. Reeves, wife of the pastor. The first stanza sung at the dedication was, "Here I raise my Ebenezer, etc." The present church was erected in 1898.

McKendree M. E.: This class is one of the oldest in the county, being organized in 1816, at the residence of Philip Kahler, with sixteen members. The first regular meetings were held at the residence of John Harmon, with Philip Kahler as class leader. The first church was built in 1828 and the present structure in 1855. Revs. Thomas Taylor and Thomas McCleary were the first pastors.

Unionville M. E.: The first class was organized about 1843 and held service in the school house till 1868, when the church and the I. O. O. F. jointly built the church now occupied. Reason Ong was the first class leader.

Mt. Carmel M. E.: This church was organized in 1837 with eleven members and Rev. Chester Morrison as pastor. The first services were held at the residence of Benjamin Sammons. Later services were held in William Filkill's barn, which was their meeting place till the building of the first church in 1842. James Hammond was the first class leader, and John Mummy, Matthew Elliott and Henry Filkill first trustees. This church was destroyed by fire in 1892, the present one being erected in 1893 and dedicated by Rev. J. P. Wilson. Present membership seventeen. Andrew Elliott leader and J. E. Kidd and Lizzie Brown stewards.

Emery M. E.: Organized by Rev. E. A. Taylor in 1837 with thirty charter members. Samuel Williamson and J. E. Langley first class leaders. A church was built soon after. The present church was erected in 1852 and dedicated by Rev. E. Burkett. The present membership is fifty, with Rev. J. R. Stewart as pastor and William Crisman as class leader.

Hopewell M. E. (No report.)
 Fletcher M. E. (No report.)
 Pleasant Grove Presbyterian. (No report.)

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Mt. Zion Bible Christian: Organized in 1880 by Rev. Jas. W. Dennem with forty-six members. Thee first deacons, Isaac Randall and Jesse B. Wood; trustees, Barak Thompson, William Carty, Randolph Randall and Hazen Coulter; clerk, L. F. Hammond; leaders, J. B. Wood and John Thompson. Church was erected in 1881.

Todds M. P.: Organized in February, 1886, with nearly twenty members. The church was built in 1895. The present membership sixty-five, present pastor Rev. D. E. Day.

Chesterhill M. E.: First permanent organization formed in 1844 by Rev. Philo Matthews with but few members. The first regular services were held in a wagon shop, later in the M. P. church, and in the Masonic Hall. The present church was built in 1868. The first class leader was William Calvert.

Pleasant Hill M. E. (No report.)
 Bethel M. E.: Organized in 1848 by Rev. Levi Cunningham. First trustees, John Walter, S. Deny, and Henry Barnes. The first church was built in 1856, the present one in 1874.

WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

Tabor Church of Christ: Organized March 20th, 1849, by Elders Llewellyn Harvey and Solomon Devore, with 26 members with Charles Burr and Henry Dean as elders and Mathias Mercer, Thomas Russell and Samuel Lytle as deacons. Three hundred and ninety-six persons have held membership in this congregation, the present membership being one hundred and twenty-five. Elder, P. B. Dougherty; Deacons, Frank Fox and Mordecai Adrian; Clerk, P. B. McCann. The first church edifice was built in 1850, the present church in 1885.

