hundred thousand, and deposits of one million one hundred seventy nine thousand.

Just twenty five years ago, the four banks of Circleville, First, Second, Third and the Circleville Savings, had resources of $3 1/3 million dollars and deposits of $2 1/3 million. Today these same banks have a combined total of resources of $15 1/2 million and $14 million dollars in deposits.

Floyd Bartley Turns Hobby Into Life Study

By DAVE BROWN / 1957
Herald Staff Writer

(First of a series of two.)

One of the great and strangest occurrences in Ohio history is how tropical plants came to grow in the Buckeye state.

A Pickaway Township farmer, whose hobby of studying botany (the science of plant life) has made him an expert in the field, is undertaking to trace the movement of southern plants to Ohio.

And Floyd Bartley said he considers this one of his main achievements.

Bartley, who will be 68 next April, said that the old pre-glacial Tayse River probably brought most of the plants from the South up here. The Tayse River started in North Carolina and wound its way through Virginia and West Virginia, dipped through southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and finally emptied into the Mississippi River.

He noted that the glacier, which covered much of the northern hemisphere, went down as far as Jackson County, where he said there are more different types of plant life than anywhere else in Ohio.

He pointed out that in Liberty Township 1,300 different species have been collected so far, tops in the state. * * *

BARTLEY, in explaining some of the plant life which is native to the South but now growing in Ohio, said that a large leaf Magnolia has been found in Jackson County which measures as much as one foot in diameter. This type of leaf is abundant in Mississippi but is rare for this northern climate, Bartley said.

Bartley said his findings on the southern plants which have drifted mysteriously to Ohio will be set down in a scientific "paper." He is working in collaboration with Lawrence E. Hix on the project. He also may collaborate with a woman on the flora found in Jackson County only.

Another discovery made in Jackson County, according to Bartley, was a new species of grass which had never before been recorded by science.

Another rare find made by Bartley was in the 1930's. On top of a high cliff in a place called "Ophir Valley," he discovered a new type of reed grass, "Calamagrostis inaequalis." He considers this one of his rarest finds.

But Bartley did not always have to venture far for his discoveries. On his own 105-acre farm south-east of Thatcher on Route 56 he once came across an extremely rare chaff weed.

* * *

IN EXPLAINING his interest in the old Tayse River project, Bartley noted that when the glacier started to back up the Tayse River began to drain back towards the Ohio River. This left behind all the plant life the river had carried up from the South.

He said you could almost trace the old Tayse River by the unusual plant life in southern Ohio. Also, he maintained that one can tell where glacial valleys were just by the plant life there.

Bartley said that he usually spends his weekends looking for new types of plant life. He starts collecting different specimens in early Spring and does not quit until Fall.

"I really don't have any set way to look for new plants," he said. "We just drive along until we see a good place. Then we stop and start walking." He added that the search is very slow and deliberate, in which he sometimes covers only a few miles.

Bartley said that there are approximately 2,800 different varieties of plant life in Ohio. He said with a deep feeling of modesty that "I guess I can identify about 2,500 of them." * * *
By Dave Brown
Herald Staff Writer
(Second of a series)

In the first article, Floyd Bartley describes how his hobby of
studying botany (the science of plant life) turned him into an
expert. This article goes back and traces his interest to his ac-
ccomplishments of present day.

A farmer who can give the cor-
rect Latin names for plant life—
an odd combination for Floyd
Bartley but one which has made
him highly respected by all botan-
ical scientists.

Bartley said he and his bro-
ther Jerry and his sister,
Mrs. Bertha Drake, with whom
he stays, always had loved the
outdoors. Whenever they could
the trio would dash out into the
woods and not return until dark.

Born in Ross County in 1888,
Bartley went to school in Hills-
ville. In 1908, the Bartleys moved
to Pickaway County to take up
farming.

During the 1920's, Bartley struck
up an acquaintance with the
late Leslie L. Pontious, who was
assistant postmaster in Circleville.
Bartley said that it was Pontious
who really spurred his interest
in botany.

WHEN THEY were young, the
Bartleys used to fill their mother's
jars with plants. But when Floyd
started to collect plants in earnest
in the 1920's, he looked for a way
to preserve them.

Edward S. Thomas, a friend,
showed Bartley how to "press"
plants. First, a felt pad is laid
down. The plant is then placed be-
tween the folds of a paper and
another felt pad is placed on top.
All this is put between two wood-
en braces and tied around with a
canvas strap.

(Bartley said he can "press"
numerous plants while contin-
uously carrying them around; he
noted that they are carefully
folded so as not to break any
part of the plant. He said he usu-
ally collects five samples of
each—one goes to the Smithsoni-
ian Institute, one to the New
York Botanical Gardens, one to
the state university where the
plant is found; he keeps the
rest.)

He said he has sent in more
than 2,000 different varieties to
the New York institution. In turn, the
institution made Pontious and him
collaborators, a high honor for a
"layman".

As his collections grew, Bartley
felt he had to know more about
the subject of botany. So he went
to Ohio State University for as-
assistance. He read many books and
studies until he was well versed in
the science.

