Pioneering in Ohio, 1837-1848: Diary of Joseph Wood

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PIONEERING IN OHIO 1837-1848
DIARY OF JOSEPH WOOD

being

A thesis presented to the Graduate Faculty of the Fort Hays Kansas State College in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Science

by

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McPherson College

Date May 18, 1954

Approved

Ralph E. Coden
Major Professor

Ralph E. Coden
Chairman Graduate Council
CENTRAL OHIO
1835-1848
STREAMS:
1. OHIO RIVER
2. HOCKING RIVER
3. SCIOTA RIVER
4. OLENTANGY RIVER (WHETSTONE)
5. ALUM CREEK
6. BIG WALNUT CREEK
7. LITTLE SCOTIA
8. SHAW CREEK
9. WHETSTONE CREEK
10. SANDUSKY RIVER
11. GRASS RUN
12. BROKENSWORD CREEK
13. KOKOSING RIVER (OWL CREEK)
14. CLEAR FORK OF THE MUSKINGUM RIVER
To My Mother

Rena Maude Way Dresher

who also

pioneered in a new country

and by whom

this diary descended to me
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The writer wishes to express grateful appreciation for the friendly aid and encouragement given her by Dr. Ralph Coder, chief critic; Dr. F. W. Albertson for his advice on botanical phases; Dr. Roberta Stout for suggestions on style; Mr. T. W. Wells for inspiration concerning folklore; Mr. Charles Onion for counsel on the historical aspects; Dr. Katherine Nutt for technical criticism; and all the many librarians, near and far, who gave of their time and skill that the facts of this thesis might be further authenticated. Others to whom the author is deeply grateful are Edith Vague Smith, a patient and understanding typist; Dr. John D. Miller for the photographic reproductions; Jack Murphy for the artistic presentation of the map; Roberta Lake for genealogical data; Dr. William C. McDermott and Leonard C. Schenk for advice and suggestions concerning medicine and drugs.
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INTRODUCTION

The desire to draw back the curtains of time to see life as it was actually lived has persistently pervaded my thoughts when contemplating particular periods of history. Too often the writer of today distorts the life he seeks to portray because he sees it vaguely through the mists of time and colors the facts with an aura from his own imagination. He interprets past events in the light of his own experience.

I have been privileged to take a brief glimpse back some hundred years through the diaries and other manuscripts of my great-great-grandfather, Joseph Wood, and my great-grandmother, Hannah Wood Way, and to see, in a limited way, life as they lived it.

For as long as I can remember my mother had in her possession some diaries, miscellaneous papers, and a Quaker bonnet and dress which had come to her through her grandmother. I was often curious about the contents and authorship of the papers but never ambitious enough to attempt to decipher the old and faded script. The bonnet and dress I often donned even though it was a struggle to button the tiny waist about my rather robust middle. I imagined myself an exact replica of that great-grandmother who several times had migrated westward.

At first, I felt "impelled," a word great-great-grandfather often used, to copy the manuscripts in order to insure their being kept extant in the family. In studying them, however, I became increasingly interested in the people, times, customs, and places about which they were written.
I found that they were opening to my mind many fields of research—
medicine, botany, biology, ecology, religion, history, semantics.

This demanded more than mere copying of text. I was convinced
that if I could make the contents of the diary more easily accessible to
the reading public it could become a valuable reference to the folklore
and history of that particular time and place. I then determined to edit
and type the one diary, 1837-1848, copying it as exactly as script can be
copied with the typewriter, using original spelling, punctuation, and
capitalization, and adding as many footnotes as was desirable to document
the material and to clear up doubtful words and spelling. This was done
to the best of my ability with the hope that there are not too many mis-
interpretations of the script. Such a task was not easy. Hours of
research were required to clarify many of the words and phrases used. I
searched through diaries of obsolete words and spellings in order to
bring to light the meanings of many seeming jumbles of letters. The proper
limiting of footnotes so that they would be adequate, still not too cum-
bersonsome, presented difficulties. Some additions and explanations to them
should perhaps be given in the introduction.

I studied general references—encyclopédias, dictionaries, atlases,
histories—and the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterlies
which were available in the local libraries. I corresponded with various
persons and institutions to obtain more particular information. Several
letters were written and interviews made to clear up some amounts of money
which were repeatedly used in the text. Communications with different
authorities concerning certain terms and practices of the Quakers were
made. I asked the opinion of a local doctor and a local pharmacist for explanation of various abbreviations of medical terms and medicines which were obscure to the casual reader. Inquiries were sent to public libraries of the county about which information was desired as well as to the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society Library and to some local historical societies. Questions to these institutions concerned geographical data—old names of places and streams—and historical events.

In all cases where a footnote appears concerning herbs mentioned in the diary, where no other source is given, Robley Dunglison, A Dictionary of Medical Science, 1868, was used as the reference for the correct scientific names, current uses and common names of the plants. This dictionary was chosen as being the nearest contemporary medical authority available. Britton and Brown, An Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions, 1896, has been consulted to ascertain whether the plants grew in Ohio.

The writer of the diary was far too poverty stricken to rely on herbs which he had to buy. He gathered them for his own use and often traded the native herbs for the few he needed which were not indigenous to Ohio. The panic of 1837 had taken most of the cash out of circulation; transportation and communication were yet quite primitive in the Ohio of that day so that little dependence could be placed on commercial products.

Common names of the plants are given because they portray in most cases the uses the plant had for "the folks" and they help to pass on to future generations the folklore, the customs and the beliefs of the people of that time.
Although footnotes will appear quite often concerning the Thomsonian or Botanic system of medicine, the system Joseph Wood relied upon, a brief history of the movement here may aid in clarifying the references. Samuel Thomson, an uncouth, unlettered man of New England, proposed the Botanic system of medicine, which later became known as Thomsonianism after its founder. This was a system "for the ignorant by the ignorant" according to Thomson's own avowal. He believed that all diseases were caused by cold so that anything which would produce heat would counteract disease. His cure-all was the herb lobelia accompanied by "steaming and puking." To this original herb, in the progress of experience and time, he added cayenne and finally augmented his cures to include other medicinal plants in his Secret Six—a series of six formulae. He sold the rights for the use of these formulae to anyone who could pay the price.

His reason for using herbs only, as medicine, was rather curious. He opposed the use of minerals, for having come from the earth, they had a tendency to draw the person using them back to the earth; whereas plants, with their reaching upward toward the heavens, tended to draw their partakers upward and away from the grave. The Botanics referred to the regular medical doctors as "mineral doctors"; the regular medics retaliated by calling the Botanics "puke doctors" and "steam doctors." The Thomsonians held the use of mercury, blood-letting, and polypharmacy against the regulars and used these practices as their chief arguments against them. Let it be said that neither side had too firm a foundation upon which to base its contentions, for medicine had advanced astonishingly little since the time of Hippocrates.
The following verse, quoted in Vol. 52, p. 355 of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly from John A. Brown, "Quackery Exposed! Or a Few Remarks on the Thomsonian System of Medicine" reflects the attitude of regular medicine toward this widespread cult:

"The wondering world inquire to know
Is it the truth? Can it be so?
Why gentleman the devil's to pay,
That you should forsake the good old way,
And take a course both new and odd,
That wise professors never trod—
Your craft is waning sire, we know it,
Thomsonian skill will overthrow it.
They often have it in their pow'r,
To save men at the 'leventh hour;
And thus confer a cure unlooked for,
The patient save, but starve the doctor!"

At this time Ohio was being settled rapidly. People were swarming into the state; few doctors were available, therefore anyone remotely resembling a doctor was called upon for help in advent of illness or accident. Any person, so inclined, could hang out a shingle and practice medicine. No licence was required and there was no standard of knowledge or educational qualifications. These were probably the reasons why the Botanics, along with numerous other cults and schools of medicine, flourished in Ohio. Even the regular medics conceded the Thomsonians one-third of the patients of the state. Ohio became the publishing and educational center of the cult. Dr. Alva Curtis, teacher and doctor; Samuel Robinson, lecturer; and Horton Howard, publisher, were well-known followers of Thomson. In fact, Curtis began to teach the Botanic system. Thomson bitterly opposed this teaching for he did not believe in education.

Although the writer of the diary knew nothing of the subject of ecology as such, he gives his reader a good idea of the natural history
of the country over which he traveled. He took time to study the potentialities of the country, basing his conclusions upon the plant and animal life he encountered. He dwells at length upon the possibilities of the different types of land for farming and grazing and the practicable uses of streams in this new and only partially settled frontier.

His knowledge of the geography, geology and botany of the part of the state over which he walked and rode horseback is remarkable in view of the lack of educational facilities of the place and time. His observations check well with scientific data. He was very accurate in measurements, distances, and in other observations. His vocabulary was noteworthy in that his correct use of a wide variety of words far exceeded his ability to spell them. The fact must be recognized, however, that spelling in that day was not as standardized as it is today and the spelling of many words has changed with the years. Evidently Joseph Wood had a feeling for words. In one instance, at least, he invented a word for his own convenience. It seems that he used words he had heard employed by lecturers and other speakers and which he had probably never seen written. He used them and spelled them as they sounded. Words, to him, were tools to be used and enjoyed; used as a form of self-expression and perhaps were resorted to as an escape in times of difficulty and indecision. Also he often resorted to doodling in his diary.

His sympathy for the Indians in the forced sale of their lands is indicative of that fair-minded trait of seeing things from another's viewpoint—a true Quaker quality. This characteristic, which was one of his pleasing attributes, seemed also to be one of his most debilitating
weaknesses. He was unable to make a firm decision and stand by it. He appeared to be very sensitive to the criticism of others and seemed sincerely to search his soul for the right way. His many ideas and dreams for inventions, a few of which he describes in his diary, were designed to aid humanity, but poverty and indecision prevented him from seeing them through to full fruition.

People interested him and he longed to aid them. He saw medicine as the inadequate thing it was and struggled for more knowledge that he might relieve suffering humanity and prevent many of the untimely deaths which were so prevalent.

Staunch Quaker that he was, he grieved over not being able at all times to see eye-to-eye with them. He was loyal to the general precepts of the Friends in as far as he could see their value, but at times he differed with individual interpretations and hence was "churched" or dis-owned more than once. His attendance at meeting was regular no matter where he might be when time for meeting came. He would not resort to law unless forced to do so and often lost financially rather than to create an unhappy incident. He would try to understand and forgive the person who had wronged him.

The Quakers are said to have the most accurate and most complete genealogical records extant. Joseph Wood seemed very conscious of the importance of marriage, birth and death records. He makes note of many in his diary, giving in addition to names and dates, the causes of the deaths.
It is my hope that the diary of Joseph Wood will present to the reader a more distinct view of life in the Old Northwest. He has presented historical facts with a great degree of accuracy and has given an authentic picture of the natural history of the region. He has afforded his reader a knowledge of a medicinal cult which is no longer well known and has cast a pleasing light upon the religious zeal of the society of Friends.

If it appears that I have taken too many liberties in my interpretation of the diary, the reader should take into consideration that this was done in order to clarify obscure references, words and passages, and that a conscientious attempt has been made to authenticate all material.

Note: Numbers in the left hand margin indicate original page numbers of the text.
At Fathers\(^1\) The 16th of the 3rd mo 1837\(^2\)

(1) Yester day I left home a little after a 11 o-c.\(^3\) (with Mary and the child to accompany me as far as Fathers) for some of the new countys, in search of a home

Stopt at Abner Lambards dined & got my 10 D\(^4\)
got to Fathers a little after sun set F- & M\(^5\) not at home

Hannah paid me 8 D\(^6\) the balance tords the H\(^7\) right & 10 c.\(^8\) for medicine. I have now 1,43,32$9 money with me. A hard frost last night but like to be clear & pleasant. I expect to go after mo. B\(^{10}\) To Columbus &c.

After B went home with David Ball, & after brake-

fast started; hard frost last night but a pleasant day--

had the company of Edward miller 12 or 14 miles he offered

\(^1\) Probably in Washington County, Ohio.

\(^2\) March 16, 1837.

\(^3\) O'clock.

\(^4\) $10.00.

\(^5\) Father and Mother.

\(^6\) $8.00.

\(^7\) Heir right - right of inheriting?

\(^8\) 10¢

\(^9\) $143.32\frac{1}{2}.

\(^{10}\) Monthly meeting.
to let me have a $300-2\, for he gave a favourable account of that Country. I had bad roads till I crossed Jonathans creek\(^3\) then better & 
pretty good to day. got to Amos Parkers about Sun set 25 miles from McClesvill.\(^4\) 11 from Rushvill\(^5\) & 17 from Lancaster

(2) 3rd mo 18th 1837

High winds last night & also to day: gave Amos Parker up his old note 420\(^6\) intrust due on it he gave me 212½\(^7\) very darke morning high wind & some rain after brakefast broke a way & I started walked most of the way to Roberts in west Rushvill. Came through good land to day. more cool this e\(^8\) 18th 1 d 19th\(^9\) left Roberts after brake fast hard frose

---

1 Quarter section.
2 $300.00.
3 Probably in Morgan or Athens County.
4 McConnelsville, Morgan County.
5 Rushville, Fairfield County.
6 $4.20.
7 $2.12½.
8 Evening.
9 Sunday, March 19th. The Quakers declined to give the common names of the months and days for they felt that these names honored the heroes and false gods of antiquity and were originated from superstition and idolatry. Thus Sunday became first day and so on through the week, and January was first month, etc. (I. Daniel Rupp, An Original History of the Religious Denominations at Present Existing in the United States. Philadelphia: J. Y. Humphreys, 1844, p. 331.)
10 miles to Lancaster\(^1\) pretty good roads to day except some mud holes but still I found a pretty good track. 8 miles from Lancaster to Jno-Clarks got there a little before sun set

2nd d\(^2\) the 20th left him a little medicine & after brake fast started past low flat ground & ponds hocken\(^3\) appears to take its scarce from small ponds about 12 miles from Lancaster a levil country but I Think not so productive as some countries that are more divirsifide\(^4\) with hills & hollers. Pretty good roads & near Columbus quite good.

(3) 20th Got to Columbus some time before night got my horse in a stable at atavern hay & \(\frac{1}{2}\) bus oats a day for \(37\frac{1}{2}\) & \(12\frac{5}{2}\) per night for bed 1 night.

\(^{1}\) Fairfield County seat.

\(^{2}\) Second day - Monday.

\(^{3}\) Hocking River, formerly Hockhocking. This river rises north-east of Lancaster and flows south eastward into the Ohio River.

\(^{4}\) Diversified.

\(^{5}\) In the early days of the United States small coins were very scarce. This was the case until after the passage of the Act of February 21, 1853, which made fractional silver coins subsidiary by reduction of their silver content. Thus the coinage was put on a token basis and melting down of the coins by individuals or export of them for their bullion content ceased.

Among other coins, Spanish coins were legal tender in the United States until 1857. During the period of which you are writing, many Spanish pieces circulated freely in the Midwest and Mississippi Valley. The Spanish piece-of-eight had long been a favorite in America since
went to H- Howards Shop\(^1\) he was just gon home & Frascis Tresise was left to Keep shop I got aset of books 7,00\(^2\) & 21st\(^3\) medicine to the amount of 287½ of F- Tresise 128½ of H- Howard 1572 in all\(^4\) Supt last evening & took brake fast with F- Tresise lodged at the tavern

A very wet day (3rd d-) after I had packed my sad bags\(^5\)

\(^5\) (Cont.) colonial days. (Our silver dollar is a descendant of it.) To make small change, the piece-of-eight (eight reals) was sometimes cut into halves, quarters, eighths (four-bit, two-bit, and one-bit) pieces. Two-bits was 25¢, and one-bit, 12½¢. The Spanish half real also circulated in this country in the first half of the 19th century. Worth about a sixteenth of a dollar (6¼¢), it was called a "fipenny bit" in Pennsylvania, and by New Yorkers "fourpence," and Lousianians a "picayune." The Spanish two-real piece (pistareen) was worth about 17¢ after 1827.

\(\ldots\) The United States never officially minted coins in the odd denominations you mention. State banks sometimes printed notes in all sorts of unusual denominations, of which 6¼¢ and 12½¢ were rather common." (Elston G. Bradfield, Assistant Editor of The Numismatist. Personal letter.)

James Truslow Adams in his Dictionary of American History, New York: Scribners, 1940, vol. II, p. 321, says that fractional notes were issued in the United States sporadically by banks and business houses from the beginning of the government to the end of the war between the states, especially during times of depression. The denominations in the earlier years were quite frequently in the Spanish terms of 6¼ and 12½ cents.

\(^1\) The location of Henry Howard's shop has not been determined. An effort was made to find if this Howard was related to Horton Howard, the publisher, who is mentioned later in the diary. Nothing has been found thus far to establish any relationship.

\(^2\) $7.00.

\(^3\) March 21, 1837.

\(^4\) $2.87½

\(\frac{12.8}{2.5}\)

\$15.72

\(^5\) Saddle bags.
full of medicine &c. I went to Jewit's shop and gave him the names of Levi Cooksy, Jonathan Bundy, and Samiel King to send his Recorder to. Jewit has a large establishment and several hands employed in preparing medicine of different kinds. He showed me his bathing box which was made of tin and painted blue. The patient lays in this in water as warm as convenient and bathes the whole body. Jewit esteems this operation as very efficacious after being rubbed with his liniment for a long time without (4) effect, it promotes an action and puts the liniment which has lain dormant in the skin in motion and throws out the filth from the pores in a remarkable manner.

From there I went to Curtie's Infirmary and there I stayed all night. The patients were chiefly cured, and 1 or 2 were not quite

---

1 A reference to Jewet's shop is made in Kinney's Directory of Columbus for 1945-6, Columbus, Chas. Scott, 1845, according to Arthur A. Meyer, Reference Librarian of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio: "An M. Jewet, druggist and laboratory, res Scioto st bt Rich and Town west side facing Walnut Alley."