- HYPERICACEAE.
(St. John's Worts.)
HYPERICUM.
H. Pyramidatum:—N. 4. W.
H. Prolificum:—(Buck Brush.)
(Buffalo Brush): A nuisance
N. B.
H. Perforatum:—§. 4. W.
H. Mutilum:—(Dwarf St. John's
Wort.) W.
CARYOPHYLLACEAE.
(Pink Worts.)
DIANTHUS. (Pink.)
D. Barbatus:—(Sweet William.)
N. 4. *.
Several other species.
SAPONARIA.
S. Officialis:—(Bouncing Bet.)
(Gentlemen's Ruifles) §. 4. W. *.
Becomes a nuisance.
SILENE.
S. Antirrhina:—(Snap Dragon)
(Catch Fly) I. N. C.
S. Virginica:—N. 4. *.
Stellate:—N. 4.
S. Pennsylvanica:—N. 4.
S. Armeria:—(Garden Catch Fly)
* §.
AGROSTEMMA. (Corn Cockle.)
A. Githago:—§. 1 or 2.
A troublesome weed.
LYCHNIS.
L. Coronaria:—(Mullein Pink.) *.
CERASTIUM. (Mouse Ear Chick-
weed.)
C. Vulgatum:—C. N. W.
C. Viscosum:—C. N. W.
C. Arvense:—C. N. W.
STELLARIA. (Star Chickweed.)
S. Media:—(Chickweed) C. W.
S. Aquatica:—C. N. 4. W.
Many other species.
MOLLUGA. (Carpet Weed.)
M. Verticillata:—N. W.
Grows in pavements.
PORTULACACEAE.
CLAYTONIA. (Spring Beauty.)
C. Virginica:—N. 4. W.
PORTULACA. (Purslanes.)
P. Gilliesii:—C. §. *.
MALVACEAE. (Mallovs.)
ALTHAEA.
A. Rosea:—(Holly Hock.) 2. *.
MALVA. (Mallow.)
M. Rotundifolia:—(Low Mallow)
(Cheese Plant.): 4. §. W.
A. Pest.
SIDA.
S. Spinosa:—N. W.
Troublesome in corn fields.
ABUTILON. (Indian Mallow.)
A. Avicennae:—(Stinkweed.)
(Velvet leaf): §. C. W. (1).
A pest in corn fields, hard to
exterminate.
A. Striatum:—B. *.
HIBISCUS. (Woolly Hibiscus)
(Ketmia.)
H. Trionum:—§. *.
Inclined to spread.
H. Grandiflorus:—N. 4. W.
H. Sgricius:—(Tree Hollyhock)
B.
TILIACEAE.
(Lindenblooms.)
TILIA.
T. Americana:—(Bass Wood.) N.
T.
LINACEAE.
LINUM.
L. Usitatissimum:—(Common
flax.) §. 1.
GERANIACEAE.
GERANIUM. (Alum Root)
(Crow's Foot.)
G. Maculatum:—C. 4. N. M. *.
PELARGONIUM. (Common Gera-
niums.)
Many kinds. *.
OXALIDACEAE.
OXALIS. (Wood Sorrel.)
O. Acetosella:—(Sheep sorrel) N.
4.
O. Violacea:—(Violet Sorrel.)
Used in hanging baskets. N. 4. *.
O. Stricta:—(Cow Sorrel) N. 1.
BALSAMINACEAE.
(Jewel Weeds.)
IMPATIENS. (Touch Me Not.) N.
W. 1.
I. Balsamina:—(Common Garden
Touch-Me-Not) C. *.
I. Sultana 4. *.
I. Pallida:—(Wild Touch-Me-Not)
N. W. 1.
- TROPAEOLACEAE.
TROPAEOLUM (Indian Cress). *.
T. Majus:—(Nasturtium.)
RUTACEAE.
XANTHOXYLUM. (Prickly Ash.)
X. Americanum:—§. M. B.
PIEPLA.
P. Trifoliata:—(Clover Tree.)
(Swamp Dogwood) (Water
Ash.) C. N. M. B.
AILANTHUS.
A. Glandulosa:—(Chinese Tree of
Heaven.) C. §. T. *.
A pest which unless subdued
will overrun all our forests.
ANACARDIACEAE.
RHUS. (Sumac.)
R. Glabra:—(Common Sumac.) N.
M. B.
Inclined to be a pest.
R. Cotinus:—(Venetian Sumac.)
(Smoke Bush): *.
R. Toxicodendron:—(Poison Ivy.)
(Poison Vine) 3 leaved ivy very
poisonous to some people.
R. Radicans:—(Climbing Poison
Ivy.)
Properties similar to the above.
ACERACEAE.
AVER.
A. Dasyarpum:—(White Maple)
(Rock Maple) (Soft Maple.) N.
T.
A. Saccharinum:—(Common Sa-
gar Tree N. T.)
NEGUNDO. (Box Elder) (Ash
Maple.)
N. Aceroides:—N. T. C.
Sometimes used as shade trees.
SAPINDACEAE.
AESCULUS.
AE. Glabra:—(Common Buckeye)
N. T.
CARDIOSPERMUM. (Ballon
Vine) or (Heart Seed.)
C. Haliacabum:—*.
STAPHYLEA. (Bladder Nut.)
S. Trifolia:—N. B.
Resembling the Buckeye.
CELESTRACEAE.
(Straff Trees.)
CELASTRUS.
C. Scandens:—(False bitter sweet.)
C. N. M. V. *.
EUONYMUS. (Spindle Tree.)
E. Atropurpureus:—(Burning
Bush.)
(Wahoo) C. N. M. B.
RHAMNACEAE.
(Buckthorns.)
CEANOETHUS. (Jersey Tea.) (Red
Root.) N. B.
C. Americanus:—B. N. C.
Good substitute for tea.
C. Ovalis:—N. B.
VITACEAE.
VITIS. (Grape.)
V. Aestivalis:—(Hill Grapes) C.
N. V.
V. Cordifolia:—(Frost Grapes.) C.
N. V.
AMPELOPSIS. (Virginia Creeper.)
A. Quinquefolia:—N. V.
A. Veitchii:—*.
POLYGALACEAE.
POLYGALA. (Milkwort.)
P. Senega:—(Seneca Snake Root.)
N. 4. M. R. .
LEGUMINOSAE.
GYMNOCLADUS.
G. Canadensis:—(Coffee Bean.) N.
R.
A troublesome weed.
CASSIA.
C. Chamaecrista:—(Wild Sensitive
Pea.) 1. C. N.
C. Marilandica:—(Senna.) C. M.
CERCIS.
C. Canadensis:—(Judas Tree.)
(Red Bud) C. N. T.
PISUM. (Pea.)
P. Sativum:—(Common Garden
Pea) *.
DESMODIUM. (Tick Trefoil)
(Wild Peavines.)
D. Rotundifolium:—* C. N. 4.
All of this family have burrs
like beggar ticks, but the plants
are relished by stock nearly
equal to clover as a forage.
- LESPEDEZA.
L. Capitata:—(Bush Clover)
(Buffalo Clover) C. N. 4.
L. Japonica:—(Japan Clover.)
Specimen raised from seed
killed by first frost.
TRIFOLIUM. (Clover.)
T. Procrubens:—(Yellow Clov-
er.) N.
T. Repens:—(White Clover.)
(Shamrock) N. ?.
Much value for pasture.
T. Pratense:—(Red Clover) §. ?.
2. Meadows.
T. Hybridum:—(Alsike Clover)
§. ?.
T. Medium:—(English Clover.)
Meadows. ?.
T. Incarnatum (Italian Clover) 1.
*.
MEDICAGO.
M. Sativa:—(Alfalfa or lucerne.)
Sprangly Naturalized. R.
MELILOTUS.
M. Alba:—(Sweet scented clover.)
2. §.
Inclined to spread and become
a troublesome weed.
A good soiling plant.
ROBINIA. (Locust.)
R. Pseudacacia:—(Thorny Lo-
cust.) N. T.
R. Viscosa:—(Common Locust.)
(Honey Locust.) §. *.
R. Hispidia:—(Rose Acacia.) *.
A beautiful shrub.
WISTARIA. (Frutescens.) *.
An ornamental vine.
ROSACEAE.
CERASUS. (Cherry.)
C. Serotina:—(Black or Wild
Cherry) C. T.
C. Virginiana:—(Choke cherry)
T. *.
C. Avium:—(Duke or Heart
Cherry.) ?.
C. Vulgaris:—(Morello) ?.
PRUNUS. (Plum) (Apricot.)
P. Americana:—(Wild Plum) N.
? T.
P. Armeniaca:—(Apricot) ? T.
P. Domestica:—(Damson Plum.)
T. ?.
PERSICA.
P. Vulgaris:—(Peach.) ?.
P. Levis:—(Nectarine.)
AMTGDALUS. (Flowering Al-
mond.)
A. Pumila:—§. *.
AMELANCHIER. (June berry.)
A. Canadensis:—(Service berry.)
N. T.
CRATAEGUS. (Thorn Apple)
(Hawthorn.)
C. Punctata:—C. B.
C. Flava:—(Summer Haw.) N. R.
T.
PYRUS.
P. Communis:—? (Pear.)
P. Malus:—(Apple) ? T.
P. Coronaria:—(Crab Apple) N.
? T.
P. Aucuparia:—(English Moun-
tain Ash.) ? T.
CYDONIA. (Quince.)
C. Vulgaris:—? B.
C. Japonica:—(Japan Quince.) ?
B.
ROSA. (Rose.) N. C. *.
Many species.
AGRIMONIA.
A. Eupatoria:—N. 4.
A troublesome weed.
GEUM. (Avens.)
G. Rivale:—(Flaxweed) N. 4.
RUBUS. (Bramble Briar.)
R. Villosus:—(Blackberry) C. N.
?.
R. Canadensis:—(Dew Berry.) C.
N.
R. Ordoratus:—(Thornless Black-
berry.) C. N. ?.
R. Strigosus:—(Raspberry.) N. §.
?.
FRAGARIA. (Strawberry.) 4. ?.
POTENTILLA. (Cenquifol.)
P. Norvegica:—Sometimes called
wild strawberry vines. C. N. 4.
P. Canadensis:—C. N. 4.
SPIRAEA.
S. Opulifolia:—(Ninebark.) * §.
B.
S. Tomentosa:—(Hardhack.) * B.
S. Salicifolia:—(Willow leaved
spirea.) * B.
- S. Hypericifolia:—(Italian May.)
(St. Peter's Wreath.) B. *.
S. Aruncus:—(Goat's beard.) * §.
B.
GILLENIA.
G. Trifoliata:—4. C. M.
G. Stipulacea:—(Bowman's Root.)
4. C. M.
KERRIA.
K. Japonica:—(Japan Globe Flow-
er.) * B.
CALYCANTHACEAE.
CALYCANTHUS. (Sweet Scented
Shrub.) * B.
C. Floridus:—B. ?.
LYTHRACEAE.
LAGERSTROEMIA.
L. Indica:—(Crape Myrtle.) * B.
ONAGRACEAE.
EPILOBIUM. (Willow Herb.)
E. Palustre:—C. N. M. 4.
OENOTHERA. (Wild Evening
Primrose.)
Oe. Biennis:—C. N. M. 2.
Oe. Rhombipetala:—C. W. 2.
GAURA.
G. Biennis:—C. W. 2.
FUCHSIA. (Ladies' Eardrops.)
F. Cocciens:—* 4.
CIRCAEA. (Enchanters Night
Shade.)
C. Lutetiana:—C. N. 4.
GROSSULACEAE.
(Currants.)
RIBES.
R. Aureum:—(Clover Bush.)
(Missouri Currant.) *.
R. Uva:—(Gooseberry.)
?.
R. Rubrum (Red Currant.) ?.
R. Nigrum (Black Currant.) ?.
PASSIFLORACEAE.
PASSIFLORA. (Passion Vine.)
P. Incarnata:—4. M. *.
CUCURBITACEAE.
SICYOS. (Wild Cucumber Vine.)
S. Angulatus:—1. *.
CUCURBITA. (Pumpkins.)
? T.
C. Pepo:—(Pumpkin.) ?.
C. Verrucosa:—(Squash.) ?.
CITRULLUS. (Water Melon.)
C. Vulgaris:—*.
CUCUMIS.
C. Sativus:—(Cucumber.) ?.
C. Melo:—(Musk Melon.) ?.
CRASSULACEAE.
SEDUM. (Stone Crop.)
S. Ternatum:—C. N. 4. *.
S. Acre:—(English Moss.) *.
PENTHORUM. (Virginia Stone
Crop.) (Turkey Foot.)
P. Sedoides:—C. N. M. 4.
SAXIFAGACEAE.
MITELLA.
M. Diphylla:—C. N. 4.
root.) C. N. M. 4.
SAXIFRAGA.
S. Virginiana:—(Early Saxi-
frage.) C. N. 4.
ASTILBE.
A. Decandra:—C. N. 4. *.
HEUCHERA. (Alum Root.)
H. Americana:—N. 4. R.
HYDRANGEA. (Ninebark.)
H. Arborescens:—C. N. B.
Several cultivated species.
PHILADELPHUS. False Syr-
inga.)
P. Grandiflorus:—B.
P. Coronarius:—(Mock Orange.)
*.
DEUTZIA.
D. Gracilis:—B. *.
D. Rosacea:—B. *.
HAMANELACEAE.
HAMANELIS. (Witch Hazel.)
H. Virginiana:—N. M. B.
UMBELLIFERAE.
PASTINACA. (Parsnips.) §.
Spreading and becoming a pest.
DAUCUS. (Carrot.)
D. Carota:—* 2.
Spreading every place. Prohib-
ited by law.
ZIZIA. (Golden Alexanders.)
Z. Intergerrima:—C. N. 4. W.
ASMORHIZA. (Sweet Cicely.)
C. Longistylis:—N. 4. *.
CICUTA. (Wild Parsnip.) (Wa-
ther Hemlock.)
C. Maculata:—C. N. 4.
Bulbous root like the Dahlia;
dangerous poison.
- CRYPTOTAENIA.
C. Canadensis:—N. 4.
ARALIACEAE.
ARALIA. (Wild Sarsaparilla.)
A. Racemosa:—(Spikenard.)
(Petty Morrel.) C. N. M. 4.
A. Spinosa:—(Southern Prickly
Ash.) (Devils Walking Stick.)
M. * §. R.
PANAX.
P. Quin. quefolia:—(Ginseng.) N.
4. M.
CORNACEAE.
CORNUS. (Dogwood.)
C. Florida:—(Flowering Dog-
wood.) C. N. M. T.
C. Alternifolia:—(Black Dog-
wood.) N. R.
C. Sericea:—C. N. B.
NYSSA. (Gum tree.) N. C.
N. Multiflora.
CAPRIFOLIACEAE.
TRIOSTEUM. (Feverwort.)
T. Perfoliatum:—C. M. 4.
LONICERA.
L. Tartacica:—(Honey Suckle.)
L. Sempervirens:—(Trumpet
Honey Suckle)—§. V. *.
Many other species.
DIERVILLA. (Bush Honey Suck-
le.)
D. Trifida:—(Wigelia) *.
SAMBUCUS. (Common Elder.)
S. Canadensis:—C. N. B.
A Nuisance.
VIBURNUM.
V. Acerifolium:—(Willow leaved
Virburum.) C. N. B.
V. Prunifolium:—(Blackhaw)
(Sloe) N. R. T.
V. Roseum:—(Snow Ball.) (Gue-
der Rose.) L. §. B. *.
RUBIACEAE.
GALIUM. (Bed Straw Cleavers.)
G. Aparine:—1. C. N. W.
Many other species.
CEPHALANTHUS. (Button
Bush.)
C. Occidentalis:—C. N. B.
Grows along the river.
MITCHELLA. (Partridge Berry.)
M. Repens:—C. N. M.
Evergreen Herbs.
DODIA. (Button Weed.)
D. Virginiana:—N. 4. R.
HOUSTONIA. (Bluets)
H. Coerulea:—(Dwarf Pinks.)
(Innocence.) (Babes in the
Woods.) C. N. 2.
H. Rotundifolia:—N. 4.
DIPSACEAE.
DIPSACUS. (Teasel.)
D. Sylvestris:—C. §. 2.
A pest prohibited by law.
COMPOSITAE.
VERNONIA. (Purple Iron Weed.)
V. Novboracensis:—C. N. 4.
A pest.
AGERATUM. (Mist Plant.)
A. Conyzoides:—1. or 2. *.
EUPOTRIUM. (Bonesets.)
E. Purpureum:—(Queen of the
Meadow.) C. N. M. 4.
E. Hyssopifolium:—N. 4. R.
E. Perfoliatum:—(Common Bone-
set.) C. N. M. 4.
E. Ageratoides:—(White Snake-
CONOCLINIUM. (Mist Flower.)
C. Coelestinum:—N. 4. R.
SERICACARPUS. (White topped
Aster.)
S. Tortifolius:—C. N. 4.
ASTER.
A. Cordifolius:—(Heart Leaved As-
ter.) (Frost Blossom.) C. N. 4.
C. Novi Belgii:—(New York As-
ter.) C. N. 4.
A. Azureus:—C. N. 4.
A. Novae Angliae:—(Departed
Summer.) C. * 4. §.
A. Carneus:—(Willow leaved As-
ter.) C. N. 4.
ERIGERON. (White topped Flea
Bane.)
E. Canadense:—C. N. W.
E. Philadelphum:—C. N. W.
E. Annium:—(Common White
Top.) C. N. W.
CALLISTEPHUS. (China Aster.)
C. Chitensis:—* 1.
DAHLIA. *.
Several species.
- SOLIDAGO. (Golden Rod.) C.
N. 4.
Many species.
INULA. (Elecampane.)
ECLIPTA.
I. Helenium:—4. §. C. M.
E. Erecta:—C. N. W. 1.
POLYMNIA. (Leaf Cup.)
P. Canadensis:—(Beard Foot.) N.
M. 4. R.
SILPHIUM. (Rosin Weed.)
S. Trifoliatum:—C. N. 4. (3
leaved rosin weed.)
S. Laevigatum:—C. N. 4.
S. Perfoliatum:—(Indian Cup
Plant.) C. N. M. 4.
AMBROSIA. (Ragweed.)
A. Trifida:—(Common Horse
Weed.) (Tall Rag Weed.) C.
N.
Loved by Horses.
A. Artemisiifolia:—(Ragweed.)
I. C. N. M.
A pest.
XANTHUM. (Cocklebur.)
X. Strumarium:—C. N. M.
A pest.
ZINNIA.
Z. Elegans:—(Garden Zenia.) *.
HELIOPSIS.
H. Leavis:—(Ox Eye.) C. N. 4.
W.
ECHINACEAE.
E. Purpureus:—(Purple Cone
Flower.) C. N. 4. W.
RUBBECKIA.
R. Laciniata:—(Yellow Globe
Flower.) C. N. 4. W.
R. Hirta:—(Black Eyed Susans.)
C. N. 4. W.
R. Fulgida:—(Black Eyed Su-
san.) C. N. 4. W.
LEPACHYS.
L. Pinnata:—C. N. 4. W.
HELIANTHUS. (Sunflower.)
H. Annus:—(Common Sunflow-
er.)
H. Doronicoides:—N. 4. W. R.
H. Tuberosus:—(Jerusalem Arti-
choke.) §. * R.
H. Decapetalus:—(Wild Sunflow-
er.) C. N. * W.
Several other species.
ACTINOMERIS.
A. Squarrosa:—(Yellow Iron
Weed.) C. N. 4. W.
COREOPSIS.
Several species.
Bidens. (Burr Marigold.)
B. Bipinnata:—(Spanish needles.)
1. C. W.
A pest.
B. Frondosa:—(Slender Spanish
Needles.) 1. C. W.
A pest.
HELIENIUM. (Yellow Cone.)
H. Autumnale (Sneeze Wort.)
(Yellow Cone Flower.) C. N.
M. 4. W.
MARUTA.
M. Cotula (Dog feunel) (May
Weed.) C. M. §. W.
ACHILLEA.
A. Millifolium (Yarrow.) C. M.
4. W.
LEUCANTHEMUM.
L. Vulgare:—(Ox Eyed Daisies.)
R. W.
A pest prohibited by law.
MATRICARIA.
M. Perthenium:—(Fever Few.)
—4. *.
M. Balsamita:—(English Mint.)
4. §. ? M.
CHRYSANthemum. *
Many species.
TANACETUM. (Tansy.)
T. Vulgare:—C. 4. M. §.
ANTENARIA.
A. Margaritacum:—(Old field
Balsam.) §. M. W.
A. Plantaginifolia:—(Mouse Ear-
ed Ever Lasting.) C. 4. M. W.
CACALIA. (Wild Caraway.) (Tas-
selflower.)
C. Suaveolens:—C. 4. N. W.
C. Atriplicifolia:—C. N. 4.
SENECIO. (Groundsel.) (Life
Root.)
S. Aureus:—C. N. M. W.
S. Tomentosus:—C. 4. W.
TAGETES. (Marigold.)
Several species.

