



ATLAS
OF
MORGAN COUNTY
OHIO

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

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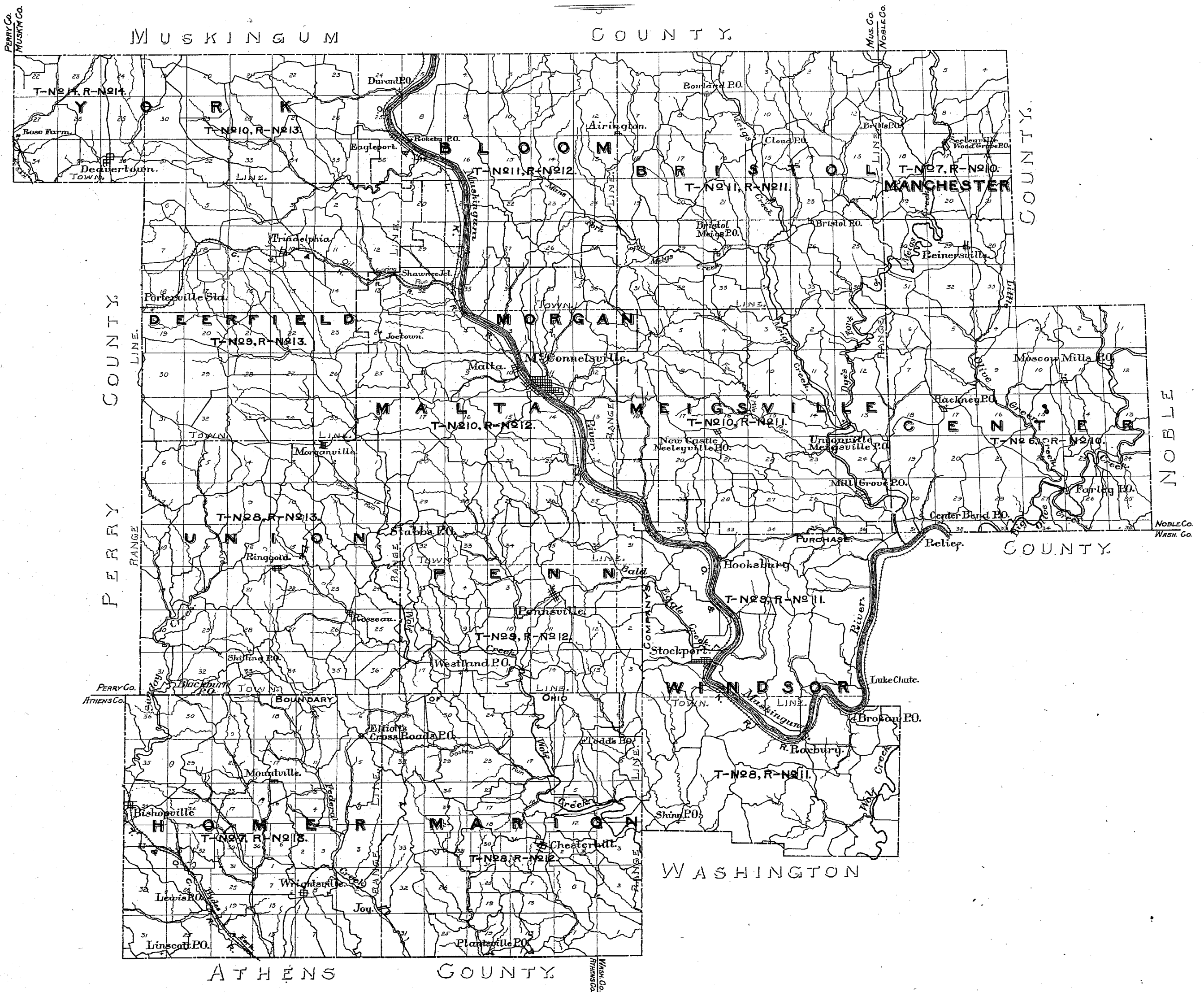
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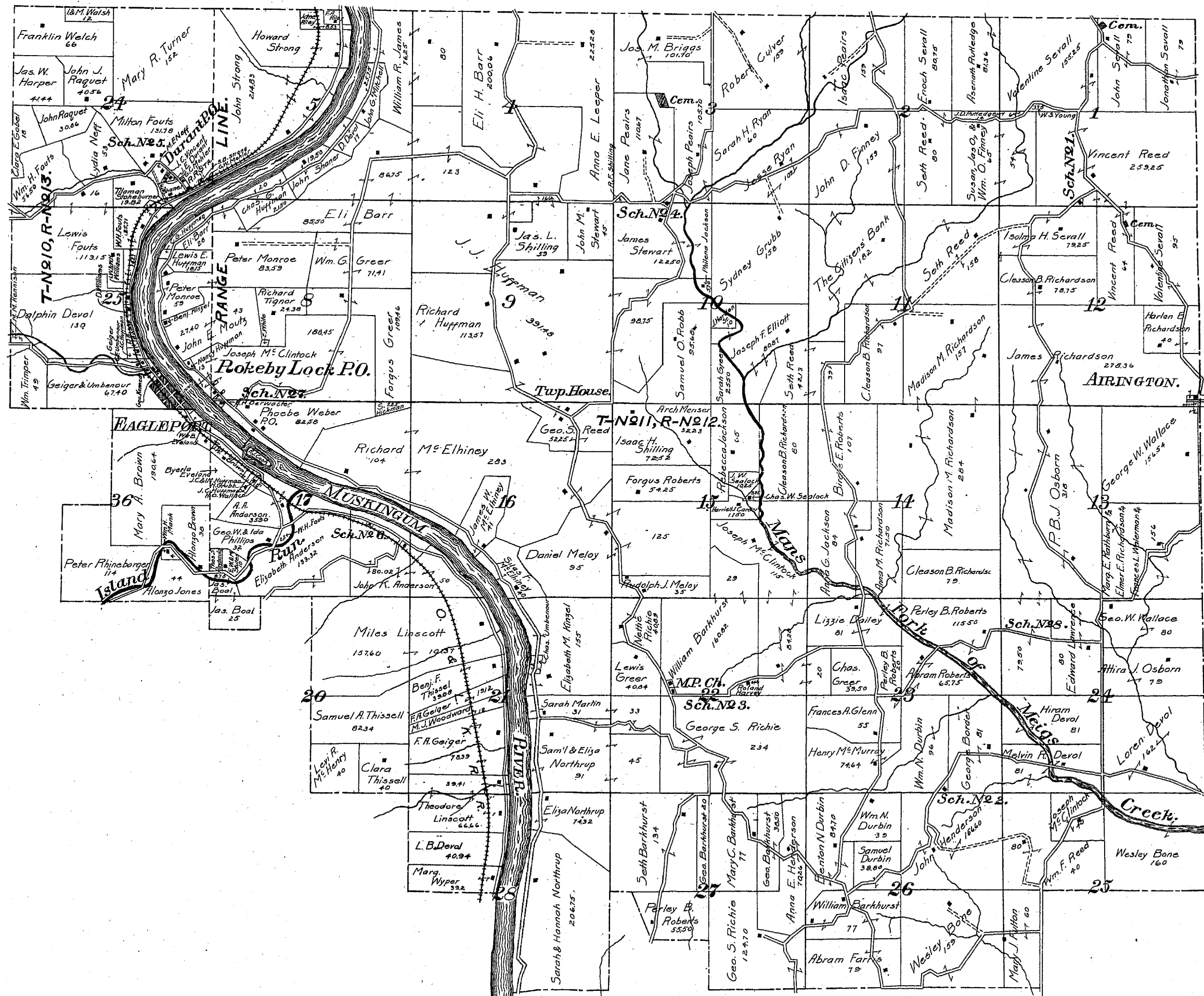
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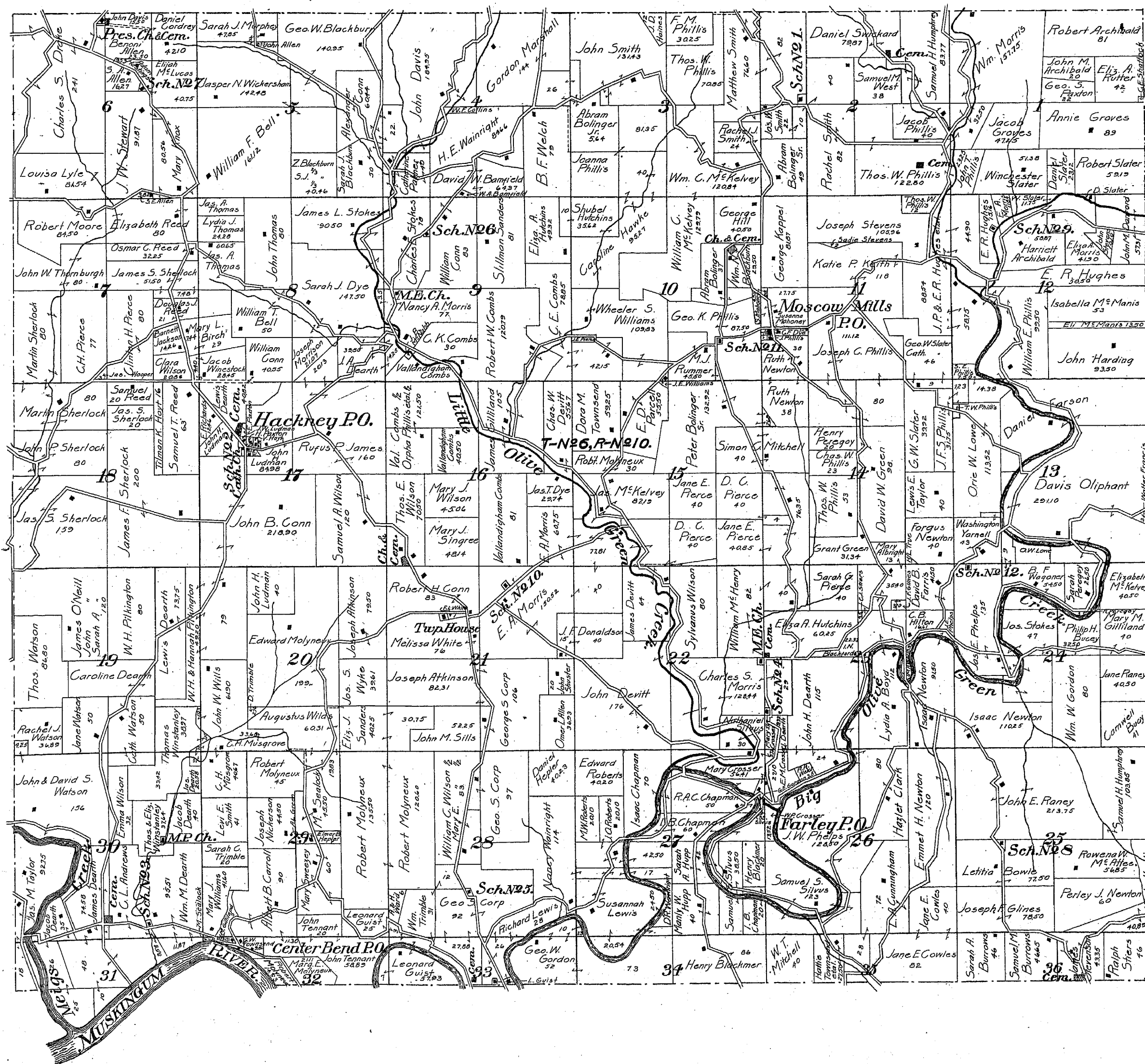
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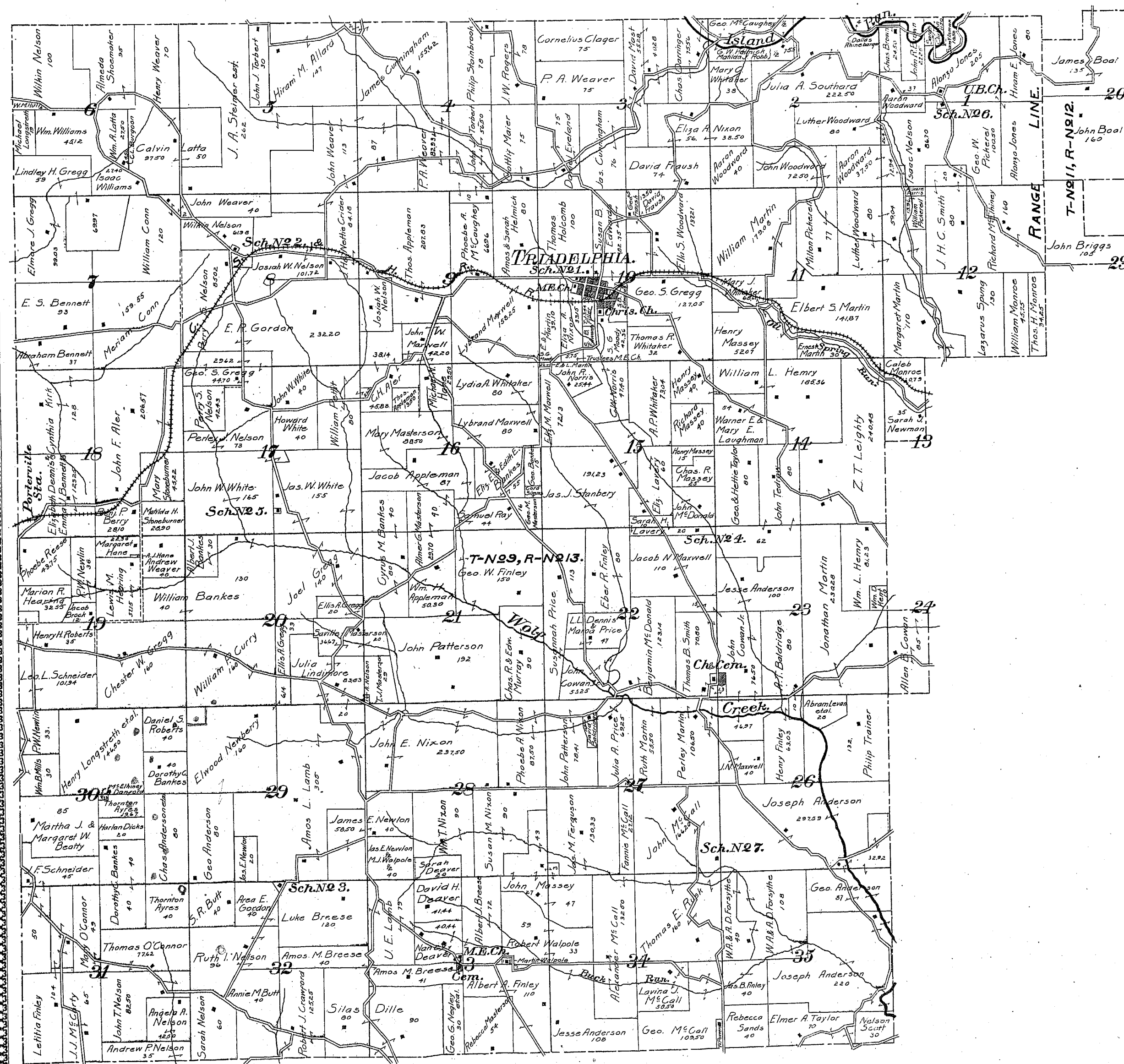
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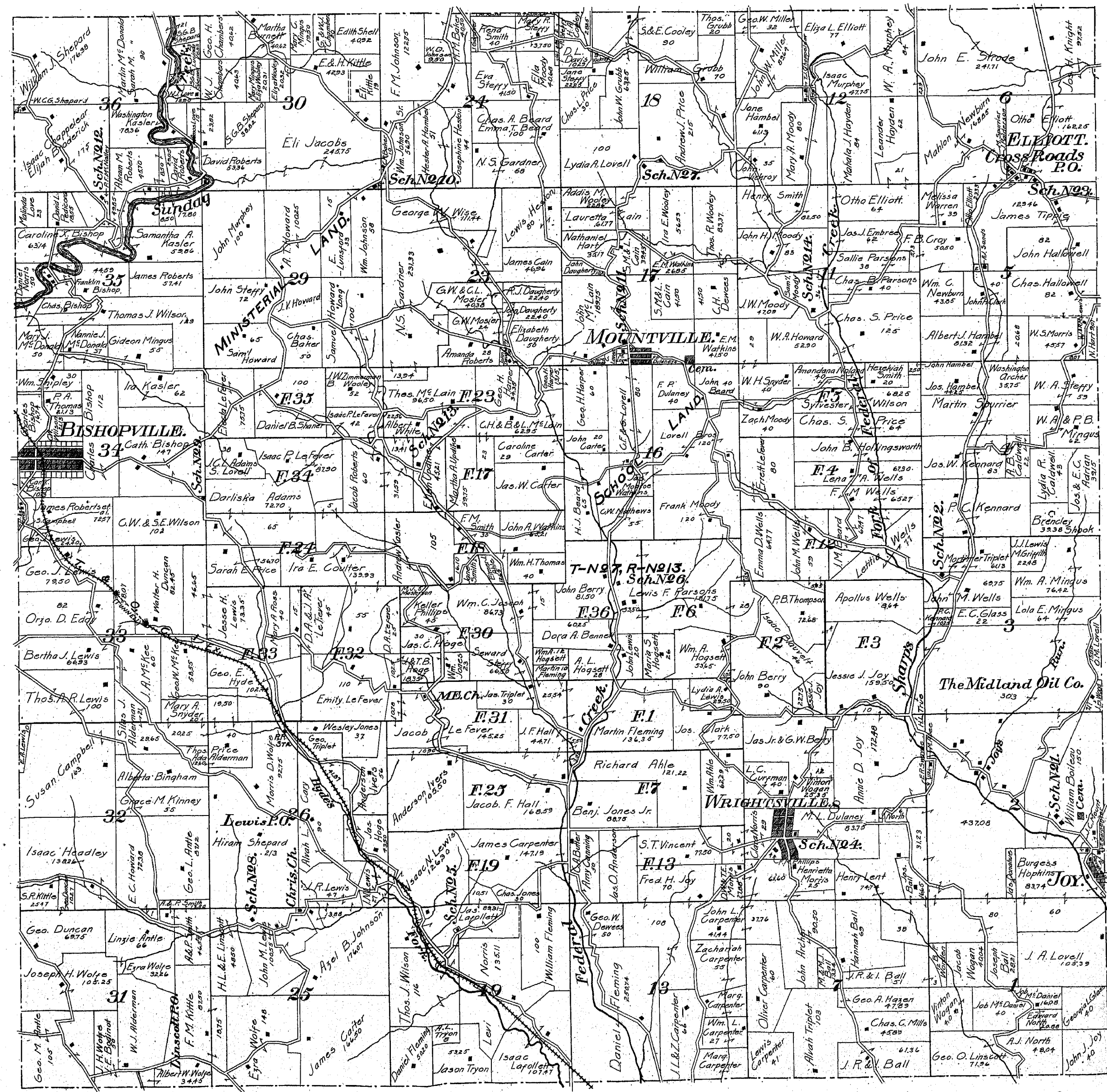


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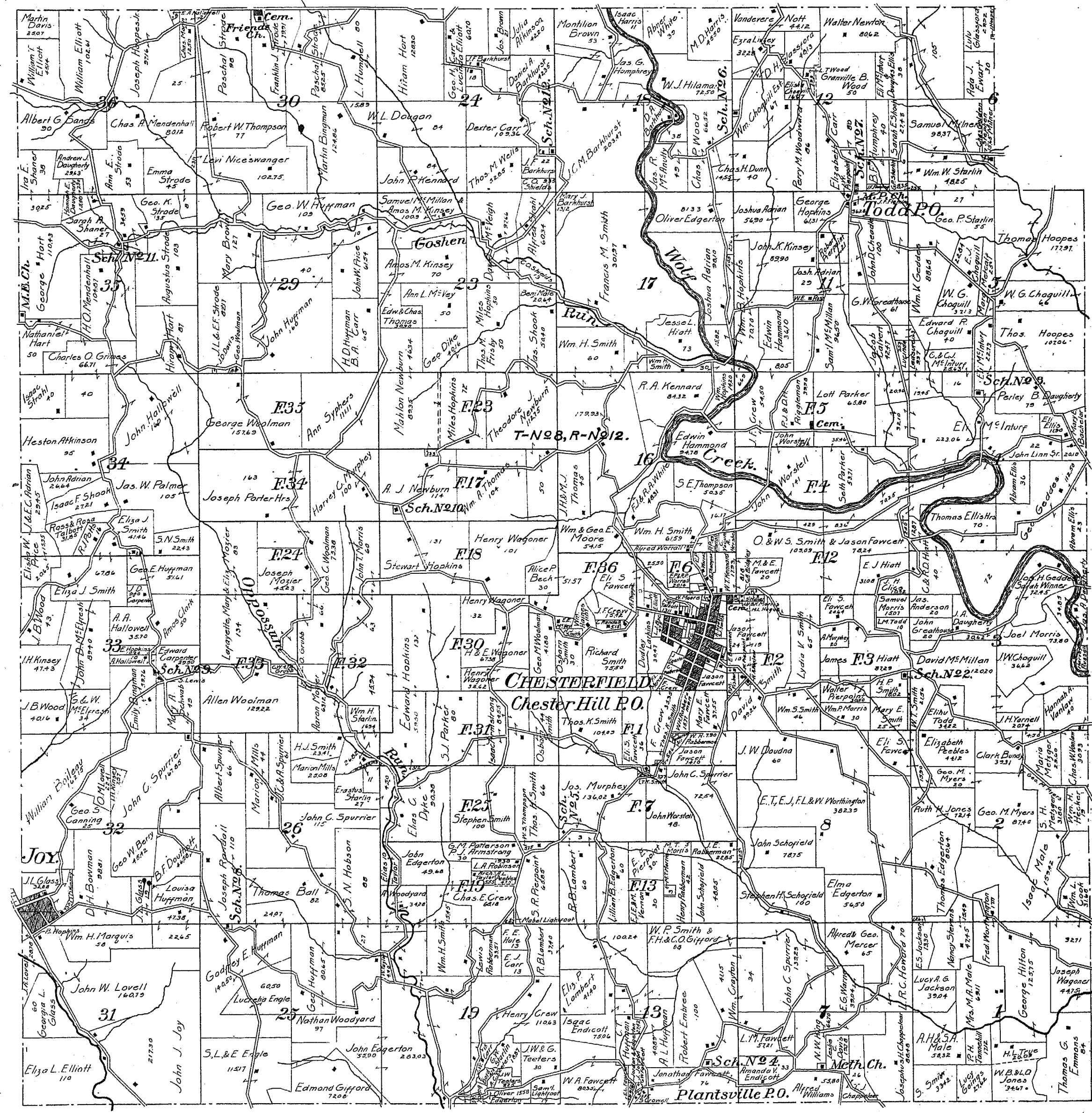
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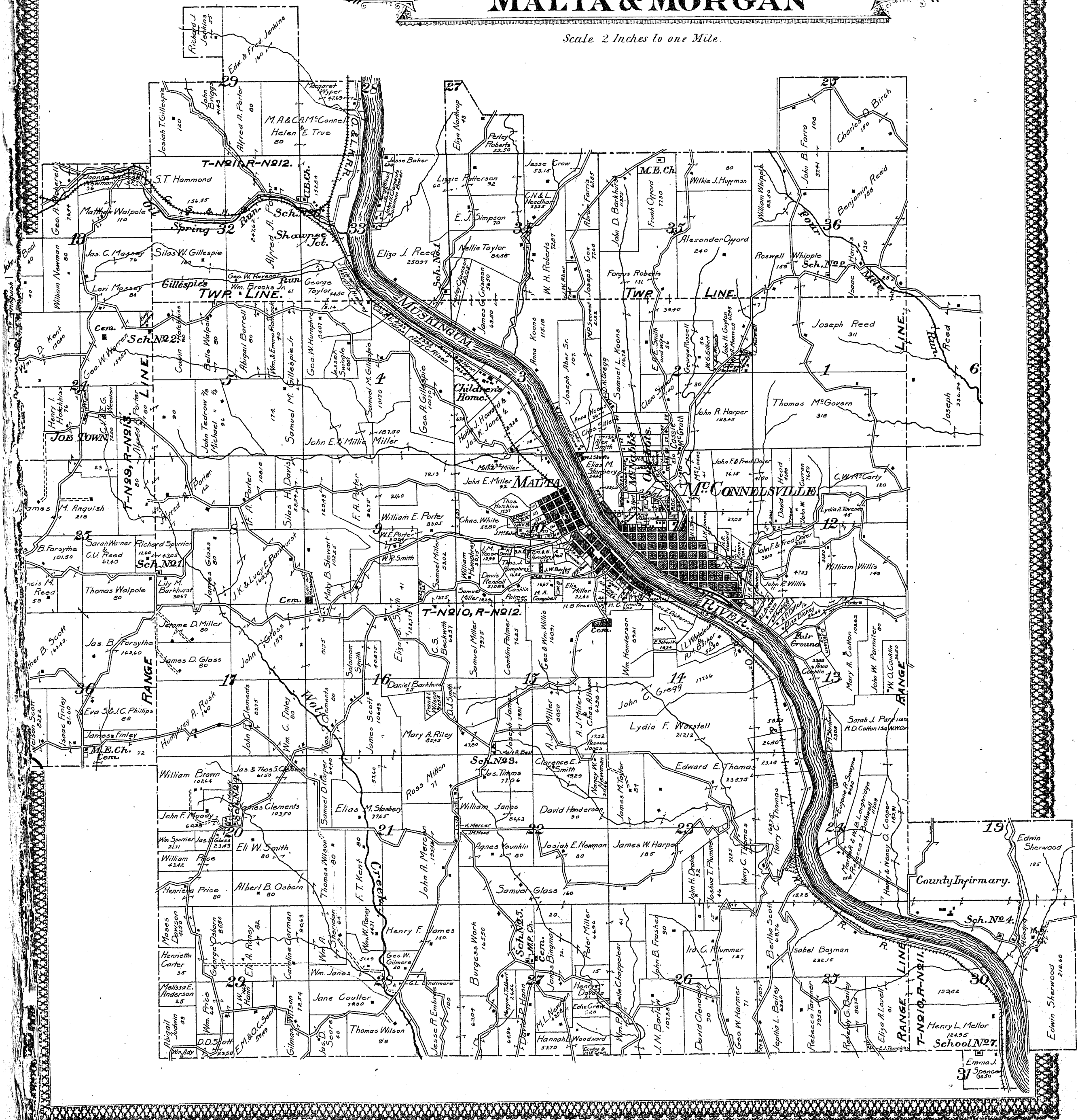
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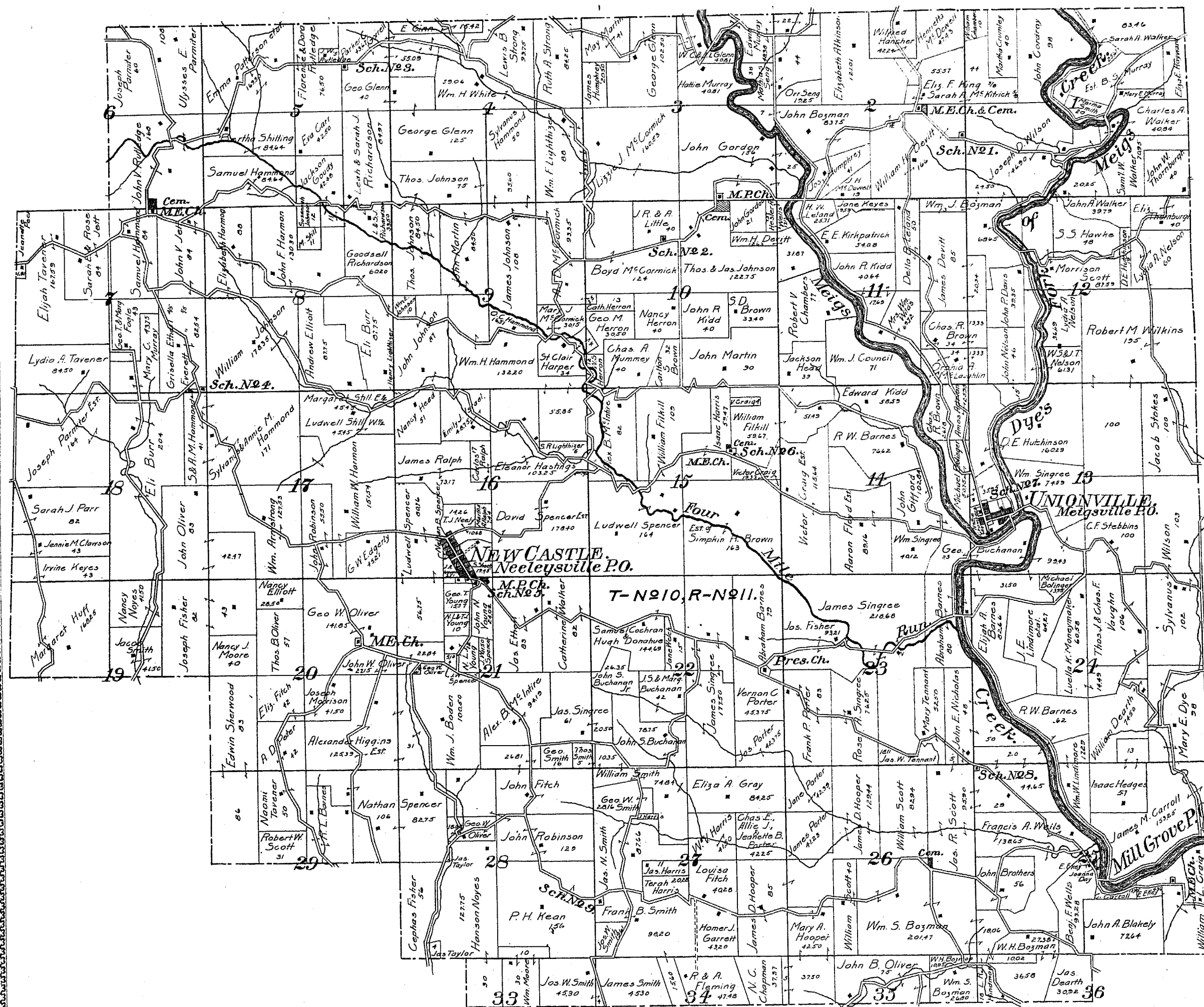
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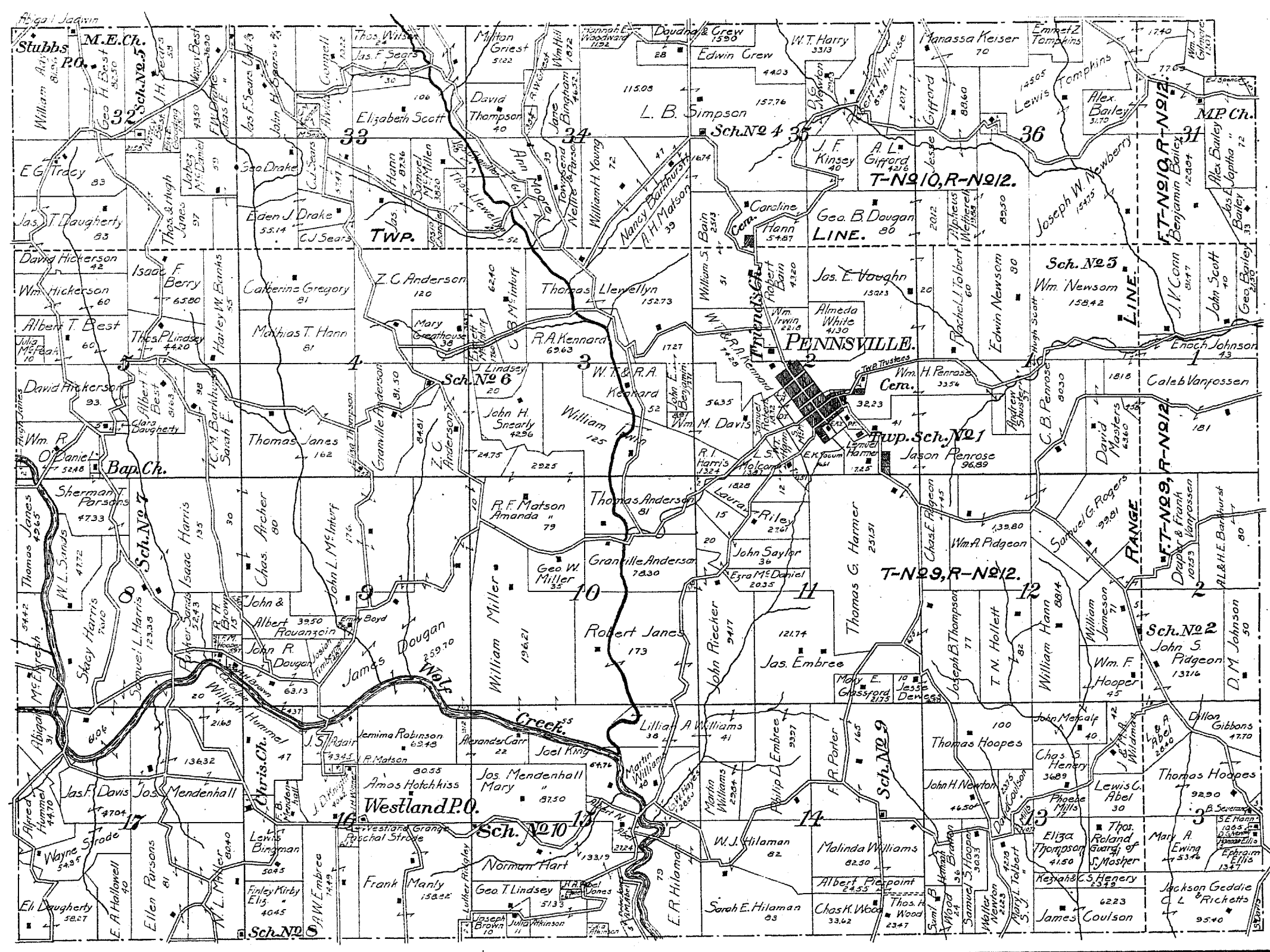
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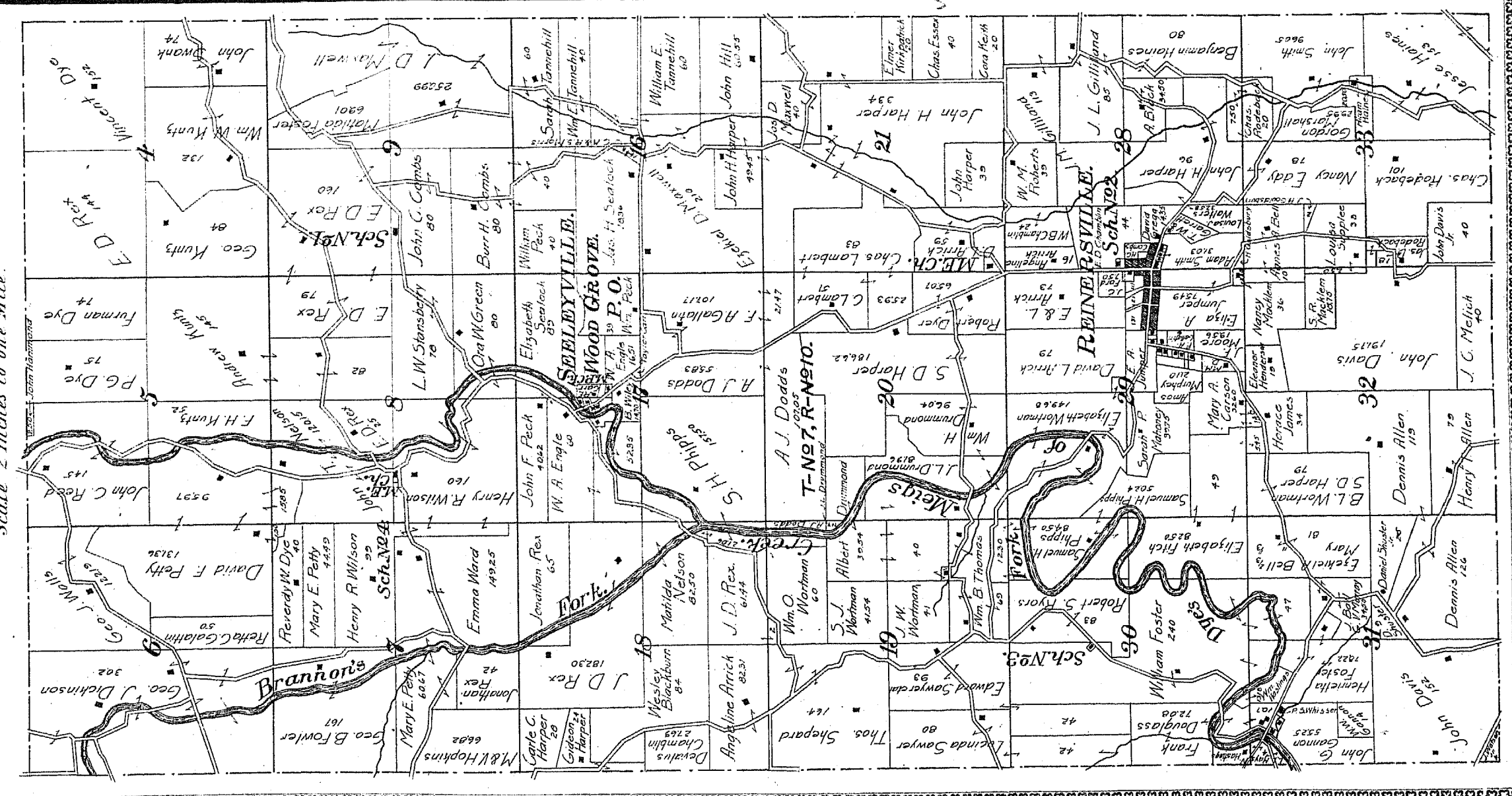
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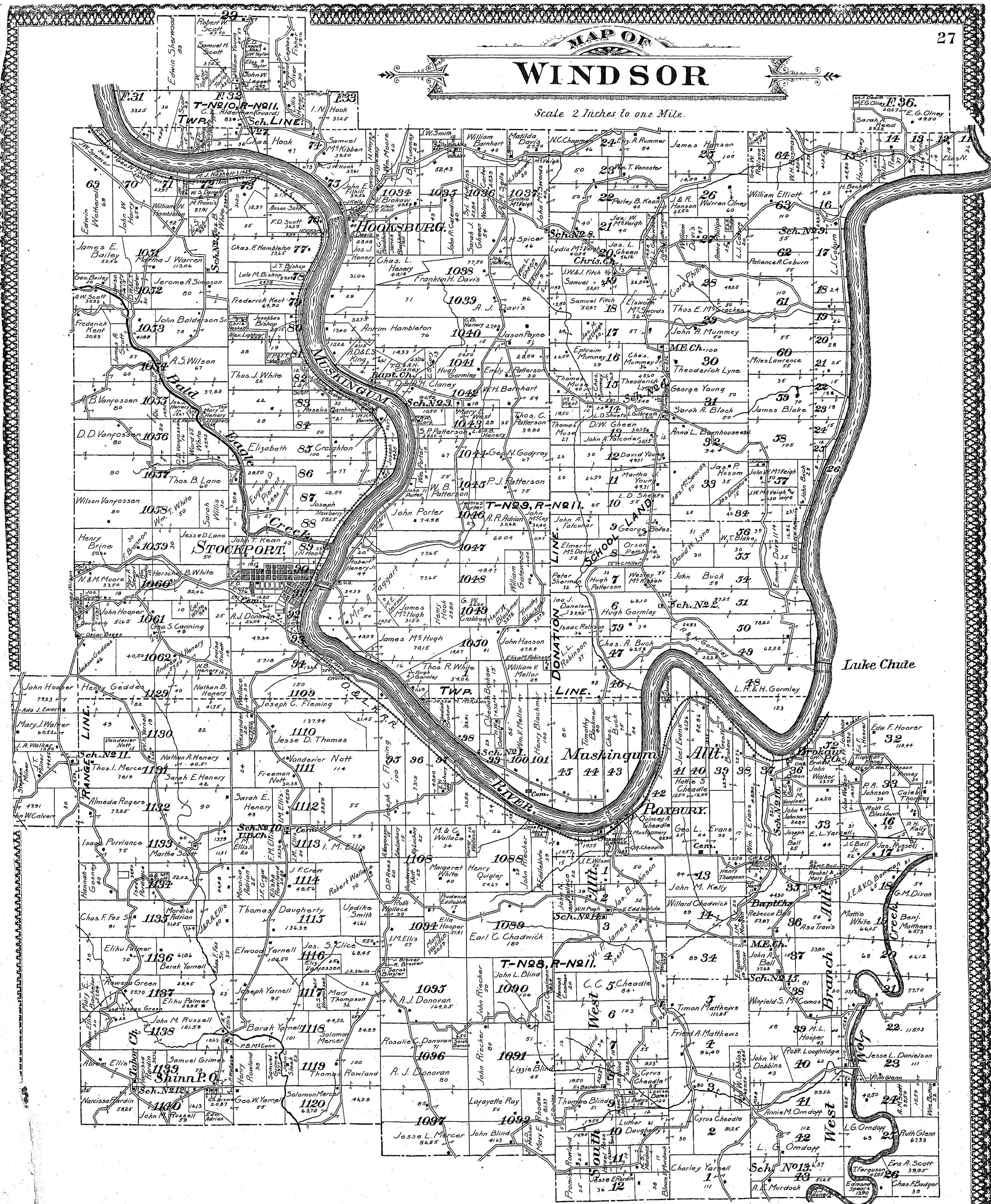


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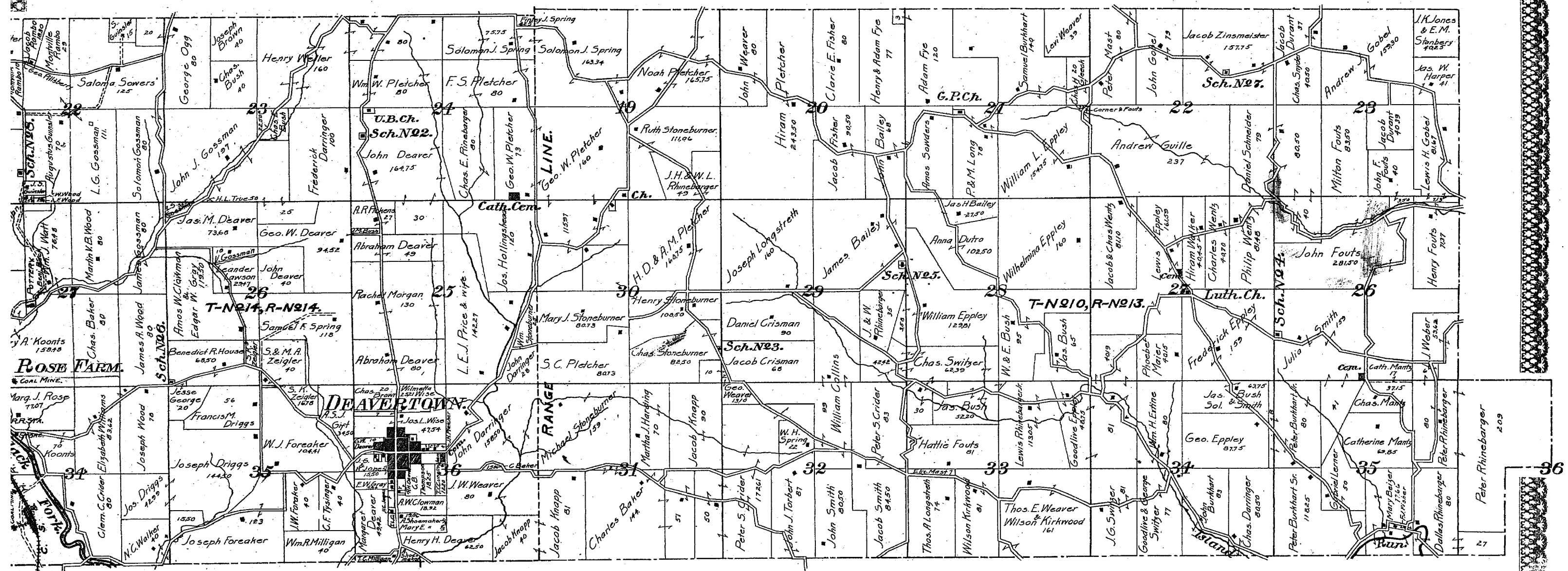
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MAP OF YORK

Scale 2 Inches to one Mile.



