The Monongahela River 200 years ago was distinguished by its "roiled" waters and was surrounded by dense hardwood forests growing from fertile soil. Increasing numbers of emigrants were pushing westward across the mountains to Redstone or Pittsburgh. In 1787 the Congress of the Confederation passed the Northwest Ordinance, which opened rich territory now composing the states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin to settlement and the "increasing numbers" became a flood. In support of the migration, boatbuilders, ship's carpenter, caulkers, and other marine craftsmen from the eastern shores of the Nation, set up shop along the Monongahela, the Allegheny and the Ohio and began turning out water transportation at a tremendous rate. The shipyards along the Monongahela River were particularly active. Piroques, skiffs, bateaux, keelboats, arks, barges, packet boats, Kentucky boats and New Orleans boats were built. The cheapest craft was the bateau, a kind of flatboat. This was the standard family conveyance. It is hard to say just where the first of these flatboats were built, but in 1777 fourteen carpenters were sent out by the Government to start production along the river. Thirty were built at a small mill near present McKeesport for use in defense in military posts on the Ohio River. The boats used by General George Rogers Clark in his 1778 expedition were built by John Minor near the mouth of Dunkard Creek and at Brownsville. The large and small flatboats were used to move entire families of emigrants with all their worldly goods, south and west into the new territory. They were also used to carry cargoes of surplus produce of the Monongahela country to markets downstream, particularly New Orleans. As early as 1782 Jacob Yoder made a flatboat voyage carrying produce from Fort Redstone at the mouth of Redstone Creek below Brownsville, to New Orleans. The voyage was successful and other followed. Such trips, performed by flatboat, occupies from four to six months and were fraught with hardship and hazard. The boatmen returned either by sea to Baltimore, then overland 300 miles, or more generally through the wilderness, a hike of some 2,000 miles home. However, the downriver trade increased as ready money in the Monongahela country was scarce and the surplus produce as well as the boat was in demand and brought good prices (flour was worth $10 a barrel in New Orleans).

While the movement of boats on the "Mon" was generally a one-way trip downstream, upstream traffic developed as well. John Blair, in the Pittsburgh Gazette of 2 September 1782, announced weekly keelboat service for freight and passengers between Pittsburgh and points as far up stream as 35 miles. Schedules were fairly reliable but of course, subject to the vagaries of flow in the river. It was sometimes necessary to "cordellë" (two ropes from the keelboat affixed to a solid object, usually a tree, with an appropriate "lead" then the two ropes twisted together using a winch handle for a lever) over riffles if extreme low water periods.

In an attempt to capture trade on the Western River, Fulton and Livingston through a partner, Nicholas Roosevelt, launched the first steamboat built on those rivers. The New Orleans, as she was christened, was built and launched along the Monongahela River in 1811 only four years after the partners has entered the steamboat business with the launching of the Clermont in 1807.
Interest in navigation flourished, particularly after completion of the National Pike to Brownsville in 1819. In 1828, Edward Gay, a State employed engineer, made a survey of the Monongahela River from Pittsburgh to Brownsville for the Commonwealth. Gay concluded the navigation could be fostered and that a series of locks and dams was feasible. This was confirmed by Dr. William Howard, who in 1833 completed a survey, in accordance with a Resolution of the House of Representatives on 1 March 1832 and a law passed by Congress in July 1832, authorizing the President of the United States to "Extend the improvement of steamboat navigation from Pittsburgh to the Cumberland or National Road at Brownsville, upon such plan as he may approve". Howard's report included an analysis of the existing traffic, references to the shipbuilding industry of the Monongahela River, recommended locations of locks and dams and estimates of cost.

In 1837 the Navigation company, a stock company, received a charter from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to improve the Monongahela River. McClurg's Bar (Mile 1.95) was chosen for the site of Lock 1, the site for Lock 2 was at the head of Braddock's upper ripple (Mile 11.2) (remains of this lock can still be seen along the right bank below the Port Perry Bridge). Lock 3 was sited at Watson's Run (Mile 25.0), now Sunola (the old walls still remain). Lock 4 was built on the left bank at Frey's Shoals (Mile 41.2) and Lock 5 was built on the left bank at present Denbo (Mile 58.9) (parts of these locks still remain). Locks 1 and 2 were opened for use on 18 October 1841 and in celebration the Navigation Company allowed free use, with no tolls charged, until 25 October 1841. Locks 3 and 4 were opened on 3 November 1844. The Locks were 50 feet wide by 158 feet in length and were of cut stone laid in hydraulic cement. The dams were rock filled timber crib.