- CENTAUREA. (Bachelors Buttons.)
C. Cyanus:—*.
CIRSIUM. (Thistle.)
C. Lanceolatum:—(Common Thistle.) C. N.
C. Arvense:—(Canada Thistle.) (Cursed Thistle.) 4. \$ R. Sparsely introduced. A pest prohibited by law.
LAPPA. (Burdock.)
L. Major; C. M. \$.
CICHOBIUM. (Chicory.)
C. Intybus:—4. \$ W.
NABALUS. (Drop Flower.)
N. Altissimus:—N. 4. R.
PARAXACUM. (Dandelion.)
T. Densleonis:—C. M. 4. \$.
LACTUCA. (Lettuce.)
L. Elongata:—(Trumpet Milk Weed.) C. N. W.
L. Sativa:—(Garden Lettuce.) 1. \$.
SONCHUS. (Prickly Lettuce.)
S. Arvensis:—1. C. \$.
A troublesome weed.
S. Asper:—C. \$ 1.
LOBELIACEAE.
LOBELIA.
L. Cardinalis:—(Cardinal Flowers.) * 1.
L. Syphilitica:—(Blue Lobelia.) C. N. 4.
L. Inflata:—(Indian Tobacco.) C. N. M.
L. Leptostachys:—N. 4. M.
CAMPNULACEAE.
SPECULARIA.
S. Perfoliata:—(Small Blue Bells.) C. N. 1.
ERICACEAE.
GAYLUSSACIA. (Huckleberry.)
G. Resinosa:—(Blackberry.) N. R. B.
VACCINIUM. (Buckberry.) (Blueberry.)
V. Stamineum:—(Deerberry.) N. R. B.
KALMIA. (Laurel.)
K. Latifolia:—(Calice Buste.) (Spoon wood.) N. R. B.
GAULTHERIA. (Wintergreen.) (Mountain Tea.)
G. Procumbens:—N. R. M. 4.
OXYDENDRUM. (Sorrel Tree.)
C. Arboreum:—N. M. T. (Grows near Roxbury.)
RHODODENDRON. (Rose Bay.) B. \$.
CHIMAPHILA. (Pipsisawa.)
C. Umbellata:—(Prince Pin.) N. M. 4. R.
MONOTROPA. (Indian Pipe.) (Birds Nest.)
M. Uniflora:—N. R. 1.
EBENACEAE.
DIOSPYROS. (Persimmon.)
D. Virginiana:—N. R. T.
PRIMULACEAE.
CYCLAMEN. \$.
Several species.
PRIMULA:—(Primrose.)
P. Grandiflora:—(Common Primrose.)
LYSIMACHIA. (Loose Strife.)
L. Herbemonti:—C. N. 4. W.
L. Quadriflora:—(4 leaved Loose Strife.)—C. N. 4. W.
L. Ciliata:—C. N. 4. W.
L. Nummularia:—(Money Wort) (Money Myrtle.) 4. V. ?.
ANAGALLIS.
A. Arvensis:—(Searlet Pimperseed.) O. N.
PLANTAGINACEAE.
PLANTAGO. (Plantains.)
P. Major:—(Common Plantain.) (Rib Wort.) C. 4. \$.
A pest.
P. Virginica:—(Lesser Plantain.) \$ R.
Inclined to spread and become a pest.
P. Lanceolata:—(Buck Plantain.) C. N. 4. W.
OROBANCHACEAE.
EPIPHEGUS. (Beech Drops.)
E. Virginiana:—C. N. M. P. 1.
BIGNONIACEAE.
CATALPA. (Indian Bean.)
C. Bignonioides:—* \$ T.
SCROPHULARIACEAE.
BROWALLIA.
B. Dimissa:—*.
- CALCEOLARIA. *.—
Several cultivated species.
VERBASCUM. (Mullein.)
V. Thapsus (Common Mullein.) 2. M. \$ W.
V. Blattaria:—(Moth Mullein.) 2. \$ M.
Troublesome.
LINARIA. (Toad Flax.) (Butter & Eggs.)
L. Vulgaris:—(Common Toad Flax.) C. 4. \$.
A pest.
SCROPHULARIA. (Figwort.) (Carpenters Square.)
S. Nodosa:—C. N. 4. W.
PENTSTEMON. (Beard Tongue.)
P. Pubescens:—C. N. 4. W.
MIMULUS. (Monkey Flower.) M. Ringens.
Veronica. (Culvers Root.) (Lep-tandria.)
V. Virginica:—(Culvers Physic.) N. M. 4. R.
V. Officinalis:—C. N. W.
V. Buxbaumii:—C. N. W.
V. Arvensis (Corn Speedwell.) C. \$ W.
SEYMERIA.
S. Macrophylla:—C. N. 4. W.
DASYSTOMA. (Yellow Fox Glove.) C. N. 4.
GERARDIA.
G. Tenuifolia:—N. R.
ACANTHACEAE.
DIPTERACANTHUS. (Ruella.)
D. Ciliatus:—N. 4. R.
D. Noctiflorus:—N. 4. R.
RHYZIGLOSSA.
R. Pendunculosa:—C. N. 4.
VERBENACEAE.
VERBENA. (Vervain.)
V. Hastata:—(Common Verbena.) C. N. M. 4.
V. Urticaefolia:—C. N. 4.
LIPPIA. (Fog Fruit.)
L. Nodiflora:—N. 4. R.
LABIATAE.
TEUCRIUM. (Wild Germander.)
T. Canadense:—C. N. 4. W.
TRICHOSTEMMA. (Blue Curly.)
T. Dichotoma:—C. N. 1.
SANTHUS. (False Pennyroyal.)
I. Coeruleus:—1. C. N.
Resembles Pennyroyal.
MENTHA. (Mint.)
M. Viridis:—(Spearmint.) C. M. 4. \$.
M. Piperita:—(Peppermint.) C. 4. M. \$.
M. Canadensis:—(Horsemint.) C. N. M. 4.
LYCOPUS. (Water Hoarhound.)
L. Virginicus:—(Bugleweed.) C. N. M.
L. Europaeus:—C. N. 4.
CUNILA. (Dittany.)
C. Mariana:—C. N. 4.
Sometimes used as a substitute for tea.
HEDEOMA. (Pennyroyal.)
H. Pulegioides:—C. N. M. 1.
COLLINSOIA. (Horse Balm) (Stoneroot.)
C. Canadensis:—C. N. M. 4.
MELISSA. (Balm.)
M. Officinalis:—C. M. 4. \$.
SALVIA. (Sage.)
S. Officinalis:—(Common Sage.) 4. \$.
S. Fulgens:—(Scarlet Sage.) 4. \$.
MONARDA. (Mountain Mint.)
M. Punctata:—(Horse Mint.) C. N. M. 4.
LOPHANTHUS. (Hedge Hys-sop.)
L. Nepetoides:—C. N. 4. W.
NEPETA. (Catnip.) (Ground Ivy.)
N. Glechoma:—(Ground Ivy.) (Gill-over-the-ground.) C. \$ 4.
BRUNELLA. (Blue Curly.) (Self Heal.)
B. Vulgaris:—C. N. 4.
SCUTELLARIA. (Skull-cap.)
S. Nervosa:—N.
S. Galericulata:—(Common Skull-cap.) N. M. R.
S. Lateriflora. (Mad Dog Skull-Cap.) N. M. R.
LAMINUM. (Henbit.)
L. Purpureum. (I) C. \$.
PHYSOSTEGIA. (Lion's Heart.) N. 4. R.
P. Virginiana.
- LEONURUS. (Motherwort.)
L. Cardiaea:—C. M. 4. \$.
STACHYS. (Hedge Nettle.)
S. Nuttalliana:—(Horse Nettle.) C. 4. W.
MARRUBIUM. (Hoarhound.)
M. Vulgare:—C. M. 4. \$.
BORRAGINACEAE.
SYMPHYTUM. (Comfrey.)
LITHOSPERMUM. (Gromwell.)
L. Latifolium:—N. R.
L. Hirtum:—N. R.
MERTENSIA. (Lungwort.)
M. Virginica:—(Blue Bells.) C. N. 4. \$.
MYOSOTIS. (Forget-me-not.)
M. Stricta:—N. R. 1.
CYNOGLOSSUM. (Hound's tongue.) (Beggarticks.)
C. Morrisoni:—(Beggarticks.)
HYDROPHYLLACEAE.
HYDROPHYLLUM. (Water Leaf.)
H. Macrophyllum:—C. N. 4.
POLEMONIACEAE.
PHLOX.
P. Divaricata:—N. 4. R.
R. Subulata:—(Moss Pink.) *.
POLEMONIUM. (Greek Valerian.)
P. Reptans:—C. N. 4. M.
CONVOLVULACEAE.
QUAMOCLIT.
Q. Vulgaris:—(Cypress Vine.) R. \$.
BATATAS.
B. Edulis:—(Sweet Potato.) ?.
PHARBITIS. (Morning Glory.)
P. Purpurea:—(Convolvulus.) \$.
Inclined to spread and become a pest.
P. Nil. (Wild Morning Glory.) N. C. \$.
CUSCUTA. (Dodder.) (Gold-thread.)
Many species. A pest.
SOLANACEAE.
LYCOPERSICON. (Tomato.)
L. Esculentum:—\$? 1.
SOLANUM. (Potato.)
S. Tuberosum:—(Common Potat-o.) ? 2.
S. Nigrum:—(black Night-shade.) C. M. \$ 2.
S. Pseudo-Capsicum:—(Jerusalem Cherry.) *.
S. Carolinense:—(Horse Nettle.) (Bull Thistle.) C. 4. \$.
A pest.
S. Mammosum:—(Apple of Sod-om.) 1. R.
S. Esculentum:—(Egg Plant.) ? 1.
NICANDRA. (Apple of Peru.)
N. Physaloides:—C. \$ W.
PHYSALIS. (Ground Cherry.)
Several species.
PETUNIA.
P. Vioacea:—C. 4. \$.
LYCIUM. (Matrimony Vine.) (Wall Willow.)
L. Barbarum.
Shrubby vine, inclined to be a pest.
NICOTINA. (Tobacco.)
N. Tabacum:—(Virginia Tobacco.) ?.
N. Longiflora. \$.
GENTIANACEAE.
SABBATIA.
S. Angularis:—N. 2. R.
FRASERA. (Columbo.)
F. Carolinensis:—N. 4. R. M.
APACYNACEAE.
APOCYNUM.
A. Androsamifolium:—(Dog's-bane.) C. N. 4. M.
A. Cannabinum:—(Indian Hemp.) C. N. M. 4.
VINCA. (Periwinkle.) (Ground Ivy.)
V. Major:—4. \$ V.
Inclined to spread.
- ASCLEPIADACEAE.
ASCLEPIAS. (Milkweed.)
A. Cornuti:—(Common Milk-weed.) C. N. 4.
A. Purpurascens:—(Purple Milk-weed.) C. N. 4.
A. Quadriflora:—(4 leaved Milk-weed.) N. 4. R.
A. Cincera:—N. 4. R.
A. Tuberosa:—(Pleurisy root.) (Butterfly weed.) N. M. 4. R.
- OLEACEAE.
FRAXINUS.
F. Americana:—(White Ash.) C. N. T.
SYRINGA.
S. Vulgaris:—B. \$.
S. Persica:—(Persia Lilac.) * B.
FORSYTHIA.
F. Suspensa:—* B.
CHIONANTHUS. (Virginia Fringe Tree.)
C. Virginica:—*.
LIGUSTRUM. (Privet.)
L. Vulgare:—M. ? B.
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE.
ASARUM. (Colts foot.) (Wild Ginger.)
A. Canadense:—C. N. M. 4.
ARISTOLOCHIA. (Birthwort.)
A. Serpentina:—(Virginia Snake root.) C. N. M. 4.
POLYGONACEAE.
RHEUM.
R. Rhaiponticum:—(Garden Rhu-barb.) (Pie Plant.) 4. ?.
RUMEX. (Dock.)
R. Crispus:—(Yellow Dock.) C. N. M. 4. \$.
R. Verticillatus:—(Water Dock.) N. 4. W.
R. Hydrophatum:—(Great Water Dock.) N. 4. W.
R. Altissimus:—(Peach leaved dock.) N. 4. W.
R. Acetosella:—(Dock Sorrel.) (Horse Sorrel.) N. 4. W.
A pest.
POLYGONUM. (Knot Grass.)
P. Aviculare:—(Bird's Knot Grass.)
P. Hydropiper:—(Smart Weed.) (Water Pepper.) C. M. \$ W.
P. Convolvulus:—(Wild Buck wheat.) C. N. W.
P. Sagittatum. (Scratch Grass.) (Teatrub Grass.) N. 4. R.
FAGOPYRUM. (Buckwheat.)
F. Esculentum:—1. ?.
PHYTOLACCACEAE.
PHYTOLACCA. (Poke.) (Gargot-weed.)
P. Decandra:—C. N. ? 4.
CHENOPODIACEAE.
BETA.
B. Vulgaris:—2. ?.
CHENOPODIUM.
C. Urbeum:—C. 1. W.
C. Album:—(Pigweed.) (Lamb's Quarter.) C. 1. \$ W.
C. Anthelminticum:—(Worm-Seed.) (Vermifuge.) C. 1. M. \$ W.
Inclined to spread and become a pest.
- AMARANTACEAE.
AMARANTHUS.
A. Hypochondrioides:—(Prince's feather.) *.
A. Album:—(White Pigweed.) C. N. 1. W.
LAURACEAE.
SASSAFRAS.
S. Officinalis:—C. N. M. T.
BENZOIN. (Spice Bush.)
B. Odoriferum:—C. N. M.
LORANTHACEAE.
PHORODENDRON. (Mistletoe.)
P. Filavescens:—R.
THYMELACEAE.
DIRCA. (Leatherwood.)
D. Palustris:—B. R.
EUPHORBACEAE.
EUPHORBIA. (Spurge.)
E. Cyparissias:—(Cypress Spurge.) 4. \$.
Inclined to spread and become a pest.
E. Comutata:—C. N. 1.
E. Corollata:—(Large Flowering Spurge.) C. 4. M. W.
E. Hypericifolia:—(Milk Pursley.) C. 1. M. W.
E. Maculata:—(Spotted Spurge.) C. N. 1.
E. Prostrata:—(Swallowwort.) C. N. 1.
ACALYPHA. (Three Seeded Mercury.)
A. Virginica:—C. N. 1. W.
RICINUS. (Castor Bean.)
R. Communis:—1. ?.
- ULMACEAE.
ULMUS. (Elm.)
U. Americana:—(Water Elm.) (Butter Elm.) C. N. T.
U. Fulva:—(Red Elm.) (Slip-pery Elm.) C. N. T.
CELTIS. (Hoop Ash.) (Hack-berry.)
C. Occidentalis:—N. R. T.
ARTOCARPACEAE.
MORUS.
M. Rubra:—(Red Mulberry.) C. N. T.
M. Alba:—(White Mulberry.)—R. T.
M. Aurantiaca:—\$ B. ?.
MACLURA. (Osage Orange.)
URTICACEAE.
URTICA. (Nettle.)
U. Dicoica:—(Stinging Nettle.) C. 4. W.
BOEHMERIA. (False Nettle.)
B. Cylindrica:—N. R.
CANNABIS. (Hemp.)
C. Sativa:—1. \$? R.
HUMULUS. (Hops.)
H. Lupulus:—4. ? V.
PLATANACEAE.
PLATANUS. (Sycamore.) (Plane Tree.) (Button Wood.) C. N. T.
JUGLANDACEAE.
JUGLANS. (Walnut.)
J. Cinerea:—(Butternut.) (White-Walnut.) C. N. T.
J. Nigra:—(Black Walnut.) C. N. T.
CARYA. (Hickory.)
C. Amara:—(Pignut.) (Bitternut.) N. R. T.
C. Glabra:—(Pignut.) N. R. T.
C. Alba:—(Shell bark Hickory.) C. N. T.
C. Sulcata:—(Big Hickory nut.) (Thick Shellbark.) N. R. T.
CUPULIFERAE.
QUERCUS. (Oak.)
Q. Rubra:—(Red Oak.) C. N. T.
Q. Tinctoria:—(Black Oak.) (Yellow Bark Oak.) C. N. T.
Q. Alba:—(White Oak.) C. N. T.
Q. Aquatica:—(Water Oak.) N. R. T.
Q. Bicolor:—(Swamp White Oak.) (Sweet Oak.) N. R. T.
Q. Castanea:—(Chestnut Oak.) N. R. T.
CASTANEA. (Chestnut.)
C. Vesca:—N. R. T.
FAGUS. (Beech.)
F. Sylvatica:—N. C. T.
CORYLUS. (Hazelnut.)
C. Americana:—C. N. B.
OSTRYA. (Iron Wood.) (Horn-beam.)
O. Virginica:—(Water Beech.) N. T.
- BETULACEAE.
BETULA. (Birch.)
B. Lenta:—(Sweet Birch.) N. R. T.
(Black Birch.)
ALNUS. (Alder.)
A. Serrulata (Tag Alder.) N. R. B.
SALICACEAE.
SALIX. (Willow.) (Osier.)
S. Candida:—N. C. T.
S. Nigra:—(Black Willow.) C. N. T.
S. Babylonica:—(Yellow Willow.) C. \$ T.
POPULUS. (Aspen.)
P. Tremuloides:—(American Aspen.) (Quaking Aspen.) N. C. M. T.
P. Grandidentata:—(Large Aspen.) N. C. T.
P. Candicans:—(Balm of Gilead.) R. M. ? \$ T.
P. Dilatata:—(Lombardy Poplar.) C. \$ * \$ T.
P. Alba:—(Silver leaf maple.) C. \$ * \$ T.
Inclined to spread.
P. Angulata:—(Cotton wood.) C. \$ T.
- CONIFERAE.
PINUS. (Pine.)
P. Strobus:—(White Pine.) \$ T. 6.
P. Resinosa:—(Norway Spruce.) * \$ T.
ABIES.
A. Canadensis:—(Hemlock.) N. R. \$ T.
- LARIX. (Larch.) (Tamarack.)
L. AMERICANA:—R. \$ T. \$.
THUJA. (Arbor Vitae.)
T. Occidentalis:—N. \$ *.
JUNIPERUS. (Juniper.)
J. Communis:—(Common Juniper.) * \$ B.
J. Virginiana:—(Red Cedar.) C. \$ * \$ T.
- ARACEAE.
ARISAEMA. (Dragon Root.) (In-dian Turnip.)
A. Triphyllum:—(Jack in the Pul-pit.) C. M. 4. N.
A. Dracontium:—(Green Dragon.) (Dragon Root.) C. N. 4.
CALLA.
C. Palustris:—4. \$.
SYMPLOCARPUS.
S. Foetidus:—(Skunk Cabbage.) N. M. 4. R.
ACORUS. (Sweet Flag.)
A. Calamus:—C. N. M. 4.
ASPARGUS.
TYPHACEAE.
TYPHA.
T. Latifolia:—(Cat tail flag.) C. N. 4.
ALISMACEAE.
ALISMA. (Water Plantain.)
A. Plantago:—N. 4. R.
SAGITTARIA. (Arrowhead.)
S. Variabilis:—N. C. 4.
ORCHIDACEAE.
CYPRIPEDIUM. (Lady's Slip-pers.)
C. Pubescens:—(Large Yellow Lady's Slippers.) N. R. M. 4.
GOODGERA. (Rattle Snake Plan-tain.) (Jaundice Weed.)
G. Pubescens:—N. R.
AMARYLLIDACEAE.
NARCISSUS.
N. Poeticus:—(Poets Narcissus.) (Easter Flower.) C. \$ * \$.
N. Poeticus:—(Poets Narcissus.) 4. \$ * \$.
N. Jonquilla:—(Jonquil.) 4. \$ * \$.
ZEPHYRANTHUS. (Amaryllis.)
Z. Atamasco:—4. \$ * \$.
POLYANTHUS. (Tuberose.)
P. Tuberosa:—4. \$ * \$.
HYPOXIS. (Star Grass.)
H. Erecta:—4. \$ * \$.
Inclined to spread.
- IRIDACEAE.
IRIS. (Flower-de-Luce.)
I. Sambucina:—4. \$ * \$.
I. Versicolor:—(Common Blue flag.)
TIGRIDIA. (Tiger Flower.)
T. Pavonia:—4. \$ * \$.
SISYRINCHIUM. (Blue Eyed Grass.)
S. Bermudianum:—N. 4. W.
CROCUS.
C. Vernus:—(Spring Crocus.) 4. \$ * \$.
GLADIOLUS. (Corn Flag.)
G. Communis:—C. 4. \$ * \$.
SMILACEAE.
SMILAX. (Green Briar.) (Sar-saparilla.)
S. Rotundifolia:—(Common Green Briar.) (Shrubby Vine.) A number of species.
- TRILLIACEAE.
TRILLIUM. (Wake Robin.)
T. Sessile:—N. 4. R.
T. Erectum:—(bath Flower.) C. N. 4. \$.
T. Pendulum:—(Beth Root.) C. N. M. 4. \$.
Several other species.
- LILIACEAE.
ERYTHRONIUM.
E. Americanum:—(Adder's tongue.) (Dog tooth violet.) (Yellow Snow Drop.) C. N. M. \$ * \$.
TULIPA. (Tulip.)
T. Gesneriana:—4. \$ * \$.
LILIUM. (Lily.)
L. Canadense:—(Yellow Lily.) 4. \$ * \$ R.
L. Philadelphicum:—(Lily.) C. 4. \$ * \$.
L. Bulbiferum:—(Orange Lily.) (Lemon Lily.) C. 4. \$ * \$.
L. Tigrinum:—(Tiger-Spotted Lily.) C. \$ * \$ 4.
L. Candidum:—(White Lily.) C. 4. \$ * \$.