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MALTA TWP.

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MUSKINGUM

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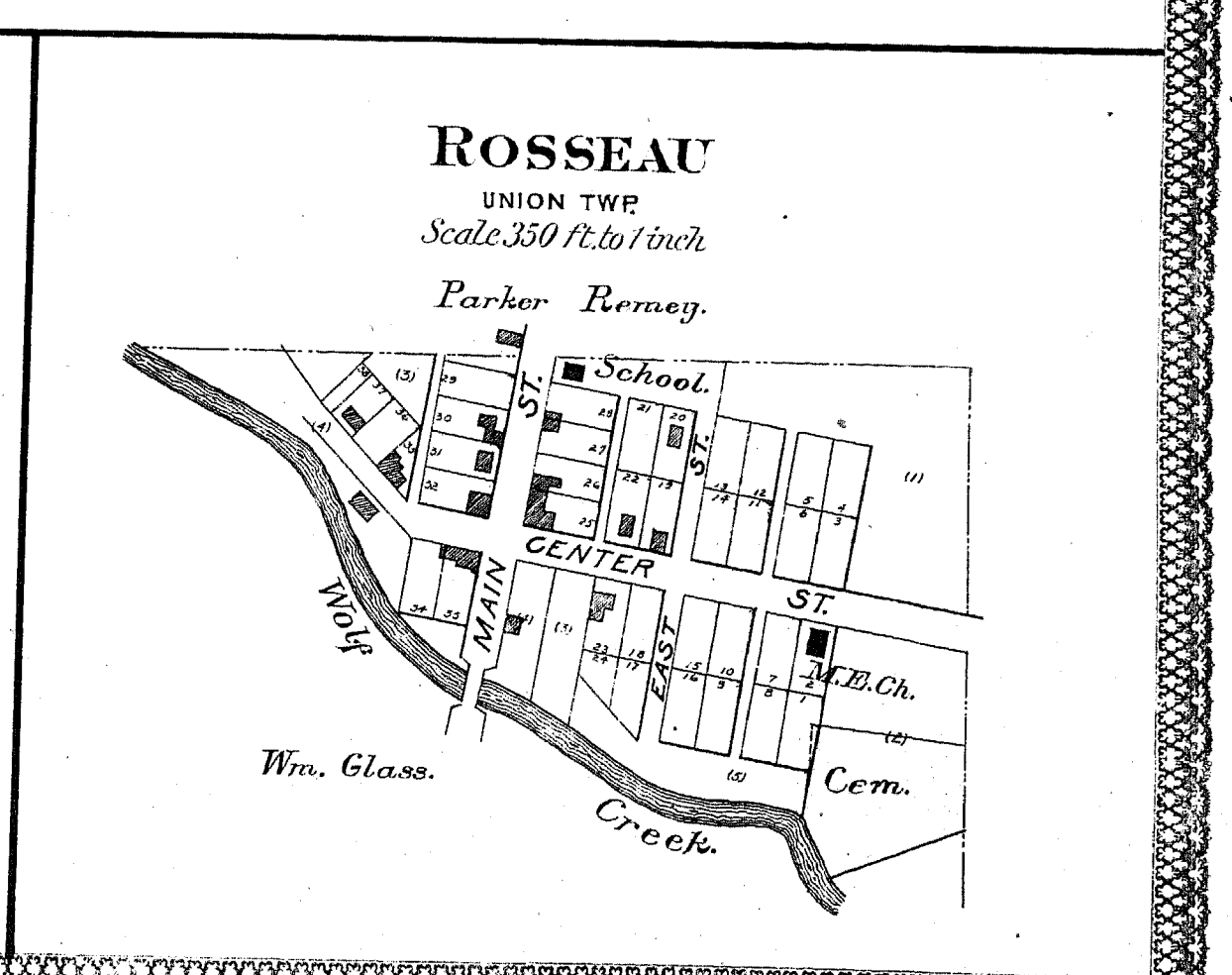
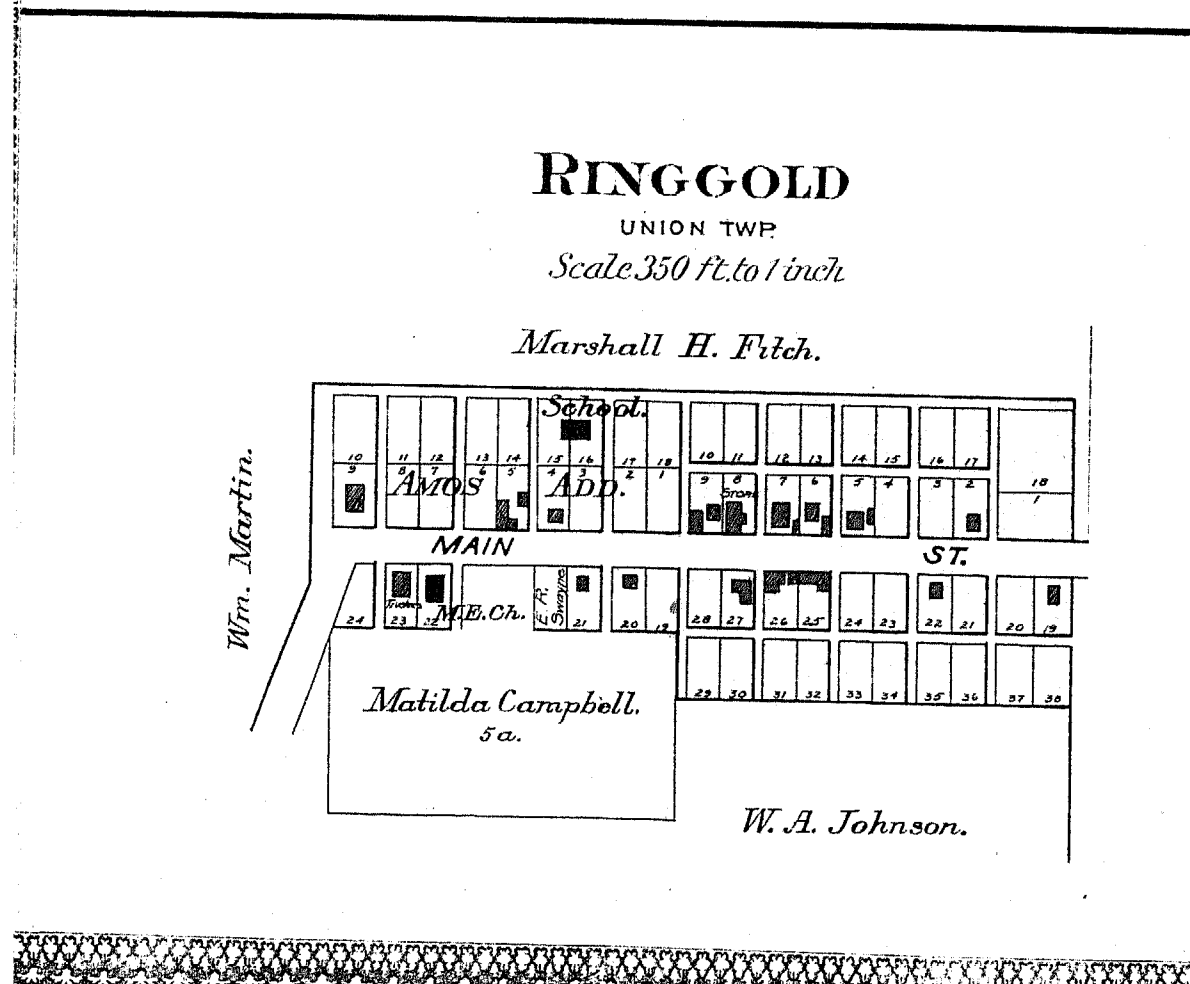
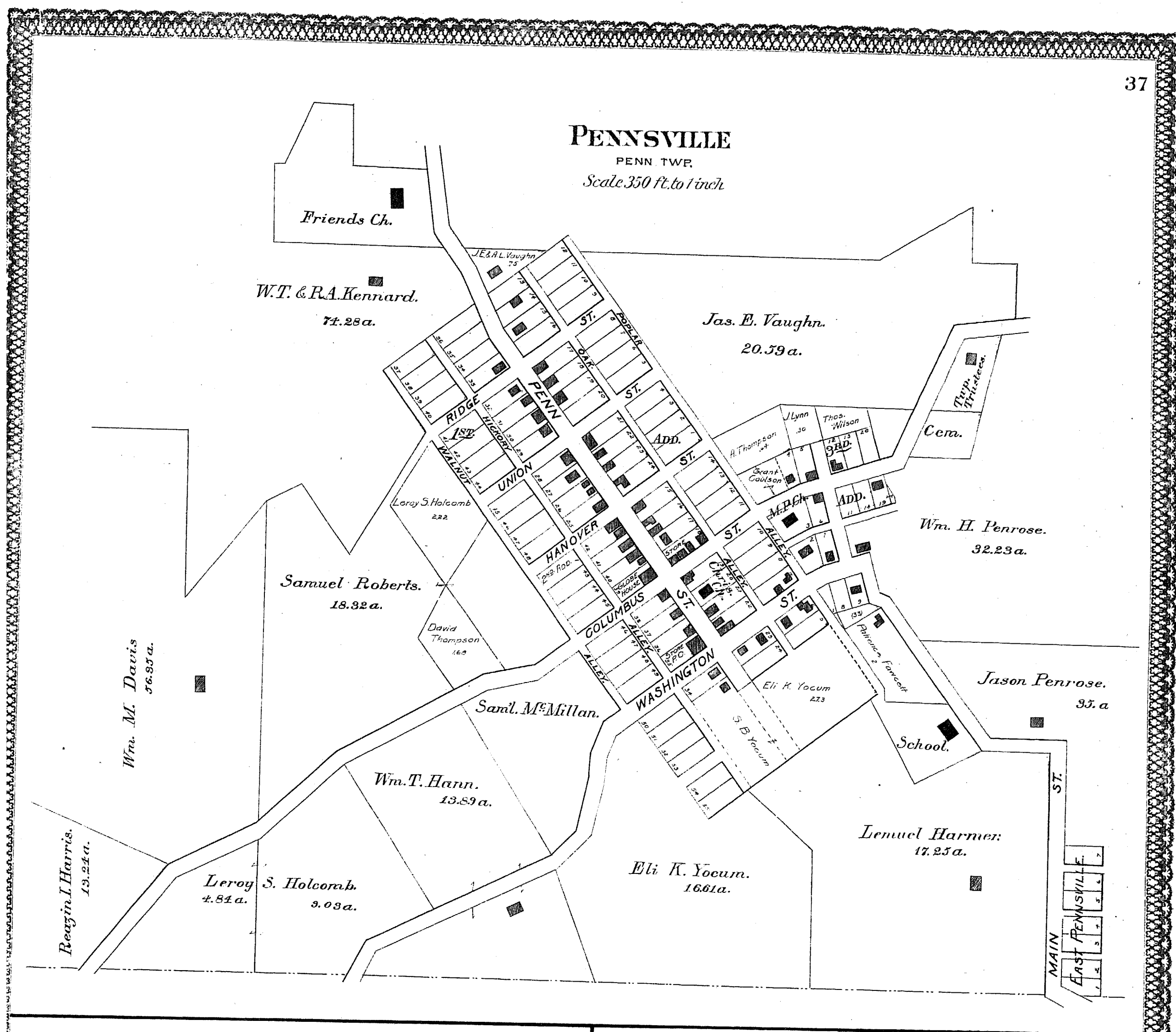
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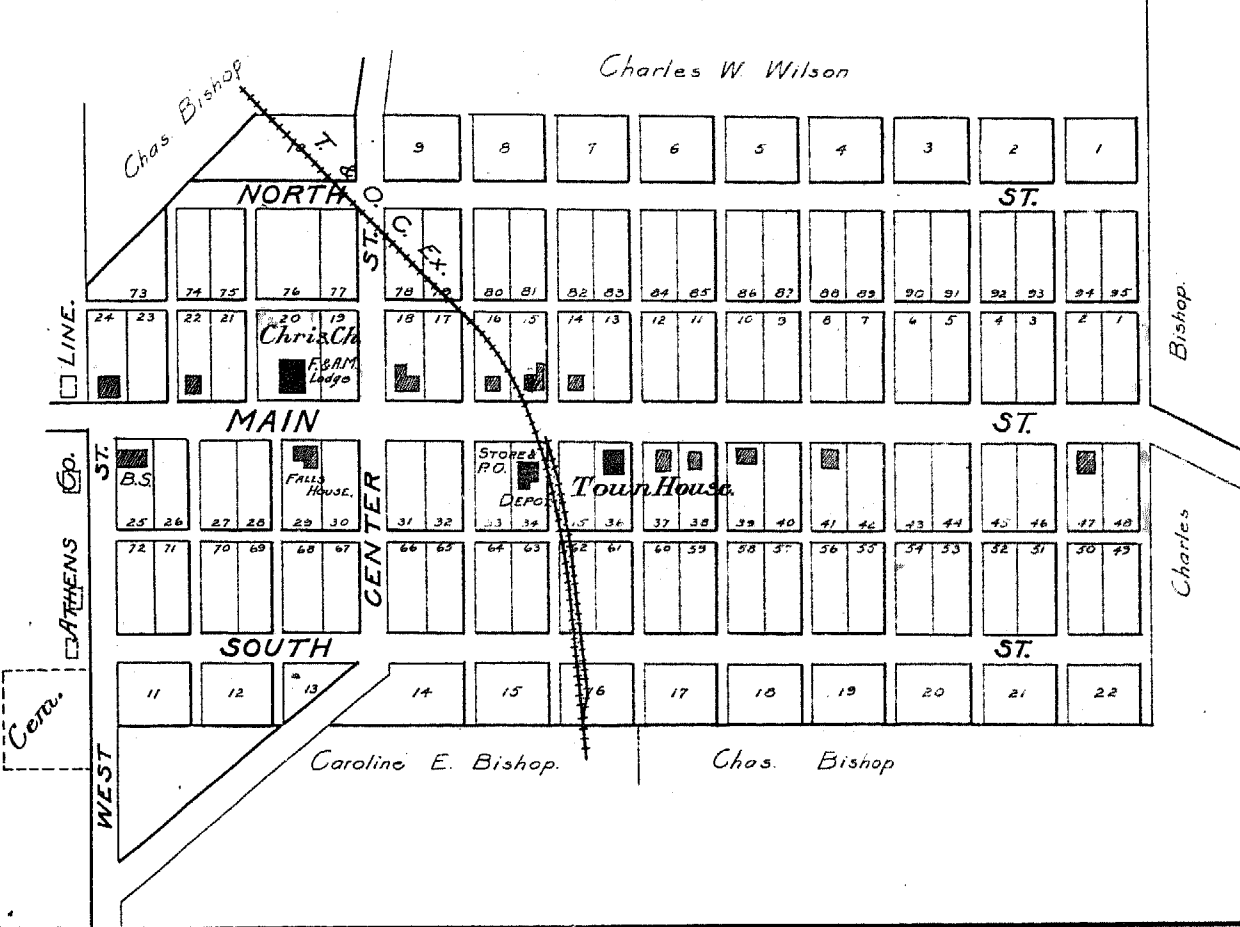
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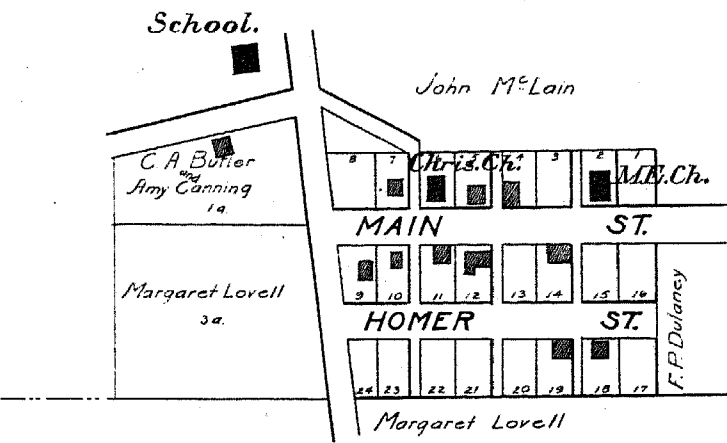
MORGAN TWP.



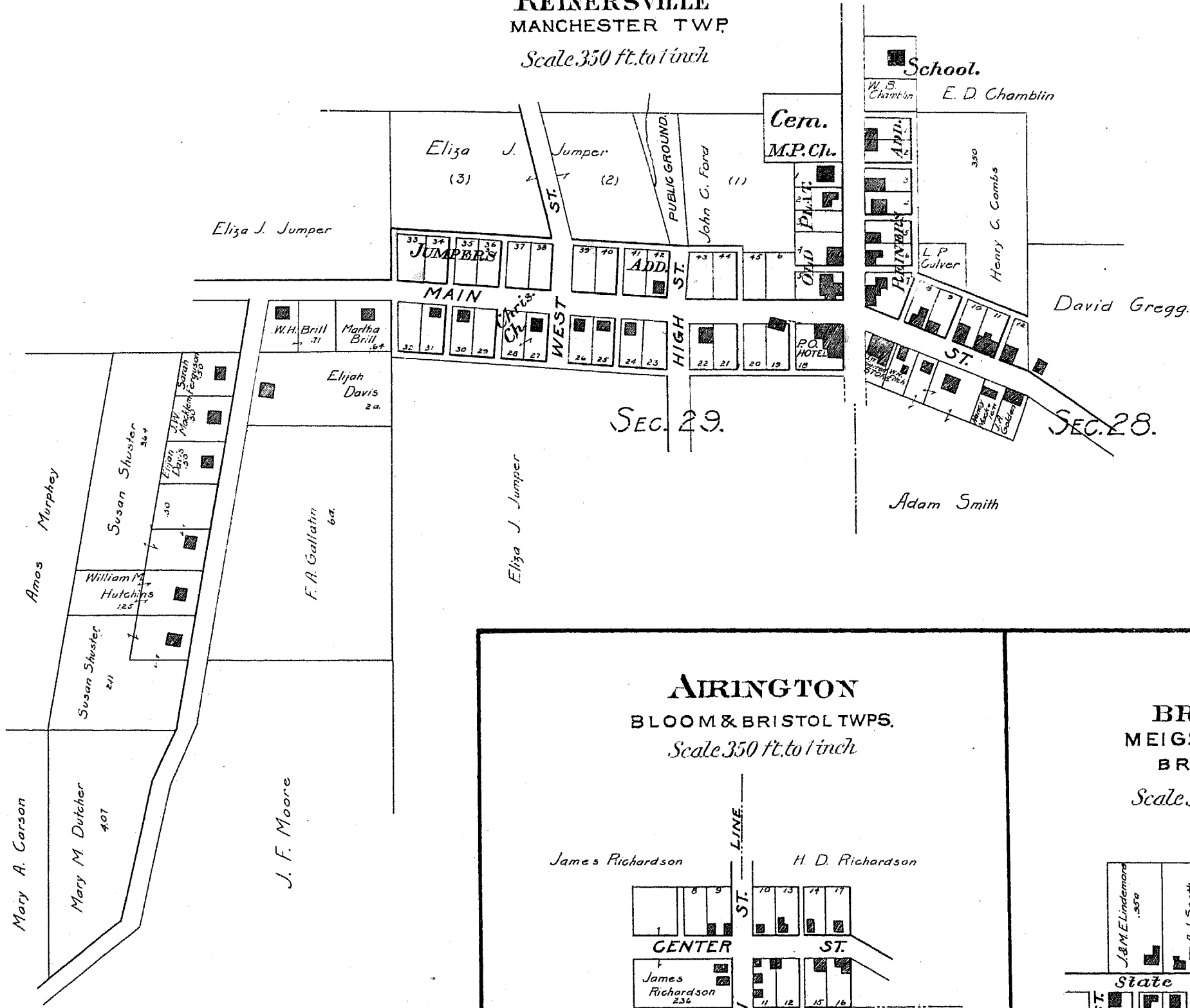
BISHOPVILLE
HOMER TWP.
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch



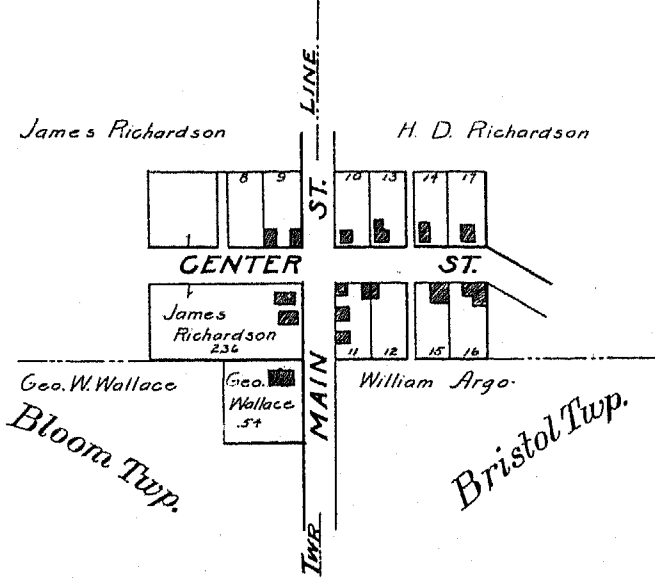
MOUNTVILLE
HOMER TWP.
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch



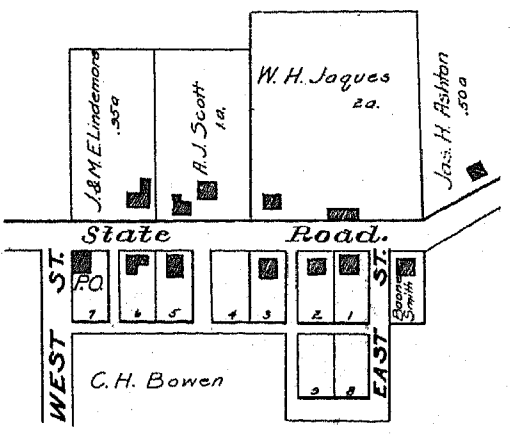
REINERSVILLE
MANCHESTER TWP.
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch

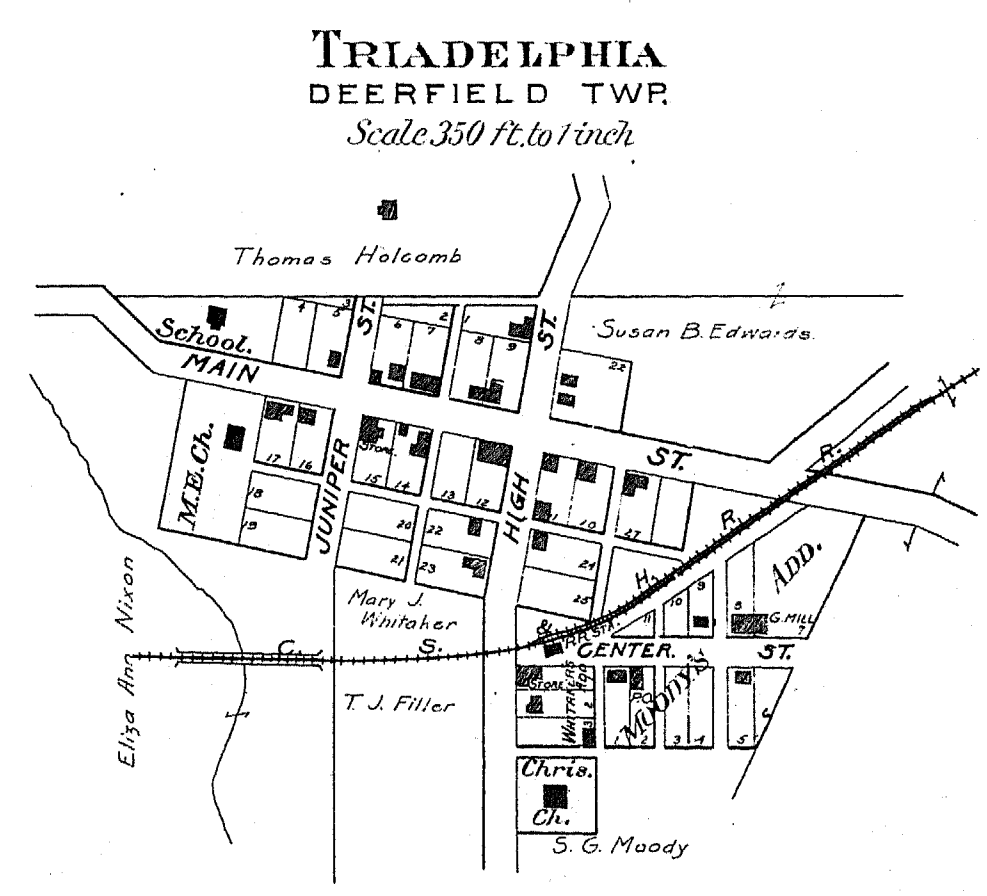
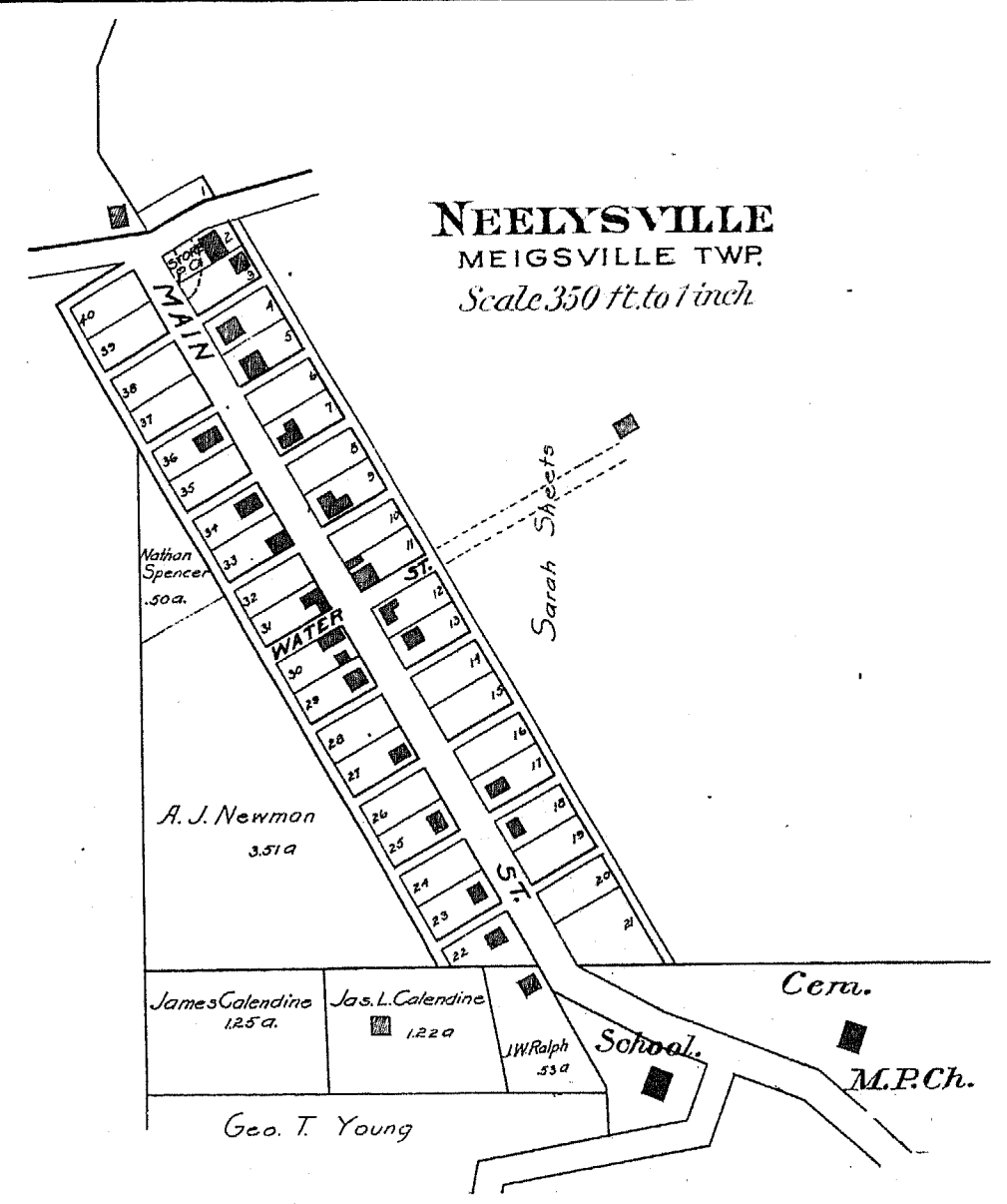
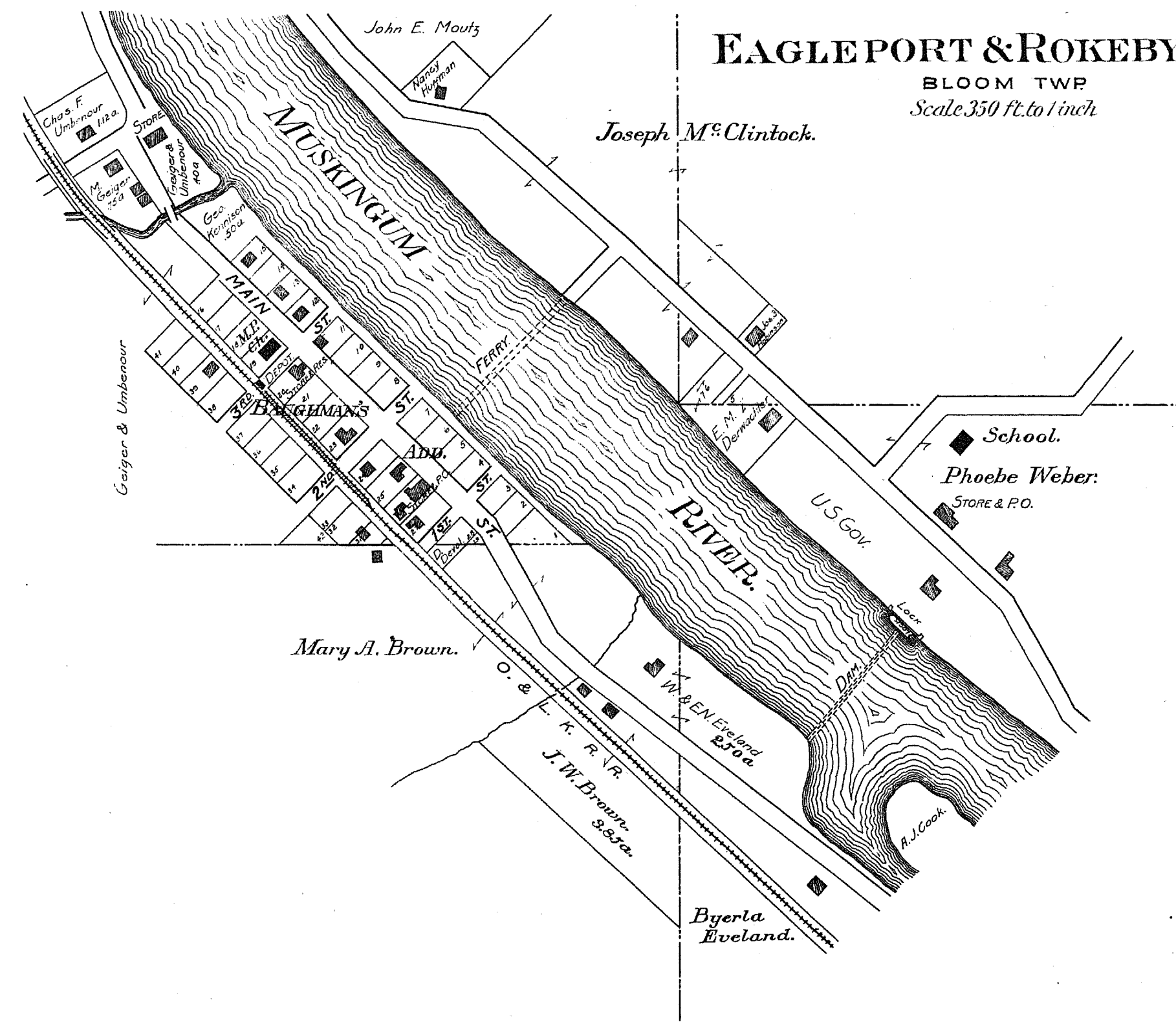


AIRINGTON
BLOOM & BRISTOL TWP.
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch

