

Return of Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane and Idiotic Persons By Twp. Assessor, 1856

Copied by Darlene Weaver from Assessor's Report

Salt Creek Twp.

Alexander Montgomery, blind for 33 years; cause, exposure; age, 84, male, white; occupation, tailor; born, Philadelphia; educated; parents, William and Elender Montgomery; father's occupation, manufacturing; born, Ireland; number of children, 14; number of afflicted, 1; relation of parents, none.

Pickaway Twp.

Serepta Brand, idiot for seven years; cause unknown; age 7, female, white; no occupation; birthplace, Pickaway; not educated; parents, Israel and Amelia Brand; father's occupation, blacksmith; born, Ohio; number of children, four; number afflicted, one; relation of parents, none.

Russell Towers, idiot for 31 years; cause unknown; age 31, male, white; no occupation; birthplace (blank); not educated; parents, Jno. and Rhoda Towers; father's occupation, farmer; born, Maryland; number of children, six; number afflicted, three; relation of parents, none.

Mary Towers, idiot for 27 years; cause unknown; age 27, female, white; no occupation; birthplace, Ohio; not educated; parents, Jno and Rhoda Towers, father's occupation, farmer; born Maryland; number of children, 6; number afflicted, three; relation of parents, none.

Washington Twp.

Enoch VanVeikel, insane, duration unknown; cause unknown; age, 60, male, white; no occupation, born Ohio; not educated; parents unknown.

Jos. Robinson, idiot from birth; cause unknown; age 35, male; no occupation; born, Ohio; not educated; parents unknown.

Lovina Walker, idiot from birth; cause unknown; age 30, female, white; no occupation; born Kentucky; not educated; parents unknown.

Walnut Township

James McCoy, blind for nine years; cause, fever; age 74, male; occupation, farmer; born Virginia; educated; father, Jno McCoy; father's occupation, farmer; born Virginia; number of children, 11; number afflicted, 1; relation of parents, none.

Madison Township

None

Harrison Township

None

Circleville

Edson Hammel, dumb for eight years; cause from birth; age eight, male, white; no occupation; born Ohio; not educated; parents, Isaiah Hammel, father's occupation, carpenter; born Ohio, number of children, seven; number afflicted, one; relation of parents, none.

Lucinda M. Shaw, blind for 25 years; cause, inflammation; age 25, white; occupation music teacher; born Pickaway County; educated; parents, Hugh Shaw, father's occupation farmer; born Pennsylvania; number of children, five; number afflicted, one; relation of parents, none.

Guy W. Doane, blind for 11 years; cause, amaurosis; age 68, male, white; occupation lawyer; born Connecticut; educated; parents, Wm. Doan, father's occupation farmer; born Connecticut; number of children, three; number afflicted, one; relation of parents, none.

Wayne Township

None

Jackson Township

Johnson Caldwell, deaf and dumb for seven years; cause, fever; age 15, male, white; no occupation; born Ohio; not educated; parents, Henn Caldwell; father's occupation, farming; born Ohio; number children, six; number afflicted, one; relation of parents, none.

Scioto Township

Benj. Walston, insane for 30 years; cause, fall; age 55, male, white; occupation farmer; born Maryland; not educated; parents, Charles Walston; father's occupation (blank); born unknown; number of children unknown; number afflicted, one; relation of parents (blank).

Jas. Everts, insane for 31 years; cause, fever; age 35, male, white; no occupation; born Ohio; not educated; parents, Henry Everts; father's occupation (blank); birthplace unknown; number of children unknown; number afflicted, one; relation of parents (blank).

Sarah Hickey, insane for 20 years; cause, fever; age 45, female, white; no occupation; born Ohio; not educated; parents, James Hickey; father's occupation (blank); born Virginia, number of children, three; number afflicted, one; relation of parents, (blank).

Jno. Gulick, insane for unknown time, cause fever, age 50, male, white; born Virginia; not educated; parents, Jno. Gulick, father's occupation, farmer; born unknown; number of children (blank); number afflicted, one; relation of parents (blank).

Sophia E. Sellers, blind four years; cause, cold; age 61, female, white; no occupation; born, Germany; not educated; parents unknown.

Monroe Township

Ann Timmons, insane 26 years, cause (blank), age 26, female; no occupation; born in Ohio; not educated; parents, Curtis Philips, father's occupation (blank); born in Virginia; number of children four; number afflicted one; relation of parents (blank).

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Liquor Assessments for Pickaway County, 1912-1918

Compiled by DARLENE WEAVER

Pickaway County's Treasurer collected assessments from traffickers in intoxicating liquors; the amount \$500; each receipt shows the business person, location, who owned the premises and a description of the premises.

1912 thru 1917 — Shelby & McCrady, Circleville. Al Caskey estate, 112 S. Court St.

1912 — C.E. Kingsbury, Circleville, no owner shown, 44 feet mid point lot 286.

1912 — J.M. Crayne, Circleville, owner J.M. Crane and J.M. Groom, 316-317.

1912 thru 1914 — Willis Cave, Circleville, no owner shown, Lot 920, 720 S. Court St. (Willis Cave shown as owner in 1914 with property located at 920 S. Court).

1912 thru 1917 — T.N. Caskey, Circleville, owner Mary Evans, West end Lot 857, S. Washington St. (1913 thru 1916 listed T.N. Caskey & Son).

1912 — Jno. Carle, Circleville, owner Charles Snyder, Whole Lot 200.

1912 thru 1917 — Albert Dodd, Circleville, owner Jno. Rooney Estate, lot 945, 729 S. Scioto St.

1912 thru 1917 — William H. Dotter, Circleville, owner Wm. H. Dotter, part lot 302, W. Main St.

1912 thru 1913 — Sam Fullen, Circleville, owner Sam Fullen, part lots 365-366, S. Court St.

1912 thru 1917 — Albert Palm, Circleville, owner Albert Palm, part lot 212, 106 E. Main St.

1912 — James Patton, Circleville, owner Alexander Patton estate, Lot 412.

1912 thru 1917 — Denny Pickens, Circleville, owners Magdalena Mader et al, Lot 177, 120 N. Court St.

1912 thru 1917 — W.E. Pickens, Circleville, owner W.E. Pickens, lot 367, S. Court St.

1912 — D.E. Pomeroy & John Ritz, Circleville, Owner Al Caskey estate, part lot 366.

1912 thru 1917 — Max Seyfert, Circleville, owner Max Seyfert, part lots 207-208, 108 W. Main St.

1912 — W.D. Shelby, Circleville, owner Maggie D. Reiche, part lots 999-100.

1912 — Stone & Collins, Circleville, owner Elizabeth Haynes, part lots 316-317.

1912 — L.P. Timmons, Circleville, owner Miss Lena Webbe, E. Side lot 282.

1912 — Samuel Voll, Circleville, owner building Sam Abel, owner land John Hixenbaugh, near C&MV Railroad.

1912 — Simon Voll, Circleville, owner Rosa J. Voll,

SW Corner lot 375.

1912 thru 1917 — J.B. Voll, Circleville, owner Elizabeth Voll, part lot 380, corner Franklin & Washington.

1912 thru 1913 — H.B. Carpenter, Ashville, owner Charles R. and Sadie Bell, Pt. Sec. 13, Range 22, Twp. 2.

1912 thru 1914 — Charles R. Cook, Ashville, owner Rockey and Foor, part lots 15-16 (J.P. Rockey listed as only owner in 1914).

1912 thru 1913 — M.V. Beavers, Commercial Point, owner M.V. Beavers, part of one acre.

1912 — J. Trego & Son, Commercial Point, owner John Prindle, whole lot 29.

1912 thru 1917 — Jesse G. Strader, South Bloomfield, owner J.G. Strader, N 1/2 lots 39-40, corner Walnut & Main.

1912 — Meinhard Lane, Circleville, owner not listed, place not listed.

1913 thru 1917 — Jno W. Lamparter, Circleville, owner Jno. W. and Margart Lamparter, 128-130 S. Court St.

1913 thru 1917 — H.M. Goldfrederick, Circleville, owner not listed, Pickaway and Mound Sts. (In 1917 C.R. Goldfrederick listed as owner).

1913 thru 1917 — English & Carl, Circleville, owner Charles Snyder, 200 W. Main St.

1914 thru 1917 — Harry B. Clellan, Ashville, now owner listed, Main St.

1915 thru 1917 — Joe B. Deibel, Circleville, no owner listed, S. Court St.

1915 — J.P. Rockey, Ashville, no owner listed, no premises description.

1915 thru 1917 — Meinhard Lane, Ashville, no owner listed, Wright St.

Annual Election, 1853

Washington Township

Held at brick schoolhouse in School District No. 4.

Trustees: Andrew Leist, Samuel G. Pontious and James Earnhart.

Assessor: William Winstead.

Treasurer: John D. Leist.

Clerk: Samuel Williams.

Supervisors: Michael Clouse, Abraham Dresbach and Ezekiel Morris.

Constables: Michael Clouse, Samuel Curts.

Taken from Washington Township Trustees Records.

Pickaway County Historical Society Members

HAROLD G. THOMPSON

Harold G. Thompson, 93, Grove City, formerly of Circleville, died Jan. 26, 1995, at Grant Hospital. Born Oct. 31, 1901, in Ashville, he was the son of William and Mary Thompson.

He was preceded in death by his wife, Goldie (Hoover) Thompson in 1986. Survivors include his son and daughter-in-law, William and Marcia Thompson; one grandson, Doug Thompson, all of Grove City, several nieces and nephews. Burial was in Floral Hills Cemetery, Circleville.

MABEL M. GOELLER

Mabel M. Goeller, 88, Circleville, died March 3, 1996, at her residence. Born Oct. 23, 1907, in Circleville, she was the daughter of the late Orland K. and Anna Zwicker Heise.

She was preceded in death by her husband, Dr. Joseph E. Goeller in 1983; one brother, Walter Heise; one sister, Edith Valentine.

She is survived by two daughters, Judith (Jack) Goode, Circleville; Mary Ellen (Dennis) Tully, Circleville; one son, Joseph E. (Linda) Goeller II, Circleville; 11 grandchildren; 11 great-grandchildren; one sister, Lucile Radcliff, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; nieces and nephews. Burial was in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Circleville.

JOHNDA T. DAVIS

Johnda T. Davis, 85, Circleville, died Feb. 25, 1996, in Berger Hospital.

Born May 4, 1910, in Pickaway County, she was the daughter of the late James and Elizabeth Tootle. She was a charter member of the Pickaway County Historical Society, she was a co-founder and editor for 25 years of the *Pickaway Quarterly* and honored as such with the title of editor emeritus.

She was preceded in death by her husband, Ray W. Davis; son, Dr. John T. Davis; brother, Richard; sister, Marjorie. Survivors include a brother, Jim (Ann) Tootle, several nieces and nephews. Burial was in Forest Cemetery.

MILTON H. RENICK

Milton H. Renick died Feb. 24, 1996, at his home. Born Aug. 18, 1914, near Williamsport, he was the son of Harness and Florence Carpenter Renick.

He was preceded in death by one sister, Alice Wilda Eggert. He is survived by his wife, Ruth; one daughter, Barbara, Reynoldsburg; one son, David (Linda); one

grandson; sister, Dorothy, Columbus; brother, Turney, Dayton. Burial was in Muhlenburg Township Cemetery.

MASEL H. GENTZEL

Masel H. Gentzel, 83, Circleville, died Feb. 8, 1996, at her home. Born Jan. 24, 1913, in West Virginia, she was the daughter of Andrew and Della Barnett Jacobs.

She was preceded in death by her husband, Paul; four brothers and two sisters. She is survived by daughter, Shirley Taylor, Circleville; son, Warren Gentzel, Florida; five grandchildren; nine great-grandchildren; two brothers, Kenneth Jacobs, Circleville, and Russell "Bud" Jacobs, New Holland. Burial was in Floral Hills Cemetery.

EMILY BEATRICE KIFER

Emily Beatrice Kifer, 81, Circleville, died Jan. 13, 1996, at Mount Carmel Medical Center. Born Aug. 18, 1914, in Saxton, Pa., she was the daughter of Elmer and Emma Redinger Oler.

She was preceded in death by her husband, Claude Regis Kifer in 1984; a daughter, Sandra; three brothers and two sisters.

She is survived by sons, John (Carol) Kifer, Westerville; Terry (Lisa) Kifer, Canal Winchester; daughter, Lynn (Rick) Weisman, Columbus; five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Burial was in Forest Cemetery.

HAROLD H. HILL

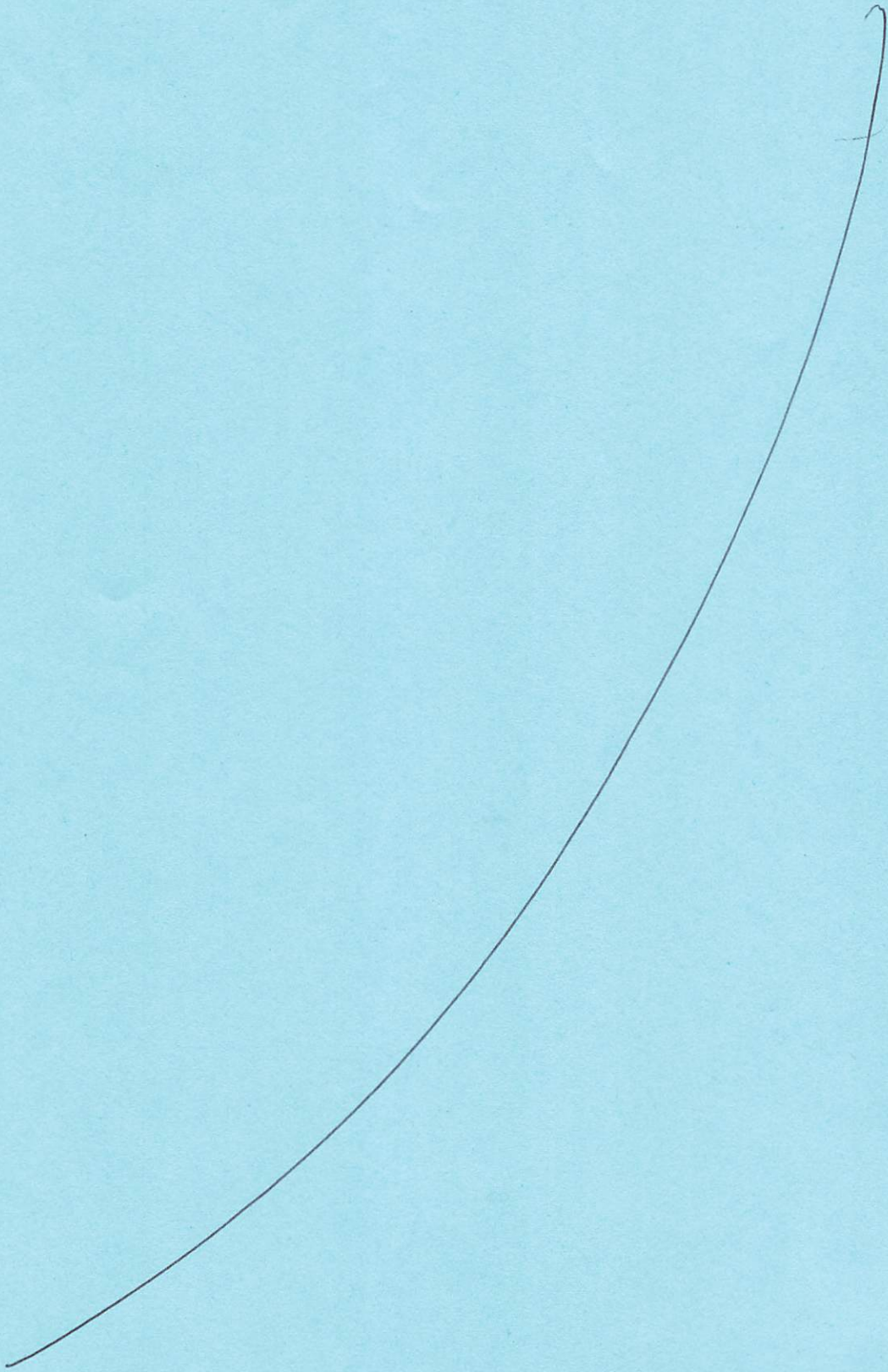
Harold H. "Tom" Hill, 78, Circleville, died Jan. 10, 1996, in Berger Hospital. Born March 9, 1917, in Hocking County, he was the son of Thad C. and Hazel Starkey Hill.

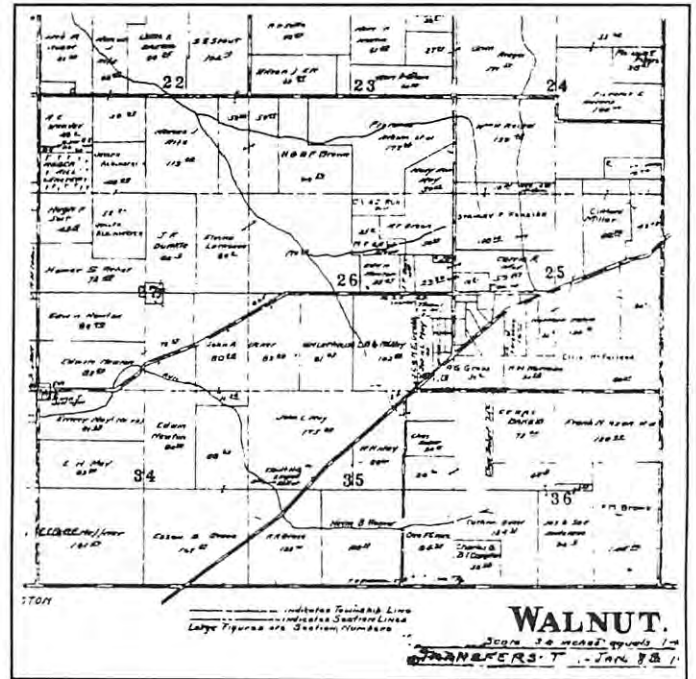
He was preceded in death by one son, Paul J. Hill in 1968; two brothers. He is survived by his wife, Cleo Jewell Hill; one daughter, Pauline (Max) Wood, Circleville; one granddaughter, three great-grandchildren; three sisters, Blanche Kerns, Circleville; Anice McCracken, Newark; Mabel Karr, Lancaster; one brother, Norman, Bucyrus. Burial was in Forest Cemetery.