L. Japonicum:-(Japan Lily.) C. 4. *
Yucca. (Bears Grass.)
Y. Gloriosa:-(Spanish Daggers.) 4. *
SCILLA. (Squill.)
S. Praebracteata:--4. *
ALLIUM. (Garlic.)
A. Sativum:-(Common Garlic.) 4. ? \$
A. Capsa:-(Common Onion.) 2. *
HYACINTHUS. (Hyacinth.)
H. Umbellatus:--4. *
MUSCARI. (Grape Hyacinth)
M. Racemosum:--C. 4. ? \$
HEMEROCALLUS. (Day Lily.)
FUNKIA.
F. Subcordata:-(White Day Lily.)
Alb-Marginata:-(Lilac Day Lily.) C. 4. *
CONVALLARIA.
C. Majalis:-(Lily of the Valley.) C. 4. \$
SMILACINA.
S. Multiflora:-(Wild Solomon Seal.) C. N. M. 4.
S. Racemosa:-(Cluster Solomon Seal.) C. N. 4.
A. Officialis:-(Common Asparagus) 4. \$?
Several ornamental species.
UVULARIA. (Bell wort.)
U. Grandiflora:--C. N. 4. *
JUNCACEAE.
JUNCUS. (Rush.)
J. Tenius:-(Slender rush.) C. N. 4. W.
J. Effusus:-(Soft Rush.) (Bull Rush.) C. N. 4.
Many other species.
CAMELYNACEAE.
TRADESCANTIA. (Spider Wort.)
(Spider Flower.) C. 4. * \$
F. Rosea:--C. 4. \$?
Several other species.
CYPERACEAE. (Swamp Grass.)
Cyperus:-(Sedge.) (Galingale.)
C. Articulatus. (Jointed Sedge.) (Swamp Grass.) C. N. 4.
C. Virens:-(Swamp Grass.) C. N. 4.
C. Lecontei:-(3 cornered Sedge.) C. N. 4.
Many other species of this family.
ELEOCHARIS. (Spiked Rush.) N. C.
E. Obtusa:--N. C. 4.
SCIRPUS. (Club Rush.)
S. Pungens:-(3 cornered Rush.) N. C. 4.
Many other species.
ERIOPHORUM. (Cotton Grass.)
E. Virginicum:-(Virginia Cotton Grass.) N. C. 4.
Several other species.
CAREX. (Sedge.) (Swamp Grass.)
C. Aquatilis:--N. C. 4.
Many other species.
The Sedge Family (Swamp Grasses.) are well represented in Morgan County and include perhaps hundreds of species.
GRAMINEAE. (Grasses.)
LEERSIA. (Cut Grass.) (Wild Rice.)
D. Orzyioides:-(Cut grass.) (Rough Grass.) (Swamp Grass.) C. N. 4.
Of some value for hay.
L. Virginica:-(White Swamp Grass.) C. N. 4.
Of some value for hay.
AGROSTIS. (Red Top Family.)
A. Vulgaris:-(Common Red Top.) N. C. 4.
A valuable grass.
A. Scaba:-(Rough red top.) (Feather Grass.) (Thin Grass.) N. 4. R.
Not valuable, several other species.
STROBILUS. (Drop seed grass.)
S. Vaginaeflorus:--N. I. R.
Several other species. Not valuable.
MUHLENBERGIA. (Drop seed Grass.)
M. Glomerata:-(Joint Grass.) C. I. \$