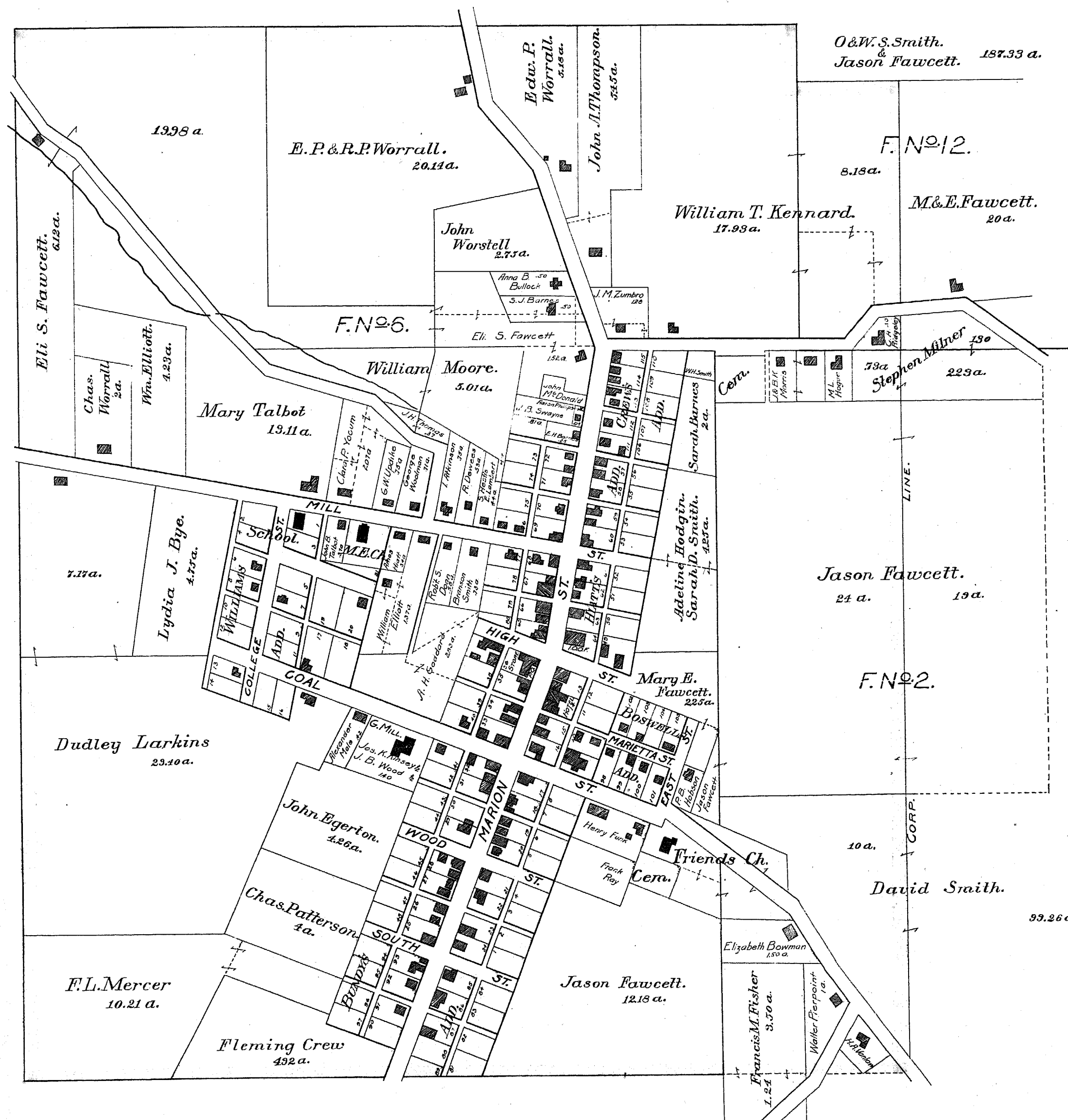


BRISTOL
MEIGS CREEK P.O.
BRISTOL TWP.
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch

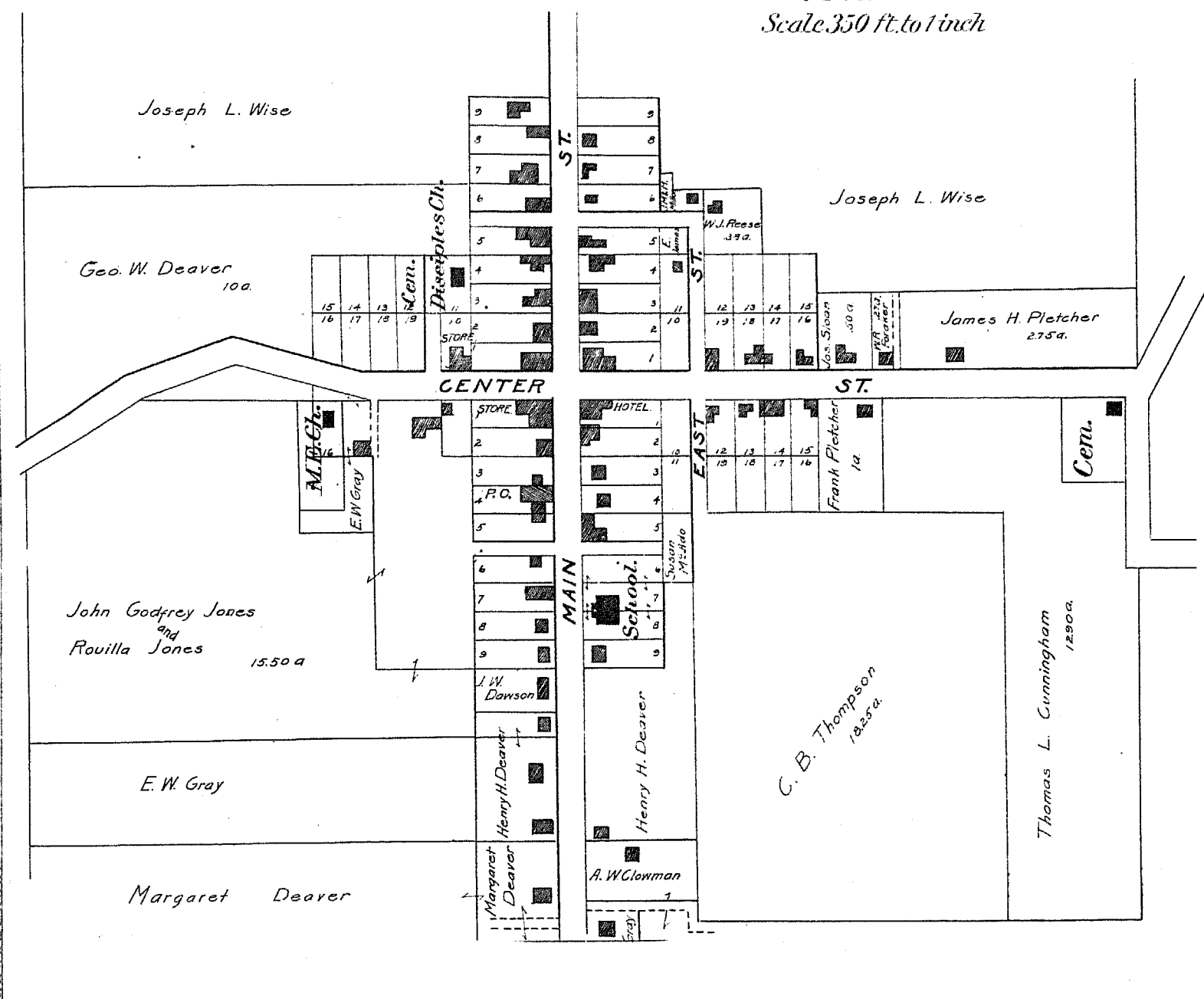




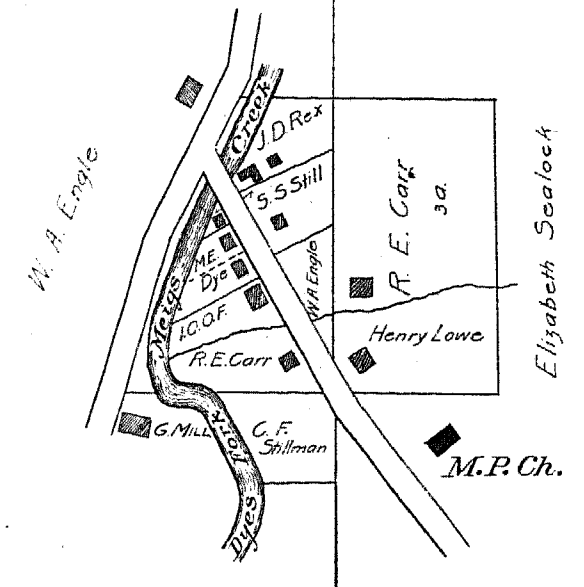
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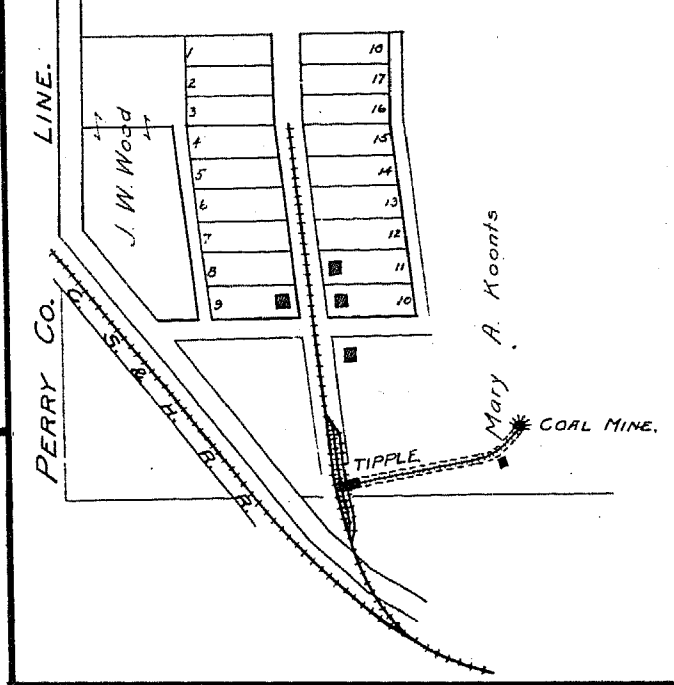
DEAVERTOWN
YORK TWP
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch



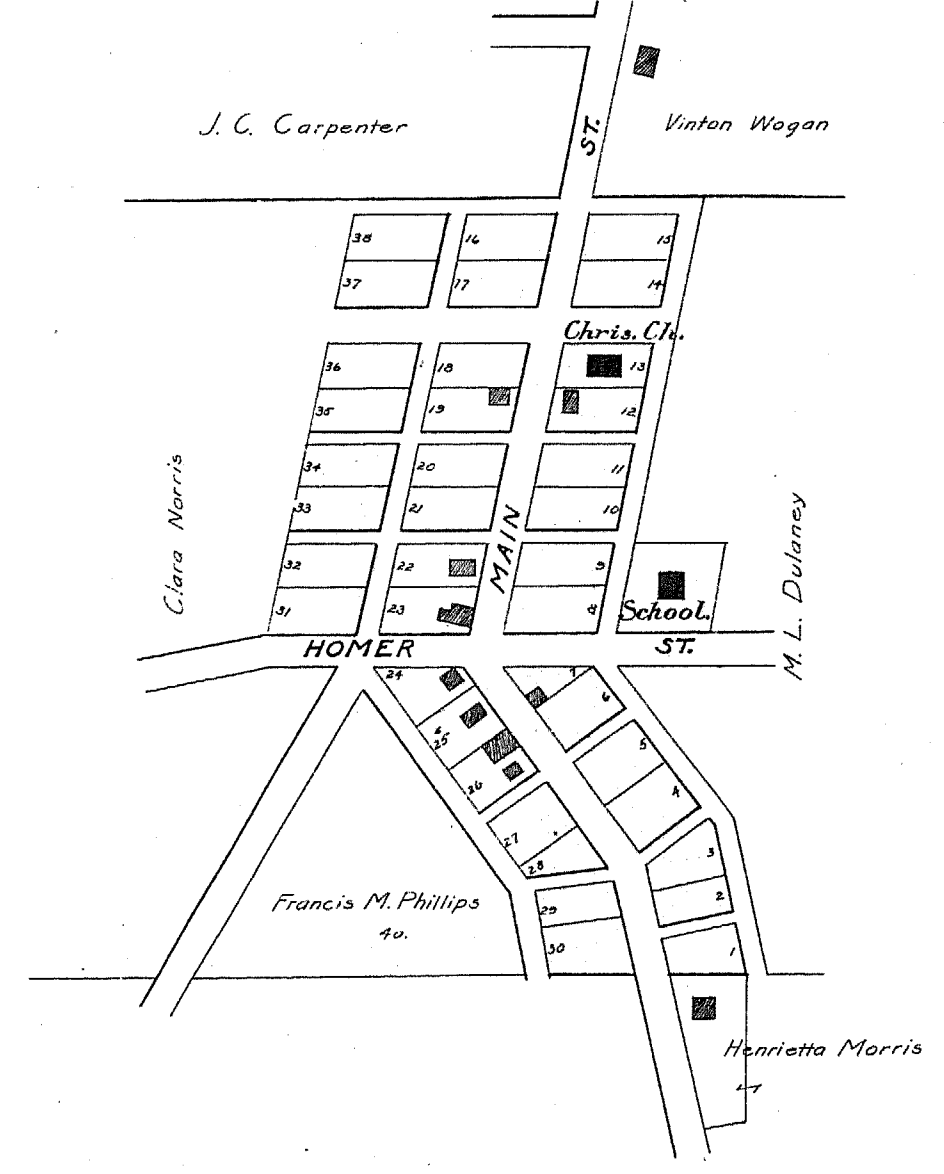
SEELEYVILLE
WOODGROVE P.O.
MANCHESTER TWP
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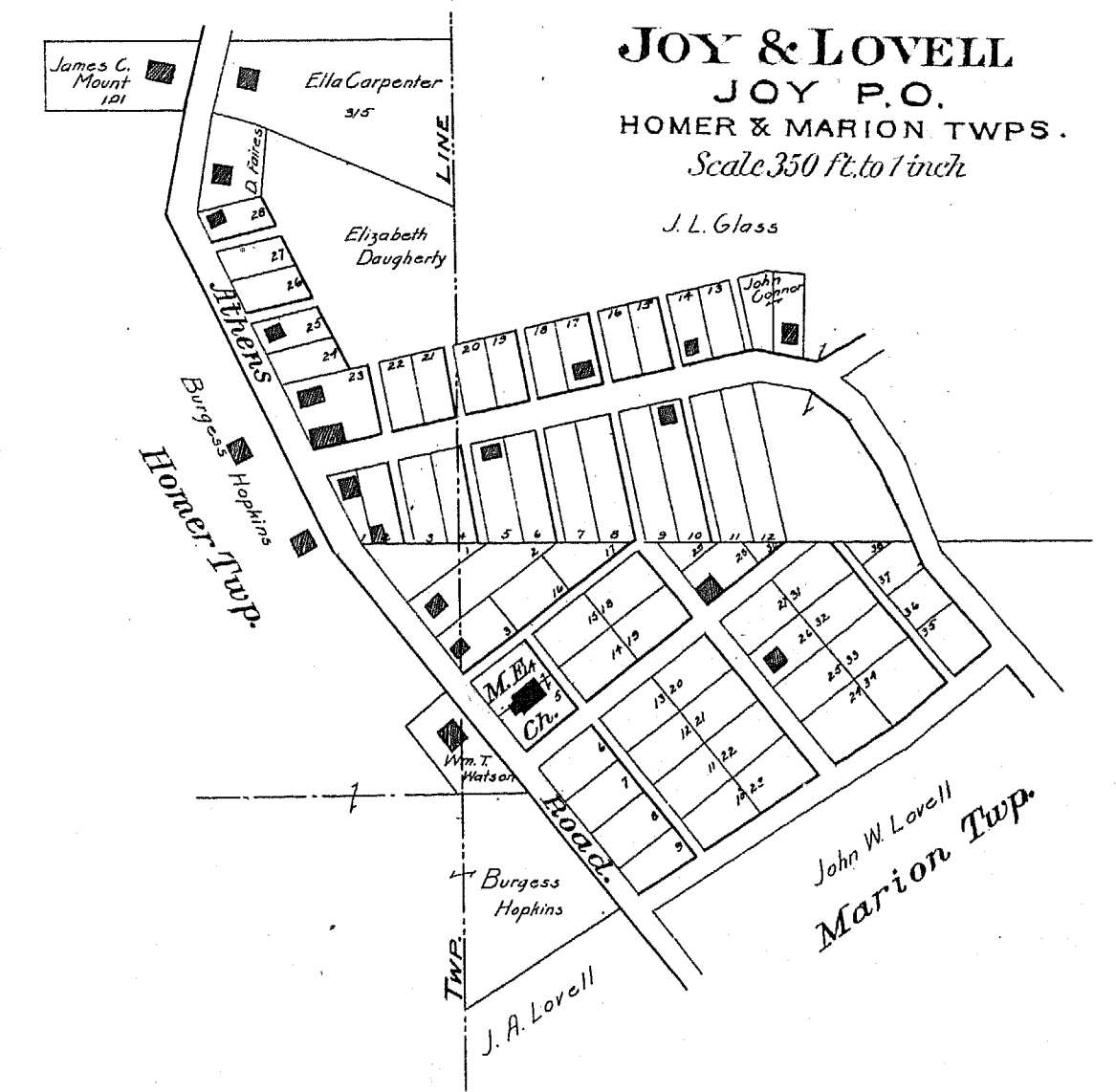
ROSE FARM
YORK TWP
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch
Mary A. Koonts



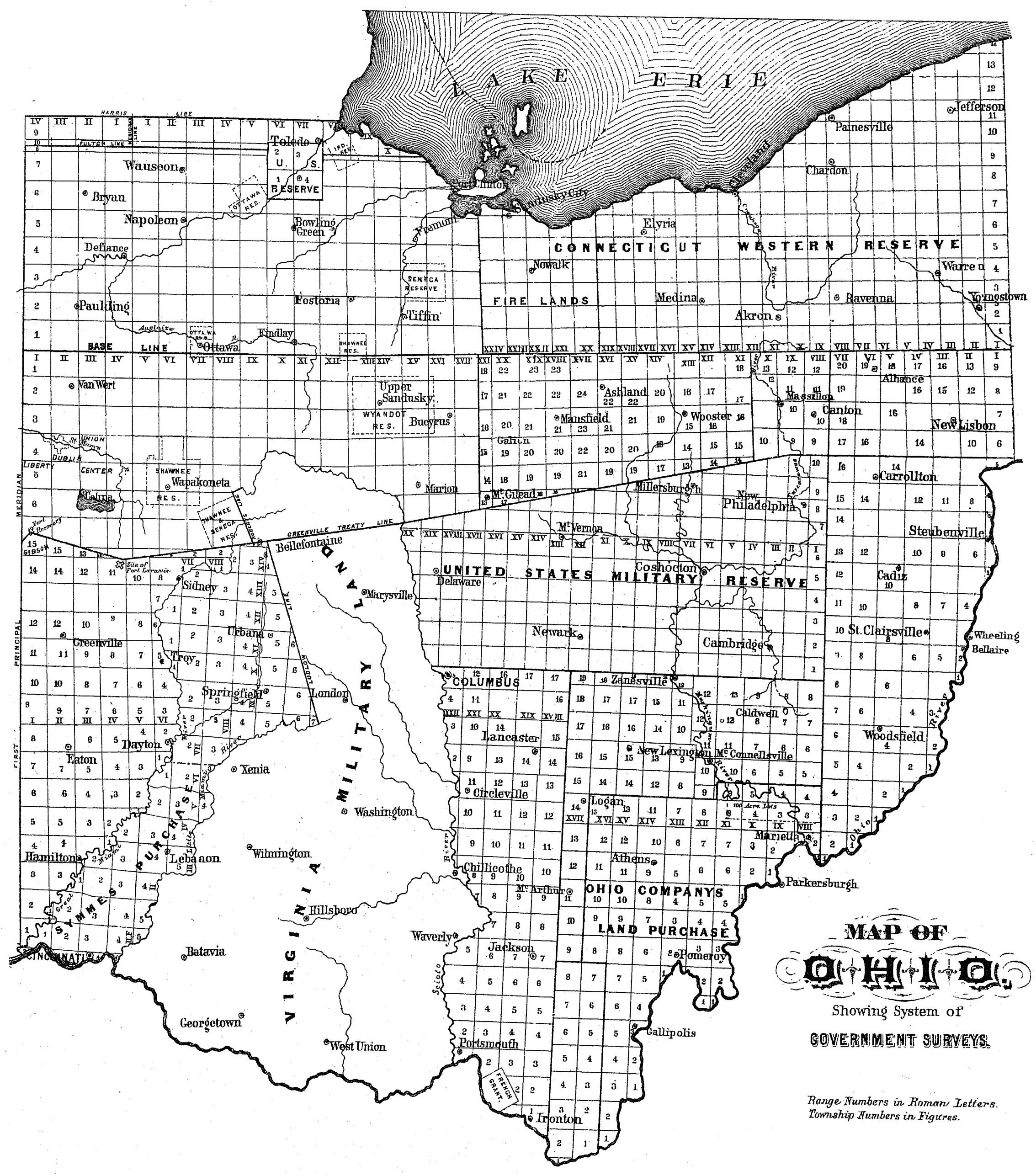
WRIGHTSVILLE
HOMER TWP
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch

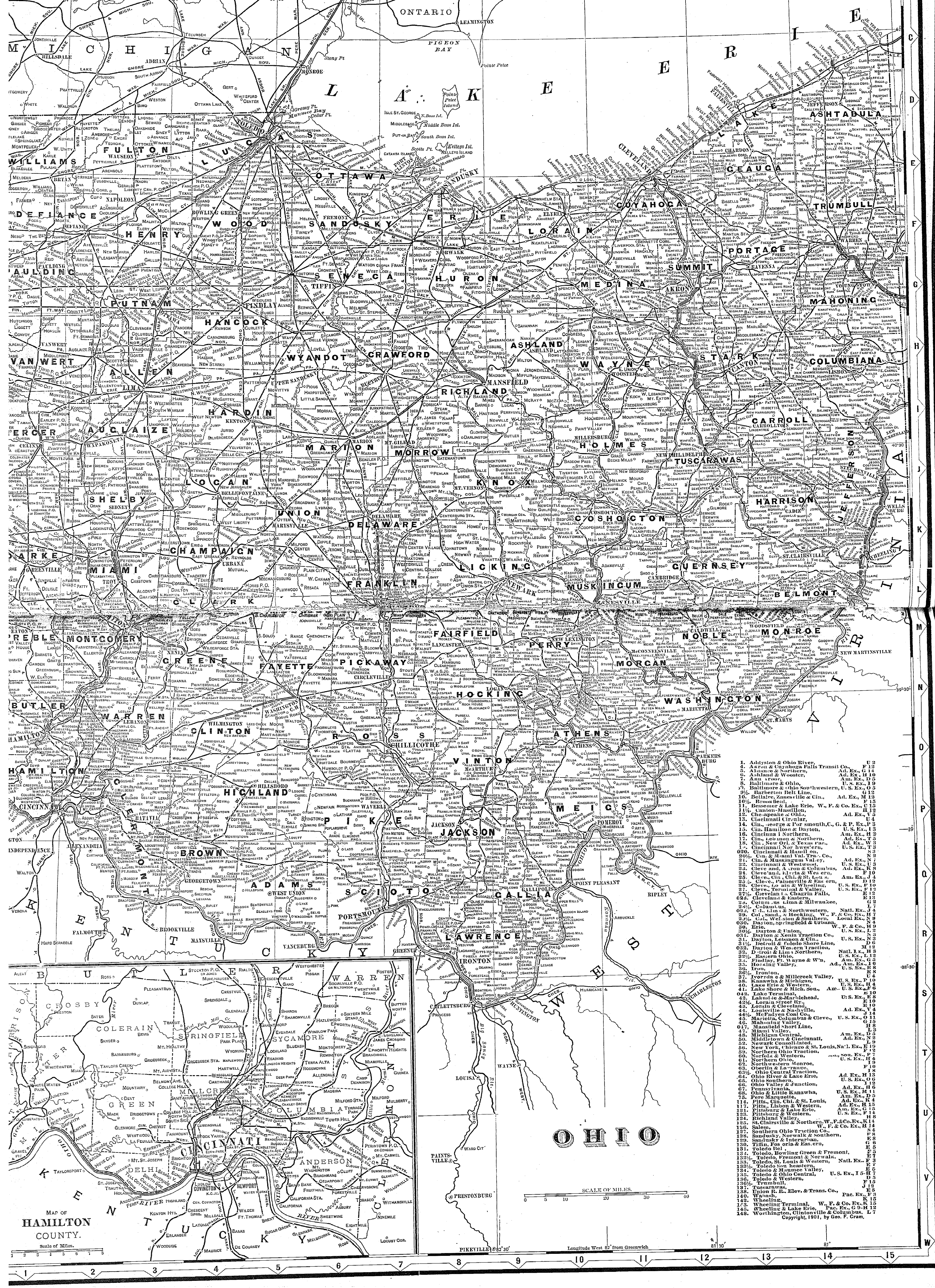


JOY & LOVELL
JOY P.O.
HOMER & MARION TWP.
Scale 350 ft. to 1 inch



Virginia had, during the progress of the Revolutionary War, promised her officers and soldiers serving in the Continental line, large bounties in land. When she ceded her territory northwest of the Ohio to the general government, she reserved enough of the land to fulfill her engagements with her troops who had served in the Continental Army. Hence the name "Virginia Military Lands."





1. Addison & Ohio River, U. S. Ex. 12
2. Akron & Cuyahoga Falls Transit Co., U. S. Ex. 12
3. Alliance & Northern, Ad. Ex. 11
4. Ashland & Western, Ad. Ex. 11
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89. Ashland & Western, Ad. Ex. 11
90. Ashland & Western, Ad. Ex. 11
91. Ashland & Western, Ad. Ex. 11
92. Ashland & Western, Ad. Ex. 11
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95. Ashland & Western, Ad. Ex. 11
96. Ashland & Western, Ad. Ex. 11
97. Ashland & Western, Ad. Ex. 11
98. Ashland & Western, Ad. Ex. 11
99. Ashland & Western, Ad. Ex. 11
100. Ashland & Western, Ad. Ex. 11



STATISTICS

Principal Countries

Wealth of Nations

National Debts

Armies of the World

Navies of the World

Cities of the World, having a population of 40,000 and over, according to latest official sources.

THOUS. CITY. COUNTRY.

Table with 3 columns: City, Population (thousands), Country. Lists major cities like London, New York, Paris, etc.

United States.....\$65,087,001,397

Great Britain.....43,600,000,000

France.....30,800,000,000

Germany.....31,000,000,000

Russia.....15,065,000,000

Austria-Hungary.....11,365,000,000

Italy.....7,965,000,000

Spain.....4,935,000,000

Norway and Sweden.....4,835,000,000

Belgium.....4,300,000,000

Canada.....3,290,000,000

Mexico.....3,100,000,000

Australia.....2,920,000,000

Portugal.....1,860,000,000

Denmark.....1,600,000,000

Argentina Republic.....1,600,000,000

Switzerland.....1,600,000,000

Treace.....1,055,000,000

France.....\$5,070,865,000

Russia.....4,759,437,000

Great Britain and Ireland.....3,823,819,000

Austria-Hungary.....2,574,378,000

Italy.....2,459,814,000

United States.....2,405,586,000

Spain.....1,709,000,000

Prussia.....1,678,016,000

Turkey.....881,008,500

Portugal.....821,000,000

Germany.....821,000,000

Netherlands.....821,000,000

Belgium.....821,000,000

Japan.....821,000,000

Canada.....821,000,000

New South Wales.....821,000,000

California.....821,000,000

New Zealand.....821,000,000

South Africa.....821,000,000

Sweden.....821,000,000

Colombia.....821,000,000

Guatemala.....821,000,000

Costa Rica.....821,000,000

Western Australia.....821,000,000

Salvador.....821,000,000

Nicaragua.....821,000,000

Liberia.....821,000,000

Montenegro.....821,000,000

Russia.....910,138

France.....618,475

Germany.....585,498

Austria-Hungary.....585,498

Italy.....510,000

Great Britain.....510,000

United States.....510,000

Spain.....510,000

Prussia.....510,000

Turkey.....510,000

Portugal.....510,000

Germany.....510,000

Netherlands.....510,000

Belgium.....510,000

Japan.....510,000

Canada.....510,000

New South Wales.....510,000

California.....510,000

New Zealand.....510,000

South Africa.....510,000

Sweden.....510,000

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United States.....510,000

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New South Wales.....510,000

California.....510,000

New Zealand.....510,000

South Africa.....510,000

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Guatemala.....510,000

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Montenegro.....510,000

Russia.....510,000

France.....510,000

Germany.....510,000

Austria-Hungary.....510,000

Italy.....510,000

Great Britain.....510,000

United States.....510,000

Spain.....510,000

Prussia.....510,000

Turkey.....510,000

Portugal.....510,000

Germany.....510,000

Netherlands.....510,000

Belgium.....510,000

Japan.....510,000

Canada.....510,000

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DIAGRAM 2.

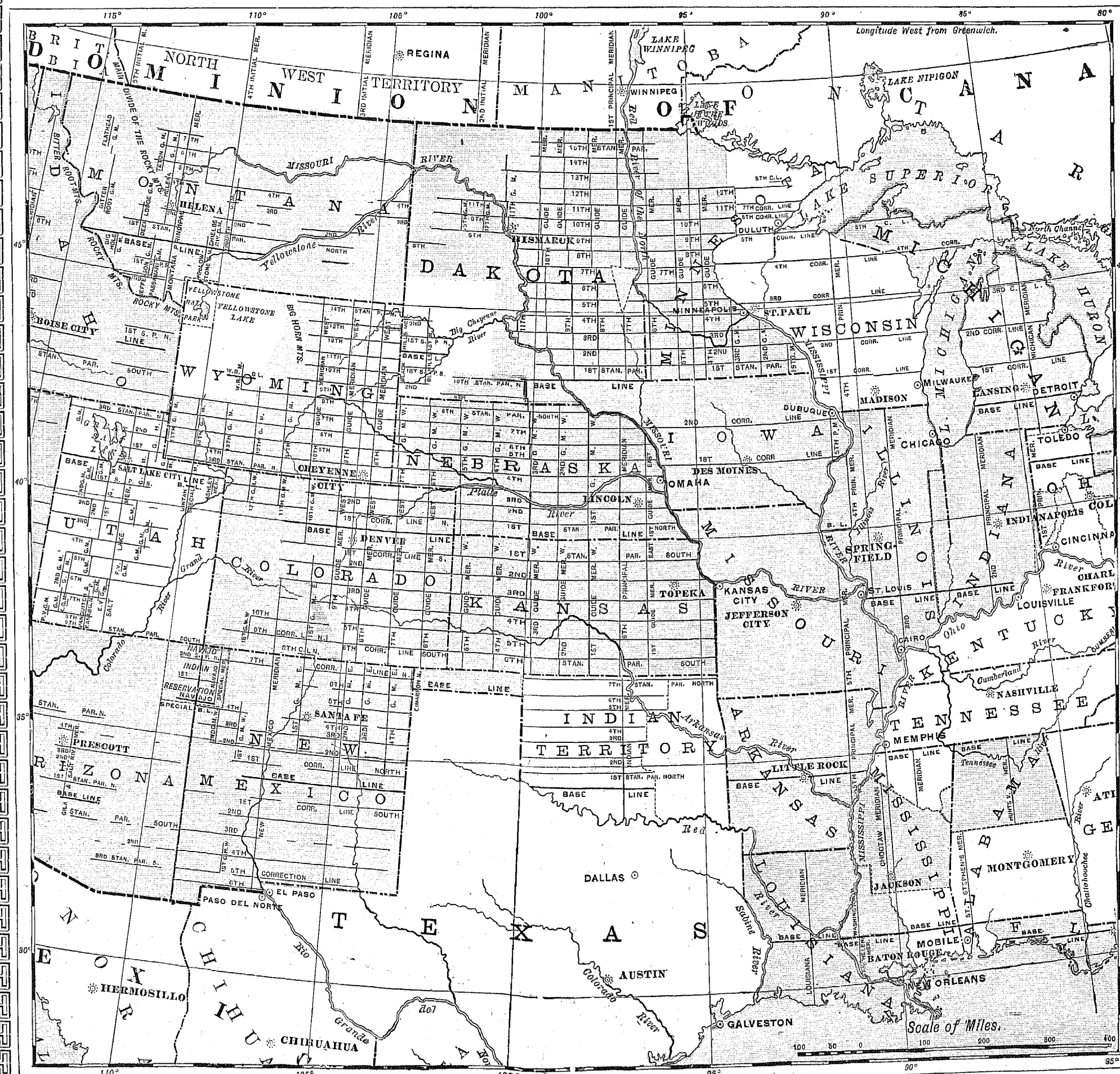


Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) represents the Principal Meridian, in this case say the 50th Principal Meridian. 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. West, 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; 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 360 rods, square and contain 360 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.

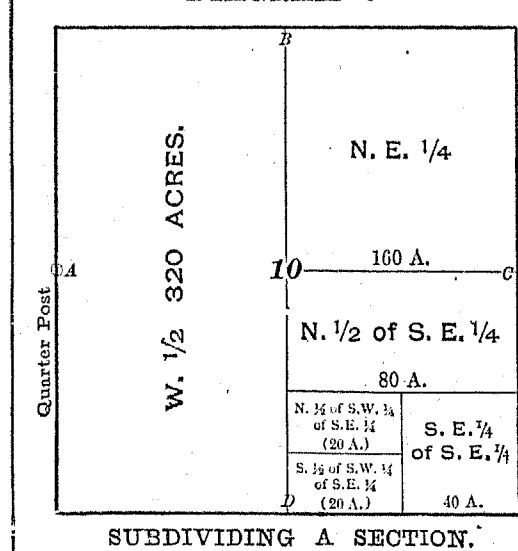
DIAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a section may be divided. All Sections (except fractional Sections) are supposed to be 360 rods, or one mile, square and therefore contain 360 acres—a number easily divisible. Sections are subdivided into fractional parts to suit the convenience of the owners of the land. A half-section contains 180 acres; a quarter-section contains 90 acres; half of a quarter contains 45 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 22 1/2 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 360 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, as is frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 360 acres, the Government recognizes no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 360 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.

After establishing Township corners, Section Lines are the next to be run, and section corners are established. When these are carefully located the Quarter Posts are located at points as nearly equidistant between Section Corners as possible. These corners when established by Government Surveyors cannot be changed, even though it is conclusively shown that mistakes have been made which cause some sections or quarter sections to be either larger or smaller than others. The laws, however, of all the States provide certain rules for local surveyors to follow in dividing Sections into smaller parcels of land than has been outlined in the Governmental surveys. For instance, in dividing a quarter section into two parcels, the distance between the Government Corners is carefully measured and the new post is located at a point equidistant between them. This plan is followed in running out "eighties," "forties," "twenties," etc. In this way, if the Government division overruns or falls short, each portion gains or loses its proportion. This is not the case, however, with Fractional Sections along the North or West sides of a Township, or adjoining a lake or large stream.

DIAGRAM 5.



SUBDIVIDING A SECTION.

DIAGRAM 4

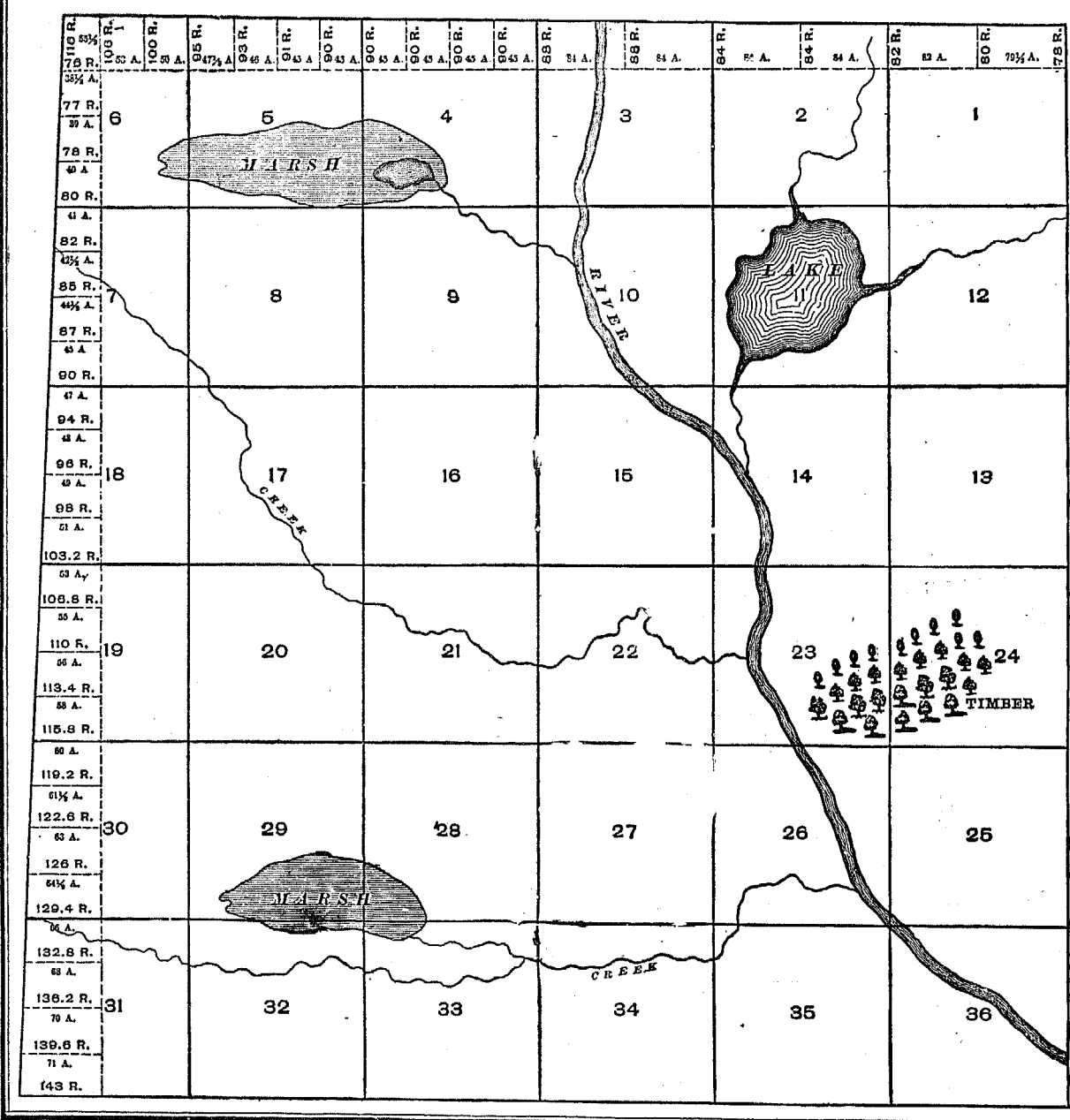
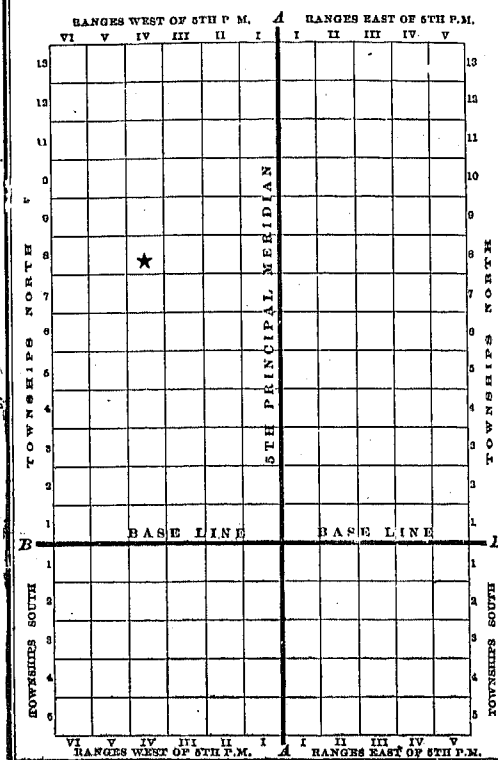


DIAGRAM 3



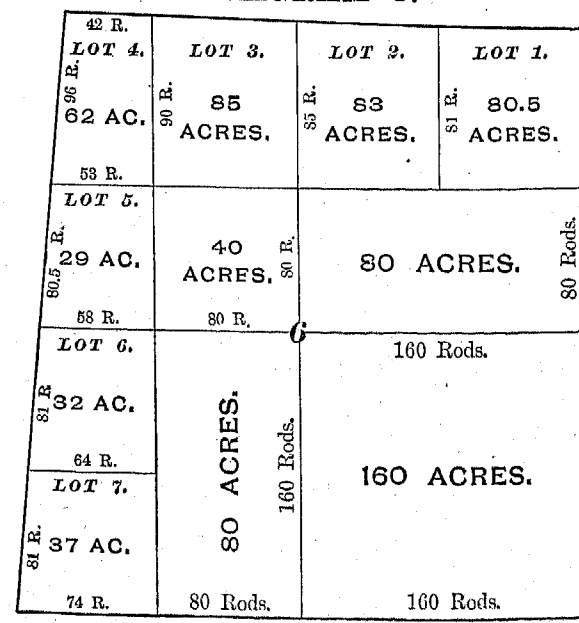
FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

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—360 acres—except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 35 Sections.