By 1884, the Federal government had completed improvements on the Kanawha River, had made river improvements on the Ohio above and below Louisville, Kentucky, that had enforced the purchase of the existing privately owned canals and locks at a cost to the United States of 2.6 million dollars; and had completed construction on Lock 9 and nearly completed lock 8, Monongahela River. The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce presented a memorial address to Congress signed by Captain John F. Dravo, setting forth the commercial importance of the Monongahela River and the urgent necessity of making this stream a free highway of commerce. As noted in this address, "The citizens of West Virginia are prevented by existence of a private corporation from reaping the legitimate advantage, which they should, from improvements made by the Federal government. It is certainly an anomalous condition of affairs that a private corporation imposes a tax on commerce midway on one of the highways of the Nation between improvements made by authority of the Nation, i.e., Locks 8 and 9 and the Kanawha River Locks."

Congress, on August 5, 1886, authorized the Secretary of War to ascertain the value and commercial importance of the works and property of the Navigation Company, along with other projects on the Green and Barron Rivers. After much study, Negotiations and legal
maneuvering, covering nearly 11 years, the actual freeing of the river took place at 3:30 p.m., July 7, 1897.

Since that time navigation improvements on the Monongahela River have been extended to Fairmont, West Virginia. "King Coal" has increased production and waterborne transportation of the "King" has moved from 85,0 million bushels in 1886 to 30,0 million tons in 1974. All commodities shipped on the Mon in 1974 totaled 38.3 million tons.

Latest modernization which began in the late 1940's is approximately 50% complete, including: new locks at Locks & Dam 2; a new higher dam at Locks and Dam 4; and new locks and dam at Maxwell to replace Locks and Dam and new locks and dams at Morgantown, Hildebran and Opekiska to replace old Locks and Dams 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

Industrialization has not been without its price. No longer are items seen such as one that appeared in the Pittsburgh paper on 29 March 1848. "A large pike was caught yesterday in the Monongahela near the Smithfield Bridge, weighing 294 pounds. It was caught with a hook and line by Mr. Robert Nixon." However, increased awareness of, and attention to, impacts on the environment, by industry and by the people speaking through Federal and State Agencies, hold forth the premise that pollution of the "Mon" will be minimized in new industrialization and corrected in existing industrialization. "Game Fish" are again appearing the Mon River for its full length.

It was first printed in 1801 and became the indispensable guide for settlers and travelers moving westward into the interior of the United States. At a dollar a copy the book was an immediate bestseller. Cramer constantly enlarged and corrected his original edition adding material on new territories acquired by the United States and expanding and bringing up to date earlier sections. In less than 24 The Navigator had run through 12 editions.

The enormous popularity of The Navigator is easily explained it contained a great blend of information a busy practical needed and wanted. Cramer told them where to obtain river boats, what to watch for in their purchase, how to load and how to pilot them. Detailed maps of the principal rivers with textual description of the towns and villages along the way allowed the traveler to plan ahead. The individual bound for Pittsburgh knew that he could expect to find a town enveloped in thick clouds of smoke which even affect respiration, because of the coal used in numerous manufacturers there. He new what articles Pittsburgh produced, the quantity, and the names of the persons involved in their manufacture. If he desired to settle there, the navigator told him cultivated land could not be had for under $10 a acre, $40 if in the immediate vicinity of the town. Settlers headed further west learned from The Navigator that in time of very low water Wheeling was a better starting point by boat than Pittsburgh. From the same source they knew that Cincinnati contained 400 dwellings, an elegant Court House, Jail and other buildings. Perhaps they might find use for it. The information that Mr. H. Chateau had erected a mill and distillery at St. Louis with excellent prospects for improvement doubtless they read with interest that planters around Natchez accumulated immense fortunes by raising cotton.

The Navigator also supplied historical background of the principal town evaluated the climate and suggested projects for the improvement of the region. Throughout Cramer exuded optimism about the development of the West and the pride in American accomplishment.

The following excerpt from the Navigator were taken from the 1813 edition, this being the eighth.

DUNKARD'S CREEK, west or left side,
Here is a shoal but not very difficult.
GEORGE'S CREEK, East or right hand side,
Just below the mouth of this creek lies
NEW GENEVA,
A small village, which has in its vicinity a valuable factory of glass, erected by Albert Gallatin, esq. It is now removed to the Greensburgh side, and carried on by Messrs. Nicholson & Co. This town is in Fayette Co.
14 miles S.W. of Uniontown, and a little below it on the opposite side of the river, stands
GREENSBURGH,
A small village in Green Co., Pa.
BIG WHITLEY CREEK, left hand side,
LITTLE WHITLEY, same side
Channel near the middle of the river.

Mile
2
10

The Navigator also supplied historical background of the principal town evaluated the climate and suggested projects for the improvement of the region. Throughout Cramer exuded optimism about the development of the West and the pride in American accomplishment.

