

tory in Cincinnati. In 1843 the cornerstone of the Cincinnati Observatory was laid, and two years later Professor Mitchel became director, a position he held for fourteen years. In 1859 he removed to Albany, New York, where he became the director of the Dudley Observatory.

At the outbreak of the War between the States Professor Mitchel volunteered his services in the Union Army and was made brigadier general in command of Ohio volunteers. For the defense of Cincinnati, he erected a chain of fortifications four miles south of Covington extending to the Ohio River. The town of Fort Mitchell (spelled with two "l's") on the site of the fortifications was later named in his honor. In April, 1862, Mitchel was promoted to the rank of major general and, in September of the same year, was placed in command of the Department of the South and the Tenth Army Corps, operating in South Carolina. He died of yellow fever while in South Carolina.

While serving in the army, General Mitchel was affectionately known as "Old Stars" because of his fame as an astronomer, and it was in the field of astronomy that he was preeminent, both as a lecturer and for his mechanical skill. His pleasing personality, logical mind, and simple elucidation of his topic served to popularize a subject which hitherto had been of interest only to scientists. Mitchel perfected a variety of instruments that served to advance the study of astronomy and was author of several popular books on the subject, including *The Planetary and Stellar Worlds*, *The Orbs of Heaven*, *Popular Astronomy*, and *The Astronomy of the Bible*. From 1845 to 1848 General Mitchel edited a magazine, *The Sidereal Messenger*. He was a fellow of the Academy of Arts and Sciences and an associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

DANIEL MORGAN (1736-1802), distinguished officer of the Indian and Revolutionary wars, from whom the town of Morganfield received its name, was born in New Jersey of Welsh ancestry. When seventeen years old he left home and worked his way to Virginia where he superintended a sawmill for a short time, later becoming a wagoner. In two years he accumulated enough to buy a wagon and team of his own. In the French and Indian War the call for wagons and teams was urgent and Morgan at once volunteered as a teamster. He was