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HISTORY OF BOONE COUNTY,
INDIANA

HISTORY
OF
BOONE COUNTY
INDIANA

With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and
Genealogical Records of Old Families

BY
HON. L. M. CRIST

VOLUME I

ILLUSTRATED

A. W. BOWEN & COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Allen County Public Library
El. Wayne, Indiana

DEDICATION

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens
by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer
flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made
Boone County a garden of
sunshine and delight.

AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION.

To write a history is but to commit to words in type events as they have transpired, and to be pure history, it must be colored as little as possible by the views or personal opinions of the writers.

In presenting this history of Boone county, the author has attempted in every instance, to refrain from the expression of his opinions and to give the facts, indeed, it will be noticed, by the careful observer, that the same incident is given, in some instances, in different language, in more than one place, because coming from different sources of seemingly equal authority. I make no claim to originality, but have, with great care and much labor, sifted every possible particle of information, hoping from the mass to collect the best and most important facts and events for preservation.

It has been impossible to publish all of the matter placed at my disposal; much has, no doubt, been omitted which should have been published, and much, perhaps, has been published which the reader will consider superfluous. Much information, in the possession of those who should have been glad to furnish it, has been omitted for lack of interest of those parties and their failure to furnish me the facts, though often requested so to do.

The author desires to express his appreciation of the assistance of each and every one that has aided in the work and especially the press of the county, Strange N. Cragun and Ben F. McKey. Also the author desires to pay tribute to the careful and faithful work of Messrs. Harden and Spahr, who published a history of Boone county in 1887.

The earnest endeavor on my part to give a complete history of the county to December 1, 1914, will, I trust, be appreciated.

LEANDER M. CRIST.

Thorntown, Indiana.

PREFACE.

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men who have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Boone county, Indiana, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive of the present publication. The work has been in the hands of an able writer, who has, after much patient study and research, produced here the most complete historical memoirs of Boone county ever offered to the public. A specially valuable and interesting department is that devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of this county whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the citizens of Boone county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Boone County, Indiana," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I—First Inhabitants—Dominion of European Nations—American Control—Meaning of Names	25
CHAPTER II—Mound Builders—Indian Occupancy—Territory Acquired by White Man	37
CHAPTER III—Geology and Topography—General Features—Rivers—Lakes—General Natural Features—Soil and Climate of Boone County	63
CHAPTER IV—Public Domain and Its Survey	75
CHAPTER V—Organization of the County—Official Acts Connected with Its Organization—Organization of Various Townships—Where They First Effected Their Settlement—Early-day Mills—Early Roads—Pioneer Schools and Churches—Customs and Manners of the First Who Established Homes.....	79
CHAPTER VI—Organization of Territory—Right of Occupation—Origin of the Name, Hoosier	120
CHAPTER VII—Early Life—Early Recollections—Early Entertainment—Social Gatherings, etc.	135
CHAPTER VIII—Military History of the County—Mexican Soldiers—Soldiers of the Civil War from This County—Those Who Served in the Late Spanish-American War	168
CHAPTER IX—Bench and Bar of Boone County—Lawyers, Past and Present—Early Courts—Brief Sketches of Oldtime Attorneys.....	211
CHAPTER X—Agriculture—Agricultural Society—Agricultural Agent—Farmers' Clubs—Drainage—Native Forest	
CHAPTER XI—Educational Development of the County—Early Teachers—Congressional Fund—Concentration of Schools—County Seminary.....	258
CHAPTER XII—Church History—First Churches—Churches of Today	323
CHAPTER XIII—Newspapers of the County	357
CHAPTER XIV—Medical Profession—Early Doctors—Their Experiences—Character of the Pioneer Physicians—Superstition, etc.....	365
CHAPTER XV—Banks and Banking	384
CHAPTER XVI—Cities and Towns of the County	391
CHAPTER XVII—County Buildings	431
CHAPTER XVIII—Politics of Boone County—Official Roster.....	442
CHAPTER XIX—Railroads—Traction Lines—Telegraph—Telephone	453
CHAPTER XX—Civic and Benevolent Societies	459
CHAPTER XXI—Boone County Cemeteries	502
CHAPTER XXII—Early Life and Early Settlement in Each Township	515



HISTORICAL INDEX.

A

Advance	400
Agriculture	225
Growth	226
Productions	226
School Work	242
Clubs	242
Farmers' Short Course	243
Agricultural Agent	235
Annual Report	236
Seed Corn Testing Week	237
Orchard Demonstration	238
Milk Testing	238
Alfalfa Tour	239
Field Demonstration	239
Contests	240
Agricultural Society	228
First Fair	229
Report	230
Al-Si	232
Anakims, The	35
Apotheosis of the Pioneer, An	515
Archway	503
Auditors	450

B

Banks and Banking	384
First Bank in County	385
Banks of Cities and Towns	386
State Bank of Advance	1038
Bench and Bar	211
Court Room of Early Days	211
Judicial Circuits	211

Bench and Bar—

History of Courts from Organiza-	
tion to Present	212
Circuit Court	214
Early Judges	214
Early Attorneys	215
Twentieth Judicial Circuit	222
Bonsall, Mabel	500
Boone, Betty	164
Boone, Daniel	530
Boone's Oldest Male Resident	152
Boy Wanted	149
Boyd, Adaline (Burk)	512
Bravery of a Kentucky Girl	150
Burckhalter, Marietta Mills	426
Business and Manufactures	531
Boss Manufacturing Co., The	1039
Dairy Cream Separator Co., The	910
Poland-China Hogs, Dr. Tucker's	1042

C

Center Township	113-518
Location	113
County-seat	114
Early Settlement	115
Churches	115
Schools	116
Roads	117
Century Mark Passed	383
Cemeteries, Boone County	502
Churches	322
Methodist Episcopal Ministers,	
Zionsville	324

HISTORICAL INDEX.

Churches—

Methodist Episcopal Ministers, Lebanon and Whitestown.....	355
Methodist Episcopal, Lebanon.....	322
Christian or Disciples	324
Presbyterian	325
St. Joachim	327
First Baptist	328
First Christian	329
Seventh Day Adventist	331
United Brethren	331
African Methodist Episcopal.....	332
Methodist Episcopal, Jamestown.....	333
Methodist Episcopal, Salem.....	335
Methodist Episcopal, Thorn- town	335-49
Presbyterian	337
Missionary Society	323
Christian	347
Civil War	168
Causes Leading to it	168
Call for Volunteers	172
Knights of the Golden Circle.....	172
Organization of Companies.....	175
Facts About the Conflict	176
Clarkstown	400
Clinton Township	88-521
Location	88
Early Settlement	89
Churches	89
Schools	90
Elizaville	91
Commissioners, County	446
Corn (White Man)	139
Coroners	452
Courthouse	431
Dedication	431
Hon. Chas. Fairbanks' Speech.....	436
Crawford Home, The	439

D

Dover	401
Drainage	244

E

Eagle Township	108-522
Location	108
Early Settlement	108
Early Ministers	109
Churches	110
Schools	110
Eagle Village	108
Early Life in Boone County	134
Traveling in Early Days	135
First Roadways	136
Early Recollections	141-514
Talks of the Old Days	153
Interesting Things Relative to Early Times	156
Education	258
Engleman, Joseph	61
Essay by W. H. Mills	159
Essay on Forestry	253

F

Fayette	401
Forest, Our Native	247
Oak	248
Tulip	249
Walnut	250
Elm	250
Linden	250
Beech	250
Flowery Trees	251
Tree as an Engineer	255
Plea for Trees	255

G

Gadsden	402
Geology and Topography	62
Period, Post-Tertiary	63
Wells	65
Coal	63
Gospel Temperance Meetings.....	480
Governor, Vote of	425
Growth of County in 84 Years.....	148

HISTORICAL INDEX.

H

Harrison Township	103-521
Location	103
Early Settlement	103
Roads	104
Churches	104
Schools	105
Hazelrigg	402
History Unique, A	483
Hoath, Lydia M.	499
Hoosier, Origin of	129
Horse Breeders' Association	241

I

Indiana, Map of	73
Indians	40
Indian Wars	58
Treaties	42
Reserves	50
Indian Village	51
Death of Tecumseh	53
Treaty of St. Mary's	55
Close of Reserve	56
Indian Controversy	57
Harmar's Expedition	59
Indian Lore	505
Indian's Plea for Prohibition, An	476
Infirmary, County	239

J

Jackson Township	100-522
Location	100
Early Settlement	100
Churches	101
Schools	102
Roads	102
Jail, Boone County	438
First	438
Second	438
Third	438
Present	438
Jamestown	402

Jefferson Township	98-520
Location	98
Early Settlement	98
Churches	98
Schools	99
Roads	99
Judson Baptist Association	349

L

Lebanon	396
Location	396
First Settlement	396
Present Condition	399
Libraries	440
List of Commissioned Officers, Civil War	179
List of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Civil War	181

M

Marion Township	84-520
Location	84
Early Settlement	84
Roads	86
Schools	86
Churches	86
Towns	87
Masters, M. D., Luella M.	501
Matthews, Mattie	499
Mechanicsburg	404
Medical Profession	365
Pioneer Physicians	365-381
Fees	369
Pioneer Ideas and Beliefs	370
Sketches of Pioneer Physicians	378
List of Early Physicians	382
List of Present Day Physicians	382
Memorial Day	173
Milledgeville	403
Mills, Col. Anson	413
Mills, James P.	421
Mills, Sarah Kenworthy	421

HISTORICAL INDEX.

Miscellaneous	530
What They Say of Us	533
Then and Now	535
Faithful Ox, The	538
Tom and Dick	539
Autochthon, Story of	234
Mondamin (Indian)	138
Mound Builders	37

N

Names and Ages of Survivors of the Civil War and Spanish-American War, living in Thorntown.....	208
National Cemeteries	175
New Brunswick	405
Newley, Jesse (Millikan)	498
Newspapers	357
Lebanon, Newspapers of	357
Thorntown, Newspapers of	362
Zionsville, Newspaper of	362
Jamestown, Newspaper of	363
Whitestown, Newspaper of	364
Northfield	405

O

Organization of County	79
Location	83
Survey	84
Organization of Territory	121
Organization of Various Townships.....	83
Orphans' Home	439
Our Foremothers	523
Our Title to Indiana	41
Outlook for Boone County.....	543

P

Passing of Pisa, The	251
Perry Township	105-520
Location	105
Early Settlement	105
Churches	106
Schools	107
Roads	107

Pioneer Home of James P. Mills.....	422
Politics	442
Prehistoric Works	36
Prosecuting Attorneys, Circuit Court	451
Prosecuting Attorneys, Common Pleas Court	451
Public Domain and Its Surveys.....	74
Canal Land	75
Michigan Road Lands.....	75
Swamp Lands	76
Seminary Lands	77
University Lands	77
College Fund Lands	77
School Lands	78

R

Recorders	450
Railroads	453
Indianapolis, Cincinnati & LaFayette	453
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon Route)	453
Raiment	129
Report of County Supt. of Schools.....	532
Representatives in Congress.....	445
Reunion, Thorntown Academy.....	303
Rosston	406
Royalton	406

S

Schools	258
Early School Houses	259
Teachers	260
Congressional Fund	273
Consolidation of Schools	276
County Schools	277
Concentration of Schools	281
County Seminary	283
Thorntown Academy	286
Schools, Lebanon	317
Presbyterian Academy	319
Secretary of State, Vote of.....	445
Sheriffs	450

HISTORICAL INDEX.