The following excerpt from the Navigator were taken from the 1813 edition, this being the eighth.

DUNKARD'S CREEK, West or left side,
Here is a shoal but not very difficult.
GEORGE'S CREEK, East or right hand side,
Just below the mouth of this creek lies
NEW GENEVA,
A small village, which has in its vicinity a valuable factory of glass, erected by Albert Gallatin, esq. It is now removed to the Greensburgh side, and carried on by Messrs. Nicholson & Co. This town is in Fayette Co.
14 miles S.W. of Uniontown, and a little below it on the opposite side of the river, stands
GREENSBURGH,
A small village in Green Co., Pa.
BIG WHITLEY CREEK, left hand side,
LITTLE WHITLEY, same side
Channel near the middle of the river.
BROWN'S run, E. side, ch. middle of the river,
MIDDLE run, E. side, ch. near the W. shore,
CAT'S run, channel middle of the river,
MUDDY creek, west side,

Here are two old fish dams, the channel of the first is
near the middle, and of the other near the east side.

TEN mile creek, west side,

Channel, a chute in the middle of the river. On this
creek, are iron works, grist and saw mills, and it runs
through a well settled country of rich farmers, principally
from New Jersey.

Cramer mentions Ironworks on Ten mile creek, these were of
Clarksville, the information on this operation is very scanty
but we plan to research this and report on it at a later date.
This would make this the only Iron Works in Greene County.
The mileage figures after each entry is the miles North of Clarks-
burg which Cramer considered as the beginning of the River.

THE CURRICULUM

After some thought I decided to include the Curriculum from
Monongahela College Catalogue. Obviously much time was spent in
learning the "3 R's" in preparation for the regular college courses.
In a good high school today one could receive practically
all the regular college courses. Quite a contrast indeed!
Curriculum begins on next page.
In Volume 8 No. 2 of the Echo we reprinted a Cover page of the Monongahela College. In this issue we are publishing the names of the students enrolled in the first year.

FIRST ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF THE MONONGAHELA COLLEGE

STUDENTS

Name
Kendall, William P.,
Solomon, John B.
Patton, Lizzie J.,
*Burson, David
Bell, Lizzie,
Bayard, Lucy R.,
Denny, Anna,
Jordan, Eliza E.,
Pratt, Anna J.,
Pratt, Mollie N.,
Greenlee, Albert N.,
Greenlee, James L.,
Kendall, Milton T.,
King, Alysneus J.,
Pollock, Charles H.,
Simpson, John A.,
Bell, Hattie,
Inghram, Kate
+ Inghram, Laura
Johns, Flora
Meel, Mary E.,
Jordan, S. Emma.
Solomon, Namie

Bane, Lawson,
* Coen, Silas
* Gwynn, Josepjes?
* Inghram, Hiram I.,
McInnis, John C.,
* Moredock, Rex
Patten, Joseph
Wise, Albert

*Irregular

SENIOR CLASS
Residence
Jefferson
Jefferson
JUNIOR CLASS
Jefferson
SOPHOMORE CLASS
Clarksville

FRESHMAN CLASS

Ladies
Jefferson
Rice's Landing
Jefferson
Whiteley
Whiteley
Gentlemen
Clarksville
Clarksville

SENIOR CLASS
Bruceton Mills, Preston, Co, W. Va.
Jefferson
Parkersburg, W. Va.

SECOND PREPARATORY CLASS

Ladies
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson
Gentlemen
Jefferson
Dent.
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson

Lippincott's Greene County

+Deceased
Dame, Martha
Dame, Mary
Adamson, Samuel J.,
Archer, George W.,
Bower, John
Gibbons, Andrew J.,
Goodwin, John W.,
Heaton, Abijah
Milliken, Isaac F.,
Moredock, George M.,
Moredock, Thomas
Nicholas, Josephus
Parry, John R.,
Patterson, Jesse C.,

Bane, Ida M.,
Bell, Lucinda,
Burroughs, Mary J.
Burwell, Sarah E.,
Dowlin, Ella
Gans, Lenora M.,
Garard, Emma M.
Gayan, Emma J.,
Greene, Isid D.
Hupp, Sue
Miller, Mary
Moredock, Emma
Rhodes, Josephine
Rogers, Lizzie
Ross, Mary J.
Ross, Lydia
Ross, Christina A.
Solomon, Louisa E.
Stephens, Lucretia,
Stewart, Lizzie M.,
Stewart, Emma
Stillwell, Marie
Summers, Lizzie M.,
Thomas, Maggie
Thomas, Susan N.,
Vernon, Lizzie
Wise, Maggie,

Clayton, Albert
Cowell, Columbus
Denney, Evan N.
Doughtery, William T.
Dowlin, John M.,
Garrett, Gildroy
Gillespie, David C.,
Hiller, James H.