BOYD E. TEEGARDIN

Boyd E. Teegardin, 89, Ashville, died Jan. 9, 1996, at Berger Hospital. Born Dec. 17, 1906, in Madison Township, Pickaway County, he was the son of the late Edwin O. and Flora Bell Hull Teegardin.

He was preceded in death by three sisters, May, Pauline and Alice; four brothers, Roy, Roland, Shelby and Alva. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Britt Teegardin, Ashville; two nieces and two nephews. Burial was in Forest Cemetery.





This 1922 tax parcel map of Monroe Township in Western Pickaway County Shows that roads do not follow the grid pattern evident in the map of Walnut Township. Virginia Military Surveys were influenced by topography whereas Congress Lands east of the river were generally subdivided without regard to the physical features on the land. Note that many roads on the 1929 Walnut Township parcel map follow Section Lines. Both maps show a portion of the southeast corner of the township.

Patterns of Original Surveys Visible in County Map

By TERRY FRAZIER

The Pickaway County highway map, like most road maps, provides its user with a view of the features on a small area of the Earth's surface. Like branches on a tree, rivers and streams meander, crossing the countryside. Red state routes and blue county highways are arteries for the circulation of traffic. Place names, or toponyms, show significant sites. The map scale and north arrow give a geographic perspective about distance and direction. An observant user might note the numbered grid pattern superimposed upon the townships east of the Scioto River contrasted with their absence west of the river. This grid is a result of one of the systems used to subdivide the Northwest Territory before settlement and statehood nearly two hundred years ago. The following is a very brief introduction to the two original surveys found in Pickaway County, and how their effects remain visible today.

The Land Ordinance of 1785, enacted by the United States Congress, was the foundation for the public land system. It provided for the township and range method of division of land acquired by the new nation. Technical details of the ordinance were later modified, but it essentially provided for the six miles square township, (not to

be confused with *civil townships* that are political entities not necessarily related to original surveys). These six miles square townships were usually divided into one mile square sections. Columns, or in some cases rows, of townships are called ranges. Thus, public domain lands sold by Congress could be easily identified by a range, township, and section number without having to rely on natural landscape features for identification. In addition, the Congress reserved section 16 of each township for school purposes and sections 8, 11, 26, and 29 for future sale.

Ohio has more kinds of original surveys than any other state. Some familiar original surveys such as the Fire Lands, the French Grants, and the Donation Tract are themselves chapters in the history of the Old Northwest. The federal rectangular system of surveys was refined in Ohio, and is represented by the checkerboard system of original surveys that cover much of the United States, especially evident in the West. According to the State Auditor nine major original surveys and 46 subsurveys exist in Ohio. Each is an experiment in the development of an accurate system of land subdivision using a geometric grid based on meridians and parallels

instead of natural features such as rivers or trees. Rivers change course and trees are cut, making the boundaries based on natural features difficult to retrace as time passes. Astronomical boundaries have the advantage of being able to be retraced with increasing accuracy as improvements in surveying equipment and methods evolve. Only the Virginia Military District does not use the rectangular system of ranges, townships, and sections.

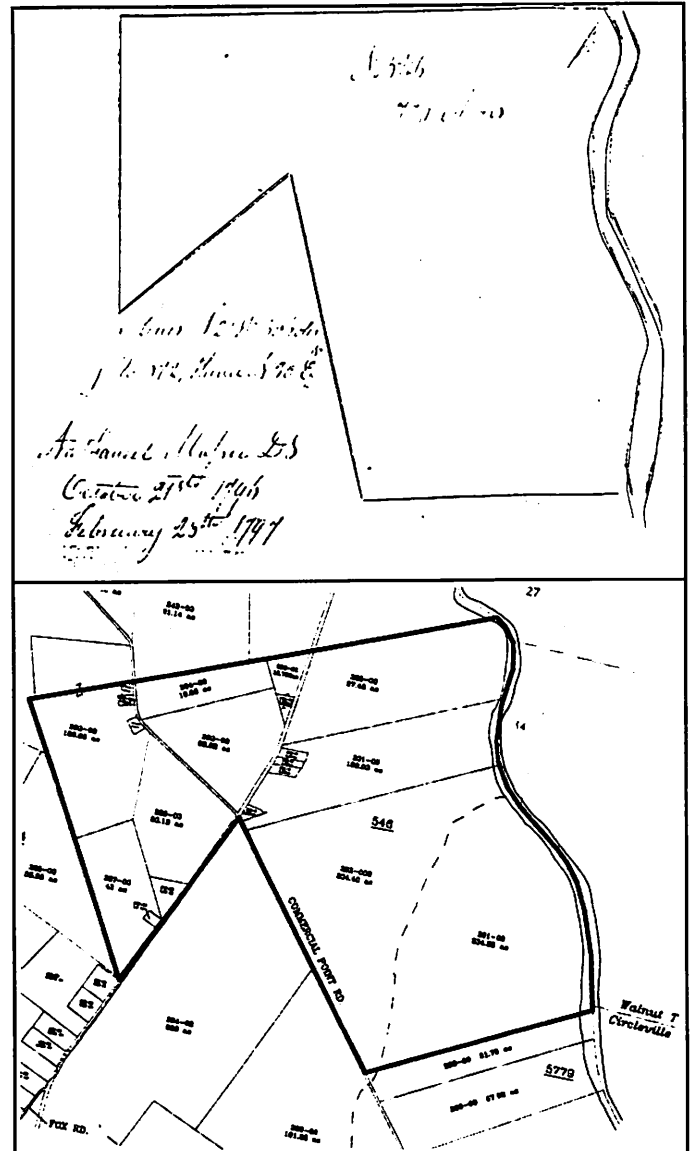
Four states-Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut- had claims on Ohio's lands. Virginia's King James Charter of 1609 claimed the land in the New World "from sea to sea, west and northwest." New York first relinquished its claim to Ohio. In 1784 Virginia ceded its claim to the Ohio country, followed by Connecticut and Massachusetts. Virginia reserved over four million acres of land between the Scioto River and Little Miami River to pay bounties to soldiers who had served in Virginia's military forces during the Revolutionary and French and Indian Wars. The amount of land given to a soldier, or his heirs, depended upon military rank and length of service. A soldier with less than three years of service could receive 100 acres, while a Major General could receive 15,000 acres. The land warrant issued by Virginia could contain more than one allotment, and could be assigned and transferred by the recipient to others.

Located between the Scioto and the Little Miami Rivers, north from the Ohio River to Hardin County, the Virginia Military District is found in twenty-three Ohio counties. All of Pickaway County west of the Scioto River is included in this district. Over 16,125 original surveys were created in the Virginia Military District by a system of indiscriminate, or "metes-and-bounds" (*mete*, to give out by measure, and *bound*, to form the boundary of) surveys. The first Virginia Military Survey (VMS) in Ohio was made in Clermont County in 1787, even though much of southern Ohio was not legally claimed until the Greenville Treaty of 1796. The best land was claimed first, usually in river valleys, and later claimants took what remained. Since there was no restriction on the shape of the claim, many were very irregular in shape. Overlapping claims were common and in some cases the amount of land surveyed greatly exceeded the amount granted by the land office. Problems with boundaries within the VMS are still being resolved today.

Pickaway County east of the Scioto River is within the Congress Lands, also called the "Ohio River Survey." Range, Township, section number, and survey name are part of any legal description for property in this area. Townships are numbered north from the Ohio River. The range number indicates the number of the column of townships west of the Pennsylvania border. Even with this

basic system, there were some irregularities with the numbering of townships. Range 21 has two sets of townships numbered 9, 10, and 11. Range 22 has three sets of duplicate numbers. To prevent confusion, the name of the surveyor is included as part of the legal description. For example, Salt Creek Township is in Range 20, Township 11, Worthington's Survey. Sections are numbered beginning with number 1 in the northeast section of the township, continuing west and east through the township to section number 36.

The Land Act of 1796 differed from the Land Ordinance of 1785. Congress reserved four central sections



The entry dated 1796 in the Virginia Military Survey Book "A" shows the survey of 770 acres for VMS number 546 entered for Robert Porter. This tract is also shown on the 1996 tax parcel map for Jackson Township in Pickaway County.

in each township for future sale, but made no provision to reserve a section for schools. Salt reservations were also made wherever salt licks or saline springs were identified. The pay of government surveyors was increased from two dollars to three dollars for each mile of survey run in the field. Townships offered for sale by section

Township No. 3					
EXTERIOR SECTION AND QUARTER SECTION I					
Posts.	Bearing Trees.	Inches Diam.	Courses they bear.	Links Dist.	Posts.
A	Box Elder	10	S. 50° W	7	V
a	" "	8	N. 31° E.	33 1/2	v
B	Hickory	20	N. 6° E.	957	W
b	White Oak	20	N. 46° W.	1030	w
C	See Pickaway	1/2	prairie	Q	X
c	mile to creek		wood land.		x
D	Bottomwood	28	S. 16° E.	810	Y
d	Sycamore	18	S. 28° E.	1144	y
E	Hickory	8	S. 64° E.	37	Z
e	Hickory	6	N. 64° W.	6	z
F					
f					
G	Black oak	21	S. 88° W.	86	
	" "	23	N. 70° E.	17	

Early surveyors recorded information about the location of section corners including witness, or bearing, trees. Much can be learned about the original vegetation of an area by examining these records. This illustration is from the index of bearing trees for Pickaway County and describes the types of trees, their trunk size and location. References to treeless areas are also noted, giving insight to locations of prairies or oak openings east of the Scioto River. Similar information was recorded in the field notes and descriptions from the Virginia Military Surveys.

were divided into two-mile squares in the field, with posts set on these lines at one mile intervals. The new law required that survey lines were to be based on true meridians and parallels (lines of longitude and latitude) rather than compass bearings which would present a deviation due to magnetic declination between the polar north and the magnetic north pole. Modern surveys show that both original methods were inaccurate by present standards. Few sections are exactly one mile square, and there was no provision in the law for dealing with the convergence of the meridians. However, it is remarkable that the early surveys were as accurate as they were. The early surveyors were poorly paid, had crude instruments, suffered from mosquitoes and malaria, and sometimes had to fight Indians. The survey crew members were usually among the first pioneers in the Ohio wilderness because of the government policy to survey land in advance of its sale.

The first land sales of Congress Lands east of the Scioto River was offered in 1796. Tracts were offered for sale by auction at two dollars per acre at land offices in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, with the minimum size of a 640-acre section. In Ross County, on the west side of the river in the Virginia Military District, Nathaniel Massie had already platted town lots, out-lots, and small farms at Chillicothe. At about the same time surveyor Lucas Sullivant had established Franklinton at the confluence of the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers in Franklin County. By 1800 a land office opened in Chillicothe. Credit was extended for the purchase of land, and smaller tracts were offered for sale. With this opportunity to acquire land, many settlers moved into the Scioto River Valley.

Two centuries have passed since the earliest of the original land surveys and the beginning of the settlement in this region. The section corners established in Pickaway County under the authority of surveyors Thomas Worthington and John Mathews remain the legal benchmarks for present property descriptions and future land surveys. The reader is urged to contact the State Auditor's Land Office for additional information on the many original subdivisions in Ohio. Additional information may be available at the county auditor's or county engineer's office. The tax duplicates from Ohio's early statehood are located at the State Archives at the Ohio Historical Society. The publication *Original Ohio Land Subdivisions* by C.E. Sherman, was originally published in 1925 and later reprinted by the Division of Geological Survey of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources. It is another excellent source of information about Ohio's early surveys.

"Kettle Holes" Northwest of Circleville

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following appeared in the March 2, 1894 edition of the Circleville Union Herald.

Prof. G.F. Wright of Oberlin who delivered two lectures in this city in February on "Man and the Glacial Period" had kindly written and furnished the *Union Herald* for publication the following interesting article on the glacial phenomena to be seen in Pickaway County and adjoining territory. Prof. Wright says:

"Kettle Holes" is both the scientific and the descriptive name of such remarkable gravel accumulations as occur on the farm of Mr. Lindsay about two miles north of Circleville which I was permitted to visit last Monday under the guidance of Rev. Dr. Stratton, Professor Lewis and Dr. Wilder. Professor Lewis had already rightly divined their character and is amply capable of describing them, but a few words from me calling attention to some of their wider relations may be acceptable to your readers.

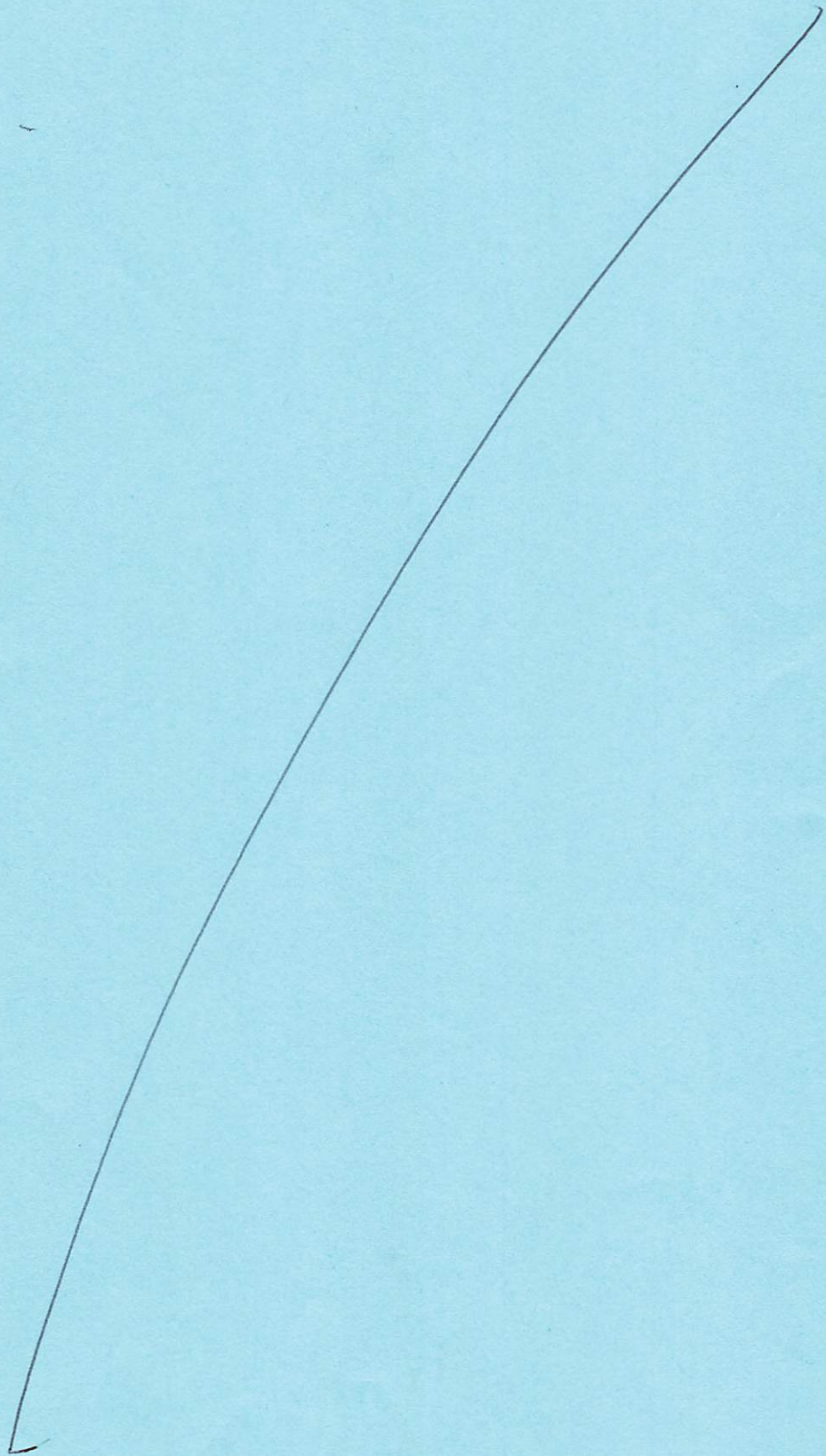
When, in 1882, I traced the southern limit of glacial action through Ohio I found that this line barely touches Pickaway County, just grazing the edge of Salt Creek Township, and enters Ross County at Adelphi. All of Pickaway County therefore was covered by ice during the climax of the glacial period. To the southeast of the county the limit of ice extension was bounded pretty closely by the line of sandstone knobs which mark the out crop of the subcarboniferous rocks in that part of the state. These knobs rise several hundred feet above the Pickaway Plains. On some of the knobs, I found Canadian pebbles as high as four hundred feet above Circleville. From this it is certain that the ice must have been considerably more than four hundred feet deep at Circleville. Indeed, I should think it could not have been less than one thousand feet deep over your city, for ample allowance must be made for the slope of the glazier near its border in order to provide for its flow from Circleville to Adelphi.

The terminal accumulations at Adelphi are very marked, sufficiently so to be worthy of the name moraine. Canadian boulders of considerable size are abundant upon the surface of this moraine. Evidently the edge of the ice rested for a considerable period along this line, each annual extension of the front of the glacier being melted back by the sun's rays, so that there was a large accumulation of the earthy material that was brought along in, on and under the moving ice. This moraine extends in a line a little south of west through Hopeton to the Scioto River. As it reaches the true valley of the Scioto, the morainic material becomes more water worn, and be-

trays the action of the glacial floods which swept down the valley during the melting of the ice. Near Hopeton and to the east I noted deposits very similar to those on Mr. Lindsay's farm; for deposits of that kind were very familiar to me, owing to the fact that my special studies of the glacial period began upon similar deposits in eastern Massachusetts. Presuming upon your acquaintance with the excellent object lesson which I have called Lindsay's kettle holes, their origin can be described in a few words. I may remark, however, that those of your readers who wish to study the matter more fully will find them described in the fourteenth chapter of my volume entitled "The Ice Age in North America," where on page 298 will be found a map of the region of my original study, which will almost serve for one of your own locality. A briefer description will be found on page 78 of "Man and the Glacial Period." The relation of these deposits to the general glacial movement may be readily seen from the maps on page 140, 175 and 163 of "The Ice Age in North America."

A kettle hole is a hollow, without an outlet, of a shape indicated by its name. They occur more or less all over the glaciated area, but especially along the terminal moraines and the great lines of glacial drainage. The Scioto Valley, during the glacial period as now, was an important line of drainage. Before the glacial period it was doubtless considerably deeper than now, for the river now flows upon a gravel bottom. From what we know of other streams, I presume the gravel extends to a depth of 100 or 150 feet below the bottom of the river, the river having filled up to that extent during the glacial period and at its close. I am anxious to get the precise figures upon this point and will be obliged to any person who will report the record of wells which have been sunk below the river level. What we want to know is, how far down such wells go before striking rock.