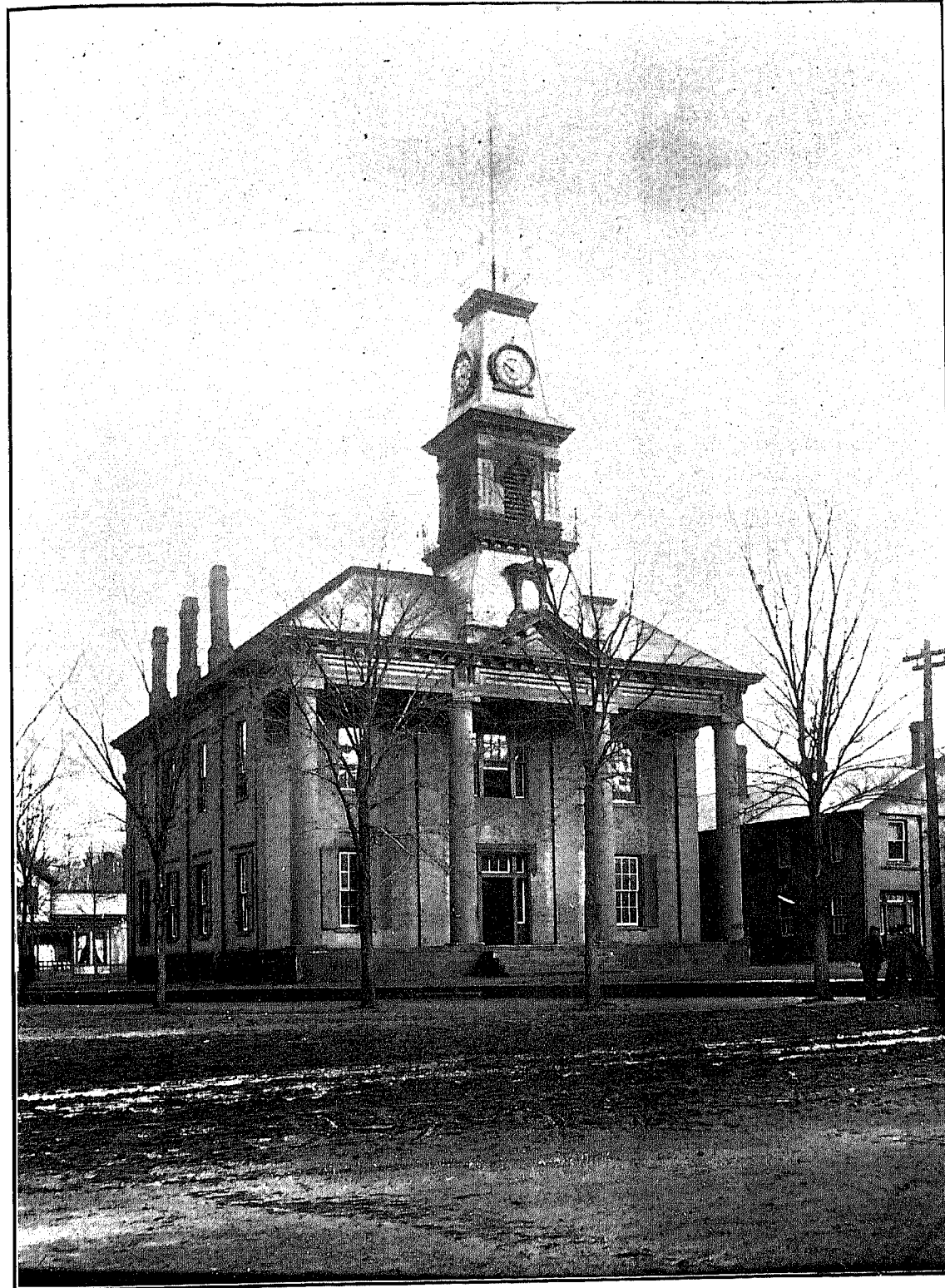
Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency is distributed and the Sections it affects. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, are the "Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 360 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, it will at once be seen that the convergence of Meridians will cause every Congressional Township (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

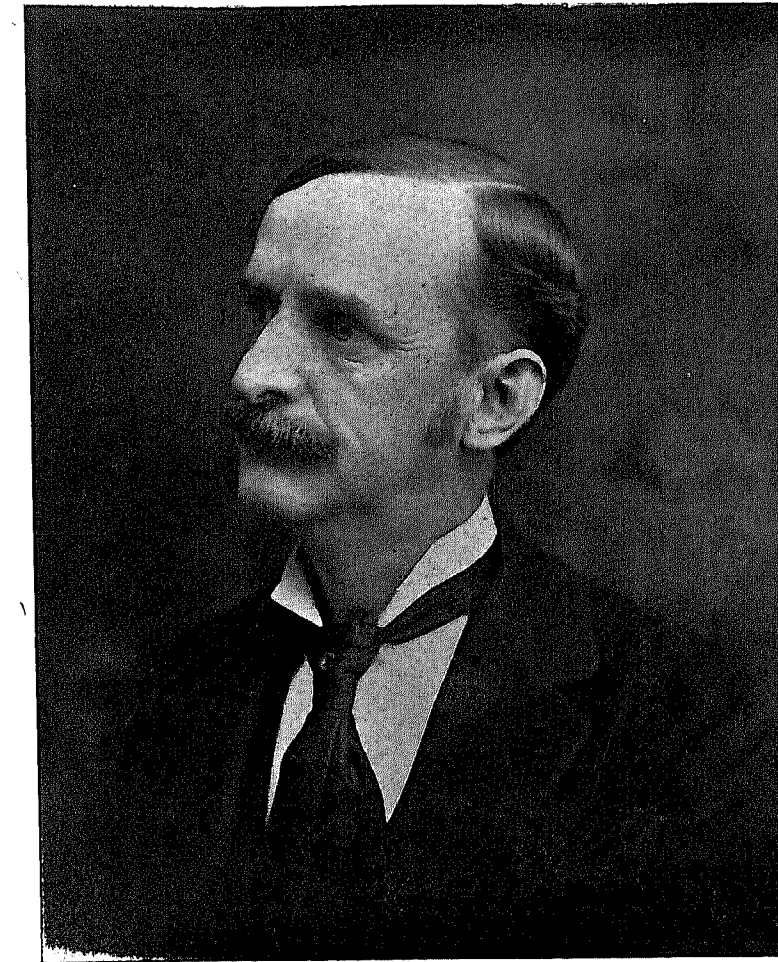
DIAGRAM 6.



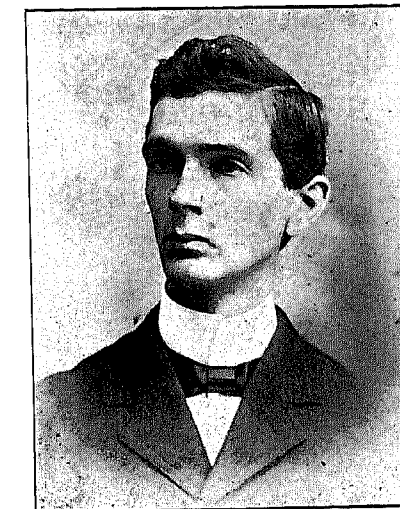
PLAT OF A FRACTIONAL SECTION.



Morgan County Court House



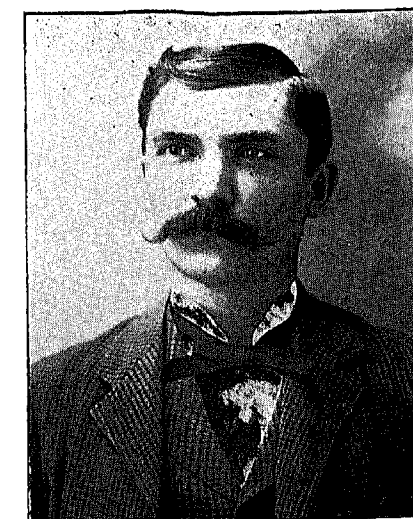
Wm. B. Crew
Judge of Common Pleas Court



Chas. H. Fouts
Prosecuting Attorney



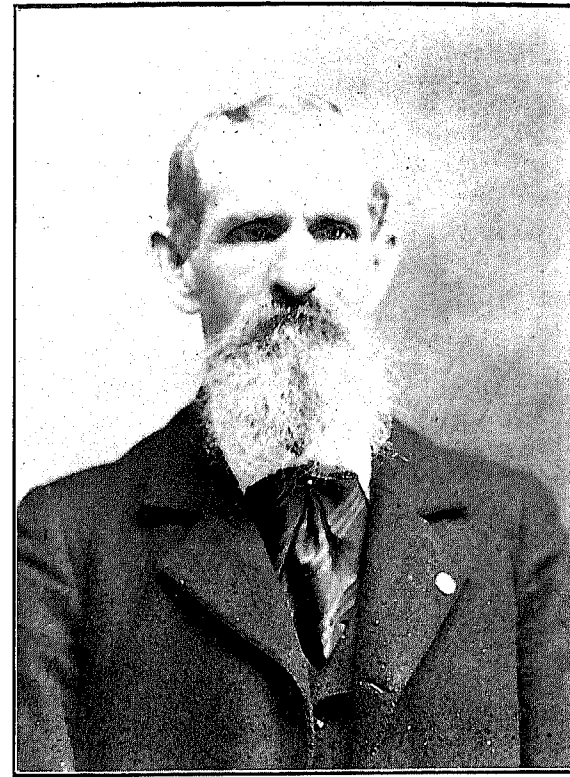
W. J. McKibben
Recorder



Geo. McGonagale
Clerk



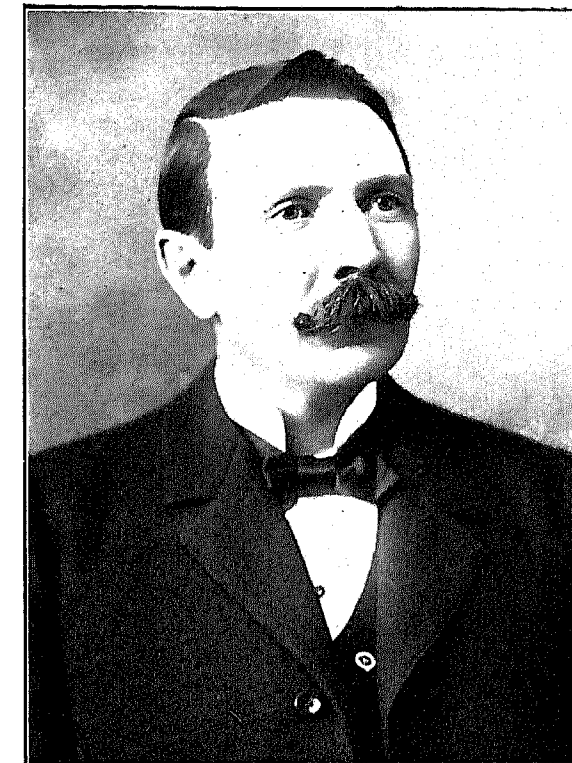
John O. Lyne
Probate Judge



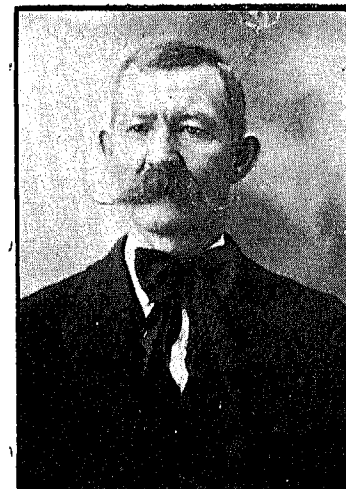
Samuel M. Gillespie
Commissioner



Thos. W. Harmer
Commissioner



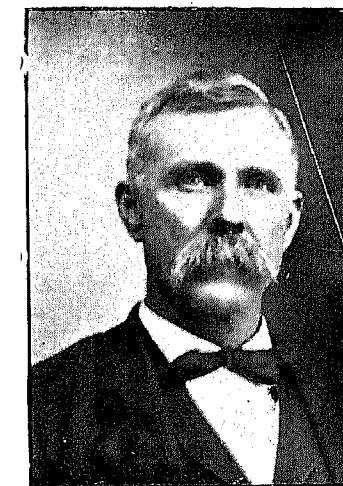
Wm. F. Lighthizer
Commissioner



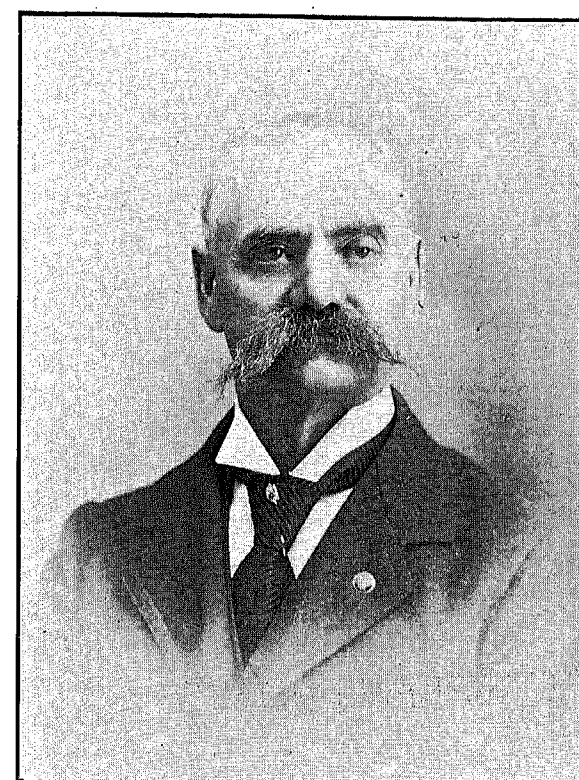
Geo. Wells
Bailiff



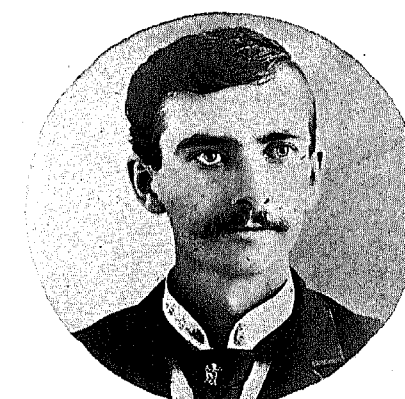
Dr. E. LeFever
Representative



A. J. Sands
Sheriff



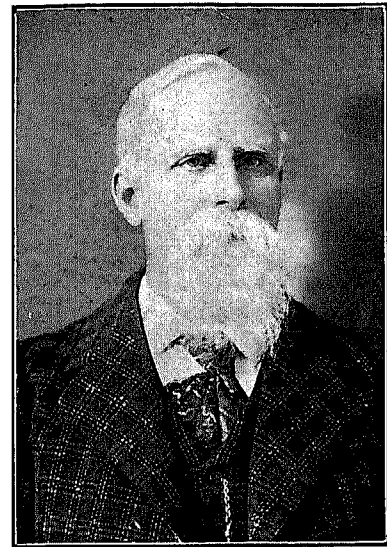
Lewis F. Parsons



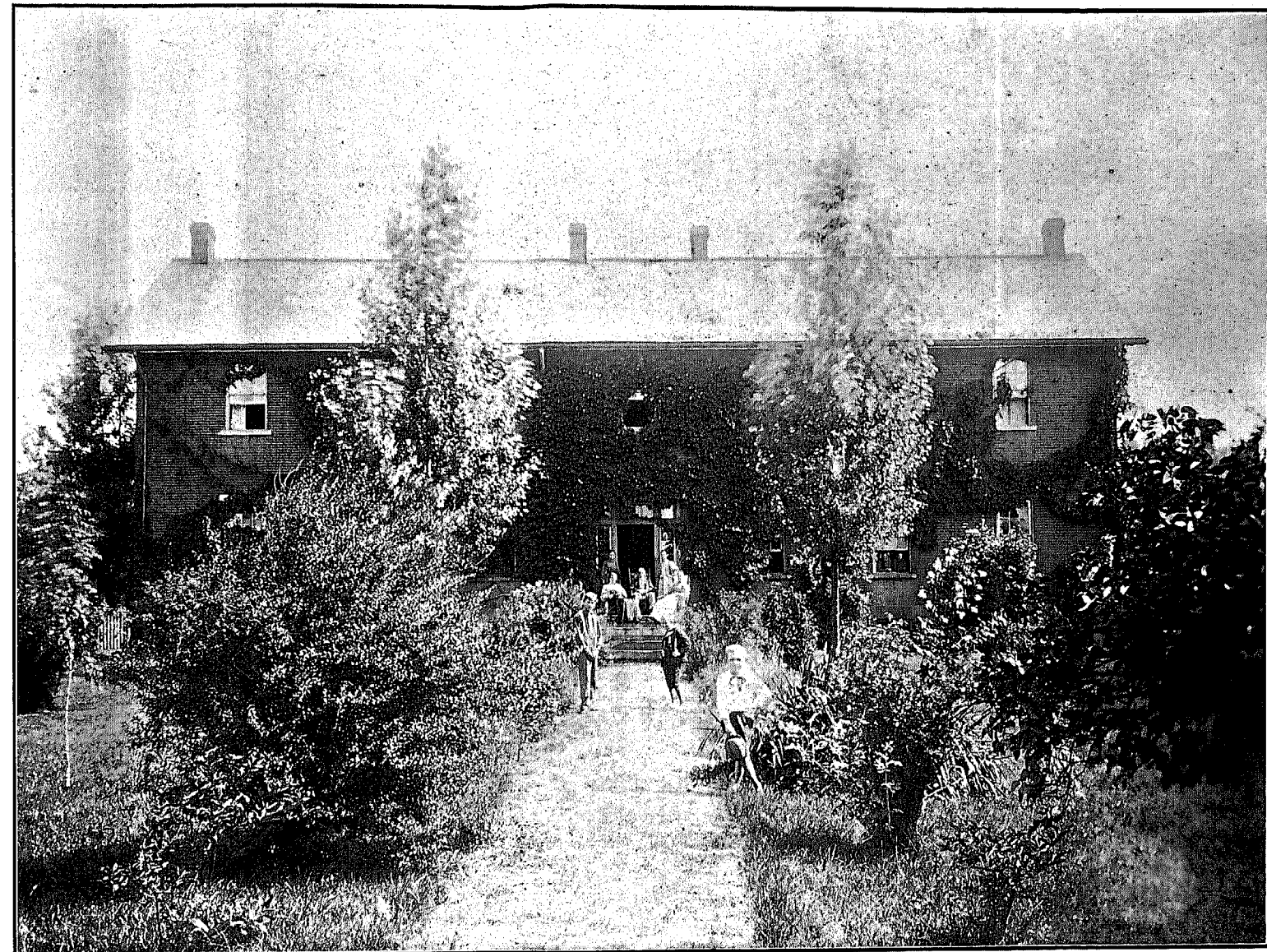
Frank B. Smith
Surveyor



John E. Parsons



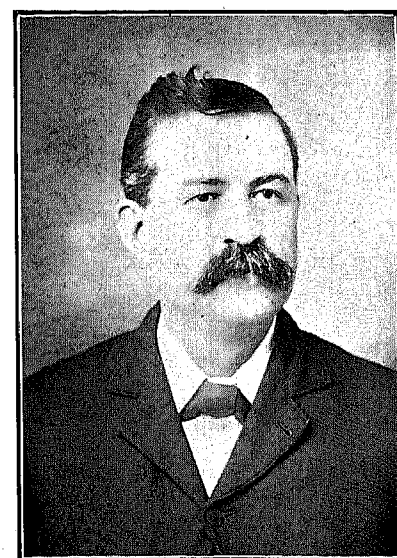
A. D. King
Superintendent



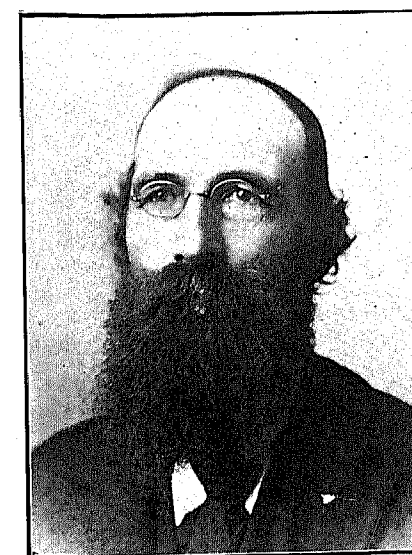
Morgan County Infirmary



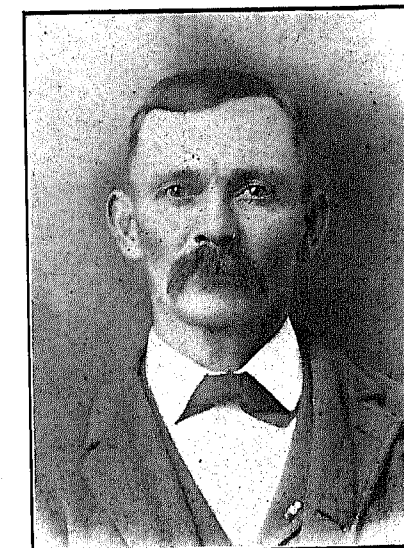
Mrs. A. D. King
Matron



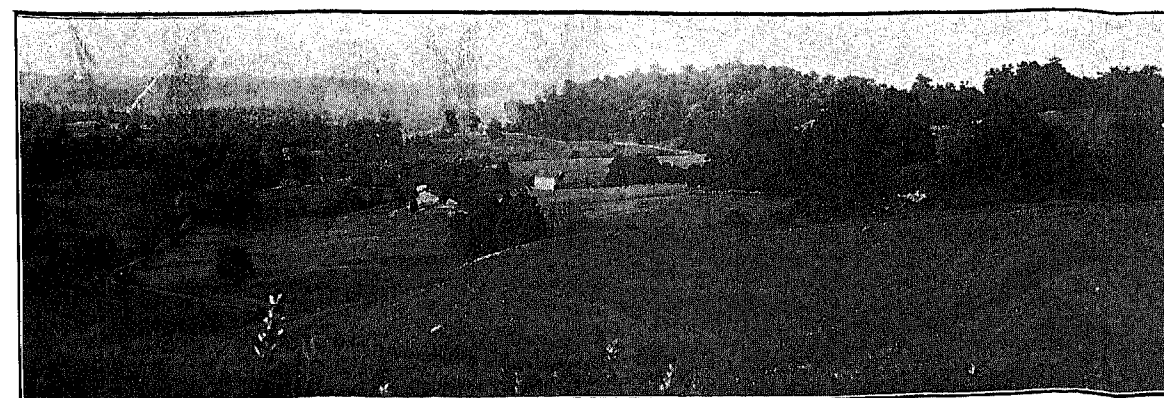
Ira C. Plummer
Director



M. R. Devol
Director



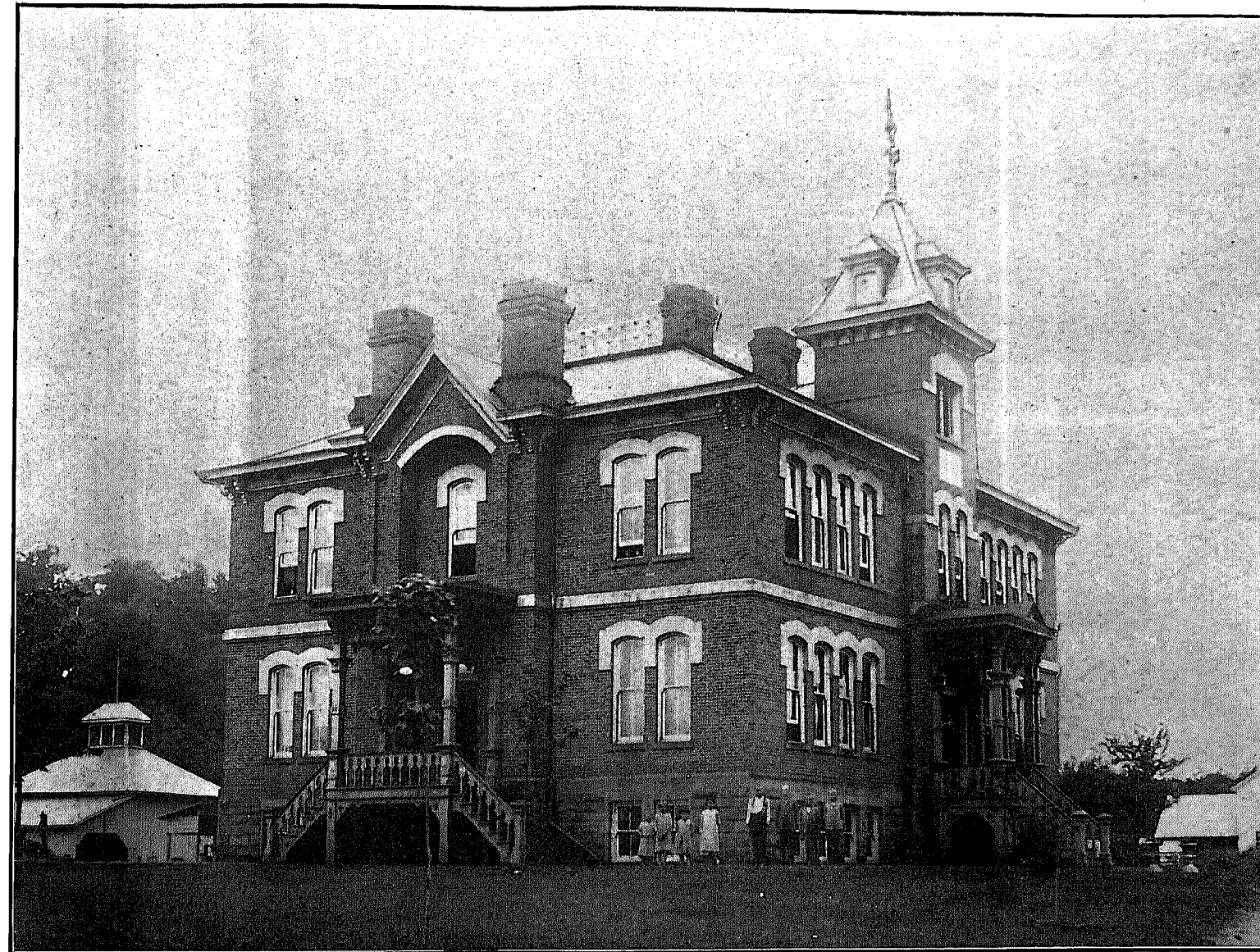
Jephtha L. Bailey
Director



Looking East From Tunnel Hill
Bloom Twp.



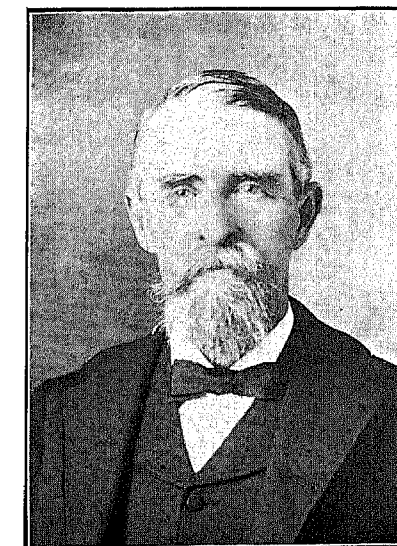
On the Muskingum River



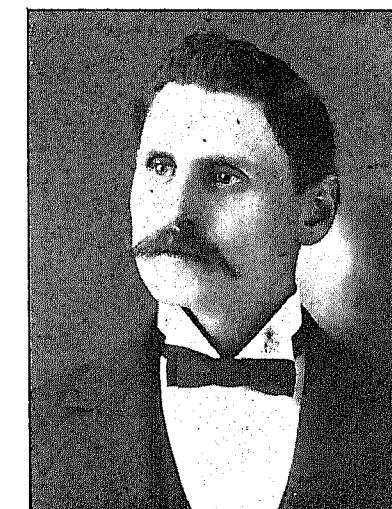
Morgan County Children's Home



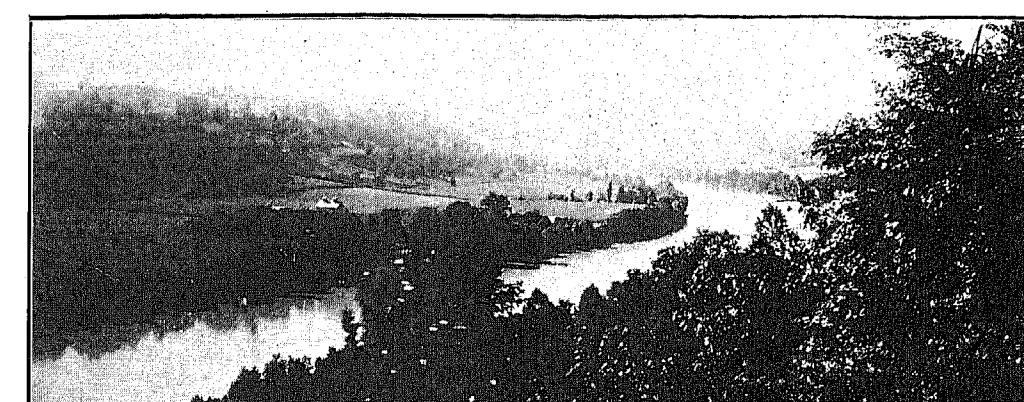
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Melick
Superintendent and Matron



Frank B. Manly
Trustee



Wm. E. Deedrick
Trustee



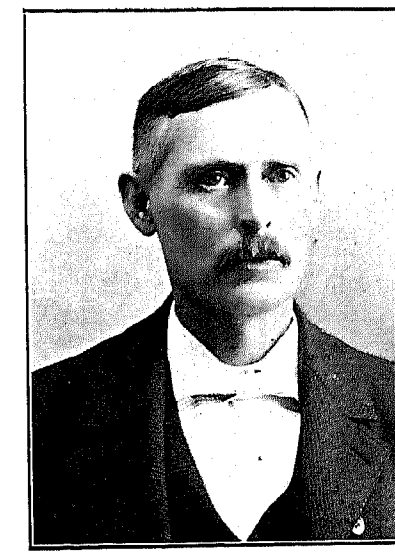
The Children's Home Farm



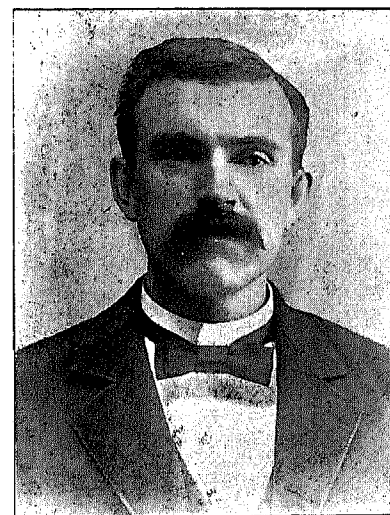
Marion E. Danford



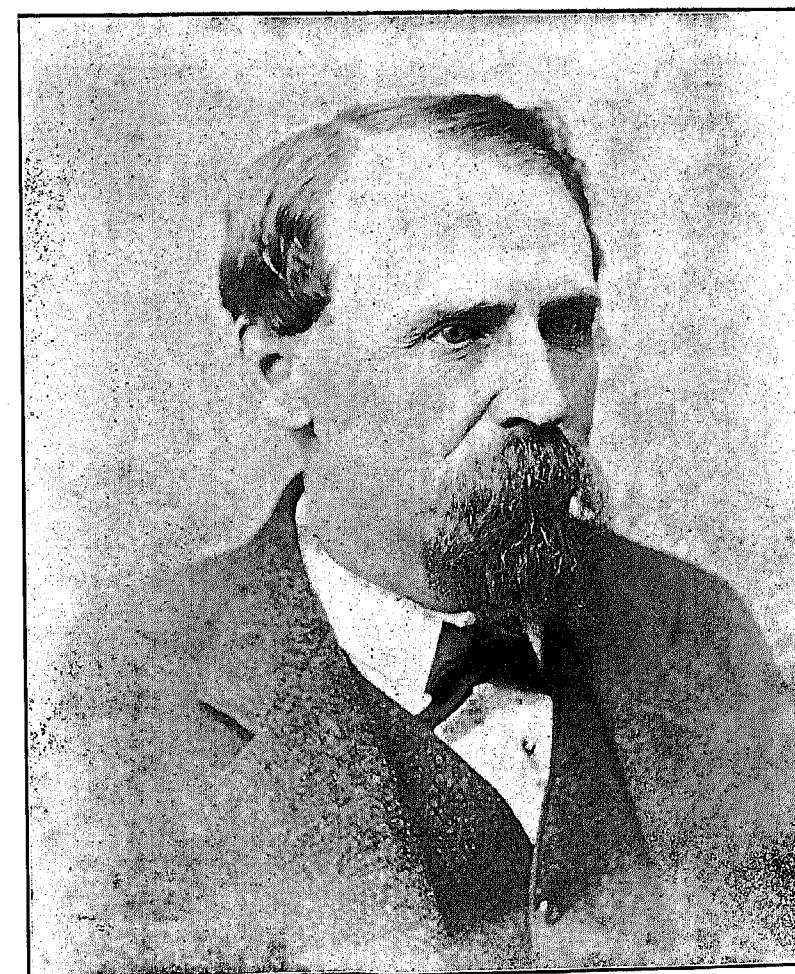
Geo. H. Black



Edwin M. Kennedy



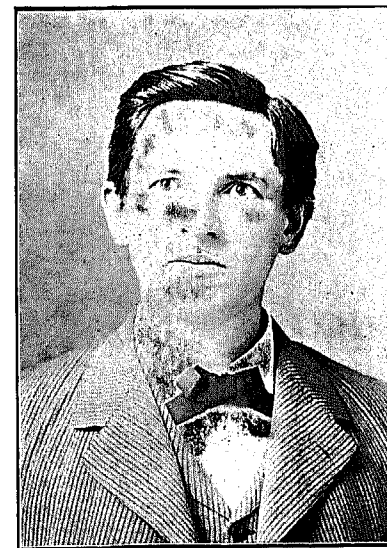
L. J. Weber



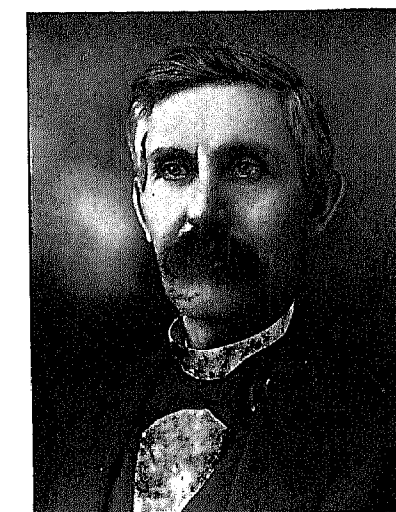
E. M. Stanbery



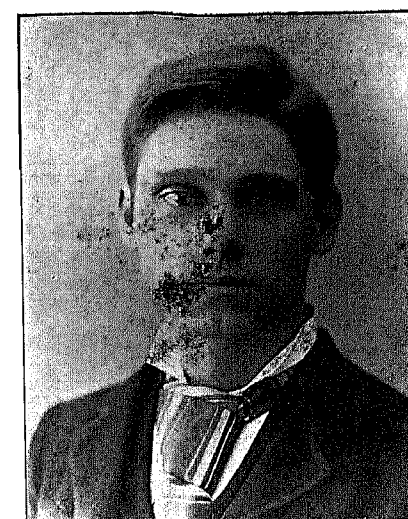
J. A. Ivers



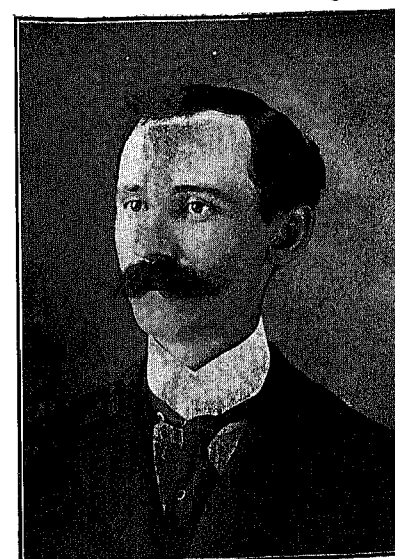
P. H. Tannehill



Geo. W. Barry



Link C. Russell

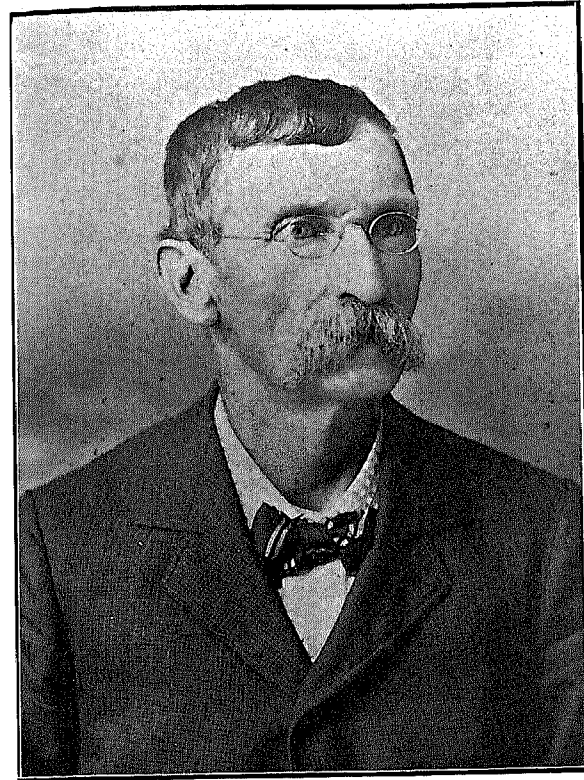


H. M. Finley

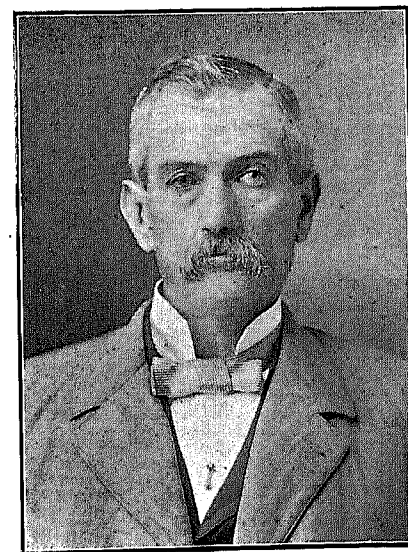


Alfred H. Mercer

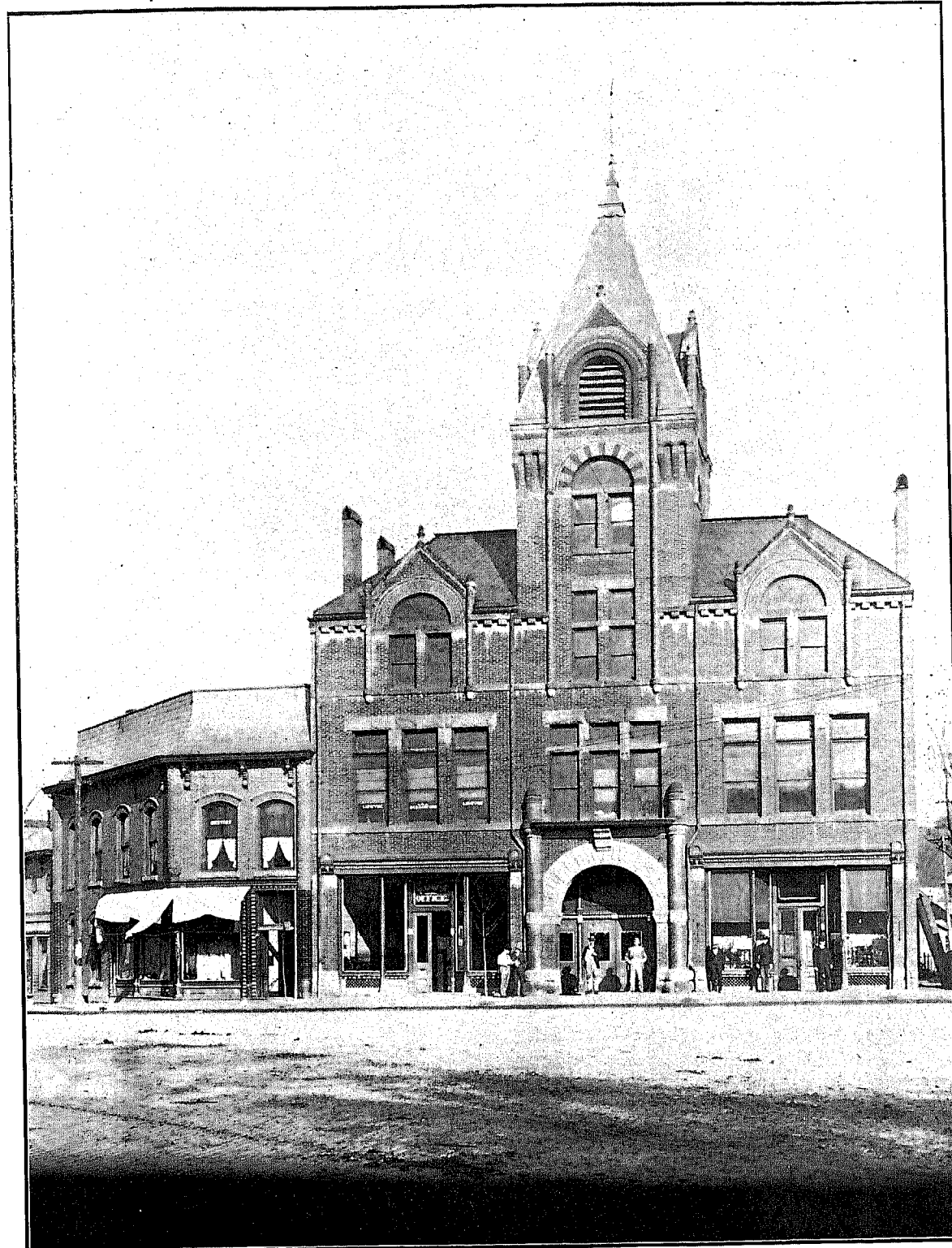
SOME MEMBERS OF
The Morgan County Bar Association



Joseph M. Murray.