Skeleton, of Indian Chief	504
Slavery, Question of	130
Societies, Secret	458
Underground Railroad	132
Woman's Relief Corps	468
Temperance	472
Woman and the Church	482
Woman's Franchise	484
Woman's Christian Temperance Union	485
Ananias Club	490
Spanish-American War	203
Names of Those That Enlisted	204
Roll of Honor	208
Story of 1830, A Real	509
Sugar Creek Township	94-519
Location	94
Early Settlement	94
Schools	96
Churches	97
Roads	97
Sunday Schools	493
County Conventions	495
Surface and Soil	80
Drainage	80
Drift, The	81
Areas of Different Soils	83
Surveyors	452

T

Telephones of Boone, The	455
Terhune	407
Thanksgiving Story	162
Threshing	148
Thorntown	407
Early Settlers	408
Schools	408
Committee Reports	409

Traction Lines	454
Lebanon-Thornton Traction Co.	454
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.	454
Treasurers	450

U

Union Township	111-520
Location	111
Early Settlement	111
Churches	111
Roads	112

W

Ward	428
Washington Township	91-522
Location	91
Early Settlement	91
Churches	92
Schools	92
Mechanicsburg	93
Roads	93
Whitestown	428
Location	428
Early Business Men	429
Worth Township	118-523
Location	118
Early Settlement	119
Schools	120
Churches	120

Z

Zionsville	429
Location	429



BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

A

Adair, D. W.	651
Adair, James W.	651
Adams, George E.	583
Adler, Phil.	892
Adney, Roy W.	585
Airhart, Dr. Joseph O.	832
Allen, George	648
Allen, Thomas F.	648
Armstrong, I. N.	901
Ashley, Robert T.	654

B

Ball, M. D., James R.	593
Barker, Isaac N.	851
Barker, Murray S.	850
Batterton, James W.	1030
Beard, Eliza A.	848
Beard, Jarrett S.	849
Bechtell, Jacob A.	1025
Beck, Larkin	940
Belles, Isaac H.	916
Billingsly, Robert D.	660
Billingsly, Samuel	663
Booher, Benjamin	1006
Bowen, Samson	930
Bowers, Reiter Cragun.	909
Bowman, Henry	721
Bowman, William H.	720
Brandenburg, William	987
Brendel, M. D., J. F.	630
Brosar, Walter H.	1040
Brown, Caleb O.	640
Brown, John S.	640

Brown, John T.	792
Brush, D. D. S., Forest G.	865
Brush, Henry C.	866
Brush, James	866
Burns, David M.	896
Burns, Andrew	896

C

Caldwell, Thomas V.	886
Callane, Richard	911
Callane, W. E.	911
Campbell, George W.	608
Campbell, Mark	611
Carter, Henry	765
Carter, Newton	764
Carter, Samuel R.	1044
Cason, Samuel L.	856
Chilson, Edna A.	1014
Clark, Andrew J.	606
Clark, David M.	606
Clouser, Martin L.	694
Cobb, Jacob S.	872
Cobb, William	618
Cobb, William F.	618
Colgrove, Riley	1015
Comley, George M.	771
Conrad, Ira E.	629
Conrad, Rufus	946
Conrad, William	629
Coombs, Ben F.	846
Coombs, George	846
Coons, M. D., Henry N.	602
Coulson, George	830
Coulson, Jonathan E.	830

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Cowan, Hon. John M.	876
Cragun, Strange N.	907
Crist, George Weller	680
Crist, James Weller	680
Crist, Leander Mead	680
Crist, Mark B.	935
Cröse, David	860
Cröse, William B.	860

D

Daily, Americus C.	1018
Daily, Charles D.	1046
Darnell, William H.	723
Darnell, William J.	723
Davenport, Milton S.	988
Davis, Edgar W.	743
Davis, Isaac T.	970
Davis, John H.	932
Davis, John W.	743
Denger, Charles H.	646
Denger, Peter	647
DeVol, William J.	840
Dodson, Vasco	734
Dodson, William H.	734
Dulan, John A.	931
Dulan, Thomas W.	931
Duvall, Jacob	810
Duvall, John A.	810
Dye, James M.	786

E

Ellis, Thomas	977
Ellis, William H.	977
Endres, Dominick A.	822
Everett, George A.	725
Everett, John	725

F

Farrow, Hon. John A.	705
Farrow, Thomas	705
Felker, Adam H.	782

G

Godfrey, Charles	798
Goldsberry, John J.	1054
Goldsberry, Thomas	1056

H

Halpin, Dennis	652
Hamilton, Gilbert H.	919
Hamilton, John	919
Harbaugh, Thomas G.	789
Harmon, James	787
Harris, Elwood T.	716
Harris, Mathew T.	716
Hart, James F.	779
Harting, George H.	690
Harting, Hiram B.	691
Harvey, M. D.	973
Hawkins, Benjamin F.	1041
Haworth, Samuel	880
Hazelrigg, Maj. H. G.	1047
Head, Manson	796
Head, S. C.	797
Heath, Samuel S.	1008
Hill, Joseph	697
Hill, William L.	696
Hinshaw, Frank	587
Hinshaw, T. H.	587
Howard, Charles C.	693
Howard, John	714
Howard, Richard W.	714
Holler, Andrew	759
Holler, James E.	758
Hollingsworth, Samuel	906
Hooton, Ashpbell P. W.	627
Hooton, John	628
Huber, Harvey W.	727
Huber, Valentine	727
Huckelberry, Irvin T.	747
Hussey, John S.	768
Hussey, William	768
Hutchinson, William H.	1034

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

I

Imel, Ralph W.	604
Isenhour, Bert	900
Isenhour, James	657
Isenhour, Jonathan	657

J

Jackson, Elisha	938
Jarrell, Nancy	1048
Jones, Benjamin	733-41
Jones, Thomas J.	741

K

Kern, Jacob	757
Kersey, James H.	752
Kibbey, James H.	670
Klingler, Abraham L. ..	659
Klingler, Francis	659
Kohn, Daniel	766

L

LaFollette, Harvey M. ..	729
LaFollette, Jesse	730
Lane, Emsley J.	666
Lane, Levi	1003
Lane, Samuel B.	748
Lane, William U.	666
Laughlin, Samuel H.	775
Laughlin, Vincent	776
Laughner, J. T. Frank ..	852
Lemon, William	745
Lemon, William N.	745
Lewis, Martin	1028
Longley, Rev. Abner H. ..	396-994
Loose, Frank E.	888

M

McDaniel, Harry	975
McDowell, Henry H.	836
McGee, John	732
McGee, M. D., Joseph A. ..	732
McKey, Ben F.	890

McRoberts, Benjamin B. ..	990
Maish, John W.	613
Maish, Joseph	614
Maple, Arthur	922
Miller, Jacob S.	668
Miller, John D.	668
Millikan, William W.	820
Mills, Anson	952
Mills, James P.	962
Mills, John M.	634
Mills, Sarah K.	962
Moore, James B.	739
Moore, John Stanley	806
Morrison, John W.	676
Morrow, Loring W.	835

N

Nelson, Dr. A. F.	1026
Nelson, Thomas J.	1027
Newby, Granville	738
Newby, Presley	738
Nicely, James M.	1032

O

Orear, Charles D.	942
Orear, Dr. John H.	942
Ottinger, Roy N.	891

P

Parr, Jesse A.	591
Parr, Jacob	772
Parr, Nelson J.	772
Parr, Judge Willett H.	588
Perkins, Jacob	1024
Perrill, John	882
Perrill, Nathan A.	882
Petry, Frank	1021
Pugh, Elias	788

R

Ralston, Hon. Samuel M. ..	573
Reagan, M. D., Jesse Stanley	707

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Reed, David W.	711
Reed, John	711
Richey, James	843
Ridpath, John C.	1049
Riggins, Vallandigham	1036
Riley, James	689
Riley, Lewis C.	688
Ritchie, Andrew W.	800
Ritchie, Morris	800
Roberts, Clarence	808
Rodman, Capt. Carson P.	984
Rogers, Elza O.	581
Rose, Lewis	686
Rose, M. D., Madison Hall.....	685
Routh, John F.	638

S

Sanford, William J.	1013
Scott, Charles W.	1001
Scott, James M.	1003
Servies, Edgar M.	1016
Shapley, Thomas R.	777
Shapley, William	778
Sharp, Ira M.	616
Shaw, Albert M.	781
Shaw, C. W.	650
Shaw, John M.	650
Shaw, Nelson	781
Shumate, Capt. Felix.....	998
Silver, George W.	625
Silver, Samuel	656
Sims, Rev. C. N.	1051
Small, James M.	968
Smith, Aaron J.	595
Smith, Eli	596
Smock, James A.	928
Snodgrass, James	598
Snodgrass, Robert	598
Spencer, Alexander O.	698
Stall, Robert S.	763
Stark, Albert W.	912
Stark, John P.	912
Stephenson, John	948
Stephenson, Samuel H.	950
Stoltz, George	978

Stoker, Benjamin L.	665
Stoker, Tyrie	665
Sumpter, Edward D.	760
Sumpter, Scott T.	760
Swope, Ebenezer H.	812
Swope, Joseph M.	812

T

Taylor, Charles A.	750
Titus, Samuel	728
Tucker, M. D., Jesse E.	802

U

Umberhine, M. D., Charles D.....	791
----------------------------------	-----

W

Waddle, Isaac	637
Waddle, Montraville	636
Waltz, John	902
Waltz, Theodore C.	902
Welch, Charles F.	678
Whitely, Enoch	702
Whitely, William	702
Whittinghill, Robertson	870
Whittinghill, William E.	870
Williams, M. D., William H.....	1022
Wilson, George	927
Wilson, Joseph M.	926
Wilson, William H.	769
Witham, Flavius J.	826
Witham, William	827
Wood, Henry K.	625
Wood, William J.	625
Worley, James M.	980
Worley, William F.	980
Wright, Samuel	638
Wyant, Williard O.	751

Y

Young, James H.	862
Young, John T.	862



BOONE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

—Daily Reporter.

HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

FIRST INHABITANTS—DOMINION OF EUROPEAN NATIONS—AMERICAN CONTROL—MEANING OF NAMES.

In entering upon this work of preparing a history of Boone county, to give its development from a wilderness to a garden spot; to make a memorial to the toiling pioneers, who laid the foundations of her success, and made it possible for her marvelous development, we realize, is no easy task. The pioneers of this county were too busy, in the battle of life and in the building of homes to make records, save those wrought out in sacrifice and toil. The material monument is before this generation. The men and women, who endured the hardships have long ago gone to rest. They are silent in the tomb, and but few are memorialized by records of their heroic deeds. The county in its beauty, its magnificent homes and farms; its public improvements, its schools and churches, all rise before us as a monument, of the labors of those, who heroically toiled in the woods and swamps. The history can never be told of those who laid the mud sills, neither of their children, who took up the work so bravely and raised it to such perfection; so that the children's children of this day, may enjoy the rich blessings from their toil. Some of their names have been preserved. They are inscribed on the stones that mark their resting place; in the hearts of their friends, and others on the pages of history. Our effort in this work, will be to record anew, some of these names in each township, and mention their connection with the public development.

At the organization of the county in 1830, there were six hundred and twenty-one persons within her bounds. This would be about one hundred and twenty-five families, or one and one-half persons to the square mile.

None of these are left to tell the story; and their children have grown old and feeble, and but few of them linger upon the shores of time. The early records of the county were partially destroyed by fire in 1856, so that the official records of the county are imperfect. Our effort has been to gather the general trend of the development, and some of the early names connected with its progress. In addition to the traditional stories that have been passed down from generation to generation, there is a history of the early life and times of its people, compiled by Harden and Spahr in 1887, the only work of the kind in Boone county. Messrs. Harden and Spahr deserve much credit for making this record. This work, and the combination Atlas and map of Boone county, published by Kingman Brothers in 1878, and the county records, have been drawn upon in making this work. Samuel Harden, Stephen Neal, T. J. Cason of Lebanon, and Wash Griffin of Thorntown, and others have each contributed to the records of the deeds of these heroic men and women, that labored and sacrificed to develop this beautiful land from the wilderness of less than one hundred years ago.

With these records and such traditional lore as we could gather from the oldest citizens of the county, and of each local press, we have been able to produce this work. It does not pretend to be perfect or complete, but merely covers a general outline of the county's story from the beginning. With gratitude to all who in any way rendered valuable assistance to us, in preparing the work, we dedicate it to those who must not be forgotten. The magnificent qualities and the splendid services of the pioneers of Boone county can not be overrated. The future generations must reverence them and cherish their memory. The memory of their hardships, the glory of their deeds, the splendor of their accomplishments, must not be allowed to perish from the memory of our people. Such as these laid the foundations of the commonwealth and bought through toil and hardship for us this rich heritage.

We regret that the story of the heroic deeds of so many of our pioneers have not been recorded, so we could pen it on these pages and pass the story down to future generations. It's the same old story, one hero sung, ten thousand perish unknown and unsung. If all the heroic deeds of the pioneer men and women, who laid the foundations of Boone county could be gathered and put on record it would be intensely interesting to future generations. They have all passed away and the story of their hardships and struggles in

the development of this great county is untold. Only now and then an incident is given of some one that stood in front on the picket line of the war against forests, swamps, miasmas and was deprived of every luxury and many of the real necessities of life. The country was roadless, homeless and full of privation and hardships that this generation can not understand. To these brave men and women we owe a debt of gratitude that we can never pay. We regret that their names and deeds are not all on record, so that we could remember them by name and pass them down to the future generations. The monument of the growth of the county in all of its magnificence is before us and the world as a memorial that will be enduring as the rock. But the workmen have fallen and are silent in the tomb. To build a county like Boone is today, out of the wilderness that was here eighty-five years ago, is a marvel of the age in which we live and speaks nobly of those who wrought so faithfully and successfully under great difficulties.

In this brief period of time a race of men in this section have become extinct and we have taken their homes, their hunting grounds, their burial places and planted ours in their stead. As time passes away and changes come it will be all the more regretted that we do not know more of the men that wrought this great work between the civilization of the red man and the white. A great work has been accomplished and we know but few of the names that were actors in the marvelous change. Our fathers were so busy in making history that they did not take time to record their deeds, and we of this day are too full of the enjoyments in the fruits of their labors, that we are careless of records. We trust that the difficulties that confront us in this work will encourage others to take up the work with greater diligence and make it more complete. With gratitude to all who in any way have aided us in preparing this work, we submit it to the public, hoping that others may take it up where we have failed, correct its errors and make it more complete. Boone county in many respects is typical in the great state of Indiana and stands out as a pattern in endurance, energy, agricultural progress and morals, and her records should be made as complete, as labor and patience commensurate with the importance of the work. If we of this generation are as faithful and true to our trust, as our fathers who laid the foundation of our county, we can hold the high estate as worthy of leadership in the family of ninety-two members and vie with each other in building a commonwealth worthy of our sires.