These kettle holes on the Lindsay farm occur in the midst of gravel ridges which I have call, after Geikie, "kames," which mark the lines of glacial drainage along which a great amount of gravel was distributed upon the top of the ice. On page 54 of my "Ice Age in North America" is a photograph which I took in Alaska, of a kettle hole in the process of formation, or rather of a condition of things which is sure to result in both kames and kettle holes. President Edward Hitchcock's original description in 1842 of the kames and kettle holes in Andover, Mass., where I began my glacial studies, will apply to the accumulations on the Lindsay farm as well as to those which went by the names of Indian Ridge in Andover. They are, he says, "a collection of tortuous



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Elmer Hines Cemetery

Copied by MARILYN REICHELDERFER
April, 1992

Catharine, wife of Victor REID, died Mar. 23, 1874
aged 35y 2m 19d

Mary E. dau., of (V?) & C. REID, died Oct. 23, 1863
aged 3y 4m 15d

Isabell REID, died Oct. 22, 1863 aged 1y 4m 14d (Mary
and Isabel are on the same stone)

Infant daughter V. & C. REID, died Oct. 5, 1864, aged
1 day

Iva D., wife of Samuel HUDSON, died Jan. 7, 1855

John, son of Sam. & Iva Hudson, died March 2, 1852,
aged 16 d

Melissa J., daughter of S. & I.D. HUDSON, died Oct.
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Chester P. GATTON, died Sep. 14, 1878, aged 27y 9m 7d

Nancy, dau. of R. & S. REID, died Sep. 10, 1824, aged
11m 21d

Mary, wife of Jacob HOFHINES, died June 11, 1835 ag-
ed 23y 4m 23d

Infant son of B. & P. BRESLER, died May, 1846

Cordelia, wife of C. LIMES, died Mar. 15, 1877, aged
23y 5m 26d

Hannan, wife of James REID, died Nov. 27, 1866, aged
77y 8d

Elizabeth REID, died Dec. 28, 1870, aged 75y 11m 10d

George W., son of J. & H. REID, died Nov. 18, 1862,
aged 16y 1m 11d

Andrew REID, died May 15, 1864, aged 73y 1m 11d

Other Stones: ___D.H., J.A.P., M.H.P., M.A.R.,
M.H., G.W.R., Drew REID, William REED, Died Oct.
183__

Some graves without any markings were found.

Personal Property Tax Record

Muhlenberg Township 1832

Copied by DARLENE WEAVER
From Auditor's Records

Name, number of horses, number of cattle, money at
interest, pleasure carriages.

AMBROSE, George	1	1	0	0
ADKINS, Reuben	1	2	0	0
BELL, Charles	10	5	0	0
BENTLEY, Mortimer	1	1	0	0
BLACK, Jonathan	3	2	0	0
CHESTER, Samuel	1	1	0	0
CRISSUP, Daniel	3	2	0	0
CUTLER, Felenda	1	0	0	0
CROSSLEY, John	2	2	0	0
COX, Joseph	3	2	0	0
CROUSE, Fanus	1	1	2,200	0
COFMAN, John	1	1	0	0
CLELLAND, Samuel	1	1	0	0
CUTLER, Sardis	1	1	0	0
DIGGUS, James	2	1	0	0
DAVIS, Spencer	1	1	0	0
FLORENCE, Elias	10	125	0	0
GRANT, Samuel	1	0	0	0
GULICK, Ferdinand	3	2	0	0
GULICK, John	4	4	0	0
GILLISPIE, Henry	1	3	0	0
GEORGE, Isaac	4	28	0	0
HAMM, John	3	3	0	0
HILL, William, Senr.	8	8	0	0
HILL, William L. Junr.	2	0	0	0
HILL, Francis	2	7	0	0
HATHERINGTON, John	4	0	0	1
JONES, Eneas	2	2	0	0
JOHNSTON, Joseph	1	1	0	0
BELL, John W.	1	1	0	0
KIRKANDALL, William	2	3	0	0
KENSEL, John	1	2	0	0
KYLER, Rachel (Widow)	0	3	0	0
LITLER, John	2	1	0	0
LEWIS, Thomas	1	0	0	0
MCKINLEY, William	2	20	0	0
MCFEETERS, Adam	1	2	0	0
MCKINSEY, James	2	2	0	0
MOWDEY, Joseph	2	2	0	0
MCKINNEY, Henry	1	1	0	0
NOBLE, Daniel C.	1	0	0	0
OLIVER, Ely	2	4	0	0
ONEAL, Henry	2	0	0	0
RADCLIFF, Isaac	6	5	0	0
RITCHART, John	2	3	0	0
REDMAN, James	5	4	0	0
RENICK, John & Benjamin H.	5	4	0	0
ROW, George	4	35	0	0
SEYMOUR, Abel	7	77	0	0



Apprentices

By DARLENE WEAVER

Apprentice is defined as a person, usually a minor, who has contracted to work for another in return for being taught an art or a craft. The apprenticeship system is the oldest and most widespread method of teaching technical skills, until recent times. The relationship between master and apprentice was much like that between father and son, especially for those apprenticed at a very early age. Apprenticeship remained unregulated by law in the United States until the 1930's (except in Wisconsin).

Two such apprenticeships were recorded at the Pickaway County Recorder's Office.

This indenture made and witnesseth that Samuel HUNTER and Asahel RENNICK, overseer of the poor of the Township of Jackson, in the County of Pickaway and State of Ohio, by and with the consent of Owen WILLIAMS, one of the Justices of the Peace of the said county and township, having put and placed John WALKER CHEATTUM, a poor boy of the township, aged eight years old on the 19th day of October next, apprentice to Jesse PRITCHARD of the township of Union and County of Ross, with him to dwell and serve from the day of the date of these presents until the said apprentice shall accomplish the full age of twenty-one years, according to the statute in that case made and provided, during all which term the apprentice his said master faithfully shall serve in all lawful business according to his powers, wit and ability, and shall honestly, orderly and obediently in all things, demean and behave himself towards his master and all his during the term, and the said Jesse PRITCHARD and the said apprentice in the business of farming which he now with shall and will instruct, or cause to be instructed and taught, and during all the term above said defined previously, and allow unto the said apprentice competent and sufficient meat, drink and apparel, washing, lodging, mending and all other things necessary and fit for an apprentice, and shall cause such apprentice to be taught or instructed to read, write and also to be taught or instructed to be well acquainted with and to the single rule of threes; when said apprentice shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, he will so provide for the said apprentice that he be not anyway a charge to the Township of Jackson as an inhabitant or citizen thereof but of and from all charges shall save this township harmless and indemnified during the term, and at the end of the term shall and will make, allow, provide and deliver unto the said apprentice one good suit of clothes, Sunday clothes and one good suit of warm, everyday wear and a horse worth fifty dollars and a saddle and bridle worth fifteen dollars and a good new Bible given under our hands and seals this 18th day of May, 1831.

/s/ Samuel HUNTER (Seal)

/s/ Asahel RENNICK (Seal)

/s/ Jesse PRITCHARD (Seal)

I, Owen WILLIAMS, Esq. of Jackson Township and County of Pickaway do hereby deliver my assent to the putting forth of the above said John Walker CHEATTUM, apprentice, to the said Jesse PRITCHARD according to the true intent and meaning of the above written indenture in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

/s/ Owen WILLIAMS, J.P.

Recorder's Office
Pickaway County, Ohio

This indenture was filed for record August 15th 1831 and is duly recorded in Book A pages 90-91.

/s/ William MCARTHUR R.P.C.

Filed August 15, 1831, fees paid.

William Allen CHEATTUM, a poor boy of thee age of four years was also placed with Jesse L. PRITCHARD as an apprentice on the same day. His indenture is recorded in Book A pages 91-92, Pickaway County Recorder's Office.

(Spelling of the names have been retained, other spelling in the document has been corrected.)

100 Years Ago In Pickaway County

From the Democrat & Watchman, 1892
A.R. Van Cleaf, Editor & Prop'r.

May, 1892

Beathard Brothers sold their store at Five Points To Wesley Justice.

New Holland High School Commencement was held with two graduates, Grace M. Gooley and Pearl M. Wright.

C.A. Leist closed his term of school at Oak Ridge, Wayne Twp. The average daily attendance was 14; number enrolled 19. The following was the closing program:

Mother's Children Bertha Leist
Dialogue Verna Leist, Percie May,
Tillie and Mary Morris

Be In Time Eddie Anderson

She Simply Couldn't Bennie Anderson

Cigarettes and only Mother Pearl James

Select Readings Addie Owens

Never Mind Bessie Morris

Addresses . By Mrs. Andora Morris and teacher

Prizes were awarded as follows: Bessie Morris, Bertha Leist and Pearl James, spelling; John Wardell, regular attendance.

Mr. Leist was employed to teach the coming fall and winter term at the same place.

June, 1892 — Local Brevities

S.D. Fridley took charge of the Ashville "Enterprise."

Mrs. Mary Hegele opened a grocery store, corner of Union and Washington streets.

Wayne Caldwell and family vacated the house on Union Street, lately sold by Mrs. E.C. Anderson to Isaac Levy, and took rooms at the Pickaway House until their new house on South Court Street was built.

The London Enterprise says: Will Wood and M.A. Robbins, two excellent and experienced teachers of this vicinity, have secured the school building at Derby, Pickaway County, and will open a summer school.

A closed sewer was constructed from the Straw Board works to the river.

J.D. Baumes of Cincinnati purchased W. S. Weaver's lot of 17 acres on North Court Street and laid it off in lots.

D.F. Weaver had been postmaster at Nebraska since 1859 — 33 years.

The Commencement exercises of the St. Joseph's High School took place in the school Hall. The salutatory address was delivered by P.J. Kerwin, the only graduate of the class of '92.

The grounds of the Pickaway County Fair Company, in and

adjoining this city, sold at receiver's sale to George Zwicker for \$10,000.

The Waverly Watchman says: Judge Vanmeter has done the most of his plowing this season on his farm just south of Piketon with a steam plow, which is said to have done its work in a highly satisfactory manner. The day is not too far distant when many of our large farmers will be using the steam plow.

The thirty-fourth Annual Commencement of the Circleville High School took place at the Opera House. The Salutatory address was given by Charles N. Abernathy; the Valedictory address by Alice N. Trask.

Participating in the program were: Pearl F. Eaton, Margaret H. Hirt, Florence M. Snyder, Samuel Evans, Myrtle C. Marshall, Minnie Veith, Lizzie C. Brunner, Mabel G. Valentine, Earl W. Lutz, Lillian A. Mader, Travis B. Pontius and Nellie C. Harmon.

Compiled by Betty Dawley

Elmer Hines Cemetery

Copied by MARILYN REICHELDERFER

April, 1992

Catharine, wife of Victor REID, died Mar. 23, 1874 aged 35y 2m 19d

Mary E. dau., of (V?) & C. REID, died Oct. 23, 1863 aged 3y 4m 15d

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Chester P. GATTON, died Sep. 14, 1878, aged 27y 9m 7d

Nancy, dau. of R. & S. REID, died Sep. 10, 1824, aged 11m 21d

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Other Stones: ___D.H., J.A.P., M.H.P., M.A.R., M.H., G.W.R., Drew REID, William REED, Died Oct. 183__

Some graves without any markings were found.

Musing Thoughts of A Genealogist

By Irene M. Wilson

Thomas Wolfe, the novelist, has said "You can't go home again," and the Holy Bible cautions that we must not look back and dwell on the past; the Genealogist, in a different sense of the word, can and is happy doing so. It has been found to be good therapy to find and study our ancestors in order to understand ourselves and to help us adjust to the fast times of today. As we gather each new bit of data or make a contact, it makes the "geneie" hunting game much more exciting and going home a need in the fulfillment of our lives.

Among the various trades encountered in my searches, one great-grandfather was a "Cooper." That word, alone, sent me on a new adventure to learn all about it (and to visualize my ancestor working at his trade), only to find the term applied to several groups of wood crafters. Perhaps my preference for wood and hand crafted articles was nurtured by this trait. In the 1850 census, I found his next-door neighbor, his brother, also was a cooper and as a sideline to their business both grew a crop of that obnoxious weed "tobacco." It was, presumably, a cash crop to carry them through the lean days of the year. My mother, who will be 93 years in December of this year, remembered as a very small child seeing her grandfather's family "de-worming" the tobacco plants, a common and necessary chore in that day.

I know my appreciation of art was fostered by the art work of my mother who was taught in the Circleville Elementary Schools by Mr. Harp Van Riper, a teacher of Penmanship and Drawing. I treasure the few examples of her work. (An example of Mr. Van Riper's work is found in the Moore House). Are other pieces of his work and

instruction in existence?

One of my Revolutionary War ancestors, a Primitive Baptist Minister from Culpepper County, Virginia, according to his papers in the National Archives, served in place of his brother "who was newly married." One child in a family of eight children, he became a Baptist Minister, providing acreage for a church and cemetery. But not one other descendant followed the calling or was a Baptist. Most embraced the United Brethren, Lutheran and Methodist faiths. Many became teachers and farmers; did they find their service to God and humanity more satisfying in their work or was it a necessity for their livelihood?

Another ancestor, an itinerant shoemaker, states in his Revolutionary War Pension file he was born in Pennsylvania. His children living when the 1880 census was taken also stated their father was born in Pennsylvania. But court and immigration records show he was about ten years old when his family arrived in Philadelphia. My love of God, country, family and history is another combination of the traits of my past.

In the previous paragraphs, there is a point to be made, that all of the above is part historical fact with unanswered questions and assumptions for which no documentation will ever be found. And, do remember, not all that is printed in our histories or transcribed work is the infallible truth. When preparing a family history or genealogy, it is best to be as factual as possible.

So you see, there are many roads to travel in the pursuit of their leisure time activity. Won't you come and volunteer your time to our library? Perhaps the 'geneie bug' will bite and you will be on an enlightening trip to your past.

Account of Golden Wedding Holds Genealogical Value

The fiftieth anniversary or Golden Wedding of Michael Pontious and wife, of this city, occurs tomorrow, 9th inst. A half century has passed since they plighted their troth. They have been residents of Circleville during all these years, and have witnessed the growth of the town from a mere hamlet to one of the most flourishing cities of Ohio. Fifty years of wedded life is a period not vouchsafed to many couples, and the aged pair are to be congratulated that they have been so favored.

Michael Pontious is a native of Union County, Pa., born July 1st, 1804, and emigrated to Ohio in 1812, arriving here three days after Hull's surrender at Detroit. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Triece, was born in Pickaway County near Jefferson, one mile south of this city, in 1808. They were married March 9th, 1828, by Rev. Mr. Burton, at the residence of the bride's father, Henry Triece, who lived in a house that stood on the site now occupied by the dwelling owned by Jacob Y. Miller, north of the Fair Grounds. Nine children, five of whom are living, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pontious, one infant dying at an early

age. Their names and order of birth are as follows: Geo. Pontious, of Hudson, O.; Matilda, widow of Chip Smith of Circleville; Catherine Benadum, Bedford, O.; Delilah Smith, Bedford, O.; and Ella Pontious, of Columbus. Four are dead as follows: Wm. H. Pontious, enlisted in 114th Regiment, O.V.I., was afterward transferred to the Signal Corps, in which service he died at New Orleans, in August, 1863; Mary Pontious died in Circleville, June 1st, 1875; and Edward Pontious died in this city in the spring of 1874. They have twenty-one grandchildren living.

The aged couple are yet in good health, and the hope is cherished that many years of wedded bliss yet remain to them. Surrounded by friends their journey down the "hill of life" should be one of unalloyed pleasure. They have fulfilled their destiny, done what they could in their humble sphere and now, that the evening of life draws on apace the blessings of their children and friends should be showered upon them. That they may be spared for the celebration of their 75th anniversary is the earnest wish of all.

100 Years Ago In Pickaway County

From the Democrat & Watchman, 1892
A.R. Van Cleaf, Editor & Prop'r.

September, 1892

Circleville water mains were being extended on N. Court St. to Forest Cemetery.

The first train which came over the Ohio extension of the Norfolk and Western Railroad passed through Circleville. This connected Norfolk, Va., to Columbus, Ohio, a distance of 707 miles.

B.F. Waite of Adelphi sold his contract to carry the mail from Leistville to Adelphi to Samuel Davis of South Perry. Ed Clevenger sold the mail route from Circleville to Five Points to James G. Wilson of Muhlenberg Twp.

The plat for numbering houses in Circleville was completed. There were 2,080 house numbers. Free postal delivery, employing three carriers, was to be provided.

The well-known firm of T.J. Burget & Co. of Mt. Sterling sold their entire stock of dry goods, clothing, carpet, boots, shoes, etc. to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Galbreath, taking in exchange the latter's farm of 175 acres, located near Williamsport. The farm was valued at \$60 per acre.

A correspondent, writing from King Church, Scioto Township, said the corn crop was so heavy there was a good demand for hands and some of the ladies had gone into the field and made good wages, one among them, Mrs. J. Martin, cutting and putting up thirty shocks in one day in heavy corn.

October, 1892

The Terra Cotta Co. burned their first tile in their new kiln at Stoutsville. It took about four miles of tile to fill it. Building was commenced on another kiln.

T.E. Cromley of the Ashville area had, at the solicitation of his neighbors, consented to the opening of a county road through his lands from the Bloomfield pike to the county road known as Schucker's road. This would provide great convenience to Ashville people desiring to go to Circleville and would also bring to Ashville a trade that heretofore had gone elsewhere.

In Williamsport, John Hunsicker had a force of men tearing down the old brick building south of the Harmount House. He was to begin the erection of a substantial brick business block 24 feet wide, 70 feet long, pressed brick front and with a store room of his own.

In Circleville, O.E. Niles, Esq., sumptuously entertained a few friends at Samuel Fullen's Restaurant. The bountiful and elegant supper served included a fine, fat and juicy young 'possum with sweet potatoes, a large and delicious turkey, toothsome quail, oysters with the necessary side dishes, coffee, etc.

December, 1892

H.M. Dunnick, sheriff-elect, filed his bond. It was in the sum of \$20,000, was signed by seven of the most prominent men of Walnut township, and represented not less than \$300,000. It was one of the strongest bonds ever given in Pickaway County for any office. Dunnick was the third sheriff elected from Walnut township. The other two were John Shoup elected in 1828 and 1830, and Caleb Hall elected in 1868 and 1870.