2 Names.


4 Lain.

5 Curtie's Infirmary, established at Columbus in 1838 by Dr. Alva Curtis. (Jonathan Forman, "Dr. Alva Curtis in Columbus; the Thomsonian Recorder and Columbus First Medical School," Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, 51:337, 1942.)
well 6 or 8 students I paid 3,00\(^1\) for the 2 papers now pub
lished by A- Curtis\(^2\) went to hear a lecture on the heart
lungs &c. After takeing brakefast at the Drs brothers\(^3\)
& lookeing some through town & takeing a view of
the bridge over the Sciotia\(^4\) its over 100 yds in length
& very firmly & hansomly constructed. At H- Shop 22

White ash bark pulverised & mix't with shuger an
excellent vermifuge Dr T-sise

Dined with F- Tresise & went to the Tavron for (23)
my horse I asked what my bill was he said 112\(^{5}\) I
told him that he agree'd to keep my horse for 37\(^{\frac{3}{2}}\) per
day for I had asked what he would charge me & so
bargained when I left the horse for fear of a

(5) heavy bill he mentioned hay & a \(\frac{1}{2}\) bus of oats a day &
said he would have 37\(^{\frac{3}{2}}\) & 12\(^{\frac{1}{2}}\) for lodging I lodged 1 night
he pled that I was to find the oats & he had gave 1 bus

\(^1\) $3.00.

\(^2\) Possibly The Thomsonian Recorder and the Botanico-Medical Recorder which seems both to have been published at this time. Curtis was editor of several at different times during his career, however.

\(^3\) Doctor's brother's (home).

\(^4\) Sciota River, central Ohio. Sciota is a Wyandot Indian name meaning "deer," in this case it probably indicated the abundance of deer along its banks. (W. Edson Richmond, "Franklin County Place Names," Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, 53:139, 155, 1944.)

\(^5\) $1.12\frac{1}{2}$.
but strange that he would charge me only 25 per bus—when he said he gave 37½ per bus. but I paid him & started near the middle of the afternoon crossed Alum creek at the last ford there had been a bridge but foot people only could cross it was near dark & I went over to a house & the man there offered to ride my horse over for which I was thankful. Staid at Osbersn's tavern

11 miles from Columbus hay & ½ bushel oats & bed 37½ hard frost 23 March 23, 1837

2½ bushel?

3 March 23, 1837.

4 Miles.

5 Probably a reference to the low land along Stillwater Creek in east central Ohio or possibly along the Stillwater River in the southwestern part of the state.

6 $30.00.

7 Along Walnut Creek. Walnut Creek was originally called the Gahannah, Indian for "three united in one." (Richmond, op. cit., p. 116.)
crop & $7\frac{1}{2}$ c-1 per lb they sow about the 25 of 5th mo. & cut it after harvest cure it stack 2 & keep it till the 1st snow in the 12th month 3 then spread it out (6) till spring then set it up again till they brake it once through a small brake & then through a fine one & its ready for market the tow he stated would nearly defray this expense. Seed 200\$ per bus 1\$ 1\frac{1}{2} per acre. the ground must be very rich manured & plowed in the fall & then it would bring hemp for several years & grow better every year. Corn from 37\$ to 50\$ per bus—6\$ 7

By the roadside 5 or 6 ms. I suppose yet to Micaja D— I got to Micaja Dilinghams alittle after sun set I had some headache but after a good nights rest pretty clear of it. In the morning had a long discourse with his father John—D— he was 1 of the first settlers here 21 years the 28 of this

1 According to the "Current Prices" given in the Farmer's Cabinet, vol. 1, No. 16, March 1, 1837, hemp was selling for $175.00 per ton or 8 3/4¢ per lb. in Philadelphia.

2 Stack.

3 December.

4 $2.00.

5 Sow 1\$ 1\frac{1}{2} bushels (?) per acre.

6 The price of corn in Philadelphia on April 11, 1837, was 90¢ to 95¢ per bushel, according to the Farmer's Cabinet, vol. 1, No. 19, April 15, 1837.

7 See footnote 5, page 11.
mo. 1 has now a hansom farm 2 ms from Alum Creek meeting 2
mo. B is held her composed of 6 preparitives the qr- B 3
is held here and at Goshen (50 ms- S- W-) alternately next 2nd day
at Goshen. this country is some what rolling in places
but jenerally a most 1½ too flat a great eas 5 of beech &
that pretty large some oak shuger 6 & spice 7 &c- &c-
roads muddy but not deep. the wind has changed from N- to S-
I started about 11 o-c. past the B house & cross't Allum c.
at a mill & came through Woodberry 8 3 ms.

(7) (7th day 2h. Stopt to rest in the big Bottom I think it might
be called for it appears to streach from stream to stream

1 March 28, 1809, when he settled on his farm.

2 In Delaware County according to Miss Ellen Stanley, Assistant
Librarian, Earlham College Library, Richmond, Indiana, who used as her

3 The preparative meeting of the Quakers is subordinate to the
monthly meeting and is held as a business meeting or a meeting for disci-
pline in preparation for it. There are four periodical meetings: the
preparative, the monthly, the quarterly and the yearly. (William Dwight
Whitney, ed., Century Dictionary; an Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English
Language. New York: Century, c1900.)

4 Almost.

5 Great deal.

6 Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum), a tree that played a large part in
the early history of the region; the source of sugar for Indians as well
as whites.

7 Probably Benzoin benzoin, a shrub of the region which grows from
2 to 20 feet in height.

8 Woodbury, Morrow County.
& Probily from Columbus to the lakes: I call it bottom because it is much like the bottoms on Stillwatter or Woolf c- & that to of the flattes kinde jenerally & timber nearly the same a greateal of spice b-¹ in most places here I found the mud that I had bin looking for: last e- I just entered it.) then had some flat new settled land to pass through & got to Jonathan Woods jr- fed & dined about 4 o.c- 7 ms from Alum Creek B.² 1 from Northern³ & 3 from Mt. Gilied⁴ & 25 to Busirus⁵ Here and on to Gillied I liked the looks of the country better than all most any other I have seen in my travels. near Gillied is the head of Alum c- & a branch of Owl creek⁶

¹ Probably a member of the laurel family, Laurus benzoin, native to the wet woods and swamps of the eastern states. Called also Benjamin bush, Fever bush, and wild allspice.
² Alum Creek Meeting.
³ Perhaps the present Fulton, Ohio.
⁴ Mount Gilead, Morrow County.
⁵ Bucyrus, Crawford County.
⁶ John Kilbourne, The Ohio Gazetteer, Columbus, 1833, cites the Kokosing River as the Vernon but states that the stream was formerly called, and is "sometimes still called Owl Creek." An act of the legislature established the name of Vernon. (Meyer, loc. cit.) Louise Adams of the Mount Vernon Public Library gives the Indian meaning of the word kokosing as "city of owls" or "place of owls," hence the pioneer name of Owl Creek. She also states that Bishop Philander Chase, first Episcopal bishop of Ohio, thought it navigable and named it the Vernon, but this name never came into general use. And according to Dr. George F. Smythe in his history of Kenyon College, Bishop Bedell, third bishop of Ohio, restored the Indian name, Kokosing.
a branch of Whetstone\(^1\) on the south alively stream large
enough for good mills & there is a number half round
Giliad the town stands on the hill (near the creek) which
is somewhat rough & elevated, several stores & tavrons
2 tan yards as soon as I entered the town I turned square
to the left 1.5 ms to Samiel Peasly's got there alittle after
sun set & was kindly entertained

(8) he has his 3rd wife & she had lived with Benjamin Taber & 1
of Benjamin's sons lives with him & his brother Thomas lives on
S- Peasleys farm for S- has several farms tho he has bin here
but 3 years. this morning he had me to go to look at
80 acres which was for sail & back past T- Taber's & the beaver
meadow rich land but two much of it flat.

Left then after late brakefast desperate muddy \(1st \text{day after B}
\) wateing on the Dr.
Cross't Shaw creek\(^2\) 3 or 4 ms & came through Denmark\(^3\) a store &
tavron 1 mile more. here I ought to of turned N- but
kept straght on west 5 ms further through mud there cro-
sst the main Whetstone a considerable large creek

---

\(^1\) The present Olentangy River which rises in north Marion County
flows south and west through Columbus and there joins the Scioto River.
It was called the Whetstone by the early settlers for they found the rock
along its banks excellent for use as whetstones. (Richmond, op. cit.,
p. 153.) A branch of this river apparently still called the Whetstone
(according to a current Morrow County map), rises in north Morrow County
and empties into the Olentangy in north Delaware County.

\(^2\) Shaw Creek rises in the northwest part of Morrow County and
empties into the Whetstone in the southwest part of the county.

\(^3\) Morrow County.
took a road north ¼ to Calidonia 1 ¼ out of my road - 11ms & fed at an Inglishmans 6 ½ 15 ms yet to Busires. got to the (day m- plaines a bout sun set soon after leaving Calidonia this town is on the west bank of Whetstone & just above a mill the pond (as was supposed) formerly occasioned muck sickness & the town does not thrive. The plains or Peraries 2 extend to the river Sandusky 3 they are interspirst premiscuously with elivatet 4 spots or irregular tracts on which scrubby oak & hickry hazle & other bushes & near Busirus still hier 5 & dryer & more timber here appears to be the dividing ridge between the Scioti & Sandisky a fu miles from Busirus from which we can see (9) the town. a portion of those Peraries are cultivated & are adopted to oats grass buck wheat & wheat if sowed erly & cose 6 not freeze out or blow a way or out of the dry dust. corn has done well but lately not so well last year the frost took it & good corn is scarce & dear 50 per- bus- or more if there is any to be found. a large proportion of those plaines lay as open commons the soil appears to be

1 Caledonia, Marion County.
2 Prairies.
3 This river rises in Crawford County and flows northward into Sandusky Bay in Lake Erie.
4 Elevated.
5 Higher.
6 Does.
a black limestone clay.\(^1\) there appears to be no springs but swales or dreans\(^2\) which collect the water from the surface. & carry it in lively meanderings to the creek & rivers. near which the ground is more rolling. the flats are between the streams. After night 8, o.c. or after I got to Sam- Lions supt &c He charged nothing I gave his daughter 12½. A mile to the pike & 6 from 1st d. there to Busirus. This pike\(^3\) is an interesting road from Colom bis to Sandusky Sitty 10½ ms. it is now dry & midling smooth in the summer it becomes very smooth & hard so that a team can scarcely be lowd\(^4\) so as to have a heavy load. the other new roads are muddy. I got to Luis Cary's a ¼ before 9 & eat- & prepared for meeting then 1½ ms to Able Caries at the tolæ\(^5\) gate I past the other free in consequence of going to meeting (tolæ 6½). ½ m from it. s, to B. had my horse put

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\(^1\) The soil of the interior plains of Ohio is generally light brown, predominantly silty loams from limestone drift. (Charles O. Paullin, Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States. New York: American Geographic Society, 1932. Part II, Plate 2, Map C.)


\(^3\) Pike. The Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike. One of the earliest grants of alternate sections of land to aid in the building of wagon roads was made by the federal government in 1828 to the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company to construct this pike. (Paullin, op. cit., p. 38, Plate 50 E.)

\(^4\) Loaded.

\(^5\) Toll.
put up & went with them to B. & back & then home with
Dr. Thomas Sivetter 5 ms through mud & over rail roads.¹
& was kindly entertained. he has a kind wife Lydia & 2 children
2nd day 27 morning he went with me as far as Newels
& then I went S. W. tords the falls of Broken Sword² & the lime
kilns found a new line and followed it to the S. E. corner of
S. 17 ³ wet near this corner but the rest fine land
a bundance of large suger trees near the creek
S. west ¼ of S. 8⁴ equal to big bottom on M-r.⁵ a good Sec-
on both sides of the creek a pond on the N. W. contains
a bout 2 acres rich walnut land near it a Stream
runs in but none runs out above ground. but to
return to yesterdays viewing I rote notes in full on the
back of my map, I crossst the creek from S- 8 & went
on seven & down to the falls; from the creek a mile or
so I found wet land & near the creek a smart decent
to the creek bottom which is near the falls or

¹ Probably referring to a corduroy road, made by laying logs or
rails crosswise of the road. Used in swampy places. Travel on such a
road is described by Charles Dickens in his American Notes, where he
gives an account of a stage coach trip over the Columbus and Sandusky
Turnpike in 1842.

² Northwest Crawford County.

³ Section 17.

⁴ Southwest quarter of section 8.

⁵ Probably the Marion road. The Little Sciota River runs along
the present Marion to Bucyrus road.
rappids all dry & hansom. I concluded this was too good for me to look at with any prospect of buying.

The sun was 3/4 or 1 hour high & I was 4 or 5 ms from the Drs.
& so I started up the creek with b- Sword on my right.

The falls are merely a rapid falling 3 or 4 f- in 2 rods.

here are lime and other stone & a great eal has bin burnt along the creek; it is supposed this land will sell very high. The timber this day 1st beach large and smooth

2nd white ash 3rd shuger, some shell bark hickery cherry

Poplar very hansom streight & tall; some w= 0 red oak. black ash & sicamore &c. spice bush all over. & some very larg walnut. on the dryer land.

Stopt a m=it. at downings 1 mile below the (3l at S-Jacksons) Drs. near dark arrived at Thomas Siviters. pleasant weather

3rd d the 27 Dr. S. went with me to look at Henry Fraley's 30 acre lot handsomly improved he asked 350 d- for it; I thot it cheap but am too poor to buy it I made him an offer but he did not see fit to let me have it, returned & dined & I went to the west again. found land that I liked pretty well. seen some curiosities & amused myselfe there with deliberately: first I found a pond similar

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1 White oak.

2 Minute.

3 Dollars.
(12) to a mill pond called the husten lake in consequence of
a man by the name of Husten mowing grass there:
I supposed it to contain about 2 acres, the soil very rich
walnut linn &c. alittle to the N. W. is an old beaver pond
80, r-2 in length the dam is about 3 feet hi' & 18 or 20 in length
& a race or cannau cut round in the rising ground
15 or 16 rods in length from 10 to 15 feet wide & from 2 to 5
in depth it would seem that the dirt had bin carried
from this cannau to the dam; the upper side of the dam
is quite steep & the othe a gradual decent down the stream
which is but a small run down which one what I call
Beaver meadows this is also good land espically to the
S.W. N.W. I went N. as far as the Tiffin road here
rathe wet; then started for home but got to Downings
got to the Drs. before dark. Clear and pleasant weather
Some ice Still in som of the ponds & frost in the ground in places
4th d- the 29. My kind friend T.S. provided som vituels3
for me again & I went W. to S.l & ll &c. found good land
there, & on my return some famous oak l near 6 f- in dimiter
Got back about dusk & begun to write a letter to send
home expecting to go to meeting to morrow

1 Linn, linden, or Basswood (Tilia Americana), also called Whistle
wood. It has a light soft wood often used by wood carvers.
2 80 rods.
3 Victuals.
5th day 30 rote more, snowd prety fast till after meeting

seast near shoe top deep & then turn'd warmer some litle
rain all off a bout noon next day. Went to meeting and home
with Eli Quaintaine dined & then went to town left my
letter which I expect to be at Zanesville by to night (6 day)
then went to Caleb Kirks & staid till after brakefast

6th Then went to Isaac Jacksons drawd a map & rote.

7th day 1st of 4th mo. Somemore snow last night & cool.

James Jackson & I started to view grass run\(^1\) very
brushy flat & wet till near the T-ship\(^2\) line or 4 corners
then more open & dry; went down to the corners of 1 & 11
then N. to broken Sword fine open land dry and rooling\(^3\)
deliteful as a man could wish near the creek for \(\frac{1}{2}\)
a mile more less midling good but rather wet in
places some suger trees between the 2 creeks,\(^4\)
we followed up to S 17 & then back near the N. side
of the burnt Swamp\(^5\) & So to I- Jacksons by dark-

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\(^1\) A stream in southwest Crawford County.

\(^2\) Township.

\(^3\) Rolling.

\(^4\) Grass Run and Brokensword Creek.

\(^5\) Holmes township. Burnt Swamp is possibly reminiscent of the
pioneer Black Swamp of northern Ohio. In an early day the northern part
of Ohio was so marshy and difficult to drain that it was called the Black
Swamp. (World Book Encyclopedia. Chicago: Field Enterprises, cl952,
vol. 12, p. 5860.)
1st day 2nd Snow again went to meeting Ann Jackson
was very kind & lent me a shirt as my clean one
was at the Drs. we had a small meeting, the weather

(lh) the weather & roads being very disagreeable, yester-
day clear & pleasant & snow all off against night
& today snowing again. After B. I & I stopt at Caleb
Kirks dined & then went to look at his 60 acres
on the Tiffin road, 1,50 dollars.
2nd day the 3 left there after brakefast & came to
Wm. Whites & then to the election staid till a
about noon & Luis Quaintance passt moving
to the Drs. & I came with him, he is to work the
Drs. farm to the shares and clear some.
3rd day the 4th, I went to see the Senter of the Co.²
Here is very good dry rich land, suger oak poplar & various
kinds of timber; a smart run ³ puts down near the corner
returned and found some very wet land for a long way
at length I got to Downings he was boiling shuger watter
& then to the Drs. I found 2 youngish men there
from New York out to buy land; they & the Dr had

1 Isaac Jackson.
2 Center of the county.
3 A small swift creek or branch, a geographical term in Ohio and
surrounding states; used much as the brook of New England. (Webster's
New International Dictionary, 1950.)
bin as far as the falls & were very tired. cool m- but pleasant day

Agustice Howlen & Esra Slocum, members¹ or have bin

(15) 4th day the 5th of the 4th mo. 1837 at the Dr.'s.

Agustus Howlin & Esra Slocum & I went together having provision. I to the
N.W. to the T-line between 5 & 32 & followed it 3½ ms then
S.W. reasonable good land rather thick abundance of famous
w oak on S.36 & 1. found the line between the Indians² & that
now for sale; then S. near ½ a mile to the corner between S.
3 & 10 here is prime land & famous poplar oak sugar walt-
mut &c. a run³ passing through those S.ns.⁴ & 2 & near a 11 & S-1 which
is well timbered & reasonable good land. They were well pleased
with the timber & the best of the land. we measured 1 oak
that was near 7 feet in diamiter, Some with very heavy
tops others. very slim & all straight & handsome.

5th day the 6th. We & Dr. went & took 2 horses rode &
walked turn a bout went through to grass run a consider-
able of wet land; then down to the T-line & a mile below
then S. to the river Sandusky; past through a large

¹ Probably members of the Society of Friends or Quakers.