Just how long this part of the world that is included in Boone county was, in shaping up for the habitation of man is not known. It dates back to the beginning whenever that was. No man can tell nor even the ancient rocks unfold. The formation of the rocks, the long cycles of centuries that covered each of the drift periods that swept over the land is a sealed book. Even the period of the Red man is unknown. We do not know how many centuries he roamed over these plains before the advent of our fathers. There is no record of the latter for natives of this country kept no journals, nothing to read from except the rocks and they kept no dates. There is no mark of upheaval but all is drift after drift each leaving its deposit and each following the other in the course of time. Through countless ages this work was in progress shaping and fitting this beautiful country for man. When our fathers first beheld it, it was unsightly and appeared so desolate and dreary that it could never be shaped for homes. Covered with dense forest and undergrowth, with bogs, morasses and sluggish streams. Yet notwithstanding the unpromising outlook they came, they saw, they conquered. They came on foot, some on horseback, some in wagons drawn by oxen, penetrating the pathless woods blazing the way, cutting out roads and planting the cabin. The story will never be told. It is fraught with hardship and danger. It took brave men and women to face the task. To know this land in its primitive condition and to see it now is the marvel of a century.

OUR FOREFATHERS.

Our forbears entered the wilderness with ax, handspike, hoe, hackel and high hopes. They hewed down the forest, hefted the logs into heaps, hoed the corn and hacketed the flax. This work required brawny arms and brave hearts. The demand of the day was *muscle*. They wrought manfully and well. They built their homes, reared their families and have gone to their rest. We with our happy surroundings this day are living testimonies of their faithful labors. Their ken of vision was narrow. It was hemmed in by the dense forest and the denser undergrowth; yet with the eye of faith, they could look out upon the future and see their children upon cultivated farms, cast up highways, schools, churches and homes. A faith that coupled heart with brawn, added courage to hope, which enabled them to endure

great privations without murmurings, and bear heavy burdens gracefully. They were active factors in changing the wilderness into the garden of statehood. They sowed, we are reaping. It is very meet and proper that we should hold their labor of love and sacrifice in grateful remembrance. As we rehearse the story of their journey of hardship through pioneer life to our children, it should stimulate us into greater diligence and faithfulness; and emulate our children to strive for greater blessings for their posterity. If our fathers, surrounded as they were, by the dense forest, progressed one fur-long, we in the open should go a mile; and our children with all the conveniences and appliances that are theirs, should widen in every direction—except downward—whole leagues.

A century ago, locomotion was on "shank's mare," or on horseback, or by the slower tread of the patient ox through the blazed way, or over the corduroy road; now we speed by steam and electricity. Then the hum of the wheel was in our homes. The quick step of the busy house-wife to and fro, while lengthening thread to winding spindle kept time to the sweet melody. The wheel, the reel, the spool, the warp and the old loom with mother, are to this day sweet pictures in the gallery of our memory.

Then we signaled by horn or torch, now it is by the mellow halloo, from city to city and across the sea, and even by wireless. Then it was a great task to travel over the state, now it is a pleasure to circle the globe. We might multiply contrasts indefinitely showing the great vantage-ground of those who enter the twentieth century over those who entered the nineteenth. So rapid has been the transition that we can scarcely keep pace. We accept the wonderful developments as matter of fact, and wonder what will come next. We have sought out many inventions to utilize the forces of nature and make them serve man, so that the manual labor of one man today is manifold that of our fathers in producing the necessities and luxuries of life. We not only make the winds, fire and water serve us, but we also harness the imponderable forces, and teach the elements and mother earth to bear our messages. Surely we stand on a high eminence. Our outlook today takes in the world. The happenings of today will be spread before us tomorrow before breakfast. So wide is our ken, that the massive world unknown to our progenitors has shriveled up until we can talk around it. Surely, our being has come to us in times most propitious. We must rise to the thought that our opportunity brings to us great responsibility. More will be required

of us because more has been given. We stand on vantage-ground. We can see farther, hear better and do more than our fathers; if we keep our eyes and ears open, and are not effeminated by luxury. Far more will be expected of us. We have no right to take our ease and become flabby. We are living in the swift current of the great events of our day and the greatest of history. We must be more than the lazy bream that simply heads up stream. It is our duty to be aggressive as our fathers were. They laid the foundation of the state, we must rear its pillars. There are newer, broader and higher ideals, into which the state and the church must be pioneered. There must be an "Uplift" of civilization. The work is not all done. We must make it possible for our posterity to put on the coping and adorn with stained glass. True there are dangers in front of us, greater than the wild beasts that confronted our fathers. Enemies far more treacherous and subtle than the red man. Diseases far more direful and infectious than the miasma of the swamps of Indiana. These must all be removed if we desire to make it better for our children. The same spirit that actuated our parents must dominate us. There is need of much courage and endurance to force the problems of our day, that our children may have a better inheritance. We are not entirely out of the brush. There are yet some stumps to uproot. The Upas tree is still in the land. The highway is not smooth and on a dead level of equality for all as it should be. We have witnessed the outlawing of polygamy. There are with us this day those who participated in the fearful struggle that broke the shackles of physical bondage; yet all men are not free. The cry that arose at the Parthenon is still heard in the land. The wide spread restlessness of labor is still murmuring. All men do not enjoy the full fruit of their labor. The burdens of the weak are not borne according to Gospel truth. Traps and snares are set by the government for the unwary. The cry of the orphan and the distressed heart still moans in our ears.

As long as these conditions continue there is work to be done. Paradise is not yet regained. The earth does not bloom as Eden. The mark of disobedience is still upon us. Nations forget God and set up idols. Like the people that dwell at the base of the volcano, we forget the upheaval of the past, and go on in our waywardness. Notwithstanding the word of God, and the fate of nations that have gone down, we choose Baal rather than God. The cunning dogma of our day which teaches that the mobilizing of capital into a monopoly has *all* rights; and that man the individual has no rights that

need be respected, is modern serfdom. It is as grinding as feudalism and as barbarous as the system of human slavery that perished in the 60's. The sweat-shop, the extortion placed upon the necessities of life, between the producer and the consumer may be counted as polite commerce, shrewdness in business, and be sanctioned by law and all that, yet, in plain truth it is robbery. The ever-increasing burden of taxes will bestride our children like a Colossus, if we remain silent. A \$1,000,000,000 Congress should be invited to remain at home unless we wish our children to make brick without straw. To meet the ever-increasing expense of government, like the old Roman church, she proceeds to sell indulgences. She embarks in the liquor business for revenue. A business that all churches denounce as a crime, and all men consider disreputable. She licenses men to make and sell that which destroys the peace and harmony of the home, debauches the citizens and endangers the health and morals of the people. There are some things that need to be looked square in the face, and this liquor business and its twin sister, the social crime, are the most prominent of the whole troop. We need to take the scales from our eyes and to throw aside the mantle of prejudice and let the gospel shine. The consensus of opinion is, that the saloon is an unmitigated evil and yet it is fostered and sustained as the pet institution of our age. The saloon is condemned by all benevolent institutions, and its bartenders and all victims of drink are excluded from fellowship. The church denounces license as a sin, and yet the great majority of its male members cast their civic influence to perpetuate the system. Christians vote to establish the saloon, and then denounce the saloon-keeper; exclude him from fellowship, remonstrate against his business and pray the Lord to remove the evil, and save their children from the curse. There seems in this an inconsistency so glaring, that it shocks the world and brings a reproach upon the followers of Christ.

It is evident that there are ugly stumps to be removed and dense thickets of prejudice to be cleared away; and the King's Highway must be cast up, before the standard of Christ becomes the law of nations, and the rule of action among men. The world is not as good as one could wish it to be. Paradise is not yet regained. Our forbears were faithful and successful in making the world better for us. They provided abundantly for our physical needs; they made great provisions for feeding our minds and for the development of our esthetic nature. The schools that dot our land everywhere, the

higher institutions of learning and culture accessible to all, are real testimonies of their faithfulness. They were not unmindful of the souls' welfare. The church steeples plainly indicate the way that they wish us to go. Notwithstanding, all these uplifting environments, we have not learned the Golden Rule as well as we have the multiplication table. Our uprightness does not stand with the plummet; our commercial paths deviate from the paths of honesty and our civic ethics relegate morals to the background; and we establish and perpetuate by law, business in which we would not be engaged, and which we know to be positively wrong. We protect our sheep from dogs, our fish from the angler, our birds from the snares. We balustrade our bridges and steep roadsides, make smooth the sidewalk and remove all pit-falls, and yet, we license wicked men to do that which we abhor. We establish on our street corners and around our commercial centers dens and snares to catch men. They succeed fearfully. Thousands of our sons and daughters are inveigled annually. If men were licensed to destroy our stock as they are our children; if they took *one* lamb from the fold where they now take ten lambs from the household, there would be a revolution in this country inside of thirty days. Do we think more of our cattle than we do of our children? It is the Haman of old with letters in all our provinces to kill and destroy. It is the Herod of our day with scepter in hand to slay the innocent. He is clothed with authority to blight homes, crush hearts, blast hopes and close the door of heaven. We dare not dwell upon this dark picture. Its shadows are everywhere casting a pall over the land and filling the hearts of parents with anxiety for the safety of their children. If *we* are going to follow in the footsteps of our parents our duty is plain. *They were preeminently home-builders.* We cannot enter the forest, but we can enter the conditions of our day and pioneer the way to better things. The safety of everything we prize in state and church depends entirely upon the safety of the home. Will we be brave and see to it?

Would that we could leave with you this day a higher idea of home, that you may regard it as embracing more than the house in which you dwell. That your conception might rise to the high ideal of the original Eden established and blessed of God. That you may see home as a *love center* typical of heaven. A center from which must emanate a spirit of obedience—love's true test. Genuine love, that will permeate all society, uphold the State and keep in harmony with God. A love that will defend and protect;

and oppose all evil and stand for that which is good. A center so attractive that all its inmates are imbued with its spirit and are protected by its influence no matter where they roam. Do not entertain the narrow idea of home that just includes you and your children, but let it broaden until it embraces all homes. Until it takes in the street, the school, the church, society and the state with all her functions; for, whatever will protect you and your home will protect your neighbors. Whatever endangers any home in your state or nation renders yours unsafe. We would have you measure home by a broader gauge than the walls that include your furniture; or the yard in which it stands, or the garden that adorns and beautifies it. If you were in Thorntown and ask me, where is my home? I would answer on the corner of Church and West streets; if you ask me here I would say in Thorntown; if you meet me in New York City and ask me the same question my reply would be in Indiana; cross the sea and in the busy marts of London ask me where is my home and I will straighten up and with very much dignity make reply, in the United States of America, *sir*. Take your flight from this mundane sphere, soar above its fountain head of rain, its magazine of hail, its northern nests of feathered snow, its brew of thunder and red-tongued-lightning until you reach the moon; and there ask me where is my home and I will say on yonder Earth; leave the moon and pierce the blue vault above, on and on, with your flight until the distant stars become shining suns, and our own sun has faded into a glimmering star, and there you interrogate me as before and I point to the faintest star in the heavens and make reply, in yonder far away solar system is my home. Where is my home? In the universe of God, is my home; and if I am in harmony with Him I will live eternally and widen until I see all and know all. The thought may stagger the mind, yet it is good to feed upon and will feed the soul with aspirations that will make life worth the living.

Such a conception of home will divest one of all selfishness and give to each a full idea of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. You cannot build for yourself, but wherever or whenever you build, you will rest your structure upon the Rock of Ages. It will become a factor in God's universe and will attain to the highest ideal of home, hope and Heaven. The clear duty of man is to build with these high ideals and aspirations. Build as God directs. He laid down the principle to man when the nations were

young. You will find the specifications in the 8th verse of the 22nd chapter of the book Deuteronomy. Here are the words, "When thou buildest a new home, then thou shalt make a battlement for the roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any may fall from thence." God has compassed in these few words the whole duty of man to his fellow. It answers clearly the question asked by Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" In that age of the world the top of the house was the play-ground of the children. Social gatherings were held there. There was the guest-chamber.