The Star Mail Service from Kingston to Meade P.O. in Pickaway township was discontinued and the Store Service from Whisler to Kingston was changed to supply Meade, increasing the distance 1½ miles.

Another room was added to the South Bloomfield schools and Harley Hoffman was employed as a teacher.

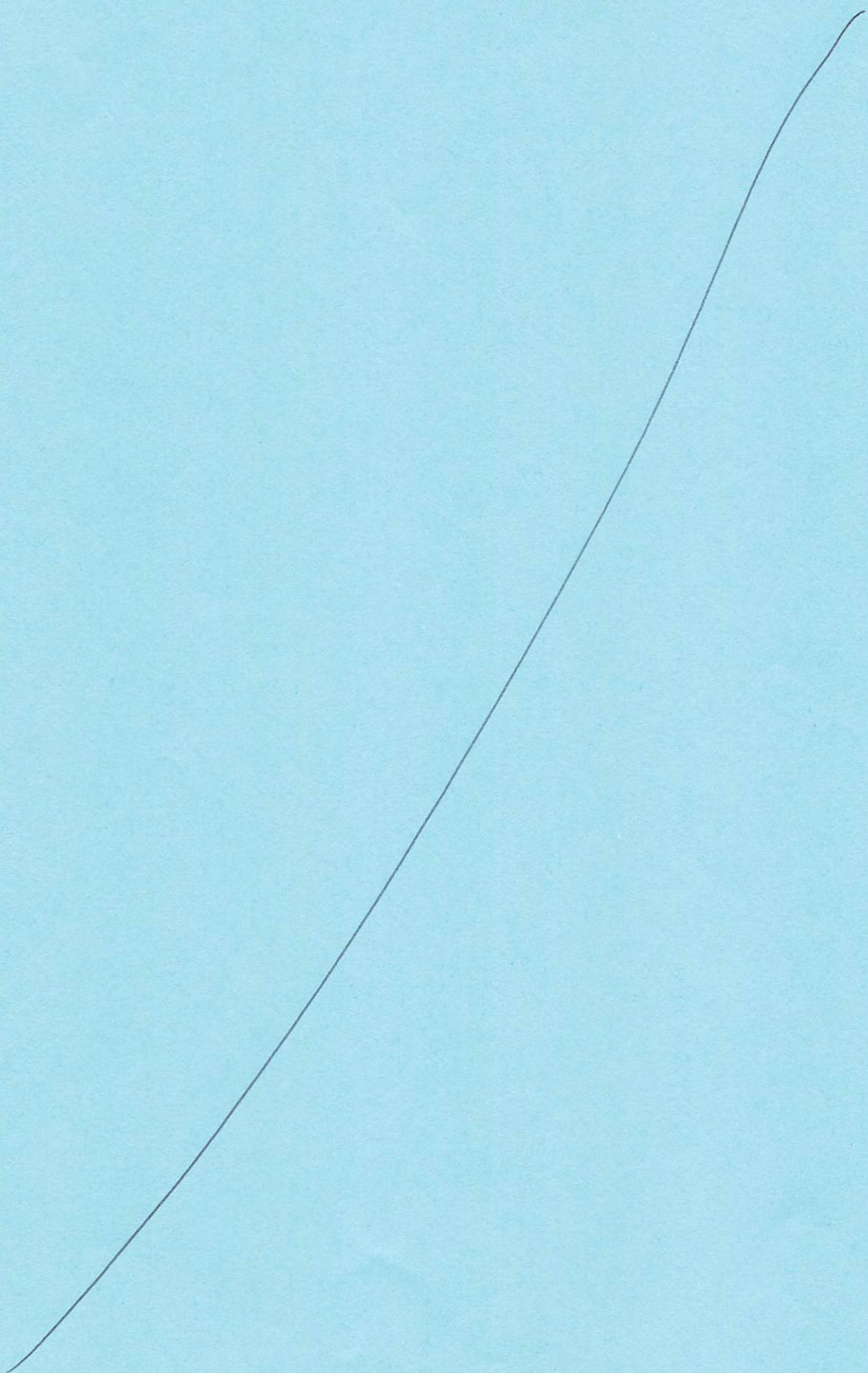
The new town hall of Adelphi was dedicated.

Work was begun on the cellar for a new school building in New Holland. Contract for the erection of the school house was awarded to George Seigfried of Chillicothe, his bid being \$4,800 with completion set for Aug. 1, 1893.

H.H. Brown and A.L. Peters commenced running their hominy mill at East Ringgold making genuine flint hominy from the produce of 100 acres of flint corn grown by Mr. Brown.

A FOOT-BALL Club was organized in Circleville with the following players: Win Clark, center rush; Dudley Courtright, right guard; Blen Bales, left guard; Clark Murphy, right tackle; Joseph Smith, left tackle; George G. Irwin, right end; Wade Prentice, quarter back; Frank Olds, left half back; Will Caskey, right half back; Howard Moore, full back; Chris Weldon, left end.

The cages and cells for the new Adelphi jail arrived and were being put in place by John Tomlinson and a force of men. These cages and cells were as durable and safe as those found in large cities, being made precisely on the same order.



Birth Dates From The Democrat and Watchman

OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

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Birth dates and places from the Democrat and Watchman newspapers, 1877-1878, abstracted by Louise Stuckey.

Dr. Samuel Turney, Dec. 26, 1824, Columbus, Ohio.

Ann E. Miesse, May 15, 1838, Circleville, Ohio.

George M. Cornwell, Jan. 18, 1858, Circleville.

Joseph D. Williams, April 25, 1807, Hampshire County, Virginia.

Michael Pontious, July 1, 1804, Union County, Pennsylvania.

Christena Brobeck Baker, April 18, 1793, Virginia.

Sarah Young, 1801, Berks County, Pennsylvania.

William Miller, November, 1802, Union County, Pennsylvania.

Frederick Shaff, August 31, 1789, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

✓ Sarah E. (Stage) Cromley, Oct. 22, 1815, Pickaway County, Ohio.

Henry Rudy, June 11, 1864, Washington Twp., Pickaway County, Ohio.

Col. John Cochran, Sept. 25, 1789, Western, Pennsylvania.

John Yates Sr., January, 1805, Deer Creek Twp., Pickaway County, Ohio.

Susan Loffer, Feb. 17, 1785, Northampton County, Pennsylvania;

John Parks, Jan. 28, 1792, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania;

? Charles Shoemaker, Sept. 12, 1798, Berks County, Pennsylvania.

Joel L. Franklin, Aug. 21, 1812, Highland County, Ohio.

Jesse D. Ward, April 18, 1828, Rock Mills, Fairfield County, Ohio.

Michael Swengel, July 20, 1809, Pickaway County, Ohio.

Nancy Peirce, May 25, 1783, New Kingston, New Hampshire.

Tobias Miller, Feb. 1, 1782, Washington, Pennsylvania;

Mary C. Cookson, April 6, 1797, York County, Pennsylvania.

✓ Hon. James Reber, July 8, 1813, Fairfield County, Ohio.

James Miles, December 10, 1812, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

? Susannah Shoemaker, Feb. 14, 1784, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

J.B. Ambler, Nov. 3, 1830, Guernsey County, Ohio.

John G. Juppenlaz, March 16, 1815, Romelshausen,

Wertemberg, Germany.

Julia Ann McGath, Oct. 20, 1830, Deer Creek Twp., Pickaway County, Ohio.

Daniel Guseman, Aug. 18, 1815, Berkeley County, Virginia.

William Martin, May 6, 1800, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

John M. Rae, Feb. 6, 1843, Kenilworth, England.

Samuel Consoliver, Dec. 5, 1806, Washington County, Virginia.

Mary Palm, Dec. 2, 1802, Wertemberg, Prussia.

Martha Harris, August, 1820, Adelphi, Ohio.

Nannie McDill, June 11, 1858, Pickaway County, Ohio.

✓ Jacob Hitler, Dec. 5, 1795, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

George Heise, Feb. 12, 1801, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

Lucius F. Curtis, September 20, 1835, Tioga County, New York.

James LeRoy, Sept. 30, 1875, Franklin County, Kansas.

William Mumaw, July 18, 1818, Shenandoah County, Va.

Louisa Bright Haire, Jan. 12, 1791, Oldtown, Maryland.

✓ Andrew Ucker, Nov. 20, 1804, Baden-Baden, Germany.

Peter Tobias, Nov. 21, 1799, Berks County, Pennsylvania.

Cora Pickens, April 22, 1875, Pickaway County, Ohio.

Elizabeth Baker, March 8, 1800, Pickaway County, Ohio.

Jabez Hedges, December 28, 1789, Berkeley County, Virginia.

OHIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
35th ANNUAL CONFERENCE

*Expanding Your Horizons
Resources and Research Skills*

April 19-20, 1996, Holiday Inn
Cincinnati Eastgate

Details after Jan. 1996 from OGS, PO Box 2625
Mansfield, OH 44906-0625

Orange

OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY
GENEALOGICAL NOTES

By DARLENE F. WEAVER

The following information has been taken from the Washington Township Trustees' records.

An election held April 2, 1855 resulted in the following officers: Trustees: James Earnheart, Peter Hoffman and Samuel Grant. Assessor: T.B. Roth. Treasurer: John D. Leist. Clerk: Samuel G. Pontious. Constables: Caleb Hall and William L. Winstead. Supervisors: Ezechial Moris, Phillip Grouver and Jacob A. Leist.

On Oct. 14, 1856 the Trustees of Washington Twonship appointed the following persons to serve as jurors:

Common Pleas: Samuel Row, Samuel Williams, Senr., Samuel S. Winstead and Jacob Weaver. Probate: Ezechial Morris, William Winstead, Daniel Pontious and John Pontious.

Joseph Heise was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace April 10, 1858. His bondsmen were Reason Huffer and George Heise.

David Beaver was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace on April 28, 1858.

April 1, 1861, the following officers were elected: Trustees: Peter Hoffman, James Earnhart and Andrew Leist, Jr. Assessor: William Winstead. Treasurer: John D. Leist. Clerk: John Seall. Constables: Henry Stout and John Bolender. Supervisors: Andrew Warner, Samuel G. Leist and Newton Peters.

March 5, 1866, the following expenditures from township funds were made: To Joseph Stebelton for bridge lumber \$3.00. To F.J. Lathouse as road supervisor \$29.50. To Reuben Lathouse as road supervisor \$33.00. To Daniel Heim for lumber \$2.28. To Jacob Leist for lumber \$1.00. To Jonas Burget for medical attention to Lenard Moyer, a pauper, \$8.25. To Andrew Leist for timber \$2.61. To Jeremiah Myers for keeping Hannah Moyer \$12.00. To John D. Leist for funeral expenses of Thomas Groce \$10.00. To George S. Baker for coffin for Groce \$12.00. To Dr. Peters attendance on Groce \$10.00. To William Stein road supervisor \$18.00. To John D. Leist for treasurer's percentage \$93.90. To William Winstead, trustee \$17.00. To Andrew Leist, trustee \$17.00. To John L. Seall, Clerk \$40.00. To John Odaffer, trustee \$18.00.

September 16, 1867, orders for payment of the following claims were made, each in the sum of \$2.00 for services as members of the Board of Education: Nicholas Pontious, Ed Dreisbach, John Wertman, George Lathouse and John L. Seall.

On October 8, 1867, orders for payment of the following claims were made: To Benewell Bausher \$95.00 for keeping John Ebert. To William Winstead \$75.00 for keeping Lavina Walker. To Peter Hoffman \$17.60 for repairing plough and scrapers. To David Helvering \$1.00 for taking enumeration in sub-school District No. 1. To Joseph Heise \$1.00 for taking the enumeration of youth in Sub-school District No. 2. To Leonard Meyers for support \$13.50. To John L. Seall \$1.00 for poll books.

March 7, 1870, the trustees bargained with Amos Pontious for an election house site agreeing to pay him \$50.00 for it.

April 12, 1870, Isaac M. Greist was commissioned a Justice of the Peace.

March 4, 1872, the trustees met at the election house and settled the following accounts: Amos Pontious for furnishing dinner for trustees \$2.50. Eli Sittler for keeping Mrs. Meyers \$17.50. John Parks for gravel \$6.00 Z.L. Clingensmith balnce due for keeping Leonard Meyers \$137.40. J.W. Christy for lumber \$3.75. Henry Bowman veteran bounty \$100.00. Samuel Row, trustee \$26.00. John Odaffer, trustee \$25.00. Peter Hoffman for road plow and goods for pauper and interest \$9.33. John D. Leist attention to and support of Green family \$146.51. John L. Seall, clerk \$75.00. John D. Leist, treasurer's percentage \$82.00. Daniel Heim, supervisor \$31.00. Jacob Heffner, supervisor \$28.00 Israel Stout, supervisor \$41.00.

Oct. 8, 1878, Jurors appointed: Daniel Haas, Peter Hoffman, Malonah Meyers, Wilson Leist, Jacob Weaver, J.D. Leist, Jun., George Seall and Amos A. Leist.

Oct. 12, 1880, Jurors appointed: William Valentine, George Seall, John Grove, Henry Stout, Noah Warner, William Reichelderfer, Jr., Silas Young.

April 6, 1891, Road Supervisors were elected as follows: District 1, Albert Boyer; District 2, George Frettinger; District 3, David Wise; District 4, Wm. R. Leist; District 5, James Valentine; District 6, Sylvester Leist.

Aug. 3, 1895, bidders to furnish gravel for the west part of the Royalton Pike: F. Bowsher, C.W. Neff, L.E. Miller, Nelson Warner, C.E. Morris. Bidders to furnish gravel for the west part of the Lancaster Pike: F. Bowsher, L.E. Leist, L.E. Miller, A.P. Valentine.

April 5, 1897, the following officers were elected: Trustee: A.L. Weaver; Treasurer, W.H. Pontious; Assessor, A.E. Stout; Road Supr. No. 1, Jerome Warner; Road Supr. No. 2, Joseph Frazier; Road Supr. No. 3, Monroe Hoy; Road Supr. No. 4, Daniel Klingensmith; Road Supr. No. 5, James Valentine and Road Supr. No. 6, Sylvester Leist.

INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP

The following indentures of apprenticeship are shown in the Washington Township records: Copies may be received by writing the Pickaway County Historical Society Genealogical Library, P.O. Box 85, Circleville, Ohio 43113.

November 24, 1852 - Binding Jacob Rightsel to John Kime.

January 17, 1853 - Binding Isaac Ogborn to Philip Hot.

June 26, 1858 - Binding Martin VanBuren Lathouse to Amos Hoffman.

December 30, 1858 - Binding Sarah Caves to Amos Leist.

February 6, 1860 - Binding Isaiah Cookson to John Hoffman.

November 2, 1859 - Binding Mary A. Wilkerson to Martin Wells.

February 20, 1860 - Binding Amos Wilkerson to George

OH
Pickaway
1.7



GENEALOGICAL NOTES Continued

H. Mires.

March 12, 1860 - Binding Milton Wilkerson to Joel Hussey.

January 19, 1860 - Binding Cyrus Nouner to John Bolender.

September 2, 1861 - Binding William B. Beaver to Jeremiah Stout.

October 8, 1861 - Binding David Luallen Sannen to Amos D. Leist.

January 7, 1862 - Binding Mary Ellen Hart to Edwin Dresbach.

June 2, 1862 - Binding William Henry Fortner to Benjamin Schock.

October 17, 1863 - Binding David Luallen Sannen to Martin Rudy.

November 23, 1868 - Binding William Alvin Valentine to Lafayette Fausnaugh

May 16, 1865 - Binding Edson B. Leist to Amos Hoffman.

October 19, 1872 - Binding Solomon Barnhart to John Wertman.

February 25, 1876 - Binding Laurabelle Armentrout to John Odaffer

MONNETT CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on a small knoll on the Albert Keim McIlvaine farm in Section 34 of Saltcreek Township. A small portion of the cemetery is on the Thomas C. Hockman Farm in Section 33. Although some bodies are known to have been moved to the Prairie View Cemetery at Whisler, the following stones remain at the Monnett Cemetery:

Thomas Monnett, born September 30, 1809, died September 2, 1825.

Ann Monnett, born August 25, 1819, died August 17, 1828.

Charlotte, daughter of C. & E. Holderman, died January 10, 1832, age 21 years, 11 months 4 days.

Christopher Holderman, who departed this life February, 1838 (stone broken).

J.P.

An infant

Little Malcolm

Mary, daughter of William and Louisa E. Lowe, died January 22, 1847.

There are 10-12 other stones which are not legible.

Copied November 10, 1991 by Lynn Dunkle, Charles D. Weaver and Darlene F. Weaver.

CEMETERIES

The following cemeteries need to be copied: Darby Township, Pleasant Cemetery and Shockley No. 2; Deer-creek Township, Ater Cemetery, Bennett Farm Cemetery, Smith-Clark Cemetery and Brown Cemetery; Harrison Township, Asbury Cemetery, Walters Farm Cemetery, Whitehead No. 2 Cemetery, Paul Peters Farm Cemetery; Madison Township, Conklin Cemetery, Elmer Doner Farm Cemetery, A.R. Duvall Cemetery, Elmer Hines Farm Cemetery, Hoffines Cemetery, Perrill Cemetery, Jacob Teegardin Cemetery, Marcy Cemetery and St. Paul

Lutheran Cemetery. If anyone has a copy of these cemeteries or has enough spare time to go to the cemeteries and copy the inscriptions from the markers, the genealogy library would like to have a copy for their records.