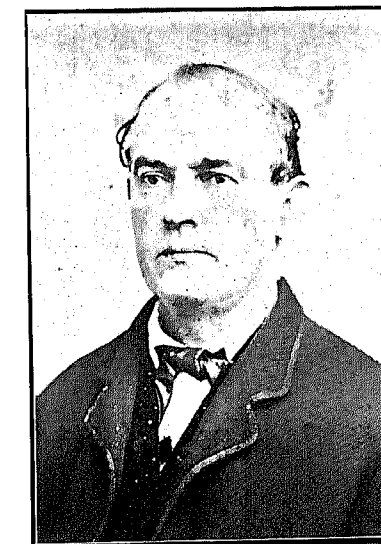
A. W. Stewart,
Mayor of McConnellsville.



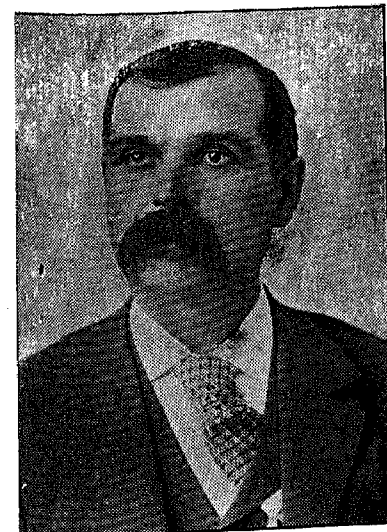
The Opera House, McConnellsville.



George Donahue,
Member of Opera House Construction Committee



Worley Adams,
Member of Opera House Construction Committee



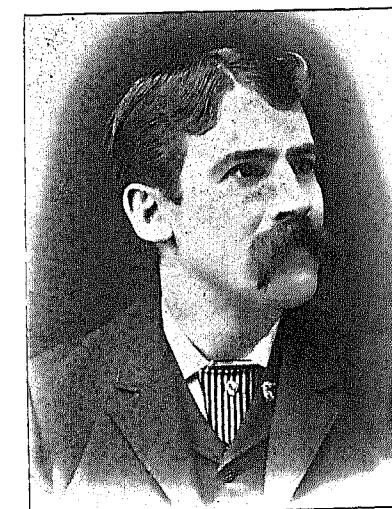
Horace G. Porter,
Marshal.



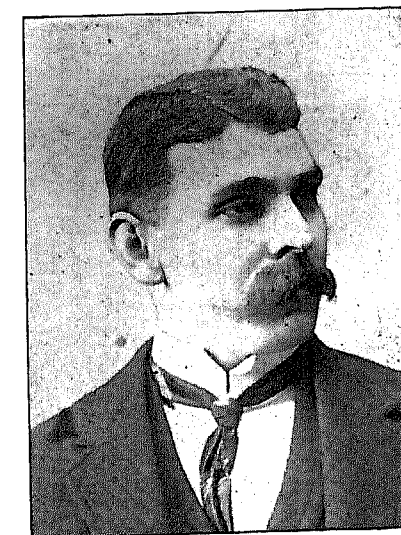
Harry Adams,
Managers of Opera House.



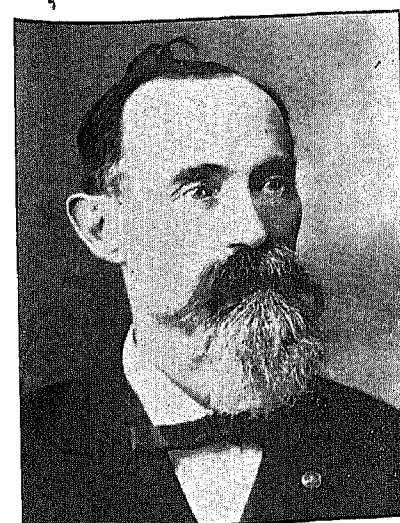
Geo. Bain,



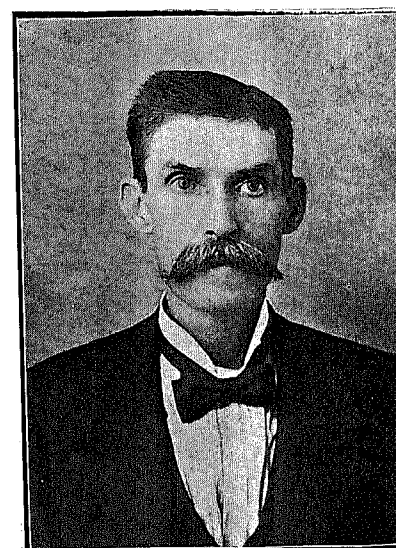
Kay Chandler,
Councilman.



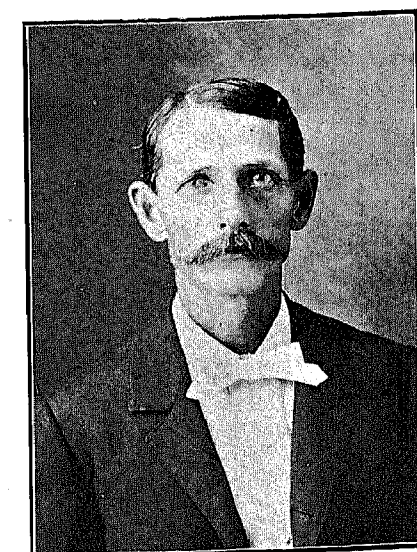
John F. Dover,
Ex-Councilman.



Richard Cheadle,
Ex-Councilman.



Chas. R. Brent,
Postmaster, McConnellsville.



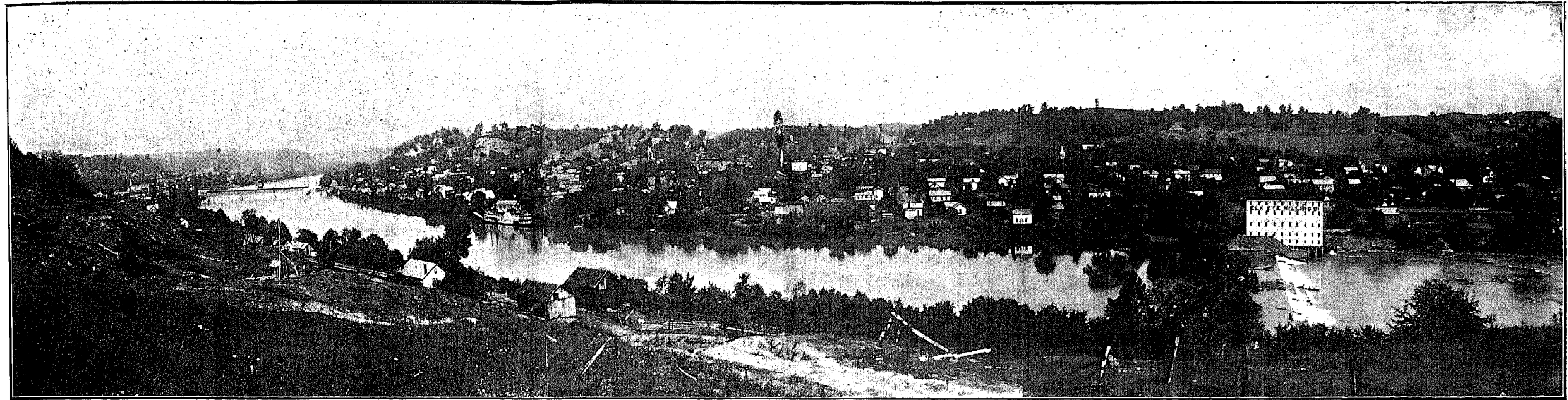
Irven J. Travis,
U. S. Storekeeper, McConnellsville.



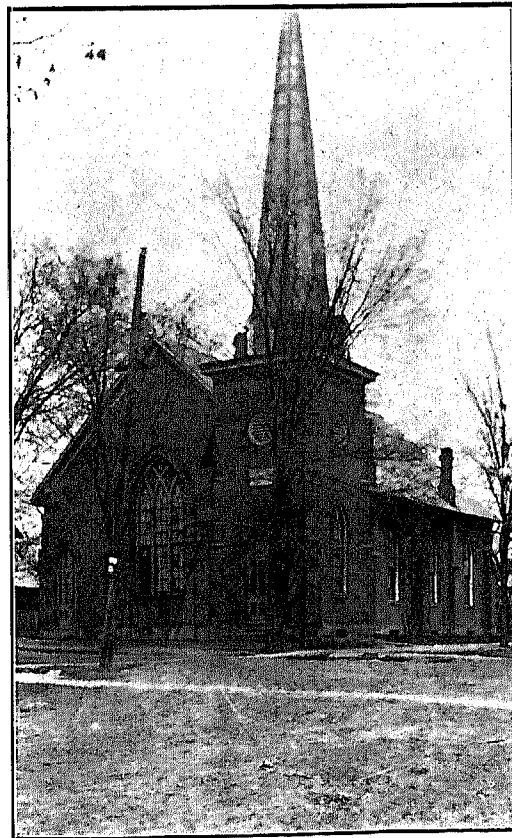
Peter Miller,
Councilman.



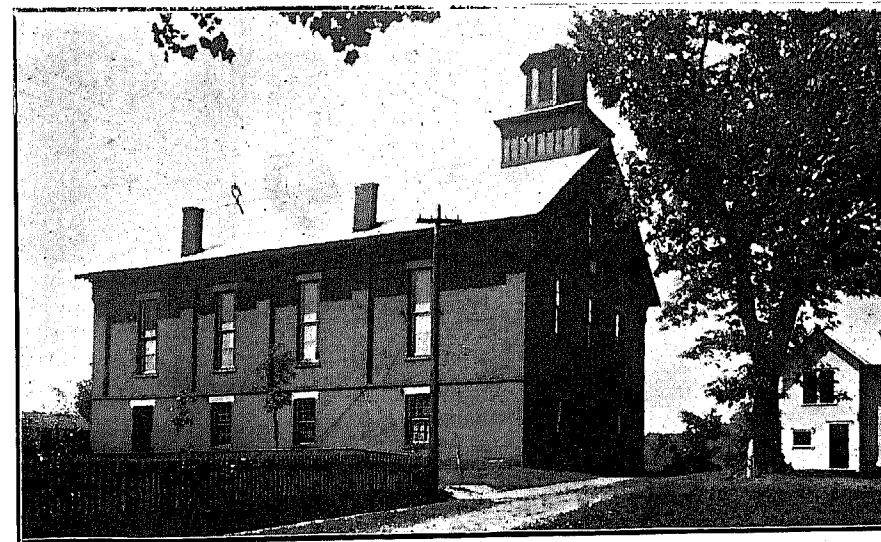
W. H. Gillespie,
Ex-Councilman.



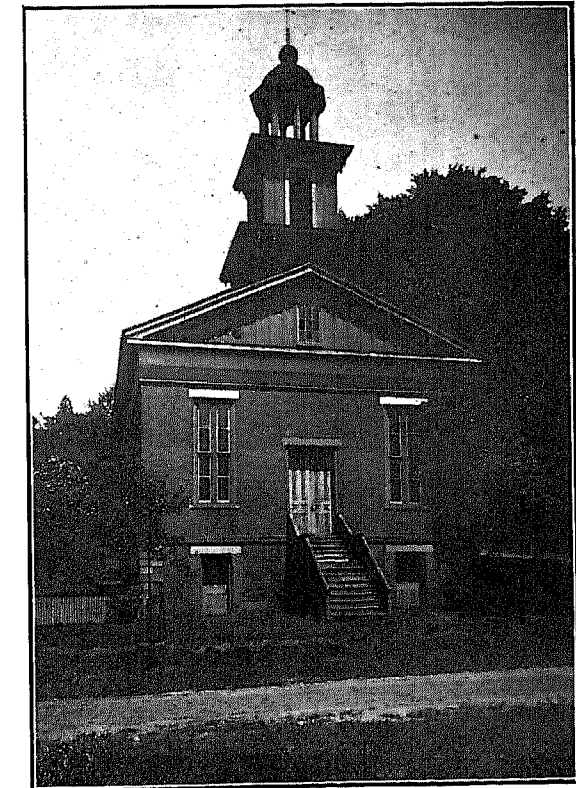
McCONNELLSVILLE,
COUNTY SEAT OF MORGAN COUNTY,
—AND—
SOME OF ITS PUBLIC BUILDINGS.



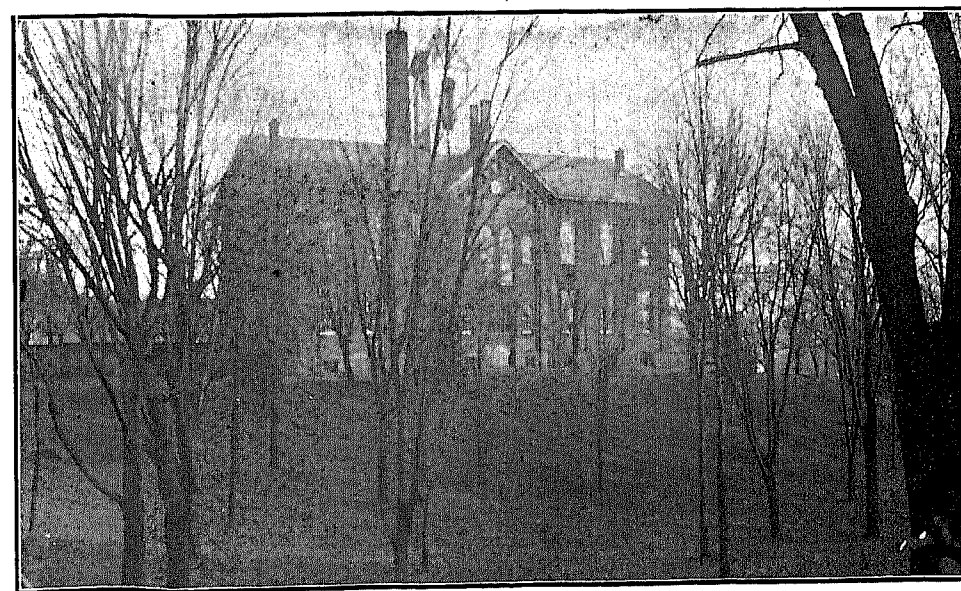
Baptist Church.



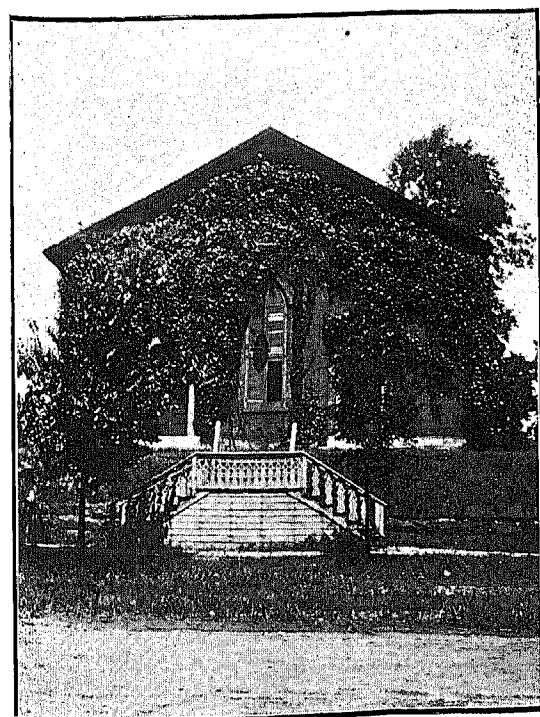
M. E. Church.



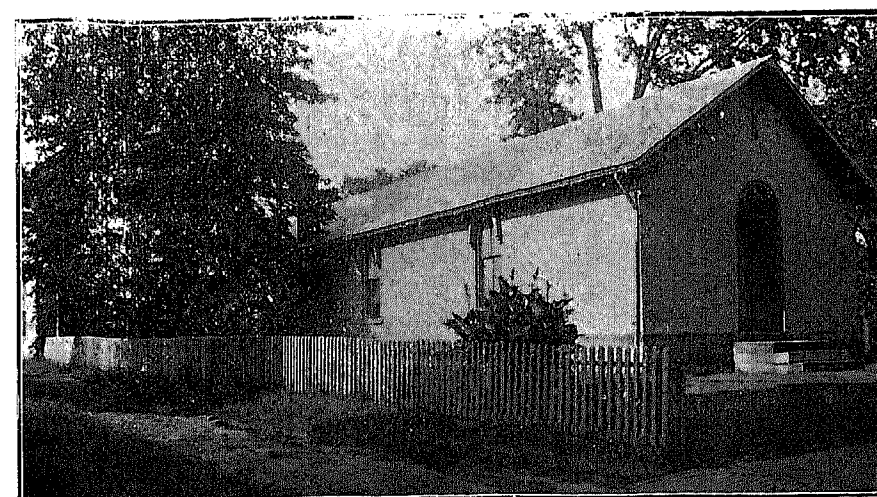
Universalist Church.



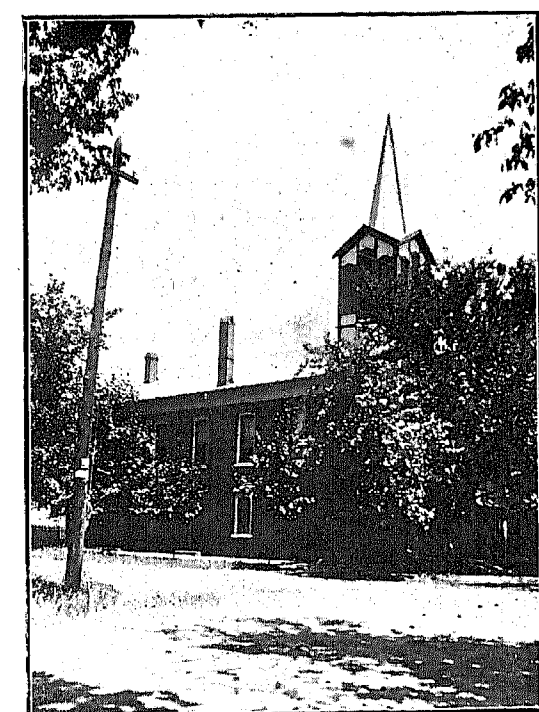
School Building.



Presbyterian Church.



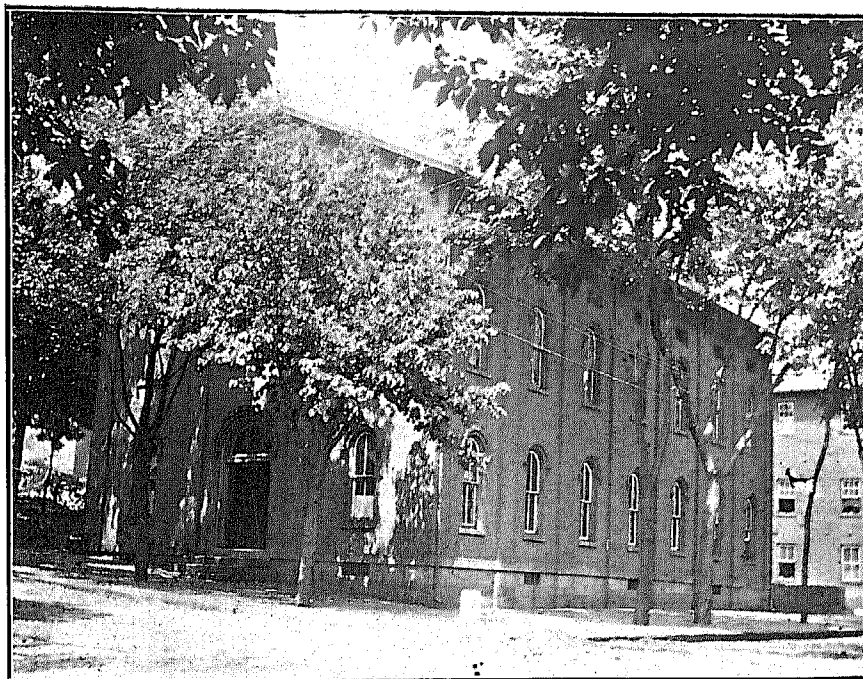
St. James Catholic Church.



M. P. Church.



W. S. Connor,
Corporation & Township Clerk



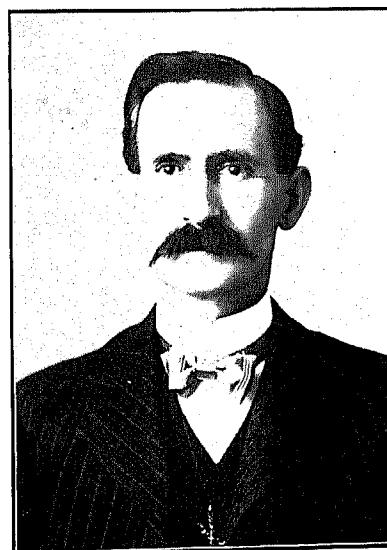
Town Hall, Malta, Ohio.



C. B. Coulson,
Mayor.



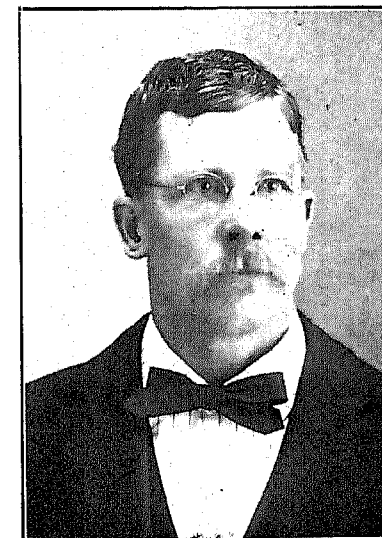
John Davis,
Marshal.



Geo. W. Hughes,
Councilman.



Chas A. Tracy,
Ex-Councilman



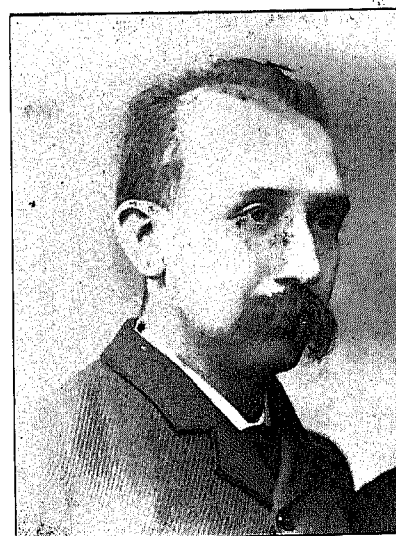
S. N. Manly,
Councilman.



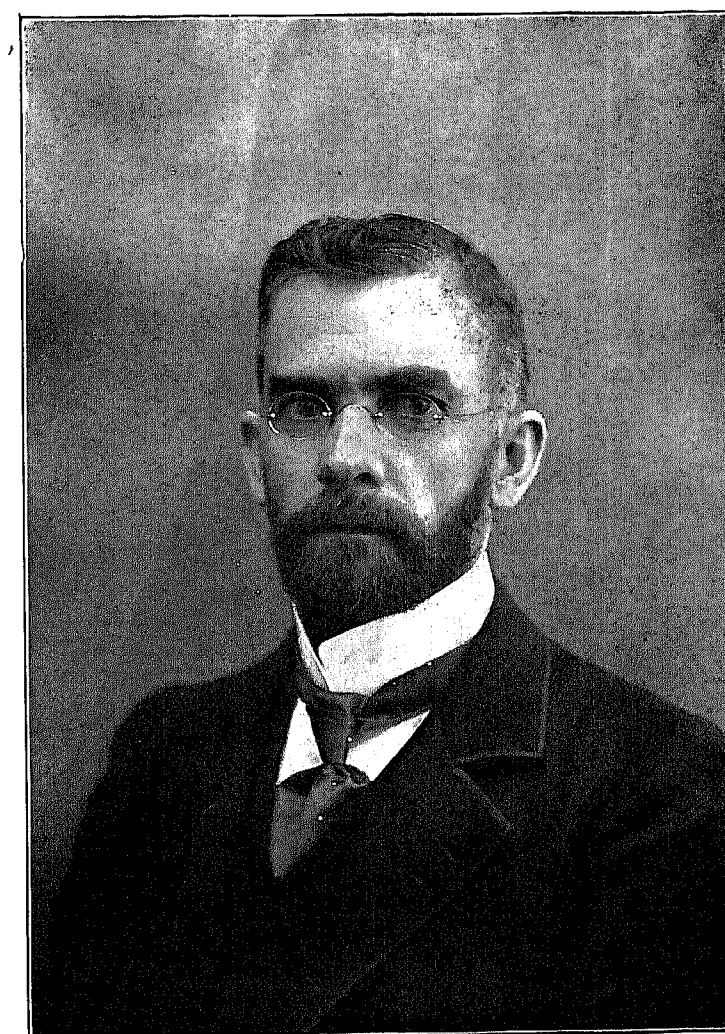
Jasper Barrell,
Treasurer.



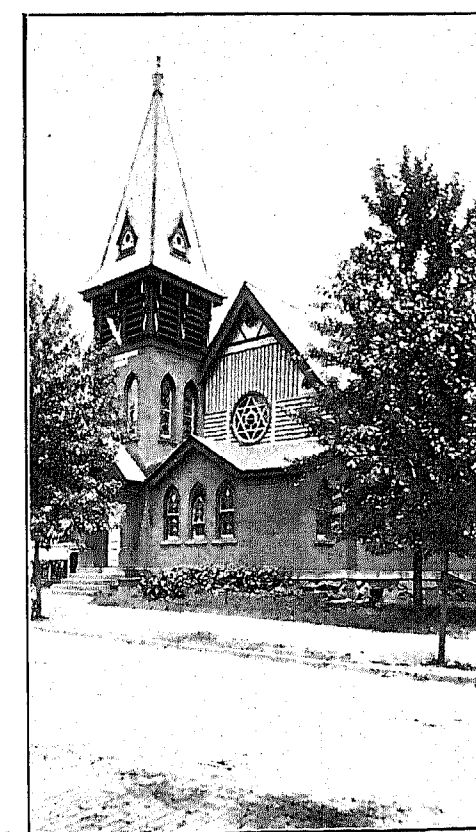
John H. Dunnington,
Ex-Councilman.



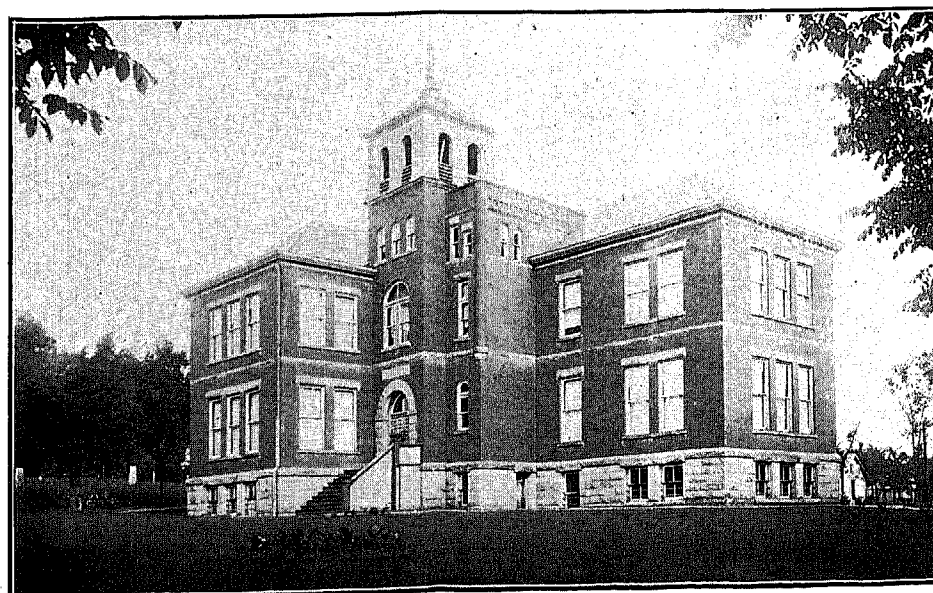
F. C. Thomas,
Ex-Councilman.



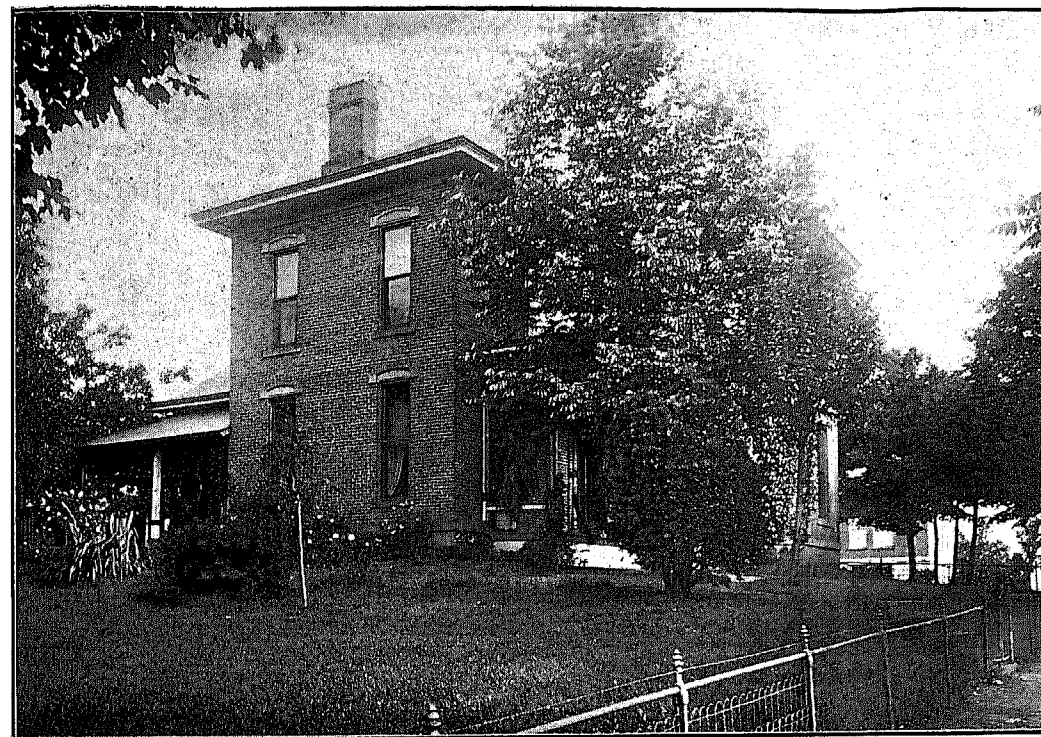
Dr. Jas. Ball Naylor.



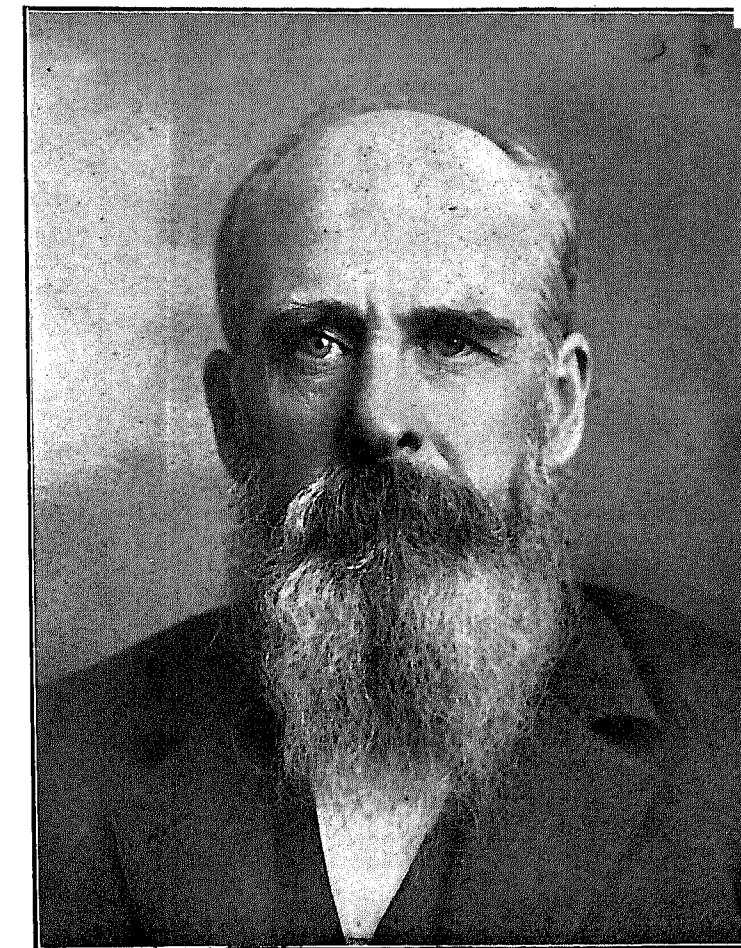
M. E. Church, Malta.



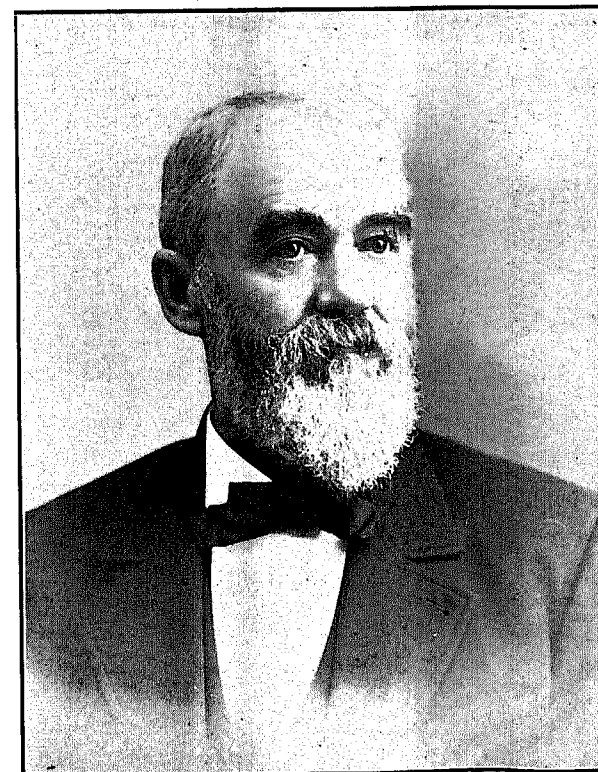
School Building, Malta.



