THE ORIGIN OF PLACE-NAMES
IN PERRY COUNTY, OHIO

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Introduction

This paper will consist of two parts: (1) a discussion of the various types of place-names in Perry County, and (2) a dictionary of place-names with their phonetic transcriptions and origins. The aim of this paper is to present a clear and logical analysis of the method of place-naming within the county; however, it must be admitted that this work can lay no claim to completeness. Place-names are not permanent; they undergo all kinds of changes. They are born suddenly, and they die suddenly. On the other hand, a name will sometimes cling to a place long after the significance of the name has been lost. For these and other obvious reasons any omissions should be understandable.

The source material for this paper has been gathered from (1) county, state, and real-estate maps, (2) county histories, (3) county legal documents, and (4) county residents. Pronunciation in all cases has been transcribed phonetically to agree as nearly as possible with a resident's pronunciation.

The place-names in Perry County can generally be broken down into four classifications: (I) names derived from the Indian, (II) names derived from individual persons and families, (III) names borrowed from other states and countries, (IV) descriptive and artificial names. One
or two other groups might be added, but they, as a rule, consist of isolated cases which can easily be fitted into one of the above classifications.

I

Although Ohio has a rich and interesting Indian heritage, the name of the state itself being an Iroquois word meaning "great,"¹ Perry County is noticeably lacking in place-names of Indian origin. The names bequeathed to the county by the red man are only two—Shawnee and Moxahala. Such a deficiency would be surprising were it not for the fact that Perry County possesses no rivers which could serve the Indian as a means of transportation and commerce, the largest waterway in the county being Jonathan Creek, which was originally named Moxahala Creek. The county, lying between the Scioto and Muskingum Rivers, served more as a hunting ground than as an area of permanent residence for the Indian.

Shawnee, a coal-mining town in the southern part of the county, is situated on the old trail of the Shawnee Indians, and it is the only village in the state that perpetuates their tribal name. The name Shawnee probably means "southerners," the tribe having emigrated northward

from the Savannah River.\textsuperscript{2} The small creek which flows through this town is called Shawnee Creek or Shawnee Run for the same reason. Although streams and other bodies of water because of the more or less permanency of their features acquire names early in the history of a country, Shawnee Creek or Run, being of relatively small size, probably received its name from the town through which it flows.

Moxahala, the only other name of Indian origin preserved in the county, is also the name given to both a town and a stream. It, however, presents more of a problem to the student of place-names than does Shawnee. The town of Moxahala derives its name from the creek near which it is situated. Moxahala Creek is now a branch of Jonathan Creek, which itself was originally called Moxahala Creek. The names seem to have been interchangeable for a long time, and what was formerly known as the South Fork of Jonathan Creek is now commonly known as Moxahala Creek.

As late as 1902\textsuperscript{3} the principal stream was listed as Jonathan Creek or Moxahala, while in 1837\textsuperscript{4} it is designated as Moxahala Creek, formerly called Jonathan's Creek.


\textsuperscript{3}Clement L. Martzolff, \textit{Archaeological, Historical, and Geological Map of Perry County, Ohio} (New Lexington, 1902).

\textsuperscript{4}Warren Jenkins, \textit{The Ohio Gazetteer and Traveler's Guide} (Columbus, 1837) 318.
This inconsistency is, no doubt, due to the state's interest during the early nineteenth century in the restoration of Indian names to streams. The name Jonathan Creek appears on the township plats of 1818. Equally as puzzling as this confusion of names and dates is the origin of the names Moxahala and Jonathan. The latter name will be considered in the section devoted to names derived from individual persons; however, the name Moxahala is distinctly Indian, albeit of uncertain origin. Aboriginal names are almost always sadly corrupted by pioneers and other settlers, and this is especially true of Indian names which are often long and complex. Moxahala has been explained to mean "red stream" and "elk's horn," both of which are substantiated by a certain amount of logic, but it is also possible that the true origin lies elsewhere.

II

By far the greatest number of place-names in Perry County have their origin in family and personal names. These are almost without exception composed of surnames,

5Norris F. Schneider, Y-Bridge City: The Story of Zanesville and Muskingum County, Ohio (Cleveland and New York, 1950), 26. "A list of Indian names of creeks prepared by John Heckewelder and preserved at Marietta College has the name...For Jonathan Creek...Machk-pe-hell-ewi sipu or Red Stream, which is phonetically similar to its second name, Moxahala Creek."

6Clement L. Xartzoloff, A History of Perry County, Ohio (New Lexington, Ohio, 1902), 54. "The Indian name 'Moxahala' means 'Elk's Horn.'" The association is a natural one, the various tributaries branching out in the semblance of antlers.
alone or in the possessive form without the apostrophe, or combined with the suffixes -ville or -town. This generally pedestrian method of place-naming belies the county's colorful and exciting past, but the early settlers were a people more concerned with action than with words. Most of the towns in this group were named for the individual who platted the town, the person on whose land the town originated, or for some prominent person in the county whose name was well-known and respected. Many places, especially railroad crossings and crossroads, are familiarly known by the name of the family who originally owned the land here.\(^7\) Such places are common in all parts of the country and are subject to many variations on the same name.

Patriotism and esteem for public heroes is also apparent in the place-names of Perry County. The county itself preserves the name of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, and six of its fourteen townships are named for prominent figures of national and local importance.\(^8\)

The town of McLuney takes its name from the stream of the same name which flows through it;\(^9\) however, the origin of the stream's name is obscure. It is said to

\(^7\)Typical examples are: Walser's Curve, Milligan's Bend, Yost.

\(^8\)These are: Madison, Clayton, Pike, Harrison, Monroe, and Jackson.

