

**C. K. DAVIS: Coal Operator, Businessman,
and
Founder of Lake Alma**

Charles Ketterer Davis was born at Brownsport Furnace (Decatur County), Tennessee, May 21, 1872, the son of Lester and Mary Davis. The parents were natives of Scioto County, Ohio, but they were temporarily located in the South as Lester Davis was manager of the furnace company store. In 1872, the family moved to Ohio Furnace in Scioto County, Ohio, until Charles Davis was seven years of age. The family then moved in 1877 to Monroe Furnace in southern Jackson County, where Lester Davis supervised the coal and ore mines. Here young Charles Davis attended school under George Morgan. In 1881, the family moved to Superior No. 1 mine near Wellston, Ohio, owned and operated by Clay Murfin. Lester Davis assisted both in sinking the shaft and operation of the mine. Charles worked in almost every capacity about the mine while attending the district schools which probably included Murfin School located near the mine site.¹

In 1889, at the age of eighteen, C. K. Davis enrolled in a commercial business course at the University of Kentucky. Upon completion of the course, he returned to Ohio; but failing to find office employment, he returned to work at the Superior No. 1 mine. His energies did not permit him to remain idle, and he labored at whatever task was available which was one of the elements of his success. He did not wait for work to come to him; he went in search of it. The local miners' union recognized his qualities and appointed him check weigh person and secretary at the Superior No. 1 mine. In 1890, he moved to Hamden Junction to serve as clerk in the general store of Patterson & Co. A year later, he accepted a position as manager of the Tom Corwin Coal Company store at Glen Roy.²

On June 28, 1893, good fortune came his way when he married Alma Blanche Lucas, daughter of Robert C. and Mary Keenan Lucas, the and heiress of 260 to 275 acres of the best coal land in the Jackson County coal fields. On July 3, 1893, Davis began to sink the shaft of the Alma Mine, named in honor of his wife. The shaft had a depth of 75 feet into the No. 2 vein of coal. On September 27, 1893, the first car of domestic coal was shipped to Dayton, Ohio. The vein had a thickness of three to four feet. The capacity of the mine developed to 600 tons of lump coal daily, and Davis became one of the heaviest coal producers in the Jackson County coal field.³

In 1900, Davis opened the Elk Fork Mine north of Wellston in Vinton County. The No. 2 coal was located at a depth of 100 feet and varied in thickness from three to four feet. Having a tract of 400 acres, the mine had a capacity of 500 tons of lump coal daily. With the introduction of new and original ideas, mine operators considered the Elk Fork Mine to be the best constructed and best equipped mine in the district.⁴

Davis also owned 5,000 acres of the old Eagle Furnace property that had three veins of coal. The No. 3 vein had a thickness of 3 1/2 feet; No. 4 vein, known as limestone coal, had a thickness of five feet; and the No. 5 vein, known as New Castle coal, had a thickness of three feet.⁵

In November, 1903, Davis disposed of his coal interests to a large Eastern company. The deal was negotiated in Philadelphia. It was reported to have been one of the largest transactions ever closed in southeastern Ohio. It included the Alma Coal Company, Elk Fork Coal Company, the old Milton Furnace tract of 240 acres in Milton Township, the Chambers farm near Coalton, the remainder of the Eagle Furnace lands, and several thousand acres of coal lands in the Hocking Valley. Davis, however, still remained a major stockholder in the new company.⁶

The Semi-Weekly Sun of Jackson stated in its issue of Monday, July 22, 1907:

Frank Craggs, of Glen Roy, mine boss of the Alma mine, was in Jackson Thursday on business. He has been

an employee at Alma mine for about seventeen years. He says that the mine will be worked out in about five months. The rooms are all well worked out and the pillars drawn to within a short distance of the shaft. The mines are not doing the work of former seasons, probably on account of the great hold on trade that the West Virginia mines got while the Ohio mines were involved in the strike of the spring of 1906.

The Wednesday, October 23, 1907, issue of *The Wellston Telegram* carried the following report from the *Ohio State Journal* in Columbus:

C. K. Davis of Wellston, who is largely interested in several Columbus enterprises, was in Columbus yesterday. Mr. Davis said that all the industries at Wellston and Jackson are in operation, the greatest trouble being in obtaining sufficient labor to operate them. In all the history of the two towns men have never been as hard to obtain as now. The cement factories are operating to their full capacity and have so far found it impossible to supply the demand for their product.