² After the War of 1812 the Wyandot lived on lands assigned them
in Northern Ohio and Michigan until 1842 when they made the final sales
of their land and moved to lands west of the Mississippi. (Clark Wissler,
Indians of the United States; Four Centuries of Their History and Culture.
New York: Doubleday, 1940, p. 115.)

³ Grass Run.

⁴ Sections.
portion of wet land; but fine land on and near the river
crossed & went into the edge of the plains & down to a
mill the owner asked $4 thousand dollars for it $60 acres
Staid with a dutch man near the mill. Supper feed & beds
(16) 6th day the 7th took brake fast our bill 2,00 Augustus paid it
Some rain then broke away & we started. Viewed the mill the
race & dam & pursued our rout up the river Sometimes ½ amile
of & some times on the brink: Sometimes on one side and
sonetins on the other; now & then fine open woods & then
again quite thick but all appeared to be very rich
the hills very steep in places from 5 to 10 or 12 rods, high
Stopt at an Indian¹ sugar camp they were boiling sugar
waater in 3 copper & 1 iron kittles there vessels for
holding waater were made of bark mostly of elm; about
1/3 of the length at each end had the raff² taken off
then the end drawed up & tied with bark, they seemed
very simple & to answer very well; an old squaw a you-
ng one & a boy of 4 or 5 years old was tending the camp
they would not talk much, on the other side of the

¹ Wyandot. The last land holdings of the Indians in Ohio was that
of the Wyandot in what was then Crawford County (Wyandot County has since
been formed out of the original Crawford County). Their chief protest
against moving to what is now the northeast portion of Kansas was that
there were few if any sugar trees in that part of the country. (Grant
Foreman, The Last Trek of the Indians. Chicago: University of Chicago,
c1946, p. 92.)

² Worthless stuff, an archaic term. (Murray, op. cit.)
creek or river as it is called was a number of Indian cabbins
where they lived. We past a saw mill near the old line
cross the river & were soon in the plains again,
in the edge of those plaines which is \(\frac{1}{2}\) a mile or so
from the river first the timber is thin chiefly

(17) & then only in patches on rising ground with hazle

& other bushes, in places sasafras thick & plum near together

in other places nothing but grass, some places dry & others

wet &c many cattle live in those plaines through the somer

but it is said & likely it is true, that the pasture

is erlier in the beach\(^1\) land & lasts longer in the fall.

There is much grass green now in the swailes in many

places sufficient for dry cattle to live when the ground

is bare; fed at bucyrus & the doctor & I came on; the roads

are very mudy I believe they grow worse.

7th day the 8th. more Snow, tho it melted as fast as

it fell. I went to Henry Fraricks & a greed with him

for his place,\(^2\) to pay 2, hundred in cash my horse sadle &

bridle at 50\(^3\) & to pay 1,00\(^4\) when iget possession

---

\(^1\) Beech (Fagus grandifolia).

\(^2\) The transfer of this land, Section 34, Lykens township, Crawford

County, Ohio, seven miles northwest of Bucyrus, from Henry Fraelick to

Joseph Wood, is recorded in the records of Crawford County, Ohio, vol. 6,
p. 249. (Oliver Hartman, Recorder of Crawford County, Bucyrus, Ohio.

Personal letter.)

\(^3\) $50.00.

\(^4\) $100.00.
the 1st of the 9th mo. came back and rote. (7th day 8th of 4)

Henry Frelick & his neighbour came we articulated 1

I paid him 2 hundred in money horse saddle & bridle at 50, & am to pay 100 more the first of the 9th ninth mo. when I am to have possession he is to give me \( \frac{1}{2} \) the hay save the straw &

(18) sow 4 acres of oats & give me 1/3. set out 30 apple trees sow timothy & clover on the rij. 2 I get bords &c. which he has provided for building. I borrowed 80, dollars of Thomas Siveter gave my note on demand with 10 per cent,

I have 5,02 left, I expect to start in afue

minutes for B 3 & to go on to the sale 4 I have bin here 2 weeks to night; I asked T- S, what he was a going to charge me he said not any thing, was that cheap ano'f I said as cheap as I could ask it,— Went to B. & home with Calip Kirk.
dined. Then the Dr. & I started for Merion; he sent his horse back & after I had traveled several miles

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1 To bind by articles of agreement, stipulation. (Webster's New International Dictionary.)

2 Ridge.

3 Meeting.

4 Sale of Indian lands.
he over took me; we had pretty good road mostly &
got within 4¼ ms. of Merion; after dark & they held a
meeting in the adjoining room (methodist) they had singing
praying & preaching all mixt;¹ towards 10,oc they left off
& we got a bite of bread & meet. lodging & brakefast
fine rolling timbered land about & near Merion.

(19) 2nd day the 10 of the 4th mo. 1837 at tended the sale of Indian
lands in Crawford Co- Sold in Merion Merian Country.²
a large concorice of people each one ancious for a good bargain.
I had too cakes & a peace of chees that I brot from home which I
eat for my dinner; bording said to be 100 per day.
I stood and walked about town till e- then hapened to sawmill
step in to a steam sawmill & asked for work. & he (John Cloud)
agreed to give me 25 c- per cord to split & cord up some
that was dificult to split such as forked & notty sticks
& bord me my object was to save rather than to make
supt and lodged with a dutch (german). but 6½ cts- worth of
cakes & 3 cts. for 6 apples. & lct. for 2 ¼th d-

³rd ¼- 11th made a begining to split, Cloud got

¹ This must have seemed strange to the writer, a Quaker, who was
accustomed to the silent meetings of the Society of Friends.

² After the passage of Jackson's Removel Bill in 1830 (Richard B.
p. 426), the whites began an agitation to remove the Wyandots from Ohio.
Various treaties and negotiations were entered into; the Wyandot land was
gradually sold and the last Wyandots left Ohio in 1843 for land in Kansas.
(Wissler, op. cit., p. 115.)
bording for me with an irish man; after brakefast went to the sale there was about 10 lots forfeted. a sold again; a little after a leven adjourned to 8 o-c. I went to my splitting put a up 1½ cords. they finished 4th d- 12 Split near 1 cord & went to the sale Sold the the 2nd T- & 1st row of S- in T- 3 none forfeted then adjourned again to 8 oc. to morrow. fine weather.

(20) 4th d- put up 2 cords yesterday 1½ & today 2 more = 5½
5th d- Agustus Howlin bot yester day on broken Sword to the amount of 1,000 dolars worth at near 10 dolars per acre at an avarage. got discouraged & forfeited the whole. Ezra Slocun his neighbour (both from the state of New York) bot 3 lots of the same to day for 17 hundred dolars less than Howlin was to give. They sold 4½ S. & 2 F. besides the forfeited, & mostly cheap the the principal is wet & swaily. the concorce of people has very much decreaced. Several of the original owners of this land showed ther heads from the upper windows; as plain neat or wel dressed as most others of the company, when the land sold high they express'd much pleashure in there countinance by there smiles

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1 Township.

2 Probably "fourths" - quarter sections.

3 Indians.
but when it sold low there looks were quite serious.

Merion is situated on a hansom tract of ground
the streets are strate & some what decending each
way at this time dry & smooth, the town is not
large tho they have a large brick cort house
and market house 3 or 4 taverns several stores &c.
A steam saw & grist mill & a horse mill,\(^1\) fulling mill\(^2\) &c.

(21) The country around appears to be reasonable dry & rolling
& to appearance midling rich, but not very productive
for produce is scarce; flour\(^3\) from 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 8 D. per barrel
corn and potatoes 50 oats 37\(\frac{1}{2}\) Beef from (at this time) 12 to 16
eggs 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) apples green 37\(\frac{1}{2}\) smoked fish 8 baken\(^4\) 12\(\frac{1}{2}\).
2 or 3 years ago Corn was plenty at 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) pork 2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Plantations may be bot't near this place for from 8 to
20 D- per acre. Marion is 45 ms from Columbus 18 from Bucy-
rus, the inhabitants of Marion & its vicinity especially
to the S.W. are subject to the feaver & ague & the sick
stomach in the somer season.

A remarkable death occurr'd a 5th day e- Gardner-a printer
from Columbus a bout 55 years of age with a large family

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1. Probably refers to a horse-powered mill.
2. A mill in which cloth is processed.
3. Flour.
4. Bacon.
came in to Marion a little before night eat supper as usual & appeared well only he complained to his friend of being very tired in consequence of riding as he supposed & in a few minutes after fell breathless from his chair the doctors opened a vein in each arm but to no purpose the vital stream had ceased to flow his eyes were closed in death. A messenger was soon dispatched to carry the (22) unwelcome news to his unconscious friends; his dear wife & tender children; how unexpected! how shocking & yet how true; who can express the anguish or who conceive there sorrow? But more awful still thy lot o man, to obey so short a summons So suddenly to appear before the terrific King of Kings! Prepared or unprepared; thy summons, O Death must be obeyed. A 6th day the corps were placed in a coffin & sent to meet the weeping relatives, & to the place of interment. 6th d- the 11th I wheeled out the saw dust from the saw mill & went early to the place of sale the tavern where the diseased lay & after the corps & a number of young men on horse to accompany had left town the sale went on three lots forfeited were sold, & a number of others till they came to the W ½ of the N.W. ¼ of S- 25 in T 3 R 15. when on adjournment without day (as the cryer expressed it) was proclaimed,  

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1 Unconscious—unaware of what had occurred.
2 Deceased.
the company soon dispersed; & I went to the saw mill & settled with John Cloud. I had put up $5\frac{1}{2}$ cords at 25
he paid me $137\frac{1}{2}$;\(^1\) & I ent\(^2\) to my bording & took dinner
my fair\(^3\) here was not sumptuous but plain corn
bread & meat or fish with coffee with out cream or suger.

(23) I did not I do not however complain, but am disposed
rather to be thankful, for I had my health & could eat
such as was set before me with abetter apitite than many
others could eat the most delishous dainties.

The price of boarding at the taverns was 150 per day
for man and horse; but now there plentious harvest
is over & food in all probability will be cheaper &
plentier. Agustis & his companion took stage last e-
for home & I about 1 oc. started & got to Luis Carys
alittle after sun set; a pleasant aiter noon a cool
wind in the forenoon; clouded & rain'd some last e- & turned
cool but clear. good dry roads; has bin a dry & favourable
wek & people have got to plow & the erbage in the
woods begin to appear. I sprained my instep by walking
which felt quite sore after I stop't a while.

7th day the 15 after brakefast I went (came) to the

\(^1\) $1.37\frac{1}{2}$.
\(^2\) Went.
\(^3\) Fare.
Drs. dined & then went to David Porters to try for a field to put in corn; for I thot if I could get one it would be best for me to stay & raise a crop but he had let them to the halvs.

(24) I went to Henry Fraelicks to take a more deliberate view of my little farme which I think is a snug & pleasant situation tho not as rich as some other land. then went to the N. E. corner of the purchase to look at a 40 acre fraction of one S- of that all too poor & flat. but the fraction S- of those 2 I liked well rich & suger trees 3/4 of a mile from my 30 acre tot.\(^1\)

returned and rote this e- I expect to start for home in the morning if the Lord permit I hope I may be favoured to do whatever is right in his sight; I feel it of the utmost importance to make a right choice in settling with a large family of children; & o that I could find the right place. I feel that I am not capable of choosing for myself; for how do I know whether will prosper this or that. (7th day e-)

In the morning went to B. after brakefast

\(^1\) Lot.
left Abel Carys 9 ms. to Timberville$^1$ & 4
more to Calidonia & 9 more to Samiel Peaslies.

Staid all night Snowed & the ground quite covered 3 day 18th
with snow in the morning but it was soon off

Samiel sent Benjamin Meders son with me 17 ms.

(25) A receipt 1st d= the 16th

For dropsy take of sweet elder$^2$ winter
grean$^3$ & Bitter root$^4$ equal parts & steep it
till very strong. 1 wine glass full 3 times day
or before meals for 10 days then rest afue
days & if not cured repeat the same.

0-5 made into pills has had the desired effect.

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$^1$ Originally Letimberville, in the north central part of Scott township, Marion County, Ohio. (1878 atlas of Marion County, as reported by Meyer, loc. cit.) The present town of Kirkpatrick was at one time called Letimberville and is located about four miles northwest of Calidonia. (Helen L. Kramer, Librarian of the Carnegie Public Library, Marion, Ohio. Personal letter.)

$^2$ Or American Elder (Sambucus Canadensis). Ohio. Has been used as a diuretic, diaphoretic, discutient, aperient, and for dressing for wounds, burns and ulcers.

$^3$ Winter green (Gaultheria procumbus). Found in the woods especially under evergreen trees. Also called Box-, ground-, tea-, or Partridge berry; deer-, hill-, or spiceberry; ivory plum and mountain tea. One of the principle herbs of the American Indians. Infusion of leaves a stimulant and anodyne, used in acute rheumatism and for a local anticeptic.

$^4$ Bitterroot (Apocunum androsaemifolium). Dogbane, honeybloom, American ipecac, catch-fly, flytrap. Ohio. Used as an emetic, diuretic, and diaphoretic. Or A. cannabinum, Indian hemp, an emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic and diuretic. At one time strongly recommended for dropsy.

$^5$ Possibly Opium.
to cure girls that have taken cold

1 hand full hoarehound
1 do featherfew
1 do nease
1 of savrine
1 do wild ginger
1 do peneroyal
boild in 1 gallon watter
down to 1 point add to 1 ounce alloways

1 Horehound (Marrubium vulgare). Used in coughs and asthmas when mixed with sugar. Ohio, waste places. Also called houndbine, marrube, marvel.

2 Commercial or familiar abbreviation for "ditto." In this instance "handful."

3 Featherfew or feverfew (Chrysanthemum parthenium). Mostly escaped from gardens. Resembles camomile and tansy in their properties. Has been esteemed stomachic, resolvent, emmenagogue, tonic and a vermiluge.


6 Asarum Canadense. Ohio. Also called Canada snakeroot, Colt's foot, Indian ginger, heart snakeroot. Rootstocks have the flavor of ginger and are used as a substitute for it. Believed to act as a warm stimulant and diaphoretic.

7 Hedeoma pulegioides, American Pennyroyal, tickweed, Squaw mint, pudding grass, Turkey-dish. Ohio. Stimulant, emmenagogue, carminative.

8 Aloes, sometimes spelled allowes. Probably Aletris farinosa, Star-grass, collic root, aloercot, bitter grass, ague root, Devil's bit. It is an intense and permanent bitter, used as an emmenagogue, tonic, stomachic, anthelmintic. Has also been popular as a remedy for colic, dropsy, and chronic rheumatism.
l ounc steel dust\(^1\) one poun honney l poun
Sweete wine. doce l table Spoonfill morning & evening. Mary George. 1st day the 16th
She stated that she had nown the a bove to perform extraordinary cures in a short time; her husbant
John George has a remarkeable leg has bin sore 7 years (26) & he according to custom has tryd many things & spent much to little or purpose; his leg is now callast\(^2\) hard & allmost sensless from near the knee to the ankle with some raw sores or ulcers. I was requested by his brotherinlaw\(^3\) to stop & see him by the request of his wife, but gave me to understand that they were to poor to pay anything, I stoped Dined & supt with them told him to make sorrel plaster\(^4\) & apply & drink plentifully of black alder\(^5\) &c. Able Cary & wife came in the e- & I went home with them.

She complained of a akeing in her breast I gave

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\(^1\)As a medicine steel dust does not differ from iron. Used in treatment of certain anemias, is astringent and styptic.

\(^2\) Calloused.

\(^3\) Brother-in-law.

\(^4\) Probably a plaster, an external application harder than ointment, made from the sheep or wood sorrel or dock (Rumex Acetosella) which has been used as a cooling agent and in curing skin affections.

\(^5\) Flex verticellata. Also called Virginia or whorled winterberry, feverbush. Astringent, bitter, pungent. Used as an astringent and a tonic.
her some No 61 & in the morning she felt nothing
of it I gave her some, & told her how to make it
She told me of her relation a young married woman
having a pain in her side breast & up to her shoulder
the Dr- that there was not much the matter but the
histericks; She wished to know what would be
good for her; I told her how to make Dr. Keys2 pills.

(27) & to give 2 or 3 times a day; & to give yellow root3 &
poplar4 or curcumma5 for bitters6 &c. To return

1 Of Thomson's Secret Six:
"Take of one gallon of good fourth proof brandy, or any kind of high
wines, one pound of gum myrrh pounded fine, one ounce of capiscum, and
put them into a stone jug and boil it a few minutes in a kettle of water,
leaving the jug unstopped. When settled bottle it up for use. The dose
was from one to two teaspoonfuls. Thomson recommended his No. 6 for
rheumatism, headache, bruises, sprains, swelled joints and old sores and
maintained that it would allay inflammation, bring down swelling and pro-
duce a tendency to heal." (Phillip D. Jordan, "The Secret Six; an
Inquiry into the Basic Materia Medica of the Thomsonian System," Ohio
State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, 1948, 52:354.)

2 No reference has been found concerning this medicine.

3 Hydrastis canadensis. Ohio. Also called orange root, golden
seal, yellow paint, Indian paint, eyebalm, turmeric root. Root used as a
tonic, cholagogue, diuretic, and in outward applications in wounds and
local inflammations.

4 Used as a tonic or stimulant. Possibly Populus candicans; many
different species used.

5 Native to the East Indies. An herb of the ginger family
(Zingiberaceae). Possesses little if any medicinal efficacy. Used as
coloring and a condiment.

6 A liquor, often alcoholic, to which bitter herbs have been added.
Is used as a mild tonic or stimulant to increase the appetite and improve
digestion.
17 ms. to George Morrisons. After again there, so I was favoured to ride this far not here between 4 & 5. 13 ms yet to Mt;Vernon.1 This country from Mt' Gillied is more dry and rolling than a any I have seen since I left Lancaster; the waters much cleaner more springs fue swamps sandier ground some chestnut but a good eal of shuger trees & some stony in places.

The 3rd of the week & 18 of the mo. fair & warmer. 14th & the 19th left George morrisons after brakefast 4 ms. to Owl creek meeting house, a hansom brick the hicksites2 & friends both hold meeting there 1½ to Fredrick3 avilag1 on the W- bank of Owl creek, 4½ from Columbus 7½ from Mt Vernon this last is a considerable of a large town tho not very compact & near the N. side of Owl creek had to wate here a little for a w ggon before I could cross Owl creek it is a fine mill stream, clear & damable.