\(^9\)Martzolff, _A History of Perry County, Ohio_, 90.
bear the name of some pioneer settler, or perhaps it was named for the person whose land it traversed. This is apparently the case, as well, with such streams as Wigton Run, Burley Run, and Dolson Creek. Jonathan Creek, which was mentioned in Part I, is generally attributed to a semi-legendary figure whose first or last name was Jonathan. He is said to have met his death at the hands of Indians on the banks of the Moxahala in Madison Township. As a result, the creek was supposedly renamed Jonathan Creek. Another source says that the English name for Moxahala Creek came from a certain Jonathan Evans who became lost in this region in pioneer days and was found on that stream. Incidents such as these supply tempting material to the student of place-names, but they should be weighed carefully. The history of Perry County abounds with settlers named Jonathan. It is possible that the name in question is a simple derivation, arising from the fact that the stream crossed the land of one of these Jonathans. Names originating in this manner are very common. They do not reflect a penchant for romantic ingenuity, but it must be remembered that the study of place-names is a scientific investigation, not the mere collecting of folklore. One of the most elaborate and

10 Martzolff, A History of Perry County, Ohio, 54.

11 E. S. Colborn, "History of Perry County," A History of Fairfield and Perry Counties, Ohio: Their Past and Present, A. A. Graham, compiler (Chicago, 1883) 158.
complete explanations of how Jonathan Creek received its name is found in a story about a certain Jonathan Sprague who led an attack against an Indian village located near this creek.\textsuperscript{12} Two other possibilities which remain as sources worthy of consideration are a direct borrowing

\textsuperscript{12}Warren Vincent Sprague, "Where Jonathan Creek, a Branch of the Muskingum River, Got its Name," The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly, VII (1904), 15. There is a tradition among the Spragues of Washington County, Ohio, that Jonathan Sprague led an attack against an Indian village located near Jonathan Creek, and that the stream was named for him. Captain Augustus Wayne Sprague of Blue Mound, Illinois, who is in his 88th year and a grandson of Jonathan, wrote concerning the affair:

'I heard Grandfather Sprague speak of it and his story was thus--While living in the Waterford garrison the Indians of the village northwest of Jonathan Creek would occasionally prowl around the fort and frequently shot at the men of the garrison while they were out gathering in garden and other supplies. Grandfather, while out, was shot at, and the bullet grazing his body cut seven holes through his shirt." [An old neighbor, Deacon Wilson, also spoke of it at his funeral (sic).] The fort at once volunteered a company to go up and take the Indian village, so they shipped their effects in pirogues (large canoes) to the mouth of the creek, where they left them and proceeded to the village. The Indians were gone, only a few old ones beside the squaws and children remaining. They burned the village and retreated as fast as possible to their boats, and had just gotten aboard of them and out of the creek into the river when the forerunners of the Indians came to the bank. They, however, were too far out for the Indians to do them harm. Here they named the stream Jonathan Creek.'

\textsuperscript{12}This was mentioned in the History of Washington County, Ohio.

Jonathan Sprague was born Jan. 9, 1767, near Sackville, Nova Scotia, d. April 1, 1840 in Adams Two. Washington County, O."

Although this episode sounds authentic enough, and the name Jonathan Creek appears on the 1818 township plats of Perry County, the reason for naming the creek appears a bit weak. Had Jonathan Sprague lost his life during the attack, the evidence might be more convincing.
from the Biblical Jonathan and the good-humored Brother Jonathan, a name formerly applied to the typical American.

Maxville presents an interesting study in the evolution of a place-name. The town was laid out in 1850 by William McCormick and was named for him—*Mc'sville*. Simplification of spelling and pronunciation followed, and the town became *Maxville*.

Sometimes a place-name has its origin in a business concern rather than in any individual. *Walesburg*, which was platted in 1877 and vacated in 1935, was named for Wales, Nugent and Company, a mining concern. Similarly, *Lyonsdale* is named for the Lyons Coal Company.

III

Second in number to names derived from personal names are those place-names which reflect the settlers' ties with their earlier homes, their longing for faraway places, or their indulgence in a bit of imagination. These are the borrowed names—some of which are so obvious as to require no explanation, and some of which defy explanation. From this large group of place-names only three use the prefix *New*. These are: *New Lexington*, *New Reading*, and *New Troy*, which has been absorbed by *New Straitsville*. The prefix *New* in *New Straitsville* serves to distinguish it from the original settlement of Straitsville, which was laid out in 1835 by Jacob and Isaac Strait.
New Reading, the oldest town in the county, was originally named Overmyertown, having been laid out in 1805 by Peter Overmyer. Since many of its first citizens originally came from Reading, Pennsylvania, the town was subsequently renamed New Reading. In like manner, Somerset, originally called Middletown because it was a stagecoach stop halfway between Zanesville and Lancaster, was renamed for Somerset, Pennsylvania. Both Reading and Somerset ultimately come from England.

Although place-names having a prosaic surname origin predominate in the county, a few are highly imaginative and intriguing. Seeg, which was once humorously nicknamed "Greasetown," derives its name from a small town in Africa, and Saltillo is a place-name counterpart of a Mexican town, the name being a Spanish word which means leading. Ferrara and North Ferrara were apparently named for Italian towns. The former has completely disappeared, and the latter has dwindled to obscurity, now given the descriptively uninviting name of Clay Bank.

No sentimental longing for home ever stimulated inhabitants to name their town Congo, nor is their any

13 Martzolff, A History of Perry County, Ohio, 85. "...Hanover was platted by Jacob Ditto in 1804. Its life was short, one of the first acts of the Common Pleas Court, upon the organization of the county, was the annulment of the Hanover town plat."

14 An interesting sidelight is the origin of this nickname as given to me by Homer Cochran. There was a woolen mill located here, and the oil from the wool which was hung on the fences around the mill gave them a greasy appearance.
record of the name of this little coal-mining village
having originated in darkest Africa. Residents believe
that it derives from a kind of circular formation, thus:
Congo means black; coal is black; hence, coal = Congo.¹⁵

Equally as baffling in its origin as Congo is the
town of Santoy which thrived as a mining town early in
the century. This odd name has led some to believe it to
be of Chinese origin,¹⁶ but the most acceptable explanation
defines it as French.¹⁷ Toy is commonly found in Chinese
names, but it could also be a corruption of French toi.

Several place-names appear to be of English origin,
but it is questionable whether they were taken over
directly from English place-names. Buckingham seems to

¹⁵Harry Parks of Corning, who is affiliated with the
mine at Congo, gives this explanation which was substan-
tiated by a resident. I have been unable to find Congo
defined as black; however, this may be a local association.
It is highly fanciful, but not improbable.

¹⁶The Ohio Guide: Compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program of the WPA in the State of Ohio (New York, 1940)
545. "...Santoy...whose Chinese name is no stranger than
the town's epic growth."

¹⁷A. T. Pettet, New Lexington, who used to operate a
store in Santoy when it flourished, tells me that the in-
habitants had intended to call the town New Egypt for
some obscure reason; however, the surveyor of that terri-
tory had been to France and called the town Santoy possibly
for a town in France. Naturally the pronunciation was
Anglicized and the French distinction was lost.
have been a common family name. Carrington is said to have been named from a certain Mr. Carrington who was connected with the railroad in this area.\(^{18}\) Bristol may be a direct borrowing from the English, and the source of Luddington remains obscure.