On August 25, 1909, the Alma Coal Company went into receivership with W. P. Rice of Dayton and W. P. Porter of Wellston as receivers.⁷ On Tuesday, March 15, 1910, the Alma Coal Company was sold to C. K. Davis for almost \$65,000. The amount included \$60,000 for the realty, \$2,550 for chattels, and \$2,000 for five machines.⁸

In addition to his coal operations, Davis was the principal promoter of the Alma Portland Cement Company in 1898, also named in honor of his wife, on the south side of Wellston and on the east side of the current Driving Park Road. The company was incorporated on June 13, 1898, by Charles K. Davis, president and treasurer; Lewis C. Vogelsang, vice president and general manager; Frank D. Ewing, secretary; E. B. Blair, and E. B. Ridenour. Davis was convinced that a high grade of cement could be manufactured from local materials. The minerals and clays were analyzed by national experts, and the reports of the experts confirmed the opinions of Davis. He had faith in the enterprise and supplied the majority of the capital.⁹

Constructed on the site of the former Wellston Nail Mill established by Harvey Wells, the plant was the first of its kind built in the United States. L. V. Barnes was employed as superintendent, and M. J. Hollinger was the chemist. The original authorized capital was \$50,000. When the machinery was in place, the plant opened on Monday, January 23, 1899, with a capacity to produce 300 barrels of cement per day. On March 11, 1899, the authorized capital was increased to \$70,000. Since the manufacture of cement at that time was in the experimental stage, many adjustments were necessary in the plant that increased costs. As a result, on April 10, 1900, the authorized capital was increased to \$150,000. With the added adjustments, the redesigned plant was placed into operation on April 16, 1900. With three kilns, the plant had a capacity of 450 barrels of cement per day and employed 40 men.¹⁰

The plant operated successfully until November 5, 1901, when a disastrous fire occurred. One of the rotary kilns had been idle, and workmen were attempting to restart it. The conveyor from a bin of pulverized coal was opened, and some of the coal dropped down into the hot cinder in the cinder pit beneath. The coal ignited in a flash fire that reached the roof. The workmen were driven back and could not reach the controls of the conveyor. The damage amounted to \$75,000, and the insurance coverage was \$100,000.¹¹

Davis was determined to rebuild the plant and induced New York and Philadelphia capitalists to invest in the venture. In April, 1903, a new company was chartered under the name of The Alma Cement Company. The old plant was completely dismantled, fire-proof buildings constructed of brick and steel, and the best machinery available installed. The old Eagle Furnace land at Oreton in Vinton County, consisting of 3,364 acres, was also acquired. The land contained all of the minerals necessary to produce cement. In addition, a favorable railroad rate was obtained to transport materials from Oreton to the plant in Wellston. The new plant opened on June 1, 1904, with 125 men employed at the plant in Wellston and 75 men employed at the mines at Oreton.¹²

The operation, however, was never really successful. The industry was highly competitive, and the cost of transporting the raw materials to Wellston was higher than that of competing manufactures that had their mills on the site of their raw materials. The plant operated intermittently until 1910, when it was closed indefinitely. There was no indebtedness; but after the plant was idle for a year, the bondholders brought suite to recover their investment, and the properties were sold at auction on September 11, 1911, by Attorney General Timothy Sylvester Hogan.¹³

There was some consideration given to moving the plant to Oretton to eliminate the cost of transportation. The company was reorganized with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000; but as conditions did not improve, the capitalists abandoned the plans. On September 4, 1912, Davis purchased the properties for \$114,000, and the properties were dismantled and sold.¹⁴

LAKE ALMA

Lake Alma, located on the east side of State Route 349 north of Wellston on the north side of the Jackson- Vinton County line, was conceived in the fall of 1901 by C. K. Davis.¹⁵ He named the lake, as he did his other properties, in honor of his wife, Alma. The lake was initially referred to as "Alma Lake"¹⁶ and "Davis Island Park."¹⁷