In our age the sons and daughters of men have come down from the roof and made a play-ground in the yard and too frequently the street. They are out in the dazzle of the social circle, or the whirl of the commercial thoroughfare, or in the craze of the busy marts of exchange. Notwithstanding all this wonderful change in the habits and customs of men, God has never rescinded the old law. The principle still holds. It is of God, and from Him, hence it is eternal. He says to us this day, as plainly as he did to Moses, make a battlement around all these, lest *any* man fall from thence, and thou bring blood upon thine hands. We are to put no stumbling-block in the way of the blind or set up an influence that will ensnare the weak or unwary. Make a battlement for the roof! aye, make a battlement for all the thoroughfares of men lest *any* man fall. We may have kept a little letter of this law, by removing the cellar-door from the side walk, but Oh! we certainly violate the principles of the law, when we set up the saloon upon the street-corner, for we know that so many fall into this death-trap. Look out upon the stage of action and see whether, we in our social, commercial and civic influences and relations among men, are in harmony with God's laws. True, our sidewalks are as smooth as can be made with granitoid, cellar-doors on our streets are obsolete. There is a balustrade at the bridge and a battlement upon the balcony, but Oh! Oh! the dens in dens upon our streets and around our commercial centers, built and maintained by our laws; death-traps into which tens-of-thousands of our children fall annually. Are we innocent? Have we done all that we can do? Have we put the battlement upon the roof? These are questions which each individual can answer in his own heart. It is evident that we are not yet out of the wilderness into the land of Canaan with all our enemies under our feet. We can not fold our hands and live in conscious ease with all these dangers about us.

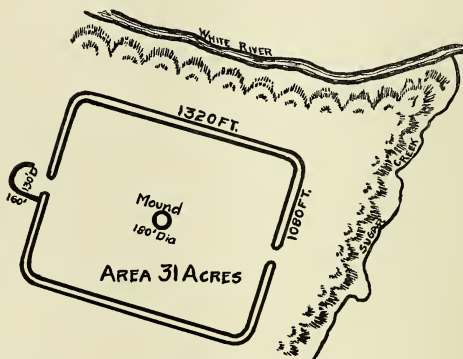
Our forbears entered the 19th century with great physical difficulties in

front of them. They met and overcame these difficulties like men. We have entered the 20th century with greater moral issues confronting us, issues that involve the vitality of the nation and the stability of the government. Will we be as brave and as true to our trust as were our fathers? Will we do as much for our posterity as they have done for us? To do this, we will need the brawn of the woodman, the bravery of the pioneer, the back-bone of Joshua. The crossing of the Century is to us, as the crossing of the Jordan was to the Jews. In front of us are trusts, combines and monopolies; to the left of us is dishonesty and greed; to the right of us is legalized crime and the apathy of the church. The land is full of all the Ites that dwelt in Canaan. We do not speak of the difficulties in front of us to discourage, but rather to awaken the latent bravery in our hearts, that we may be quickened into a lively heroism, that we may quit ourselves like men and prove ourselves worthy of our ancestry.

There is an inspiring story told in the 14th chapter of Joshua, concerning the son of Jephunneh the Kenezite; he stood up before Joshua the commander and said: "I am this day fourscore and five years old, yet, I am as strong this day as I was in the day that Moses sent me to spy out the land, as my strength was then, even so is my strength now, for war, both to go out and to come in," give me therefore this mountain, Kirjath-arba, with the great and fenced cities of the Anakims that I may drive them out. Joshua granted the grand old hero his request and he went up to battle and over-turned the great and fenced cities of Mount Hebron and utterly destroyed root and branch, the sons of Anak as commanded, because he wholly followed the Lord God of Israel.

There are Anakims in the land today, no matter, the command is, go up and take them. They have always confronted the children of men. The heroes and heroines of the world fought the Anakims of their day. Our fathers met them in this wilderness, conquered and drove them out, thus making of this a very land of Canaan flowing with milk and honey of their children's children. Oh, for the spirit of Caleb in our hearts, that it may inspire us to be very courageous and fear not. Our fathers needed muscle, brain and brave hearts to contend successfully with the wild-woods of their day and overcome its hardships and privations. It will be expected of each Boonite who has within him the blood of his ancestors to stand in his place in the battles of our day to make the world better. All who are here by

birth, or have adopted this as their home, must catch the spirit of our fathers and go forward. Boone as a factor in the state and as a live force in the progress of civilization must not slack in duty, but act well her part in the great uplift for better things. The history of the past before the days of our fathers was one of *drift*. Our fathers made it an incoming-tide. We, to be true to our ancestors must make it, sweep higher up the beach and be an uplift to the world.



PREHISTORIC WORKS OF RANDOLPH CO.

The fortification or "The Old Fort," as it is known, is near the city of Winchester. It is the best specimen of the mound builders' fortifications found in the State. It is not only the largest, but is constructed on more scientific plans than any other of the State.

CHAPTER II.

MOUND BUILDERS—INDIAN OCCUPANCY—TERRITORY ACQUIRED BY WHITE MAN.

Before entering upon the history of Boone county, it may be well for us to pass a word in regard to who may have occupied this country before real history begins to record the events, of what we term as the history of this country. There are evidences of a prehistoric civilization, a vanished race. These evidences point to a race of people that must have inhabited this continent before the Indian; the race of men found here when the continent was discovered by Columbus. There is plenty of room here for speculation and the sweep of the imagination, but this is not our purpose in this article. We simply wish to call attention to the fact that the ethnologist claims that there are evidences that there was a race of people here prior to the Indian race. They must have dwelt here a long time ago. Perhaps thousands of years before the red man. There are evidences east of the Mississippi river and in the Ohio river valley.

The peculiar shape of the mounds that remain in various places over this section of our country, indicate that they must have been constructed for military fortifications, burial places and outlooks. Their curious forms furnish a fruitful field for speculation and give an inspiration to many imaginative writers. There is much interesting literature in our libraries touching the questions as to who the mound builders were, where they came from and whither they went and when. These questions will never be solved except in the imagination of the writers. If they had a written language there is none of it in existence. There is nothing to tell the story of their being except the remains of the mounds they built, and the human bones that have been found in various places, that are classed as belonging to a race that lived before the Indian. Some think that they were giants because there have been skeletons exhumed of unusual size. They have been pictured with certain heroic attributes and a nobility of character, which it is

very doubtful if they ever possessed. Their progress in civilization has also been over-estimated. Yet in spite of all this coloring there is enough known to make it full of human interest. They were not advanced far enough in civilization to have a language. No hieroglyphics or picture writing to convey written or recorded intelligence of their existence. All that is known of them must be gleaned from a few relics of flint, stone and metal implements, crude, though sometimes highly ornamented pottery, simple domestic utensils, and their own decaying bones.

Evidence has accumulated in recent years to support the belief that at some earlier date there must have existed in this country a primitive race of men. How long ago it is not known. At the time of the exploration of this country three hundred years ago there were trees growing upon these abandoned mounds and earth works estimated to be eight hundred or a thousand years of age. Some even think that they may have preceded the glacial period. The time of the flood of ice is placed at all the way from fifteen to twenty-five thousand years ago, and if these people lived before that time they must have existed according to this hypothesis some thirty or forty-thousand years ago. Be this as it may, we are forced to the conclusion that at some time before the Indian there must have been in this land a race of men. There are in Indiana, mounds built by men, not by nature. They are found in nearly all sections of the state but are most abundant in the south. They are common objects marking the landscape in Knox, Sullivan, Owen, Clark and many other counties. In Knox county south of Vincennes stands Pyramid-mound towering upwards forty-seven feet with a length of three hundred feet and a width of one hundred and fifty feet. On its top is a level area of fifteen by fifty feet. This mound is very small when compared with those found elsewhere which vary in shape as well as in size. There are square, circular, conical-like truncated mounds, like Cahokia in Illinois, which measures five hundred by seven hundred feet at the base and is ninety feet high. There are terraced mounds and mounds built in imitation of various kinds of animals, including man. The best examples of this latter class are to be found in Wisconsin. One of the most remarkable is found in Adams county, Ohio, constructed in imitation of an enormous serpent, twelve hundred feet in length. The natives declare that it has an egg in its mouth.

We know nothing of the manners of this strange people except as conjectured from what is left to us of their existence in the mounds and crude

implements that are occasionally found. They may have been valiant in war; we conclude this from their extensive military works. These seem to have been built with reference to definite plans. They displayed engineering skill. There is a chain of fortifications that can be traced from the southern part of New York diagonally across the country to the Wabash river. Another chain commencing at a point on the Ohio river in Clark county, Indiana, running northward into Madison county thence eastward into central Ohio, and thence southward to Kentucky to Tennessee. Fort Ancient, one of the most noted, situated on the Little Miami river in Ohio enclosed one hundred acres of ground, and would have held a garrison of sixty thousand men with their families and provisions. Interesting examples of ancient military fortifications in Indiana are to be found in Clark, Jefferson, Madison, Sullivan and Randolph counties. Fort Azatlan in Sullivan, near the town of Merom, and a remarkable stone fort at the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, in Clark county, are especially worthy of mention.

Valiant as they seem to have been in war, they must have met enemies worthy of their valor and were overcome in battle. How hard a struggle they endured is not recorded. There is not a line on record telling us of the origin, the duration of the struggle of their destruction. The entire race has become extinct and no trace to mark its life except these mounds. The only record we have is a traditional story by the Iroquois Indians. They state that when the Lenni Lenape, common ancestors of the Iroquois and other tribes, advanced from the northwest to the Mississippi, they found on the eastern bank of that stream a great nation of people, more civilized than the Indians, living in towns and cultivating the soil. Having given the Lenni Lenape permission to pass through to seek an eastward settlement this people treacherously attacked them while they were crossing the river. This provoked a long and bloody war of extermination. The red men conquered and took possession of their country and the mound builders sank into oblivion, making the first race of men on this continent to pass away.

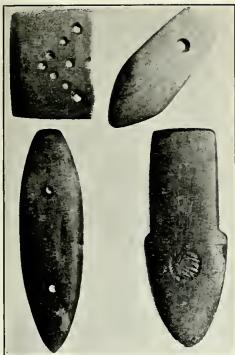
There are no evidences of this race of men having ever lived in Boone county. At the time that they lived in this country, this portion of it must have been uninhabitable. If they existed before the glacial period, at that time this must have been the bottom of the sea. Drift to the depth of hundreds of feet must have been carried in by the tide of ice and filled up the low places. It must have been a long time afterwards before it was fit for the

residence of man. The Indian must have been the first human inhabitant. There is no record when he came here. We know that he was here when our fathers came and that they have passed away. Some of their bones still rest here but the entire race has passed from us and there is no history of their existence except as it has been compiled by the white man. This great change has been wrought in less than one hundred years. It seems marvelous that it should go so soon and be almost forgotten.

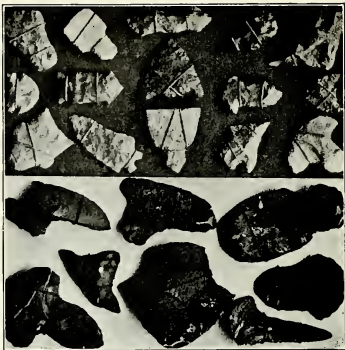
INDIANS.

We can not think of a complete history of Boone county, without dwelling upon the story of the Indian who preceded the white man. This was his home, here he lived and died. He must have had all the attachments for his home that are common to the heart of man. There is something sad in the story of his life. He is of special interest to us, because he set up a reserved home among us. It did not last long; he could not dwell in peace with us, so his second title passed away with him. The story of his existence in our land and especially in our county, is of double interest to us. In tracing our title to the land, we will have to tell what became of the Indian and his right to this land. It will be necessary for us to trace the history of the treaties and wars by which our fathers became possessors of this goodly land. If there were mound-builders, a distinct race before the Indian, it is a matter of serious reflection that two races have preceded us in the history of this country. Two, almost sunk into oblivion, and we the third generation, and know so little about either of them. How forcible is the thought that nations and peoples rise and fall in the same land and yet so little is known. Volumes have been written on this theme. We will only collate a little of it in these pages, that we may realize how we are connected with the great unknown that is past, to say nothing of that which is to come.

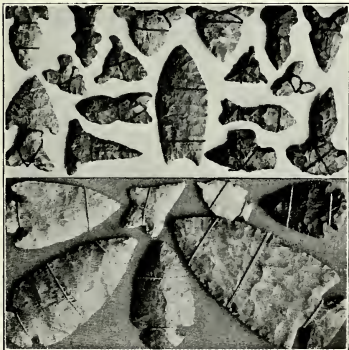
The Indians doubtless were the successors of the mound builders. Whether this is correct or not, we know nothing about them except what is told by the curious earthworks that they left, and the mass of what is written about them is a conjecture, rather than history. There are no mounds in Boone county. How much time elapsed between them is not known. There is no way to prove that the Indians are less ancient than the mound builders. It



CEREMONIAL STONES MADE FROM BLACK AND BANDED SLATE. ABOUT ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.



UPPER PART: FLINT DIGGING IMPLEMENTS OF UNIQUE SHAPE. LOWER PART: JASPER IMPLEMENTS OF UNUSUAL FORMS. ABOUT ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.



UPPER PART: EFFIGY ARTEFACTS REPRESENTING BUFFALO SKULLS, WOLF AND FOX HEADS, TADPOLES, FISH, ETC. LOWER PART: JASPER IMPLEMENTS WITH BEVELED BASE. ABOUT ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.