M. Diffusa:-(Nimble Will.) N. C. 4.
Shady places frequently mistaken for blue grass.
M. Mexicana:-(Mexican Muhlenberg.) (Branched Grass.) (Jointed Grass.) I. C. \$
Of some value for stock, but inclined to become a troublesome weed in gardens.
ALOPECURUS. (Meadow Fox-tail.)
A. Pratensis:--4. R.
A valuable grass, resembling timothy. It has not been cultivated in the County.
PHLEUM. (Cut Tail Grass.)
P. Pratense:-(Timothy or Herds grass.) 4. ? \$
A valuable meadow grass.
PASPALUM. (Crab Grass.) (Purple finger.) (Spider Grass.) C. I. \$
Of some use for forage, but inclined to become a troublesome weed.
PANICUM. (Panic Grass.)
P. Capillare:-(Old Witch Grass.) N. C. I.
P. Hians:--N. C.
P. Depauperatum:-(Poverty Grass.) N. C.
P. Clandestinum:-(Secret Seeded Panic Grass.) C. N. 4.
Some value.
P. Paniculatum:-(Small Panic Grass.) N. C.
P. Germanicum. (Hungarian Grass.) ?
P. Miliaceum. (Millet.) ?
Many other species of this family.
OPLISMENUS. (Cock Spur Grass.)
O. Crus-Galli:-(Barnyard Grass.) (Corn Grass.) C. I. \$
Of some value as forage but inclined to be troublesome weed.
SETARIA.
S. Glauca:-(Common Foxtail.) C. I. W.
This grass has a bad reputation and from the name has prevented the introduction of the meadow Foxtail, which is entirely different.
S. Viridis:-(Wild Timothy.) C. I. W.
No value.
CENCHRUS. (Burr Grass.)
C. Tribuloides:-(Burr Grass.) (Sand Burrs.) C. I. \$ W.
This nuisance was brought in by the river.
PHALARIS. (Canary Grass.)
P. Arundinacea:--4. \$ R.
A luxuriant grass in wet places. It seems to be a descendant of the striped ribbon grass of the garden. (V. Pieta.)
P. Canariensis:-(Canary Grass.) I. \$ R.
ANTHOXANTHUM.
A. Odoratum:-(Sweet Scented Vernal Grass.) 4. \$ R.
A beautiful Lawn grass; also valuable for pasture.
DANTHONIA.
D. Spicata:-(Wild Oat Grass.) C. N. 4.
AVENA. (Oats.)
A. Elatior:-(Meadow Oat Grass.) 4. \$ R.
A valuable meadow grass, sparingly introduced. Has never been cultivated.
A. Sativa:-(Common Oats.) C. I. ?
BROMUS. (Cheat.) (Brome Grass.)
B. Secalinus:-(Smooth Cheat or Chess.) I. or 2. C. W.
Of some value if cut green.
B. Ciliatus:-(Hairy Cheat.) (C. N. 4.
B. Inermis:-(Smooth Brome Grass. from Switzerland.)
A valuable grass for meadows and pastures, but not introduced on account of its resemblance to Cheat.
TRICUSPIS.
T. Sesterioides:-(Tall Redtop.) (False Redtop.) N. 4. R.
Of no value.

DACTYLIS. (Orchard Grass.)
D. Glomerata:--C. 4. \$
A fine grass for meadows and pastures.
FESTUCA. (Fescue Grass.)
F. Tenella:-(Slender Grass.) No value.
F. Duriancula:-(Hard Fescue.) 4. \$ R.
A valuable grass.
F. Pratensis:-(Meadow Fescue. (English Blue Grass.) 4. \$ R.
A fine grass with should be more cultivated.
F. Elatior:-(Fall Fescue) 4. \$ R.
Thought by some to be a variety of the meadow Fescue.
EALONIA. (Eaton Grass.)
E. Obtusata:--N. C. 4.
but little value.
ERAGROSTIS. (Sand Grass.)
Many varieties have been cultivated. Morgan County is famous for its wheat.
E. Repans:--N. C. I.
E. Pilosa:--N. C. I.
E. Purshii:--
This family of grasses, on account of shape of heads, are frequently mistaken for the blue grasses. They have larger and more dense seed spikelets than the latter.
POA. (Blue Grass Family.)
P. Annua:-(Annual Spear Grass.) C. I.
No value.
P. Flexuosa:-(Southern Spear Grass.) R. 4.
No value.
P. Compressa:-(Virginia Blue Grass.) (Wire Grass.) (Blue Grass.) (Flat Stalked Blue Grass.) C. 4. \$
This is a grass that is wonderfully overestimated by the farmers of Morgan County.
P. Serotina:-(Red Top.) (Foul Meadow.) 4. \$ R.
A valuable grass for wet places. Sparingly introduced. Has not been cultivated in the County.
P. Nemoralis:-(Wood Spear Grass.) C. N. 4.
Of some value.
P. Trivialis:-(Rough Stalked Blue Grass.) 4. \$ R.
A valuable grass.
P. Pratensis:-(Kentucky Blue Grass.) (June Grass.) C. 4. \$?
This one is the valuable grass which makes the reputation of the whole family of blue grasses.
GLYCERIA. (Manna Grass.)

CRYPTOGAMIA (or Flowerless Plants.)
Morgan County has an extensive Cryptogamic Flora.
The Ferns, Lichens and Mosses are well represented but have never to my knowledge been examined and classified. Another division of this class is the--
FUNGI (Mushrooms and Toadstools.)
This class is well represented. There are many species of edible mushrooms growing in the county, but only a few of the most prominent will be mentioned. Of the Agarics the Common Meadow Mushroom is well known and appreciated. The Horse Mushroom stands next to it in order of use. The Puffballs are well known. Those growing in this county are nearly all edible, and as they may be collected with little liability of mistakes, their use should be more general.
The following list includes most of the edible species growing in the county:

EDIBLE MUSHROOMS.
Agaricus Camestris.-(Common Meadow Mushroom.)
A. Arvensis.-(Horse Mushroom.)
A. Procera.-(Scaly Mushroom.)
A. Caesarea.-(Yellow topped Agaric.)
Coprinus Comatus.-(Maned Mushroom.) (Closed Umbrella Mushroom.)
C. Atramentarius.-(Closed Umbrella Mushroom.)
Lactarius Deliciosus.-(Orange Milk Mushroom.)
Russula Heterophylla.-(Variable Mushroom.) (Greenish topped Mushroom.)
Cantharellus Cibarius.-(Chanterelle.) (Plum Odor Mushroom.)
Hirneola Auricula.-(Jew's Ear.)
Morchella Esculenta.-(Edible Morel.)