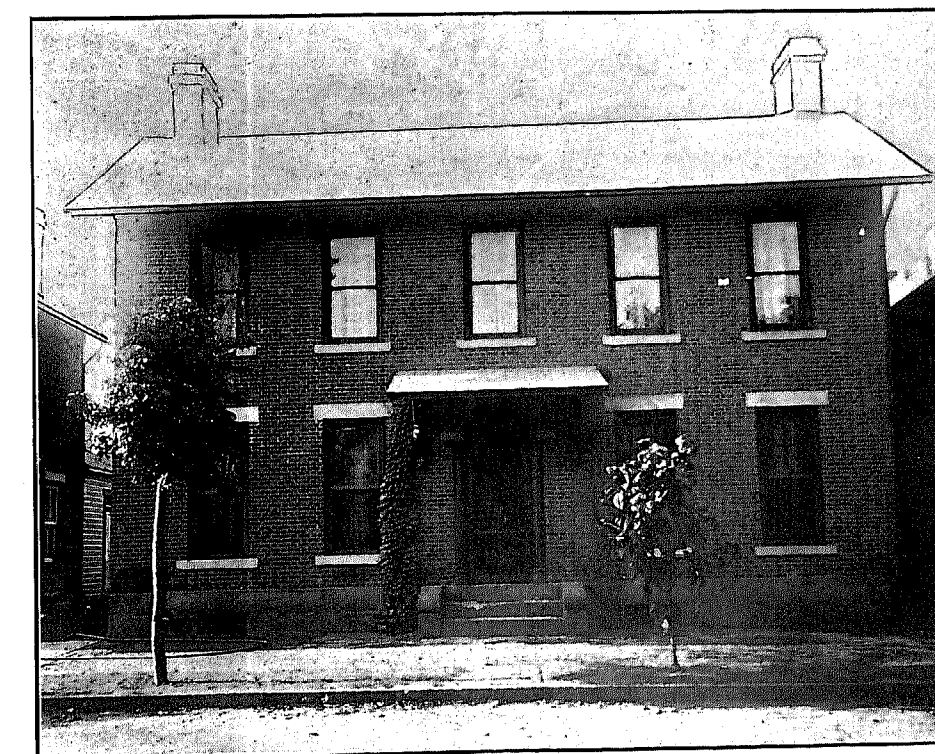
Residence of James Manly, Malta, Ohio.



James Manly



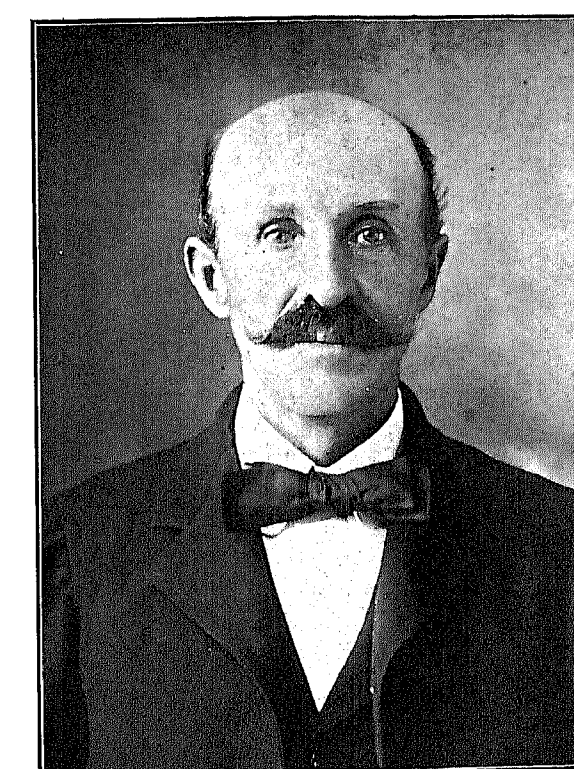
H. L. True, M. D.



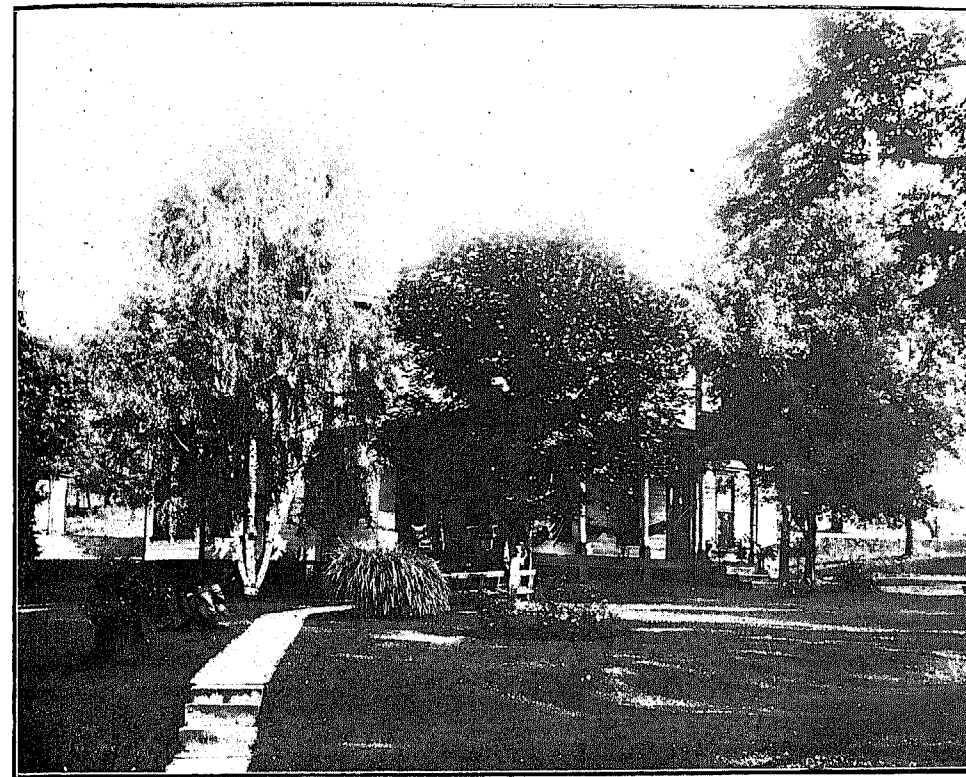
Residence of Dr. H. L. True, McConnelsville, Ohio.



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.



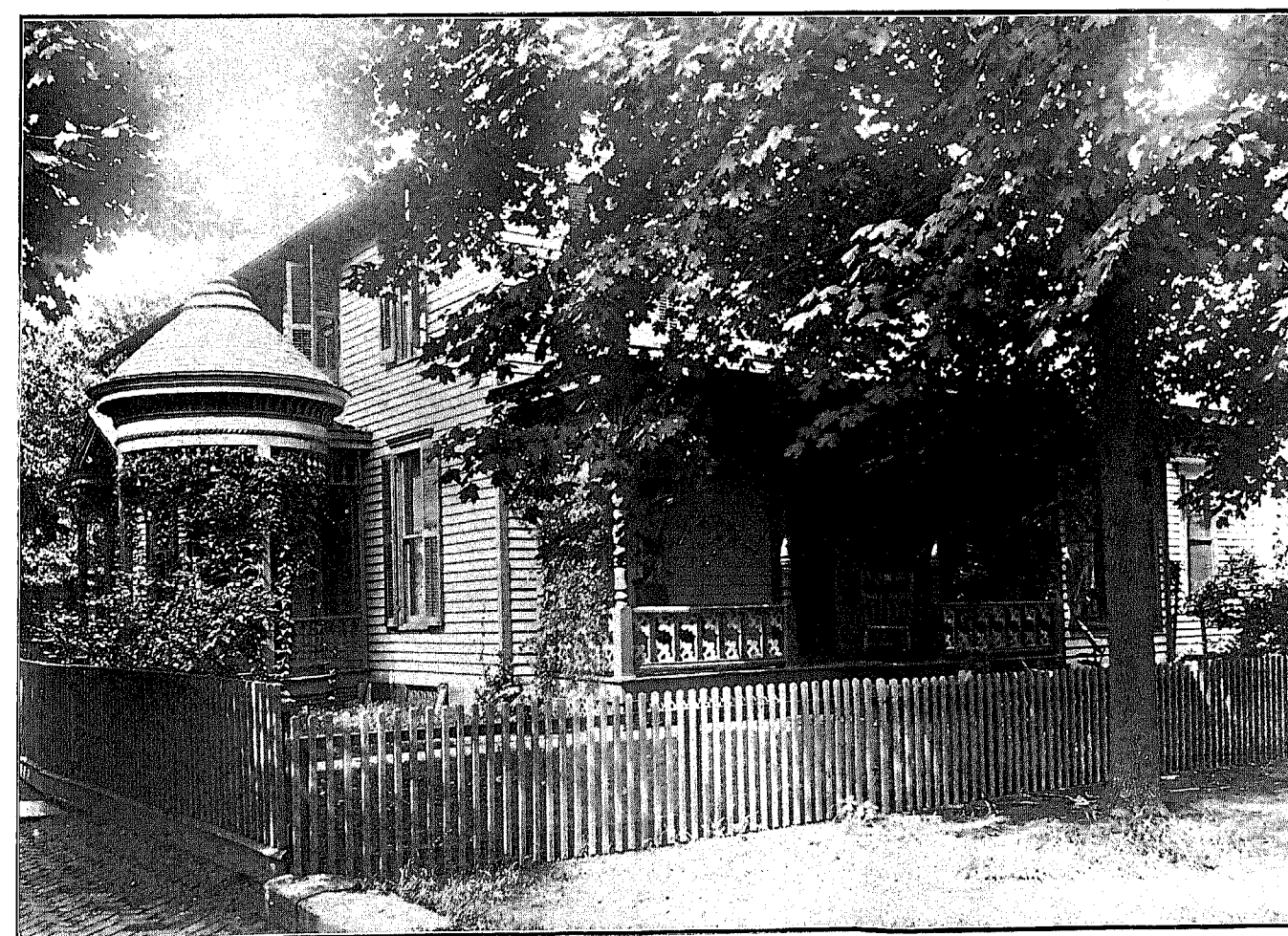
Residence of James Donahue, McConnellsville.



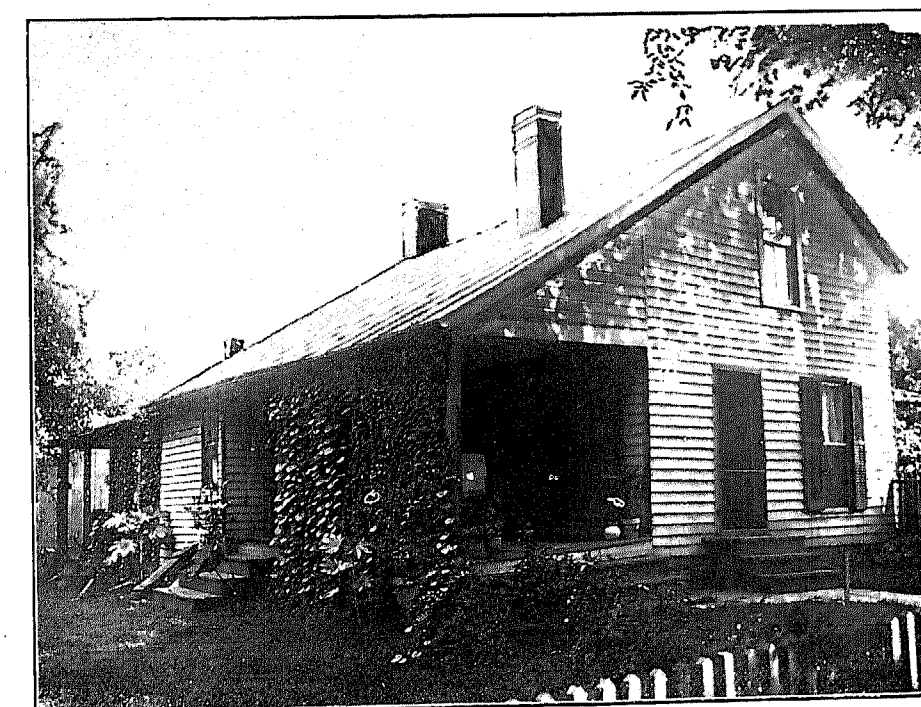
Residence of George W. Barry, McConnellsville.



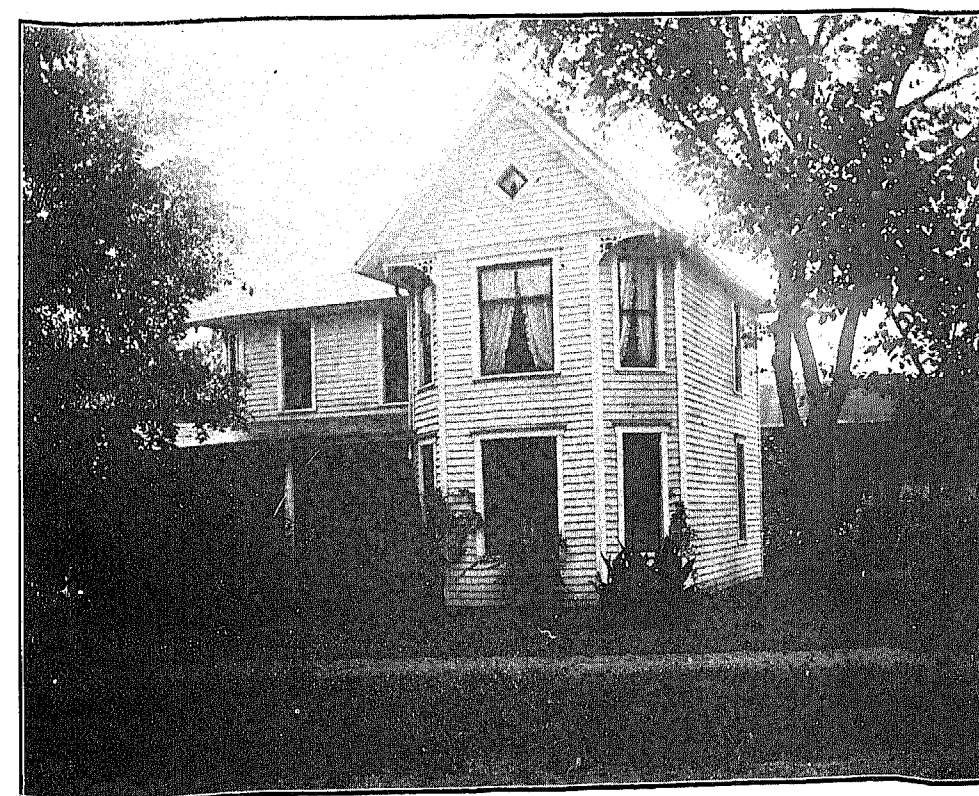
Residence of C. F. Siler, McConnellsville, Ohio.



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



Residence of George H. Black, McConnellsville.



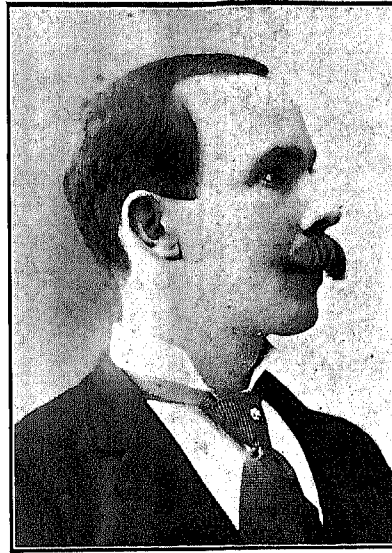
Residence of Dr. T. J. Bingham, McConnellsville.



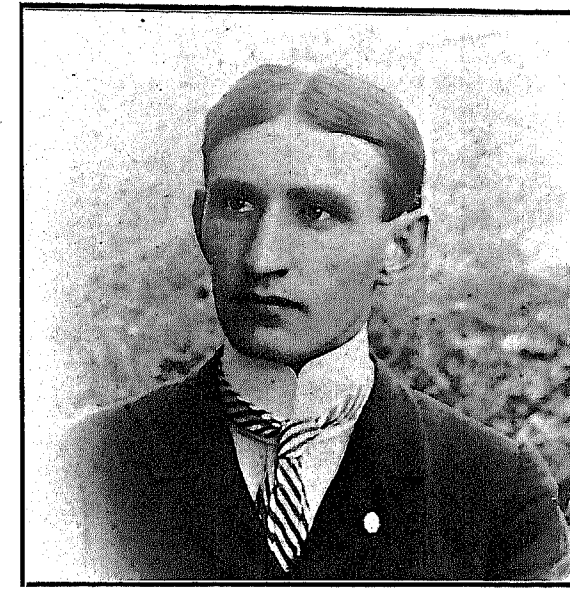
Residence of S. N. Manley, Malta, Ohio.



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



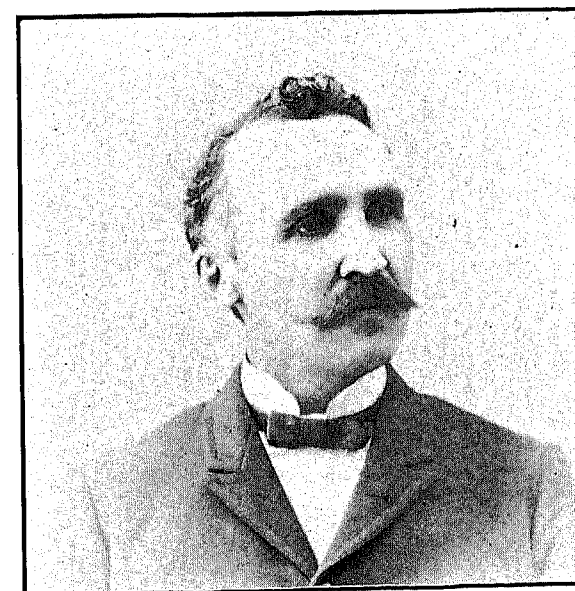
Jas. W. Harper
Eagleport.



Miss Forest Newburn
Elliott.



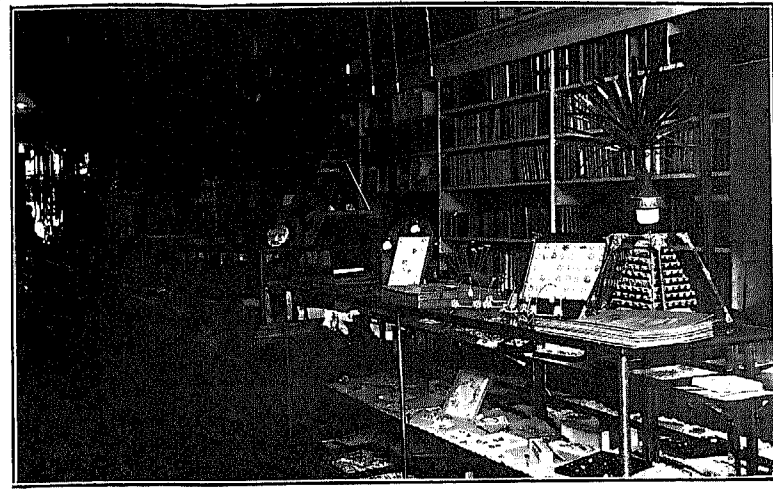
Mrs. B. F. Knight and Son



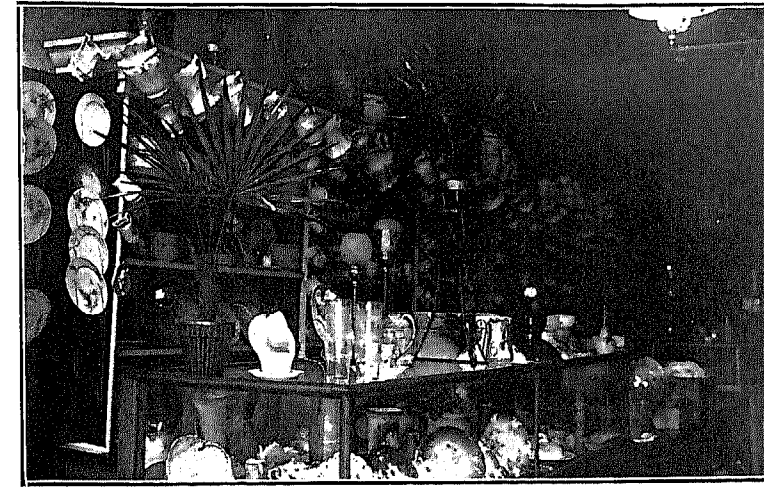
B. F. Knight
Elliott, O.



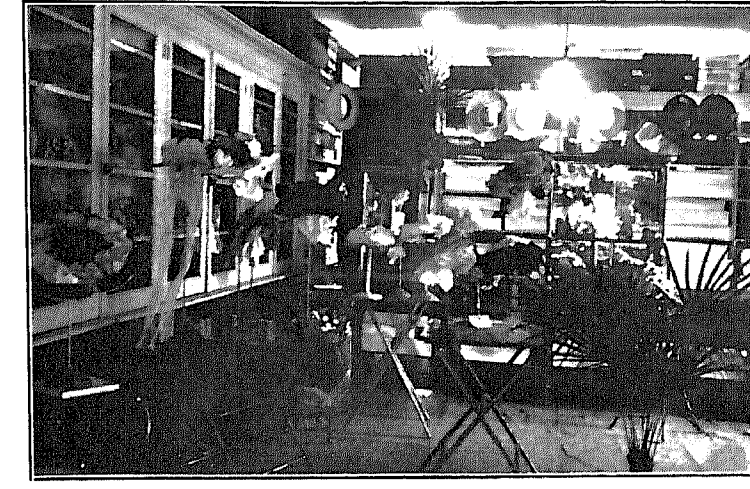
Ex-Commissioner T. J. Chappellear, Wife and Son



Book Department.

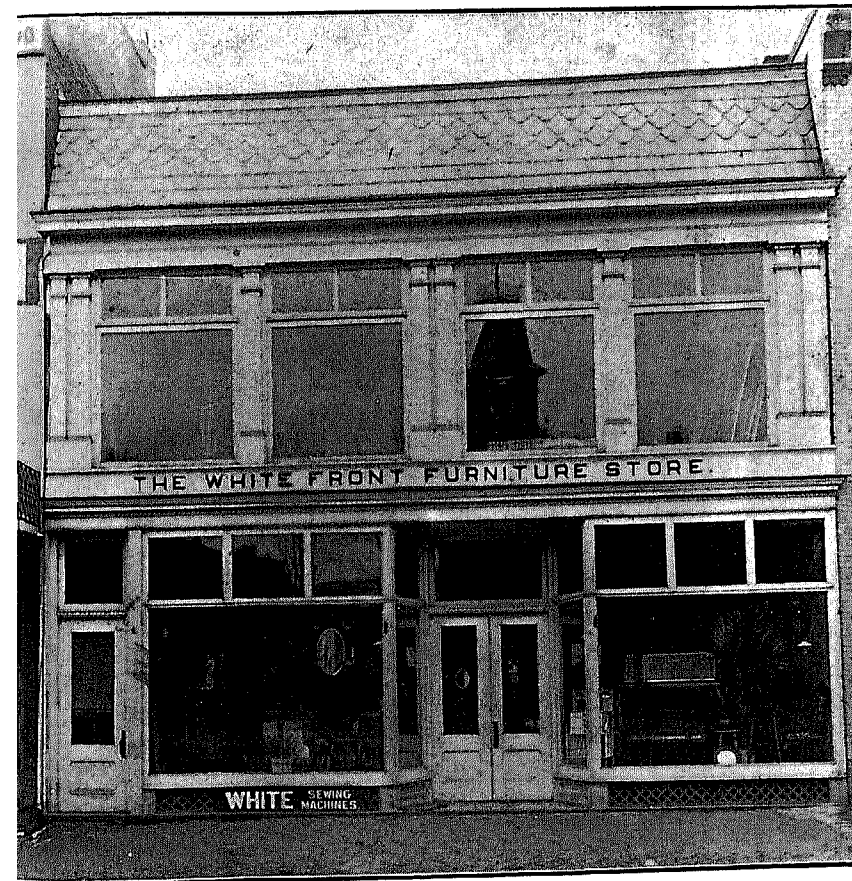


China Department.

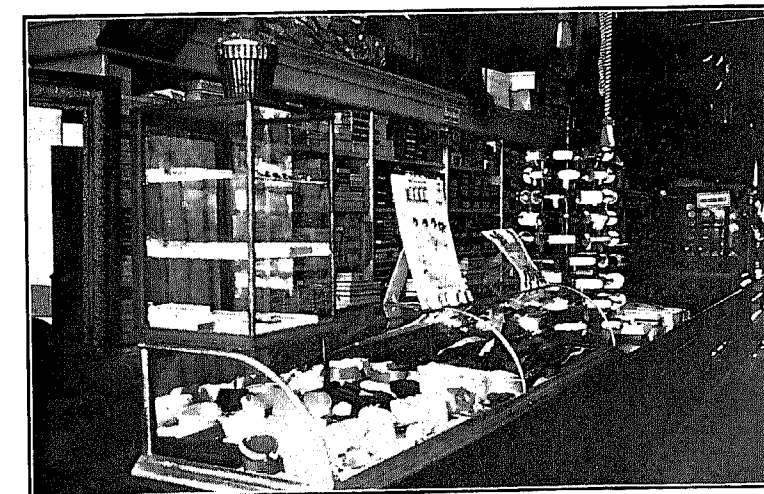


Millinery Department.

THE NOVELTY



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



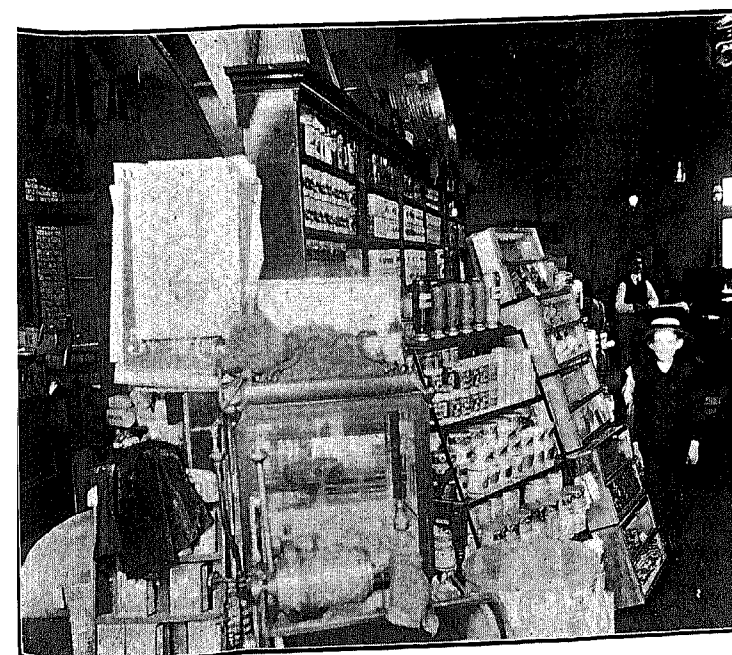
Dry Goods Department.

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES

McCONNELLSVILLE,
OHIO.



The Stanbery Pharmacy.
Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

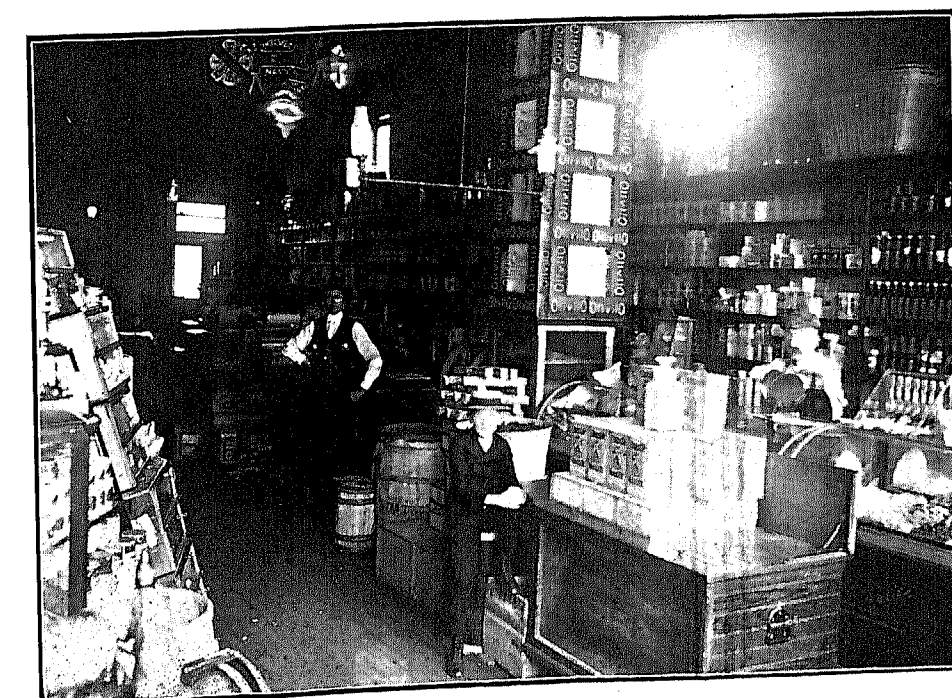


Canned Goods Department.

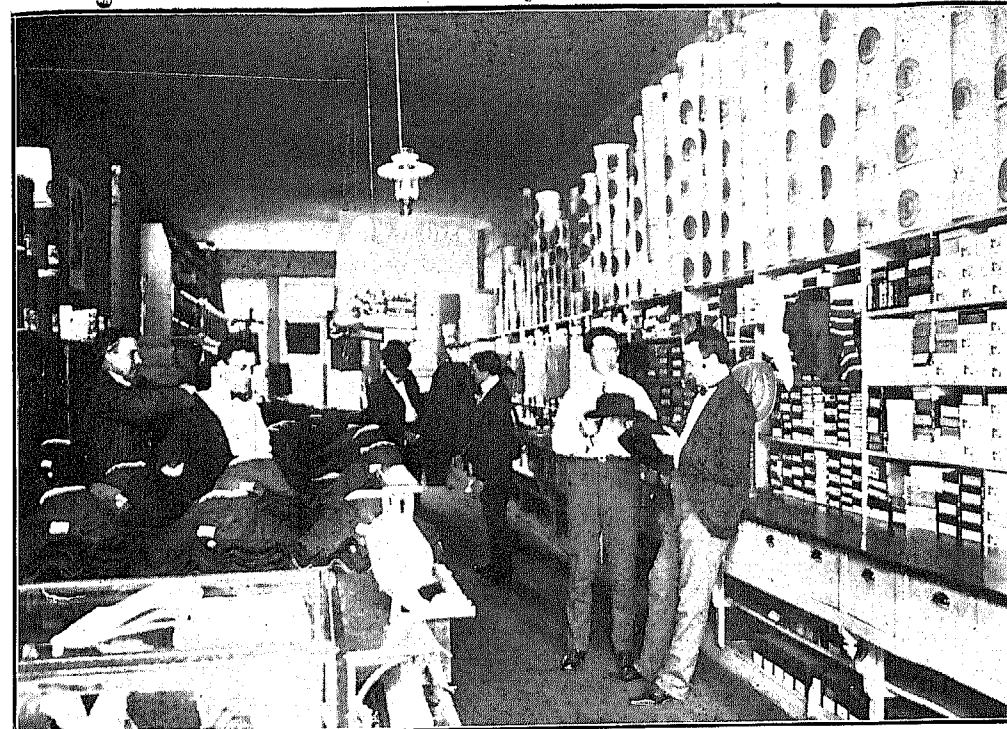


Tobacco Department.

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,

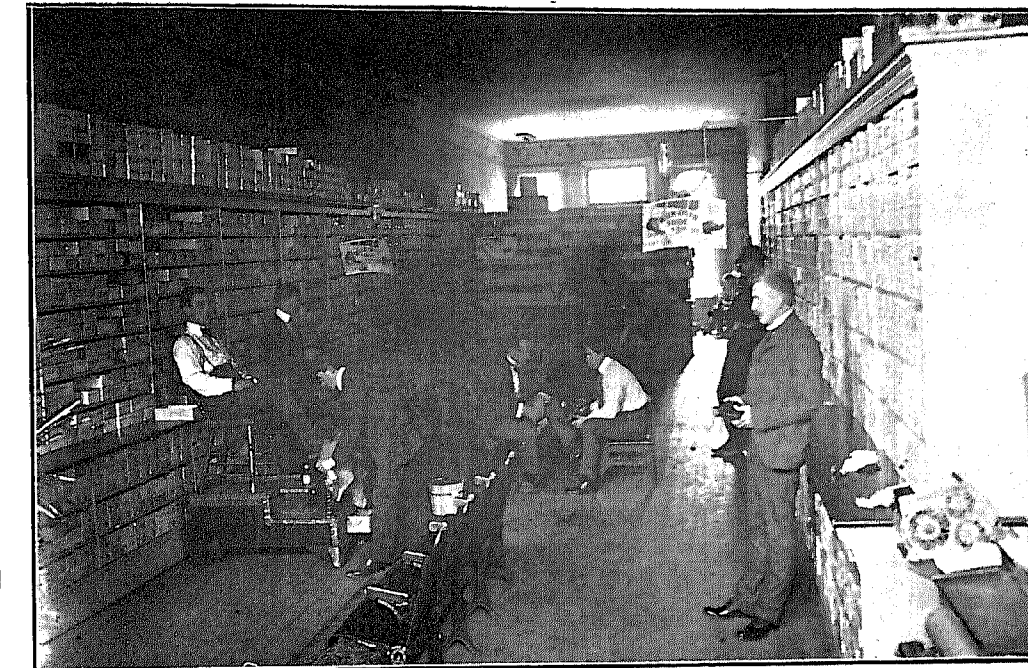
-THE-

Cash
Clothing

-AND-

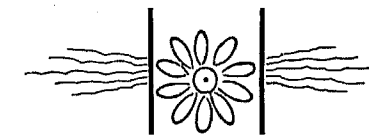
Shoe Man

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

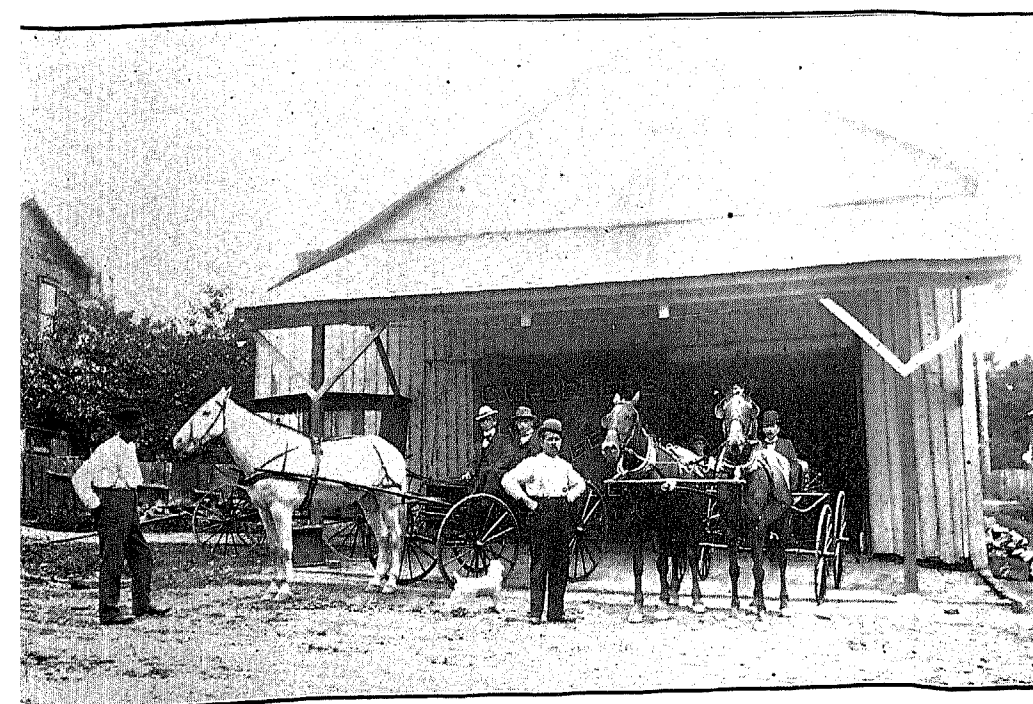
Your Special Attention called to Our Farm Policies.

Only the Best Companies Represented.

GIVE US A TRIAL

Office in Jones' Block,

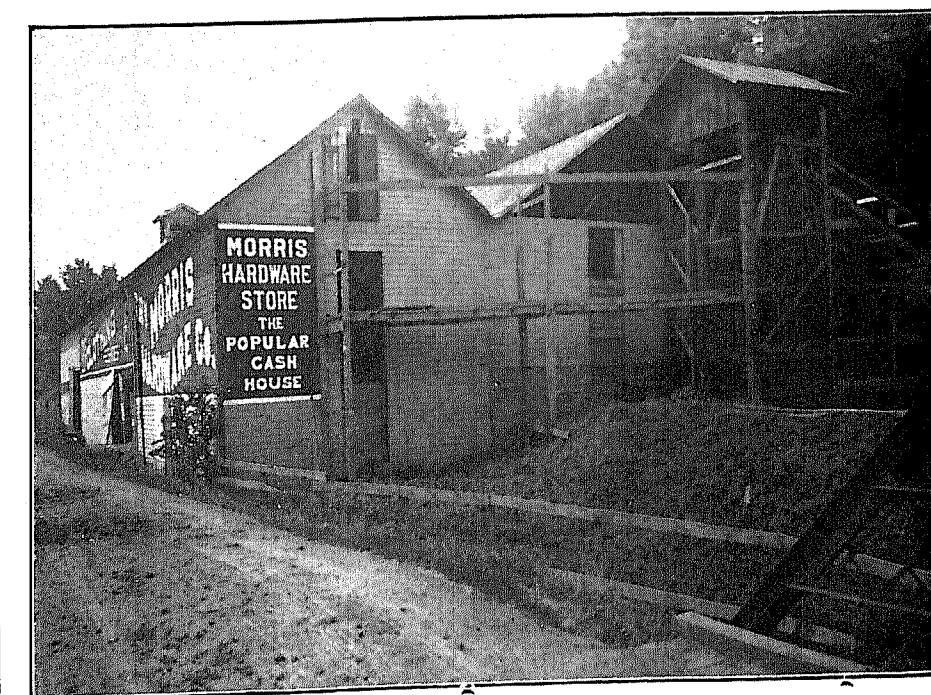
McCONNELSVILLE, OHIO.