TYPES OF BEVELED AND SERRATED KNIVES FOUND IN BOONE COUNTY. ABOUT ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.

is just as difficult to account for their presence on the American continent as to account for the existence of the mound builders. They were here when the European explorers first landed on our shores; and beyond the stretch of the memory of those then living, and a few untrustworthy traditions, nothing is known of their history previous to that time. They were here when the white man came; they had no written language, simply a crude picture and sign writing which they used in time of war. They had a spoken language which they used in communicating with each other and in their war songs. They had made but little progress towards civilization. To those of us that question the existence of a prehistoric man, and that there are races of men that do not belong to the common brotherhood springing from Adam and Eve, our first parents, the Indian is a perplexing question. If they are descendants of the sons of Noah how did they come to this country? Upon this question there is much speculation yet no positive proof of any hypothesis that may be taken. The most plausible is, that they may have come over the Aleutian Islands in Bering strait. We will not take up this discussion here but leave our readers to take it up at their pleasure by other authors. We will confine our record mostly to the tribes that largely concern this section of our country. Most of the Indian tribes of Indiana belong to the Algonquin family. A majority of them, among whom were the Twightwees, Weas, Piankashaws and Shockneys, were members of the formidable Miami confederacy. These tribes were frequently at war, one with another and migrated from place to place. Aside from the Twightwees or Miamis, the Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandottes and Pottawatomies were the strongest of the tribes in Indiana. Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, were of the fierce Shawnee tribe. Little Turtle, one of the greatest of the Indian warriors, was a Miami.

OUR TITLE TO INDIANA.

As we are nearing the close of the first century of our existence as a state, it might be well for us to stop and trace our title to our possessions. It was then a vast wilderness occupied and claimed by the Indians. It was covered with a dense forest, thick undergrowth of spice and hazel brush, with a few spots of prairies in the northwestern part and interlaced with shimmering lakes and flowing rivers. It was the hunting ground of the red

man, his home and burial place. He was known among the white men as the Indian, misnamed by Columbus. His only road was called a trail and his home a wigwam. There are only a few descendants of families lingering in our borders. The site of Thorntown was once a landmark of the red man. Just to the north of us were their corn fields, and where our streets run were their burial grounds and this place was their center of trade. A few of their dead lie buried a little east of us where they will sleep till the trumpet sounds. It may be interesting to our readers to know how this change was brought about. We may be able to gather a few landmarks to show the trend of events.

The first white man to claim a title to this land was from the colony of Virginia. Her right was disputed by the French, who had established a settlement at Vincennes, also a settlement in Clark county. By the Ordinance of 1787, Virginia ceded all her rights to the United States. It was not long until the government closed out all other claims except with the Indians. There was a little deal with them in 1783 that settled the Knox and the Clark county claims. The first treaty of any note that settled the land question with the Indians, to western Ohio and a part of Indiana, was made August 3, 1795, at Greenville, Ohio. It is called in eastern Indiana, The Old Indian Boundary Line. It starts from the mouth of Blue river, Kentucky, thence north, bearing east to Fort Recovery, Ohio. The treaty gave to the Indians all the land west of this said line except the following: (1) One tract of land six miles square at the confluence of the rivers St. Mary's and St. Joseph, where the city of Ft. Wayne now stands; (2) one tract two miles square on the Little Wabash river (near the head of the Maumee) about eight or ten miles southwest of Ft. Wayne; (3) a tract six miles square at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash; (4) a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres near the falls of the Ohio, being the lands granted to General George Rogers Clark by the Indians soon after the conquest of Vincennes; (5) the site of Vincennes and the lands adjacent, to which Indian titles had been extinguished, and all similar lands at other places in possession of White settlers; (6) the strip of land lying east of the line running directly from Ft. Recovery to the mouth of the Kentucky river above described. By the terms of this treaty the Indians still owned all the lands in Indiana as its present boundaries indicate except the above reservations.

Following this treaty of Greenville, a heavy tide of immigration to the

Northwest territory set in from the eastern states and the impetus to growth in population was not again checked until the new Indian outbreaks immediately preceding the War of 1812.

The second treaty made with the Indians for lands in Indiana, bears date of June 7, 1803, at Ft. Wayne, with the Piankeshaws and Weas. At the time when these treaties were made there were no divisions into counties as it is now, neither did the Indians indicate direction by points of the compass or townships as we do at this date, but beginning at a place they would run towards the sun or with its shadow, at such an hour of the day upon the given date. Thus in this treaty on the seventh day of June, 1803, they would say: Begin at the mouth of White river thence east with the shadow at 6 P. M. or towards the sun at 9 A. M. to a given point, thence north with the shadow at 1 P. M. and so on until you enclose the land wished to be conveyed. The boundaries of this treaty would be on our map today as follows. Begin at the mouth of White river, thence east, bearing south to a point near the center of Clark township, Perry county, thence north, bearing east to Orleans, Orange county, thence west bearing north to the mouth of Great Turtle creek in the southwest corner of Sullivan county. This last line has a jog in it in the northeast corner of Knox county to include lands belonging to the Vincennes exception in a former treaty.

The third treaty at Vincennes, August 18-27, 1804, was with the Piankeshaws, Miamis and Delawares. It includes all the counties on the Wabash river from the mouth of White river to the Ohio river and up the latter river to the rapids at New Albany, thence with the shadow of the 9 A. M. sun until it meets the line from Orleans to Perry county in the treaty of 1803. You will observe that this treaty includes eight whole counties and parts of several others. It conveys all the rights of the Indians to territory bordering on the Ohio in our state except, from Westport, the east point in Clark county, to the mouth of the Blue river, the southern extremity of the Old Indian boundary line established in 1795. Also all the lands on the lower Wabash river. This must have been to the Indians the most important treaty made in regard to their possessions in this beautiful land. There was much pow-wow-ing,—you will observe that the negotiations lasted nine days. Doubtless there were many eloquent speeches made by the chiefs of these three tribes, for human eyes had never beheld a more beautiful panorama than these dense forests, crystal rivers winding among beauteous val-

leys, over whose broad bosoms they had often skimmed in their canoes, in search of deer and buffalo which roamed in immense herds in the fertile valleys. It was to them the giving up of the great river. Its beautiful waters were their great fishing grounds, where they caught the Mas-ke-no-zha (the pike), Ke-no-zha (the pickerel), Mish-e-nah-ma (the great sturgeon), U-gud-wash (the sun fish), and various kinds of Keego. Upon whose banks they shot with swift arrows the Wa-wa (the wild goose), the Shesh-eb-wug (the duck). No doubt but what the white man with sophistries replied, why, you have left the great Wabash and all its tributaries that are full of fish, and all the beautiful lakes in the north where ducks and geese swarm like Ome-ne (the pigeon), and upon whose shores all kinds of game are abundant. They could out-talk the Indian and prevailed in the treaty; the rights of the red man are passing from him. Give your imagination full wing and paint the feelings and their talks with each other around their camp fires as their homes and hunting grounds were passing away forever.

The fourth treaty took place at Grouseland near Vincennes August 21, 1805. With the Delawares, Miamis, Weas and Pottawatomies who met at the Harrison House at Vincennes, to settle the matter as to who should have entire control of the great river. Their agreement was as follows: Begin at Orleans in Orange county, thence with the three o'clock sun of that day continue a line until it intersects the old Indian boundary line of 1795 near Brookville, the oldest town in eastern Indiana. This makes a continuous line from the mouth of Great Turtle creek across the state to the White Water at the above mentioned place. Doubtless the martial spirit of the Delawares which they had brought with them across the Alleghanies, from their old home among their native hills, burst into flame when they were called upon to extinguish their camp fires once again at the onward march of civilization, and they gave the war whoop, put on the paint and brandished aloft their Pug-ga-wau-guns. But the old sachem of the Gens counceled peace; so, mournfully they dismantled their wigwams, rolled up their deer-skins, broke the camp fires; took a last longing, lingering look at the broad, rich valleys of the Ohio, from the hill-tops about Madison, turned their sad faces toward the swamp lands and plains of the interior, and bid farewell to their old hunting grounds forever.

In 1809 we have no less than three treaties with the Indians. The first is known as the Harrison Purchase, concluded September 30, 1809, at Ft.

Wayne, with the chiefs of the Miamis, Eel Rivers, Pottawatomies and Delawares. It includes all the land in our state, lying south of a line beginning three miles west of Seymour on the three o'clock line running from Orleans to Brookville in the treaty of 1805, thence with the shadow of the ten o'clock sun of that day until it crosses the Wabash river at the mouth of Big Raccoon creek in Parke county and the state line near Quaker. The second is known as the twelve-mile purchase, made October, 1809, at Ft. Wayne, with the Delawares and the Miamis. It includes a strip of land twelve miles wide west of the Old Indian Boundary Line of 1795. Beginning at a point on the three o'clock line of 1805 near the southwest corner of Franklin county, thence with the shadow of the one o'clock sun of that day parallel with the line of 1795 to a point in the north part of Randolph county on the Mississinewa, near Ridgeville, thence with the three o'clock line to the state boundary where the old line crosses.

The third treaty of that year was with the Kickapoos and Weas, December 9th, at Vincennes. It includes a small portion of land marked by a line, beginning at a point on the three o'clock line of 1809 near Catlin in Parke county, thence north, northwest until it meets the Wabash river, thence up said river to the mouth of Vermillion river, thence up the windings of said river to the state line. You will notice that these three treaties, made the same year encroached rapidly upon the lands of the Indians. They viewed these encroachments with hostilities. They began to make preparations to unite their tribes along lines of resistance. They were on the outlook for a suitable leader to guide them in their struggle against the aggressions of the white man. They soon found their leader and we will here give a brief outline of the last battle of the race in Indiana.

Since the three treaties of 1809 it has been a sorry time with the Indians. We must remember that there had been formed an Indian confederacy for mutual protection, and now they were at sword's points with each other because all the tribes were not consulted in the treaties that had been made. Tecumseh claimed that they were not binding because all the tribes had not agreed to them. The Indians had made war after Indian fashion on the settlers and the whites had retaliated upon the Indians and there was terror all along the frontier line. Governor General Harrison had tried to maintain peace without avail. The Indians demanded that the land southwest of the Wabash including what is now Boone county, that was ceded to the gov-

ernment by the treaty of Ft. Wayne in 1809 should be ceded back to the Indians. Pem-squa-ta-wah the "Prophet" preached that these lands were owned in common by all the tribes, and no one of them individually had a right to sell; that the consent of all should be procured to make any cession valid. The controversy arose over the treaty of Ft. Wayne of 1809 giving the cession of over eighteen million acres of lands lying southwest of the Wabash, and including what is now Boone county. The first conference was held at Vincennes, August, 1810. It began on the 12th of the month and lasted ten days. There was much interesting history connected with this. This conference did not settle the difficulty and another was called in July, 1811, at the same place. Great alarm was created on both sides but nothing was determined. At its close Tecumseh went south to purpose his program of forming a great Indian confederacy. Harrison saw that further efforts to win back the Indians were in vain. In September, 1811, General Harrison placed himself at the head of a small army of over seven hundred men, and marching from Vincennes to a stop not far from where the city of Terre Haute now stands, erected and completed Ft. Harrison. Leaving a small garrison in charge, General Harrison resumed his march, and arrived in sight of Prophet's town on the 6th day of November. Meanwhile he had received reinforcements sufficient to bring his command up to a strength of nine hundred men, two hundred and fifty of whom were regulars. Of the remainder, about six hundred were Indiana militia, and the balance volunteers from Kentucky. Refraining from an attack on the town that evening, as the Indians met him with loud protestations of their peaceable intentions, General Harrison marched his men a short distance beyond and went into camp for the night, arranging to have a conference with the Prophet the next morning. Unfortunately the camping site chosen was not an ideal one for defense. It was on high ground, fringed with trees and dense undergrowth, affording excellent facilities for the stealthy approach and treacherous attack of the lurking Indians of Prophet's town. The men were instructed to sleep with their clothes and accoutrements on, and with bayonets fixed and fire arms loaded. These precautions proved timely, for on the morning of the 7th, before it was day, the Indians attacked the camp. The onslaught was sudden and fierce, the main attack being shrewdly directed against that part of the camp occupied by the militia, and for a time consternation and confusion reigned, the guard breaking at the first fire. The

troops were gradually formed into line, and the battle raged angrily in the darkness. The Americans defended themselves in their positions until it became light enough to see, when they charged with such spirit and gallantry that their assailants were sent flying from the field. The victory was decisive and complete, and of the greatest importance in its moral effect upon the Indians. The loss to the Americans was thirty-seven killed and one hundred and fifty-two wounded, of whom twenty-five afterwards died of their injuries. The Indians suffered an equal loss. Their strength in the battle was variously estimated at five hundred to seven hundred and fifty warriors. Prophet's town was destroyed next day with all its stores.

The battle took place about seven miles from where the city of Lafayette now stands, and is known to history as the battle of Tippecanoe. As a result of it the Indians were completely dispirited and offered no further trouble until the breaking out of the war of 1812.

The Tippecanoe battleground is now owned by the state, and in the year 1908, almost a century after the battle was fought, an appropriate monument was erected on the site to commemorate the heroic deeds of her early citizen soldiery. Tecumseh was not present but in the south. He rebuked his brother the Prophet, for his untimely attack and in his absence. This was really the last purely Indian battle in Indiana and forever ended the controversy between the red and white man as far as the land of Indiana is concerned.