Davis believed in the old adage "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."¹⁸ According to the late J. Gordon Morrow of *The Wellston Telegram*, Davis "was a man not afraid to take a chance. And that chance was taken on the future of Wellston."¹⁹

Plans called for some ninety to one hundred acres to be covered with water by constructing a dam 1,500 feet long and twenty feet high across a level valley. It would be 110 feet wide at the base and 20 feet wide at the top; and around the reservoir, a driveway was to be constructed a mile and a three-quarters in length.²⁰

The dam was constructed by using horse-drawn scrapers to move the dirt from the reservoir area to the dam site.²¹ The reservoir was constructed to contain 400,000,000 gallons of water with a depth of twelve to twenty-five feet and would be stocked with

various varieties of fish. The source of the water was from the watershed of the surrounding forested hills and Little Raccoon Creek.²²

In the middle of the reservoir was a promontory containing twenty-five acres; and at the highest point, it was about 100 feet above the water. The dam and roadway was connected to the island by a bridge. The Hocking Valley Railroad used by the Jackson-Wellston Belt Railway was extended along the west side of the roadway to Hamden to carry passengers to the lake resort. Revenue was to be derived from the gate receipts, sale of water to Wellston, and the sale of ice that would be cut from the lake during the winter months and stored in a storage house with a capacity of 10,000 tons.²³

What was first known as "Alma Lake Park" was opened on Saturday, June 27, 1903, with rain which limited the crowd. On Sunday, a special train of three coaches was kept busy carrying passengers to and from the resort. Crossing the bridge to the island, a visitor saw thirty-two different kinds of trees and a variety of wild flowers. There were also rustic benches and swings. It was estimated that 3,000 people could find seats in the shade. Three steel towers with some twenty arc lights illuminated the area at night. A huge water tank was located at the top of the island. Nearby was a frame dancing pavilion 50 x 85 feet where food could be obtained on the lower level, and a dance floor was available on the upper level. Below the dance pavilion was the carousal or merry-go-round. There was also a summer open-air theater with a seating capacity of 1,800.²⁴ To the south of the theater was a bowling alley 30 x 90 feet with four alleys and a seating capacity of 500. In addition, there were six cash registers to collect the receipts, telephone pay stations, rest rooms, dressing rooms, pure drinking water, and polite attendants.²⁵

On the southwestern shore of the island was the boat house. In order to solve the problem of building one which would do for all stages of water, steps were constructed down the hillside to the lower water mark. There were several series of steps and a waterway in between each flight of steps. As a result, boats could be drawn up between

the steps and passengers could get to and from the boats.²⁶ Initially, there were twenty-six row boats, two to three gasoline launches, including Davis' "Charles K,"²⁷ and a sail boat. There was also "the chute," a forty-five degree angle surface along which small cars with passengers were sent down and out onto the surface of the water.²⁸

There was a walking path three feet above the water level all the way around the island. There were cuts and fills made in the hillside, the walkway leveled off, and the banks of the cuts and fills were sodded to give a green appearance. Another walking path was located near the top of the island. The surface of the walkways was covered with crushed cinder. Across from the island on the eastern shore was the site of the bathing beach. The natural sod was removed from the bottom of the lake and replaced with gravel. Bath houses for changing were also located on the shore. The depth of the water was gradual, bathers having to go out as much as 100 feet before reaching a depth of four feet.²⁹

One writer described the scene with the following poem:

Boon nature, free and
 wild,
 Each plant or flower, the mountain's
 child.
 Here eglantine embalmed the air,
 Hawthorn and hazel mingled there;
 The primrose pale and violet flower
 Found in each cleft a narrow bower;
 With boughs that quaked at every
 breath,
 Gray birch and aspen wept beneath;
 Aloft, the ash and warrior oak
 Cast anchor in the rifted rock;
 And, higher yet, the pine tree hung
 His shattered trunk, and frequent
 flung,
 Where seemed the cliffs to meet on
 high,
 His boughs athwart the narrowed
 sky.
 Highest of all, where white peaks

glanced,
 Where glistening streamers waved
 and danced,
 The wanderer's eye could barely
 view
 The summer heaven's delicious blue;
 So wondrous wild, the whole might
 seem
 The scenery of a fairy dream.³⁰