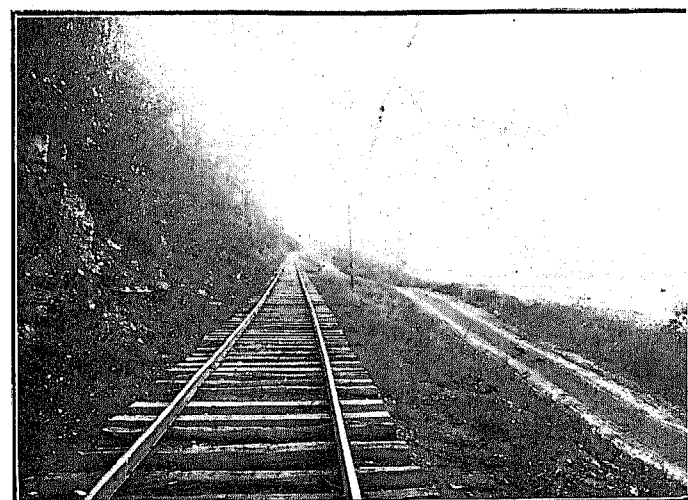
C. V. Porter, Livery, Sale, Feed, Exchange Stable.



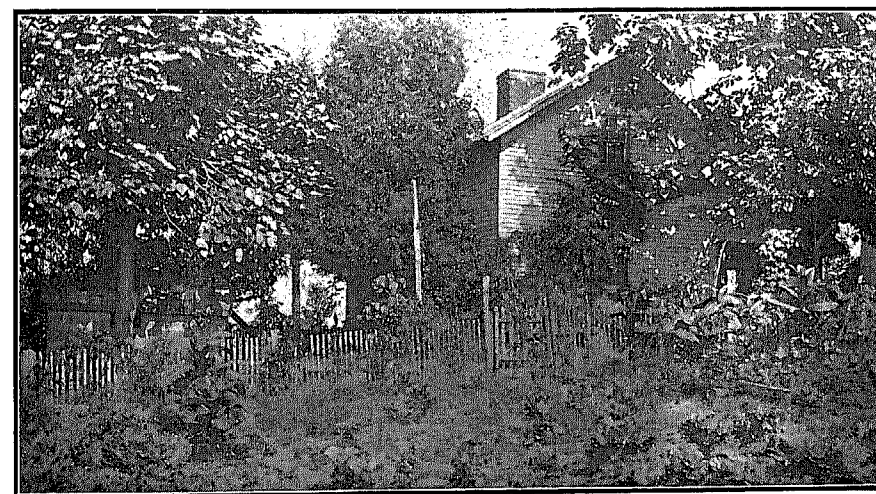
Chandler's Studio, McConnelsville.



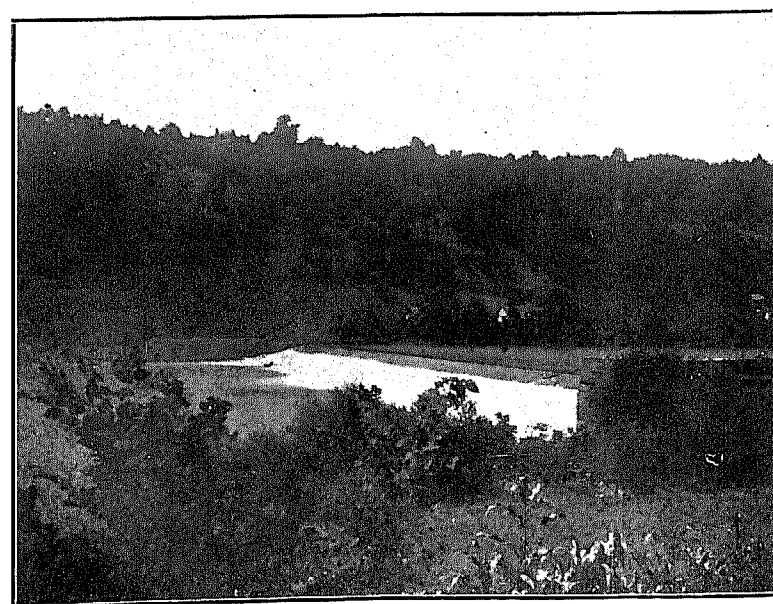
W. E. Deedrick's Park Ice House, McConnelsville.



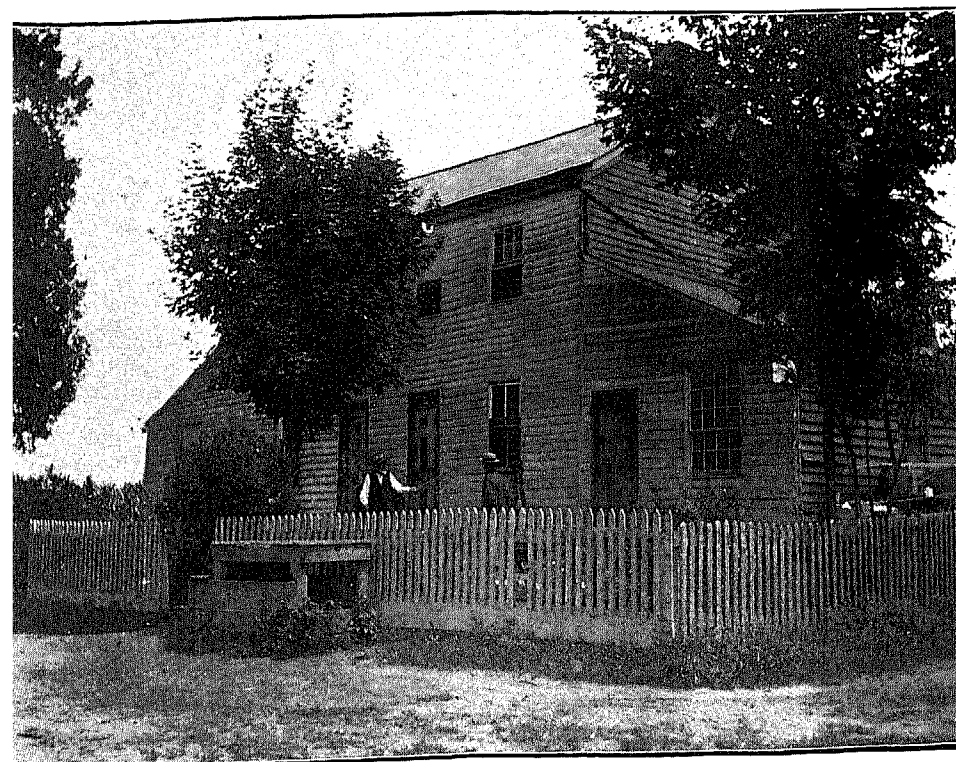
On the O. & L. K. Ry.



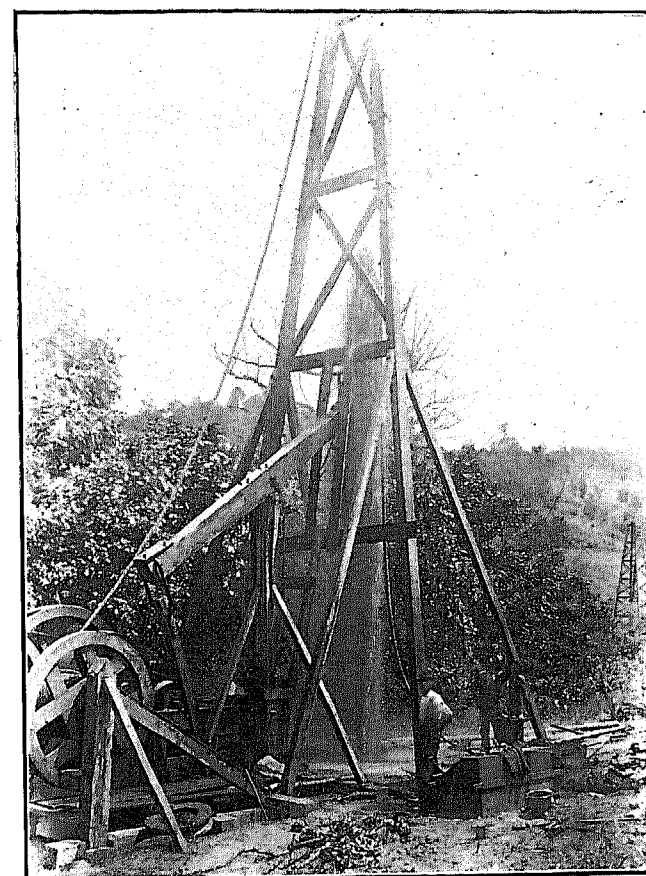
The "Brokaw house" which stands within a few feet of the site of the Block House on Big Bottom.



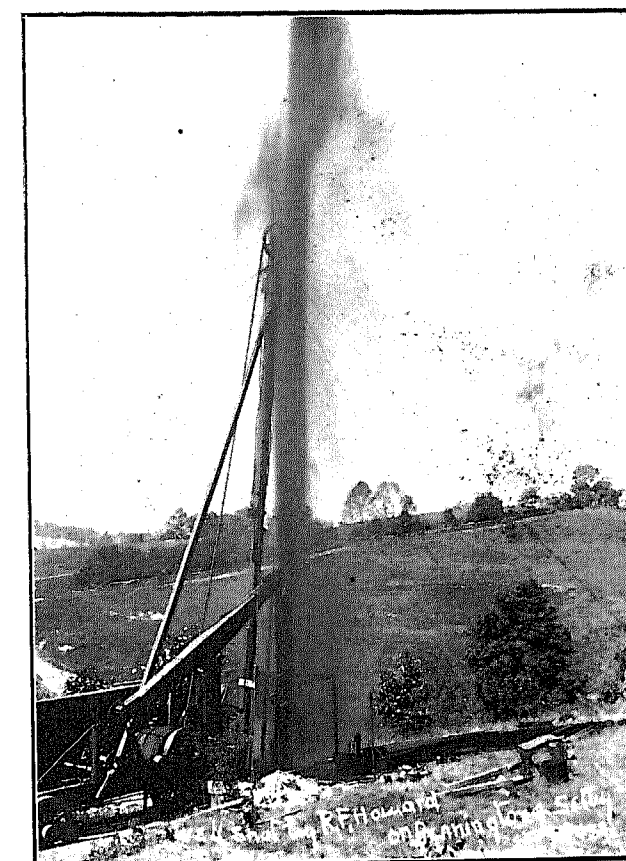
The Dam at Eagleport where Morgan Crossed the Muskingum.



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.

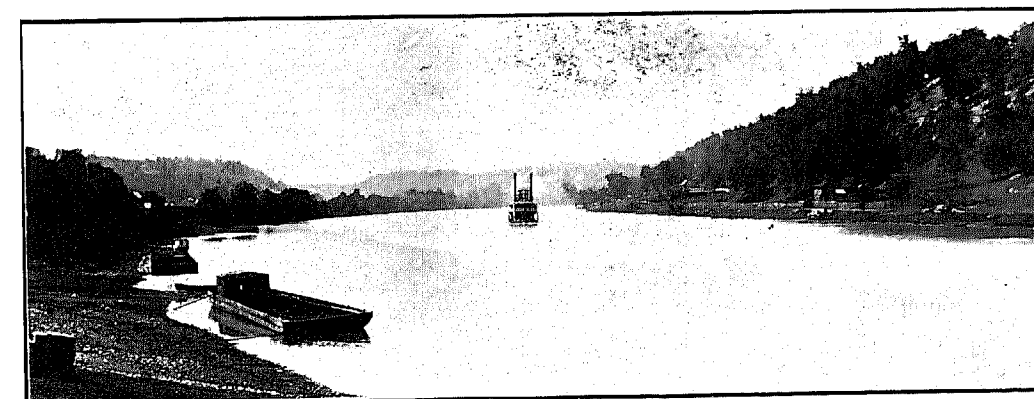


A Flowing Well.



A "Shot."

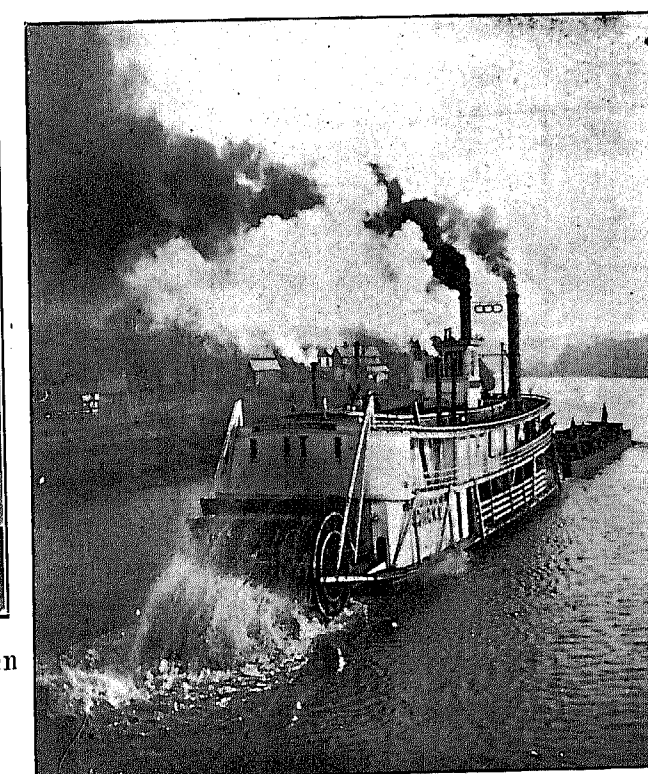
In the Oil Field.



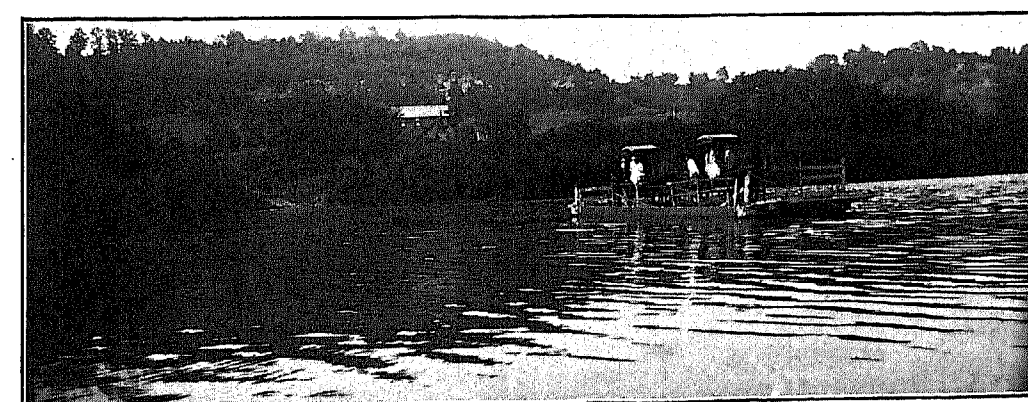
On the Muskingum River.




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.
McCONNELSVILLE, OHIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901

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

This man has made his name for himself. He has been for years in good health, & is now in the prime of his life. He is a man of great energy, & is now in the prime of his life. He is a man of great energy, & is now in the prime of his life.

We have \$2000 to give him. Just see \$2000.

We have, lying at the railroad station, Maine, a new maple block shipped us by our Harvester Co. to set up for them. Coming to us immediately we have no place to set up for them.

We have decided to make this offer on the new machine.

The idea of the machine was to show it all harvest. At that time or when death of us will arrange for the setting up of the machine and bring it to the field in perfectly satisfactory, then settlement to be made in three terms. An actual industry of \$2000 will be made on the price of the machine.

We would be glad to talk with you.

We have a clearing and price on HARVESTING FLOW.

We will have facilities for setting up. Always for

MORRIS HD'VE CO.
The People's Cash Store.



Dr. Harmer,
Dentist,
McConnellsville, Ohio.

P. S. HAYS, D. D. S.
DENTIST
Dentist in Charge and
Dental Work.
Office, Empire Building,
McConnellsville, O.

DR. E. G. DOWNS,
DENTIST.
Dentist in Charge and
Dental Work.
Office, Empire Building,
McConnellsville, O.

JAMES W. BALL,
FURNITURE
43 and 45 E. Main St.
McConnellsville, Ohio.

E. D. WILSON,
DENTIST.
Dentist in Charge and
Dental Work.
Office, Empire Building,
McConnellsville, O.

DR. H. BLACK,
DENTIST.
Dentist in Charge and
Dental Work.
Office, Empire Building,
McConnellsville, O.

DR. MERGER,
DENTIST.
Dentist in Charge and
Dental Work.
Office, Empire Building,
McConnellsville, O.

Coffee is Settled

For the use of a fine coffee of this kind. It is a fine coffee of this kind. It is a fine coffee of this kind. It is a fine coffee of this kind. It is a fine coffee of this kind.

A TEST!

For the use of a fine coffee of this kind. It is a fine coffee of this kind. It is a fine coffee of this kind. It is a fine coffee of this kind. It is a fine coffee of this kind.

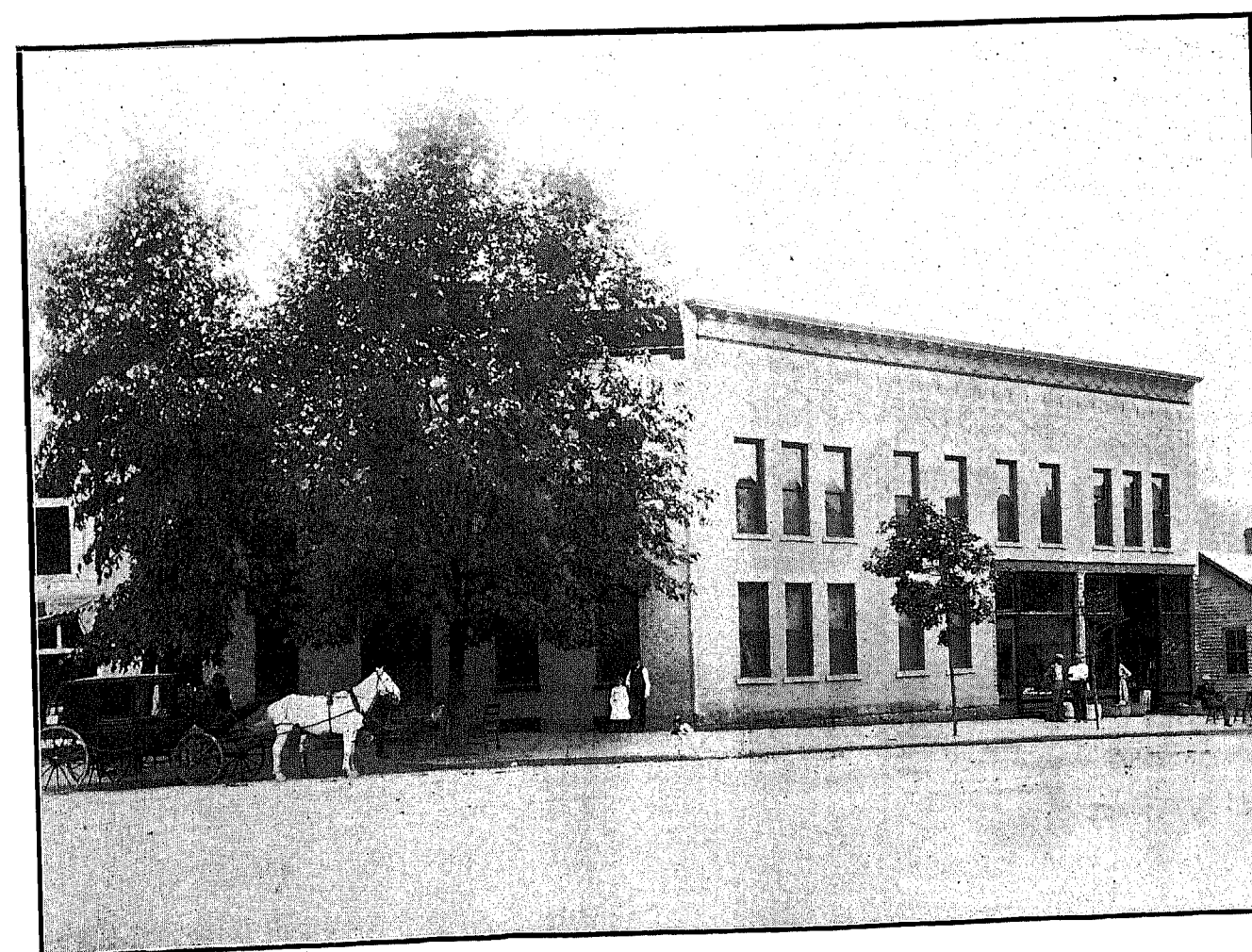
Lion Coffee

Not Self-Settling

ON THE SAFE SIDE

When you have your
FURNITURE
43 and 45 E. Main St.
McConnellsville, Ohio.

The Herald Job Rooms
FOR FIRST-CLASS PRINTING.

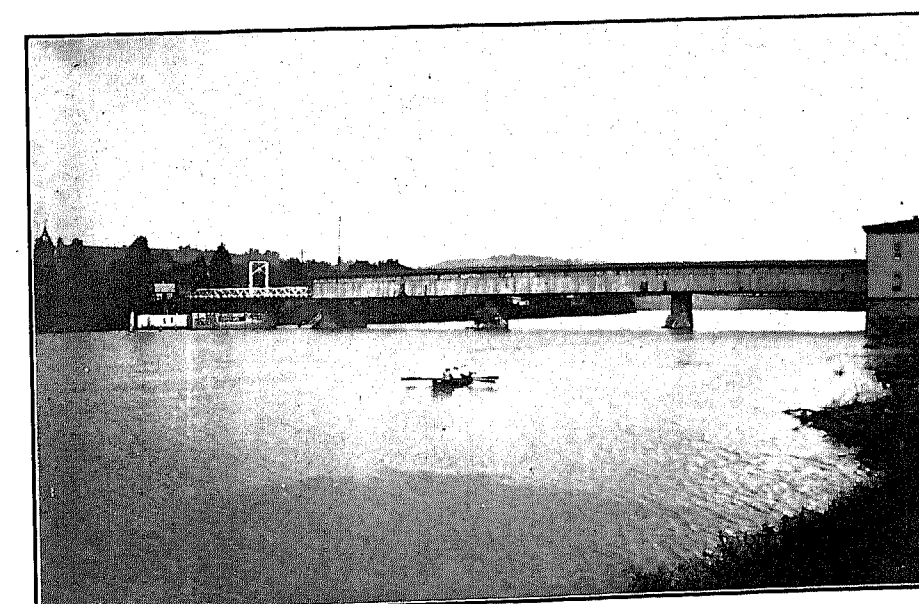


THE KENNEBEC HOTEL BLOCK.
JAS. DONAHUE, Owner.

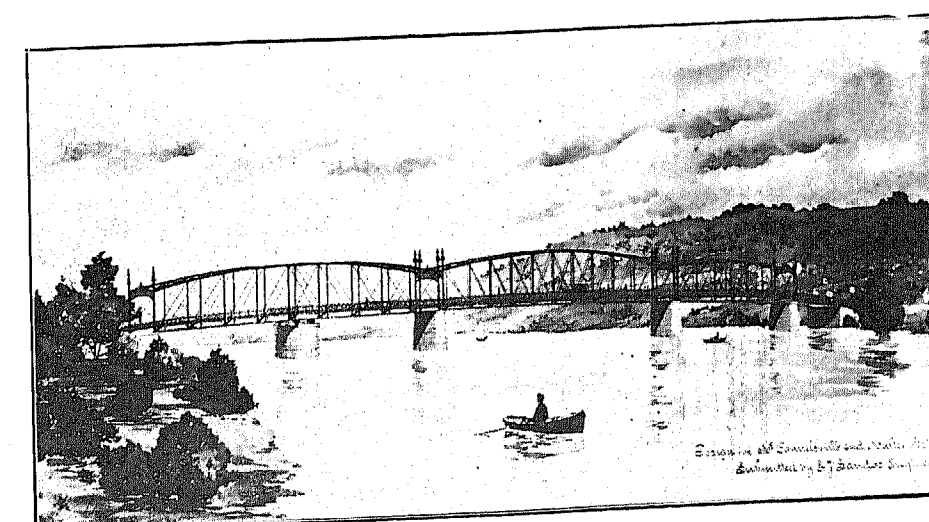
✱ **THE KENNEBEC HOTEL** ✱

McCONNELSVILLE - OHIO.

GEO. W. McVEIGH, Prop.



The Old Bridge Over the Muskingum at McConnellsville.



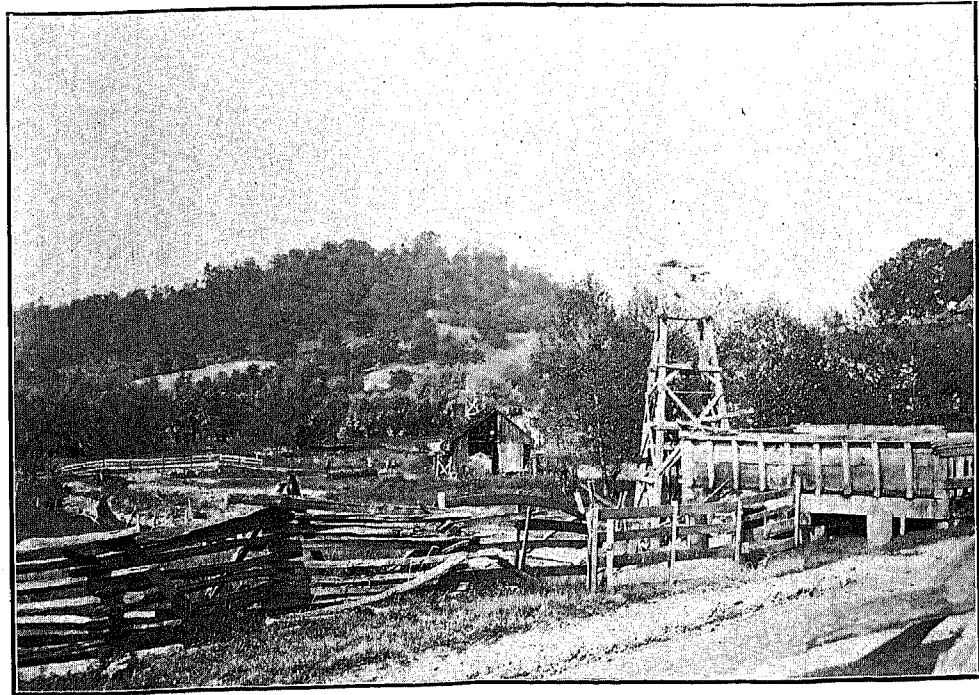
The New Bridge.

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.



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



TANK AT BIG BLOOM FURNACE.





J. EDWARD COBB.

MISS EMMA L. COBB.


H. M. COBB.

LIBERTY STEAM LAUNDRY

COBB BROS., Proprietors.

* DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS *

McCONNELSVILLE, - OHIO.



F. P. Dulaney & Son


— Dealers in —

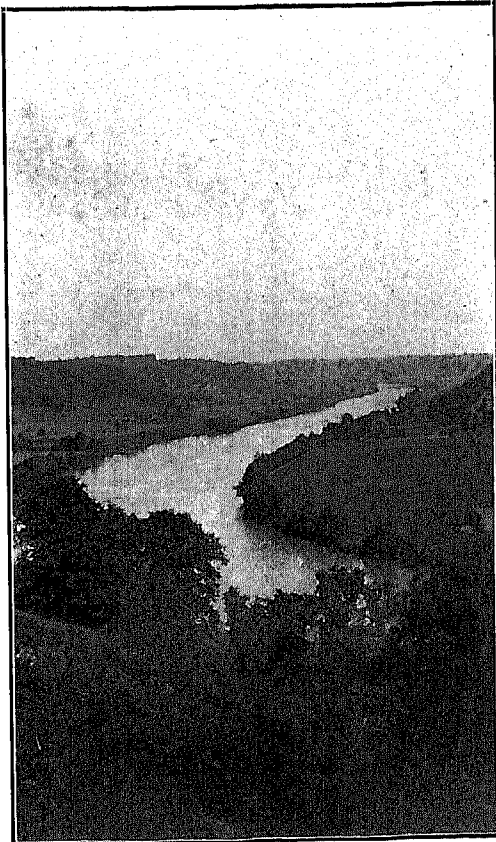
Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Etc.

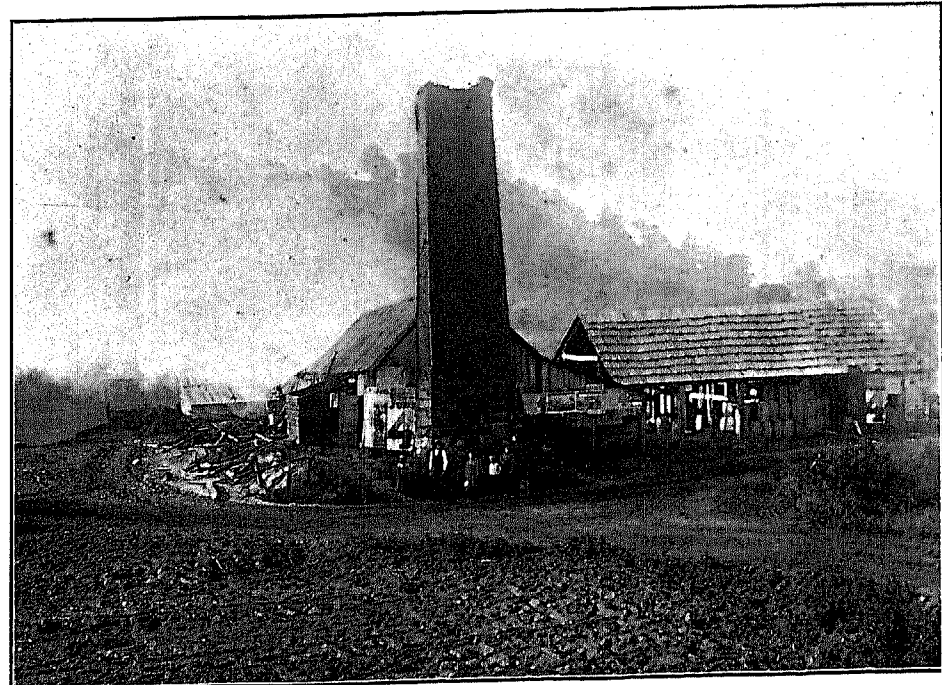
Undertaking a Specialty.

MOUNTVILLE, - OHIO.

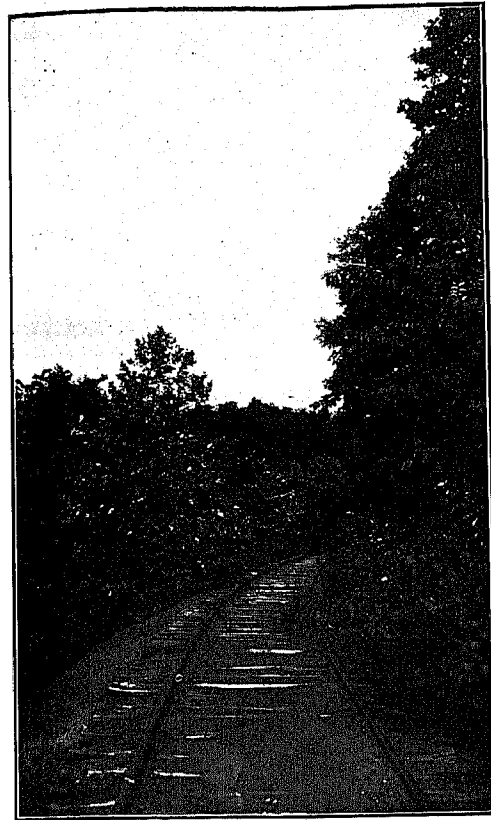




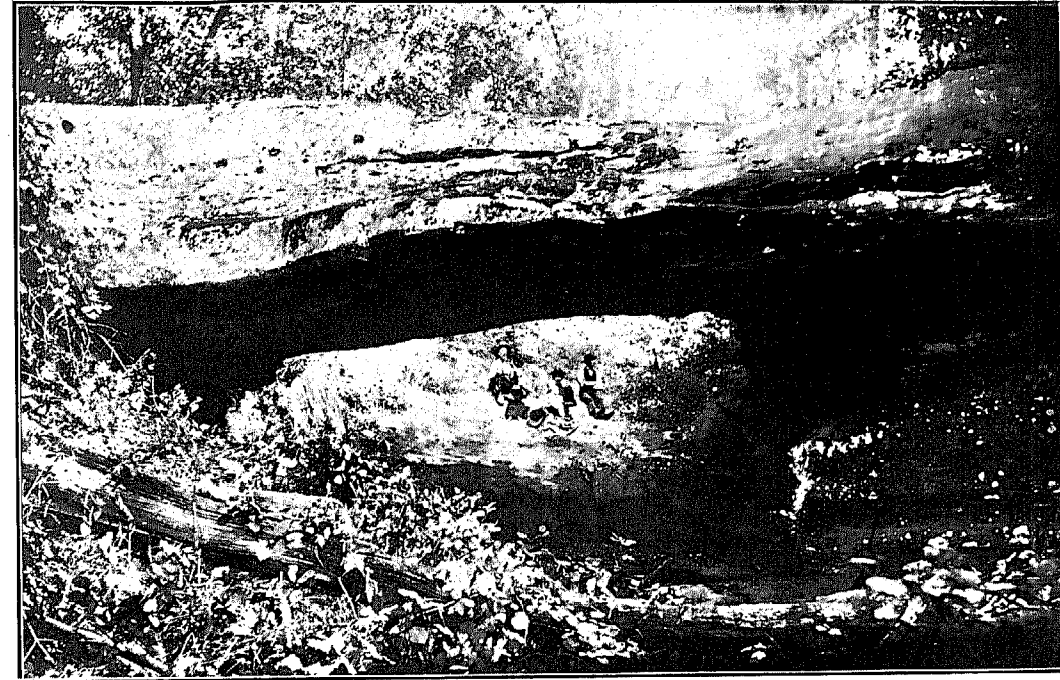
"LONG REACH."



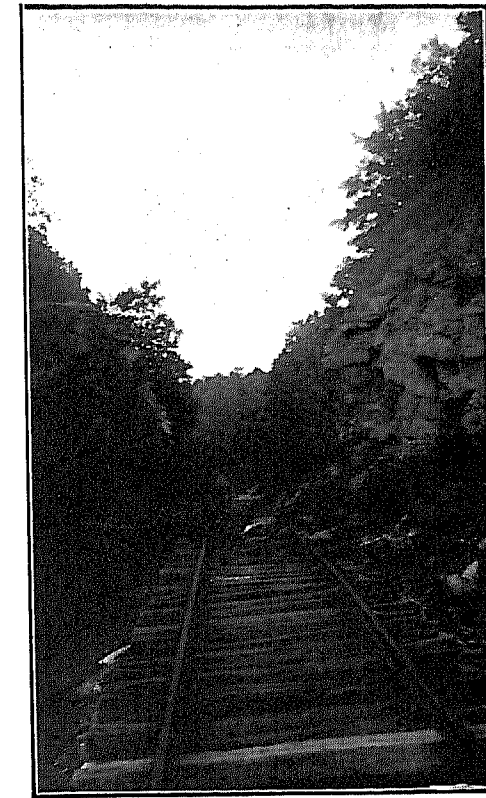
"BIG BLOOM."
 The Last Salt Furnace.



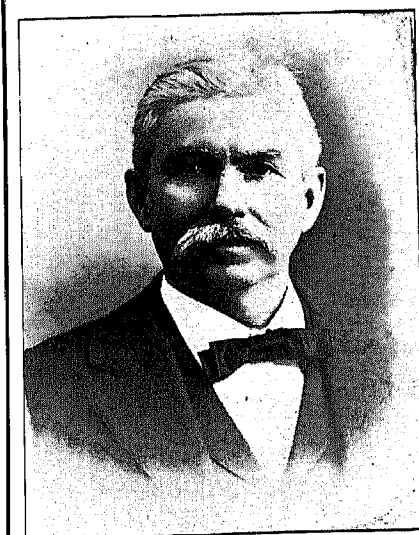
On the
C. S. & H. R'y.



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

Jas. K. Perkins

THE BARBER

McCONNELLSVILLE

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

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 McConnellsville 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.



F. E. WHIPPLE.

CHAS. E. HARPER.

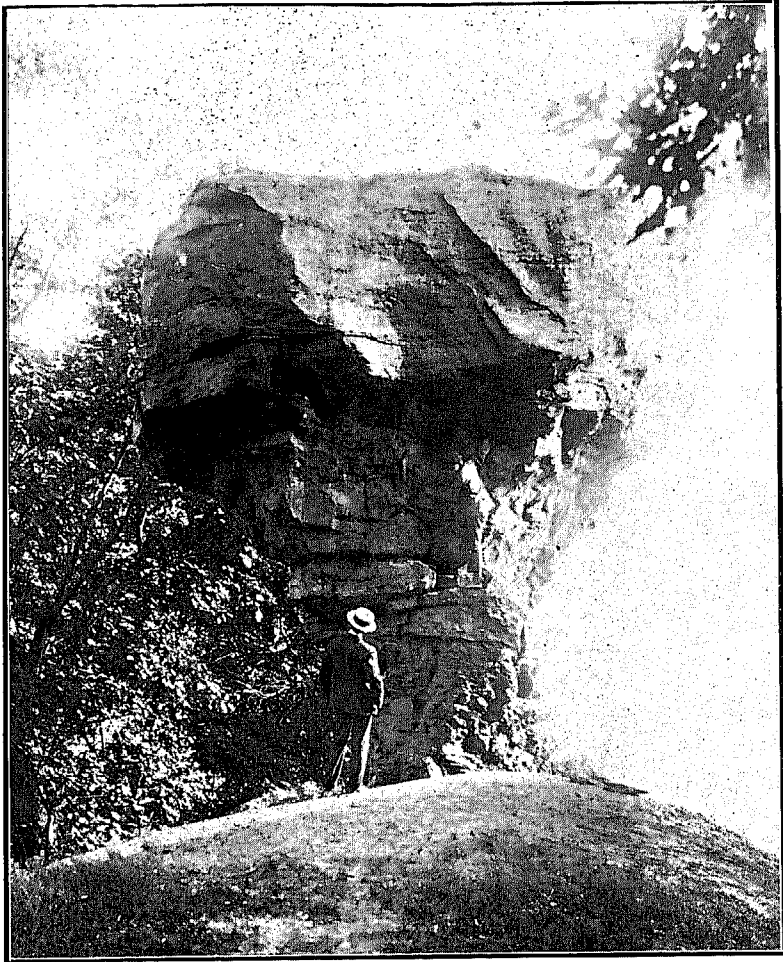
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JONES BLOCK,

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, flut-ring 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 Indian 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 McConnelsville, 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 failing, 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.)