QUERIES

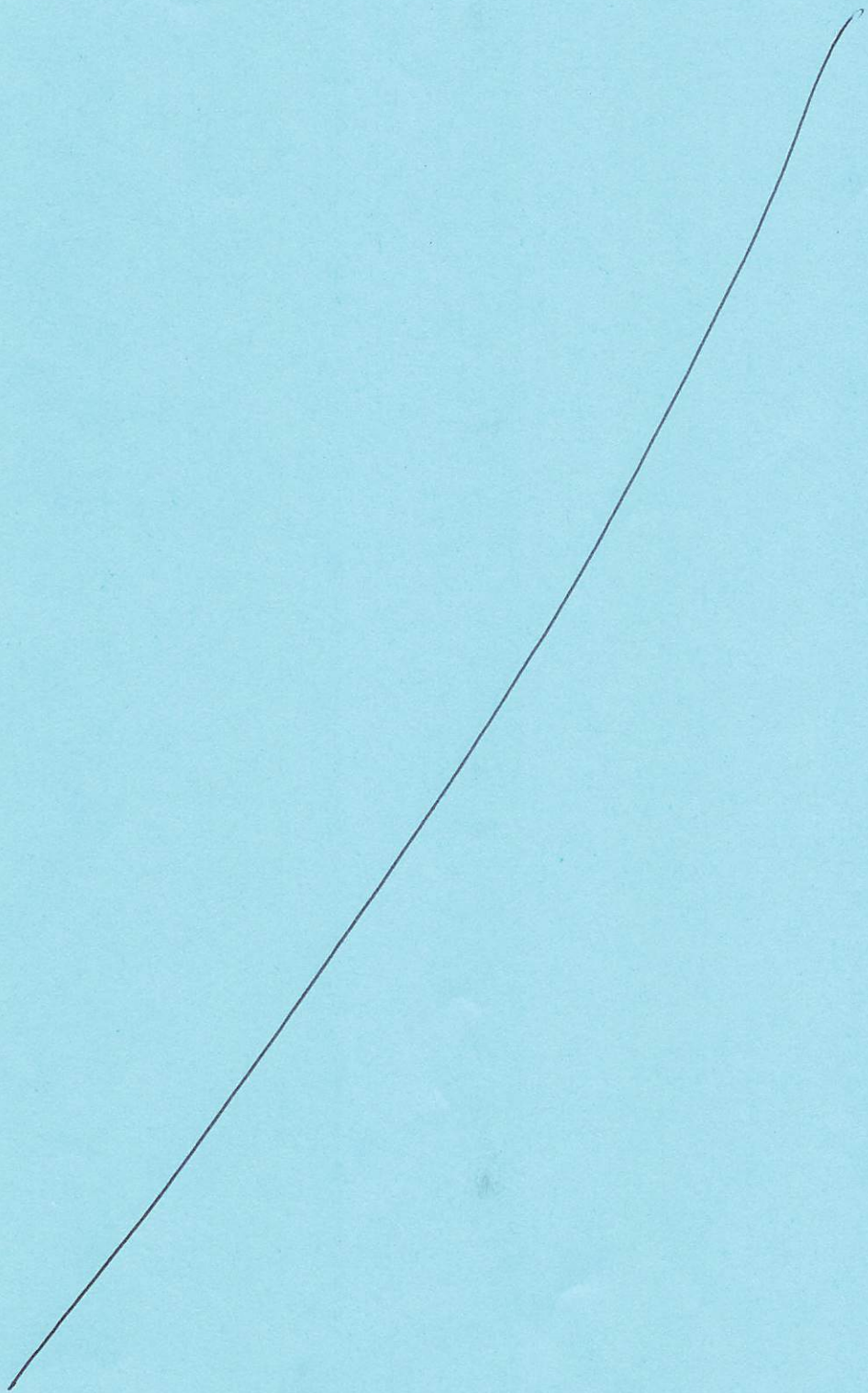
Seeking information on the family of William Ballard, (son of John Ballard of Albemarle County, Va.). William was born March 18, 1760, in Virginia, lived in Scioto Twp., Pickaway County, Ohio, and died March 13 1841/42 in Jackson Twp., Franklin County, Ohio. It is believed that William Ballard came from Albemarle County to Scioto Twp. circa 1800. His seven children were: Betsy, who married John Pearce August 1, 1811; Barbara, who married John Stephenson January 18, 1815; Jane, who married John Baird/Beard Nov. 13, 1817; Mildred, who married Isaac Bennett June 2, 1818; Catherine, who married Joshua Crurin(?) Oct. 30, 1819; Fountain, who married (1) Elizabeth Bennett Dec. 6, 1819, (2) Susanna Bennett March 15, 1838; and Nancy, who married James Dalgarn Oct. 19, 1822. All the children were married in Pickaway County.

Seeking information on the family of Fountain Ballard (son of William Ballard (who was born July 20, 1795, in Albemarle County, Va., and died Oct. 19, 1865, in Franklin County, Ohio. Fountain lived in Scioto Twp., Pickaway County, from circa 1800 to 1836/39 when he moved to Jackson Twp. in Franklin County. Fountain married (1) Elizabeth Bennett December 4, 1819, and (2) Susanna Bennett March 15, 1838. His 12 children were: Anderson, born Sept. 7, 1820, who married Susan Spangler Dec. 18, 1841; Lindsay; Richard, born Jan. 12, 1824, who married Sarah Williams April 28, 1852; William, born April 5, 1825; Nancy; Jane, born June 4, 1827, who married John Curry; John M., born June 13, 1829, who married Elizabeth Haughan Sept. 17, 1850; Levi; Cyrus, born December 7, 1832; Bendamine (Benjamin), born April 17, 1834, who married Catherine Snyder Feb. 4, 1855; Thomas H., born March 9, 1842, who married Catherine Baker; Catherine, born circa 1843, who married Tunis Williams Aug. 26, 1861; and Henrietta, born circa 1844, who married Frederick Willing.

Seeking information on the family of Hattie Newhouse, born January 16, 1851 in Pickaway County, daughter of Isaac Newhouse and Catherine Bear, who married Samuel Parker April 10, 1881. They had one child, Walter Parker, born September 27, 1892. Walter Parker had four children and many grandchildren. Names are not known.

Seeking information on the family of John Coons, born circa 1745, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, died circa 1850 in Ohio. John Coons moved his family from Old Red Stone Fort, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, to Pickaway County circa 1800. His children were: John, born circa 1767; Jacob, born circa 1770; Samuel, born circa 1772; George, born circa 1773; Margaret (Peggy), born circa 1775, married Jacob Helm August 16, 1811, in Pickaway County; Barbara, born circa 1781, married John Enox; Nancy, born April 21, 1783, married Anthony Newhouse March 29, 1799; and Hannah, born circa 1785, married Michael Dilsaver April, 1805, in Ross County.

Larry Newhouse



Mary Crites Williams

OH
Pickaway
1.1

History of the Salt Creek Township Public School System Pickaway County, Ohio

by Robert L. Bower

1984

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



**SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL BUILDING
1916**

OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

This effort to preserve the local history of education, in Salt Creek Township, was made possible through the assistance of many people. We feel it is important enough to give our time and material research to present these facts.

The former residents of this area were the Shawnee Indians. The British took their land in 1763 but the Shawnees kept on fighting until the British Troops, led by Lord Dunmore, met with Chief Cornstalk at Camp Charlotte and signed the Peace Treaty of 1774. The British lost this land to the American Colonies in the Revolutionary War.

The Northwest Territory of 1787 was land north and west of the Ohio River. An Ordinance of 1785 dealt with the surveying of this land and also provided that Section 16, or one thirty-sixth of each township, whether it be good or poor land be leased. The revenue from this land would go to support the public education within the township. Ohio land, mostly east of the Scioto River, is divided into townships each having 36 Sections being one square mile.

The 1787 Continental Congress passed an ordinance for the Northwest Territory, to enable the 1785 Ordinance to be carried out. This school endowment amounted to 704,000 acres of land in Ohio. After Ohio became a state in 1803, it became the responsibility of the Ohio State Legislature to carry out the intent of the Federal Government. Ohio was the first state to use this program to support education. There were no examples to follow and many mistakes were made in the administration of this land. The program did not work because of the restrictions and obligations placed on the land leasers. Three trustees and a treasurer were elected by the township to lease the land and collect the rent and give the money to the education fund for schools. The 1817 Legislature granted a 99-year lease, renewable forever with an appraisal to be made every 33 years and the rent fixed at 6% of the appraised value. These plans didn't work either.

The Congress of 1826 allowed for the lands to be released and sold. The early settlers soon learned that the school land, Section 16, could be obtained at a cost well below the going price charged by the United States Land Office. Not only was their price firm, it required cash in full on the date of purchase.

The 1796 Congress employed Ebenezer and Jonathan Zane to mark the route of an Indian Trail from Wheeling, West Virginia to Maysville, Kentucky. Settlers used the trail, called Zane's Trace, that passed through Tarlton and Leistville located in Salt Creek Township. Before and during 1797, squatters settled in this area until the land east of the Scioto River was first offered for sale at a land office in Chillicothe in 1801. This route was later called the Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike. A toll house was along this route, at the top of the hill west of Tarlton, on the north side of the road, approximately one mile east of Shoemaker Road.

Salt Creek Township was land of Washington County, of the Northwest Territory in 1790 and a part of Adams County in 1797. Ohio became a state in 1803. Our land was part of Fairfield County until 1810 when Pickaway County was formed from Ross, Franklin, and mostly from Fair-

field County, by the Worthington Survey. Some people say the name Pick-a-way was the style in which the land was chosen. The name was actually a misspelling of the Indian word Piqua. Circleville was formed and the Legislature incorporated it in 1810.

When and if the early settlers wanted their children to learn to read, write, or learn arithmetic the parents had to teach them at home. Some parents felt their children were needed to work at home and learn their family trade, not book-learning. The settlers had to learn to survive off the land first.

There were arguments for and against schooling. The first form of education was time spent memorizing Bible passages. Sometimes ministers held classes in their churches. In some areas the schools were built before the church and services were held in the classroom.

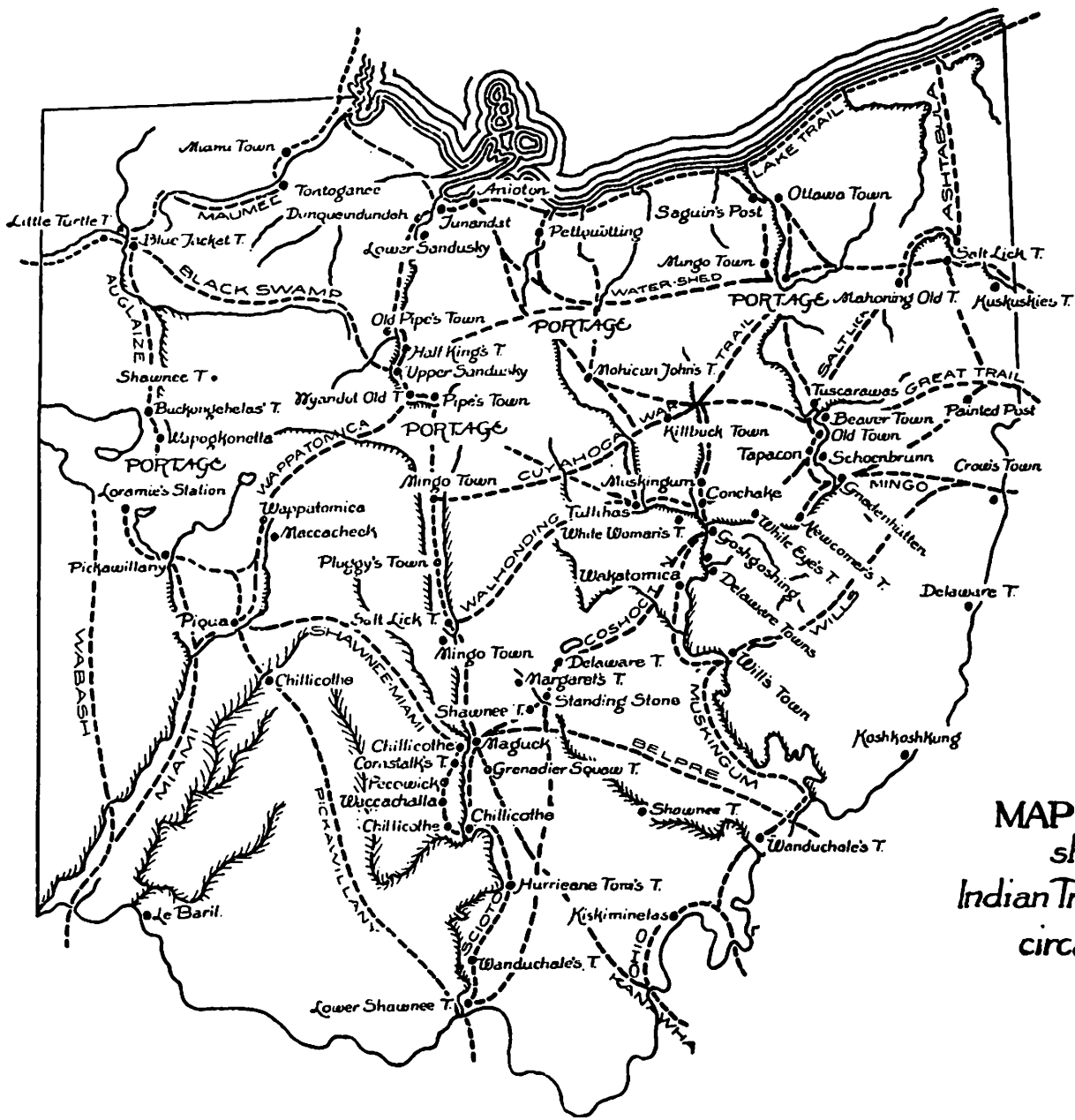
The first school buildings were not fancy but they were better than no school at all. The winds whistled through the building in winter. Children sat huddled together in order to keep warm. The earliest school rooms were heated by smoky fireplaces. The children close to the fire were too hot and those farthest away froze. Even in the later schools they had the same trouble with the stoves. Students took turns going to school early to start the fire for the day. Sometimes it was so cold that the homemade ink froze in the ink wells.

The first schoolhouses were made of logs. They had dirt floors. The windows were covered with greased paper. Lard was rubbed into the paper to make it transparent. There were no single desks in the early schoolhouses. Children sat on benches at a narrow table. There was no support for their backs. The students often faced the walls because the table tops were built into the wall. The smaller students sat on benches and had to dangle their feet because their legs were too short to reach the floor.

For the children, having to sit still for so many hours was not an easy task. They would rather be working, playing, or fishing. Because of the age difference from five to twenty-one years of age, the teacher had a hard job not to bore the students with the same lessons over and over. He could not teach everyone at the same time. Some students fell asleep because they were in different grades and had to wait their turn. Some students were older than the teacher. They soon learned all the teacher had to teach and some would harass the teacher. Often the teacher was too busy to think of more interesting ways to teach. Many classes were devoted to reciting and memorizing.

Discipline was harsh, the children had to stand in a corner, wear a dunce cap, balance themselves on a block of wood, or wear signs tied around their necks. Many teachers used a leather strap or a hickory stick.

Most of the lessons in the early school days were written on a small slate board, that each student carried to and from school each day. Paper was scarce and too expensive.



MAP of OHIO
 showing
 Indian Trails & Towns
 circa 1776

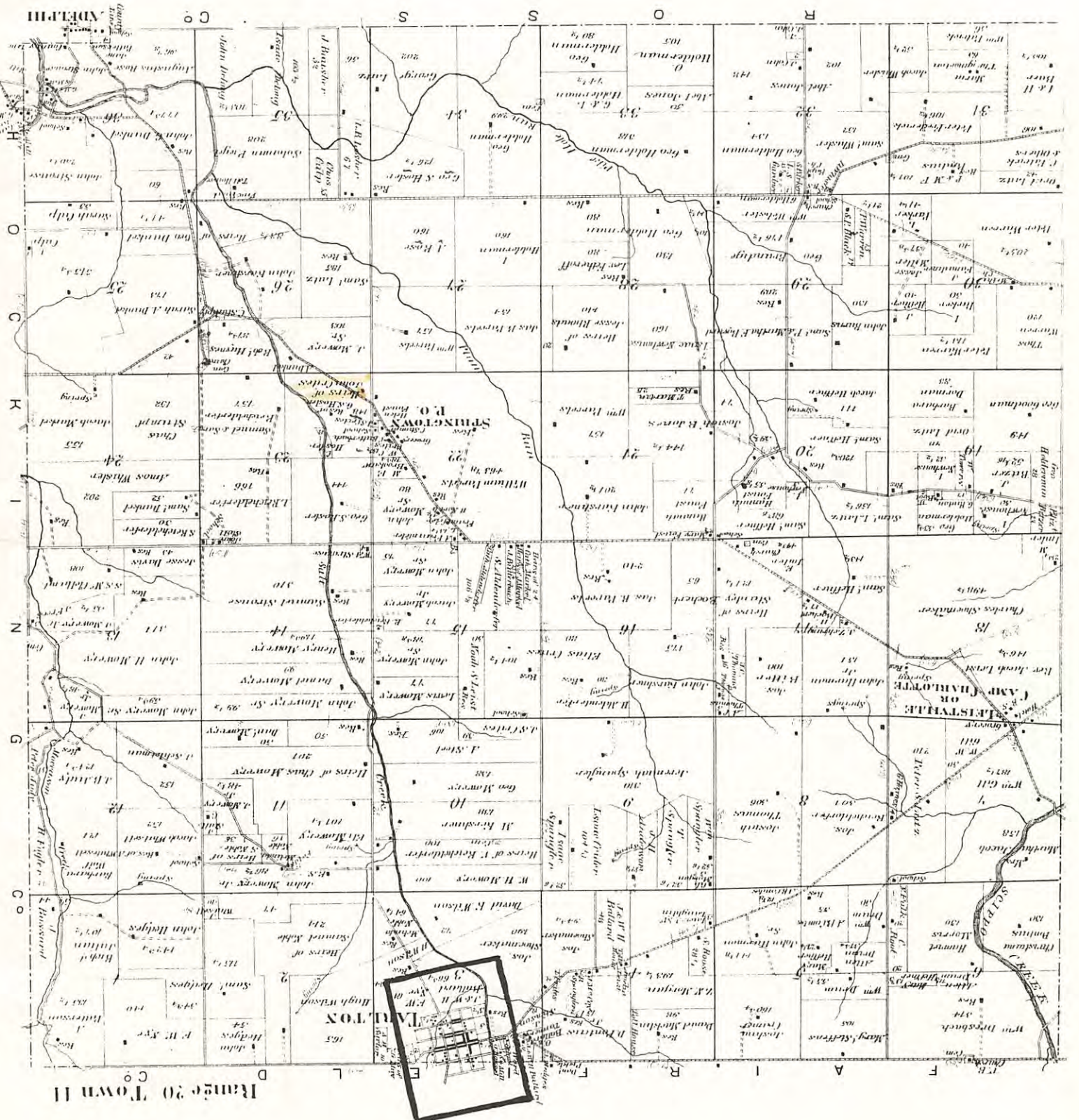
Indian Trails and Towns circa 1776 Ohio



OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

1844 Wheeler Map of Pickaway County

Salt Creek Township 1871



Range 20 Town 11

Learn something, so you can do something, so you can get something, then you will possess something.