G. Fluitans:--N. C. 4. Grows in wet places.
G. Nervata:--N. C. 4.
G. Obtusa:--N. C. 4.
All the above grow in wet places and are frequently mistaken for Blue Grasses.
ELYMUS. (Wild Rye.) (Lyme Grass.)
E. Virginicus:--N. C. 4.
E. Europaeus:-(Squirrel-Tail Grass.) C. 4.
E. Hystrix:-(Bottle Brush Grass.)
An odd looking grass, N. R. No value.
LOLIUM. (English Rye Grass.)
E. Perenne:--4. \$ R.
A valuable grass but has not received any attention in Morgan County.
TRITICUM. (Wheat.)
T. Vulgare:-(Common Wheat.) C. 2. \$?
SECALE. (Rye.)
S. Cereale:-(Common Rye.) I. or 2. C. \$?
GYMNOPOGON.
G. Brevifolium:-(Beard Grass.) N. 4. R.
CYNODON. (Bermuda Grass.)
Specimen raised from seed. Killed by first frost.
ELUSINE:--
E. Indica:-(Yard Grass.) (Lizard Tail Grass.) (Turkey Foot Grass.) C. I. \$
A nuisance.
ZEA.
Z. Mays:-(Indian Corn.) C. I. \$?
ANDROPOGON. (Broom Sedge.) (Brome Grass.) (Cotton Grass.) 4.
A. Virginicus:--C. 4. \$ W.
A pest.
SORGHUM. (Broom Corn.)
S. Vulgare:-(Chinese Sugar Cane.) C. I. ?
S. Saccharatum:-(Broom Corn.) C. I. \$?
S. Halpense:-(Johnson Grass.) R. I. ?
Eulalia:--
E. Japonica:-(Japan Eulalia.) (Striped Grass.) 4
E. Japonica Zebrina:-(Zebra Grass.) 4.
EQUISETACEAE.
EQUISETUM.
E. Arvensis.-(Field Horsetail.) N. C. W.
E. Hyemale:-(Scouring Rush.) N. C. 4. M.

Boletus Edulus.-(Edible Tube Mushroom.)
Boletus Scaber.-(Edible Tube Mushroom.)
Clavaria Rugosa.-(Coral Mushroom.)
Clavaria Cenerea.-(Coral Mushroom.) (Sponge Mushroom.)
Hydnum Erinnaceus.-(Hedge Hog Mushroom.)
Lycoperdon Giganteum.-(Common Puffball.)
Lycoperdon Gemmatum.-(Warty Puffball.) (Little Puffball.)
Polyporus Sulphureus.-(Sulphur Mushroom.)

NON-EDIBLE AND POISONOUS (Toadstools.)

There is no botanical distinction between Mushrooms and Toadstools. To avoid the poisonous it is necessary to learn the species and be able to distinguish between them in the same way that you would know catnip from jimson. There is no short rule to come at this. We have some very poisonous fungi in the county and others that are simply non-edible for various reasons.

The following list will include the most common which I have noticed in the county.

Agaricus Muscarius.-(Fly Mushroom.) This is the most poisonous known.
A. Verna.-(Death Cup.) (Destroying Angel.)
A. Semi Globosus.-(Slimy dung Mushroom.)
A. Morgani.-(Morgans Mushroom.)
Russula Emetica.-(Emetic Mushroom.) (Red Mushroom.)
Russula Foetens.-(Fetid Mushroom.)
Russula Lutea.-(Ochre Colored Mushroom.)
Phallus Impudicus.-(Stinthorn.) (Fetid Wood Witch.)
Lactarius Piperatus.-(Fiery Milk Mushroom.)
Boletus Felleus.-(Bitter Tube Mushroom.)
Cantharellus Aurantiaca.-(False Chanterelle.)
A word to the inexperienced in gathering Mushrooms:
Reject species growing in a cup, or which have a cup (volva) at base of stem.
This is called a "death cup."
Reject all species which have a bitter or a hot, peppery taste.
Reject all which have an offensive odor.
Reject those which turn blue when broken or bruised.
Reject all which have red tops.
If the above rules are strictly followed the most of the known poisonous toadstools will be avoided.

Population of the United States, 1890-1900.

Table with 3 columns: State/Territory, 1890, 1900. Lists population for all 48 states and territories including Alaska, Porto Rico, and Philippine Isds.

Cities of the United States with a Population of 50,000 and upwards.

New York, N. Y.	3,437,202
Chicago, Ill.	1,698,575
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,293,697
St. Louis, Mo.	575,238
Boston, Mass.	560,892
Baltimore, Md.	508,957
Cleveland, Ohio	381,768
Buffalo, N. Y.	352,387
San Francisco, Cal.	342,782
Cincinnati, O.	325,902
Pittsburgh, Pa.	321,616
New Orleans, La.	287,104
Detroit, Mich.	285,704
Milwaukee, Wis.	285,315
Washington, D. C.	278,718
Newark, N. J.	246,070
Jersey City, N. J.	206,433
Minneapolis, Minn.	202,718
Providence, R. I.	175,597
Indianapolis, Ind.	169,164
Kansas City, Mo.	163,752
St. Paul, Minn.	163,065
Rochester, N. Y.	162,608
Denver, Col.	133,859
Toledo, Ohio	131,822
Allegheny, Pa.	129,896
Columbus, Ohio	125,560
Worcester, Mass.	118,421
Syracuse, N. Y.	108,374
New Haven, Conn.	108,027
Patterson, N. J.	105,171
Fall River, Mass.	104,863
St. Joseph, Mo.	102,979
Omaha, Neb.	102,555
Los Angeles, Cal.	102,479
Memphis, Tenn.	102,320
Scranton, Pa.	102,026
Lowell, Mass.	94,969
Albany, N. Y.	94,151
Cambridge, Mass.	91,886
Portland, Oregon	90,426
Atlanta, Georgia	89,872
Grand Rapids, Mich.	87,565
Dayton, Ohio	85,333
Richman, Va.	85,050
Nashville, Tennessee	80,865
Seattle, Wash.	80,671
Hartford, Conn.	79,850
Reading, Pa.	78,961
Camden, N. J.	76,508
Trenton, N. J.	75,935
Bridgeport, Conn.	73,307
Lynn, Mass.	70,996
Oakland, Cal.	68,513
Lawrence, Mass.	66,960
New Bedford, Mass.	62,559
Des Moines, Ia.	62,442
Springfield, Mass.	62,139
Somerville, Mass.	61,643
Troy, N. Y.	60,651
Hoboken, N. J.	59,364
Evansville, Ind.	59,007
Manchester, N. H.	56,987
Utica, N. Y.	56,383
Peoria, Ill.	56,100
Charleston, S. C.	55,807
Savannah, Ga.	54,244
San Antonio, Texas	53,321
Duluth, Minn.	52,960
Elizabeth, N. J.	52,130
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	51,721
Harrisburg, Pa.	50,167
Portland, Maine	50,145

Population of Ohio by Counties.

Adams	26,328
Allen	47,976
Ashtabula	21,184
Athens	51,448
Auglaize	38,730
Belmont	31,192
Brown	60,875
Butler	29,899
Carroll	56,870
Champaign	17,566
Clark	26,642
Clermont	58,939
Clinton	31,610
Columbiana	24,202
Coshocton	68,500
Crawford	29,337
Cuyahoga	26,703
Darke	31,927
Defiance	26,377
Delaware	20,491
Fairfield	37,650
Fayette	34,259
Franklin	21,725
Fulton	104,460
Gallia	27,918
Geauga	14,744
Greene	34,425
Guernsey	31,013
Hamilton	49,479
Hancock	41,993
Hardin	31,187
Harrison	20,486
Henry	27,282
HIGHLAND	30,982
Hocking	24,398
Holmes	19,511
Huron	32,330
Jackson	34,248
Jefferson	44,357
Knox	27,768
Lake	21,680
Lawrence	18,235
Licking	39,534
Logan	47,070
Lorain	39,420
Lucas	40,295
Madison	102,296
Mahoning	153,559
Marion	20,590
Medina	70,130
Meigs	28,678
Mercer	21,958
Miami	94,151
Monroe	28,678
Montgomery	21,958
Morgan	28,678
Morrow	28,678
Muskingum	28,678
Noble	28,678
Ottawa	28,678
Paulding	28,678
Perry	28,678
Pickaway	28,678
Pike	28,678
Portage	28,678
Preble	28,678
Putnam	28,678
Richland	28,678
Ross	28,678
Sandusky	28,678
Scioto	28,678
Seneca	28,678
Shelley	28,678
Stark	28,678
Summit	28,678
Trumbull	28,678
Tuscarawas	28,678
Union	28,678
Van Wert	28,678
Vinton	28,678
Warren	28,678
Washington	28,678
Wayne	28,678
Williams	28,678
Wood	28,678
Wyandot	28,678

Cities in Ohio Having a Population of 25,000 and upward.

Akron	42,728
Canton	30,667
Cincinnati	325,902
Cleveland	381,768
Columbus	25,560
Dayton	85,333
Springfield	38,253
Toledo	131,822
Youngstown	44,885

Cities from 10,000 to 15,000.

Ashtabula	12,949
Chillicothe	12,976
East Liverpool	16,485
Findlay	17,613
Hamilton	23,914
Ironton	11,868
Lima	21,723
Lorain	16,028
Mansfield	17,640
Marietta	13,348
Marion	11,862
Newark	11,944
Massillon	18,157
Piqua	12,172
Portsmouth	17,870
Portsmouth	19,664
Staubenville	14,340
Tiffin	10,980
Zanesville	23,538

Population of Morgan County by Townships.

Bloom	899
Bristol	1,085
Center	953
Deerfield	839
Homer	1,426
Malta	1,670
Manchester	585
McConnellsville	1,913
Morgan	1,098
Penn	2,182
Windsor	1,272
York	2,121
Total population	17,905

Population of Villages in Morgan County.

McConnellsville	1,825
Malta	845
Chester Hill	480
Stockport	376
Reinersville, estimated	200
Pennsville, estimated	175
Deavertown	154
Mountville, estimated	80
Unionville, estimated	80
Neelyville, estimated	62
Ringgold, estimated	60
Triadelphia, estimated	58
Morganville, estimated	50
Eagleport, estimated	50
Rosseau, estimated	42
Bristol, estimated	30
Wood Grove, estimated	30
Hackney, estimated	25
Plantsville, estimated	15
Mill Grove, estimated	15
Roxbury, estimated	14
Hooksburgh, estimated	11
Joy, estimated	11
Bishopville, estimated	11

Tabel of Elevations above Sea Level of Principal Points in Morgan County.