(28) this country since I came on the waters of Owl creek I think Is the best take it all together, or for so large a scope of country

1 Mt. Vernon in Knox County.

2 Hicksites, a branch of the Society of Friends, led by Elias Hicks, a minister from Long Island. This group was rather looked down upon by the old line Quakers. (Logan Pearsall Smith, ed., Philadelphia Quaker; the letters of Hannah Whitall Smith. New York: Harcourt, Brace, c1950, p. 225.)

3 Possibly the present Fredrickstown in Knox County.

4 A village.
that I have seen, level enough & dry enough, & good soil being somewhat sandy & midling rich; I could but admire the difference between the cornstalks here & them in Crawford Co. wheat looks well here & the farmers in general look as the farmer was bountifully paid for his toil.

abundance of cherry especially after I crossed the creek South of Mt. Vernon
suger elm beech &c. 22nd 7th day between sun set & dark I got home & found all well Came through a small town called Utica & stayed at John Lee's 1 m- from Utica supper & bed 25

5th d- the 20 traveled 8 ms- & called for breakfast paid 18½ 6½ to Jackson on the turnpike & 4½ to thornville I felt almost wore out got 9 cts worth of cakes & beer & felt much refreshed & went on lively 10 ms- further to Rushville 7

after night when I got to Robberts.

1 Crawford County.
2 South of Mt. Vernon.
3 In Licking County, on the north fork of the Licking River.
4 Licking County.
5 Canal. Ohio was criss-crossed by canals, or proposed canals during the period between 1785-1850. (James Truslow Adams, Atlas of American History. New York: Scribners, 1943, p. 107.)
6 Probably the present Jackson town, Licking County.
7 Thornville, Perry County.
6th day 21 Sold Robert W- a set of books for 2 notes
1 on self for 6,12½ & 1 on Aaron Kinsy for 845 & int- 50
Dined at Amos Parkers, & staid with a sick man
Doctored him some for my trouble & supper-
7th d 22 took brakefast at J-Seriveneers & dined at
Fathers & supt at home. brot medicine, &c. bags 14 lbs besides
the set of books. the roads very dry, but little rain for 2
weeks & none this week 6th day 28 of 4th mo. 1837.

3 mo- 6 1838 I contemplate starting for Crawford
again Shortly to pay off for the litle farm
I received alitter¹ from Thomas Seveter dated
3 of 2nd mo- stateing that there was aman
standing ready to by² my place pay $100 &
give security for the rest & it was his
opinion that if I di not come shortly & settle
the buisness Fraly would keep place
& money to. I sent an answer that I was
resolved to come before this month was out
with specia³ to pay off & have a deed &

---

¹ A letter.
² Buy.
³ Due to the panic of 1837 specie was disappearing from circulation and became difficult to secure. A specie circular of the Treasury Department, July 11, 1836, ordered government agents to take specie only in payment for public lands. (Earnest Ludlow Bogart, Economic History of the United States. New York: Longman's, 1938, pp. 248-258.)
then if any man was disposed to by pay
$100 in speci & pay T- S his demands against
me I would wate 4 years for the rest &c.

This day Jerden Patterson came & offered to
lend me $100

but when I called to get it he had no specia
The Thomsonian recorder I have not got
No 3 5 10 12 24 25 & the Extra No 2 & 8 or
from page 224 to 257

Howards materia medica is missing from P-216 to 225

The independant Botanic regester I have No 4 & 9
& all included of the 1 volum only

---

1 Edited by Alva Curtis beginning 1834. The first issue of the paper was dated September 15, 1832. There were others by the same name but the one edited by Curtis was considered the most prominent. (Frederick C. Waite, "Thomsonianism in Ohio," Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, 1940, 49:325.)

2 This was probably the work put out by Horton Howard which was first known as An Improved System of Botanic Medicine, Columbus, Ohio, 1832, which went through several editions. Volume 3 of an 1859 edition of this work was known as Howard's Materia Medica. (Meyer, loc. cit.) Earlier works were probably known by this title.

3 It is possible that this is a publication which was put out by the Independent Thomsonian Botanic Society which Dr. Alva Curtis had formed when he broke away from Dr. Samuel Thomson's group in 1833. This was not substantiated by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society because they were unable to determine the editorship of the publication which, however, they found to have been published in Columbus in 1835-1836. (Meyer, loc. cit.)
I got $100 in silver of Thomas Gardner - 10th of the 3rd mo 1838. He agreed to let me have it for 25 per cent before his wife, and she said she thought that was enough or too much for a poor man to pay, he said he could get 30 but he would do as he said & let me have it for 25 for that was enough; so he counted out a 100 & we started to G- Walker-fo it seems he acts as his clerk for T- can not write his name; as we rode aloud he said if I had amind to pay it in 3 weeks he would take 10$ or 25 & wate 8 mo's I made no reply suposing he meant 25 percent expecting he would do as he said; when in Walker's store he asked to see Coppoks note which I gave him then he lay the money down which I counted he told G- to write anote for 125 due in 8 mo's I told him that was more than 30 prc. & he had agreed to let me have it for the 25 pr=c.n
he sd he told me he would take 25 d- for the 8 mo's but sd he would charge no more if I kept if ayear I didnot like to contend with the old man & thot I would be to

have it anyhow & by keeping it a year as he said I would nearly have my own out of him. Strange the craftiness of the money monger! How fascinating this root of all evil I thot O that I might not be opress't with poverty nor

---

1 Per cent.

2 Said.
captivated with money. We settled without difficulty.
The 17th of the 3rd mo 7th day I started for Crawford
Snowed all day & was shoe top deep in the morning came to
Chesterfield mo. B.\(^1\) then to uncle John Michiners & to
Fathers in the m- & to P-vl B.\(^2\) dined with Hannah stopt at
Ho'ksys & then to Fathers Jess had give out comeing with me
2nd d 18th at 7oc- I started from Fathers & got to
Amos Parkers a bout dusk; the snow gon except some paches
20th 3rd day at 8 o'clock left Parkers & came to Roberts
Fine clear wether for 3 days past very smok\(^3\) this e-
20th lth d- clear & smoky still; about 7 left Roberts at
Rushvill very mudy in places more so than yesterday
till I got near New ark then more gravly & some better roads
got 6 miles fro Newark & stopt about dark with Smi-Buloc
(33) 26 miles took supper & in the mo.ning paid 16\(\frac{1}{4}\) alitle frost
22-5th day called for a drink & was invited to dine which I gladly
excepted got to Wm Rights after dusk 28 miles to day
6th day 23 Stayed and took brakfast & about 8 oc- started
came through Lexington\(^4\) near 13 ms- 25 from ther to Bucyrus.
23 ms & staid (5 cts) at crossrodes 15 to Bucyrus

---

\(^1\) In Athens County according to Stanley, loc. cit.
\(^2\) Pennsville meeting, Morgan County. Ibid.
\(^3\) Smoky.
\(^4\) Richland County on Clear Fork of the Mohican.
7th d dined at Luis Carys then got to Henry Fraclick about 4 there did not appear as if there would be any difficulty with him only he had halld the pile of boards away. I went to Thomas Siveters & Miller & Wm- Wright came over & offered me 350 for my place hay & all. & now I am at the Squires John McBride 1st day 25 waiting to see him to have a deed in the morning & what to do I am at a loss, to sell or rent.

1st d Returned with H- Fralic to Siveter of'ering my hay for sail bus - at 25 Supposed to be about 5 tun Thomas Siveter got 12½ of oats 337½ Not being able to see what is best to do I have indevore to resigne my care to him that is able to help with (3½) desires that I might do what ever might be right in his sight. & I think I have renewed caus to put my trust in him with full resigna.ion to his will.

2nd 2d Went to H- Fralicks paid him 96,50 & got my deed he had taken the boards I at him to giv me something for them I thot there was about 800 ft & a greed to take 5,00 but he was not willing to give any thing his wife then came on me for some thing a new frock & I agreed to give her the boards & so we settled it The Dr- & I then went to Wm Wingerts & agreed with him to take the place make & lay up 700 rails round the out side fence where they would be needed Sow gras in the N-E- & S-E fields take care of the orchar
timber buildings &c- & pay $20, but if he rented the house $22 agreed to pay me $2, for shingles & timber- & $10 for a stack of hay paid 1,00 & gave his note for eleven then went & settled with Siveter took up the old note $88 with intrust ten per c- he got 13½ of oats at 25 I gave anew note for
(35) $85 payable on demand no mention of intrust. I dined & my kind friend Lydia gave me some cakes &c & I started about 1 oc- came to John McBrides he promised to take some hay & to get my deed recorded & to sell my farm if he could at 400 dolars came to Eli Quaintances the old man (Joseph) was quite poorly 3 27 took brakefast & came 8 ms- to Dr G- Price's & staid till after dinner 52 ms yet to Columbus Staid at Smiths tavern in Norcon 27 ms to day (13 cts for bed 4 28 Got to Columbus alittle before sun set 33 ms- to day Stopt at Henry Howards store & supt & stayd with him & eat brakefast with him. went to a grocery near the bridg & got ½ lb- of gum elastit 37½ went to Jewits & got 6,22½ of medicine & gave my note he agreed to take roots &c- & was witling to let me have on credit: went to A- Curtis dined got some papers that had not come to hand & 13 of the 6th volum went with him & his students to hear a

1 Delaware County.
lecture then to howards store & got a set of books for $8 gave my note twelve mo's after date.

(36) he wanted me to get Elm bark\(^1\) at 6 c-

I left Columbus about half after 2 & overtook aman travling the same road to near Parkers we staid at midle town\(^2\) got suppers & beds & paid 25 apiece

6th dy 30 took brakefast at John Clarks left them one of Jewits advertisers & some headake \(^1\) gave the man 1 that was with me left 1 at Parkers 1 at the place where I staid last spring 1 at John Scriviners 1 at Wm- Masters gave Benjamin 2 & Lydia Wood 1 & Woolmans wife 1 & brot 3 home & the extra all which M- Jewit gave me except 1 that I took out of the ps office.\(^1\) The smallpox is said to be in Lancaster & other places got to Parkers alittle after dusk

7th day 31 gave P- some \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz of pectoral tincture he took 5 drops & thot it loosened his brest for he has a bad cough & dificult

\(^1\) Probably Ulmus fulva, slippery, red or moose elm. Ohio. Used largely in folk medicine. The inner bark is mucilaginous and soothing. Was used in coughs, diarrhoeas and disenteries and as a poultice for tumors, lacerated wounds and bruises.

\(^2\) "Oregon, a small post town in Madison township, Franklin County, 14 miles from Columbus, on the Lancaster road . . . and . . . formerly called Middletown." (John Kilbourne, The Ohio Gazetteer. Columbus: 1833, as quoted by Meyer, loc. cit.)

\(^3\) Lotion.

\(^4\) Post office?
expectoration. he is ingaged in vaccinating\textsuperscript{1} & put some in my arm. I got to John Scriveners 1\textfrac{1}{2} hours by sun & staid till after brake fast Sold Robart Hanesworth pukes 11\textfrac{1}{2} cts p— I got to

(37) Wm— Wilcens & geathered some balm of gilliad\textsuperscript{2}
buds we had very hard thunder some rain & hail dined & came to Wm— Masters & S Naiters & to Fathers.
2 Sold Benjamin l b— of S— liniment\textsuperscript{3} 2 v— of d—p—\textsuperscript{4} 10 125\textfrac{1}{2}
gave Jes some p t\textsuperscript{5} & a pl—v\textsuperscript{6} to his stomach. Stopt at

\textsuperscript{1} Edward Jenner had introduced small pox vaccination in 1796. (World Book, op. cit., vol. 9, p. 401.)

\textsuperscript{2} The bark and buds of the balm of Gilead (Populus candicans) and other poplars were often used in folk medicines. Thomson recommended that poplar bark should be kept at hand and used it in compounding bitters. The commercial Balm of Gilead buds are used today much as the turpentines are used.

\textsuperscript{3} One bottle of S? liniment.

\textsuperscript{4} Possibly Dirca palustris, leatherwood. Grows in wet places. Ohio. Bark most used; it is tough, has a nauseous odor, unpleasant acrid taste, when chewed excites a flow of saliva. Fresh bark produces violent vomiting, preceded by a sense of heat in the stomach, often followed by purging. Rubefacient. (George B. Wood, The Dispensatory of the United States of America. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1867, part III, p. 151.)

\textsuperscript{5} Probably pectoral tincture—a medicine for chest ailment.

\textsuperscript{6} Possibly plaster of vesicant—a blistering agent. Blisters were used as a counter irritant in the belief that by exciting a disease artificially on the surface, another existing internally can be removed.
Woolmans put some Nv l-1 in her ear & rubd some 
on her neck; dined at J- Fawcetts & home about 5-oC  
A remarkeable dry & warm time the roads very 
dry coming home rained some the night I was at Parkers  
& some a 1st d but dry & clear again but little frost  
till last night & night before some peach blossoms  
out a 7th day the 3l & aple leaves as large as a squir-  
car2 wheat jenerally looks well.  

3rd mo 17 Started got to F. 1h 26th to Eli Quaintanc  6  
19 got to Amos Parkers 28 27 to Norton 27  
20 to Robarts 12 28 to Columbus 33  
21 to Samiel Bullocks 26 29 to Middletown 1h  
22 to Wm- Wrights 28 30 Amos Parkers 31  
23 to crossrods 23 31 to John Scriveners 18  
24 to Fralicks 21 4th mo 1 to Fathers 11  
2nd home 1h  

(total 152 15h)  

I spend 161 5 13 2 25 = 61 61 61 2 & bot 37 2  
worth of gum elastic2 ½ lb. & got of  
Jewit 62 ½ cts worth of liniments &c on credit  

Howard I got of 1 set of books $8 due in a year.  

I had a very favourable journey tho muddy roads  
as I went they were very dry as I returned: fine  

---

1 Nux vomica lotion (Dr. McDermott). Secured from the pulpy fruit 
of a tree (Strychnos nux vomica) in India.  

2 A common measurement for the size of leaves. In the Mid-West 
corn was supposed to be planted when the hedge (Osage orange) leaves were  
"as large as squirrel's ears."  

3 Probably the commercial product, Cooutchouc, from East India.
dry weather & comfortably warm rained some the
night I was at A- Parkers & some a 1 d-1 when I
was at Wm- Wilcens with hard thunger.2
I was gon 2 weeks & 2 or 3 days. found all well. 2nd of 4 mo
3rd day 3rd of 4th mo Elisha trod out straw for straw at
Works & brot a wagon load. A 4th day night
Elisha was taken with a violent fever & headake
About 3 oc. I gave No 6 rubd with liniments & he was
son better 6th d steemed puked3 the day before gave
boman4 freely & 2nd day was at work.
5th d 5th Sowd timthy 1 peck on my wheat
6th & 7th ds To Walkers mill & to Gardners got no
money
(39) had to beg 4 bus bran & 2 of wheat: 1st d reading
the recorder &c. 2nd d I went to Dr. Youngs
3rd d 10- to Sale Tomkins gave Young the 5$ not5
he gave me an order on Thomkins for 3$ & I got

1 A First Day.
2 Thunder.
3 The botanic system relied on steaming and puking for much of
t heir treatment.
4 Probably Gillenia trifoliata (Porteranthus trifoliatus, Britton).
Also called Indian physic, Indian Hippo, ipecac, meadow sweet, Beaumont
root, Bowman's root. Grows plentifully in the region. Considered a safe
and efficacious emetic. Leptandra Virginica was also known as Bowman's
root, blackroot, Culver's root, whorlywort, and is of this region and is
ascribed the properties of the above.
5 Note.
150 of flour; stade at Levy Hales & 4th d home
but could sell neither rights\(^1\) nor medicines
5th d went to p- B.\(^2\) & got 74 lbs jaws\(^3\) of Arnol
Paterson at 4 per lb- 296
6th d 13th plowed filleax pach\(^4\) 75 rowl\(^6\) lots fence
garden. loned Joh Embree the wageon. 1 d & mare
& 2 days after had his ma mare 3 days before 5th mo 8
5th mo. 4-5 &c attended on Jonathan Morises child
7th The committee met with us at edward McConnels
neither unity nor disunity was expressed.
Stopt to Morises child appeared much better
8 Sold David Clayton aset of books & right for 20$
in medicine or trade in 12 months.- Elisha brot a yoke
pare of steers\(^7\) from Fathers coald & wet

---

\(1\) Samuel Thomson began to sell the rights to practice his system in 1806. These he sold for $20.00 which made the purchaser a member of the "Friendly Botanic Society" in addition to being allowed to practice the system. Horton Howard, alone sold 4000 "rights" in Ohio and neighboring states in less than four years. (Waite, op. cit., 49:323, 324.)

\(2\) Preparative meeting.

\(3\) Probably refers to the iron jaws of a vise. Records show that iron casting sold at $100.00 per ton, which would have been 5¢ per pound. (Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, vol. 10, p. 29.)

\(4\) Flax patch (a small piece of ground).

\(5\) 7th day.

\(6\) Roll, "rowl" is an obsolete form of "roll."

\(7\) Pair of steers.
The 43rd year of my age. have amind to wright a little more in this book.

The 10th mo. 18th 1838 left our house a little after 9 o'clock to asist David Claton to move to Harden. I put in 1 horse & wino I took with hazle leaves white snakeroot yellow r & c to the amount of 2350 took up anote of 622½ & linaments & c for the ballance & on my return got a box worth 1195.

First day 16 m to John McDougles bill 62½ not P-

19th 19 m & lodged in an evacuated cabin on the line of the canaul from Lancaster to Athians lums above Nelsonville corn 62½ per bus- hay 10$ per T-

---

1 Probably Hardin County just west of Marion County.

2 Hamamelis Virginiana. Leaves were said to be styptic, sedative and vulnerary and used in internal hemorrhages and threatened abortions and locally inflamed conditions. Thomson used it also in the cura for his third principle: To scour stomach and bowels and remove the canker. (Jordon, "Secret Six," op. cit., p. 352.)

3 Possibly Actea racemosa, found in Ohio. Also called black cohosh, richweed, squaw root, rattleweed. The root is astringent, has been used in rheumatism, acute and chronic, and in St. Vitis dance.