The first reported school in Salt Creek Township was the Whisler School, named for the people who donated the land in Section 24, built about 1803. A log schoolhouse was built in Tarlton about the same time.

The first school built in the southwest portion of the township, about 1805, was in Section 33, and known as the Prairie View School. It was a log structure that was later moved to the Village of Whisler. It is still standing, as part of a remodeled house in Whisler, after being moved a second time to its present location. There were other log and frame schoolhouses built in Salt Creek Township during the early 1800's but I could not get information as to their exact location.

A law of 1835 mandated that a school be built near the center of each school district of the township and a board of directors be elected to serve. The districts and schools built before 1900 were:

District Number 1 Weitzel	Section 12
District Number 2 Tarlton	Section 3
District Number 3 Leistville	Section 7
District Number 4 Whisler	Section 32
District Number 5 Stringtown	Section 22
District Number 6 Punkin Ridge	Section 23
District Number 7 Crites	Section 15
District Number 8 Imler	Section 20
District Number 9 Oak Grove (Pickaway Twp.)	Section 25
District Number 10 Toad Run	Section 36

THE WEITZEL SCHOOL

District Number 1

Section 12

On April 20, 1833, Jacob and Elizabeth Weitzel sold $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land in the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 11, Range 20. The land was purchased for \$1.00 as recorded in Volume II, page 274, of the Deed of Records of Pickaway County. It was deeded to the school directors of District Number 1: Richard B. Julian, Hugh Rest and William Loofborrow.

On December 9, 1854, Jacob and Elizabeth Weitzel bought and sold the same property as recorded in Volume 29, page 597, to the Salt Creek Township School, Board of Education.

The frame schoolhouse was built in 1833. It was sold and moved in 1877 when the brick schoolhouse was built. The bell and belfry were added to the building April 17, 1893.

The teacher in 1898 was Charles F. Kreider. The school board member in 1899 was Elias Spangler. The schools name has been listed many ways, such as: Wetzel, Weitzel, Whitzel, Wheitzel, Whitesel, Whitsel, Whitesell.

On January 13, 1917, Daisy Judy paid \$300 for the property. Orley Judy, her son, remodeled the building as a residence, as it is today. Orley Judy also served as a school board member of the Salt Creek Centralized School.



The Weitzel School - 1983

TARLTON

Salt Creek Township



Tarlton - 1871



The Tarlton School

TARLTON SCHOOL

District Number 2

Section 3

About 1804, a log school was built in Tarlton. It was the first school in town and the second in the township. The teacher was a Mr. Mitchell.

In 1853, a two-story brick school building was built in the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 11, Range 20. The land had been sold by Joseph and Eliza Shoemaker to the Tarlton Board of School District Number 2 for \$1.00. School board members were Hugh Wilson, William H. Dunkel, and Joseph Shoemaker. The transfer of the ¼ acre of land was recorded June 27, 1853, Volume 29, page 94, Pickaway County, Ohio.

In 1899, the two-story brick building was taken down and replaced by a three-room brick school. The new school was nicknamed the "Eagle Wing School." It cost \$4,000 to build and furnish the new school.

The Board of Tarlton Village School District was changed to the Tarlton Rural School District by Dorothy Weiner, State School Examiner, January 1938.

The Tarlton High School students were transferred to the new Salt Creek Centralized School as of September 18, 1916. The Tarlton School Board maintained the elementary school grades 1-8 until the fall of 1948. At that time, the school was closed and the students were transported to the Salt Creek Centralized School.

In 1967, Mrs. Ash bought the school building and the land. In 1969, Delbert Ash, her son took the building down and built his present home on the site.

According to an 1871 plat map of Tarlton an L shaped brick school was built at the southeast corner of the town. The land was owned by Joseph Shoemaker around 1844 and in 1871 by F. W. Nye. It was directly south of the southeast corner of the old cemetery and in the center of the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 11, Range 20.

Most of the residents and historians have no knowledge of this school and say that a slaughter house was at the same location.



Leistville School — December 10, 1896

LEISTVILLE SCHOOL

District Number 3

Section 7

On April 11, 1835, Thomas and Mary Winship sold $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land in Section 7, Township 11, Range 20 of the Worthington Survey. The land was located in the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 7. It was sold to George Dresbach, William Gill, Christian Forest, school directors for \$5.00, recorded in Volume 42, page 125, Pickaway County, Ohio.

A brick one-room schoolhouse was built in 1835.

The teacher in 1898 was Charles H. Karshner. The school board member for 1899 was Milton Dresbach.

On September 8, 1917, Oscar Morris paid \$250 for the building and the land. Owners since that time have been: Joseph Moats, Henry Legg and Issac McFarland who sold the property to Philip Brown in December 1969. He took the brick school building down in 1972. He built a new home on the property and lives there with his family.

WHISLER SCHOOL

District Number 4

Section 32

In 1805 a log one-room school was built on the Joseph Shoots property in Section 33. It was the first school in the southwest part of the township. Timothy Beach was the teacher.

The building was taken apart and moved to Whisler to a location north of the Presbyterian Church. Church was held in the schoolhouse until June 1, 1860, when the new Presbyterian Church was built. The building was also used as a school until 1857.

Sometime between 1857 and 1934, the log school building was moved some 400 feet north of its location further up Jackson Road. It was sold by a Mr. Vance to Tom Huffman for the sum of \$50.00. Carson "Larky" Huffman (Tom's son) and Helen Huffman lived in it from April 1934 until it was sold to Kenneth "Yobby" and Daisy Moss in 1979. It still stands as a residence today. It has some additions to the original structure.



The Whisler School

This picture was taken in the fall of 1914. The teacher in the center is G. H. Armstrong. He taught grades: 5, 6, 7 and 8. The teacher pictured at Mr. Armstrong's left is Martha McGee. She was the teacher for grades: 1, 2, 3 and 4.



The Whisler School Primary Class, 1916

First Row (L-R): Lewis Quillin, Dorothy Justice, Ruth Kraft, Eleanor Kraft. Second Row: John Brigner, Bernice Allen, Dorris Allen, Nelle Huffman, Mabel Huffman. Third Row: Ida McGinnis, Ella Mae Harold, Mildred Hall, Carson Huffman, Herbert Norman, Helen Imler, Elva Costolow. Fourth Row: Martha McGee, teacher; Ray Johnson, Luther Costolow, Paul Newhouse, Hanley Collins, Russel Jones, Gerald Arledge, Lewis Justice. Fifth Row: Helen Norman, Florence Brigner, Florence Paxton, Alma Costolow, Elsie Francis.



1904 Stringtown School

First Row (L-R): _____, _____, _____, _____, _____. Second Row: _____, _____, _____, Guy Heffner, _____, Herb Leshner, _____, _____. Third Row: _____, _____, _____, Ab Lutz, Florence Lutz, _____. Fourth Row: Nelson Waliser, _____, _____, _____, _____. Fifth Row: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.



Stringtown School - 1914

First Row (L-R): Ralph Strouse, Oattie Hockman, Louise Karr, Jeanette Hockman, Winfield Koch, Ivor Karr, Edna Dunkel, Grace Koch. Second Row: Marvin Fraunfelter, Les Karr, Wayne Dunkel, Mary Strous, Grace Strous, Moddy Ruddle, Mildred Karr. Third Row: Nolene Strawser, Perry Gaines, Donald Davis -teacher, Nettie Hinton, Kate Karr.

STRINGTOWN SCHOOL

District Number 5

Section 22

In 1837, John and Christina Reichelderfer sold ¼ acre of land to Peter Parcels and Lewis Renick, school directors, for the sum of \$2.00. It was located at the southeast quarter of Section 22, Township 11, Range 20 of the Chillicothe Land District. This location is at the east end and south side of "Goose Alley," or "Chilcote Alley," or "Stringtown Alley," and faces the Tarlton-Adelphi Road. The transaction is recorded in Volume 15, page 355, Pickaway County, Ohio.

On September 1, 1857, there was an additional land transfer from John and Christina Reichelderfer to the Salt Creek School Board, recorded in Volume 32, page 135. The school board members at this time were John S. Crites, Samuel Strouse and John Strouse.

In 1898, the teacher of the school was William Scherr. In 1899, the board member was Levi Lutz.

Because of a lack of enrollment, this school was closed for the 1906-1907 school term. It reopened in September 1907.

On January 13, 1917, Stanley Imler purchased the land

and school building from the Salt Creek School Board for \$300.00. It still stands as a residence today.

PUNKIN RIDGE SCHOOL

District Number 6

Section 23

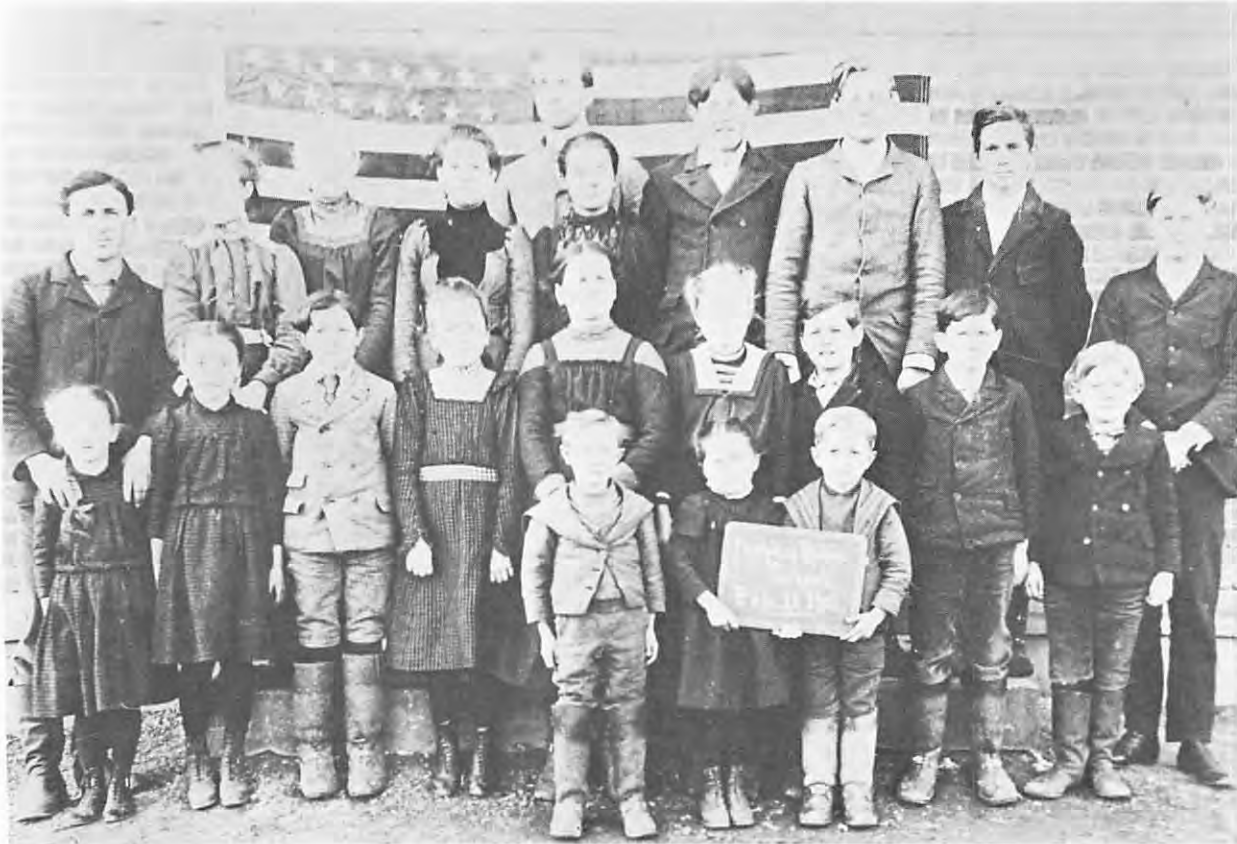
On May 12, 1870, George and Christina Hosler sold ¾ of an acre to the school board. The land was located at the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 11, Range 20 of the Chillicothe Land District. The purchase price was \$75.00. This transaction is recorded in Volume 71, page 382, Pickaway County, Ohio.

The brick one room school was built on the south side of South Perry Road and on the west side of a lane at the top of the ridge, in the corner of the field where the lane and road meet. The lane was at one time a road.

In 1898, the teacher was John D. Hummel. In 1899, the board member was P. G. Giffin.

On September 8, 1917, Stanley Imler purchased the property from the Salt Creek School Board for the price of \$225.00.

In 1951, Charles L. Speakman, owner of the property, took the building down. He still owns the land today.



Punkin Ridge School - February 12, 1901

_____, Teacher

First Row (L-R): _____, _____, Nelson Waliser. No other names are available.



Crites School - 1983; Carey Suzanne Bower

CRITES SCHOOL

District Number 7

Section 15

On May 13, 1846, Daniel Creits (Crites) sold an acre of land to school directors, Peter Mowrer, John L. Crites and George Puffenbarger for the sum of \$1.00. The land was located at the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 11, Range 20. The transaction is recorded in Volume 22, page 342, Pickaway County, Ohio.

A frame one-room school was built on this property.

On April 26, 1870, Elias and Susannah Crites sold ½ acre or 80 square poles of land to the school board for \$50.00, recorded in Volume 41, page 221, Pickaway County, Ohio. The land was located in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Section 15.

A one-room brick school was built on the property. On September 31, 1891, the bell and belfry were erected.

The school was closed for the 1906-1907 school term due to a lack of enrollment. It was reopened in the fall of 1907.

On September 14, 1917, Rachel Fraunfelter purchased the property from the school board for \$75.00.

This building still stands today on land belonging to Francis Fraunfelter. It is located on the south side of Spangler Road, east of Kime-Holderman Road.

IMLER SCHOOL

District Number 8

Section 20

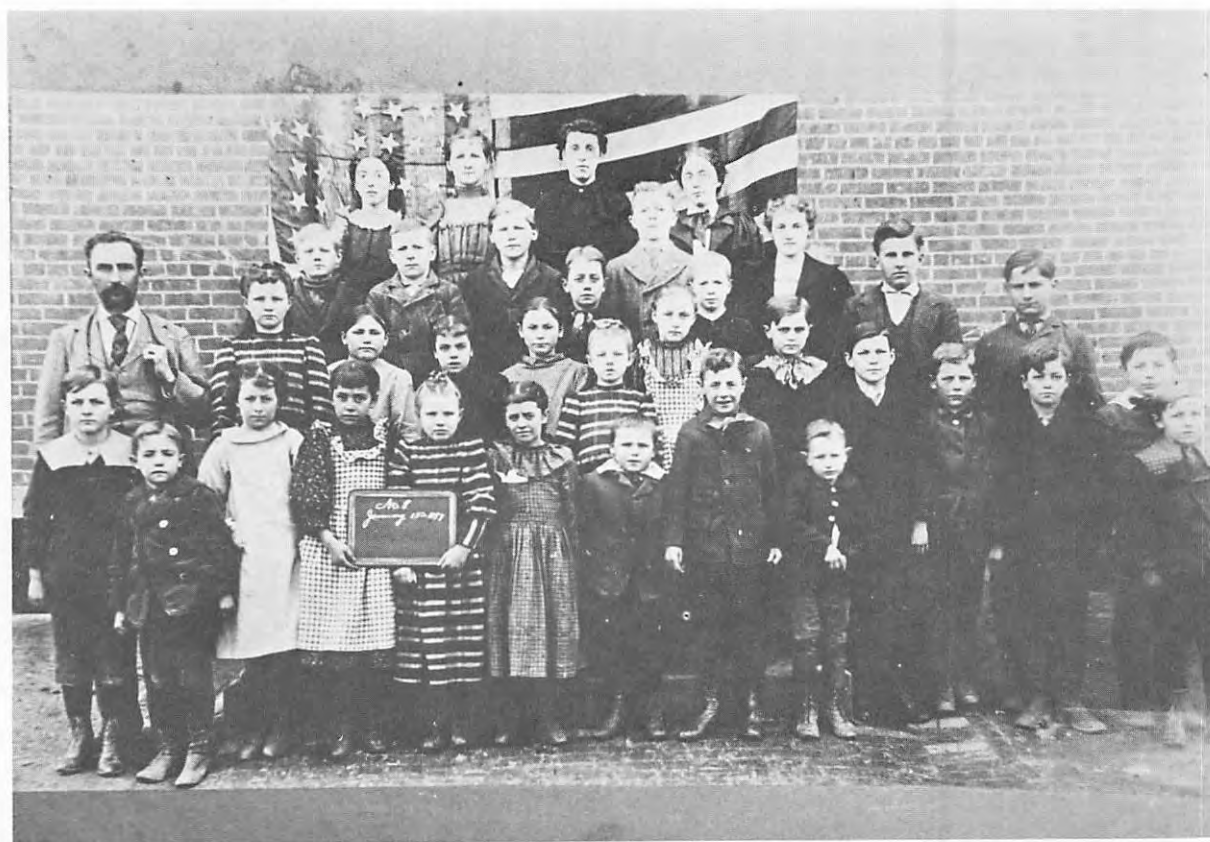
In 1828, Henry Imler donated land for a church (which was built in 1875), a cemetery, and a school recorded in Volume 1, page 14, Pickaway County, Ohio. There are no records to show that a school was actually built on this land, however.

On August 17, 1869, Peter and Heester Ann Frieas, sold 1 acre of land to school directors: James B. Parcels, William Parcels, George Holderman, James Reichelderfer, Elias Lester, John Mowery, Moses Imler and John Strouse. The property was located in the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 11, Range 20, of the Chillicothe Land District. The transfer is recorded in Volume 41, page 110, Pickaway County, Ohio.

On December 24, 1852, there was an additional land purchase for the school with the transfer being from Stanley Bochert to the school directors: David Harman, Joseph Foust and Pleasant Brock. The sum it was sold for was \$50.00, and the transaction was recorded in Volume 29, page 163. The land was 52 rods from the southwest corner of Stanley Bochert's land, continuing 18 feet along Jackson Road.



Imler School



Imler School - January 18, 1897

Harley Markel, teacher.

First Row (L-R): Clarence Heffner, Denver Lutz, _____, Edna Lutz, _____, Lula Lutz, _____, _____, _____, Earl Heffner. Second Row: _____, _____, Myrtle Lutz, the remaining names are not available.

The road of that day was located approximately 500 feet east of where the present day Jackson Road crosses State Route 56.

A one-room brick school was built on the property. The playground area was east of the school building, where Jackson Road and the George Myers property are now located.