**IV**

A common method of place-naming is the use of descriptive words. These are sometimes apropos of that which is named and sometimes illusory. Pleasant Township stimulates a mental image quite different from Bearfield Township although the two partake of similar geographical features. Real estate companies know the power of attraction in a name, and they take advantage of it. This is doubtless the case with the men who platted towns and gave them appealing and magnetic names.

*Oakfield.* is an attractive and idyllic name. The town consists of a row of houses on either side of the highway. Although there is no unusual prevalence of oak trees here, at the time that the town was laid out, the name was probably an accurately descriptive one.

At Glenford, originally one of the many mill sites along Jonathan Creek, there was formerly a ford in the stream. Modern progress in transportation has abolished the significance of the ford, and the village has expanded beyond the immediate area of the glen.

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\(^{18}\) W. H. Baughman of Hemlock offers this information.
Hemlock is a town whose distinguishing feature is now lost. At either end of the town there was formerly a clump of hemlock trees from which the name was derived. These trees no longer exist, but the name is still preserved.

Junction City alludes to the joining of two towns in one. Damascus and Trio City were laid out on adjoining lands, and a rivalry existed between the two until the matter was settled peaceably by uniting the two towns with the name of Junction City. Trio City received its name from the three railroad lines there; however, Junction City refers to the union of the two towns and not the crossing of the railroads.

While the foregoing classifications cover the majority of the place-names in the county, there are a few that do not fall into any particular category. This may be due to the obscurity of their origins or to the unusual circumstances under which the names were given.

Weekdays are not commonly employed as place-names, but two streams in Perry County are called Sunday Creek and Monday Creek, ostensibly because they were discovered on those days. This is a good example of the practicality with which the early pioneers exercised. The names

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19 W. H. Baughman, a resident, tells that a certain Mr. Sanders proposed to name the town Sanders. This aroused the opposition of the townspeople who voted to name it Hemlock.

20 Colborn, 158-59.
cannot be said to be romantic, but they served an immediate purpose and remain on the maps to this day.

Rehoboth is a Scriptural place-name, being Hebrew for "room." It is possible that this name was borrowed, since it can be found in Massachusetts. Rehoboth, however, was laid out in 1815 with the hope of expanding into a town of considerable size, and at one time it was a contender for the county seat. It is possible that the town was named with an eye not so much on the past as on the future.
A Dictionary of Perry County Place-Names

KEY: Dates refer to maps; names refer to books; names followed by resident refer to information obtained from a county resident; plat refers to county plat book.

ALLENDALE, [æləndaɪl] (Plat) Laid out by George and Bell Allen in 1904; also semi-descriptive; nicknamed Stringtown by local residents.

AVLON, [ævlən] (1860; USG; 1912; 1920, erroneously shown in Fairfield County; 1935) Origin unknown; probably a variation of the much-borrowed French name, Avalon.

AVONDALE PARK, [ævəndəlˈpɑrk] (Plat) A typically artificial name given to a real-estate development at Buckeye Lake.

AXLINES, [æksˌlains] (1920) In 1875 land belonging to two different Axlines is shown in this area.

BAIRD FURNACE, [berdˈfɜrnəs] (1875, Baird Iron Work's Furnace; Colborn, Baird's Furnace, p. 218; 1902; Martzolff, p. 120) One of the many iron furnaces owned by Samuel Baird that formerly flourished in the county.

BEAR CREEK, [berˈkrɪk] (Colborn, Bear Run, p. 177; 1902; Bear Run; 1935; USG) Probably derived from Bearfield Township; the distinction between creek and run is not always sharply defined.
BEARFIELD TOWNSHIP, [ˈberˌfeld ˈtɑːnʃəp] (1822; Jenkins, p. 71; 1838; 1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 171; 1902; Martzolff, p. 93; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) Organized in 1812; named for the many bears which presumably roamed through this area.

BIG MONDAY CREEK, [ˈbɪɡ ˈmɒndər kriːk] (Jenkins, Monday Creek, p. 306; Colborn, p. 215; 1902; Martin, p. 275; USG; Fess, p. 48, Monday Creek) Known both as Big Monday and Monday Creek as a distinction from Little Monday Creek; named for the day on which the surveyors or settlers of the county first reached it.

BLACK FORK, [ˈblaːk ˈfɔːrk] (1875; Colborn, Black's Fork, p. 192; USG) Fork is a term used to designate a branch of a main stream; probably named for James Black, said to be the first settler in Bearfield Township.

BLACK'S FORK See BLACK FORK.

BORRECK, [ˈbɔːrˌbɛk] (Colborn, p. 223; Fess, p. 51) Origin unknown; possibly derives from somewhere in Germany; in 1881 it was the home of a large colony of German miners.

BOWERSVILLE, [ˈbaʊərˌsivil] (Plat) Laid out in 1891 by Noah and Susan Brown; probably named for Joseph H. Bowers who owned land in this area.

BRANDY WINE, [ˈbrændi ˈwain] (1875) This stream is known by no specific name to the residents of the area; possibly named by the early settlers for a stream in Pennsylvania.
BRISTOL,[briːstəl] (1837; Jenkins, p. 82; 1838; 1840; 1875; Colborn, p. 248; 1902; Martzolff, p. 87; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, p. 52; 1950) Platted in 1816, it was first called Burlington; the name was later changed to Bristol, probably for Bristol, England.

BRISTOL STATION,[briːstəl steɪʃən] (1860, Maholm; 1875, Bristol Sta. Maholm P.O.; USG; 1912, Bristol Sta. Maholm; 1920, Maholm (Bristol); 1935, Maholm) Bristol Station derives from Bristol, q.v.; Maholm was the name of the post office here; in 1875 a large amount of land was held by the Maholms; the place is now known almost exclusively as Bristol Station.

BRUNO, [bruːno] (USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; residents) Origin unknown; the town grew up around Friend's Church and was called Rosebud by the residents; upon application for a post office it was officially given the name Bruno.

BUCKEYE COTTAGE See SALTIMBO.

BUCKEYE FORK,[bəkəiˈfɔrk] (1850, Buckeye; Colborn, p. 192; USG; 1935) Named for the buckeye trees that grow along the stream.