Bald Knob, 1,103	Center
Jackson Knob, 1,067	Center
Clark Hill, 1,119	Manchester
Near Lebanon Church, 1,042	Bristol
Thos. Chambers' Residence, 1,082	Bristol
Mt. Zion Church, 1,050	Bristol
Mt. Carmel Church, 1,080	Bristol
Top Cotton Hill, 1,030	Bristol
Emery Church, 1,005	Meigsville
Mt. Carmel Church, 939	Meigsville
Hill at Neelyville, 1,056	Meigsville
Hopewell Church, 1,080	Meigsville
McCarthy Hill, 1,090	Morgan
Lock Wall, McConnellsville, 662.128	Morgan
Comb of Dam, McConnellsville, 650.62	Morgan
Floor of Court House, McConnellsville, 703.79	Morgan
Henderson Hill, 1,020	Malta
Joetown, 1,140	Malta
Squirrel Tavern, 1,100	Malta
Jerome Miller Knob, 1,130	Malta
Near Bests S. H., 1,075	Malta
Near Hopewell Church, 1,026	Malta
Allens Summit, 1,090	Malta
Near Bain's S. H., 1,017	Penn
Main St., Pennsville, 997	Penn
John Pidgeon's Residence, 952	Penn
Roosterville, 992	Windsor
Wm. Phillips' Residence, 1,030	Windsor
John Riecker's Residence, 954	Windsor
Brower & Blazer Farm, 990	Windsor
Tabor Church, 1,049	Windsor
Olivet S. H., 970	Windsor
Eli McInturf's Residence, 972	Marion
Main St., Chesterhill, 1,014	Marion
Wagoner's Residence, 1,033	Marion
Henry Hopkin's Barn, 1,033	Marion
Atkinson Knob, 1,092	Marion
Pleasant Hill Church, 1,043	Marion
Elliott P. O., 1,020	Homer
Bridge above Joy, 725	Homer
Wrightsville, 1,062	Homer
L. F. Parson's Farm, 1,032	Homer
Jerusha Lovell Farm, 1,070	Homer
Mountville, 1,021	Homer
John McLain, 1,092	Homer
Steffes Summit, 1,180	Homer
Bishopville, 930	Homer
Isaac Smith Farm, 1,126	Union
Johnson Summit, 1,160	Union
Ringgold, 900	Union
Ringgold Summit, 1,070	Union
Rosseau, 783	Union
J. C. Parson's Residence, 1,074	Union
David Moore Residence, 1,075	Union
Morganville, 866	Union
Murphy Cross Roads, 1,160	Union
Chappellear Summit, 1,180	Union
Nixon Knob, 1,160	Deerfield
Curry Knob, 1,200	Deerfield
Nelson Knobs, N., 1,140	Deerfield
Middle, 1,125	Deerfield
S., 1,130	Deerfield
Whittaker Nnobs, N., 1,133	York
S., 1,101	York
Top Rokeby Lock, 672.674	Bloom
Comb of Dam, 661.62	Bloom



GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

Arthur St. Clair, Territorial	1787-1802
1 Charles W. Byrd, Territorial	1802-1803
Edward Tiffin	1803-1807
2 Thomas Kirker (Acting)	1807-1808
Samuel Huntington	1808-1810
3 Return Jonathan Meigs	1810-1814
O. Looker (Acting)	1814
Thomas Worthington	1814-1818
4 Ethan A. Brown	1818-1822
Allen Trimble (Acting)	1822
Jeremiah Morrow	1822-1826
Allen Trimble	1826-1830
Duncan McArthur	1830-1832
Robert Lucas	1832-1836
Joseph Vance	1836-1838
5 Wilson Shannon	1838-1840
Thomas Corwin	1840-1842
Wilson Shannon	1842-1844
Thomas W. Bartley (Acting)	1844
Mordecai Bartley	1844-1846
William Webb	1846-1849
Seabury Ford	1849-1850
6 Reuben Wood	1850-1853
William Medill	1853-1856
Salmon P. Chase	1856-1860
William Dennison	1860-1862
David Todd	1862-1864
John Brough	1864-1865
Charley Anderson (Acting)	1865-1866
J. D. Cox	1866-1868
R. B. Hayes	1868-1872
Edward F. Noyes	1872-1874
William Allen	1874-1876
7 R. B. Hayes	1876-1877
Thomas L. Young (Acting)	1877-1878
R. M. Bishop	1878-1880
Charles Foster	1880-1884
George Hoadly	1884-1886
J. B. Foraker	1886-1890
James E. Campbell	1890-1892
William McKinley	1892-1894
W. S. Bushnell	1894-1898
Geo. K. Nash	1898

1 Was secretary of the Territory and became acting governor until the state was organized.
 2 Edward Tiffin resigned to be U. S. Senator and was succeeded by Kirker.
 3 Resigned to become Postmaster General; succeeded Looker.
 4 Becomes U. S. Senator and is succeeded by Trimble.
 5 Becomes Minister to Mexico, succeeded by Bartley.
 6 Becomes Consul to Valparaiso and is succeeded by McDill.
 7 Becomes President; succeeded by Young.

OFFICIALS OF MORGAN COUNTY FROM 1810 TO 1901.

COMMON PLEAS COURT JUDGES.

Ezra Osborn	1819-1836
Thomas Irvin	1836-1839
John E. Hanna	1840-1847
Arius Nye	1847-1850
A. G. Brown	1850-1852
Richard Stillwell	1852-1854
Charles C. Corvers	1854-1855
Corrington W. Searle	1855-1856
Lucius P. Marsh	1857-1861
Ezra E. Evans	1862-1866
Moses M. Granger	1867-1869
Frederick W. Wood	1869-1874
W. H. Frazier	1871-1875
Lucius P. Marsh	1875-1879
William H. Ball	1879-1884
George L. Phillips	1884-1894
William B. Crew	1894

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

(Abolished in 1851.)

William Rannels	1819-1826
Sherebiah Clark	1819-1822
William B. Young	1819-1822
Alexander McConnel	1822
William M. Dawes	1823-1830
David Fulton	1823-1830
Francis Scott	1826-1830
Robert McConnel	1830-1840
David McGarry	1830-1837
Joseph C. Linn	1830-1841
Erastus Hoskins	1837-1843
Edward Shepard	1841
Jesse M. Stone	1842-1848
William Durbin	1842-1848
James L. Gage	1844-1847
Nathaniel Shepard	1847-1851
Oliver H. Keyser	1849-1851
Alexander McConnel	1849-1851

PROBATE JUDGES.

1 Ezra E. Evans	1832-1853
James M. Gaylord	1853-1855
Lemon Fouts	1855-1861
David C. Pinkerton	1861-1876
Newell Corner	1876-1888
Engene J. Brown	1888-1894
Edwin M. Kennedy	1894-1900
John Q. Lyne	1900

1 Resigned in 1853.
 Probate business prior to 1851 was transacted by Court of Common Pleas.

CLERKS OF COURT.

1 Samuel A. Barker	1819-1824
2 Amasa Piper	1825
Perley B. Johnson	1825-1832
Samuel A. Barker	1832-1835
James M. Gaylord	1835-1843
W. C. Shugert	1849-1851
Ford Sill	1852-1854
David H. Mortley	1854-1856
George S. Welsh	1857-1863
A. Alderman	1864-1869
Cyrus M. Roberts	1869-1875
William H. Leeper	1875-1881
Benjamin F. Matson	1881-1884
3 John Q. Abbott	1887-1892
William A. Brown	1884-1887
T. J. Masterson	1892-1899
George O. McGonagle	1899

1 Malfeasance in office was preferred against Barker and he was removed from office and Amasa Piper appointed pro tempore.
 2 Resigned and Perley B. Johnson was appointed to fill vacancy.
 3 Resigned and T. J. Masterson appointed to fill vacancy.

SHERIFFS.

1 Jacob P. Springer	1819-1833
Edwin Corner	1833-1845
S. A. Barker	1845-1849
William Hawkins	1849-1853
Andrew Fouts	1853-1857
Charles F. Alden	1857-1841
William Parish	1841-1845
Robert A. Pinkerton	1845-1849
Newton M. Brent	1849-1851
Isaac H. Rolan	1851-1853
Andrew Kahler	1857-1861
Newton M. Brent	1862-1866
J. C. Murdock	1866-1870
Augustus D. Havener	1870-1874
Lewis Thompson	1874-1876
John S. Dann	1876-1880
A. B. McIntyre	1880-1884
William Taylor	1884-1885
John R. Harper	1885-1890
George A. Gillespie	1890-1894
William H. Hutchins	1894-1898
A. J. Sands	1898

CORONERS.

Nathan Dearborn	1819
Sylvanus Olney	1819-1821
Thomas Devins	1822
Micah Adams	1823
Jacob R. Price	1824-1826
Andrew Fouts	1826-1828
Joseph Kirk	1828-1830
Richard Gildersleeve	1830-1832
Isaac McKetrick	1832-1834
Ashbel Russell	1834-1838
R. J. M. Sharp	1838-1840
William Rutledge	1840-1843
Matthew Wylie	1843-1847
George Campbell	1853-1855
Abner Pyle	1855-1857
David L. Jenkins	1857-1861
Richard Dunnington	1861-1865
David L. Jenkins	1865-1867
Jesse Simons	1867-1869
A. J. Cooke	1869-1871
Alexander Higgins	1871-1873
Henry Linkin	1873-1875
Andrew Kahler	1875-1881
1 Andrew Arrick	1881-1885
Andrew J. Henery	1885
L. L. Pletcher	1885

1 Died in 1885 while in office. From 1847 to 1853 we have no record of office.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Sylvanus Piper	From June till December, 1819
David Fulton	From June till December, 1819
Robert McKee	From June till December, 1819
Richard Cheadle	1819-1820
John Shutt	1819-1820
William Montgomery	1819-1820
Richard Cheadle	1820-1820
William Montgomery	1820-1820
Andrew Wharton	1820-1821
Richard Cheadle	1821-1821
Andrew Wharton	1821-1821
Dennis Gibbs	1821-1821
Andrew Wharton	1822

Dennis Gibbs	1822
John Shutt	1822
Dennis Gibbs	1823-1824
John Shutt	1823-1824
Enoch S. McIntosh	1823-1824
Dennis Gibbs	1825
Enoch McIntosh	1825
Samuel Aikens	1825
Dennis Gibbs	1826
Samuel Aikens	1826
Jacob Fouts	1826-1828
Samuel Aikens	1827-1828
Jacob Fouts	1827-1828
Josiah Burlingame	1827-1828
Samuel Aikens	1829-1830
Josiah Burlingame	1829-1830
Samuel Murray	1831-1832
Samuel Murray	1831-1832
David Edwards	1831-1832
Samuel Murray	1832-1833
David Edwards	1833
Dexter Brown	1833
Samuel Murray	1834
Dexter Brown	1834
Thomas Williams	1834
Dexter Brown	1835-1837
Thomas Williams	1835-1837
Worley C. Shugert	1835-1837
Dexter Brown	1838
Thomas Williams	1838
Ri hard Cotton	1838
Thomas Williams	1839
Richard Cotton	1839
John Archibald	1839
Richard Cotton	1840-1842
John Archibald	1840-1842
Samuel W. Rogers	1840-1842
Richard Cotton	1843
John Archibald	1843
James Dunlap	1843
John Archibald	1844
James Dunlap	1844
Jesse Blackmer	1844
James Dunlap	1845
Jesse Blackmer	1845
Otho French	1845
Jesse Blackmer	1845
Otho French	1846
Samuel Adams	1846
Otho French	1846
Samuel Adams	1847
David Holbrook	1847
David Holbrook	1848
John Morrison	1848
William H. Peugh	1848
David Holbrook	1849
William H. Peugh	1849
James Hopper	1849
David Holbrook	1849
William H. Peugh	1850
Robert Morrison	1850
Robert Morrison	1851
Robert Simpson	1851
Robert Rowland	1851
Robert Morrison	1852
Robert Simpson	1852
George Parsons	1852
Robert Simpson	1852
George Parsons	1853
Mills Hall	1853
George Parsons	1853
Mills Hall	1854
Nicholas Coburn	1854
Mills Hall	1855
Nicholas Coburn	1855
Joshua Davis	1855
Nicholas Coburn	1855
Joshua Davis	1856
George J. Henderson	1856
Joshua Davis	1857-1859
George J. Henderson	1857-1859
J. W. Stanbery	1857-1859
Joshua Davis	1860-1861
George J. Henderson	1860-1861
C. C. Cheadle	1860-1861
Joshua Davis	1862-1863
C. C. Cheadle	1862-1863
John B. Stone	1862-1863
Joshua Davis	1862-1863
C. C. Cheadle	1864-1865
George S. Corp	1864-1865
Joshua Davis	1866-1868
George S. Corp	1866-1868
Francis Pettit	1866-1868
Joshua Davis	1869
George S. Corp	1869
William Niceswanger	1869
Joshua Davis	1870
William Niceswanger	1870
George J. Henderson	1870
William Niceswanger	1871-1872
George J. Henderson	1871-1872
David Smith	1871-1872