4 Probably a bathing box as described on page three of the diary.

5 A canal on the Hocking River, one of the early Ohio canals started by private capital somewhere around 1837 and finished by the state. (Chester E. Finn, "The Ohio Canals; Public Enterprise on the Frontier," Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, 1942, 51:2,19.)

6 Northwest Athens County.
The 27th of the 9th mo. 1839

The 13th year of my age. Have ament to
write a little more in this book.

The 10th mo. 1838 left our house a little
after 9 O. C. to assist David Claton to move to
Harden I went in 1 horse wagon I took with home
with hazel white manufacturer, you gave me the amount
of 23.50 took up and of 8932 0 liniments 1450,
the balance 9 on my return got a box worth 11.93.

First day 16 m to John Allsley left 62 0 and
19 0 8m was lodged in an exhausted cabin on the
end of the canal from Lancaster to Holland.
1 m, above Sligo 0 corn 62 0 fer bus - hoy 10$ 1m.10
to 8ms to Sligo 0 11 from there to Shugareign 19
Cm corn 75 81 0 left 22 0 8m to Lancaster 20 m
A 7 d said at Martin Bogarts till 100 16m to Co
20th 8 ms to Logan\(^1\) & 11 from there to Shuger grove\(^2\)

= 19 ms Corn 75, 21st bill 225. 8 ms to Lancaster 20 ms to da 
1st d staid at Martin Bogards bill 100. 16 ms to Co 

(\(\text{\(h\)}\)) Columbus took my medicines to Jewett 98 3/4\(^3\) wichhazel 
at 10 98\(7\frac{1}{2}\). 38 of white S-r\(^4\) at 25 950. 16\(2\frac{1}{2}\) Curcum-\(^5\) 
\(412\frac{1}{2}\) got 6 viols\(^6\) of 1-7 & 1 of the essence of life\(^8\) 
retail price \(412\frac{1}{2}\). Staid at H- Howards. 

23- crossed whet stone & staid 24th bill 343 3/4. 21 ms 
& stopt 2 ms from merion\(^9\) alittle before night. 
25 came on to Merion & we parted to meet there 
a 7th d e- David Claton gave mee 800 to bare 
my expensis back home 
25 I got to Jno McBrides & next nt\(^10\) at 
William Wingerts 27 rented my lot took a 

\(\text{\(1\)}\) Northern Hocking County. 
\(\text{\(2\)}\) Southeast Fairfield County. 
\(\text{\(3\)}\) Ounces? 
\(\text{\(4\)}\) Snake root. 
\(\text{\(5\)}\) Curcuma. 
\(\text{\(6\)}\) Vial - phial. 
\(\text{\(7\)}\) Probably lobelia. 
\(\text{\(8\)}\) No clue was found concerning this cure. 
\(\text{\(9\)}\) Marion. 
\(\text{\(10\)}\) Night.
horses & harness at 65 rented for 3 yrs for the
sum of 105 $ then came to Eli Quaintance fed &
dined got to Merion about 9 oc Snow 1st d
Elias & I started1 Several squalls of Snow
2nd lst d 28 bill 125. 29 Goodings bill 100
30 bill 25 31st bill 25 11 mo 1 bill 100 I
paid 150 a book & 100 & 1 50 which made Elias &
(12) about square 31 fed at A- Parkers I gave
his wife a viol of h-1-2 56½ he has bin crazy
for some time & started with us but left him
next morning but brot his dog & knife home &
borrowed Coxes dispensitory3 which I intend to
return or the worth of them.
11 mo. 1 fed at Scriveners gave 1 v liniment4 Staid
at Glasses & 2nd 6th d got home.
My expense according to the rates would of bin
for Claton 612½ I spent 443. I spent 715 &
brot 81 home paid Robinson 800 2 for the
6 volum 5 for 3 of the 7 & 100 for the

1 Started.

2 Hemlock. Pinus canadensis. Ohio. Astringent. Used in No. 3

3 Dispensatory, a pharmacopoeia.

4 One vial liniment.
obstetricus & Robinsons lectors I took the 6 v bound on credit. at 2,00

Bought a set of books & some medison of Howard 187½ Sold the books to Amos Meril fo 20,00 in 12 mos

Due me for medicine & Dr. Since 27th of 8 mo. 1839

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>9 mo</th>
<th>3 mo</th>
<th>9 mo</th>
<th>12½</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Drig</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse Tabler</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Collins</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm Dison</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>3¾</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Michener</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3¾</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samiel Craft</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1¾</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Hin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Washing- Collins 75
Robart Work 8 mo 6th 95 1/2
Joseph Fowler 23 1 75
G- Drigs 2 25

1 Probably Alva Curtis' Obstetrics, which was still listed among standard medical texts in the larger Cincinnati drug houses of 1850-1860, price $2.00. (Phillip D. Jordan, "Purveyors to the Profession: Cincinnati Drug Houses, 1850-1860," Ohio State Archæological and Historical Quarterly, 1945, 54:379.)

2 Samuel Robinson was an eloquent champion of the Thomsonian system of medicine. His first lecture was given Saturday, June 27, 1829, at Talbert's schoolroom, at candlelight, Cincinnati, 5th Street, between Vine and Race. Single lecture 25¢, $1.50 for fifteen; it cost practitioners $3.00 for the course. These lectures were printed by Horton Howard, Columbus printer and publisher, under the title, A Course of Fifteen Lectures on Medical Botany, in 1829. Six editions were published. Robinson proclaimed the Thomsonian system, "... it removes obstructions, restores the appetite and invigorates the powers of life." (Phillip D. Jordan, "Samuel Robinson; Champion of the Thomsonian System," Ohio State Archæological and Historical Quarterly, 1942, 51:263-270.)

3 Pages 43 and 44 omitted in the diary.
The 27th of the 8th mo 1842

I am 46

25 & 26 commensed my steam rotary engine

but to day felt as tho I wished to prepare for
going to yearly meeting.

The 11th mo. 2nd I have lately tryd to under take it again but can not get time or perseverence a nough to get at it & I believe I have concluded to submit it to Dr. Curtis & see if he will join me in it & to write him a letter in substance as follows.

---Dr. Curtis---

A case for the Neurology but not for the Recorder

Friend Dr. Curtis

---

1 Page 46 left blank in the diary.

2 Yearly meeting was very important to the Quaker who was deeply interested in his religion; at that time, particularly, a Quaker often concentrated much of his thought and efforts on his denomination. (Dr. J. C. Russell, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Personal letter.)

3 Perseverance.

4 On March 9, 1839, the Literary and Botanical-Medical Institute of Ohio was incorporated with the powers of a university, under the leadership of Dr. Alva Curtis. The college was removed to Cincinnati in 1841 when Dr. Curtis moved to that city. (Forman, op. cit., p. 335.)

5 No trace has been found of any publication by Dr. Curtis called "Neurology."
I want to know if thee can tell me by Neuror ogr whether the following described rotary steam engine would be a profitable adjunct to the numerous inventions now extant; if thee will assist me in making it a source of pecuniary gain I am willing to submit one half the profits under thy supervision to the support of the first American medical institute.

Being poor I have no desire for riches except to make them subservent to the alleviation of suffering humanity. I seem to have neither time nor ability of myself to subject the same to the test.

After seeing a rotary steam engine of one cylinder in our town for which the inventor has got a Patent but it not like to answer the expectation; I sat about & modeled out in my imagination the following (I go back) Which I will endeavor to describe as plain & concise as possible.

---

1 The Quaker form of address. This often caused them to be referred to as the "Thee and Thou" Quakers.

2 Cylinder.

3 Patent.
It consists of 2 time wheels 1 shaft & 2 live
which on the shaft with a bench head to
each so constructed that while one passes through
the one blinder the other comes up & enters the 2nd
blinder as & all the 1st & 2nd steam pipe
stage 1 shown
head just entered
stage 2 the valve
in shape of a
quadrant its
circular edge to fit the ends of
the blinder & steam pipe f 3
a valve in the steam pipe to
shut off the steam when necessary
the steam pipe passes between
the blinder through the steam into

A copy of page 49 of the original diary
It consists of 2 similar cylinders, 1 shaft & two wheels on the shaft with 1 pushing head to each. So constructed that while one passes through by the force of the steam the one cylinder, the other comes up & enters the other cylinder as plate 1 and 2nd figure 1. Shover head just entered plate 2. The valves in shape of a quadrant its circular edge to fit the ends of the cylinders & steam pipe plate 3. A valve in the steam pipe to shut off the steam when necessary the steam pipe passes between the cylinders throws the steam into the steam pipe passes through a perpendicular plane 2. Described the ends of both as seen the circular valve which is hollow & turns the instant the shoving head passes it from plate 4 to 5 throwing the steam all on the S-head.

1. Passes.
2. Cylinder head.
& closing the evinuel behind. as soon as it passes through that silander the other S- head passes the valve & it is instantly turned back by means of a cog on the wheal under the silander & so on alternately.

2nd mo 19 1843

I wrote geoeal more paid postage & got an answer shortly

Cin. 0 Nov 31 1842

Dear Friend,

I am Sorry to say to you that, tho I have paid much attention to philosophy in general I have never devoted that to the various steam engines that attention which would qualify me to judge correctly (51) respecting the comparitive merrits of your plan.

and I dare not show it to those who are good judges; first becaus yo have not told me to do so, and Secondly, becaus it would giv them an idea by which they might rob you of the fame to which you might be in ti tled. If you wish me to sho

1 Avenue.

2 Good deal.
your letter to some experienced engineer— I will do so,
or perhaps you had better come to town and attend
to the matter your self. Of one thing I can assure
you, that I have all ready more buisness on hands
than my time or my means will allow me to perform
as it should be dome, there fore you will excuse me
from entering into your scheme, & believe me
truly yours.

A, Curtis

Sometimes I am ready to think I will get some
one to joine me & give him a share, but again I
think what can a nother do that I can not do if
I would set a bout it. but time & opertunity dos
not yet offer. 2nd mo. 19th 1843

(52) 23rd of 11th mo 1843

I think I have made an important improvement
to the above plan both in cimplisity and efica cy
Which is to have a circular cilinder at each end
of the boiler so as for the steam to pass out of
the boiler immediat in to the cilinder which
may be as hot as the boiler or hotter, so that
the steam in stead of loosing strength will
in crease; the shaft passing through the boiler
with tel\(^1\) pushing hds\(^2\) \& a cospur wheel\(^3\) on one end
gear\(^4\) in to the trunnel head\(^5\) \ would drive a
mill stone with very little meshener.\(^6\)

(53) The 30th of the 4th mo. 1843
Took Richard Carter thro- a cm\(^7\) Rheumtisim \&
diarrhe\(^8\) (79th year) Thot he felt better of both
I bought this hors 30 delars in trade.

went home
27 Laban Patterson came here \& 29 wegeathered
rots\(^9\) \& hemlock bark \& haws 28 run of\(^{10}\) a still full
got a \(\frac{1}{4}\) of an oz ol- \(^{11}\) from the haws
I had sent hm word to come to consult &
set a time for a meeting for the purpose

---

1 Two.
2 Heads.
3 One gear of a pair.
4 Geared.
5 Trundle head - in gearing: one of the disks forming the ends of
a lantern pinion or wheel. (Webster's New International Dictionary.)
6 Machinery.
7 Course of medicine.
8 Diarrhea.
9 Roots.
10 Off.
11 Oleum - oil.
of forming a Societye & delivering lectors
believing it might be a means of improving
our talents Spreading the cause of humanity
& strengthing the hands one of another.
We agreed to meet the 27 of 5th mo at the school
house near Philo Mathews form a society &
appoint a general meeting. It was thot the School
house would not hold the concorce & they got the
methodist m- house.\(^1\) the meeting not so large as had bin antispait\(^2\)

(5th mo. 2nd 1843 3rd da)

Richard Carter came to my house last 6th d e\(^3\)
next mor I steemed him & e:\(^4\) he had a lax\(^5\) & pain in
his l-6 hip 1st d m\(^7\) took him through a C of m
2nd d e\(^8\) steamd & 3d m. he thot he was better

---

\(^{1}\) Methodist meeting house.

\(^{2}\) Anticipated.

\(^{3}\) 6th day evening – Friday evening.

\(^{4}\) And evening.

\(^{5}\) Diarrhea.

\(^{6}\) Left.

\(^{7}\) Sunday morning.

\(^{8}\) Monday evening.
I gave Grains \(^1\) boil'd in s. milk\(^2\) the lax stopt.

I charged him 1,94 but his hors for 30$. 28.06 rem-\(^3\)

R. C-\(^4\) is 78 years old the 29 of the 7th mo next.

8 & 9 of 5 mo\(^5\)

R. Carter Dr. to board 1 d & hors to go to winsor

\(\frac{1}{2}\) days = 50 / to 19h = 24h \(\frac{1}{2}\)

26 of 12th mo Dr to doctering & moving to my hous 1 50

27 4th day Dr to doctering & constant attention 1 87

31 836\(^6\) more. & washing bed bedding &c 3 00

& 17 cts paid to WM Wilson to pay postag 17

for his (Richards) letter. Totle 1736

def the hors was to be 30,00

\[ \text{I}\cdot \text{O.} \quad \frac{1736}{12\ 66} \]

( )\(^7\) John Linseys receipt rote with

a pencil at Chesterfield meeting hous

with a pencil-

\(^1\) Cranesbill (Cranium maculatum or C. Robertiana). Ohio. An astringent. Highly extolled by the western Indian as an antisyphilitic. Commonly called alum-root, crow-foot, shane-face, chocolate flower, rock-weed, sailor's knot.

\(^2\) Sour? Sweet? Skimmed?

\(^3\) $28.06 remaining.

\(^4\) Richard Carter.

\(^5\) May 8th and 9th.

\(^6\) $8.36.

\(^7\) Note pasted in between pages 54 and 55 of the diary.
For fourteen dollars & 54 or 13 & a receipt for 154 from Squire Arnold which is 4 cts over paying off the 30,00 note Richard Carter held against me

Paid 15 of 8 mo. 1846.

(55) Meeting met Elias Dew & Dr. Potter Laben Patterson & John Harvey J- H- gave us a lector very good on his own experience in being healed by the T-S-1 after the other had failed H- Right gave his experience. Potter read a long lector. Mires made puff2 at Thomson & lobilla; but was put to flight by Bonsel.

We appointed a committee to draft a constitution & to wate on Dr. Mires to in vite him to meet us.-

Adjourned to meet at the school hous in Plymouth 6 mo 3rd 7th day at 10 A.M.3

Met accordingly. Elias Dew had drafted a con stitution they named the Society the medical reformed Society I objected to "reformed" being apart of the name but a dispute with Mires clamed more attention than any thing else. & in that we did not succeed

---

1 Thomsonian System.
2 Praise or contempt?
3 June 3, Saturday, at 10:00 a.m.
very well for he being so cunning witty & ready &
evasive would argue only on his own plan.

(56) which was to Philosophise\(^1\) or rather to criticize
on Thomsons asserting life to be heat & cold death\(^2\)
his plea was the System being founded on this theory
it was founded in error. And plastering over the
\(\text{their}^3\) own System would hide them from the
view & lengthen out his discourse so as to give no room
for a replye or a candid investigation. So that to
me at any rate the meeting was not very satis
factory, tho we had some very good sound ar-
guement on our side.

got some signers to our constitution & adjourned to
meet at the School house in Alderman settlement\(^4\)
24th of this mo. (6) at 10 o clock A.M.
Met according to adjournment, adopted a new consti
tution Dr. E- Potter read a lector. Meeting but small
A copy of the constitution was sent to me to get signers

\(^1\) Philosophize.

\(^2\) The age-old controversy of philosophy: What is life and what is
death?

\(^3\) Their.

\(^4\) Probably a local name of no particular importance. No trace has
been found of it.
& since printed in the 19 no. of the B.M.R. 1

Adjourned to meet at Plymouth the first 7th d in 10 mo.

(57) The 7th mo. 1843 John Chandler

17th I took J-C through a full course of med-
gave 1 heep ts f 2 of seeds in prickly ash t 3 & 3 ts
f of tr, l gave bone set 5 canker t 6 & sassafras. 7 begun

1 Botanico Medical Recorder, edited by Dr. Alva Curtis in Cin-
cinnati, Ohio. (Wilson, loc. cit.)

2 One heaping teaspoonful.

3 Prickly ash tea or tincture. (Auralia spinosa), angelica tree,
toothache tree, spikenard tree, prickly elder, shotbush, pigeon tree.
Properties are not clear. A tincture made from the berries has been used
for the toothache and a spirituous infusion for colic. Ohio.

4 Possibly treacle. Molasses, in the United States, which drains
from the sugar refining molds; also called sugar-house molasses and re-
finer's syrup. Called treacle in England. (Webster's New International
Dictionary.)

5 (Eupatorium perfoliatum) boneset, thoroughwort, thoroughstem,
thoroughwax, vegetable antimony, crosswort, agueweed, feverwort, Indian
sage, Joe-pye, teasel, sweating plant. Considered to be stimulating,
purgative, diuretic, sudorific, emetic and tonic. Ohio.

6 Possibly the dandelion (Leontodon taraxacum, Taraxacum taraxacum,
or T. officinale). Also known as uniraria, dandelion, piss-a-bed. The
young leaves were sometimes eaten as a salad, roots roasted and sometimes
used as a substitute for coffee. The root is also reputed to be aperient
and diuretic; hence its vulgar names. Ohio.

7 Laurus sassafras, also called aguefree, ague tree. Ohio. Sassa-
fras wood and root, especially the bark of the root, have been considered
stimulant, sudorific and diuretic. It has also been used in cutaneous
diseases, chronic rheumatism, etc., in the form of an infusion or tea, and
used as a "spring tonic."
with 2 t.s.f. of the lobilain sturd up with & then a sup of sasafir
25 m- f-10 oc. 2 t s f
35 3
55 5
5 after 11 8
20 boneset 9 of Lobilla
25 canker t 33 lye Sick
37 boneset & ny
47 Canker t & Cn
12 o.c. puked some
11 m- more ly 13 puk
17 prickly ash & cayen & nerv
55 canker 1 oc puked some

1 Lobelia inflata was Dr. Thomson's cure-all. He discovered that
it produced violent perspiration and vomiting. This became No. 1 of his
Secret Six, accomplishing the first of his six desirable aims: "to
cleanse the stomach and promote a free perspiration." (Jordon, "Secret
Six," op. cit., p. 350.) This plant was known to the pioneer as Indian
tobacco, gag-root, pukeweed, asthma weed, bladderpod lobelia, colic-weed.
Ohio. Indians are reputed to have used this same plant as a vermifuge.