BUCKEYE LAKE,[bəkəiˈleɪk] (1806, Big Swamp; 1860, Licking Summit Reservoir; 1875, Licking Summit Reservoir; Colborn, Licking Summit Reservoir, p. 311; 1902; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; 1950) A partly natural, partly artificial body of water; in 1751 Christopher Gist named it the Buffalo Lick or the Great Swamp. When
the lake was constructed as a feeder for the Ohio Canal, it was first called Licking Summit Reservoir and subsequently changed to Buckeye Lake in 1894, the name being derived from the state's nickname. It is still commonly referred to as "The Reservoir" by older residents of the county.

BUCKINGHAM, [bækɪŋhæm] (1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 223; 1902; Martzolff, p. 93; USG, Buckingham, Comly P.O.; 1912, Buckingham Comly P.O.; 1920, Buckingham, Comly; 1935, Comly P.O.; Fess, p. 51; W. H. Baughman, resident)

Not named for Buckingham, England, but for the Buckinghams who owned land in this area, probably James or Alvah Buckingham; Comly, the name given to the post office, is the surname of one of the early settlers of the county.

BURLEY RUN, [bɜrlɪ 'rʌn] (Colborn, Burley's Run, p. 192; USG)

Named for the Burley families who owned land through which this stream flows.

BUTCHER KNIFE CREEK, [butʃə,nɑɪf,krɪk] (USG; 1935; 1938)

Origin unknown.

CARRINGTON, [kɛrɪŋtən] (USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; W. H. Baughman, resident)

Supposedly named for a man who was connected with the railroad here.

CARTHON, [kɑrθən] (1902, McElroy; USG, McElroy, Carthon P.O.; 1912; Charton, McElroy; 1920, Carthon (McElroy); 1935, Carthon) Origin unknown; the name McElroy probably comes from the McElroys who owned land in this area.
CHALFANTS, [ˈtʃælfənts; ˈtʃælfənts] (1860; 1875, Chalfant Station; Colborn, Chalfant, p. 201; 1902; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; 1950; Homer Cochran, resident) Named for Robert Chalfant; it was formerly a stop on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CHAPEL HILL, [ˈʃæpəl ˈhɪl] See THOMPSONVILLE.

CLARKSVILLE, [ˈklærksvɪl] (1850; 1875; Colborn, p. 204; 1902; Fess, p. 52) Laid out by Daniel Clark in 1850.

CLAY BANK, [ˈkleɪ bæŋk] (1860, North Ferrara; 1875, North Ferrara; Colborn, North Ferrara, p. 259; 1902; 1920; James Potter, resident) The name derives from the clay-like kind of soil in the area; originally called North Ferrara from the town of Ferrara, q.v.

CLAYTON TOWNSHIP, [ˈkletən] (1822; Jenkins, p. 125; 1840; 1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 178; 1902; Martzolff, p. 93; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) Organized in 1810 and named in honor of one of its early settlers.

CLOUSE LAKE, [ˈklaʊz ˈleɪk] (1950) An artificial body of water named in honor of Dr. Michael Clouse of Somerset.

CLOVER HILL, [ˈklɔvər hɪl] (USG; 1912; 1935, James Potter, resident) A descriptive, perhaps a bit fanciful, name.

COAL TOWNSHIP, [ˈkəl] (1875; Colborn, p. 190; 1902; Martzolff, p. 94; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) A descriptive name; the township was formed in 1872 after the discovery of coal in the area.

COMLY P. O. ['kæm,ɪr] See BUCKINGHAM.
CONWAY, [Kanawha] (Flat) Platted by Mary S. and Royal H. Conway in 1902.

CONGO, [Kongo] (1902, included as errata; Martzolff, p. 93; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Harry Parks, resident) Laid out in 1898; the meaning of the name is obscure; a mining town, the name is supposed to have some relationship with the color of coal.

CORNING, [Korning] (Colborn, p. 223; Howe, p. 399; Martzolff, p. 93; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, p. 51; 1950) Laid out in 1878, it became an important railroad center; the name may have its origin in Corning, New York.

CROOKSVILLE, [Krukvi] (1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 194; 1902; Martzolff, p. 93; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; 1950) Laid out by Jacob Reed and called Reed's Station; upon application for a post office, the name was changed to Crooksville for Joseph Crooks.

CROSSENVILLE, [Krosonvi] (Jenkins, p. 151; 1860; Crossenville; Colborn, p. 264; 1902; Martzolff, p. 87; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, p. 52) Established in 1817 and named for William Crossen.

DAMASCUS, [damskas] (Colborn, p. 203; Martzolff, p. 92) Platted in 1871 it was united with Trio City to form Junction City; the name possibly was borrowed from Damascus, Syria.

DEAD MAN'S CURVE, [dad manz'kerv] (residents) Named for the numerous accidents which have occurred here.
DEAD MAN'S SCHOOL, ['ded manz 'skul'] (Alyce and Katharine Moore) A dead man is supposed to have been found in the school once.

DEER PARK, ['dir'park] (Plat) An imaginatively descriptive name; laid out in 1880, it is now a part of Corning.

DICKSON, ['diksən] See DIXIE.

DICKSONTON, ['diksɔntən] See DIXIE.

DIXIE, ['diksə] (Plat, Dickson; Colborn, p. 249; 1902, Dicksonton; Martzolff, p. 93; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, Dicksonton, p. 52) Origin unknown; laid out in 1875 by George Detwiler and W. H. Price.

DOLSON CREEK, ['dolsən'kri:k] (1875, Dotson Creek; USG; 1935) Origin unknown; probably named for the Dolson family in this area.

DRAKES, ['dreks] (1902; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; W. H. Baughman, resident) Platted in 1891 by Lewis R. Drakes; named for him or for the numerous Drakes in this area.

DUTCH RIDGE, ['dʌtʃ 'ridʒ] (residents) A descriptive name; an elevated area of ground inhabited primarily by Dutch families.

EAST RUSH CREEK, ['iːst 'rʌʃ 'kri:k] (1850, East Branch of Rush Creek; 1875, East Branch of Rush Creek; 1902) A self-explanatory name; see Rush Creek.

FERRARA, ['fɛrərə] (1875; Colborn, p. 222; Martzolff, p. 92; Fess, p. 51) Laid out in 1871; it has since been absorbed by Corning; origin unknown, but probably borrowed from Ferrara, Italy.
FIVE POINTS, [feɪvˈpɔɪnts] See ZIONTOWN.

FLATIRON, [ˈflæt.ər.n]; [ˈflæt.ər.n] (USG; 1912; 1935) Origin unknown; probably a descriptive name.