FIRST PREPARATORY CLASS

Ladies
Dent
Dent.
Gentlemen
Jefferson
Waynesburg,
Rice's Landing
Spragg's
Rutan
Waynesburg,
Jefferson
Rice's Landing
Rice's Landing
Spragg's
Aleppo
Waynesburg

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

Ladies
Amity, Washington County
Jefferson
Harvey's
Big Tree
Jefferson
Morris Cross Roads, Fayette County
Willow Tree
Clarksville
New Geneva, Fayette County
Jefferson
Amity, Washington County
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson
Hope
Hope
Hope
Jefferson
Jefferson
Clarks ville
Clarks ville
Hope
Jefferson
Jefferson
Blacksville, W.Va.
Jefferson
Lippincott's

Gentlemen
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson
Jefferson

Cont.,
CURRICULUM

CLASSICAL

FRESHMAN YEAR--FALL TERM
Latin--Virgil, Bucolics and Georgics.
Greek--Herodotus, Hadley's Greek Grammar.
Mathematics--Algebra completed.
History--Anderson's General.

WINTER TERM
Latin--Cicero, De Senectute and De Amicitia.
Greek--Homer's Iliad,
Mathematics--Geometry completed.
English--English Literature--Hart
Latin Prose Composition

SPRING TERM
Latin--Horace--Odes and Epodes,
Greek--Xenophon's Memorabilia
Mathematics--Trigonometry.
Philosophy--Constitution United States.
Greek Prose Composition--Arnold's

SOPHOMORE YEAR--FALL TERM
Latin--Horace--Satires and Epistles.
Greek--Homer's Odyssey.
Mathematics--Mensuration Surveying and Navigation
English--Rhetoric
Natural Science--Inorganic Chemistry

WINTER TERM
Latin--Livy--Latin Prose Composition.
Mathematics--Analytical Geometry.
Philosophy--Logic--Coppee's
Natural Science--Organic

SPRING TERM
Latin--Tacitus--Germania and Agricola
Greek--Demosthenes--De Coruna.
Mathematics--Differential, Calculus.
Philosophy--Political Economy--Wayland
Natural Science--Botany--Gray's Field Book
JUNIOR YEAR—FALL TERM.
Latin—Cicero De Officiis.
Greek—Sophocles—Electra.
Physics—Silliman's, to chapter 4.
Mathematics—Integral Calculus.
Modern Language—French commenced—Fasquelle.

WINTER TERM.
Modern Language—French continued.
Philosophy—Intellectual Philosophy, Intellect—Haven.
Physics—Pneumatics, Acoustics and Optics.
English—English Philology.
Natural Science—Zoology—Agassiz and Gould.

SPRING TERM.
Philosophy—Intellectual Philosophy—Sensibilities and Will.
Modern Language—French—Telemaque.
Physics—Heat and Electricity.
English—English Philology.

SENIOR YEAR—FALL TERM.
Philosophy—Moral Science—Tayland.
Modern Language—French—Dumas' Napoleon.
English—History of Civilization—Guizot.
Natural Science—Anatomy and Physiology—Draper.

WINTER TERM.
Philosophy—International Law—Woolsey.
Mathematics—Astronomy, Descriptive and Physical.
Natural Science—Geology—Dana.
Modern Language—French—Corinne.

SPRING TERM.
Philosophy—Sacred Philosophy—Butler's Analogy.
English—Literary Criticism—Kames' Review of English Philology,
with analysis of Grammatical and logical Forms.

SCIENTIFIC

FRESHMAN YEAR—FALL TERM
Natural Science—Chemistry, Inorganic.
Modern Language—French begun—Fasquell's Course.
Mathematics—Algebra completed.
History—Anderson's General.

WINTER TERM
Natural Science—Chemistry, Organic.
Modern Language—French Continued.
Mathematics—Geometry completed.
English—English Literature—Hart.

SPRING TERM
Natural Science—Botany—Gray's School and Field Book.
Modern Language—French continued—Telemaque.
Mathematics—Trigonometry.
Philosophy—Constitution United States.
French composition.
SOPHOMORE YEAR—FALL TERM
Physics—Silliman's Physics
Modern Language—French—Dumas' Napoleon
Mathematics—Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation
English—Rhetoric
Natural Science—Chemical Analysis

WINTER TERM
Modern Language—French—Corinne
Philosophy—Pneumatics, Acoustics and Optics
Mathematics—Analytical Geometry
Philosophy—Logic—Coppee

SPRING TERM
Modern Language—French completed
Physics—Heat and Electricity
Mathematics—Differential, Calculus
Philosophy—Political Economy—Wayland
Natural Science—Analysis of Soils
French Composition