Davis maintained his business offices at Glen Roy which was also the site of his home.³¹ He brought individuals from all over the nation who had seen all of the outstanding parks, and they stated that they had never seen a park "so naturally unique and pleasing."³²

Another writer said of C. K. Davis and his new enterprise:

Mr. Davis has certainly chosen well his location and he has determined that no expense shall be spared in converting it into one of the most picturesque and attractive resorts of its kind in the country.³³

Following the announcement by officials of the Jackson-Wellston Belt Railway in May, 1914, that service between Jackson and Hamden was being discontinued, the popularity of the resort began to decline; and upon the death of Davis in Detroit from Bright's Disease on November 26, 1915, the property was designated to his heirs, brother George Davis of Wellston and sister Dorothy Sellards of Detroit.³⁴

At the time of his death at age 43, C. K. Davis was president of the Elk Fork Coal Company in Vinton County that also operated the New Alma Mine east of Wellston. He was also owner of the Ajax Brick Company in Detroit; *The Sentinel* newspaper in Wellston; the principal owner of the See Kay Company of Columbus that owned 4,000 acres in Morgan County; the Crown Coal Company in Crooksville; the Oreton Mining Company holding 4,100 acres; the Union Realty and Improvement Company in Wellston;

and half owner of 3,200 acres of Lincoln Furnace lands, owned by the New Wellston Coal Company.³⁵ *The Daily Sentinel* of Wellston said of him:

Charley Davis, as he was known to all, was a man whose friends were legion. He was big hearted, whole soled and ever ready to aid those in need and trouble. In business he held a position in the foremost ranks. In all his years as a coal operator he never failed to fix all differences coming up with miners in a satisfactory manner. No local strike ever was called at any of Mr. Davis' mines.

To know C. K. Davis was to esteem him.³⁶

His survivors at the time of his death included his second wife Emily Allen Davis whom he married in 1907; his mother Mary J. Davis, Wellston; four sisters and one brother: Mrs. Dorothy Sellards, Detroit; Mrs. Vaughn Shires, Portsmouth; and Mrs. Dora Ruff, Mrs. J. D. Cozad, and George B. Davis of Wellston.³⁷

Following funeral services in Wellston on Sunday, November 28, 1915, C. K. Davis was interred in Hamden Cemetery.³⁸

Alma Blanche Lucas Davis died of pneumonia at the home of her brother-in-law and sister-in-law T. M. and Dorothy Sellards in Detroit on March 26, 1909. Her funeral and internment were in Detroit.³⁹

Lake Alma In Later Years

On January 8, 1926, the local press announced that Lake Alma had been offered for sale to the city of Wellston for \$25,000. George B. Davis and other heirs of the late C. K. Davis had executed an option at that price for a period of six months beginning on December 29, 1925. The option was signed by George B. Davis, secretary and treasurer, and Dorothy Sellards of Ann Arbor, Michigan, president of Union Realty and Improvement Company, the corporation to which much of the estate of C. K. Davis had been transferred.⁴⁰

The Lake Alma option was upon recommendation of the citizens' water supply committee of which Frank C. Morrow was chairman, and associate members were George C. Sellers, Edwin Barnhill, Dr. C. E. Fitzpatrick, and Dr. G. W. Rader.⁴¹

In March, 1926, Wellston City Council announced the authorization of the issuance of \$100,000 in bonds, \$25,000 of which was for the purchase of Lake Alma and \$75,000 was for the construction of a new water works system.⁴²

The new water plant began operation on Friday, August 12, 1927, and it had a capacity for two cities the size of Wellston.⁴³

In February, 1932, Lake Alma was leased to the state of Ohio for a period of 99 years. The new state park officially opened on Thursday afternoon, June 16, 1932, at 2 p. m., with Jackson County State Representative Charles H. Jones formally presenting the lake and park to Governor George White. Earlier, a luncheon was given by the Wellston Rotary Club at which Governor White was the guest of honor. Other state officials present were O. W. Merrill, director of highways and responsible for the new State Route 349 past the lake to State Route 160 at Hamden; William H. Reinhart, commissioner, division of conservation; Clay Harmon, chief of conservation officers; Howard L. Bevis, state finance director; E. G. Matthews, state prohibition commissioner; and Jackson County native John E. Harper, former state welfare director.⁴⁴