FLINT RIVER, [ˈflɪnt.rɪvər] (1875) Origin unknown; this stream is known by no specific name to the local residents.

GLASS ROCK, [ɡlæsˌrɑk] (USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; 1950) A semi-descriptive name derived from the stone quarries and plant here which processes sand used in the manufacture of glass.

GLENFORD, [ɡlɛnˈfɔrd] (1860; 1875, Glenford P. O.; Colborn, p. 200; 1902; Martzolff, p. 93; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; 1950) A descriptive name consisting of glen + ford.

GOBLES, [ɡoʊbəlz] (1912) In 1875 land belonging to Enos Goble is shown in this vicinity.

GOSLINE, [goʊˈlən] (USG; 1912; Goston; 1935; Joe Allen, resident) Named for W. C. Gosline, a coal operator; known also as Goston, which is probably a shortening of Gosline + town.

GREELEYVILLE, [ɡriˈli.vi] (USG; 1912; 1935) In 1875 the Greeley families owned land in this area.

HAMBURG, [hæmˈbɜrg] (USG; 1920) Origin unknown; probably borrowed from the German city of the same name; a large percentage of the mine workers in this section were German.
HANOVER, [Hanover] (Colborn, p. 283; 1902; Martzolff, p. 85) Probably borrowed from the city of Hanover in Germany; the early settlers of the county were mostly of German descent.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP, [Harrison] (1822; Jenkins, p. 222; 1838; 1840; 1850; 1875; Colborn, p. 192; 1902; Martzolff, p. 94; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) Organized in 1820 and named for General William Henry Harrison.

HATFIELD, [Hatfield] (USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) In 1875 the mill of J. Hatfield was located here; the Hatfield coal mine is also located here.

HEMLOCK, [Hemlock] (1850; 1875; Colborn, p. 305; 1902; Martzolff, p. 51; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; 1950; W. H. Baughman, resident) A descriptive name; hemlock trees formerly grew around the town.

HONEY CREEK, [Honey Creek] (Colborn, p. 159; 1902) Supposed to have been named because of the bee trees adjacent to it.

HOOD'S RUN, [Hood's Run] (Colborn, p. 261; 1902; Martzolff, p. 2) Origin unknown; this name is unfamiliar to the local residents who call it Painter Creek, either for a family named Painter or as a corruption of panther.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP, [Hopewell] (Jenkins, p. 222; 1838; 1840; 1850; 1875; Colborn, p. 195; 1902; Martzolff, p. 94; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) Origin uncertain; organized in 1810; the name may be indicative of the aspirations of those who settled in this township.
HORNE,[horn] (USG; 1912; 1935) Named for the Horne families in this locality; better known by the residents of the surrounding area as "The Horn."

INDIAN RUN,[Indian'ran] (1902; Martzolff, Indian Creek, p. 2; USG; 1935) A common semi-descriptive name given to streams in areas that have formerly been Indian territory.

IRON POINT,[iron;point] (Colborn, p. 3; USG, Ironpoint School; residents) Descriptive of the iron mines located here.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP,[dʒækson] (Jenkins, p. 238; 1838; 1840; 1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 202; 1902; Martzolff, p. 94; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) Organized about 1805; named either for a Jackson family or for General Andrew Jackson.

JOB'S HOLLOW,[dʒəbzˈhɔloʊ] (Residents) A descriptive name; named after a man named Job who owned a mine here.

JONATHAN CREEK,[dʒənəˈθən;ˈdʒanəθən] (1806; 1818, Jonathan's Creek; 1820, Jonathans Creek; 1840, Jonathans Creek; 1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 158; 1902, Jonathan Creek or Moxahala; Martzolff, p. 54; Sprague, p. 15; USG; 1912, Johnathan Run; 1920; 1935, Johnathan Creek; Fess, p. 48; Schneider, p. 25) The exact origin of the name is uncertain; probably named for some early settler named Jonathan. See Introduction, pp. 5-7.

JUNCTION CITY,[dʒəŋkʃənˈsɪti] (1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 203; Howe, p. 400; 1902; Martzolff, p. 92; Martin, p. 287; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, p. 52; 1950) A descriptive name; formed by the union of Trio City and Damascus.
LITTLE MONDAY CREEK, [ital 'mandi,kriks] (1850; 1875; Colborn, p. 215; 1902; Martzolff, p. 2; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; 1938) A tributary of Big Monday or Monday Creek, a. y.; Little distinguishes it from the principal stream.

LITTLE RUSH CREEK, [ital 'ru:s,kriks] (1935; 1938) A name used to distinguish this tributary from the main stream, Rush Creek.


LYONSDALE, [laɪənzdəl] (USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) A semi-descriptive name; named for the Lyons Coal Company.

MADISON TOWNSHIP, [madɪsən] (1822; Jenkins, p. 277; 1838; 1840; 1850; 1875; Colborn, p. 208; 1902; Martzolff, p. 95; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) Settled about 1800 and named for President James Madison.

MAINSVILLE, [menzvɪl] (USG; 1912; 1935) In 1875 the estate of Thomas S. Mains is shown in this area.

MAHOLM, [me,hɔlm] See BRISTOL STATION.

MARTIN, [martən] (Plat) Laid out in 1903 and probably named for James Martin who was a landowner in this vicinity.

MAXVILLE, [mæksvɪl] (1850; 1875; Colborn, p. 218; 1902; Martzolff, p. 90; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, p. 52; 1950) Laid out in 1850 by William McCormick, for whom it was named; first called Ma'sville, then changed to Maxville.
MIDDLETOWN, [mɪdˈəʊn] (1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 204; 1902; Martzolff, p. 90; Fess, p. 52) Established 1853-54; named Middletown because it lay approximately midway between Maxville and Junction City, Bristol and Bremen.

MILLERTOWN, [mɪlˈəʊn] (1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 222; 1902; Martzolff, p. 88; Fess, p. 52) Platted by Jacob Miller in 1834 and named for him.

MILLIGAN, [mɪlˈɪgən] (USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) Named for the Milligan families who reside in this vicinity; popularly known as Milligan's Bend.

MILLIGAN'S BEND See MILLIGAN.

MINK RUN, [ˈmɪŋk ˈrʌn] See PAINTERS RUN

MISCO, [ˈmɪsko] (USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) Origin unknown; a mining settlement; the name may possibly be a coined or composite one.