2 25 minutes (be)fore 10 o'clock.

3 What may be regarded as a weak solution of lye was made by mix-
ing a quart of hickory ashes, half a pint of soot, and a gallon of boil-
ing water; the mixture was then allowed to stand twenty-four hours. The
resulting liquid was then poured off for use. This was used under
the name of medical lye, soot tea, alkaline solution, dyspeptic lye and
Physick's lye tea.

4 Cinnamon?

5 Dr. Thomson's second principle or aim was to retain the internal
vital heat of the system and cause a free perspiration. Cayenne or capisi-
cum, considered a stimulant and rubefacient by the regular doctors, was
used as the No. 2 of his Secret Six. When cayenne was not available red
or black pepper or even ginger could be substituted. (Jordon, "Secret
Six," op. cit., p. 352.)

6 Probably nervine. Lady slipper (Cypripedium acauli or luteum),
also called Moccasin flower, Noah's ark, yellows, bleeding heart, Ameri-
can valerian, yellow umbil, male nervine. Ohio woods. "Used by "steam
doctors" in nervous diseases. Root considered antispasmodic.

7 Seemingly.
6th d 21 of the 7th mo 1843

I was taken with sore throat horse akeing in my limbs & chilly took a corce. put on thin trousers & in the evening went out & helpt shock wheat till near dark in the damp clover felt very chilly when I got in bed eat som spice bitters\(^1\) & woried throu till morning prepared some vinigar\(^2\) and watter sweetened & spised with cayen kep my flannels on & put my stock\(^3\) on but could scarcely keep warm eat but little, but after noon went to J- Funks was very tiard when I got back 1st d 23 went to R. & now I feel prety well tho my throte is still sore.

---

\(^1\) The bitters of an early day was a liquor, generally spiritous, used as a mild tonic to increase the appetite and improve digestion. (Webster's New International Dictionary.)

\(^2\) Vinegar was considered astringent, stimulant, rubefacient and was also reputed to destroy warts.

\(^3\) Probably the high neck cloth universally worn at that time. (Elizabeth McClellan, Historic Dress in America, 1800-1870. Philadelphia: Jacobs, c1910, p. 396.)
RECEIPTS

ANODYNE - DROPS

Take of compound tincture of Lady's Slipper 1 pt
Colick drops 1 pt
Diaphoretic drops 1 pt
Essence of anis 1 pt
Simple tincture of Lady Slipper 1/2 pts

Mix & shake well together - dose - from 1 tsp to 1 tablespoon repeated at discretion till relief is obtained.

Compound tincture of Lady slipper

Lady slipper root 5 oz
Liquorice root 5 oz
Oil of anis 1 oz
Gum camphor 1 dram
Alcohol 1 1/2 pts

Simple tincture of Lady S - 1/4 oz. alcohol 1 pt.

---

1 Medicines which reduce pain or cause it to cease.

2 Having power to increase perspiration.

3 Anise (Pimpinella anism). Grows naturally in Egypt, but is now cultivated in many countries for its carminative and aromatic seeds. Used in acute colic of infants. Easily grown in warm and mellow soils.

4 Licorice (Glycyrrhiza). Ohio. Used to soothe irritated surfaces particularly in catarrh. Was thought to be laxative.

5 Native to Asia. Narcotic, diaphoretic, sedative.

6 Dram.
Collick Drops

Take of clovs\(^1\) 1 oz
Cinnamon\(^2\) 2 oz
Ginger root\(^3\) por-
Alspice\(^4\) 2 oz
Oil of lavender\(^5\) 3 drachms
Alcohol 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) pints

Dose 1 to two t s f on suger

Diaphroetic Drops Alcohol 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) pts
Myrrh\(^6\) 6 oz. Cayen p- 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) oz

---

\(^1\) *Eugenia aromatic*\(a\), the dried flower bud of this tropical tree. Considered stimulant and carminative.

\(^2\) *Cinnamomum*, the aromatic bark of several of these lauraceous trees is considered stimulant and carminative and is used to cover the taste of other nauseous remedies.

\(^3\) The tropical *Amomum zingiber*, same properties as the above. Also tends to excite the flow of saliva and of perspiration.

\(^4\) *Laurus benzoin*, spicebush, spicewood, Benjamin bush, allspice bush, wild allspice, spiceberry, feverwood, feverbush; grows in all parts of the United States. Decoction or infusion of the small branches was used in popular practice as a vermifuge and as an agreeable drink in low fevers. Oils of the berries were used as an excitant. In this instance the writer may have referred to the commercial product made from the berry of *Pimenta officinalis* of the West Indies, whose reputed properties are much the same.

\(^5\) *Lavandula spica*. Carminative and stimulant. Domestic from Europe.

\(^6\) Gum *myrrh* (*Commiphora myrrha*), from an old world tree. Stimulant. Has been used in cases of malnutrition, asthma and chronic bronchitis. An ingredient of No. 6 of Thomson's Secret Six.
Anodyne Powders. Cayen 1/2 oz
Ginger root pared 4 oz
Cinnamon 1 oz Worm hazel 4 Red rasp
berry leaves 1. Valerian 3 fresh anise seeds

(61) 7th mo 29 1843

FEMALE STRENGTHENING SYRUP

Cumphry 1 4 oz.
Elecompane5 2 oz
Horehound 1
Pollin 3 qts to 3 pts 6
Strain & ad while warm 1/2 oz
Bethroot.7 1 pt brandy & 1 lb b suger

1 Thomson used three species of sumac (Rhus glabrular, R. typhinum, and R. capallinum) from which he made use of bark, leaves and berries. These he used as remedies to secure the desired effect for his third principle, see footnote 2, page 54.

2 Rubus strigosis, wild raspberry. Ohio. The leaves were often used as a mild astringent. Thomson used it also as an ingredient of No. 3.

3 Valerian (Valeriana officinalis). Efficacious remedy in epilepsy and in a variety of nervous complaints. It has been used as a tonic, antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Ohio.

4 Comfrey (Symphyton officinale). Ohio. Other names: Black- or Blackwort, bruisewort, knitback, boneset. Roots are very mucilaginous and were used to soothe inflamed tissues. It was given in decoction in case of bleeding from the lungs, dysentery, chronic diarrhoea, etc.

5 Elecompane (Inula helenium). Also called horseheal, scabwort, horse elder, yellow starwort, ell dock. Ohio. Its root is a stimulant. Used as a cough remedy, a tonic in dyspepsia and in amenorrhoea. Said to be a good vermifuge.

6 Boil in 3 quarts (of water [?] down) to 3 pints.

7 Trillium erectum; rattlesnake root, wake-robin, couchroot, Indian balm, ground-lily, Jew's harp, Indian shamrock, Pariswort, true-love. Ohio. Astringent, expectorant, tonic. Or, perhaps, Trillium latifolium; birthroot, bethroot, wake-robin; an astringent, tonic, antispasmodic. Used in cutaneous affections. Has been used to hasten parturition. Also found in Ohio.
8 mo 6th

Mad a syrup

Suger 1 1/4 lbs
Syrup 4 qts 1 1/2 pts
Licquor 2 qts 1 1/2
7 qts 3/4 pts
& peach S kernals1 6 oz

Poplar green 15 oz
Dog wood gr2 5 oz
Cherry gr3 4
Elecompeign dr 8
Hoarhound dr 4
Coafrey, d 5
thistle4 d 4
Sasaperella5 dr 4

76

---

1 Amygdalus persica. Peach seed kernals. The leaves and flowers of the peach were considered laxative, have been given in haematuria and nephritis, etc. Thomson used the kernals in his No. 5 of the Secret Six to accomplish his 5th aim, "to strengthen the stomach and bowels and restore weak patients." He used them in a simple syrup as a tonic in dyspepsia, fever and ague, in diarrhoea, for worms, jaundice and female obstructions. (Jordon, "Secret Six," op. cit., p. 353.)

2 Cornus alternifolia. Its bark is one of the "Shaker medicines," considered as diaphoretic and astringent, and an anti-periodic. Ohio.

3 Prunus Virginiana, chokecherry, wild cherry tree. Ohio. The bark was used in intermittent fevers. The Indians used it as a cure for syphilis. It is bitter and astringent and possesses a sedative quality, used as a stimulant and tonic. A strong concoction of the bark is reputed to be a good vermifuge. It is claimed the leaves are poisonous to some animals and that the berries will intoxicate certain birds. Thomson used the seed kernals as he did those of the peach. Wild cherry is used in many cough syrups today.

4

5 Sarsaparilla (Aralia nudicaulis), wild or Virginia Sarsaparilla, small spikenard, rabbitfoot. Ohio. Tonic.
John Work Dr        to 3 pts Syrup at \(37\frac{1}{2} = \frac{56}{2} \)  
Pectoral tincture returned \(31\frac{1}{2} \)

Cough powder & S- Bitters \(12\frac{1}{2} \)

\& honey simmered strained  

\& som tinc- of n.v. \(3\)  
S. cabag \(4\)

blood \(5\)  
Lobil \& No 66  

8th mo 3 & 4th

Washington Collins Dr to 1 visit to child  
75

Was sd to b vry bd out of hs hd & vry rstles

found hm easy eat some but sm fevr gav On \& L  

---

1 The onion (Allium) is acrid and stimulating. It has been used as a diuretic and as a vermifuge. The boiled or roasted onion was used as a poultice for soothing irritated tissues and for maturation of boils, etc. Often used for coughs. The expressed juice was also used in ear-ache and for rheumatism. The fresh root has been used as a rubefaciens.

2 Convolvulus pandura \(a\). Fiddle-leaved bindweed, hog potato, Virginia bindweed, wild potato, mechameck, wild jalop, man-in-the-ground, man of the earth, wild rhubarb, wild potato vine, man root. Ohio. The root has been recommended in cases of gravel (kidney stones) and as a diuretic and laxative. It was used either as a powder or in a decoction.

3 Tincture of nux vomica.

4 Skunk cabbage (Dracontium foetidium); skunkweed, polecat-collard, cow collard, itchweed, stinkpoke, swamp cabbage, polecat weed, hellebore, ellebore, Irish cabbage. Ohio. Extremely fetid, resembles asafoetida. The rhizomes are supposed to be stimulant, anti-spasmodic and narcotic. Were used in asthma, rheumatism, hysteria and dropsy.

5 Bloodroot (Sanguinaria canadensis); bloodwort, puccoon, red puccoon, red root, Indian paint, turmeric. The rhizomes and seeds have been used in medicine. Emetic. It is believed to reduce the velocity of the pulse like digitalis.

6 Of Thomson's Secret Six.

7 Cayenne and Lobelia, numbers 2 and 1 of the Secret Six.
but d- not P- in the morning gave black r\(^1\) gave some more tinct with
great difficulty still no at tempt to puke gave
3 injections. with Lobila but no sick. a stone to
the feet. left sm black r & directions to giv such ts
as they could get hm to take. & to bathe the body
with week ly\(^2\) if the fever raised & to send if he
got much worse. 5th sent to Myrs

(63) 8th mo 5 18\(^{1/2}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvy S-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>got a file</td>
<td>12 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 S. r.p. &amp; 12 rap.(^3)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S- tirpentine 1 pt</td>
<td>12 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 ginger</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; 2 oz clovs</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon w(^4)</td>
<td>70 1/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[\text{total} = 1214\]

(sine) a block cotton No 10. 112\(^{1/2}\) & a fu nailes for 1 of wht\(^6\) & 1 of
flax seed = 118 3/4. 11 mo 7th took aip\(^7\) to H-R- for Hrvy

\(^1\) Black root (*Aletris farinosa*); stargrass, starwort, blazing star, aloeroot, bittergrass, unicorn root, agueroot, aguegrass, colic root, devil's bit, mealy starwort. Ohio. The root is an intense and permanent bitter; it is used as a stomachic and tonic.

\(^2\) Lye.

\(^3\) ?

\(^4\) Probably wine.

\(^5\) Atlas and geography.

\(^6\) Wheat.

\(^7\) ?
29 lbs 17½. & got soal 1½ & a primr 2 6¼

1843

8 mo about the 12 made a

Liniment 1 gill flax s- ol 3 1 oz gum elastic ¼ 3 oz

neats foot ol 5 Pennyrl 6 1/3 oz Ditney 7 ½ Sassafras 1/3
to som 3 rd p a tr 5

Winter green 1/6 filled 1-2 oz bottles & 2 4 oz 10 ozs-

10th mo. 11th bot 3 4oz b-9 fever liniment of

Wm- B- Baley for 6$ in 2 years

Sore mouth and throat Skunk cabag & indian turnip 10 equal

1 Sole leather.

2 Primer.

3 Flax seed oil. (Linum usitatissimum), common flax. No odor, almost tasteless. Yields mucilage to warm water and oil. Used as a poultice and laxative.

4 This may refer to the commercial product but probably to Bumelia langinosa of the region, which is called gum elastic or wooly buckthorn, or possibly to Rhamus catharticus, purging buckthorn, Hart's thorn, Rhineberry, waythorn, also of the region and strongly medicinal.

5 From the feet of cattle, used medicinally as a lubricant.

6 Pennyroyal oil.

7 Ditany (Cunila mariana); American or mountain cunila, stonemint, wild basil, sweet horsemint. The plant is very aromatic, its medicinal properties are based on essential oils like the other mints. Ohio.

8 Possibly "to some third part of tincture."

9 Bought 3 4-oz bottles.

10 Arisaema triphyllum; jack-in-the-pulpit, 3-leaved arum, dragon root, pepper turnip. Ohio. Fresh root very bitter and has been used in asthma, croup and whooping cough.
E- Due thinks the best remedy, to clear the tong of canker-

Itch quicksilver \(^1\) & aqua portis \(^2\) as much as will mix, lard
or fresh butter well mixt. rub a little on the joints a fu

times will cure with out washin cloths &c. Slay-\(^3\)

The 28th of 8th mo 1843

I was 47 years old yesterday 1st of the week & 27 of the mo
I rote some in a nother book, but having to go to
see a patient after meeting (Aves Howle-) I had less
leishure than desireable. We for the first time sat in the
Meeting house in the new end. the petitions\(^4\) not finished

I feel as tho the time had come for me to go in to
practis more fully. or as tho I might devote more
time to the subject, I feel a willingness to commence a
corce of lectures but hardly know how where or when
to be gin. many seem to be a live to the subject & a good
eal of sickness is through the country I was at
James S. Cargill's his family were or had bin all sick
chill & fever or ague, I lay it to the watter they
use which is very bad \(^8\) I could see no other cause

\(^1\) Mercury. The use of mercury polypharmacy and bleeding were
Thomson's chief criticisms of the regular medical doctors. (Waite,
op. cit., p. 327.)

\(^2\) Nitric acid. Rarely used except as an external application for
"foul, indolent ulcers" or to warts.

\(^3\) Possibly the doctor who suggested this cure.

\(^4\) Partitions.
June 23, 1849

The 23rd of June, 1849

This is the record of a letter written by Mr. Smith to his friend, Mr. Johnson, on the 23rd of June, 1849. The letter begins with a description of a visit to a friend in the country, where Mr. Smith observed some unusual phenomena. The letter continues with a discussion of the political events of the time, and ends with a request for Mr. Johnson's意见 on the matter.

A copy of page 65 of the original diary.
as the situation is high & dry. The oldest daughter has escaped the present but was sick some time back
—James Smith's youngest child was buried yester day
dysentary. Joel Garrison lost 1 while gon to yerly meeting

(66) This day I take to myself a little leishure to look
over some of my affares & right some & wish to
keep my affares (both S. & pecuniary) more streight
& syrcumspect than I have here to fore. 28th

29th Took the Cold bath by washing all over
with cold matter, as I have frequently done of
late takeing some hot medicine previous.

Began to chink & daub Shop.

30th Ruthanna 2 sent we got there a little before 1-o.c. m.3 Soak
feet svet & puk- som gav cay- 4 & rasb- 5 mv6 &c the
new coner appeared a bout 20 m after 1 o.c. m- 30 of 8th mo
7th d 26 She 7 was taken with a cold cough & horse &
this night 30th wih a pain in her r- 8 side or brest so that

1 Spiritual.
2 The writer's daughter.
3 One o'clock (in the) morning.
4 Cayenne.
5 Raspberry.
6 Nervine.
7 Ruthanna.
8 Right.
She could scarcely turn over, bathed with cayen & viniger. Steamed her lungs & breast with a stone in a wash basin with water vinigar & salt gave some relief, but worse at spells. 4th d I went back some better, m-worse steemed & pulked better, but when she becomes cool still worse. After noon sat up ½ h-soked feet & applied flannel over breast to keep warm.

(67) I gave black hot with cayn & swet, aperated mildly. her cough looses & expectoration free, stopt to see Allace's Lydia indurated swelling.

5th d evening (I am now sitting up with Hannah 12th 4 o. c. m)

6th d I stopt to see Ruthanna seemed wirse a gain in her breast & shoulder with pain & some fever her milk had in creased through the night & we flattered our selves that was the cause of the in creas of pain & fever. I gave a steeming & relief, left with directions for them to let me know if she got wors there fore I rested easy believing all well till 1 st d e stopt, she had bin vry bad 1 d but was so much better that I was still not much a larmed

1 5th day evening - Thursday evening.

2 An aperient is a laxative. Evidently the writer has coined a verb to suit the occasion.

3 Ruthanna's sister, another daughter of the writer.
we steemed & puked her P-1 seemed to turn down & I concluded to give her no more puke but to give Lobilla in pills & broken doses.

2nd d high fever very restless difficult breathing or hard beset to get air enough high full puls in dicotiv\(^2\) as I thot of high in flamation

(68) 2nd d- 4th 1843

Seemed to be relieved so that I left about 3 o.c. & returned next m- after brakfast, Spent a restless night but seemd better in the m- I noticed a change in the puls, from a strong full & voluminous puls it was small & remarkeable quick, & she seemed flighty or out at spells talking of things as tho dreaming & thus continued to the end. tho at times she would talk verye reshional & always knew everyone as usual. (Less appearance of inflamation & pain not so restless sat up several times perspires freely & breathes easier thinks her tast is better but eats but little, rote at the time)

The puls & the delerium to me were caus of alarm the other symptoms seemed favourable cough seemed loos & expectoration free Spit a goodeal. hot

---

\(^1\) Puke?