The Goodyear blimp *Puritan* was present. For a fee of \$3 per person, passengers were carried from the fairgrounds, over Wellston, the lake, and the surrounding country.⁴⁵

In addition to the construction of State Route 349, the state constructed a new bridge to the island. The state division of conservation also released 15,000 bass into the lake.⁴⁶

During the evening, there was a concert by the Coalton band, a dance, fireworks, and the local Boy Scouts enacted an Indian massacre.⁴⁷

While the evening activities were occurring at the lake, Willard White Ellenwood entertained Governor White at the Tom Corwin farm. There was a tour of the orchard

followed by a reception and dinner at 6 p. m. Dr. E. T. Dando served as toastmaster for the evening.⁴⁸

On April 27, 1935, State Representative Paul Ballard announced that \$10,000 had been placed in the state budget for work on the Lake Alma property during 1935 and 1936. In addition, on Monday, April 29, 1935, some 2,000 bass, bluegill and crappie were released into the lake.⁴⁹

In February, 1945, the Conservation and Natural Resources Commission announced that Lake Alma would have an open season on fishing from March 1, 1945 to February 28, 1946. The purpose of the policy was to test the rules and regulations to discover whether certain rules and regulations conserved the fish.⁵⁰

In the spring of 1946, a group of Wellston citizens proposed that a bathing beach be established on the northeast slope of Lake Alma. There was also opposition from those citizens who expressed concern about the presence of disease and the contamination of the water that was used for domestic purposes.⁵¹ On December 30, 1946, State Conservation Commissioner H. A. Rider issued orders to have all facilities on the north shore in place by June 1, 1947. Plans called for the beach to be graded and covered with sand. While the lake was frozen, a foot of sand was spread over the ice and was dropped to the lake floor as the ice melted. In addition, posts were placed around the beach, and chains enclosed and protected the swimming area.⁵²

On Sunday, May 27, 1951, a 10-car excursion train brought several hundred photographers and model railroad enthusiasts to Lake Alma over the C. & O. Railroad in commemoration of the big Sunday excursions of some forty years ago. From Wellston, the excursion proceeded to Jackson for a visit to the D. T. & I. Railroad shops and the iron furnaces.⁵³

At the same time, when the assistant chief of the fish management bureau of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources placed nets into the lake, only one fish, an 18-inch garfish, was caught. Caretaker Earl Clark observed:

Do you remember how many bass used to be caught in Lake Alma? Since the first of the year not a single fish has been caught on hook in this lake.⁵⁴

The reason was sulfuric acid drainage from of the coal mines on the hillsides east of the lake. During the latter half of 1951 and early 1952, a team of five scientists examined Little Raccoon Creek and its watershed with abandoned coal mines. As a result, limestone filters were constructed to neutralize the acid from the mines. As a test of the results, bluegill and large mouth bass were released into Lake Alma. The bluegill died, but the bass survived, evidence that the situation had improved.⁵⁵

A Boy Scout camporee was held at Lake Alma on Saturday and Sunday, May 6 and 7, 1961. Scouts from Jackson and Pike counties of the Shawnee district had a complete program at the new campsite on the east side of the lake. On Saturday afternoon, Wellston Fire Chief Wade Maloy and his firemen gave the boys a demonstration of the new ladder truck designed to reach the tops of the highest buildings in Wellston. The Civil Defense unit was also present to demonstrate the use of the rescue truck maintained by the American Civil Defense.⁵⁶

In the spring of 1961, the Vinton County Board of Health closed the camping sites at Lake Alma until better sanitary facilities were provided. The principal concerns of the health authorities were inadequate toilet facilities, occasional flooding of Little Raccoon Creek over one of the camping sites, and a lack of a guard rail along State Route 349.⁵⁷ During the Fourth of July weekend in 1960, there were 175 camping units in the area. The normal number was usually 80 to 100 units before the restrictions were imposed.⁵⁸