MONDAY CREEK See BIG MONDAY CREEK

MONDAY CREEK TOWNSHIP, [ˈmændɪ ˈkrɛk] (Jenkins, p. 307; 1838; 1840; 1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 215; 1902; Martzolff, p. 95; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) Organized in 1823; named after Big and Little Monday Creeks that flow through the township.

MONROE TOWNSHIP, [ˈmɔrnɹo] (Jenkins, p. 308; 1838; 1840; 1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 219; 1902; Martzolff, p. 95; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) Organized in 1823 and named for President James Monroe.

MOORE'S CORNERS [ˈmɔrəz ˈkɔrnərz] See SIX-MILE TURN
MOUNT HOPE, [mount' hop] (Colborn, p. 204; Martzolff, p. 88)
Platted in 1835, but no town was ever built; a post office named Asbury existed for a short time; the name suggests the expectations which were held for the place.

MOUNT PERRY, [mount' per-r] (1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 210; 1902; Martzolff, p. 88; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, p. 52; 1950) Platted in 1828, the town grew up around Hendrick’s Mill; the name derives from the hill against which the town is built, in combination with the county name.

MOUNT PLEASANT, [mount' ple-zant] (1860; 1875) A descriptive name; the town developed little and no longer exists; popularly called Shale Hill for a while.

MOXAHALA, [maksəhelə; maksəhelə; məxəhelə] (1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 259; 1902; Martzolff, p. 93; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, p. 52; 1950) The name derives from Moxahala Creek near which the town is situated.

MOXAHALA CREEK, [maksəhelə; maksəhelə; məxəhelə; məxəhə] (Jenkins, p. 318; 1860, South Fork of Jonathan; 1875, South Fork of Jonathan Creek; Colborn, p. 1; 1902, South Fork of the Moxahala; Martzolff, p. 54; 1938) The name is of Indian origin, possibly meaning Red Stream or Elk’s Horn. See Introduction, p. 3.

MUDDY RUN, [mʌdi' run] (USG) Probably a descriptive name applied to the appearance of the water.

McCUNEVILLE, [mə' kjun, vi] (1850; 1875; Colborn, p. 305; 1902; Martzolff, p. 92; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, p. 51;
1950) Original salt works established here in 1829; called Salt Works until 1873 when the McCunes built an extensive salt plant; called Tallyho for a time; later changed to McCuneville.

McELROY, [mækəl'rɔɪ] See CARTON.

McKEEVER, [məkˈkɪvə] (Plat) Platted in 1895 by Samuel and Hannah McKeever; now a part of Crooksville.

McLUNEEY, [məklʊnɪ] (1850, McCluney; 1875, McCluney; Colborn, p. 193; 1902; Martzolff, p. 90; USG, 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, p. 52) Established in 1855; the name derives from McLuney Creek upon which the town is located.

McLUNEEY CREEK, [məklʊnɪ ˈkrɪk] (1875, McClaney Run; Colborn, p. 178; USG) Said to have been named for a pioneer settler by the name of McLuney.

McLUNEEY POST OFFICE, (1875, McCluney P. O.) A post office established near McLuney Creek; it is no longer in existence.

NEW LEXINGTON, [njuˈlɛksɪŋtən] (Jenkins, p. 329; 1838, Lexington; 1850; 1875; Colborn, p. 235; 1902; Martzolff, p. 87; USG, 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, p. 51; 1950) Established in 1817; the name is borrowed from Lexington, Massachusetts.

NEW READING, [njuˈrɛdɪŋ] (1837; 1838; 1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 281; 1902; Martzolff, p. 85; USG, Redington; 1912, Redington; 1920, Redington; 1935) Laid out in 1805 by Peter Overmyer and called Overmyertown; later changed to New Reading from Reading Pennsylvania.
NEW STRAITSVILLE, [ˌnu ˈstrɛtsvɪl] (1875; Colborn, p. 190; 1902; Martzolff, p. 92; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, p. 51; 1950) Laid out in 1870 by the Straitsville Mining Company; named for the original town of Straitsville, N. Y.

NEW TROY, [ˌnu ˈtroy] (1875) Laid out by the Lancaster and Straitsville Coal Company in 1871; it has been absorbed by New Straitsville; the name probably comes from Troy, New York.

NORTH FERRARA, [nɔrθ ˈfɛrərə] See CLAY BANK.

OAKFIELD, [ˌɒkˈfaɪld] (1875; Colborn, p. 259; 1902; Martzolff, p. 88; USG; 1912; 1935) Platted in 1838; a typically descriptive name.

OAKLAND, [ˌɒkˌlænd] (1860) Probably a descriptive name; the town no longer exists.

O'CONNERSVILLE, [ˌoʊkənˈzvɪl] (USG, Oconerville; 1912; 1935; residents) In 1875 land belonging to the heirs of J. O'Conner is shown in this area; also known as Connersville.

OLD STONE CHURCH, [ˌɔld,stonˈtʃɜːtʃ] (1902; Martzolff, p. 107; Alyce and Katharine Moore) A descriptive landmark; the building is now in a state of ruin.

OLD STRAITSVILLE, See STRAITSVILLE.

PAINTER CREEK, [ˈpentə] See HOOD'S RUN.

PAINTERS RUN, [ˈpentəzˈrʌn] (USG; 1935) Origin unknown; this stream is generally known to the local residents as Mink Run because of the actual or imagined prevalence of this animal along the stream.
PERRY, [perr] (1837) Platted in 1823, it has since become a part of Somerset; the name derives from the name of the county.

PIGEON ROOST, [pidʒən,roʊst] (Howe, Pigeon Roost Ridge, p. 394; 1902, Pigeon Roost; Martzolff, Pigeon Roost, p. 49; USG; Pigeonroost School; residents) Formerly the roosting place for flocks of passenger pigeons.

PIKE TOWNSHIP, [paɪk] (1822; Jenkins, p. 352; 1830; 1840; 1850; 1875; Colborn, p. 226; 1902; Martzolff, p. 95; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) Organized in 1814; named in honor of General Zebulon M. Pike, an officer of the American Army in the War of 1812.

PINE RUN, [pain ˈraʊn] (USG) A purely descriptive name.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP, [ˈplezənt] (1850; 1875; Colborn, p. 256; 1902; Martzolff, p. 95; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) Organized in 1850 from Bearfield, Monroe, Saltlick, and Pike Townships; the name is a descriptive one with a touch of imagination.