BARTLEY SAID, however, he
has never been able to further
his formal education. He has tak-
en numerous students and clubs
on field trips and noted that he
has helped more than one student
get a doctorate degree in botany.

Experts have said that Bartley
knows the plant life of Ohio bet-
ter than anyone in the state. He
has been personally responsible
for discovering more than half of
the 100 new species found in the
last five years, according to OSU
records.

Bartley's "specialties" are
ferns and mosses. He has inter-
ests in all fields of botany and
related sciences and now is con-
tent to look for things not yet
in any collection. He says he
loves to find new varieties dis-
covered for the first time in
Ohio.

Although he has traveled far and
wide on his field trips, Bartley
says there are some startling
finds right here in Pickaway Coun-
ty. He pointed out that he made
25 to 30 new state finds just along
the railroad tracks near grain
mills in Circleville.

Speaking of the Circleville area,
Bartley said that some of the ear-
liest plant life in existence can be
found in the "Kibler Bog", south
of the General Electric plant on
E. Ohio St. This is now located on
a farm and Bartley said that un-
less something is done to protect it
the plant life will disappear before
too long.

FOR ALL his discoveries, Bar-
tley has never had one named af-
after him. He said the vogue of
naming discoveries after their
finders has gone out of style.

Bartley has been honored by the
Science Society and many indi-
viduals. He said that he has gained
a lot of satisfaction from his hobby—"there's no dollars or cents in
it but I've made a lot of friends all
gover the country."

Among the organizations to
which Bartley belongs are: the
Brooks Bird Club in West Vir-
ginia, which boasts a member-
ship of nationally known people;
the Wheaton Bird Club of Ohio;
the Ohio Academy of Science; and the Southern Appalachian Botanical Club.

One of the more pleasant projects Bartley now carries on is the exchange of plants with people in other parts of the country. His home is full of specimens from various parts of the U.S.

Bartley, therefore, enjoys his hobby and tries to give his knowledge to others. He is a very unassuming man but confident of his knowledge in the botanical world.

My father, Harry B. Altmann, went on trips with Bartley and Bartoli in the 1900's.

One of the most imposing monuments in Forest Cemetery is of white marble, with a figure of Christ on top, with His arms extended as in a blessing. It is located just a short distance from the main entrance to the cemetery and on the side of the stone, facing the main driveway, are engraved these words—"John Cradlebaugh."

If you should visit the site of this memorial, you'll find that the little finger of the right hand is missing, as well as the thumb of the same hand. It is told that this figure was carved in Italy and when it arrived in Circleville it was found that the little finger had been broken off.

You will find a hole, where the finger had been, indicating that an attempt was made to fasten on another finger with a dowel pin. The thumb was broken off later by a falling limb from a tree on the lot.

John Cradlebaugh, whose portrait was recently given a place of honor in Pickaway County's Common Pleas Courthouse, was the son of Andrew Cradlebaugh, who operated a tannery and kept a hotel on the west bank of the canal, right where the Pickaway Dairy plant now is. He was born in Circleville on February 22, 1839; was educated in the Circleville schools and attended Kenyon College and Oxford Ohio University:

HE STUDIED law with Henry N. Hedges Sr., and was admitted to the Bar in 1840, and began to practice in Circleville -- his talent soon placing him in the front rank of local attorneys. In 1851, Mr. Cradlebaugh was elected to the State Senate by the Democratic party from Franklin and Pickaway counties — he was the first to represent that district under the new Constitution.

In 1854, he entered into a law partnership with his former preceptor, Henry Hedges Sr., which continued until 1858, when Mr. Cradlebaugh was appointed by President Buchanan as United States Judge in the Territory of Utah.

There he distinguished himself by his great courage in attempting to bring to justice some Mormons who, disguised as Indians, were guilty of murdering 120 emigrants — the incident became known in our histories as the "Mountain Meadow Massacre."

Later, when Nevada became a state, he was elected a delegate to the 37th Congress. In 1860, he took part in the savage war against the Piute Indians. In 1862, he came back to Circleville to assist in forming the 114th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was recruited from the counties of Perry, Franklin, Pickaway, Fayette, Ross and Vinton.

John Cradlebaugh was commissioned its Colonel.

The 114th rendezvoused at Camp Chase in Columbus and was mustered into the United States service on September 11, 1862.

Eight days later the regiment was ordered to Marietta and on the first day of December it was on the way down the Ohio River, bound for Memphis, Tennessee, to join General Sherman's army, which was about to operate in the rear of Vicksburg in support of General Grant's movement against this Southern city.

IN THIS SIEGE, Colonel Cradlebaugh was seriously wounded by a bullet passing through his cheeks and under his tongue, making speech difficult and compelling him to resign his commission.

Returning to Nevada, he ran for United States Senator, but the Mormon people of that state, remembering Colonel Cradlebaugh as the Judge in the trial of the Mormon murderers in the Mountain Meadow Massacre, voted solidly against him and he failed.

Handicapped physically, and reduced financially, he accepted the subordinate position as Adjutant General of Nevada, and finally,