William Niceswanger	1873-
Georgé J. Henderson	1873-
David Miller	1873-
William Niceswanger	1874-
George J. Henderson	1874-
Peter Miller	1874-
George J. Henderson	1875-
Peter Miller	1875-
William Barkhurst	1875-
Peter Miller	1876-
William Barkhurst	1876-
William Niceswanger	1876-
William Barkhurst	1877-1878
William Niceswanger	1877-1878
George Beil	1877-1878
William Barkhurst	1879-
George Beil	1879-
Luther B. Simpson	1879-
William Barkhurst	1880-
Luther B. Simpson	1880-
William R. Jones	1880-
Luther B. Simpson	1881-1884
William R. Jones	1881-1884
L. J. Coburn	1881-1884
William R. Jones	1885-
L. J. Coburn	1885-
Luther B. Simpson	1885-
William R. Jones	1886-
L. J. Colenan	1886-
T. J. Chappellear	1886-
Henry James	1887-1889
T. J. Chappellear	1887-1889
L. J. Colenan	1887-1889
L. J. Colenan	1890-
T. J. Chappellear	1890-
Miles Hopkins	1890-
Miles Hopkins	1891-
Abram Farris	1891-
George H. Harper	1892-1896
Miles Hopkins	1892-1896
George H. Harper	1897-
Samuel M. Gillespie	1897-
Abram Farris	1897-
Samuel M. Gillespie	1898-
George Harper	1898-
William H. Lighthizer	1898-
Thomas W. Harmar	1899-
Samuel M. Gillespie	1899-
William H. Lighthizer	1899-

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

John Doland	1819-1821
Richard Stilwell	1821-1823
Appleton Downer	1823-1827
James L. Gage	1828-1831
John E. Hanna	1831-1836
James L. Gage	1836-1840
William J. Ramsey	1841-1844
William J. Ramsey	1844-1847
C. C. Covey	1847-1852
C. B. Tompkins	1847-1852
R. W. P. Muse	1852-
H. S. Robertson	1852-1854
F. B. Pond	1855-1858
R. D. Hopper	1859-1862
E. M. Stanberry	1863-1867
Hiram L. Jones	1868-1870
William Foulke	1870-1874
E. M. Kennedy	1875-1876
William B. Crew	1877-1878
William B. Crew	1879-1880
J. A. Ivers	1881-1885
Frank F. Metcalf	1885-1890
Marion E. Danford	1891-1897
P. H. Tannchill	1891-1897
Charles H. Fouts	1898-

RECORDERS.

Timothy Gaylord	1819-1829
John Wilkin	1829-1832
Samuel Stewart	1832-1838
Samuel Stewart	1838-1841
James Watkins	1841-1844
Russel H. Deering	1844-1850
Hayes Pyle	1850-1853
Richard Hickerson	1852-1855
David R. Shivel	1855-1858
Hayes Pyle	1859-1868
1—Joseph R. Taverner	1868-1870
William W. McCarty	1870-1872
2—William Kirkbridge	1872-1876
William W. McCarty	1876-1885
James M. West	1885-1891
William H. Young	1891-1897
George F. King	1891-1897
William H. McKibben	1897-
1—Resigned in 1868.	
2—Resigned in 1872.	

AUDITORS.

S. A. Barker	1819-1821
Jonathan Williams	1821-1822
Francis A. Barker	1822-1827
Timothy Gaylord	1827-1829
John B. Stone	1830-1834

William Durlein	1834-1840
Jacob R. Price	1841-1845
William Pettit	1845-1847
James McLaughlin	1847-1848
John V. Ramsey	1848-1852
James McLaughlin	1853-1857
James A. Adair	1857-1860
1—James B. McGrew	1860-1871
Arthur Pond	1871-1878
F. M. Kahler	1878-1884
Jesse T. Elliott	1884-1890
Charles S. Gibson	1891-1894
F. M. Parsons	1894-1900
Frank E. Whipple	1900-
1—Died in 1871.	

COUNTY TREASURERS.

James Young	1820-1822
Jonathan Porter	1823-1830
Jacob R. Price	1830-1838
James E. Marquis	1834-1840
Hiram H. Robinson	1840-1842
Joel Robb	1842-1846
James Harkless	1846-1850
Sebastian E. Fouts	1850-1853
1—John M. Taggart	1853-1854
S. E. Fouts	1854-1855
Isaiah H. Kennison	1855-1859
Thomas W. Simpson	1859-1861
Richard Stanton	1861-1865
Stephen R. Hill	1865-1869
Samuel B. Yocum	1869-1873
Albert P. Whittaker	1873-1877
William C. Smiley	1877-1881
Elwood R. Worrel	1881-1885
Albert P. Whittaker	1885-1889
John W. Barkhurst	1889-1893
Elmer A. Taylor	1893-1895
L. T. Gray	1895-1899
John D. Barkhurst	1899-
1—Died in office.	

COLLECTORS.

Jacob P. Springer	1819-
William Massey	1820-
Jeremiah Conoway	1821-
Jacob Adams	1822-1823
Thomas Byers	1824-
John Hammond	1825-1826

SURVEYORS.

William Davis	1819-
William Montgomery	1825-
John F. Talley	1830-
Samuel Aikens	1839-
George Bell	1845-
Basil Israel	1847-
Milton Griffith	1851-
James B. McGrew	1855-
Alfred Wilkin	1861-
Morris K. Atkinson	1865-
Arthur Pond	1868-
M. K. Atkinson	1872-
Jesse T. Elliott	1879-
1—Price Moody	1884-
John D. Davis	1885-
J. F. Dougan	1887-
2—Joseph Smith	1893-
John D. Davis	1895-
Frank A. Smith	1899-
1—Resigned and John D. Davis appointed.	
2—Died in office and John D. Davis appointed to fill vacancy.	

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

Benjamin W. Conklin	1849-
Joseph Seigler	1849-
Caleb Gregg	1849-1852
Lewis Balding	1850-1853
Phillip Strahl	1851-1854
Samuel Mellor	1853-1871
Thomas A. Osborn	1855-1860
Andrew J. Hossom	1858-1861
George Crow	1860-1863
Ephraim Parmiter	1861-1864
Oliver M. Lovell	1864-1873
Mannassa Keyser	1869-1878
James C. Loughridge	1871-1874
Isaac N. Hook	1873-1876
Gersham K. White	1874-1886
W. J. Boden	1878-1884
F. D. Scott	1876-1882
Edwin Sherwood	1882-1888
Henry L. Mellor	1884-1893
James Ralph	1887-1892
A. S. Wilson	1889-1894
J. B. White	1893-1895
1—J. F. Mummy	1894-
Eli Burr	1894-1899
Jesse Gifford	1895-1900
C. R. Brent	1896-1898
Ira C. Plummer	1898-
M. R. Devol	1900-
Jeptha Bailey	1901-
1—Resigned.	

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Perley B. Johnson	1843-1845
James M. Gaylord	1851-1853
Cydnor B. Tompkins	1857-1861
William P. Sprague	1871-1875

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—SENATORS.

Sardina Stone	1820-1823
John Patterson	1823-1824
William Skinner	1823-1824
Jacob Catherlin	1824-1825
Roswell Mills	1825-1826
John Beckwith	1826-1829
Alexander McConnel	1829-1831
John B. Orton	1831-1833
William Hawkins	1833-1835
John Leidy	1835-1837
William Hawkins	1837-1839
Isaac Humphreys	1839-1841
Alexander McConnel	1841-1842
John Ritchey	1841-1842
John Ritchey	1842-1843
Aaron Johnson	1843-1845
Rufus E. Harte	1845-1847
Isaac Haines	1847-1849
George W. Barker	1849-1851
1—Edwin Corner	1851-1854
2—Cautius C. Covey	1851-1854
William Hawkins	1851-1854
Harley Laffin	1854-1856
Moses D. Hardy	1856-1858
Davis Green	1858-1860
William P. Sprague	1860-1864
William F. Curtis	1865-1866
S. Knowles	1866-1868
Abraham Simmons	1868-1870
Rodney M. Stimson	1870-1874
Peres B. Buel	1874-1876
Richard Stanton	1876-1878
John Irvine	1878-1880
Francis B. Pond	1880-1884
Gilbert Smith	1884-1886
Abel W. Glazier	1886-1888
Theo. F. Davis	1888-1890
Henry J. Cleveland	1890-1892
John Q. Abbott	1892-1896
George W. Falloon	1896-1898
Riley	
Cable	
S. H. Bright	
1—Election contested and seat given to C. C. Covey.	
2—Killed by explosion of "Buckeye Belle," at Beverly, in November, 1852.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Alexander McConnel	1820-1821
Timothy Buell	1820-1821
William M. Dawes	1821-1822
Timothy Buell	1821-1822
John Patterson	1822-1823
Ephraim Cutler	1822-1823
John Patterson	1823-1824
William Skinner	1823-1824
Alexander McConnel	1824-1827
Edwin Cooner	1827-1828
Alexander McConnel	1828-1829
Samuel A. Barker	1829-1831
Erastus Hoskins	1831-1833
Perley B. Johnson	1833-1835
Benjamin W. Conklin	1835-1837
Ezra McKee	1837-1838
John E. Hanna	1838-1840
David Baldrige	1840-1841
Daniel Kelly	1841-1842
Truxton Lyon	1841-1842
John C. Clark	1842-1843
Daniel Kelly	1842-1843
William Glines	1843-1844
John C. Clark	1843-1844
Daniel Chandler	1844-1845
Jordan Betts	1845-1846
John White	1846-1847
Israel Robinson	1847-1848
John Bain	1847-1848
William Durbin	1848-1849
David Ball	1849-1850
Ezra McKee	1850-1851
1—David Holbrook	1852-1854
Jonah Walters	1854-1856
David Holbrook	1856-1858
Erastus Guthrie	1856-1858
Henry Dawes	1858-1860
James Moore	1858-1860
Philip Kennedy	1860-1862
George W. Waller	1862-1864
Frederick J. Wood	1864-1866
Thomas J. Williams	1866-1868
Francis B. Pond	1868-1870
Richard Stanton	1870-1874
John C. Vincent	1874-1876
C. S. Cory	1876-1878
John C. Morrey	1878-1882
Elias M. Stanbery	1882-1886
Leroy S. Holcomb	1886-1890
William B. Crew	1890-1892
Charles H. Dunn	1892-1896
B. F. Dutton	1896-1900
E. LeFever	1900-1901
1—Contested and seat given to William Beswick.	