POPLAR FORK CREEK, [ˈpɑplər ˈfɔrk,kri:k] (1875) A descriptive name given to a tributary of Jonathan Creek. See Valley Run.

PORTERSVILLE, [ˈpɔrtərsvil] (1850; 1875; Colborn, Porterville, p. 176; 1902; Martzolff, p. 89; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, Porterville, p. 52; 1950) Laid out in 1848 by John Porter; for a time called Ruskville after the family name of Jerry Rusk.

PROSPER, [ˈprɒspər] (Flat) Laid out in 1894; vacated in 1934; the name is probably suggestive of the founders' hopes.
READING TOWNSHIP, [red ing] (1822; Jenkins, p. 375; 1838; 1840; 1850; 1875; Colborn, p. 261; 1902; Martzolff, p. 95; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) Organized in 1807; named by Peter Overmyer who came from Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1801.

REDFIELD, [red, field] (1902; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; 1950) Apparently a descriptive name; the first coal mined here is said to have been stained red; nearly all of the houses in the town are painted red, also.

REED'S STATION, [ridz ste'en] See CROCKSVILLE.

REESEVILLE, [reis,vil] (County records) Laid out in 1834 by George and Emeline Reese.

REHOBOTH, [ro'ho beth] (1837, Jenkins, p. 377; 1838; 1840; 1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 188; 1902; Martzolff, p. 86; Martin, p. 283; USG; 1912, Rehobeth; 1920; 1935, Rehobeth; Fess, p. 52; Holt, p. 159; Gannett, p. 261) Laid out in 1815; the name comes from the Hebrew, meaning room or roominess, i.e., room for everybody to prosper. The Biblical reference is Genesis 10:11.

RENDVILLE, [rend, vil] (Colborn, p. 222; Howe, p. 400; 1902; Martzolff, p. 93; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, p. 51; 1950) Established in 1879 by Thomas J. Smith and William P. Rend.

ROSEVILLE, [roz,vil] (Jenkins, p. 387; 1837; 1850; Colborn, p. 194; 1902; Martzolff, p. 93; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; 1950; Schneider, p. 150) Laid out by Ezekiel Rose in 1813; originally called New Milford or Milford; the name was changed to Roseville in 1830.
upon application for a post office. The major part of this town lies in Muskingum County.

RUSH CREEK, [ˈraʃˌkri:k] (Jenkins, p. 390; 1875; Colborn, p. 158; 1902; Martzolff, p. 34; 1920; 1935) Generally believed to have been named for the bulrushes that grew along the banks of the stream.

RUSKVILLE, [ˈraʃˌkvi:l] See PORTERSVILLE.

ST. JOSEPH’S, [ˈsentˈdʒozefz] (Colborn, p. 289; 1902, St. Joseph’s College; Martzolff, p. 105; USG, St. Joseph’s Priory) A name given to the area surrounding the St. Joseph’s Priory; it was formerly headquarters of the Dominican Order in America.

SALEM, [ˈselem] (USG; 1912; 1935) A Scriptural name meaning peace; probably the name of a church or a borrowing from one of the numerous towns by this name.

SALT RUN, [ˈsɔltˌrən] (1902, Salt Creek; USG; 1935; 1938) Probably named from the salt deposits which lie in this area; cf. Saltlick Township.

SALTICK TOWNSHIP, [ˈsɔltˌtik] (Jenkins, p. 394; 1838; 1840; 1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 302; 1902; Martzolff, p. 95; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) Organized in 1823; named for the salt spring or "deer lick" which the first settlers discovered on the present site of McCune-ville.

SALTILLO, [ˈsɔltˈti:lə] (1860, Saltillo, Buckeye College; 1875; Colborn, p. 189; 1902; Martzolff, p. 89; USG; 1912;
1920; 1935; 1950) Established in 1849; the name is of Spanish-Mexican origin and means leaping; this may reflect the aspirations of its founders; the name of the post office was formerly Buckeye Cottage.

SANTOY, [santot] (USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Ohio, p. 546; 1950; A. T. Pettet, resident) Established in 1903; a strange and imaginative name, claimed to be Chinese or French; evidence supports the latter origin; possibly a corruption of sans toi, Saintois, or some other place-name in France. See Introduction, p. 10.

SAYRE, [se:r] (1902; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; 1950) Platted by Daniel Sayre in 1894; in 1875 numerous Sayre families are shown in this area.

SEGO, [sigo] (1850; 1875, Sego Post Office; Colborn, p. 211; 1902; Martzolff, p. 89; USG; 1920; 1935; Fess, p. 52; 1950) In 1848 a post office was established here called Sego by William Curry for a small town in Africa.

SCOTCH HEIGHTS, [skatʃ'harst] (Plat) Laid out in 1907 by T. C. and E. Amanda McCaslin. Probably a semi-descriptive name, suggestive, also, of the lineage of the founders or the majority of the residents.

SHAWNEE, [ʃəni ʃəni] (1875; Colborn, p. 305; 1902; Martzolff, p. 92; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, p. 51; Hatcher, p. 29; 1950) Established about 1872; the name derives from the Shawnee Indian tribe on whose trail the town stands.
SHAWNEE CREEK, See SHAWNEE RUN.

SHAWNEE RUN, [ʃoʊnɪ; səʊnɪ 'ræn] (Colborn, p. 303; Martzolff, p. 51; USG, Shawnee Creek; Fess, p. 48) Probably named for the town of Shawnee through which it flows; ultimately from the Shawnee Indian tribe.

SHELDON, [ʃəldən] (1850; Colborn, p. 191) Origin unknown; this was formerly the name of the post office at Straitsville.

SIPPO, [sɪpə] (Plat) Origin unknown; platted in 1891 by George Welch; vacated in 1926-27.

SIX-MILE TURN, [sɪks ˈmeɪl, ˈmɛl] 'tɔrn] (Residents) A popular name given to a crossroads which is approximately six miles equidistant from New Lexington and Crocksville; also called Moore's Corners because of a store operated here by a Mr. Moore.

SNAKE RUN, [snəkˈræn] (USG) Probably named for the sinuous course of the stream or the frequency of snakes along it.

SNUG-HARBOR, [snʌgˈhɑrba] (Plat) An artificial and descriptive name applied to a real-estate development at Buckeye Lake; platted in 1948.