\(^2\) Indicative.
Skin but covered with sweat & could not have

(69) the cold air (tho warm weather) to come on her
breast or shoulders it seemed to mak them ake wors.
kept a hot s-\textsuperscript{1} to her feet & gave medicine Pleuricy\textsuperscript{2} &c. 
4th d the 6th I concluded to give a mild puke 1 t-s-f
erb. 1 t-s-f nerv \(\frac{1}{2}\) t-s- cayen- to a cup anadyne t-
gave 3 or 4 t-s-f- of the t- twice while sitting
up she then lay down coughed some & a ketch
(as she expressed it) took her in the back so that
her countinace looked ghastly for a moment.
I gave no more even a s-ful\textsuperscript{3} of tincture seemed
to put her in misery. I began to have but
little hopes (remembering Ezra Roman)
She grew wors so that I sent for her mother &
Rebecca for I told J-\textsuperscript{4} I would not be much
surprised if she should go off, At length
became more composed & rashinal she had
the girls called up & Alis Moris to pull

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{1} Stone.
  \item \textsuperscript{2} Pleurisy root (Asclepias tuberosa); butterfly weed, wind root,
  orange root, fluxroot, orange swallow root, silkweed, rooted swallow wort.
  Ohio. Popular remedy for pleurisy and other pneumonic affections. Stimu-
  lates perspiration, is a mild purgative, an expectorant and febrifuge.
  It was occasionally used to relieve pains of the stomach from flatulency
  and indigestion.
  \item \textsuperscript{3} Spoonful.
  \item \textsuperscript{4} Jonathan Morris, Ruthanna's husband.
\end{itemize}
the drawer & portioned out the clothes &c
to the girles, telling them what to do with her
yarn for she had got it nearly ready for the
loom, & after wards wisht Ann Craft to
take the child which she named Mahala
& in sisted upon J- to give up which with
relectance he did & she agreed to take it til
18. It is midling puny I think untimely.

Another doctor was mentioned & Paterson
sent for (he came about 10 o-c)

Became very restles appeard to suffer extrem
ly & prayed that she might be taken from her
sufferings. Lord come & take me into thy
armes take me quickly I can't stay I must go
take me in to thy armes Lord. I have begd
the Lord to for giv you (& more to this effect)

Perhaps it was previous to this that she
wished to kiss me & Said she lovd me & expressed
her love to all her sisters. Indeed it seemed to me
that she was in possession of that spirit that
breathes love to all; & her anxiety to be taken
from the world to the embrace of her dear
Lord was in struction to me that she lovd
him a bove all; & such he will in no wise cast
out. She seemed to have no desire to stay
but was anxious to be going, but her love for us was such that she begd that we might all be forgiven. And not long after seemed to be going off as in a sleep but we roused her with cold water to her face & brest peppermint es-¹ & cayen in t² of pleuricy r-³ gave by the table s- i- to stimulate her throat which (72) seemed very dry, She thot it helped her & seemed free to take it. Soon after she recovered L- Paterson came & we proceeded to give a Puke threw up some tough flem & seemed in great agony; but seemed afterwards to be relieved. & in the morning the Dr- concluded to give another puke promptly, she strugled long to puke & looked like dying for a spell we stopt & she recovered; & seemed easier & wished to sat up or could not lay with eas she lay but very little more (not long

¹ Peppermint (Mentha piperita) essence. Ohio. Stomachic and carminative.
² Tea.
³ Pleurisy root.
at a time) (rote till 3 o c 5 d m- 14th) 18th rot1 S- mor2

Seemed so much easier, complained of no pain

but said she felt very weak (6th d m-) The

prospect seemed some what flattering at least

we seemed to be in pretty good spirits when the

Dr. came & proposed giving a puke, as there

(73) seemed to be no better way to clear the stomach

& tongs it being coated with a black fir,3 I
dreaded the operation & wished him to have free con-

sent before he commended Jonathan a greed & got

Ruthanna to consent. She was evidently growing

wors by the moans & difficulty of breathin com-

plained of her throat being sore & could hardly

swallow tho she swallowed the medicine better

than I expected as tho she wished to pleas our desires.

½ past 11 commended giving a puke

about 12 o.c. she took the 3rd dose 3 t.s.f. of

seeds & 25 m- past 12 took the 4th with cayen

Shortly after seemed sick & tryd to puke but

threw up nothing but tough flem which we

strove to wipe out of her mouth to prevent

1 Wrote.

2 Some more.

3 Fur.
strangling but this we could not long do
her jaws be came set in death after strong con-
vulsions or struglings, about 45 m- past 2 o.c.
6th of the week & 8th of the 9th mo. 1843.

(74) She is gon I hope to rest. gon from a world of cares
troubles & perplexities. Left 2 daughters Christi-
anna not quite 11 months old born the 1st d- of the
10th mo 1842 & Mahala 9 ds old. Born the 30th
of the 8th mo. 1843.

Her remains was deasently provided for & enterd
in friends burial ground at Plymouth 1st day
morning the 10th before meeting a pretty large
geathering. There is a number of circumstances I
have not mentioned, one is she was broke out over
her back breast arms & c with the millary fever
1 a dangerous complaint in child bead. another is
She expressed a be lief that we had done all we
could do, or all we knew.

Hannah came to nurs her sister & was taken
with a pain in her side & I gave som balck r &
lo-2 & sent her home 2nd da the 4th J- Chandler

1 Miliary Fever—eruption resembling millet seed, almost always

2 Lobelia.
(75) gave several emits and steamings & Dr. Patterson 1-1
we came home 6th d. night she took a puke puked
a long time & did not seem relieved no apetite tong
toted yallow & then black I gave no more puk
but pleuricy &c. &c. 2nd or 3rd da began to mend
& 7th da sat up all da 1 d da & to d (2nd)2 seems a
bout wel except week 4th d Dr. J- Stitt chansed
to come & stad till after noon 5th d very rainy
Sold him some savory3 oil 1 oz 75 1 of wormseed4
50 l of sasafras 25 & l (11) vol- of the B. M. R-5
at 125 to be paid in medicine.
Kenkade Elexandri took a no ther dose of my
pills & felt relieved he thinks ihm6 before any
pills he ever tryd I nad 2 kinds & directed
to of the emit P7 & 4 of the others black r

1 Lobelia.
2 And 7th day sat up all day(,) 1st day (Sunday) (all) day and
today (Monday).
3 Satureia hortensis; garden or summer savory. Ohio. Cultivated
for culinary purposes. Has been used as a stimulant in loss of appetite.
4 Possibly Erysimum cheiranthoides; wormseed or treacle mustard,
expectorant and diuretic; or Chenopodium anthelminticum, wormseed, used
as a vermifuge. Both are found in Ohio.
5 One (number) 11 volume of the Botanic Medical Recorder.
6 Them.
7 Pills.
bitter r hallow r & cayen, worked in boneset extract. the other cayen
lobila & nerv equal parts worked in bone set &
walnut extract. dos 2 of one & 4 of the others.

(76)  

Births  1843

Ruthanna Morris D 8th mo 30th 1/4 o.c. & 20 m- in the m
Mahala Morris at a week old she willed it to An- Craft
Mary Merl D 9th mo 27 1/4 o.c. mor- 1843
Lydia Merl born the 19 of 9th mo.

Ruthanna P. Morris. Christianna was born the 1st of
the 10th mo 1842 near 2 o.c. in the morning (day b-
1843 2nd mo 13
Hannah Embrey g-t. b- 30 m- p- 3 o.c. E- 2nd day
Ruth Embree born the 13 of 2nd mo

Rebecca's Children's ages

George W. Lagore was born the 3rd of the 1 mo 1841
Joseph R- L- born the 23 of 3rd mo 1842
Isaa Peter L- 21 of 11 mo. 1843

1 Probably hollow-root, common fumitory (Fumaria officinalis), an
escape from Europe. Formerly held in great repute for various ailments
including skin disorders. The root was given as an emmenagogue and a
vermifuge.

2 Both Juglans nigra and J. cinarea are found in Ohio. A decoction
of the rind of the unripe fruit of the black walnut (nigra) was often given
as a vermifuge; an extract of the butternut (cinarea) was given as a mild
laxative.

3 Died.

4 1/4 o'clock and 20 minutes in the morning (1:20 a.m.).

5 ?

6 Got to bed 30 minutes past 3 o'clock evening (of) second day.
A copy of page 77 of the original diary
Elisha's Aesoph Wood born the 3rd 5th day even 1846

Elmy's son Robert E. 1st mo 10 1st day mor 4 o.c. 1847

Mary Chandler son Joseph 7th of 2nd mo 1st day mor 5 o.c.

(77) Deaths

Ruthanna Morris Desesed 6th d the 8th of 9th mo 1843

George James De- the 27th of 9th mo Ph- Dr Myrs

James Smith lost a child dysentary 8th mo Ph- Myses

Joel Garnetson child dysentary dito 9th mo Ph- Hale

Joseph Thomases child croup 10 mo

Dr Wm- Heels wife was buried ll mo 4th d 22

& Dr- Davises wife died some time before

Sarah James ll mo 5th d night bu'ed 7th d 25. P- H- & M- 6

Richard Carter 12 mo 31 buried 1st d

I- Mils' wife & Rardens daughter 1 mo 7th m morn 1844

Eliz- James in Toun & his fathers ant about 1½ of 1st mo

1 Evening.

2 Morning.

3 Saturday, September 8, 1843.

4 Physician.

5 Croup.

6 Physicians Hale and Myers.
Mahlen 3 mo 18 Patten died 7th d. 16 was buried at Plymouth &
3 mo 17 died 18 buried opened
David Bundy at Southland; died 1st da the da there meeting was
Able Gilbert died 30th buried 1st of 3 mo 2nd d,
6 mo 2nd 1844 1st da, 2 burials from quackery
Zebulan Worls daughter
Hetable Hook

Page 93

(78)

9th mo 24th 1843
Troubles Enoch a bout to move yester da came with
Dreadful a buce, I asked him if he was ready to pay
thea du bill off. he got in a still greater rage &
said I had forged it if I had a dubill on him
& we were a thievish set &c. I went to town
determined to sue him if he wouldn't settle
it. he agreed to let me have his corn & potatoes &
I was sorry to detain him in the settlement &
so gave up his dubill; without seeing what
I was getting, but corn & potatoes are like to
be scarce & deer.

---

1 In Washington County, Ohio, established by Stillwater Quarterly
meeting in 1850, consisting of the Plymouth and Southland Preparative
meetings. (Dorothy G. Harris, Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore
College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. Personal Letter.)

2 Washington County.

3 The Botanics were called "quacks" by the regular medics.

4 Indicative of further notes on deaths on that page.
Next day went to see corn & potatoes, he had dug his shear\(^1\) of potatoes & the squirrels had got more than his share of corn & I let Elisha have the whole fodder &c--for his share & so I must charge Enoch the 17,4\(\text{d}^{2}\) for he compleetly roged\(^2\) me in selling me what he had not.

(79)

22 9th mo

Botanick meeting I appointed one at our S- hous in the e- but I was so frade of publishing it that none met. I wish to improve my tallents & instruct the people people but am too backward. I think I will begin at home to teach a Botannick School in the evenings & if I can make that so interesting as to clame the attention of youngsters & others perhaps some good ma be done. By commiting to memory the proper names of plants &c. with there use or medicinal virtues & lectering on the Scienc of medicine; might we not im prove in Scianc & lerning, for shurely medical Science is as good & laudable as any other Science. & as aplicable and uceful.

The 7th of the 10th mo we met at the apointed

\(^1\) Share.

\(^2\) Rogued.
School house, but not many. I— E. Paterson,
J— Stit & a boy. we don no business except I
read my 1st & 2nd Lectors. a very wet day.

(80) 10th mo. 1843 9th d— 2nd d mor— Strange occurrence While I was sitting at the table I saw fire
sparks behind M— h² twice. Some false
reports. Like to make some disturbance I fear.

13th went to Fathers ll to salt works 16 home. wet & muddy.

18 Jon & I took a round to get Lobila. & I md— a botl of tinct.(2) l of v— t³
22 to se J— Stit 25 L— Patterson & I dug medicine;
11 mo 9th 5 d qrtly meeting at Pennsvill⁵ Som sleepers
on the womens side gave way so as to frighten them &
the B became very much un settled adjourned to Crestfield⁶ & finished our q— B.⁷ muddy roads.

Talked some with Robert about my rotary injine
think I will get him to help me to put it in operation but seem to dread the task, or seem to hav
scarcely hart to proceed. What shall I do? my reason

---
¹ Laban.
² Meeting house?
³ Probably valerian tea.
⁴ Tincture.
⁵ Morgan County.
⁶ Chesterfield, Athens County.
⁷ Quarterly meeting.
would seem to say go on it will do & I stand in need of the proffits 133 d will soon be due on my land 10 to Curtis 9 to Wilcox & 20 or 30 more that ought to be paid & the y B recommends—

(81) or advises that we use all diligence to pay our debts. & we ought to provide for our house, we scarce have cloths fit to go to meeting the 50 dolrs we cepect would no more than buy things we need, even grain I shall have to by & like to be dear before I can buy.

So if my plan will do good I do think I would be justifiable to exert my self to do good with it

Had some thot to start to day, but shrink from mentioning it; is the time not yet come more than a yeare, it is time to pay some of my debts especially to get my wife a frock to weare to meeting.

But it seems so simple for me to under take to make money in this way, if I were to mention it would I not be laughed at & that I can't well bare. I would procrastinate was it not of necestity & a being blamed for my poverty. (1h)

18th went to mo. B. & to E- Dues J- Woods &c. & to Roberts in tended to get help to start my injine but

1 Yearly meeting.
barely mentioned it to Robart. But studied out a S-1 log

setter by which the log might be sawd up without

further attention after starting it: thot to describe

it to Mahlen Patter but he was gon to Sincnнат-

before I saw him: So I failed again.

23rd Elisha & his sisters R- & H-2 Started for Somerset-3

27 I went to E Kenkades with a view to get him to

as sist me in my injine & saw setter but he rather dis-
couraged me. I could get no leather for shoes & went

home with a heavy heart but on studing I concluded
to right to the Patten office & secure the rights till

I prove the utility; for then I need not be afrade of

having them tried by compotent juges.4

29 went to B. saw Zebulen Worl. Spoke to him on the

subject of geting rights (Patents.) After we got

through proportioning the members5 I wint to

Zebulen Worls got the necessary in Struction

of how to proceed. He in deavored to explain

to me his plan to supply a stean boiler with

water

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1 Self.

2 Rachel and Hannah.

3 County seat, Perry County.

4 Competent judges.

5 A Quaker procedure?
Rebecca 8 of 3rd mo 1840 1st d after meeting
Ruthanna the 1st of the 1st mo 1842 7th d 1 o.c.
Elmy the 14th 7th d. e. 5 mo 1842 & movd 18
Elisha to Martha Baily 11th mo 27 past 2nd da 1843 m- 5d- the 30th
Manoak Hinson to Milasant Way 11th mo 22 1843 at Ply-
Eli Gilbert to Mania Engle 12th mo 20 1843 at Plymouth
Daniel Mot to Hannah Ann Linsey 21st of 2nd mo 1844 Chesterfield
Jesse John to Amy Dean 24 of 4th mo 1844 Plymouth
Edwin Morris to Rachel Hanson
Joseph Hanson to Rachel Craft 12 of 6th mo 1844
Elias Pickering to Alis Morris 7th mo 24 1844 at Plymouth
Amos Roman to Lydia Fosset 25 of 12th mo 1844
Jesse Baily to Lydia McGin 1 mo 22 1845
Enock Lagore to 26th of 2nd mo 1845
Jonnathan Morris to Luiza Gooding 30/ of 3rd mo 1845
Ruthanna Morris to Benjamin Gooding 6th mo 12
Mary Wood to Jno- Chandler 12 of 4th mo 1846
Hannah to J Way 21 of 3 mo 1849

(8h) & keep it always a bout 1 hight; & I thot I found
out a plan, more cimple & I under took to try it
but have I believe gave it up; tho it may answer
but wheather it would be an improvement or not

1 Marriages.
is a question. B boiler r reservoir S suppliar v valv
to fill the suppliar while the steam is
off or kueling down which lowers the
block in which opens the steam valve e
the steam rushes through the steam pipe over r &
down to the supplier forces the water in to the B
through the P at the mouth of which is a v.
the valve or lever l must be so constructed as to allow
the block w to settle an inch or more that is
to allow time for the steam in the supplier to con-
dense & to fill with water before it opens.
bit a sudden supply of cold water will give a
check to the boiling & pwr of steam; but the
(85) water ma be heated. but if heated so as to
rais a steam the valve will not open to fill the
supplier, unless we have a nother steam pipe to force
it in; by this means the water ma be heated the
boiling regular & the pwr of steam on a balance
but who will exchange the present mode for
this. so complicated.

12th mo 7th much exercised on account of - I see no way
all is still shut up: when I attempt to go this way I
cannot & when I try to go that way the road is stopt

1 But.
I wish to pay my debts & think some of my plans might
do it if persivered in
John Wood
3 mo 22 I let John Wood have a note on Benjamin
for 1h,19 for 12, & gave him 5 sheep (weathers) at 100 = 1200
for 1700 to iron my waggon & lock gev hin 10,00 some time back to
get iron, hubs he has ironed
King mad me steam pips &c for 75 cts
Elisha traded 1 colt for 2 3 mo 21

(86) 1843
12th mo 4th J Morris & I went to Jonsons
10 miles a crost federal & Hock'en to buy corn I being
nearly out I got 2 bus & we bargained for 100 at 25
12 mes credit. The Squirrels having destroyd a bout
one ½ of our corn this season as we suppose.
5th Elisha Martha John & Rachel came back. left
Hannah her mayor being lame.
6 com mensed snowing R while & snowed a bout 20 hours
10 or 12 inches deep.