JUNIOR YEAR—FALL TERM
Physics—Analytical Mechanics
Mathematics—Integral Calculus
Modern Language—German commenced
Natural Science—Vegetable Physiology
Philosophy—Evidences of Christianity—Paley

WINTER TERM
Modern Language—German Continued
Philosophy—Mental Philosophy
Physics—Analytical Mechanics
English—English Philology
Natural Science—Zoology

SPRING TERM
Philosophy—Mental Philosophy—Sensibility and Will
Modern Language—German Continued
English—English Philosophy
Natural Science—Natural History of Animals

SENIOR YEAR—FALL TERM
Philosophy—Moral Science
Physics—Physical Geography
English—History of Civilization
Natural Science—Anatomy and Physiology

WINTER TERM
Philosophy—International Law
Mathematics—Astronomy
Natural Science—Geology
Physics—Meteorology

SPRING TERM
Philosophy—Butler's Analogy
English—Literary Criticisms
Physics—Roads and Road Making—Gillespie
PREPARATORY COURSE

FIRST YEAR—FALL TERM
Mitchell's New School Geography; Map Drawing; Arithmetic—
Stoddard's complete; English Grammar; Latin Commenced, Bingham's
Grammar.

WINTER TERM
Geography completed; Arithmetic Continued; English Grammar;
Latin Grammar, Continued; Greek, McClintock & Crook's first
book begun.

SPRING TERM
English grammar; Latin Grammar and Caesar commenced; Greek
Grammar, Continued; Arithmetic completed.

SECOND YEAR—FALL TERM
Algebra commenced—Robinson's University; Caesar completed—
three books; Greek Reader; History of the United States, begun—
Anderson's.

WINTER TERM
Algebra, continued; History of United States, continued; Cicero's
Orations; Greek Reader.

SPRING TERM
Plane Geometry; History of United States, completed, and General
History, commenced; Virgil's Aeneid—Two books; Xenophon's
Anabasis—two books.
Candidates for any of the Classes must sustain an approved
examination on all the studies which precede.
Students from other Colleges must bring a certificate of
Honorable dismissal.
Before Students can be admitted as members of the College
classes they must give satisfactory evidence of good moral
character.
While connected with the College strict conformity to the
Rules will be required.
Students who complete the studies of any one of the Schools
will be entitled to a certificate of that fact from the
Professor in charge.
Strict attention to study will be required, and a quarterly
report of the standing of each pupil will be sent to the
parent or guardian.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT

In order to a degree the pupil must complete the course
as embraced in the schools of English, Philosophy, French
and Natural Science, or their equivalents in some other
schools; the School of Latin through the Sophomore year
and the School of Mathematics through Trigonometry. Election
between the Greek, French and German will, however, be
allowed—embracing Greek through Homer's Iliad, and a complete
course of German.
NORMAL DEPARTMENT

This Department has been established for the especial benefit of those who are under the necessity of teaching during the winter, and for those who purpose making teaching their life-work. This will embrace a term of 19 weeks, beginning with the regular spring term, and, besides the regular course, will include:

- Special training in Elocution;
- Analysis of English Elementary Sounds
- Watts on the Mind, or
- Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers;
- Theory and practice of Teaching—Page;
- School Economy—Wickersham;
- Holbrook’s Normal Method:

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

A large number of our youth, either from indisposition or inability to pursue the regular courses necessary to a diploma, desire to pursue an extended course in English. To meet the wishes of such students this Department has been instituted. The studies embraced in this Department will be left to the choice of the students, upon condition that they will not be allowed to pursue any study for which, in the judgement of the Faculty, they may not be qualified.

LOCATION AND BUILDING

The location is easy of access by steamer and stage—being on the pike leading from Rices Landing, on the slackwater of Monongahela river, to Waynesburg. The site on which the building stands, just without the corporation limits of Jefferson, is unsurpassed for beauty by any site in the country. It is the admiration of all who see it.

The building is large, well ventilated, and well lighted, and the grounds include 12 or 14 acres, with a large grove of most beautiful evergreens—and beautiful natural scenery surrounding it.

REGULATIONS

The collegiate course is divided into six schools or departments, the completion of all of which is necessary to a degree. Those, however, who complete the course required in any one of the schools will be entitled to a certificate of that fact.
GRADES AND HONORS

A record of the scholarship of each pupil is carefully kept, ranging in value from 1 to 10. Those who fall below an average of 6 in all the studies of the College course will fail to receive a degree. No honors will be given for an average below 8. FIRST honor will be given to no graduate whose average standing for the course falls below 9, and above that the honors will be relative, the highest being entitled to the FIRST honor. In order to a SECOND honor, the average standing must be as much as 8, and above 8 the honors will be relative as in the determination of first honor. Besides the record for scholarship, each pupil is marked for deportment, and a quarterly report of such scholarship and deportment is furnished the parents or guardians of pupils in the Preparatory Department, and an annual report of pupils in the Collegiate Department. Parents and guardians are thus enabled to know the progress their children and wards are making.
Graveyard records at Shepards Church

George H. Heise, died Nov. 1, 1856 aged 89 yrs
Elizabeth Heise, died Oct. 12, 1832 aged 40 yrs 9 months and 12 days

Mary Ann Heise, died Sept. 26, 1837 aged 26 yrs. 4 mos. 4 days.
Sinah Heise, died Mar. 27, 1848 aged 32 yrs 1 mos 6 days.