Before proceeding farther in this matter, it will be well to give a brief statement in regard to the early settlement of Chicago, as it is connected with the early treaties concerning the northern part of our state. Chicago is situated on the southwest shore of Lake Michigan, on the Wild-Onion river of the Indians. The first white man to visit this section, of whom we have record, was a Frenchman by the name of Perrot in 1671. In 1803, Fort Dearborn was established. In the war of 1812 it was abandoned and destroyed by the Indians. In 1816 it was rebuilt and ever afterwards maintained as an outpost. Chicago was laid out in 1833. The Indians were beginning to see in the Americans a force before which their people must recede into oblivion. Several council fires were convened. The first one affecting lands in the north of Indiana was held October 29, 1821. The Pottawattomies and Ottawas involving lands on the west shore of Lake Erie mostly in the state of Michigan, but also including a strip in Indiana twelve miles wide, beginning at the Ohio State line thence west until it reaches the

St. Joseph river; thence down the said river until it passes into the State of Michigan. The most of the lands involved in this treaty are in the State of Michigan, but it is the first treaty that surrenders the right of the Indians to the northern portion of our state. At the time that this was going on in the north the Indians were in the final struggle in the south. The Creeks and General Jackson had met in battle at Ft. Mims and other points which ended their rights in Georgia and Alabama and moved them to the west of the Mississippi.

In the year of 1826 there were three treaties with the Indians. The first was made October 16th at the mouth of the Mississinewa river with the Pottawattomies, and included a narrow strip of land twelve miles wide west of the St. Joseph river extending westward to Lake Michigan. The second treaty was made at the same place on the same day, with the Pottawattomies, including the lands beginning on Tippecanoe river at the mouth of Indian creek, thence with the shadow of the five o'clock sun of that day until you reach Eel river, where Richland now stands, thence up the Eel river to Columbia City in the northeast of Whitley county, thence west to the north bend of the Tippecanoe river, thence down said river to the place of beginning at the mouth of Indian creek. The third treaty was made on the 23rd day of October the same year at the same place with the Pottawattomies and Miamis. The lands ceded by the Miamis lay between the Tippecanoe river, the Wabash and Eel rivers and south of the line that runs from this land to the mouth of Indian creek. The lands of the Pottawattomies lay between the Eel and Wabash rivers and a line that runs northeast from Huntington on the Wabash, until it reaches the mouth of St. Joseph river that forms the Maumee at Ft. Wayne and up St. Joseph to near the middle of township 1 north, range 13 east, thence towards the four o'clock sun of that day until it meets Eel river near Columbia City and down said river until its junction with the Wabash. It will be observed that the metes and bounds of these lands are very irregular. Our system of survey was in use at this time and while it was familiar to the white man and the entire state was mapped out in congressional townships, yet the Indian knew nothing about it, but preferred to mark out his lands by rivers and the shadow of the sun.

After the war of 1812 the tide of immigration poured into Ohio and Indiana so there was a constant pressure upon the Indians for more land. One treaty was no sooner completed until another was begun. The most

intense pressure was in the northern portion of the state. All the rivers in the south part and the Wabash and its tributaries were in the possession of the white man and opened for settlement. Negotiations were opened with the Pottawattomies on September the 20th, 1828, at Carey's Mission on the St. Joseph river. It was concluded, and conveyed all the rights of this tribe to all the lands in the northeast part of the state, east and north of a line beginning at or near Columbia City, in Whitley county; thence, with the shadow of the 9:30 A. M. sun of that day to a point near Wilmot, in the southwest corner of Noble county; thence, with the shadow of the 7:30 A. M. sun to a point in the southern part of St. Joseph county, near Lakeville; thence north to the line established by the treaty of October 16, 1826, to the mouth of Mississinewa. This treaty includes a wide scope of lands in the northeast part of the state, and is fast crowding the Indians into the central part of the state.

Once again the peace pipe was called into requisition, for there yet remained in the northwest of our state, a most desirable portion of land bordering on Lake Michigan; rich in prairies and well watered by sparkling lakes and flowing rivers. It was nearing the close of the moon of ripe nuts, October 23, 1832, that the Pottawattomies were assembled around their council fires in sad and solemn conclave, for the Star of Destiny was against them. Immigration came pouring in upon them like an overwhelming tide, and they were helpless to resist it. Nothing remained but for them to follow the trail of the deer and buffalo, so the counsel of the wise Sachem prevailed, and another treaty was signed by the Pottawattomies at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river. It included all the lands in the northwest part of Indiana, drained by the Kankakee and its tributaries, lying north of a line beginning at Columbia City on Eel river; thence, west to the north bend of the Tippecanoe river; thence toward the three P. M. sun on that day until it passes out of the state, near the southwest corner of Benton county. It will be observed that with this treaty the Indians have now parted with all the great rivers of Indiana, and the beautiful large lakes which border it upon the north. The few remaining tribes which remain are hemmed in the center, pressed on all sides by the aggressive pale faces. The entire borders of the state are now in the hands of the white man. No wonder this occasion was a mournful one to the Pottawattomies. Each

dreaded yet none dared to refuse the Calumet, as it was passed silently down the line. Deep drawn were the whiffs and melancholy were their reflections, for they realized what it meant to them to give up the burying places of their fathers and pursue a lonely track through the pathless prairie and untrodden wilderness. At last, as White Cloud passed the Calumet to a straight-backed warrior, Twenty-Canoes, he arose and with a deep puff and twenty foot leap plunged into the stream near by, which not only peacefully bore him onward to his grave, but ever after carried the name Calumet, and gave it to the flourishing city of the same name near Lake Michigan.

RESERVES.

During the progress of the treaties with the Indians, there were many reserves made from time to time, in order to pacify them for giving up their rights to the lands. The first among these was the reserve at Thorn-town of one hundred square miles for the Eel-river Tribe, made at St. Mary's, October 6, 1818, which continued for ten years. The following is the Act, showing its dissolution:

February 11, and May 7, 1828.

The Chiefs, Head Men, and Warriors agree to cede and by these presents do cede and relinquish to the United States all their rights, title and claim, to a reservation of land about ten miles square, at the village on Sugar Tree creek (Sa-nah-min-dji), in Indiana, which was reserved to said party by the second article of a treaty between the commissioners of the United States and the Miami Nation of Indians; made and entered into at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, on the 6th day of October, 1818. The Indians agreed not to burn any house or fence, and leave them in good condition as now; and move to the five-mile reservation on Eel river, that empties into the Wabash, by the 15th day of October, 1828. The United States gave them \$2,000 in merchandise and when ratified \$8,000 more in merchandise and was to build for them twelve log houses, clear and fence forty acres; was to furnish one wagon, two yoke of oxen and two hands to

work three months for two years; \$500 worth of provisions, five horses, five saddles and five bridles.

(Signed)

JOHN TIPTON, Commissioner.

and by the following Indians:

Ne-go-ta-kaup-wa,
Shaw-po-to-seaw,
Na-tah-ko-ke-aw,
Aw-waw-no-zaw,
Kaw-koaw-ma-kau-to-aw.
Aw-sown-zou-gow,
Shin-go-ou-zaw,
Oh-zou-ke-at-tou,
Waw-pow-ko-se-aw,
Mack-ken-zaw,

and ten others.

The Wyandottes had a reserve on the Wabash, and there were numbers of reserves along the Wabash, and in the northern part of the state, finally closing up with the last and largest reserve between the Wabash and the Mississinewa, and south of the latter river embracing a large tract of land, which was closed out by the treaties of October 23, 1834; November 6, 1838, and November 28, 1840, all ceded to the United States by the Miami reserves and forever closed the title of the Indians to lands in the state of Indiana and the last of them slowly folded their tents, like the Arabs, and silently went westward beyond the Great River never to return. They left no records, no monuments. All we know of them is in regard to their connection with the white man in their dealings and wars. They had a number of villages and trading points over the state, one of which was located on the banks of Sugar Tree creek (Sa-nah-min-dji), and the name of the village was Ka-we-ah-ke-oon-gi.

THE VILLAGE.

When the white man first came to this country, early in the eighteenth century, he found an Indian village on the banks of Sugar creek at the

confluence of Prairie creek. As far back as we know, it was the home of the Eel river tribe of the Miami Nation. When the French came it became an Indian trading-point. When the Jesuit Missionaries came it must have been a religious center for this section. This is why the reserve was located here, and it became an Indian historic point; and around it can be woven a lively story of the red man and his tragic end. Here just north of town were the cornfields where the squaw scraped up the little hillocks year after year for the Indian maize. In the east part of town, along Front street, was their burying ground, where they laid away their loved ones. In digging for our water mains and sewers we exhume their remains and the trinkets and treasures that were deposited with them in their last resting place.

INDIAN SKELETON UNEARTHED.

The *Thornton Argus-Enterprise* says: "If we may judge from the number of skeletons recently disinterred in the vicinity of north Front street that portion of the town was evidently the burying ground years ago when Thorntown was an Indian center of note. While laying the water main at the junction of Front and Bow streets, workmen partially uncovered the remains of another human last Tuesday. As the body was not directly in the line of digging, only the skull was disclosed. Among the several curious trinkets also found were two large Catholic crosses made of very thin silver. One of these bore the word 'Montreal,' and the other 'Detro.' Another curio was an earring of peculiar design bearing the letters 'C. D.' On the bone of the forearm were several silver bracelets but being very thin and much deteriorated they crumbled to pieces. These had been tied together with a piece of whang which was still quite strong. The character of the trinkets and absence of all weapons led the workmen to believe that the remains were those of an Indian squaw." (May, 1914).

East of the town, across Prairie creek, is another burying ground, where, according to story fell two chieftains. It is stated that the Miami Indians were very much dissatisfied with their chief, Chap-a-do-sia, for selling this reserve, so much so, that it led to a battle between Chapadosia and another chief named Dixon; they met, and each at the same moment plunged a huge butcher knife into the other's naked bosom, both dying on

the bloody ground, and with fast glazing eyes glaring with hate and defiance fixed on each other. They were buried in a sitting posture in a pen in the burying ground over Prairie creek about one-half mile east of Thorntown, one at each end of the pen, with their feet nearly touching each other, together with their butcher knives, tomahawks (Pug-ga-wa-guns), rifles and other weapons of offense and defense; also, their hunting dogs and favorite horses were slain at the same time, that their spirits might accompany their masters' souls to that far off happy hunting ground of the faithful braves. The Indians daily carried food to their silent home for thirty days, that their souls might not faint by the way.

These thrilling stories about the Indian could be extended indefinitely, some as facts, others legendary, but we have given a few of the most reliable in order that we may have an insight of a race of people who preceded us and are now nearly extinct. For many years after they had disposed of all their lands a remnant of them lived on their lands on the Mississinewa with Chief Godfroy at their head.

After the battle of Tippecanoe, Tecumseh returned to the north and joined his fortunes with the English against the United States. At the very beginning of this struggle, a treaty was made with the Wyandottes at Fort Wayne, September, 1812, that ceded all the lands in the northeast part of our state included between the rivers St. Joseph's and St. Mary's that form the Maumee at Fort Wayne and the lands for a distance around the Fort.

DEATH OF TECUMSEH.