SOMERSET, [sɑməˈsett] (1819; 1820; 1822; 1837, Somers; Jenkins, p. 410; 1840; 1850; 1875; Colborn, p. 269; Howe, p. 41; 1902; Martzolff, p. 85; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, p. 51; 1950) Laid out in 1810; first called Middletown because of being half-way between Zanesville and Lancaster; renamed Somerset for Somerset, Pennsylvania, form which most of the early settlers came.
SOUTH CROOKSVILLE, (Flat) A residential section lying south of the town of Crooksville.

SOUTH FORK OF JONATHAN CREEK See MOXAHALIA CREEK.

SPRING VALLEY, [spring'vali] (Flat) Platted in 1873; a descriptive name.

STARKEYTOWN, [starki'taun] (Residents) A cluster of houses formerly inhabited by families named Starkey; this is a popular local name.

STINEWAY, [stain'we] (Flat) Platted in 1918 by A. A. Stine.

STRAITSVILLE, [stretz'vi] (1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 190; 1902; Old Straitsville; Martzolff, p. 88; USG; 1912; Old Straitsville; 1935, Old Straitsville; Fess, p. 51) Laid out in 1835 by Jacob and Isaac Strait; the prefix Old is sometimes used to distinguish it from New Straitsville; it is also sometimes locally referred to as Oldtown.

STRINGTOWN, [string'taun] See ALLENDALE.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, [sulfus'prin] (Colborn, p. 306; USG; 1912; 1935) A descriptive name; there are springs of mineral water in this area.

SUNDAY CREEK, [sandi'kri] (Jenkins, p. 424; Colborn, p. 302; 1902; Martzolff, p. 2; Martin, p. 275; 1935; 1938) Named for the day on which the surveyors or settlers of the county first reached it; cf. Monday Creek.
THOMPSONVILLE,[Tamson,vi] (1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 222; 1902, Chapel Hill; Martzolff, p. 89; Fess, Thompsonville (Chapel Hill) Laid out in 1849 by George Thompson and Bryan Murtaugh; usually called Chapel Hill because of the Catholic Church which was erected here in 1850.

THORN TOWNSHIP,[Thorn] (1822; Jenkins, p. 428; 1838; 1840; 1850; 1875; Colborn, p. 307; Martzolff, p. 96; USG; 1912; 1935) Organized in 1804; the name derives from the numerous thorn bushes which in early times grew in the northern section of the township.

THORNPOR,T,[Thorn, port] (1850; 1875; Colborn, p. 315; 1902; Martzolff, p. 89; USG, Thornville Sta.; 1912; 1920; 1935) Laid out in 1839; located on Buckeye Lake in Thorn Township; the name is obvious—Thorn + port.

THORNVILLE,[Thorn,vi] (Jenkins, p. 428; 1838; 1860; 1875; Colborn, p. 315; 1902; Martzolff, p. 86; USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; Fess, p. 52; 1950) Laid out in 1811; first called Lebanon, but because of another town by this name in the state, it was renamed Thornville, from the name of the township + the French suffix, ville.

THORNVILLE STATION See THORNPOR.T.

TRIO CITY,[Tri,o,si,ti] (Colborn, p. 203; Martzolff, p. 92) Named for the three railroads here; it was united with Damascus to form Junction City.
TUNNEL HILL, [ˈtʌnəlˈhɪl] (Alyce and Katharine Moore)
A descriptive name; a railroad tunnel passes through this hill.

TURKEY RUN, (Jackson Township), [ˈtɜːkəˈrʌn] (1902; USG; 1935) Named for the wild turkeys which are said to have been prevalent in this area.

TURKEY RUN, (Madison Township), [ˈtɜːkɪˈrʌn] (Colborn, p. 209; 1902; Martzolff, p. 49; USG; 1912; 1935; 1938, Turkey Creek) Named either for the wild turkeys in this area or because a boy who had gone turkey hunting became lost and was found by his father along this stream with a turkey he had killed.

VALLEY RUN, [ˈvæləˈrʌn] (USG; 1935) Not generally known by this name; see Poplar Fork Creek.

WALESBURG, [wəˈlɛsˌbɜːɡ] (Plat) Platted in 1877 by Wales, Nugent and Company, a mining company; vacated in 1936.

WALSER, [ˈwɔlsə] (USG; 1912; 1920, Walser's Curve; 1935) This area shows land belonging to the Walser family in 1875.

WELIAN, [ˈwelən] (USG; 1912; 1920, Wellane; 1935) This area shows land belonging to George Wellan in 1875.

WESLEY CHAPEL, [ˈwesliˈtʃeɪpəl] (Colborn, p. 188; USG, Wesley School; 1920, Wesley; James Potter, resident) Named for John Wesley whose gospel was vehemently preached here.

WIGTON RUN, [ˈwɪgtoʊnˈrʌn] (Colborn, Wigton's Run, p. 192; USG) Probably named for one of the Wigton families in this area whose land the stream traverses.
WILBRUN, [wil brun] (1912) Origin unknown; a mining settlement; possibly derived from a personal name.

WINTER CREEK, [wint er krik] (1806; 1818) Origin unknown.

WOLFTOWN, [wulf taun] (Colborn, p. 204; Martzolff, p. 87; Fess, p. 52) A hamlet north of Junction City; never platted but contained several stores; in 1875 land belonging to Phillip Wolf, John Wolf, and J. D. Wolf is shown north of Junction City.

YELLOWTOWN, [jel o taun] (USG; 1912; 1935; James Potter, resident) A descriptive name; the town consists almost entirely of yellow houses.

YARGER, [jarg er] (Plat) Platted by L. H. and Harriet A. Yarger in 1922.

YOST, [jost] (USG; 1912; 1920; 1935; 1950) A railroad crossing; the land here has been in the hands of the Yost family for a long time.

ZIONTOWN, [ze o n taun] (USG; 1912; 1920; 1935) Zion Reformed and Zion Lutheran Churches are located here; also known familiarly as Five Points, because five roads converge at this point.
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MAPS


1818--------Field Notes and Plats of the Public Surveys of Perry County, Ohio, Surveyor General's Office, May 30, 1818.


1820--------J. Kilbourne, *Map of State of Ohio drawn by A. Bourne incl. the Indian Reservation Purchased and laid out into counties and townships in 1820*. Drawn by J. Kilbourne. Engraved by A. Reed, E. Windsor, Conn., 1820.


1838--------Ohio, Cincinnati, Engraved and Published by Doolittle and Munson, 1838.


USGS


1912

Ferry County, Ohio. Rand McNally Co. 1912.

1920

Ohio. County and Township Map. [1920]
Chicago, published by the National Map Co.

1935


1950