William Cloud died Feb. 3, 1817 aged 37 yrs 9 mos.

Mary Price died June 20, 1870 aged 100 yrs 13 days wife of
Michael Price died July 11, 1853 aged 93 yrs.

George Price, died Jul 30, 1822 aged 14 yrs
John Price died Oct. 8, 1866 aged 66 yrs 8 mos.

Jesse Hughes, wounded at Reams Station Va Aug 20 1864 died in
Hospital at Philadelphia Oct. 8, 1866 aged 27 yrs 6 mos 23 days

Samuel Jackson died Mar 12, 1834 aged 77 yrs
Margaret Jackson wife of Samuel died Jan 4, 1843 aged 82 yrs

Stephen Jackson—no marker
Ann Jackson wife of Stephen Jackson died Jan 8, 1839 aged 45 yrs 1 mo. 14 days
Anna Jackson died Aug. 2, 1849 18 yrs 21 days

Peter Hiller, died Feb. 8, 1833 aged 80 yrs
Agnes Hiller, His wife died Dec. 8, 1835 aged 79 yrs
Elizabeth Hiller died Oct. 7, 1845 aged 54 yrs 3 mos 9 days
Hannah Hiller died Oct. 13, 1817 aged 17 yrs 7 mos.

Mary Burker died Apr 1811 aged 90 yrs

John Grago died 1851 aged 69 yrs
Ann Grago his wife died 1854 aged 72 yrs.

Hamilton Cree died Dec. 23 1848 aged 72 yrs 11 mos. 12 days
Agnes Hughes Cree died Nov. 27, 1859 aged 76 yrs 11 mos
Mary Cree wife of Samuel Horner died Jan 17, 1852 aged 46 yrs 9 mos. 21 days.
John Cree died Mar. 22, 1829 aged 22 yrs 1 mos 16 days
Robert Cree, died Aug 28, 1829 13 yrs 1 mos 21 days
Eliza Cree, died Oct. 26, 1846 aged 32 yrs 8 mos. 21 days

James Horner son of Samuel and Mary died 1842 2 yrs
Infant son of James and Ester Cree d. 2-17-1827
Joseph Smith, died Oct. 16, 1806 aged 24 yrs.

Samuel Anderson died Jul 10, 1846 aged 41 yrs 6 mos 26 days
Mariah Anderson died Feb. 25, 1852 aged 16 yrs 9 mos 8 days

Thomas H. Morris, died Aug. 2, 1845 aged 54 yrs 5 mos 20 days
Mariah his wife six minor children
Shriver Cemetery on the William Orndoff Farm, Whiteley Twp.

Shriver, John Died May 3, 1831 in his 68th yr
Shriver, Alice, born — 1766 illegible
Shriver, John R., died Aug. 17, 1866 aged 49 yrs 2 mos. 24 days
Shriver, Martha dau, of Andrew & Elizabeth H., died Oct. 24, 1861 aged 3yr 2 mos.

Shriver, Adam, died July 22, 1845, aged 51 yrs. 3 mos. 22 days.
Shriver, John R. born May 3, 1817 died Aug. 17, 1866
Shriver, Clementine wife of John, born Mar. 14, 1831 died Oct. 11, 1907
Shriver, Elizabeth wife of Jacob Shriver, d Feb. 22, 1855
Shriver Infant son of Jacob & Elizabeth
Shriver Infant son of A. T. & Ella Shriver, died Aug.30, 1882
Berkey, Melissa E. Shriver dau. of Jacob Shriver, born 1847 died 1928
Shriver, James M. son of John & Melissa Kent Shriver, died Aug. 21, 1877 aged 25yrs, 10 mos 16 days
Shriver, Margaret dau of , died Nov. 29, 1874 11-8-13
Shriver, Melissa J. , died Nov. 29, 1874 11-8-13
Shriver, Hickey son of Jacob & Elizabeth Inghram Shriver, Nov. 22, 1839-Dec.24,1870
Shriver, Eliza Fry Mar. 6, 1848 - Jan. 20, 1903
Shriver, Adam, died June 11, 1866, aged 33 yrs 4 mos. 8 da.
Shriver, Elizabeth dau of Adam and Martha Stephens Shriver, died Apr 11, 1857, 19-5-3
Shriver, Martha wife of Adam Shriver, died Nov. 2, 1874 aged 78 yrs.
Shriver, Harriett Dau. Jacob & Sarah J. Shriver, died Sept. 10, 1854 aged 4 mos. 8 days.
Shriver, Sarah dau of Andrew J. & Elizabeth H. Shriver died May 27, 1860 aged/9/4
Shriver, Clarissa dau. , died Dec.21, 1860 6/1/0
Shriver, Infant Son , Feb. 25,1878
Shriver, Francis H., born Aug. 12, 1852
Shriver, Ella his wife June 21, 1853 - Apr. 11, 1927
Shriver, A.J. Sept. 10, 1827 - Mar. 20, 1901
Shriver, Elizabeth H. his wife Feb. 26, 1831 - July 27, 1913