By June 30, 1961, camping was once again permitted on a limited and restricted basis. Forty camping lots were marked off with stakes, with graveled parking areas provided for each campsite. Twenty new waste cans were also installed, each with its own base. A new sign was erected on the highway to designate the area as approved, and

new picnic tables were installed. Toilet facilities were on the island and near the bathing beach.⁵⁹

In addition, the Vinton County division of the state highway department installed a new guard rail along State Route 349. The access road from the highway to the camping area was designated one-way, motorists entering from the north end and departing through the south gateway.⁶⁰

By the summer of 1964, Lake Alma was becoming one of the popular recreation areas in the state. The Park Manager Earl Clark estimated that there were 4,000 people on the beach and 14,000 in the park. A check of license plates disclosed that 33 per cent of the automobiles were from Jackson and Vinton counties, and the balance were from other counties in the state and out of state. Of the people on the beach surveyed, 683 were from various places in Ohio and 51 from eight other states including West Virginia, Georgia, California, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Virginia, Florida, and Mississippi.⁶¹

In 1968, a total of 394,705 visitors was recorded at Lake Alma during the season. The breakdown was as follows: tint and trailer, 26,666; swimmers, 65,488; fishermen, 6,556; and other visitors, 295,995.⁶²

Effective February 15, 1969, Lake Alma was included in the state's new charges for swimming and boat docking facilities. Charges for swimming were 50 cents per person for all over 16 years of age; from six to 15 years, 25 cents; and no charge for children under six years of age. Tie up space for boats was increased from \$6 to \$10.⁶³

In 1971, Edmund Maeker, former assistant park manager at Lake Hope State Park, was transferred to Lake Alma as assistant park manger with enforcement powers and designated to patrol the park and enforce regulations.⁶⁴

An 80-foot radio antenna was also erected at the park, and radio receivers and transmitters were installed at the park manager's residence and in patrol cars and pick-up trucks, enabling the transmission and receiving of messages all over the state.⁶⁵

A bicycle and jogging path was created in 1980 on the outer portion of the roadway around the lake. While maintaining the one-way, clockwise, vehicular traffic on the inner portion of the roadway nearest the lake, the outer lane was marked by broad yellow lines as a bicycle path, for use by runners, walkers, joggers, cyclists, and roller skaters.⁶⁶

In 1983 through 1989, the Wellston law firm of Oths, Foley & Heiser conveyed as a gift 105 acres of land located west of the park and the abandoned railroad bed to the State of Ohio to be incorporated into the Lake Alma State Park.⁶⁷

During the years 1995 through 1999, almost 19,000 trees of various varieties were planted at Lake Alma. They were as follows: 1995-- 2,400 dogwood and 1,900 honeylocust; 1996-- 500 chinkapin oak, 1,000 Norway spruce, 500 red maple, 700 red oak, and 300 Burr Oak; 1997-- 200 red maple, 200 scarlet oak, 400 redbud, 200 green ash, 300 Sycamore, 200 black gum, 200 white oak, and 300 red oak; 1998-- 2,000 eastern redbud, 1,000 bald cypress, and 2,000 white pine; and 1999-- 1,000 eastern redbud and 1,000 white pine.⁶⁸

The first annual Lake Alma Community Beach Party occurred on Saturday, July 26, 1997. The featured activities included a music festival, a 3-on-3 basketball tournament, bicycle racing, a swimming race, canoe races, and a fly casting skills contest.⁶⁹

Today, Lake Alma State Park has 290 acres of land and 60 acres of water. There are four acres of trails that traverse the hills and valleys. Hikers pass through oak, beech, and maple forests with unique plants, animals, and geological formations. A one-mile paved walkway/bicycle path begins at the park entrance and ends at the park exit.⁷⁰

There are also 72 wooded sites for tents and trailers. Park facilities include pit latrines, tables, fire rings, dump station, and drinking water. Campers have a choice of sites with electricity or without electricity.⁷¹

Fishermen can catch bass, bluegill, sunfish, crappie, and channel catfish. Non-powered watercraft or boats with electric motors are the only craft permitted on the lake. The boat ramp and dock are located on the northeast side of the lake.⁷²

There are two public beaches for swimmers on the north side of the lake. There are change booths, latrines, parking lot, and a concession stand.⁷³

Boats are available for rent at the concession stand. There are paddle boats, canoes, and row boats. Life jackets, oars, and paddles are included.⁷⁴