Tecumseh the Brave, called the King of the Woods, who met General Harrison in pow-wow and in battle, was the noblest of all red men that fought for his people upon the soil of Indiana. He was born at the old Shawnee town of Piqua on Mad river, Ohio, in 1768. We can only stop to introduce him here, it will pay you well to search history and find out its record of this great statesman and warrior. In the first treaty named in this history—that of Greenville, Ohio, in 1795—Tecumseh took the position that it was not binding because, an injustice had been done, that, while the Indiana and Illinois Indians had shared equally in the compensation of the terms of the treaty, it was clear that the Shawnees, and other Ohio Indian

tribes had been shut out entirely, and when the last three treaties of 1809 were made by which three million acres were added to the cessions, Tecumseh became defiant and said these treaties should not be carried into effect. It was then that he sought a dramatic interview with General Harrison at Vincennes, where it was charged and generally believed by the whites that he contemplated treachery. There is no question but that he warned the governor in private interviews that the surveyors would not be permitted to run the boundary lines under the treaties of 1809 without bloodshed. Tecumseh nursed his wrath and said, "we will have to fight it out," and he became the implacable enemy of the pale-skin Americans. Tecumseh went south to other tribes and, with fiery harangues, urged the Creeks to accept his bundle of red-sticks, which was the emblem of their union for a bloody war; claiming that their cause was righteous—that the Indian lands belonged to all the Indians in common, and that no one tribe could dispose of any part of it without the consent of all the tribes. This had been done, he now called a halt. In the meantime the effort of the Shawnee chief was seconded by his brother the Prophet who was acquiring great influence among the adjacent nations. He had fixed his headquarters at the mouth of the Tippecanoe, where he had built a town for his followers. So alarming were the accounts of Tecumseh's movements—for border warfare had begun in the south—that the government finally instructed General Harrison to march against this Prophet's town and destroy it, unless a satisfactory treaty was formed. In hazarding a battle during Tecumseh's absence, the Prophet disobeyed his direct commands and was defeated; and the Prophet's town was destroyed. The loss of Tippecanoe was a severe blow to Tecumseh. He turned his steps northward, called his warriors to the field, and joined the British army, where he was made a general in the war of 1812. At Fort Meigs on the Maumee, he again confronted General Harrison, and the words of his prophecy uttered at Vincennes—"You and I will have to fight it out"—came true; for, here on the first of May, 1813, Proctor, with his British and Tecumseh with 600 warriors from the Wabash, appeared before the Fort. The Indians fired into the Fort from trees which they climbed for that purpose; and harassed in every possible way, but General Clay of Kentucky re-enforced Harrison and the siege was raised. One can easily imagine the chagrin with which this intrepid warrior saw the British driven back by the Americans, but he held on to his life-long dream as he

begged Proctor to turn his arms and ammunition over to the Indians, and let them stay and fight it out. The last struggle is as fine a bit of American history as books can record. On the 5th of October, 1813, our hero entered his last battle, on the banks of the Thames in Canada. He must have felt it was his last, he said, "My body will remain on the battle-field," handing his sword to a comrade: "Give it to the son of Tecumseh." In the heat of the conflict Tecumseh was struck in the breast by a bullet, supposed to have been fired by Colonel Johnson, at the time he also was wounded. Shouting his last word of command, this intrepid statesman and warrior calmly stepped forward, sunk at the foot of an oak and expired. A sudden terror seized the red men, who fled through the wilderness; and thus was established, with blood and steel, the white man's theory versus the Indian's contention, for the soil of Indiana. Had Mad Anthony at Fort Wayne treated the Ohio Indians justly no disturbance would have been raised. Under that treaty a number of tribes were made absolutely homeless except as they might be tolerated by other tribes. In looking back and contemplating such a life as Tecumseh's we are led to say, neither Greece, Switzerland, Germany, France, England nor Scotland can show a prouder record. Tecumseh was a matchless leader of a race that stood, fought and died for home and principle rather than surrender, though the whole world was poured in upon them. The name of Tecumseh is inseparably linked with Indiana.

The first pow-wow after the war was held at St. Mary's near the Ohio state line October 2, 1812. The Miamis, Pottawattomies and Weas surrendered all their rights to the lands bordering on the Wabash river in the west part of the state. It includes all the lands on the west and north of the river up to the mouth of the Tippecanoe river; thence up the said river to the northeastern part of Pulaski county, thence toward the three o'clock sun of that day until it passes into Illinois. It includes all the lands on the south and east of the Wabash river indefinitely defined from the mouth of the Tippecanoe river until you reach the mouth of Big Turtle creek named in the treaty of the Kickapoos in 1809.

TREATY AT ST. MARY'S.

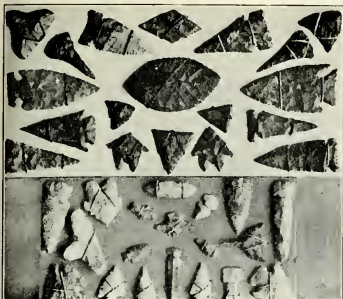
The treaty made and concluded with the Indians at St. Mary's in the state of Ohio, October 6, 1818, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass and

Benjamin Parke, commissioners of the United States, and the Miami nation of Indians. Begin at the boundary line of the state of Indiana on the Wabash river, at the mouth of Raccoon creek; thence, up the river to the reserve at its head near Ft. Wayne; thence to the reserve at Ft. Wayne; thence with the line thereof to St. Mary's river; thence up the St. Mary's to the reservation at the Portage; thence with the cession made by the Wyandottes to the United States, at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee of Lake Erie, September 29, 1817; thence to Ft. Recovery; thence west to the place of beginning at the mouth of Raccoon creek. Several reservations were made along the Wabash river, and among these was the reservation of ten miles square at the Indian village Ka-we-ah-ke-un-gi, on Sugar Tree creek (Sa-nah-min-dji). Numerous cessions were made to chiefs and families, and the United States agreed to pay a perpetual annuity of \$15,000 in silver. The United States also agreed to build one sawmill, one grist-mill, one blacksmith-shop and one gunsmith-shop and to furnish 160 bushels of salt.

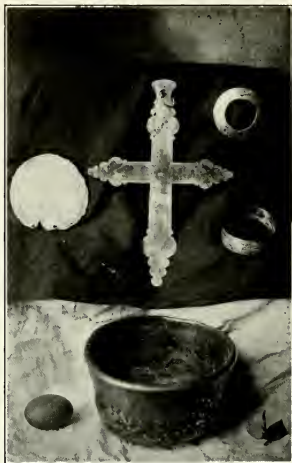
This is one of the most important treaties ever made in regard to lands within the bounds of Indiana, and one that had more to do with the history of Boone county than all others. This treaty embraced all the land on the south side of the Wabash river in Indiana, not heretofore ceded by the Indians to the United States. The Thorntown Reserve was the only exception south and east of the Wabash river.

THE CLOSE OF THE RESERVE.

In an act of Congress, February 11, 1828, the chiefs, headmen and warriors of the Eel river tribe of the Miami nation of Indians, agree to cede, and by these presents do cede and relinquish to the United States, all their right, title and claim to a reservation of lands about ten miles square at the village on Sugar creek in Indiana, which was reserved to said party by the second article of a treaty, between the Commissioners of the United States and the Miami nation of Indians, made and entered into at St. Mary's in the state of Ohio on the 6th day of October, 1818. The Indians hereby agree not to burn any house or any of the fences; and to leave the premises in as good condition as at present, and to remove to the reserve on Eel river by the 15th day of October, 1828. The United States agrees to pay down



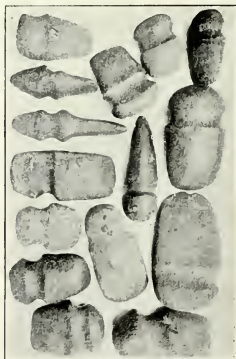
UPPER PART: TYPES OF BLACK FLINT ARROW POINTS AND KNIVES. LOWER PART: FANCY JASPER AND CALCEDONY ARTEFACTS. ABOUT ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.



INDIAN RELICS FOUND IN GRAVE THREE FEET UNDERGROUND AT THORNTOWN-- COLLECTION OF JOHN HEWITT.



COLLECTION OF BLACK CEREMONIAL STONES, BEVELED AND SERRATED KNIVES, GROOVED AXES AND INDIAN ORNAMENTS.



TYPES OF GROOVED AXES FOUND IN BOONE COUNTY. ONE-SIXTH NATURAL SIZE.

two thousand dollars in merchandise and when the treaty is ratified by next summer, pay the balance, eight thousand dollars, in merchandise. Also the United States agrees to build twelve log houses, clear forty acres of land, and furnish one wagon, two yoke of oxen, two hands to work three months for two years; and to give five hundred dollars in provisions, five horses, five saddles and five bridles.

Signed by John Tipton, Commissioner of the United States, and by the following Indian chiefs: Ne-go-ta-kaup-wa, Shaw-po-to-seaw, Na-tah-ko-he-aw, Aw-waw-no-zaw, Kaw-koaw-ma-hau-to-aw, Aw-sown-zou-gaw, Shin-go-aw-zaw, Ah-zou-ke-at-tau, Waw-paw-ko-se-aw, Mack-kan-zaw, and ten others. This treaty ended the right of the Indians to all the lands in Boone county, and they quietly folded their tents and departed forever. They left their hunting grounds, their homes where they had resided for generations and their burying grounds. It was the blotting out of a race. A few of them lingered for a few years, clinging to the affections of the heart, and some at later dates made visits to the resting place of their loved ones. Eighty-four years have rolled away, a new generation has come that knew nothing of those that have passed away, and will know nothing except from the history of the past.

THE INDIAN CONTROVERSY.

The great controversy of the natives of this country was over the land. It was not over the price of the land, although they received but a trifle for it, and that in goods of various descriptions and at a high price. The first deal within the boundary of Indiana was by a land company in 1775 for three million acres along the Wabash river. They paid for this land at the rate of one and one-half cents per acre in trade, blankets, beads, ribbons, powder, lead, guns, earrings, bracelets and crosses. The Indian would know nothing about the market value of these articles, but he never complained of this but stuck to his bargain.

The great Miami Nation that owned all this country before the intrusion of the white man, was composed of many different tribes and families. Some of these tribes without the knowledge of others would make a land deal with the whites and bargain away a portion of the land. The unconsulted tribes would contend for their right in the land as common owners.

They knew nothing about the idea of conveying land in fee simple, but would acknowledge the principle of quit-claim. This trouble arose in Georgia early in the last century, and the government had much trouble with the Creek Indians; finally had to buy them out and move them to the west side of the Mississippi. Tecumseh raised the same question in Indiana and stirred up the different tribes to insist upon their rights to the lands that had been conveyed to the whites without their knowledge or consent. This was the contention between Tecumseh and Harrison in all their pow-wows for settlement. Harrison would not acknowledge the right and the brave chief replied that "we will have to fight it out," and fight it out they did until the chief went down in the battle. All the trouble over Indian lands were brought about over this question. The Indians were in the right but the white man had the might, and we got the land. From the days of King Philip, the government has had trouble with the Indians because the latter would not acknowledge that another could sell his inherent right. The Indian was right in the matter and his claim was just.

INDIAN WARS.

There was a cause. Speak as we may about the Indian and his characteristics, his temperament and disposition, he was provoked to battle for his home, his hunting-ground and his burial-place. The white man, from the time he landed on our Atlantic slope, was pressing westward. He had crossed the Alleghany mountains came down on the inland slope. He ascended the rivers and explored the lakes and the large streams. On many of these he established homes and forts and was pressing on into the forest everywhere. We say that the Indian was cruel and treacherous because he fought for his home the best he knew how. He could see that his lands were disappearing. Sometimes they were sold by the chiefs without consulting with the people, sometimes they were taken by treaty, that the Indian knew nothing about and could not understand; and that other times they were taken by violence. He saw his game driven from the forests and his hunting grounds transformed into fields. When the civilized man fights for home and native land he is called a patriot, and highly honored in his deeds of valor. When the Indian puts on the war paint actuated by the same motives, and fights for the same sentiments crude as his war methods may be, he is con-

demned and killed. When he uses the best implements for defense that he has, the white man terms them cruel, and becomes even more heartless towards the Indian and seeks his destruction. The Indian is not only driven to fight for his life, but also for his home and his property. In the face of facts it is doubtful whether the means used by the white man were not as cruel and barbarous as those of the red man. If accounts and conditions were fairly balanced between man and man, the white man would not have room to boast of his humanity and the justness of his course over the red man. The cruelties of war were on both sides, and the white man was the aggressor. He justified himself on the ground that the Indian was not improving the land. This is a question of moral ethics, that we will not consider here but leave each to settle it with his own conscience. The Indian regarded Kentucky as common hunting ground, and they resisted the occupancy of it by the white man. They guarded the beautiful Ohio river day and night, and many hand to hand conflicts were had between the natives and immigrants and tradesmen on the banks and placid bosom of that great river. The tales of suffering and daring will never be told. General George Rogers Clark's foothold in southern Indiana aggravated them. His last explorations to the Wabash in 1786 provoked the Indians; and they began preparations to resist the onward march of the white man. The British influence was used to the utmost to fan the disaffection into angry flames of war. The white man wanted the great woods northwest of the Ohio river to develop into farms. The red man wanted it for his hunting grounds and claimed title to the lands. The Indian tribes confederated together for self-defense and the situation grew rapidly worse. General Arthur St. Clair was Governor of the northwest territory. In a few years it was necessary to send an armed force to take care of the white settlements in Kentucky and along the frontier of Indiana. St. Clair was ordered to prepare a large force.

HARMAR'S EXPEDITION.