Henderson Cemetery near Bluff

Abraham T. Henderson 1824-1899
Susannah, his wife 1829-1895
Abner, son of A & S, died Mar. 20, 1869
James, son of A & S, died Feb. 18, 1866
John T., son of A & S, died Jan. 15, 1863, aged 3 mos. 15 days
Infant son of A & S, died Oct. 5, 1849
Thomas H., son of A & S, died Sept. 28, 1876

John Henderson died Oct. 7, 1855, aged 68 yrs 1 mos.
wife cassandra
Thomas L., son of Geo. & M.S. Henderson, born & died Sept. 9, 1884
Isaac N., son of Geo. & M.S. Henderson, died Apr. 14, 1880
Price Memorial Cemetery on Price farm between Pentress W. Va. and Mt. Morris.

The large memorial dedicated to 18 Revolutionary soldiers who were killed near the site by the Indians in 1778.

Jacob Statler
James Piles
Joseph Wade
John McDaniels
Michael Kiderling

and 13 others whose names are unknown.

Sarah, wife of Nathan Wright
Died Feb. 15, 1881
age 66 y. 8 m. 15d.

George E. Price
Died Dec. 28, 1867
age 34 y 11 m. 19 d.

William Price
Died May 14, 1881
age 77 y 5 m 23 d.

Michael Core
Died Dec. 23, 1815
age 51 y. 11 m. 22d.

Michael C. Brown
Died Oct. 11, 1828
age 90 y. 9 m. 8 d.

Michael, son of Adam & Elveyance (? ) Brown
Died Feb. 25, 1814
age 3 y. 3 m.
Phillip Longstreth * Pension Record - Pennsylvania

Born Bucks County 1749

While a resident of Pennsylvania he volunteered with his father in 1764 in Captain William Piper's Company and was in Col. Boquet's Regiment in the Western Campaign and served until December 27th 1774 (1764 correct). While a resident of Bedford County he volunteered in 1774 in Col. McDowell's Regiment. He was in Dunmore's Campaign and served until February 1775. He enlisted in June 1776, served six months in Captain Reins' Company of Pennsylvania and was in the Battle of White Plains. He enlisted in February 1777 served as a private in Captains Scott, Claypoole, and Bush's Companies. Was in the Battles of Saratoga and Monmouth and served until May 1780 when he was commissioned 2nd Captain of Third Battalion Bedford Co., Pennsylvania Militia and served until August 20th 1783. He was allowed a pension on his application, executed 1833 in Wayne Township, Greene County, Penna., while a resident of that place. Died December 10th 1836. He was married August 17th 1776 in Bedford Penna to Salome Laelem. She was allowed a pension on her application executed January 11th 1837 while a resident of Franklin Township, Greene County, Penna. She died May 6th 1846 in Greene County, Pa. Their children were, Elizabeth, born May 8th 1777, Joel born October 21st 1778, John, born October 17th 1779, Abigail, born December 26th 1782, Martin born June 6th 1786, Samuel, born June 19th 1788, Phillip, Thomas, Sarah and Susannah, ages not listed.

Harrod Newland, resident of Indianapolis, applied, July 17, 1833, aged 67, for benefits under act of 1832. In March 1779 in what is now Washington County, Penna, he volunteers into a company of militias which Jesse Pigman, Militia captain has raised for the purpose of pursuing a party of Indians that made an attack upon, and murdered a number of whiter persons engaged in sugar making on Ten Mile Creek, about 8 or 10 mileS from where the declarant then resided. After about 4 or 5 days ranging the declarant returned with his party to his own neighborhood, and the white inhabitants having now all fortified at the different stations and blockhouses, he was from this time engaged as an Indian spy and the ranger until the last of October following. That although the company with which this declarant served never made long marches, yet their object not being to carry on offensive warfare but merely to guard and defend the frontiers against the incursions of the savages and to give timely warning to persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. Toward the last of October when the Indians had returned to their hunting ground north west of the Ohio river, and the whites had removed to their respective homes this applicant together with the party with whom he had served was dismissed until next spring. They had been in no engagements nor with any regular soldiers during the campaign. This tour continued at least six months and a half. He received no discharge.