In 1898, the teacher was Harley Markel. In 1899, the school board member was Oscar B. Lutz.

In 1907, the bell and belfry were added to the school.

This school district was united with districts 9 and 11 on September 17, 1877.

On January 13, 1917, Stanley Imler purchased the school building and land for \$300.00. Stanley Imler's brother lived in the schoolhouse until it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jones. They remodeled it and sold it to Kyle Martin in 1961. The Martin family lived there until 1967, when their son, Howard Martin, bought the property. He lives there with his family today, at the southwest corner of the intersection of State Route 56 and Jackson Road.

OAK GROVE SCHOOL

District Number 9 Section 25 of Pickaway Township

This school district included the southwest section of Salt Creek Township and the southeast section of Pickaway Township.

This was originally a log structure built to be used as a school and also by the M. E. Church around 1859. The building was taken down and the present two-room brick school building was erected on the same location. This brick school was built up to the standards of the late eighteenth hundreds complete with a belfry and a coal cellar.

The school was a joint effort of the Pickaway Township and Salt Creek Township school directors.

The students from Salt Creek Township who attended this school came from the area between the school and the imaginary line north from Prairie View Cemetery to the Heffner Road and south to the County Line Road, which was a crude mud trail at that time.

Both townships used the building until they both consolidated their one-room schools into a centralized system. The Pickaway Township Centralized School was built in 1912. The Salt Creek Township boys and girls attended the Whisler School until the Salt Creek Township Centralized School was built in 1916.

The Oak Grove School building still stands on the northwest corner of the intersection of Haysville-Adelphi Road and the Salt Creek-Pickaway Township line road, west of Whisler, and on land owned by George and Carolyn Minshall.

This land was deeded to the Pickaway Township school directors in 1851, by Josiah Francis, recorded in Volume 25, page 531, Pickaway County, Ohio.



Oak Grove School



Toad Run Academy

TOAD RUN ACADEMY

District Number 10

Section 36

On April 16, 1855, John Strouse sold an acre of land to the school directors. The land was located in the east half of Section 36, Township 11, Range 20. It was north of a branch of Salt Creek, known as Toad Run, and on the north side of the Salt Creek Valley Turnpike. It was opposite the turnpike bridge across Road Run. This transaction was recorded in Volume 30, page 154, of the Pickaway County Records. The land was sold to the school directors for \$1.00.

On September 18, 1869, John and Angeline Strouse sold land to the school directors, so that a foot bridge could be erected across Salt Creek for the students to use. It was necessary so that children from the Adelphi area and south of Salt Creek could attend school. In 1901, a second bridge was erected to replace the original one.

In 1898, the teacher at the school was E. D. Ricketts. In 1899, the school board member was George B. Armstrong.

On March 10, 1917, Edward Strouse purchased the school and the land from the school directors for \$250.00. The brick school building was taken down around 1925.

The Pickaway County Board of Education was formed in 1914. J. H. Cook was the County Superintendent of Schools.

On November 13, 1915, the Salt Creek Township School Board paid \$1,000 to B. Frank Conner for 5 acres of land, recorded in Volume 94, page 295, Pickaway County, Ohio. The purchase of this land would enable them to build the centralized school. The school board members were William H. Shupe, president of the board from 1916 to 1931; Wallace Bochert, clerk and township clerk; Sam H. Leshner, Elmer R. Karshner and Floyd L. Dunkle.

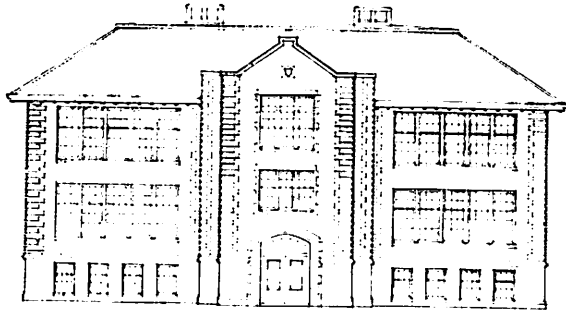
NOTICE!

Saturday, Nov. 13th, we will be called upon to render a verdict which must determine to a large extent the welfare of our boys and girls, and to a marked degree the future of our Township itself. As we mark our ballots on that day we place ourselves on record as friends or enemies to the cause of education.

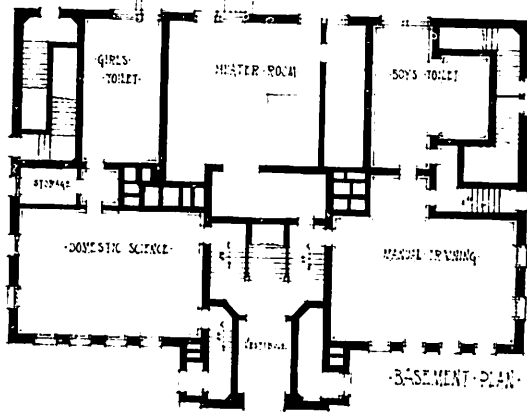
Remember that if we do not carry this Bond Issue we are destined to return to a low grade school. We are to decide by our ballots whether or not it will be to advance or to go back.

We will vote on the issue of selling \$25,000 in BONDS for the erection of this Modern School Building, Saturday, Nov. 13th, 1915.

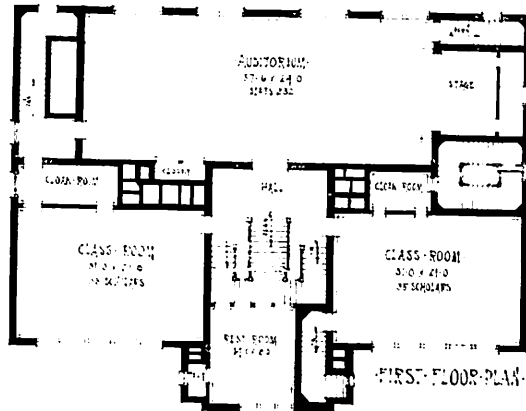
The cut shows the structure in detail. Not a dollar will be wasted in display, and yet the building will be attractive. It will have the maximum amount of room space at the lowest minimum cost. The heating, ventilating and lighting will be carefully planned and will meet all requirements of the State Code.



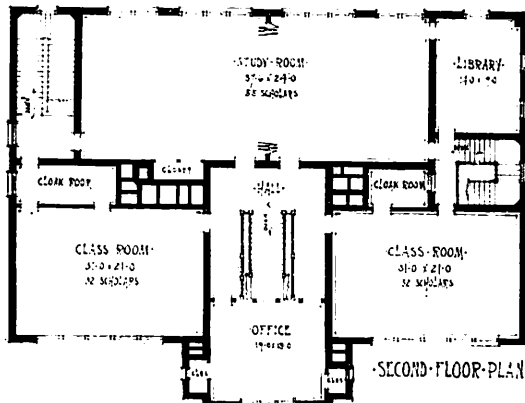
FRONT ELEVATION



BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

This is not in any sense a centralization of the elementary schools of the Township. It seeks to give the country girl and the country boy the advantage of as good a high school as is afforded the girls and boys of the cities of Pickaway County and allow them to be at home at this formative period of life.

The cost of such building is so trivial, being only about 1/2 mill of a levy on our duplicate.

The Basement will contain Furnace, Fuel and Separate Toilets, with provision for Manual Training, Domestic Science, or an Agricultural Laboratory.

The First Floor will have a large Assembly Room and this room will be the very center of all school life. It will contribute to the very best school spirit, and will add a stimulus to the students in all of the grades. There are also two large school rooms, with emergency exits, and rest room on this floor.

The Second Floor has two school rooms, with cloak rooms, a large recitation room separated by accordion doors into two school rooms, a library, and office, and emergency exits.

The lighting of the building is modern, being so designed that the light enters the rooms over the left shoulder, and from the one side only which eliminates the double shadow so injurious to the eyes.

We believe that in the construction of this Temple of Knowledge, that we are helping primarily the cause of Education, and in a material way advancing property values throughout this school district. We believe that this building will meet our needs for many years to come. It will give our scholars a better opportunity for training along the lines of our new school laws.

IT WILL COST SO LITTLE IN COMPARISON TO THE ADDED BENEFIT DERIVED. SURELY WE ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH OUR PRESENT CROWDED CONDITION, WHICH MAKES PROGRESS ON SCHOOL LINES IMPOSSIBLE.

FINALLY, AS MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, WE APPEAL TO EVERY VOTER, TO EVERY PUBLIC SPIRITED CITIZEN, TO EVERY FRIEND OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL, TO MAKE THIS IDEAL BUILDING REAL. WE APPEAL TO YOU FOR YOUR SYMPATHY, SUPPORT AND VOTE IN THIS PROPOSED STEP FOR THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

Respectfully Submitted,

M. A. EDDINGS, *President*,
HARRY BLAINE, *Clerk*.

Leo-Mar Press, Columbus, O.

Also on Saturday, November 13, 1915, the school board called upon the voters to render a verdict to determine the welfare of the boys and girls and the future of the township. The ballots recorded the friends and enemies of the cause for education in Salt Creek Township. The issue passed. The centralized school would be built.

The L. D. Hetrick and Brothers, General Contractors of Columbus, Ohio bid for the school building, including materials and furnishings, was \$21,947.

The building had two natural gas heaters installed by The Columbus Heating and Ventilating Company.

The gas was supplied from a well drilled by Harley Nogle. It was located at the northeast side of the building in an area now sealed and covered by a cement cover. Because of some problems, a steel ball was dropped into the casing and cement was poured on top of it to seal the well.

L. D. Hetrick and Brothers constructed the sewage filtration system for the sum of \$742. Harley Fraunfelder dug, by hand and laid 61 rod of 6" tile, costing \$33.55, from the cesspool to the road for \$49.20.

Other firms involved in the construction were E. F. Houghton Heat Regulation, Huffman-Conklin Plumbing Contractors, Matheny, Allen, and Mounts Architects.

Installation of lightning rods cost \$400.

Eight horse-drawn, wooden school wagons were built by J. A. McLaughlin Brothers for \$230 each.

Seventeen hitching posts were installed along the front walk and playground area at a cost of 30¢ each.

John Hoffman was paid \$750 to construct and paint the

school barn along the north fence line. He was to put spouting on the south side of the building only.

The drivers cared for their horses and wagons each day in the barn. The drivers were paid a salary of \$45.00 per month.

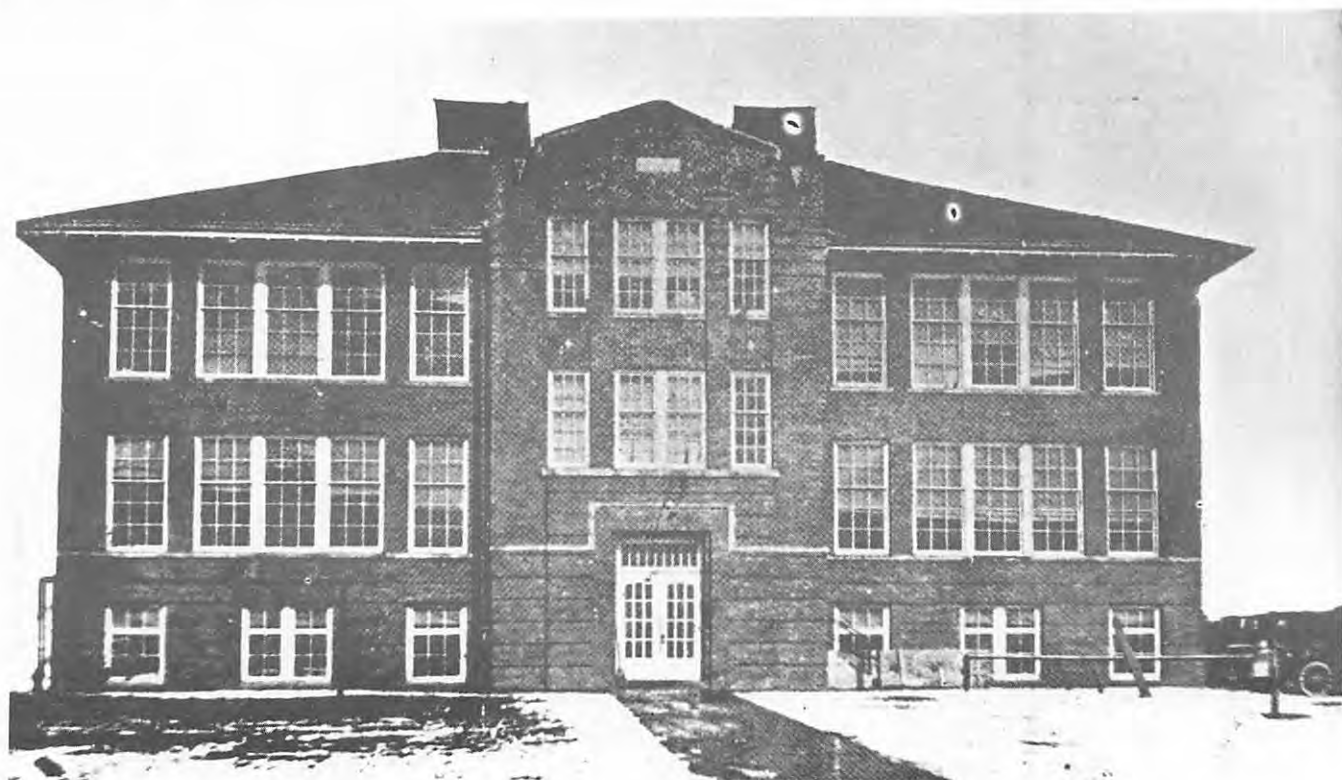
On August 24, 1916, the school board gave the township trustees permission to build a tool shed, on the property, in which to store their road equipment.

Also on August 24, 1916, the school board insured the new school building with Hummel and Plum Insurance Company at a cost of \$194.70. The coverage was for \$1,700 fire and lightning for five years and \$1,200 cyclone for three years. The barn was insured for \$1,000 fire and lightning and \$500 cyclone coverage.

The principal, E. S. Nesbit, was paid a salary of \$100 per month. The high school teacher, Alice Sherman, was paid \$75 per month. The high school music teacher was Frances Riegal and her salary was \$65 per month. The elementary teacher was paid not less than \$3.50 or more than \$4.50 a day. The custodian was Henry Cramer and his salary was \$40 per month. The truant officer, Arthur Heffner was paid \$1.50 per trip.

An American flag was purchased for the school in 1917 for \$4.25. The flag pole was located on top of the front of the building. Three gallon of rayolight, for school use, cost 38¢. Five gallon of oil cost 75¢. A case of toilet paper cost 60¢. A Singer sewing machine was purchased October 8, 1919, for \$31.75.

The Salt Creek Centralized School opened for high school classes September 18, 1916. The grade school classes started at the new school on November 1, 1916.



Salt Creek Centralized School — 1924

In January 1917, the school board voted to sell all the brick one-room school buildings, not in use, at a private sale to the highest bidder.

From December 1919 to January 1920 the Pickaway County Board of Health closed the Salt Creek Centralized School due to a smallpox epidemic.

In the 1920's the horse-drawn wagons were replaced by motor driven buses.

The only time students bought lunch at school was on election day. The home economics class cooked a meal for the voters and poll keepers. All other days the students packed their lunches.

The home economics department was in the small building at the rear of the school. This building was the township house prior to being moved, by horses and a turnstyle winch, to this location before the 1920's.

In 1937, an army surplus metal building was erected at the northwest and rear corner of the school building. It

was used as a cafeteria until 1967, when the present kitchen and storage area were built inside the present gym. The old building was taken down in 1979.

The school water supply came from a cistern at the rear of the building but as a need for yet more water presented itself, Mr. Harley Moss of Whisler was brought in to search for water. He discovered water by the peach bog method. The Horn Brothers drilled the 80 foot well which never failed to meet the school's needs. The well was located approximately 100 feet from the southeast corner of the old school building. The present water supply is a spring located 700 feet south of the school on the Chilcot land.

The students maintained a general supply store for the merchandise students needed each day. Revenue from the store helped to provide an outside basketball court and playground equipment for the students and the public.



**Salt Creek Centralized School
1917-1918 First and Second Grades**

Marie Karshner, teacher

First Row (L-R): _____, Clarence Judy, Lewis Dumm, ?? Dumm, John Cox, Raymond Hedges, Helen Justice, George Lutz. Second Row: Gladys Poling, Lucille Poling, Helen Jones, _____, Ruth Karr, Oma Drum, _____, _____. Third Row: Loyd Whisler, _____, Margie Robinette, _____, William Arledge, Ralph Fox, Royce Dumm, Claude Kreider. Fourth Row: Charles Fox, ?? Morrison, Clayton Hockman, Millard Heffner, Gladys Coffenbarger, Esther Alenderfer, Blanch Waliser, Margie Shupe, Mona Hall. Fifth Row: _____, ?? Alexander, _____, Goldie Julian, John Allen, Dorothy McNeal.

In May 1948, the Tarlton grade school was closed and in September those students were transported to the Salt Creek Township Centralized School along with the high school students who had already been attending.

The high school was attended by students from Laurelville, Adelphi and South Perry, who furnished their own transportation.

In the words of Harold A. Strous former student and a past superintendent of Salt Creek School: "As springtime rolled around and our ambitions for being out of doors ran high, participation in track was enjoyed by almost everyone. We were donated practice fields on the adjoining farms nearby and accessible for use by the school students. Seldom was Salt Creek second in their track efforts. YEA, SALT CREEK, WIN — AND WE DID! This is why my love ran high and I climbed the stile over the fence leading to the practice field many times."

Prior to 1956, the auditorium and gym for the school was located in rooms that are now the library and a

classroom. Folding doors separated the two rooms before the present wall was added.

Then in 1955, the school board studied several locations and ideas for the new addition of classrooms and gymnasium. The new fire proof addition was completed for the beginning of school in the fall of 1956. The school board members at this time were: Francis J. Fraunfelter, president; Arnold Reichelderfer, vice president; Nelson E. Jones, clerk; Orley Judy, George D. Maxson, Chester McDaniels. Walter C. Haney was the superintendent and George D. McDowell was the county superintendent of schools. The firms involved in the construction of the addition were: Kellam and Foley, Columbus architects; Sever-Williams Company, general contractors from Washington C.H.; Scioto Plumbing and Heating, Inc., plumbing contractors from Chillicothe; Columbus Heating and Ventilating, heating contractors from Columbus. The new addition cost \$135,000 to build and furnish.



Salt Creek Centralized School
1916-1917 Third and Fourth Grades
Ethel Noggle, teacher.