7th I went to Chester- f. one of the committee to apportion p-B's

---
1 Pipes.
2 "Federal Creek, a considerable mill stream in the eastern part of
Athens County, running southwardly into Hocking, in the township of
Rome." (Meyer Kilbourne, loc. cit.)
3 More.
4 Chesterfield.
5 Preparative meetings.
16th went to mo.B. Snow nearly gon staid at S.-Fawsetts.

17 Rachel & Mary started to go to school
Rachel to board at Jesse Fawcetts & Mary to b- at Thomas Woods

21 Started to Merietta stad at Jesse Lawtens

22 Paid tax $7\frac{1}{2} & 12\frac{1}{2} road t = 100 perage\(^1\) & bitt $23\frac{1}{2}$
Paid Wilcox $925$

23 Stad at John Embreys lent him $50 to pay tole

24 Stopt at H- Rodes after B to see Richard Carter

I Paid willcox $925 & took a receipt as he was not at home

(87) 26 had him brot to my house to bord ar
nurs rather as I was owing him & to doctor for
gravel\(^2\) or stone in the bladder. Came 3rd d fore noon
& has passed no water since 5th d morn- 3 oc. have gin
a good eal of gravel root\(^3\) parsley\(^4\) P m\(\text{int}\)\(^5\) &c. & some
Pills but no stool yet. got very horse 3d nit & seemed
failing fast he thot he would not liv long. gav a
little t- puked some very green. Eats but little
but vry ravinous. Seems to sleep a good eal between

---

1 Pierage — toll for use of pier or wharf on the river.

2 Popular term to indicate pain or difficulty of passing urine.

3 Probably Eupatorium purpureum. Ohio. Also called Mohawk tassel, Joe-pye weed, trumpet weed, tall or purple boneset, kidney root, queen of the meadow. Considered a mild purgative, emetic, diuretic, sudorific and a mild tonic.

4 Common (Apium petroselium). Escape from cultivation. Roots and seeds used as a diuretic and laxative.

5 Peppermint.
Spells which is pretty frequent that he gets up to try to make water but in vain; but does not seem to suffer as much as he did before he took the teas & a steaming, has some hick up at Spells. 28th 5d I asked him if he had any word to leave to his daughter he said he wanted her to serve the Lord & be a good girl that was all he had to say to her & he wished his debts was all paid. he hoped there was an oil to pay all, he soon be came irrational, and at times spent a restless night. Took but little & no nourishment worth naming.

6th da 29 received a letter from his daughter, which I read & he seemed sensible & made appropriate replies, & wished an answer sent. I wrote one & read it to him with which he seemed pleased & well satisfied. 3 o.c. 7th da morning he is now taking the longest sleep he has for some time, his breathing hurried; has several times expressed a willingness to go; & several times called for the Lord to have mercy on him. His breathing gradually grew weaker & weaker till he ceased to breathe 45 m past 3 o.c.

---

1 Irrational.

2 Tea.
Elias Pickring was with us & we shavd & lay him out. 1st d 31 was buried before meeting. After he was gon I finished the letter to his daughter. Elizabeth Roads red it & pronounced it a good letter. I omitted to say in it that he wished me to be well paid for my trouble. I wish to do a bout right in making out my bill as the held a note against me ne for 30$. Some Cr

1st mo 1845

Richard Carter was sick about a week tho poorly 2 or 3 week he took a pint & a ½ of whiskey & salt peter first which was to cure the gravel then peach tree clivers queen of the meadow gravel r= as much as his stomach would have, but in vain. for he had no discharge of urine after he came her nor from the bowls till the last gave an in jec tion but that would not stay.

1 Used as a diuretic and refrigerant and in large doses as a purgative.

2 Cleavers.

3 Spirea lobata or S. salicifolium, American meadowsweet, Quaker Lady. Ohio. Oil from the roots and stems was used as an astringent.
Fathers Posterity as we reckoned the day he was 80 years old

19th of 3 mo 1847

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>grand c- deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abigail</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessee</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Thomas   | 4               |
| Robert   | 5               |
| Hester   | 2               |
| Josiah   | 5               |
| Maryann  | 4               |
| Grand c  | 69              |
| Deaths   | 26              |
| Children by | 13           |
| Children by | 2             |

(90)

P-85 John Wood &c. 1844

Rachel went to J- Dickeys to da 3 mo 22 6th day
Mary went to Thomas Woods last 6th d 15th
they agreed to giv her 50 cts per week bead beaureau &c 1 if she would stay till she was 18 years old
Southland meeting 2 was opened the 17 of 3 mo. 1st d
Robert went to Fathers 1st d 14 of 4th mo
Mary came home the 22 of 4th mo
Rachel came home from James Dickeys 9th of 11 mo
Rachel went back the 23rd of 12th mo 1844
Robert went back to Fathers the 28th of 11th mo

---
1 Bed bureau, a bed which folded into a bureau-like piece of furniture. Bead is an earlier, now obsolete, spelling for bed. (Murray, loc. cit.)

In Washington County. (Harris, loc. cit.)
Mary started to School to Elwood Dean 16 of 12 mo.
Mary came home 22 of 2nd mo. 1845 last 2 weeks at E.S. School out
38½ days 93½ cts
Robert came back from Fathers 6th d the
23rd of 2nd mo. 1845
John C- Rachel & her mother started to redstone ¹
5th of 5th mo & returned in 2 weeks & 1 day 1845

(91) Sweld Jaw commenced a bout 7th d the
4th & I opened it to d² 8 it was remarkably
Sweld from an I tooth. continued to swel in
Spite of Steaming & poltis Elm gineeber lobila
Snakeroot &c. It was sweld a bout the
middle of last mo. but did not supurate.

(92) 6th mo. 5th 1844
Job Nicelson the over seers &
myself had a meeting & last 4th
da one, & he had a law suit with Elisha.
29th of 4th mo, Elisha threwed in 9 dolars
cost & he got 1 ct damace. ³ & I was
aquitted he failed to prove that I had
#told things knowingly & wilfully that was not

¹ Probably Redstone, Pennsylvania, which seemed to be important to
the Quakers of that day.
² Drain.
³ Damage.
so about road not being moved for 7 years
& that there had bin no fuss a bout it till
he got the place. I feel perfectly clear of the charge. Tho I feared some fals
acusations might be introduced as is often the
in such matters, there fore I used some
endeavours to clear my self & I think I did.

( ) George Hammett, J. Hanby, E. Pickering, Wm Hodgin,
Thompson Walker Wm Wilson

George Hamsye

( ) Copy of a charge of Job Nicholson against Joseph Woods
for telling things wilfully and knowingly that was not so,
concerning a road not being moved for seven years, and for
asserting that there had been no fuss about the road till he the
Said Nicholson got the place

(93) 9 mo 25 1844

Back P 77

Mary & Jerden Patterson jnr. buried in one grave 26th
Hustes & Michener Drs- Pherabe like to recover

---

1 Clear.

2 Note inserted between pages 92 and 93 of the diary. This informa-
appears on the outside of the note.

3 Information written on inside of note inserted between pages 92
and 93 of the diary.

4 Junior?
King Hanes buried a child 1 da 6 of 10 mo & 1 ¼ weeks ago.

Rebecca Legore we herd (9 mo 8) was dead.

I supose from what Enoch sais she was held much as Ruthanna was & died the 6th of the 9 mo 1844 a bout the time our yearly meeting closed as did her sister the year before.

Calab Engles child died 26 of 12 mo. of dropsy Michener Dr. Muncion lost on 1 of Labans patients 11 mo.

Phile Mathews lost a son 2nd mo. Moncton

John Ferris buried a daughter 2nd mo 12th Several Drs.

Ruth Fosset lame girl died at C- Engles 22 of 2 mo -45 the two last Plumleys Patients Short Sickness

Robert Wood lost there youngest night of the 12th of 6th mo 1845. mortification in the head.

William Dewese buried 7th day 28 1845 P 94

(94) Joel Gilbert and Ezekiel Patten each lost a child about the 25 of 6th mo 1845

Sarahann Trahorn died 25 of 7th mo 1846

Rebecca Lagore died the 6th of the 9th mo 1844

Rachel Wood the 5 of 11 mo 1846

Robert the 20 (5th day) of 8 mo 1846

Edward Moonhael the 20th of 1st mo 1847

James tunis lost a child

---

1 One.
Joshua Morris lost a daughter some time back & old Bille Raredon found in the water wheel.

A woman on federal in child birth 1 mo

Robert Newberry a little previous to 2nd mo 20 & Benjamins grandson, Benjamin

William Wood Unkel John's son died in Chesterfield 7th d 20th 11 mo

Isaac Painter the 24 of 11 mo 1847

Abija Edgerton a little previous

George Wolman Robert his son & others that I can't date

William Dewese Sn- was buried 5th day 24 of 1st mo 1850

---

Sawmill

The 10th mo 17 Started to Roberts to make
my saw mill, Staid at T- Mersers & brake
fasted at Joseph Hameltons, rain 5th d 18th
commenced our mill & finished 5th d 24th
came home 6th d & went to mill 7th stopt at
Elias Pickerings to see my heifer we a greed
to leav it to men to see who she belonged to
28- 2nd d. Settled in my favour.

I feel at a los to know how to pro seed
whether to stay till after qr meeting
or try to be at Cincinattia by the time

---

1 Evidently the writer means that he has failed to make entries in his diary.
the lectors commence (next 2nd d–)

11th mo 9th I we can get no money as yet went up
last 1st d. (Stopt at Chesterfield B. Wm Kennard
Joseph Edgerton & Ann Eranson was there) to
make some improvements, &c. 6th d the 8th
brothers all there but Josiah to see it act
I came to Laban Patersons & next mor– to the
(96) Steam mill thot to get Stacy to try it
as he is building a saw mill expects to rais to
day 7th d 9th. he seemed willing to if he could
think it would answer a good purpos.
came home and I concluded that the safest way
would be to get a person that has buisness
at the federal City to take 20 dollars & my
petition for a caveat & examine the modles
See if it is probable that I can get a patent
& if so secure it if not return the money
& at the same time have a trial makeing.
13 of 1 mo 1845 receivd a letter from Dr. P- B–
Johnson stateing no person could prevent me
from takeing out a patent I might make a

\[1\] Caveat, a description of an invention not fully perfected, filed in the United States patent office, which gives the person filing it three months notice before a patent is issued for a like invention to another. *(Webster's New International Dictionary.)*
trial in Safety with out a cause &c.¹

I went to Roberts 3 fift days in succession & came home 7th d. Took our modle to Craven the 2nd 5th d & 3rd went back thinking to mak an improvment but R did not seem free (97) to joine me there in & I hurried hom

4th d the 1st of 2 mo.,1845 but found Joseph sick so that I have done but little at it till to day 2 d the 10 (he seems much better) 23 of 2nd mo. 1st d last week suger mak &c. but little dun at S- mill. Since that spent 6 hrs² l da & part of a nother & am trying to do somthing at it to day 3 mo. 6th clear & fine after a soaking rain and a smart frost. 8 some more rain but warm. Yester day Thomas Langstaff came & we a greed to start to Cincinnatti a 2nd day the 10th & I expect to take my Saw mill, at any rate I have got it in a box for that purpose. I have long bin desirous to go but never could get

¹ There is no record in the United States patent office of any patent being issued to Joseph Wood between January 1, 1795, to December 31, 1847. (T. B. Morrow, Executive Officer, Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. Personal letter.)

² Hours.
ready & now I thought I could not be ready so soon for he wanted to start 1st d after meeting & indeed it seemed like a dreadful thing for me to

(98) Start such a journey & on such buisness without money too however- John Chandler gave me 1 dollar for the obstetrics & Thomas a greed to lend me what more I should need. Much rain 7th d night.

1 nd e- carried my box down to Thomas Langstafs to be ready having packed up my saw mill 6 or 8 dollars worth of oils & cancer plaster some cloths sadle bags &c. & I believe I have the consent of all concerned to go.

My sincere desire is to do whatever is right. Sometimes it seems almost like biding a long or last farewell to objects here.

I didnot know but my wife was a going to be sick slept but little complained of her head & seemed to be out of her right mind a while but seemed better tords morning. Wheather I go or stay I hope to be directed in the right way.

2nd d mor- 10 of 3rd mo 1845

1 Bidding.
It is my sincere desire & prayer that I may be rightly directed in this serious undertaking for so it seems to me to be.

I know not what may happen before I return, these reflections are cause of serious thoughtfulness & an anxious desire to be preserved in the right way; to the Lord I commit my selfe & all I have who a lone can preserve & keep us from evil; It would be good for us if we would devote our whole lives to his Servis.

I started a little after 8 but when I got to Harvys they were gon left the wagon & box & went a horse back the excuse was the roads were too bad to take a wagon, So I found it as I told them that I did not know when I would come home. I did not feel much distressed a bout it hoping all would be right at last. I was doubtful the right time had not come only all things seemed to work favourable till I found I was left. Went to John Embres he talks is preparing to go down with wheels, in a month or so & it may be that I will be ready by that time if the Lord permit.
Since the above I have turned my attention
some to my rotory a fue hours to day 3 mo 28
perhaps 1½ ds & can not see why it will
not work if made compleat.

I put a past bord¹ round to see how it
would look am hard be set to make
it true a nof to work snug & easy is
all the difficulty I can see & am still
at a loss to know how to proceed—but think I must do somthing soon.

4 mo 5th went to John Embree a gain to
get some turning done but seemed at a los he
being so engaged that I omitted it. went
a gain & got some don-

(101) 10 mo about the 20 started to (1845)
Cincinnati took my saw mill & sat it up
but Dr. Curtis could not get time to look
at it I proposed to P-Brown to assist me
but he declined, no way opening for me
to do anything withit there I brot it
to Eli C- but he was also afraid to
under take so great a job on uncertaintys.
& I left it there; still believing it might

¹ Paste board.
be a useful improvement if put in complete operation. but the expense.

Since I returned home I have bin tinkering some at my rotery but on too small a scale unless I could make it worke so true as to worke with very little friction for on a small scale the power applied will be less than the friction unless it be made to worke very true.

(102) Steem rotery a new invention. 12 mo. 9 1846

From mo- meeting last I went to James Deweses to look at his 40 acre lot on L- wolf c-1 & to David Balls, & with him to J- Welses sawmill to see the effect of a new water wheel for I could not see the wheel. the water acts & re acts as they say on it & they think it a great improvement. David said his father had an ide of the reactive power of water on a wheel, by takeing tube, an elder for instanc one upright & 2 armes with holes in the hing side of each for the water

1 Lone Wolf Creek.
2 Reactive.
3 Hind.
to escape through, the escape of the water
by reaction would turn the whole round
this suggested to my mind the idea of having
something permanent for the water to act
up on; I conceived those arms like pushing
heads working in a circular wheel cylinder
(103) with valves to open so as to let the arms or
shoving heads pass & then close so snug that
no water could pass in any direction.
But perhaps it would suit better for steam
than water. I wish to see it tried, I can not
see why it may not answer well & I think
better than anything I have thought of before
as being more simple & steady or regular.

But I feel as tho I have but little faith in
my making anything by such inventions.
I feel more hopes in making something by
making flour barrels as they are ready sale
40- cash till new years. But if I can get 25 cash
I can get many a little necessary that I have to
do with out, as having no way to make any
thing to spare. We spared a pec drid peaches
3 bus beans 5 bus clover seed but as for grain
I expect I will have to buy. I need not count
on making anything by practice of medicine
my wife has so discouraged me & not only me (104) but others from applying to me by her bitter oposition that I have had much less since I came from collage than ever for 18 years.

I seem to have no way of making even a fu-
cents to get anything with. 12 mo- 9. 1846
23 of 12 mo. I have got staves anuf for 35 brls.

Barrles I have made a fue for self Elish & J-C-
the price soon fell & they must be of the first rate or they will not pay carage
So I am out here. I have made several dollars by selling essence perhaps 4 or 5 cash- 2nd mo. 1848.

(105) Marages 1847

Dewet C. Wilson to Sarak engle 19th of 5 mo
Eli Thomas & Ataline the mo- before-
Martin Morris & Elizabeth James 25 of 8th m 1847

(106) this is the multiplication table

( )¹

¹ This indicates two pages which were left blank in the diary.
Richard Carter  P 54 53
Receipts 25, 59-62 64
Crawford returned and started again 28-32 & 37
Went w-2 D.C. 40
Howard 1 set books 38
Sick Elisha 38 Self 58 Ruthanna 66 to 73
Debt & Cr- 43 44 & 45
Age 47
Meetings botanic 53-55-56
J- Chandler a corce 57
Stores H.S. 63
Deaths 65 Births and Deaths 76 & 77 93
Since 27th of 8th mo. 1843
Richard Carter 45 87
Marrages, 83-105
Locusts 5 mo-20 1846 commence and 30 stinging
Recepies 59 Chlorisis 25
Fathers Posterity P-89

Sarah R Chandler

Steam engine rotary book

A rotary steam engine

---

1 This page in the diary was not numbered.
2 With.
3 An enemic disease of young women, characterized by a greenish or grayish hue of the skin, weakness, palpitation, menstrual disorders, impaired digestion, etc. (Websters New International Dictionary).
4 This indicates another page in the diary which was left blank.
5 This page in the diary was not numbered.
GLOSSARY

**Amenorrhea.** An abnormal suppression or non-occurrence of menstruation.

**Anodyne.** Relieves pain.

**Aperient.** Purgative, laxative.

**Carminative.** Expells gas from the alimentary canal, relieves colic, griping or flatulence.

**Cathartic.** Cleanses the bowels; purgative.

**Chologogue.** Increases flow of bile.

**Diaphoretic.** Stimulates the secretion of sweat.

**Discutient.** A substance which has the power of repelling or resolving tumors.

**Diuretic.** Increases the secretion of urine.

**Emetic.** Causes vomiting.

**Emmenagogue.** Promotes menstrual discharge.

**Emollient.** Soothes inflamed tissues.

**Febrifuge.** Reduces fever.

**Haematuria.** Voiding blood by urine.

**Haemotysis.** Bleeding from the lungs.

**Nephritis.** Disease of the kidneys.

**Rubefacient.** Produces reddening of the skin.

**Sialagogue.** Excites the flow of saliva.

**Stomachic.** Gives tone to the stomach.

**Sudorific.** Produces sweat.

**Vulnagar.** Tends to cure wounds or external injuries.
A. BOOKS


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