Bicycles can also be rented at the concession stand. In addition to the one-mile bike path around the lake, there is the bicycle path that leads to Wellston.⁷⁵

Reservations for the shelter houses can be made one year in advance, beginning November 1. There are also 300 picnic tables and a number of grills throughout the park⁷⁶

Park naturalists are available from Memorial Day to Labor Day to present a variety of programs including movies and nature studies for children.⁷⁷

Robert Ervin
4/3/2000

1. *Wellston Telegram*, May 27, 1902.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*, and *Jackson Standard-Journal*, June 28, 1893.
4. *Wellston Telegram*, May 27, 1902.
5. *Ibid.*
6. *The Wellston Telegram*, November 17, 1903.
7. *Ibid.*, August 25, 1909.
8. *Ibid.*, March 16, 1910.
9. *Ibid.*, May 27, 1902, January 20, 1899, May 5, 1899.
10. *Ibid.*
11. *Ibid.*, November 6, 1901.
12. Frank C. Morrow, *A History of Industry in Jackson County, Ohio*, pp. 142-144.
13. *Ibid.*, and *The Wellston Telegram*, August 30, 1911.
14. *Ibid.*
15. *Wellston Telegram*, October 29, 1901.
16. *Wellston Sentinel*, June 13, 1903.
17. *Ibid.*, February 28, 1903.
18. *Wellston Telegram*, May 27, 1902..
19. *The Wellston Telegram*, April 23, 1981.
20. *Wellston Telegram*, October 29, 1901.
21. J. Gordon Morrow, *The Wellston Telegram*, April 23, 1981.
22. *Wellston Telegram*, October 29, 1901.
23. *Ibid.*, May 27, 1902.
24. *Ibid.*, June 30, 1903.
25. *Wellston Sentinel*, February 28, 1903.
26. *Ibid.*
27. *Wellston Telegram*, June 30, 1903.
28. *Ibid.*, May 27, 1902.
29. *Wellston Sentinel*, February 28, 1903.
30. *Ibid.*, July 4, 1903.
31. *Wellston Telegram*, May 27, 1902.
32. *Wellston Sentinel*, February 28, 1903.
33. *Wellston Telegram*, May 27, 1902.

34. Morrow, pp. 194-195, and *The Wellston Telegram*, January 8, 1926.
35. *Wellston Telegram*, December 1, 1915.
36. *The Daily Sentinel* (Wellston), November 27, 1915.
37. *Wellston Telegram*, December 1, 1915.
38. *The Daily Sentinel*, November 27, 1915.
39. *Ibid.*, March 31, 1909.
40. *The Wellston Telegram*, January 8, 1926.
41. *Ibid.*
42. *Ibid.*, March 26, 1926.
43. *Ibid.*, August 11, 1927.
44. *The Jackson Sun-Journal*, June 17, 1932.
45. *Ibid.*
46. *Ibid.*
47. *Ibid.*
48. *Ibid.*
49. *The Jackson Herald*, April 30, 1935.
50. *The Wellston Telegram*, February 2, 1945.
51. *Ibid.*, May 17, 1946, and June 21, 1946.
52. *Ibid.*, January 3, 1947.
53. *Ibid.*, May 24, 1951.
54. *Ibid.*
55. *Ibid.*, July 31, 1952.
56. *Ibid.*, May 4, 1961, and May 11, 1961.
57. *Ibid.*, April 6, 1961.
58. *Ibid.*, June 30, 1961.
59. *Ibid.*
60. *Ibid.*
61. *Ibid.*, June 25, 1964.
62. *Ibid.*, January 30, 1969.
63. *Ibid.*
64. *Ibid.*, April 1, 1971.
65. *Ibid.*
66. *The Journal-Herald* (Jackson), October 29, 1980.
67. Park Ranger Chris Grupenhof.

68. Tim Archer, manager, Lake Alma.
69. *The Jackson Times*, Special Supplement, July 17, 1997.
70. *Ibid.*
71. *Ibid.*
72. *Ibid.*
73. *Ibid.*
74. *Ibid.*
75. *Ibid.*
76. *Ibid.*
77. *Ibid.*