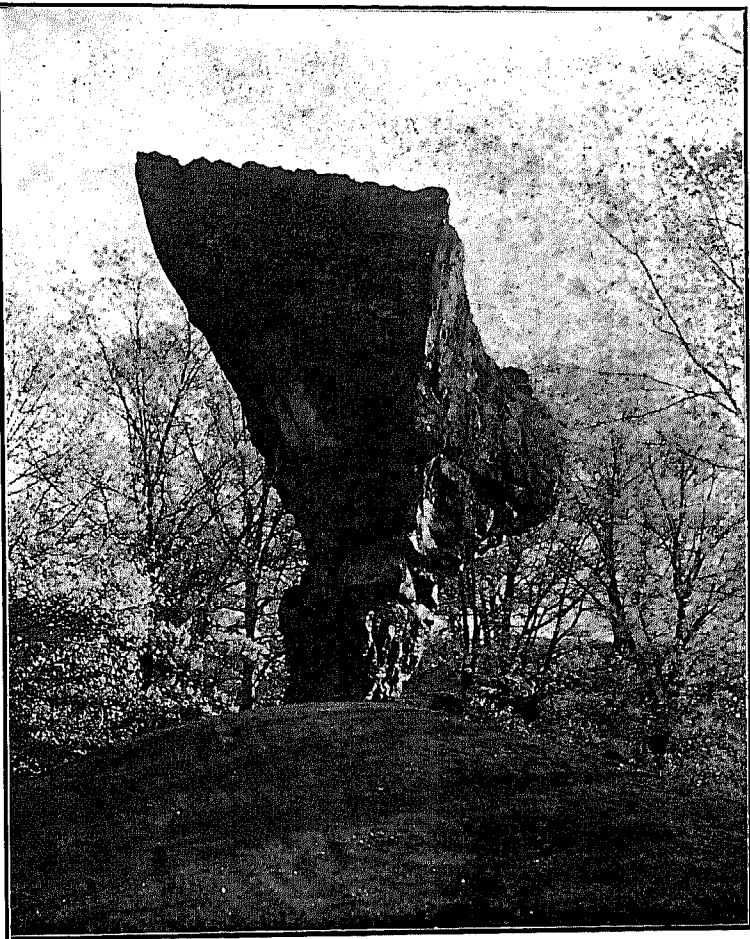
There are said to be marks of mound builders on the rock, and persons with strong imagination have claimed to trace the outlines of an alligator on the top and also on the side, but I was unable to do so. The fact is, the surface and sides of it are so much disfigured by holes, furrows, creases, and 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 ashen 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,
Where 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 he 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 Thistledown," 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 Miamis 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 Gnadenhutzen, Salem, near the present town of Port Washington. Schoenbrun near New Philadelphia and other points.

The ruthless massacre of the innocent Christian Indians at Gnadenhutzen 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 ponies, 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; R. 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 TABEL.

- 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.
- 1752—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 (Losantiville) 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 1838.

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 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 haven, 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 unfailing 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 flit 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 Wormeating 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 Coccygus, 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.	Great Crested Flycatcher.
Catbird.	Acadian Flycatcher.
Chat.	Blue Gray Gnatcatcher.
Chewink.	Goldfinch.
Chickadee.	Horned Grebe.
Coot.	Rose Breasted Grosbeak.
Brown Creeper.	Herring Gull.
White Winged Crossbill.	Bonaparte's Gull.
Crow.	Cooper's Hawk.
Yellow Billed Cuckoo.	Red Tailed Hawk.
Black Billed Cuckoo.	Sparrow Hawk.
Turtle Dove.	Sharp Shinned Hawk.
Bufflehead.	Great Blue Heron.
Dabchick.	Green Heron.
Bald Eagle.	Hummingbird.
Lark Finch.	Indigo Bird.
Purple Finch.	Blue Jay.
Flicker.	Junco.
Purple Martin.	Kingbird.
Mockingbird.	Kingfisher.
Nighthawk.	Ruby Crowned Kinglet.
White breasted Nuthatch.	Prairie Horned Lark.
Red breasted Nuthatch.	Pine Siskin.
Baltimore Oriole.	Loon.
Orchard Oriole.	Meadow Lark.
Screech Owl.	Bay breasted Warbler.
Great Horned Owl.	Blackburnian Warbler.
Phoebe.	Black capped Warbler.
Wood Pewee.	Blackpoll Warbler.
Pheasant.	Black throated Blue Warbler.
Pipit.	Black throated green Warbler.
Killdeer Plover.	Golden Winged Warbler.
Quail.	Black and Yellow Warbler.
Cardinal Grosbeak.	Parula Warbler.
Redstart.	Cerulean Warbler.
Robin.	Canadian Warbler.
Spotted Sandpiper.	Chestnut sided Warbler.
Chimney Swift.	Kentucky Warbler.
Scarlet Tanager.	Mourning Warbler.
Summer Tanager.	Pine creeping Warbler.
Brown Thrush.	Summer Warbler.
Oven Bird.	Tennessee Warbler.
Hermit Thrush.	Worm Eating Warbler.
Olive Backed Thrush.	Myrtle Warbler.
Water Thrush.	Blue winged yellow Warbler.
Louisiana Water Thrush.	Cedar wax-wing.
Wilson's Thrush.	Whippoorwill.
Wood Thrush.	Red Headed Woodpecker.
Tufted Titmouse.	Pileated Woodpecker.
Blue headed Vireo.	Yellow Bellied Woodpecker.
Red eyed Vireo.	Hairy Woodpecker.
Warbling Vireo.	Downy Woodpecker.
White eyed Vireo.	Red Bellied Woodpecker.
Yellow throated Vireo.	Carolina Wren.
Fox Sparrow.	House Wren.
Song Sparrow.	Winter Wren.
Tree Sparrow.	Maryland Yellowthroat.
Vesper Sparrow.	Chipping Sparrow.
White Crowned Sparrow.	Field Sparrow.
White Throated 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 Devo'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 City 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, 1844, 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. Light-hizer 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 Henery first superintendent. The school at present enrolls 60 scholars with Mrs. Jane Riggelman 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.
 Ringgold 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 F. E. Rusk. Trustees Isaac Finley, Amos Breeze and Harry M. Finley. Pastor, W. T. Mills.
 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; presen membership, forty.
 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 Elliotts 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. Landsittel 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, Prebyterian: 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 Cantius 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 Mummey, 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 Mor-dcai Adrian; Clerk, P. B. McCann. The first church edifice was built in 1850, the present church in 1885.

Fairview Disciples' Church: Organized by John Beard in March, 1843, at Luke Chute with nine members. The first elders, Cyrus Davis and James Rollison; first Deacons, Benjamin and Samuel Godfrey. The church was built in 1871.

Stockport Christian. (No report.)

WINDSOR.

Windsor Baptist Church: This is one of the oldest church organizations in the county. It was organized January 11, 1818, by Elder William Davis with thirty-five members. The first Deacons were Isaac Melvin, Samuel Henery, and N. Dearborn; first Clerk, Dr. E. Wight. The first pastor was Elder William Davis. In 1838 the society erected a substantial church out of brick at a cost of about \$1,000. This congregation was first organized in the West end, or Roxbury end of the township and for a number of years held services at private residences, in school houses and in barns. In its early history it was known as the First Baptist church of Roxbury.

Mt. Olivet Methodist Protestant: Organized in 1840 by Cornelius Woodruff, with Thomas Hill, Joseph Moorehouse, Robert Bell, Thomas Mummy and John Bell as trustees. In 1870 the society was reorganized with a membership of twenty-two and the present church was dedicated with Martin and Lewis Sheets, John McCracken, John Palmer, John McVeigh and John Black, trustees.

Stockport M. P. (No report.)

Oakland Methodist Episcopal: Organized in 1854 by William Cherrington and Filler, with a membership of seventeen, William Cherrington being its first pastor. The present church was erected in 1871.

Stockport Presbyterian: Organized June 3d, 1876, by Revs. W. M. Galbreath and W. H. Ray with a membership of nine. The first pastor was Rev. Jas. Baldrige. The church edifice was erected in 1878.

Joy M. E. (No report.)

THE ORIGIN OF OUR LAND TITLES.

In Southeastern Ohio some titles are traced back to the Ohio Company, some to the Governor of Ohio, and others to the President of the United States. The lots in the Ministerial Section of Marietta that have been sold (all were originally leased) have been conveyed by the Governor of the State. Most of the lands in Washington, Athens, Meigs and Gallia counties were deeded to the individual purchasers by the directors of the Ohio Company. But the great part of the lands in this region and in the State came from the United States. Here is a patent for a quarter of township numbered six, in the second range, containing 5120 acres, to James Ross, dated April 6, 1798, and signed by John Adams, President, and Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State. Here is one to Rufus Putnam and William Dusenberry, for section 19, township 15, and range 14, dated February 21, 1803, with the signatures of Thomas Jefferson, President, and James Madison, Secretary of State. In the College Library there are also three patents to Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Greene, Directors of the Ohio Company, conveying in all 1,228,168 acres, dated May 10, 1792, signed by George Washington, President, and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State.

But how came these lands, and others in Ohio, into the possession of the United States? This opens to us a subject of great interest, and one which caused great perplexity after the declaration of Independence.

THE CESSION OF WESTERN TERRITORY.

As the Revolutionary war progressed, and the prospect of success became stronger, the question of ownership of the lands West of the Alleghenies assumed great practical importance. Old Colonial charters were looked up and on them were based claims to all this Western territory. Connecticut and Massachusetts claimed from the West boundry of Pennsylvania to the South Sea, tracts as wide North and South as the breadth of those States respectively. New York claimed, on the basis of a treaty with the Six Nations, all the territory from Lake Erie to the Cumberland Mountains. Virginia claimed that her bounds included all between a line drawn west from Cape Fear, and one drawn Northwest from Cape May to the South Sea. Other States, as Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, denied all these claims, and held that these unoccupied lands were the common property of the United States. Maryland especially planted herself on this ground of common ownership, and refused to sign the Articles of Confederation until this question could be settled.

THE REVOLUTION.

The only title which the Kings of England had to any parts of America was by discovery and settlement. French ships went up the St. Lawrence before Jamestown was settled, and the title of France to Canada was deemed undoubted all the time the English were making settlements on the Atlantic coast. Three-quarters of a century after Quebec was founded, the Mississippi River was discovered and the great valley taken possession of by Frenchmen, and named Louisiana after their King, Louis XIV. France held the vast region watered by the great river and its tributaries by the same title as she had for many years held that watered by the St. Lawrence. The King of England could give charters for the lands watered by the James River and the Potomac, but neither he nor any of his subjects had any knowledge of the Ohio or the Mississippi, and of course they had no claim to the region West of the Alleghenies.

For the first half of the 18th Century France had been busy planting settlements and establishing posts along the Mississippi and its branches. At last England began to see that this immense region back of her colonies might become, in the possession of a rival power, a very serious obstacle in the way of their progress. Difficulties sprang up, and finally came the

French and Indian war, in which France and England contested for the mastery. The result of that war we all know. The French stronghold, Quebec, was captured, and the whole of Canada and all the valley of the Mississippi east of that river, were ceded by France to England by the treaty of 1763.

England had now whatever title France had had before. It was, in truth, the beginning of England's title to this Western country. And she regarded the territory from this time, not as something that had hitherto belonged to this colony or that, to Virginia or Connecticut, but as hers to dispose of to new companies, as, in the previous century, she had disposed of the Atlantic slope. In the autumn of the same year in which France had ceded the territory King George issued a proclamation in which he forbids his subjects from settling on the lands "beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic from the West or Northwest."

A few years later one or two companies were formed for the purchase of large tracts West of the Alleghenies. One, called the Vandalia Company, of which Thomas Walpole, a London banker, was the nominal head, and Benjamin Franklin the most active and efficient member, petitioned for the purchase of two and a half millions of acres of Western land lying between the 38th and 42d parallels of latitude and east of the Scioto River. Another, called the Indian Company, embracing Samuel Wharton, William Trent, George Morgan and a few others, received a grant of about three and a half millions of acres. The name Indiana is found on the map of Thomas Hutchins, published in London in 1778, and is given to what is now a portion of West Virginia, lying between the upper Ohio and the Alleghenies. Both these grants were considered by a committee of Congress, and it was held that those members of the companies that were loyal to the United States should be reimbursed for their outlays if the lands should become the property of the nation.

These grants show that the King of England regarded all this Western country as belonging to her after its cession by France, and not to any of the Colonies. So the grants of the Carolinas, Maryland and Pennsylvania in the previous century prove that the Virginia colony had no such extent as was claimed for it during and after the war of the Revolution.

MARYLAND AND THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

The Articles of Confederation were agreed to in Congress in November, 1777, and sent to the several States for ratification. Ten States ratified during the next year, and two others the year following. Maryland refused to ratify. She claimed that Congress ought to fix the Western boundaries of the several States, and to lay out the land beyond into separate and independent States. One of her members moved such a resolution October 15, 1777, and her vote alone was cast for the motion. "But in this motion was suggested that idea of political expansion under the sovereign control of Congress, which ultimately prevailed and constituted, upon grounds of necessity, a truly National Republic." About a year later the Legislature of Maryland prepared "Instructions" for her delegates in Congress, which were read before that body in May, 1779. An extract will show the position of that State. "We are convinced, policy and justice require that a country unsettled at the commencement of this war, claimed by the British crown, and ceded to it by the treaty of Paris, which wrested from the common enemy by the blood and treasure of the thirteen States, should be considered as a common property, subject to be parcelled out by Congress into free, convenient and independent governments, in such manner and at such times as the wisdom of that assembly shall hereafter direct."

New Jersey and Delaware urged the same disposition of the Western lands. In February, 1780, New York authorized her delegates in Congress to make a cession of her lands, and this action of that State, the instructions of Maryland, and a remonstrance of Virginia were referred to a Committee. Their report, made September 6th, praised the action of New York, urged other States to make cessions of their claims, and earnestly requested Maryland to ratify the Articles of Confederation. A month later, October 10th, Congress resolved that all lands that should be ceded to the United States should be disposed of for the common benefit and be settled and formed into distinct republican States. The same day Connecticut resolved to cede her lands provided she might retain the jurisdiction. In the January following, Virginia authorized a qualified cession, one condition being that Congress would guaranty to her all the land she claimed Southeast of the Ohio. This Congress would not do, for many of the members did not think Virginia had any claim to land on either side of the Ohio.

The first cession made by any State which Congress did accept was by New York, whose claim, it will be remembered, covered the territory from Lake Erie to the Tennessee River. This was made formally by her delegates on the 1st of March, 1781, and on the same day Maryland, through her delegates, ratified the Articles of Confederation, which thereby became binding on all the States.

Virginia continued to press her conditions on Congress, but that body, September 13, 1783, while definitely rejecting this qualified cession, intimated that one might be accepted, if made without the condition of guaranty of territory Southeast of the Ohio. Accordingly, on the first of March, 1784, three years after New York had made an absolute cession of her claim, Virginia made one with the reservation of all the land lying between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers. Connecticut followed the example of Virginia, and in her cession reserved for herself a tract of 120 miles in length and about 50 miles in breadth on the South shore of Lake Erie, containing nearly 4,000,000 acres.

This historical sketch of the cessions of public lands has been given chiefly as showing how there came to be in Ohio two large tracts of land, which have been unlike the rest of the State in not having been under the control of the United States, and in entirely different systems of survey. It shows also that, though finally accepting the cessions by Connecticut and Virginia with the reservations made by those States, never admitted the justice of their claims. The title of the United States to Ohio is not based on any colonial charters granted by England in the seventeenth century, but on the Revolutionary war, that power having obtained her title from France by the treaty of 1763.

THE FLORA OF MORGAN COUNTY.

By H. L. True, M. D.

Morgan County naturally has a very rich and very large flora, many things having contributed in the past to its extension.

In the first place the county has a great variety of lands; low and high, rocky and smooth, rich and poor, dry and wet, all of which would produce a variation in its plants.

Then again the Muskingum River, in times past, has distributed seeds from the most of the north central part of the state across the county, and along with this, migratory birds have brought seeds from both north and south, so that with all these influences contributing, it is not surprising that Morgan County has a rich and varied flora.

While the following list is not complete, it will be found to contain the most common plants and trees of the county.

And furthermore, it is believed that there is no plant mentioned in this list but which can be found in the county, either native, naturalized or cultivated. I have endeavored, for the assistance of the reader, to give local, common names so far as known.

The following abbreviations and signs are in general use in descriptive botany:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. An Annual Plant. | NYPHAEACEAE. |
| 2. A Biennial Plant. | NUPHAR. (Pond Lilly.) |
| 3. A Perennial Herb. | N. Advena (Yellow Pond Lilly) |
| * A Plant cultivated for ornament. | R. N. M. 4. |
| ? A Plant cultivated for use. | PARAVERACEAE. |
| \$ A Naturalized Plant. | SANGUINARIA. (Blood Root) |
| N. Native. | (Red Puccoon). |
| C. Common. | S. Canadensis:—C. N. 4. M. |
| R. Rare. | CHELDONUM. (Celandine.) |
| T. Tree. | C. Majas:—\$ 4. |
| B. Bush or undershrub. | ARGEMONE. (Mexican Poppy) |
| V. Vine. | (Prickly Poppy). |
| M. Medicinal. | A. Mexicana:—\$ * |
| W. Weed. | MECONOPSIS. (Yellow Poppy.) |
| RANUNCULACEAE. | M. Diphylla:—C. N. 4. |
| CLEMATIS. (Virgins Bower.) | PAPAVER. (Poppy.) |
| C. Virginiana:—N. 4. V. * | P. Somniferum:—\$ * |
| ANEMONE. (Wind Flower) | (Common Poppy.) |
| (Snow Drops). | P. Dubium:—\$ * |
| A. Thalictrides:—C. N. P. * | FUMARIACEAE. |
| HEPATICA. (Liver Wort.) | DICENTRA. (Ear Drops.) |
| H. Triloba. C. M. 4. * | D. Cucullaria:—(Dutchman's |
| THALICTRUM. (Meadow Rue.) | * Breeches) (Bleeding Hearts). |
| T. Dioicum:—N. 4. * | N. 4. * |
| T. Clavatum:—4. | D. Canadensis:—(Squirrel's |
| RANUNCULUS. (Buttercups) | Corn). C. N. 4. |
| (Crowfoot.) | CRUCIFERAE. |
| R. Multifidus:—N. 4. | NASTURTIUM. (Water Cress.) |
| R. Repens:—N. 4. | N. Officinale (Eng. Water Cress) |
| R. Sceleratus:—N. 4. | 4. |
| R. Recurvatus:—N. 4. | IODANTHUS. (False Rocket.) |
| And a number of other species | I. Pinnotifida:—N. 4. |
| AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.) | DENTARIA. (Pepper Root.) |
| A. Vulgaris:—4. * | D. Lactiniata:—N. 4. |
| ANONACEAE. | CARDAMINE. (Bitter Cress.) |
| ASIMINA. Papaw. | C. Rhomboidea:—N. 4. |
| A. Triloba:—C. B. | SINAPIS. (Mustard.) |
| Inclined to be a pest. | S. Nigra:—(Black Mustard) \$. |
| MENISPERMACEAE. | S. Arvensis:—(Field Mustard) \$ |
| MENISPERMUM. | S. Alba:—(White Mustard) \$. |
| M. Canadense:—(Vine maple) N. | BRASSICA. |
| 4. M. V. | B. Rapa:—(Turnip) *. 2. |
| BERBERIDACEAE. | B. Oleracea:—(Cabbage) *. 2. |
| CAULOPHYLLUM. (Cohosh.) | ALYSSUM. (Madwort.) |
| C. Thalictrides:—(Blue Cohosh). | A. Maritimum:—(Sweet Alyssum) |
| C. N. M. 4. | *, 4. |
| JEFFERSONIA. | LUNARIA. (Honesty.) |
| J. Diphylla:—(Twin Leaf) C. N. | L. Biennis:—2. * |
| M. 4. | DRABA. (Whitlow Grass.) |
| DELPHINUM. (Larkspur.) | D. (Erophilla) Verna:—C. N. W. |
| D. Tricorne:—C. N. 4. | I. |
| D. Consolida:—(Common Larkspur) \$ * | ARMONICA. (Horse Radish.) |
| CIMICIFUGA. | A. Rusticana:—4. \$?. |
| C. Racemosa (Rattleroot):—C. N. | CAPELLA. |
| 4. M. | C. Bursa-Pastoris: |
| ACTAEA. (Baneberry.) | (Shepherds Purse) \$. |
| A. Alba:—N. 4. M. | LEPIDUM. (Pepper grass.) |
| HYDRASTIS. (Golden Seal.) | L. Virginicum: (Tongue grass) |
| (Yellow Root.) | C. N. W. 1. |
| H. Canadensis:—C. N. 4. M. | RAPHANUS. (Radish.) |
| PAEONIA. (Peony.) | R. Sativa: (Garden Radish) ?. |
| P. Officinalis:—(Common Peony) | * CAPPARIDACEAE. |
| 4. * | CLEOME. (Spider Flower.) |
| MAGNOLIACEAE. | C. Pungens:—\$ 2. * |
| MAGNOLIA. | POLANISIA. |
| M. Acuminata:—(Cucumber | P. Graveolens:—N. W. |
| Tree.) | RESEDACEAE. |
| R. N. M. T. | RESEDA. |
| LIRIODENDRON. | R. Rorata:—(Mignonette). * |
| L. Tulipifera:—(Yellow Poplar.) | VIOLACEAE. |
| (Tulip Tree.) N. T. | VIOLA. (Violets) (Johny Jump |
| PODOPHYLLUM. | UPS.) |
| P. Peltatum:—C. N. M. 4. (May | V. Rotundifolia:—N. 4. |
| Apple) (Mandrake). | V. Primulaefolia:—N. 4. |
| | V. Palustris:—N. 4. |
| | Many other species. |

- 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. *Multum*:—(Dwarf St. John's
Wort.) W.
CARYOPHYLLACEAE.
(Pink Worts.)
DIANTHUS. (Pink.)
D. *Barbatus*:—(Sweet William.)
N. 4. *.
Several other species.
SAPONARIA.
S. *Officinalis*:—(Bouncing Bet.)
(Gentlemen's Ruflles) \$. 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 Buty.)
C. *Virginica*:—N. 4. W.
C. *Arvense*:—C. N. W.
PORTULACA. (Purslanes.)
P. *Gilliesii*:—C. \$. *.
MALVACEAE. (Malloes.)
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)
(Kemia.)
H. *Trionum*:—\$. *.
Inclined to spread.
H. *Grandiflorus*:—N. 4. W.
H. *Sgracius*:—(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.
PIELEA.
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 Su-
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. (Ball oon
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.)
CEANOTHUS. (Jersey Tea.) (Red
Root.) NB.
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. *Procumbens*:—(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. *Hispida*:—(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*:—(Grape 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. *Coccinea*:—*. 4.
CIRCAEA. (Enchanters Night
Shade.)
C. *Lutetiana*:—C. N. 4.
GROSSULACEAE.
(Currants.)
RIBES.
R. *Aureum*:—(Clover Bush.)
(Missouri Currant.) *.
R. *Uva*:—Crispa:—(Gooseberry.)
?.
R. *Rubrum* (Red Currant.) ?.
R. *Nigrum* (Black Currant.) ?.
PASSIFLORACEAE.
PASSIFLORA. (Passion Vine.)
P. *Incarinata*:—4. M. *.
CUCURBITACEAE.
SICYOS. (Wild Cucumber Vine.)
S. *Angulatus*:—1. *.
CUCURBITA. (Pumpkins.)
(Squash.)
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.
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. *Intergerrina*:—C. N. 4. W.
ASMORHIZA. (Sweet Cicely.)
C. *Longistylis*:—N. 4. *.
CICUTA. (Wild Parsnip.) (Wa-
ter 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. *Tartacea*:—(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
Viburnum.) 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. (Bluet.)
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. *Noveboracensis*:—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. *Annum*:—(Common White
Top.) C. N. W.
CALLISTEPHUS. (China Aster.)
C. *Chinensis*:—*. 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.
XANTHMUN. (Cocklebur.)
X. *Strumarium*:—C. N. M.
A pest.
ZINNIA.
Z. *Elegans*:—(Garden Zenia.) *.
HELIOPSIS.
H. *Leavis*:—(Ox Eye.) C. N. 4.
W.
ECHINACEAE.
E. *Purpurea*:—(Purple Cone
Flower.) C. N. 4. W.
RUDBECKIA.
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.
Biden. (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. *Suaevolens*:—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:—*.
CIRSIIUM. (Thistle.)
C. Lanceolatum:—(Common Thistle.) C. N.
A pest.
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.
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. Quadrifolia:—(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:—(Scarlet 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.) (Lepandria.)
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.
RHYTIGLOSSA.
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 Curls.)
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.
COLLINSONIA. (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 Hysop.)
L. Nepetoides:—C. N. 4. W.
NEPETA. (Catnip.) (Ground Ivy.)
N. Glechoma:—(Ground Ivy.) (Gill-over-the-ground.) C. \$ 4.
BRUNELLA. (Blue Curls.) (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. Cardia:—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.
QUAMOCUIT.
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 Potato.) ? 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 Sodom.) 1. R.
S. Esculentum:—(Egg Plant.) ? 1.
NICANDRA. (Apple of Peru.)
N. Physaloides:—C. \$ W.
PHYSALIS. (Ground Cherry.)
Several species.
PETUNIA.
P. Violacea:—C. 4. \$.
LYCIUM. (Matrimony Vine.) (Wall Willow.)
L. Barbarum.
Shrubby vine, inclined to be a pest.
NICOTIANA. (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:—(Dogsbane.) C. N. 4. M.
A. Cannabinum:—(Indian Hemp.) C. N. M. 4.
VINCA. (Periwinkle.) (Ground Ivy.)
V. Major:—4. \$ V.
Inclined to spread.
- 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. Rhaponticum:—(Garden Rhubarb.) (Pie Plant.) 4. ?.
RUMEX. (Dock.)
R. Crispus:—Yellow Dock.) C. N. M. 4. \$.
R. Verticillatus:—(Water Dock.) N. 4. W.
R. Hydrolapathum:—(Great Water Dock.) N. 4. W.
R. Altitissimus:—(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.) (Tearthumb 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. Albus:—(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.) (Bitter Elm.) C. N. T.
U. Fulva:—(Red Elm.) (Slippery Elm.) C. N. T.
CELTIS. (Hoop Ash.) (Hackberry.)
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. Dioica:—(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 Shell bark.) 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. (Hazel nut.)
C. Americana:—C. N. B.
OSTRYA. (Iron Wood.) (Hornbeam.)
O. Virginica:—(Water Beech.) N. T.
- BETULACEAE.
BETULA. (Birch.)
B. Lenta:—(Sweet Birch.) N. R. T.
(Black Birch.)
ALNUS. (Alder.)
A. Serullata. (Tag Alder.) N. R. B.
SALICACEAE.
SALIX. (Willow.) (Osier.)
S. Candida:—N. C. T.
S. Nigra:—(Black Willow.) C. N. T.
S. Babyonica:—(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.
P. 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.) (Indian Turnip.)
A. Triphyllum:—(Jack in the Pulpit.) 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.
ASPARAGUS.
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 Slippers.)
C. Pubescens:—(Large Yellow Lady's Slippers.) N. R. M. 4.
GOODGERA. (Rattle Snake Plantain.) (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. (Tuberosa.)
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. \$ *.
SLADIOLUS. (Corn Flag.)
G. Communis:—C. 4. \$ *.
SMILACEAE.
SMILAX. (Green Briar.) (Sarsaparilla.)
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. \$ 4.
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. Capa—(Common Onion.) 2. *.
HYACINTHUS. (Hyacinth.)
H. Umbellatus—4. *.
 Many varieties.
MUSCARI. (Grape Hyacinth.)
M. Racemosum—C. 4. ? \$.
HEMEROCALLIS. (Day Lily.)
FUNKIA.
F. Subcordata—(White Day Lily.)
Alb-Marginata—(Lilac Day Lily.) C. 4. *.
CONVALLARIA.
C. Majalis—(Lily of the Valley.) C. ? \$.
SMILACINA.
S. Multiflora—(Wild Solomon Seal.) C. N. M. 4.
S. Racemosa—(Cluster Solomon Seal.) C. N. 4.
A. Officinalis—(Common Asparagus.) 4. ? \$.
 Several ornamental species.
UVULARIA. (Bell wort.)
U. Grandiflora—C. N. 4. *.
JUNCACEAE.
JUNCUS. (Rush.)
J. Tenuis—(Slender rush.) C. N. 4. W.
J. Effusus—(Soft Rush.) (Bull Rush.) C. N. 4.
 Many other species.
CAMMELYNACEAE.
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. Oryzoides—(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. Scabra—(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. (Cat 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. Picta.)
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. Duriuscula—(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.
EATONIA. (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. Procerus—(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.)

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.

	1900.	1890.
Alabama	1,828,697	1,513,401
Arkansas	1,311,564	1,128,211
California	1,485,053	1,213,398
Colorado	539,700	413,249
Connecticut	908,420	746,258
Florida	184,735	166,493
Georgia	528,542	391,422
Idaho	2,216,331	1,837,353
Illinois	161,772	88,548
Indiana	4,821,550	3,820,352
Iowa	2,516,462	2,192,404
Kansas	2,231,853	1,912,297
Kentucky	1,470,495	1,428,108
Louisiana	2,147,174	1,858,635
Maine	1,381,625	1,118,588
Maryland	694,466	661,086
Massachusetts	1,188,044	1,042,390
Michigan	2,805,346	2,238,947
Minnesota	2,420,982	2,093,890
Mississippi	1,751,394	1,310,283
Missouri	1,551,270	1,298,600
Montana	3,106,665	2,679,185
Nebraska	243,329	142,924
Nevada	1,066,300	1,062,650
New Hampshire	42,335	47,355
New Jersey	411,588	379,530
New York	1,883,660	1,444,933
North Carolina	7,268,894	6,003,174
North Dakota	1,893,810	1,617,949
Ohio	319,146	190,983
Oregon	4,157,545	3,672,329
Pennsylvania	413,530	317,704
Rhode Island	6,302,115	5,258,113
South Carolina	428,556	345,506
South Dakota	1,349,316	1,151,149
Tennessee	401,570	348,600
Texas	2,020,616	1,767,518
Utah	3,048,710	2,235,527
Vermont	276,749	210,779
Virginia	343,641	332,422
Washington	1,854,184	1,655,980
West Virginia	518,103	357,232
Wisconsin	958,800	762,794
Wyoming	2,069,042	1,693,330
Arizona Territory	92,531	62,555
Dist. Columbia	122,931	88,243
Indian Ter.	278,718	230,392
New Mexico Ter.	392,060	180,182
Oklahoma Ter.	195,310	160,282
Hawaii	398,331	78,475
	154,001	89,990
Alaska	76,148,576	
Porto Rico	63,592	
Philippine Isds.		
All other possessions		

**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.	204,731
Providence, R. I.	202,718
Indianapolis, Ind.	175,597
Kansas City, Mo.	169,164
St. Paul, Minn.	163,752
Rochester, N. Y.	163,065
Denver, Col.	162,608
Toledo, Ohio	133,859
Allegheny, Pa.	131,822
Columbus, Ohio	129,896
Worcester, Mass.	125,560
Syracuse, N. Y.	118,421
Patterson, N. J.	108,374
New Haven, Conn.	108,027
Fall River, Mass.	105,171
St. Joseph, Mo.	104,863
Omaha, Neb.	102,979
Los Angeles, Cal.	102,555
Memphis, Tenn.	102,479
Scranton, Pa.	102,320
Lowell, Mass.	102,026
Albany, N. Y.	94,999
Cambridge, Mass.	94,151
Portland, Oregon	91,886
Atlanta, Georgia	90,426
Grand Rapids, Mich.	89,872
Dayton, Ohio	87,565
Richman, Va.	85,333
Nashville, Tennessee	85,050
Seattle, Wash.	80,865
Hartford, Conn.	80,671
Reading, Pa.	79,850
Wilmington, Del.	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.	62,059
Troy, N. Y.	61,643
Hoboken, N. J.	60,651
Evansville, Ind.	59,364
Manchester, N. H.	59,007
Utica, N. Y.	56,987
Peoria, Ill.	56,100
Charleston, S. C.	56,383
Savannah, Ga.	56,100
San Antonio, Texas	55,807
Duluth, Minn.	54,244
Elizabeth, N. J.	53,321
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	52,960
Harrisburg, Pa.	52,130
Portland, Maine	51,721
	50,167
	50,145

**Population of Ohio by
Counties.**

	1900.	1890.
Adams	26,328	26,093
Allen	47,976	40,644
Ashtabula	21,184	22,233
Athens	51,448	43,055
Auglaize	38,730	35,194
Belmont	31,192	28,100
Brown	60,875	57,413
Butler	28,237	29,899
Carroll	56,870	48,597
Champaign	16,811	17,566
Clark	26,642	26,980
Clermont	58,939	52,277
Clinton	31,610	33,553
Columbiana	24,202	24,240
Coshocton	68,500	59,029
Crawford	29,337	26,703
Cuyahoga	33,915	31,927
Darke	439,120	309,970
Defiance	42,532	42,961
Delaware	20,387	25,769
Erie	20,401	27,189
Fairfield	37,662	35,462
Fayette	34,259	33,539
Franklin	21,725	23,309
Fulton	104,460	124,087
Gallia	22,801	22,023
Geauga	27,918	27,005
Greene	14,744	13,489
Guernsey	31,613	29,820
Hamilton	34,425	28,645
Hancock	499,479	374,573
Hardin	41,993	42,593
Harrison	31,187	28,939
Henry	20,486	20,830
Highland	27,282	25,080
Hocking	30,982	29,048
Holmes	24,398	22,658
Huron	19,511	21,139
Jackson	32,339	31,949
Jefferson	34,248	28,468
Knox	44,357	39,415
Lake	27,768	27,600
Lawrence	21,680	18,235
Licking	39,534	39,550
Logan	47,070	43,279
Lorain	39,420	27,386
Lucas	54,857	40,295
Madison	153,550	102,296
Mahoning	20,590	20,057
Marion	70,130	55,079
Medina	28,678	24,727
Meigs	21,958	21,742
Mercer	28,620	29,813
Miami	28,021	27,220
Monroe	43,105	39,754
Montgomery	23,175	25,175
Morgan	130,146	100,852
Morrow	17,905	19,143
Muskingum	17,879	18,120
Noble	53,185	51,220
Ottawa	19,466	20,753
Paulding	22,213	21,974
Perry	27,528	25,932
Pickaway	31,841	31,151
Pike	27,016	26,959
Portage	18,172	17,482
Preble	29,246	27,868
Putnam	23,713	23,421
Richland	32,525	30,188
Ross	44,289	38,072
Sandusky	40,940	39,454
Scioto	40,981	30,617
Seneca	34,311	35,377
Shelley	41,163	40,869
Stark	24,625	24,707
Summit	94,747	84,170
Trumbull	71,715	54,089
Tuscarawas	46,591	42,373
Union	53,751	46,618
Van Wert	23,342	22,850
Vinton	39,394	29,671
Warren	15,330	16,045
Washington	25,584	25,468
Wayne	48,245	42,380
Williams	37,870	39,005
Wood	24,953	24,897
Wyandot	51,555	44,392
	21,125	21,722

2,575,545

2,565,360

**Cities in Ohio Having a Popu-
lation 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
Sandusky	19,604
Steubenville	14,340
Tiffin	10,980
Zanesville	23,538

**Population of Morgan County
by Townships.**

	1900.	1890.
Bloom	869	920
Bristol	1,085	1,213
Center	953	1,105
Deerfield	839	962
Homer	1,426	1,728
Malta	1,670	1,714
Manchester	585	621
Meigsville	1,913	1,807
Morgan	1,078	1,129
Penn	2,182	2,189
Penn	1,272	1,379
Windsor	2,121	2,327
York	905	939
Total population	17,905	19,143

**Population of Villages in
Morgan County.**

	1900.	1890.
McConnellsville	1,825	1,825
Malta	845	1,771
Chester Hill	480	865
Stockport	376	416
Reinersville, estimated	200	.....
Pennsville, estimated	175	.....
Deavertown	154	.....
Unionville, estimated	80	.....
Unionville	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	.....
Hooksburch, estimated	11	.....
Joy, estimated	.....	.....
Bishopville, estimated	.....	.....

**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, 1,050	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
Joctown, 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, 1,135	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
Sheremiah 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	1864-1866
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	1833-1835
S. A. Barker	1835-1839
William Hawkins	1839-1843
Andrew Fouts	1843-1847
Charles F. Alden	1847-1849
William Parish	1849-1851
Robert A. Pinkerton	1851-1853
Newton M. Brent	1853-1857
Isaac H. Rolan	1857-1861
Andrew Kahler	1861-1866
Newton M. Brent	1866-1870
J. C. Murdock	1870-1874
Augustus D. Havener	1874-1876
Lewis Thompson	1876-1880
John S. Dann	1880-1884
A. B. McIntyre	1884-1886
William Taylor	1886-1890
John K. Harper	1890-1894
George A. Gillespie	1894-1898
William H. Hutchins	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	1847-1853
Abner Pyle	1853-1855
David L. Jenkins	1855-1857
Richard Dunnington	1857-1861
David L. Jenkins	1861-1865
Jesse Simons	1865-1867
A. J. Cooke	1867-1869
Alexander Higgins	1869-1871
Henry Linkin	1871-1873
Andrew Kahler	1873-1875
Andrew Arrick	1875-1881
Andrew J. Henery	1881-1885
L. L. Fletcher	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	1820-1820
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	1821-1822

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-
Samuel Aikens	1827-1828
Jacob Fouts	1827-1828
Josiah Burlingame	1827-1828
Samuel Aikens	1829-1830
Josiah Burlingame	1829-1830
Samuel Murray	1830-1832
Josiah Burlingame	1831-1832
Samuel Murray	1831-1832
David Edwards	1831-1832
Samuel Murray	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-
Richard 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	1846-
Otho French	1846-
Samuel Adams	1846-
Otho French	1847-
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	1850-
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	1853-
George Parsons	1853-
Mills Hall	1853-
George Parsons	1854-
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
George 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
C. C. Covey	1844-1847
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
J. A. Ivers	1879-1880
Frank F. Metcalf	1881-1885
Marion E. Danford	1885-1890
P. H. Tannhill	1891-1897
Charles H. Fouts	1898

RECORDERS.

Timothy Gaylord	1819-1829
John Wilkin	1829-1832
Samuel Stewart	1832-1838
James Watkins	1838-1841
Russel H. Deering	1841-1844
Hayes Pyle	1844-1850
Richard Hickerson	1850-1853
David R. Shivel	1852-1855
Hayes Pyle	1855-1858
1—Joseph R. Taverner	1859-1868
William W. McCarty	1868-1870
2—William Kirkbridge	1870-1872
William W. McCarty	1872-1876
James M. West	1876-1885
William H. Young	1885-1891
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 Durlin	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. Mummey	1894
Eli Burr	1894-1899
Jesse Gifford	1895-1900
C. R. Brent	1896-1898
Ira C. Plummer	1898
M. R. Devol	1900
Jephtha 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 sent 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	1842-1843
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 W. 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.	