First Row (L-R): Ronald Imler, Ralph Strous, Oattie Hockman, Bessie Arledge, Bruce Imler, Lester Poling. Second Row: Ida McGinnis, ?? Alexander, Jeanette Hockman, Edna Dunkle, Helen Alenderfer, Elva Morrison, _____, John Brigner. Third Row: Clarence Weaver, Roy Karshner, Paul Hamilton, Kenneth Kreider, Ivor Karr, _____, Edwin Judy, Beman Shirkey. Fourth Row: Carson Huffman, Ray Johnson, Winfield Koch, Grace Koch, _____, Louise Karr, ?? Alexander, _____.

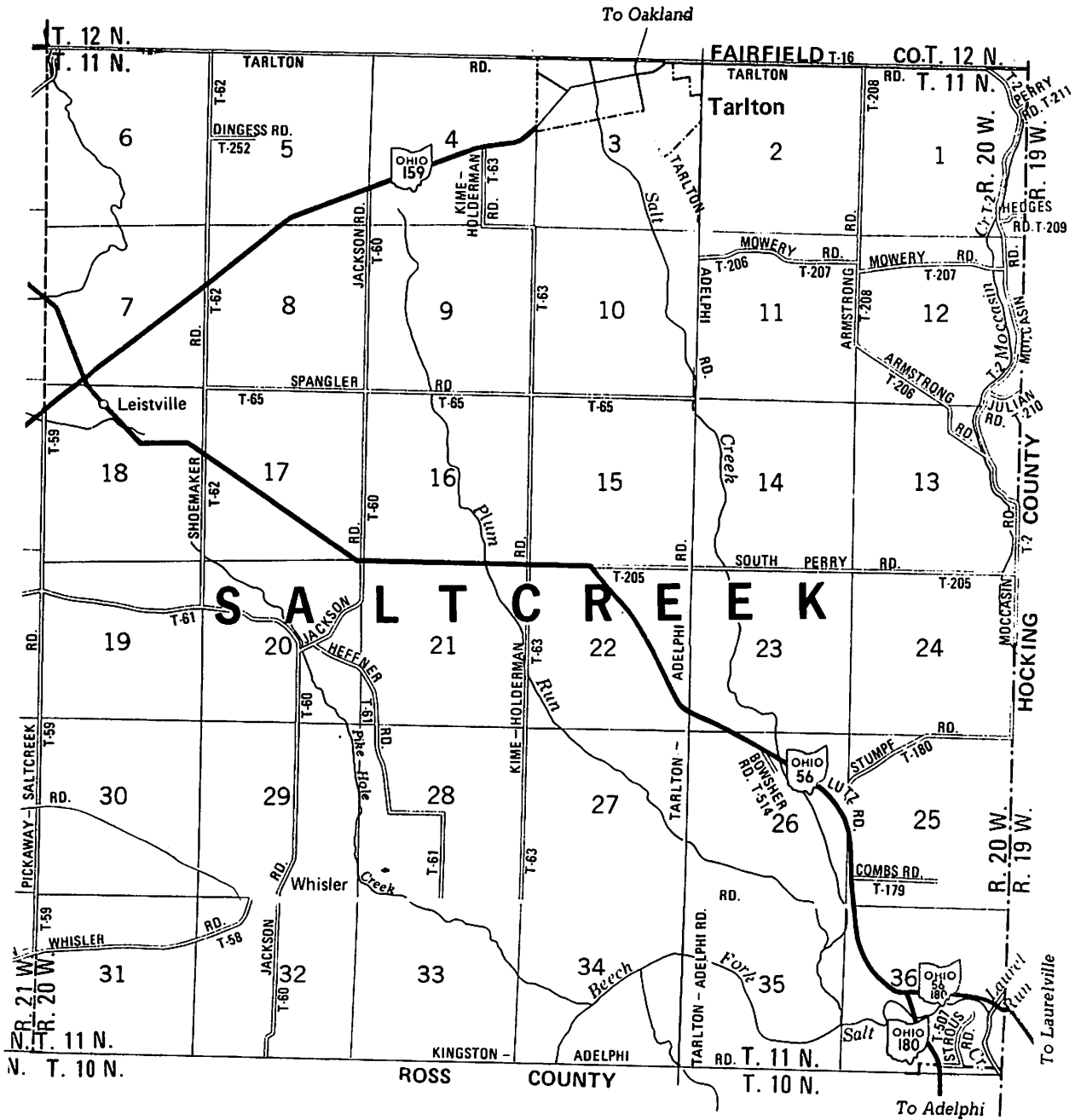
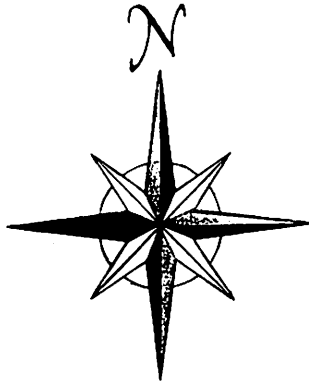


**Salt Creek Centralized School
1917-1918 Fifth and Sixth Grades
Alva White, teacher.**

First Row (L-R): Mark Armstrong, Gilbert Hedges, Mary Armstrong, Noble Shirkey, Marie Weaver, Hanley Collins, Marvin Fraunfelter. Second Row: Florence Brigner, Virginia Mowery, Florance Paxton, Zelda Julian, Carter Prince, Scott Prince, Wayne Dunkle. Third Row: Gerald Arledge, Bernice Allen, Carie Morrison, Ellen Arledge, Lewis Justice, Russell Jones, Harry Bochart, Opal Poling. Fourth Row: Vergie Imler, Louise Karr, _____, Adam Julian, Ray Johnson, Fred Crosby, Emanuel Schaal, Pearl DeLong.



**Salt Creek School - 1956
Four Classrooms costs \$135,000**



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In the fall of 1955 a strong gas leak was noticed. It was thought that the closed gas well could be reopened and used to fuel the new building furnace. On February 20, 1956, Jim Goble was hired to clean out this well and determine the amount of gas present. Mr. Goble drilled to a depth of 16 feet where he struck an iron object and was unable to drill any deeper. A mixture of fire clay and water were poured into the pipe to seal the well and a 2 inch diameter vent pipe added. The casing was surrounded and covered by a large cement slab.

On August 6, 1956, the board purchased 120 desk and chair units costing \$22.00 for each unit. They also purchased four teachers desk and chair units costing \$69.00 each, from the Miller Office Supply Company (American Desk Company).

In 1957, the Logan Elm Local School District was formed by the consolidating of Pickaway Township School, Salt Creek Township School, Washington Township School, and a part of Circleville Township School Districts.

In 1960, Logan Elm High School was built in Section No. 1 of Pickaway Township and opened in the fall of that year. The board members were: Wells Wilson, president; Frank Graves, vice president; Orley Judy, Judson Beougher, David Bolender, Ann Elsea, clerk. Mr. Carl S. Burger was the executive head. John J. Henn was the principal.

In 1971, the George D. McDowell Exchange School was

built and named in honor of Mr. George D. McDowell, Pickaway County Superintendent of School from 1934 to 1970.

In 1972, a portion of the West Hocking School District (Laurelville area) was merged with the Logan Elm Local School District. All of Salt Creek and Perry Townships, plus a portion of Laurel Township, all in Hocking County were added at this time.

The Logan Elm Local School District is presently composed of four elementary schools (1-6), one middle school (7-8), and one senior high school (9-12). Kindergarten is offered at two sites. Vocational school students attend the Pickaway-Ross Joint Vocational School located in Ross County.

Today the Logan Elm Local School District is located in Pickaway and Hocking Counties. The total school district encompasses approximately 212 square miles. The district is rural in nature with farming ground good to excellent in the Pickaway Plains area.

All levels of the socio-economic scale are represented among the residents of the school district. Most of the patrons could be described as of average income with a variety of business owners, managers, professionals, industrial and plant workers. The residents of the school district have demonstrated a determination to maintain schools of above average quality. Considerable community effort has been expended to support this goal.

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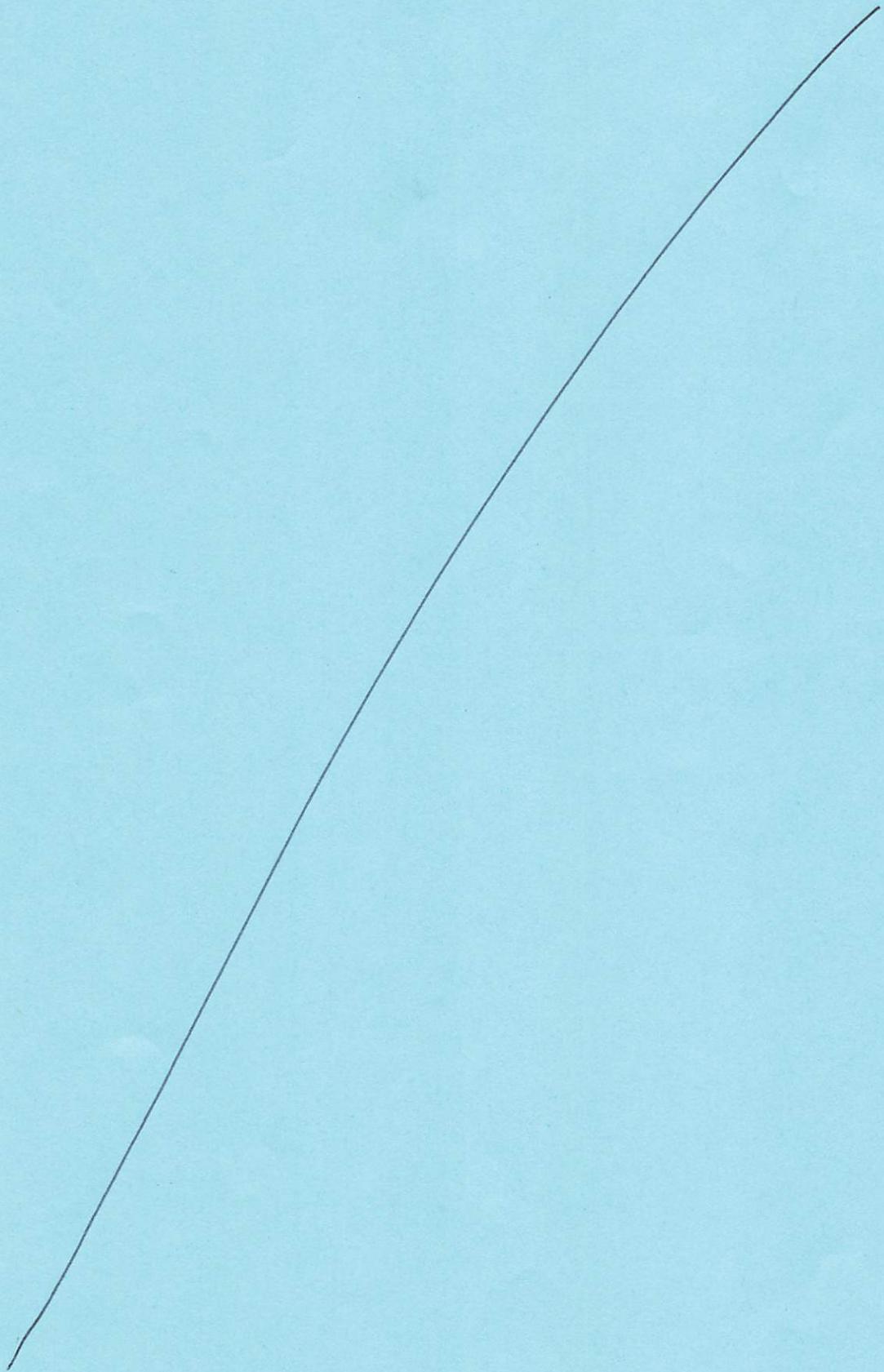
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OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

PICKAWAY COUNTY TAX LIST — 1816

[This tax list, like the 1810 Tax List which appeared in the Fall '81 *Quarterly*, is reproduced exactly as it appears on the State Auditor's records. Any variations in spellings are due to the original script; they are not misspellings or typographical errors made by the *Quarterly*. — Editor]

	<u>Present Owner</u>	
Anderson, Cornelius	Bishop, Henry	Crabb, Jeremiah
Arawood, Thomas	Ballan(?) . James	" Ralph
Atcheson, Fielden	Boggs, John, Jun	Cook, John
Abrams, Abraham	" Sarah	" Walker
Argo, Alexander	Beachamp, Risdan	Coninger, Peter
Alkire, Isaac	Bashford, John	Cole, Shaderick
" John	Bacon, Joel	" Braad (?)
Aters, George	Baum, Daniel	Cherry, Philip
Alkire, Michael	Bartley, Christopher	Creighton, Hugh
" George	<u>Baucher, Anthony</u>	Christ, Abraham(2)
Aters, Jacob	" Peter	Comley, James
Apple, Peter(3)	" <u>Daniel</u>	<u>Conrad, Adam</u>
<u>Anderson, Joseph</u>	" Henry	Cox, Benjamin
" William	" Jacob	Clark, John
" John(2)	" John	Culberson, David
" Abraham	" Anthony Jun ^r	Colvin, Moses
Arnold, Andrew	Bonnett, William	Cuder, John
Aldman, Adam	" John	Colder, Charles
Adamson, Isaac	Brundige, Thomas(3)	Creaveston, John
Armstrong, John	Bear, Peter	Crow, Thomas
Anderson, James	<u>Braucher, Conrad(9)</u>	Campbell, William
" Bethuel	Brawn, White	Craig, Jonathan
" John, Jun ^r	Bailey, B. William	Crogam(?), Cheny
Aurand, Daniel	Bayer, Stephen	Coldwell, William
Alkire, Michael	Black, Joseph(3)	Campbell, Joseph
Ater, Jacob	Busick, George	" Samuel
Aarawhood(?), Thomas	Bratchard(?), _____?	Craig, John
	Bond, John	" B. Samy(?)
	Boner, William	" David(2)
Burns, John	<u>Brown, Alexander</u>	Cochran, James
Beaver, Conrad	<u>Brittenham, Matthias</u>	Coldwell, Robert
Black, Richard	" Solomon	Cade, Richardson
Barns, John	Bell, James	Clark, Amos &
Buskirk, John, Jun ^r	Bear, John	Thomas Foster
" Peter	Braun, Peter	<u>Culp, Sebastian</u>
" John	" Jeremiah	" <u>Peter</u>
Baker, H. Purnell	<u>Bowman, Benjamin</u>	Cade, Abraham
Britton, Jesse	Bogard, George(2)	Crow, David
Baker, Martin	Bausley, Elizabeth	Coldwell, Alex. &
Bratshaw, Robert	Boan, Isaac	Catherine
Baker, Joseph	Barr, John	Cannon, Jesse
Beary, Jacob(2)	<u>Bowman, William</u>	Christ, Abraham
Brinker, George	Cub, Conrad	Cantwell, William
Bell, James	<u>Clendenin, Robert</u>	Coldwell, James
<u>Brown, William</u>	<u>Coldwell, Alexander</u>	Cole, John
Bloxsom, William	" Catherine	<u>Conrad, Henry</u>
Bon, Nehemiah	Chipman, John	Coon, John
Bailey, Harrates(?)	Cade, Isaac	Campbell, Samuel
Baker, William	Crabb, Stephen	Crawford, John
Bailey, James	" Thomas	Curran, John
Barr, Thomas		Corn, Timothy
Bell, John		

(some of this List difficult to read)

Cemetery List Continued

HARRIS GRAVEYARD

The old burial ground of the B. W. Harris land has been abandoned. There are no longer any stones to tell who was buried there, and the fence that enclosed the lot has been removed.

“There is an old abandoned burial ground on the late James Walston farm located a short distance east of Williamsport. No care has been taken of this. The stones that are marked are in a pile by the fence. A few of the graves can be located by the rough boulder stones. The following are the inscriptions found on the marked stones: Walston, Josiah, died November 2, 1857; aged 79 years, 2 months, 12 days.

Helwagen, _____, son of C. B. and S. Helwagen; died April 28, _____; aged 10 months
_____, died August 16, 1860; aged 1 year, 4 days.

“The last two stones are so defaced as to make it impossible to read the names.”

ABANDONED CEMETERIES

“Evidence of fifteen burials on the D. K. Yates farm. No care has been taken of the burial ground on the D. R. Yates land. The stones, all but two are down, lying flat on the ground or in piles. Many of the stones are broken, and

parts are missing. No fence encloses the lot. The following inscriptions were copied from the stones remaining” wrote T. H. Tipton who with his wife visited in 1910.

Akley, Samuel, died August 7, 1840; aged 26 years, 3 months, 7 days. Weep not for me, My Daughter dear; I am not dead, but sleeping here.

Brown, Nancy, daughter of P. and N.; aged 1 year, 6 months (no date).

Brown, Jeremiah, died August 23, 1855 (stone broken, parts gone).

Brown, Peter, died 1822; aged 11 years, 11 months (defaced).

Hiles, Francis M., son of Jacob and Mary J., died May 6, 1865; aged 3 years, 2 months, 2 days.

Simon, Joseph, died June 16, 1841; aged 59 years, 6 months, 4 days.

Simon, Charles J., died June 23, 1838; aged 25 years, 1 month, 21 days.

Simon, James K., died August 30, 1838; aged 24 years (defaced).

Williams, Sally, daughter of Theophilus, died February 25, 1829, in the 24th year of her age.

Williams, Trustin B., son of Theophilus and Sallie, died July 26, 1827; aged 2 years, 1 month, 5 days.

Yates, Infant son of D. R. and N. B.; died April 14, 1863.



FROM THE PIGEONHOLE

When Circleville was laid out in 1810 the two main streets that intersected at the Court House Square were both named Main Street: North Main, South Main, East Main and West Main. This designation continued for some time and the numbering of businesses and homes on Main Street, east and west, started at the Canal and went east to the corporation limits at the Lancaster Pike. The numbering of Main Street, north and south, started at Hargus Creek and went to the southern city limits.

The north-south street name was changed to Court Street about the time the second courthouse was built in 1845. The numbering remained the same until sometime

between 1895 and 1900 when the numbering system as we know it today was installed. At this time the numbering started at Court and Main and went all four directions with the additional designation of East Main, West Main, North Court and South Court.

These two methods of numbering have caused much confusion when trying to pinpoint a particular business or residence as a number, such as, 120 Main Street was much closer to the Canal than to Court Street.

Discovery of these facts have aided the research and documentation of many of the articles that have appeared in the *Quarterly*.
—N.W.H.