In the month of April in the spring of 1780 the Indians having massacred a family of the name of McMillin the whites found it absolutely necessary to fort and to organize a party of militia to act as spies and ranger during the summer season. When the declarant again volunteered and was put as private into the company then raised, which was placed under Jesse Pigman. The services, performed during this campaign were similar to those performed during the former year. He was under no regular officers and there was very little discipline established in the company to which he was attached, yet he underwent many privations and the situation of the country required the little band to which belongs to be always on the alert.
he belongs to be always on the alert. He was dismissed in October after six months service, no discharge.

He volunteered a third time into a company of rangers under Capt. Thomas Hugh's in Wash. county in April 1781, this, which as in the 2 former years had been raised to pursue a scalping party that had killed a Mr. John Owen, William Brown and two other individuals. He joined as a private volunteer. These men were also killed at their sugar-camps as they were removing their kettles home from the camp. Upon this news the whites again forted, rendering an armed force in active service necessary to keep between the settlements which at that period were sparsely and much detached. The declarant continued under this captain. He and Lt. Joseph Van Meeter to act as ranger and spy until October when he was dismissed for six months service, no discharge. 

As spring began to appear in 1782, the savages made an incursion and killed a man some distance from his home, were upon as was usual upon the first attack the inhabitants in the most exposed places moved to their forts and stations and organized a company. The declarant volunteered under Capt. Hughes as a private. The same Capt. as the preceding year, was guard and spy until closing of summer or fall when Col. Crawford was about to march against hostile Indians at Sandusky. He then volunteered to march under him. About the same time an alarm taking place in the vicinity of Wheeling Creek, the efficient men in the vicinity were called off in that direction, and joining this party he was prevented from going to Sandusky with Crawford, but was marched under Capt. Hugh's in pursuit of the Indians who had murdered one Davidson and his family near Ryerson's Station about 40 miles from the declarant's neighborhood. After about one month spent in this tour he was marched into his own neighborhood and was there kept on duty until late in the fall and dismissed. He was under this engagement not less than six months.

He was born in Berkley county, Virginia early in 1766, there is a record of his age in his possession. Resided in Washington county during his entire service. Since revolution has resided in Kentucky. Removed to Franklin county Indians where about 49 years of age, settled in Marion in 1829 or 1830. Now resides there. All of his service was volunteer, never a regular officer with any of his troops, never under any officer higher in rank than that of Captain. Officers under that grade alternately filled by different individuals. Van Meeter was Lt. Most of the time he was under Hughes. Knew Governor James B. Ray well

Granted $80 for 2 years from 1779 as private.
NEED PARENTS OF JONATHAN MORRIS & ANN RICHARDS

They married 1792. They have a family of 7 sons & 3 daughters. They were all born in Greene Co., Pa. by Spring of 1817. They sold their property on Shannons Run in Greene Co., Pa. (Now Perry Twp.) and moved to Guernesy Co., Ohio in 1817. Jonathan's known brothers: James, Abraham, Isaac and sister Mary. 

Edward H. Stone
R.D. # 1 Box 182
Cabot, Pa. 16023

Need the connection of: Lazear STROSNIDER (1863-1902) and William Lazear STROSNIDER to the Lazear family.

T.L. Marchall
4705 Carol Drive
Great Falls, Montana 59405

Need information regarding the first marriage of William IVERS which occurred prior to 1795. William mentioned in MUDDY CREEK LEDGER as distiller is Washington Co., 1792. His first wife may have been a CLARK. Their daughter Elizabeth born Ca. 1795, married Van Swearingen Brady, 1811. Any information about any IVERS appreciated.

Betty IVERS Lathrop
815 John St.
West Portsmouth, Oh. 45662


Lloyd W. Roupe
11 Willow Tree Est.
New Brighton, Pa. 15066

Information on Parents of Frederick Boom. He married Catherine Frederick died at 101 and had Daughter, Elizabeth died 9-19-1923 d. 10-15-1900. Lived in Oak Forest area of Or. Co. Where Buried? Like to exchange information on Boones & Montgomery's.

Mrs. Thelma Wilson
700 Stealey Avenue
Clarksburg, W.V. 26301

Would like to correspond Re: Toughman, Monniger, Fonner, Schuster, & Thompson.

Mrs. Thelma Wilson
700 Stealey Avenue
Clarksburg, W.V. 26301