In 1790 things became desperate, and General Joseph Harmar was sent with four hundred regulars and one thousand fifty militia to the Indian village, Kekionga, near where the city of Ft. Wayne now stands. When he reached the village October 15, 1790, he found that it was deserted. On the 16th he sent out a force under Colonel John Hardin of thirty regulars and two hundred militia. Three days after on the 19th they met a large

body of Miamis under command of Chief Little Turtle (Mi-ci-ki-noq-kwa) and were badly whipped. The battle occurred at the headwaters of Eel river, near the northwest corner of what is now Allen county. Hardin's loss was twenty regulars and six militia killed and many wounded. He rejoined Harmar and a hasty retreat was begun towards Ft. Washington (Cincinnati) on the 21st. Hardin had claimed to be an Indian fighter, and he was so chagrined by his defeat that he prevailed on Gen. Harmar to let him try again. His plea was granted and on the morning of the 21st of October, at the head of sixty regulars and three hundred militia under Major Wyllys, he set back with a defiant air toward the seat of defeat. The little army reached the Maumee near Kekionga early on the morning of the 22nd. The militia was sent to pursue a party of Indians that seemed to be on the retreat; but they were drawn into an ambush and attacked by a superior number. Little Turtle at the same time furiously assailed the regulars. It was a disastrous defeat. Several officers were killed, including Major Wyllys. Over one hundred and fifty men were killed. Hardin led the retreat. The Indians suffered an equal loss, and did not attempt to pursue the fleeing remnant. General Harmar gathered the fragments of his army, and began their march October 23rd for Ft. Washington. The expedition had suffered a loss of one hundred and eighty-three men killed and thirty-one wounded. While the disaster was going on at the Maumee, Major Hamtramck at Vincennes, led a small force against the Indians on Vermilion river, and destroyed several of their villages without serious loss. General Scott, in May, 1791, crossed the Ohio river and marched to the Wabash, destroying the Ouiatenon and surrounding villages. In July, 1791, Governor St. Clair sent out General Wilkinson against the Indians on the upper Wabash. The chief towns of the Ouiatenon on the Eel river and the Kickapoo village were destroyed. General St. Clair takes the field. The Indians were jubilant over their victories on the Maumee and the war spirit grew intense. Depredations became frequent and all settlements insecure. Something had to be done quickly or all would be lost. A force of three thousand was raised and put under the command of General St. Clair. He had orders to march to the Maumee and establish a post at Kekionga and garrison it. Meanwhile the Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, Delawares, Ottawas, Wyandottes and Shawnees had federated together and gathered an army of one thousand four hundred warriors, by joining with the Miamis in their coming great struggle for the expulsion of the whites. General St. Clair on the 3rd of November, 1791, reached the point where Ft. Recovery was afterward erected. On the morn-

ing of the 4th before daylight he was surprised by the Indians in full force. It was a terrible disaster. Fully one-half of the army was destroyed, and the rest were thrown in a helpless panic. Thirty officers and five hundred and ninety-three men were slain. One hundred women that had accompanied the army were destroyed. The Harmar defeat spread alarm, this spread terror over the territory. The battle occurred near the southwest corner of what is now Mercer county and near the state line. The Indians were led by Little Turtle, assisted by Tecumseh, Blue Jacket, Buck-ong-a-helas of the Delawares. General Wayne assumed command, at the head of three thousand soldiers most of whom were regulars, started out from Ft. Washington, October, 1793, arriving at the scene of St. Clair's defeat, he erected a fort and called it Ft. Recovery. He received re-enforcements of one thousand six hundred mounted volunteers under General Scott. The Indians on the 20th of August launched their attack. A decisive battle occurred at Fallen Timbers, the Indians and their allies being defeated with frightful loss. With this defeat the power of the Indians was effectually broken. Fort Wayne, in honor of the successful general, was completed, and well garrisoned November 22nd, 1794. This brings the struggle to the beginning of the treaties, that we have listed elsewhere 1795, and the establishing of the first line from Ft. Recovery near the southwest corner of Mercer county, Ohio, to the mouth of Blue river on the Ohio river.

The following clipping was taken from a Huntington paper:

Huntington, Ind., March 5, 1912.—Joseph Engleman, last blood chief of the Miamis, is dead at the ancestral home of the royal Indian family on the old Lafontaine reservation two miles west of Huntington. Chief Joseph had been head of the Miami tribe since the death of Chief Gabriel Godfroy several years ago. Francis Lafontaine, his grandfather, one of the most noted of the Miami chieftains, succeeded Chief Richardville in 1840.

Lafontaine left no male heirs, and leadership of the once famous tribe reverted to another branch of the royal family. This daughter of Lafontaine in time married Christian Engleman, a German farmer, and they lived on the old Lafontaine grant west of Huntington. Joseph was the oldest son, and on the death of Chief Godfroy several years ago, Joseph was elected chief.

As no male heir is living, the post of chief may again revert to the Godfroy family, the honor going to George Godfroy of Peru, or to White Loon, son of Princess Kilsoquar of Huntington county. The new chief will be named by election at the next gathering of the tribe remnants.

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

We place under this caption our knowledge of the earth's surface and its formation. All the history that we have is written on the rocks in the fossil remains. The position of the solid elements of the earth's surface whether in the smooth plain or the upheaved or the broken, crushed and powdered portions, that constitute the drift portion of the earth's surface, all enter into what we understand under the science of geology. It is history that has been made by water, heat and cold. These solid substances have been broken off by wind, upheavals of internal force and moved about on the earth's surface by water and ice. Nature in its formation of the earth's history wrote the story, and what we term geology is the knowledge that men have gathered and classified as the science of geology. There is a great amount of speculation in regard to how this work was done and the time. We will not enter into the many theories of the world's growth and development, but let the reader look this matter up in books devoted to this special branch of history. Indiana is placed by the geologist in the Devonian Carboniferous and subcarboniferous ages. If we go deep enough we can find record of the Azoic age of Archaean time, the very oldest rocks that were formed, when there was neither vegetable nor animal life. Above this comes the Paleozoic time the "Aeon of ancient life," including the Upper and Lower Silurian ages also the Devonian and Carboniferous eras. The latitude and longitude of Indiana was doubtless here at that time as it is now, but it was the bottom of the sea. How many thousands of centuries since that condition existed we can not tell and there is no certain way to ascertain. It must have been a broad expanse of ocean stretching far to the southwest and north and northwest over the great lake legion. It is under this wide expanse of country that the Trenton rock is found and it belongs to the Lower Silurian era which is a subdivision of the

Paleozoic time. This Trenton rock is the store-house of the natural gas and crude petroleum that have so lately blessed the world. Over this Trenton rock comes the sedimentary covering containing myriads of polyps and other low forms of animal life, which with the abundant and luxuriant plant life entered into the composition of the stone strata. Just how long this process was going on no one in our age can tell. That is a question that yet remains for solution if any desire to delve into the unknown. Next comes the Upper Silurian which is composed of the decomposition of a higher grade of mollusks. Above the Silurian is the Devonian epoch laid down in the bottom of the ocean. These rocks are made of the most part of limestone and black shale. During this Silurian period, the exact date is not given, came what is termed the "Cincinnati uplift." The southern portion of Indiana was included in this, and remained no longer the bottom of the sea and was the first part of Indiana to become dry land. Next in turn comes the Lower Carboniferous formed of what is known as knobstone or sand shales. To this strata belongs the noted Bedford oolitic limestone, considered the best building stone in the country. Also in this period came the formation of the noted caves in southern Indiana. The upper Carboniferous era is the coal formation, composed of the immense growth of vegetation upon the marsh shores of the inland sea, that were in turn swept down and buried, this was done five times, making the veins of coal that underlie a great portion of the state of Indiana. About one-fourth of our state, mostly in the southwest part of the state, is including the coal fields. How long it was in forming no mortal can tell.

POST-TERTIARY PERIOD.

We can form no conception of the length of these periods. Scientific men have been conjecturing for centuries, but nothing definite has been concluded. We may as well leave it in this uncertain condition for no finite mind can unlock the depths of the hidden mystery. The glacial epoch or age of ice belongs to the Post-Tertiary period. Of all past Eons of time this last is most important to the people of Indiana. It was the great influence that fitted this part of the globe for the habitation of man. Slowly it had been growing for cycles of years shaping for life and this last period is to shape it for the highest of creation—Man—the Archon. Just how many sheets

of ice plowed their way, over the rough surface of the land that now composes the state of Indiana is not known. According to the theory of the formation of coal veins there must have been at least five floods of ice, for we have that many veins of coal. There may have been many more. The high places in the state had to be plowed down into the low places so as to make all inhabitable for man. The central portion of the state must have been a great swamp or shallow sea for ages. The great Morain or drift section covers this section of the state. We do not know when the Mound-builders lived in this country but we know that there is no evidence that they ever lived in what is now Boone county, for there are no mounds here. It must have been uninhabitable for man in the age when this strange people lived. We must remember that the general slope of this country is toward the southwest. It must have had the same inclination in the time of the ice flow, for the indications are that the flow of the ice was in the direction of our streams of this day. The only exception is that of the Maumee river. Here are the most singular formations in the state. The St. Mary's river rising in Ohio and flowing toward the northwest and the St. Joseph's rising in Michigan and flowing toward the southwest, meeting the former at what is now Ft. Wayne, and instead of forming the Wabash river they turn upon themselves and form the Maumee and flow toward the northeast and into Lake Erie. This was doubtless caused by the great Morain heaped up in front of them by some monster glacier. The great bank of clay and gravel is there to this day and the peculiar formation of the rivers tells the story. The great ridge of drift stretching from Steuben county to Cass is from two hundred to five hundred feet deep, twenty-five miles wide and nearly one hundred miles long. This made a levee extensive enough to become a permanent barrier to the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers and send their waters back to Lake Erie. Fully three-fourths of the state has been formed by the drift and Boone county lies wholly within this formation. Long after the formation of the coal beds there must have been a lighter drift of ice that formed the beds of mud and muck filled with twigs and decaying vegetable matter that is found in Boone county in various places from sixty to eighty feet deep in the sinking of wells. In addition to the sand, gravel and clay found throughout this drift belt, there are in various localities large boulders of foreign rock that have been carried here by some great force. Wind or water as it is known in our

day could not do this. We can not think of any force that could do this work except the large fields of ice known as glaciers. There are several places in Boone county where these boulders exist as great tracts of the sea of ice that must have passed over here and left these tracks. The rocks must have been imbedded in the ice and as it slowly passed over the land with its immense force, grinding the rock into sand and gravel, it made the great deposits that are all over the state. The chemicals embodied in these rocks mingled with the great growth of vegetable matter formed the rich soil that so rewards the husbandman to this day. After the great plain was formed by the ice-fields, the water that came from the melting of the ice sought out the low places and found its way to the sea. By erosion it cut out channels and thus formed our rivers as we have them to this day. If we accept this theory of the formation of this country, we must conclude that God works by slow processes to shape the world for man's comfort and happiness. Through it all is the manifestation of his love and great power. He formed the dry land and shaped it for our good.

WELLS.

Before leaving the physical features of the county we would speak of its wells or supply of water for domestic use. There is no evidence that the Indian ever dug a well. That is a characteristic of a higher civilization. The Indian depended upon the gushing spring of which there was a liberal supply distributed throughout the county. In the old Indian village of the Eel river tribe in the Thorntown reserve, there were some noted springs. One of these northeast of Thorntown became noted as a center for quenching thirst of both red and white men gathered in early days. Also, those northwest and east of Thorntown yielded an abundant supply of good water for man and beast. The early pioneers were attracted to these springs and in many cases erected their log cabins near one of them. When no spring could be found it was an easy matter to obtain water by digging a well in any part of the county. Water could be found all the way from ten to forty feet almost anywhere within the limits of Boone county. For the first two generations the springs and shallow wells furnished the supply of water for the people. Later while prospecting for gas a new field for water supply was opened. We found no natural gas but we did learn something about

the under strata of our soil and of the treasures hidden therein. Deep wells were sunk at various points in the county without finding natural gas. Yet in many of them strong veins of pure water was found, which proved a treasure that grows more and more apparent as the years roll by. In the well dug on the Kenworthy farm in the bottom Prairie creek, artesian water was found at a depth of one hundred feet, that rose eight or nine feet above the top of the well, and has continued to flow without abatement all these years; and is now furnishing water to the home of Grant Riley who now owns and occupies the Kenworthy farm. Out of the search for gas came the period of drilled wells for water. These wells go to the depth of sixty to two hundred and fifty feet. This holds good all over the county and wells have been sunk everywhere for water. We here give the surveys of a few of them, to demonstrate the crust of the earth in Boone county.

In a well on the Michigan road southwest of the center of Marion township dug by Mr. James A. Ball, of Thorntown, we have this find:

Soil and yellow clay-----	18 feet
Quicksand -----	3 "
Blue clay -----	20 "
White sand—Gas -----	11 "
Blue clay -----	6 "
Swamp muck, leaves, twigs-----	7 "
Blue clay -----	19 "
<hr/>	
Total depth -----	84 feet

In a well in Jackson township on the farm of Isaac Emerts, two and one-half miles north of Jamestown, a well was drilled in which the swamp was reached at sixty feet.

Soil -----	2 feet
Yellow clay and sand-----	28 "
Quicksand -----	1 foot 6 in.
Blue clay -----	29 feet
Black muck, twigs, branches-----	3 "
Sand and clay-----	12 "
Silicious shale -----	160 "
<hr/>	
Total -----	235 feet 6 in.

In a well dug on Main street in Lebanon just east of the public square we have this survey:

Soil -----	2 feet
Blue clay -----	12 "
Sand -----	5 "

In this strata was found a large number of fresh water shells in a good state of preservation. Four feet lower down in gravel, a number of lower Silurian fossil—shells—*Rhynchonella capax*—were found.

WITT AND KLIZER'S WELL AT THORNTOWN.

This well was dug to the depth of 104 feet, and continued by boring to the depth of 343 feet. At the depth of 100 feet, the trunk of a tree apparently northern cedar, several inches in diameter, was found. The trunk of the tree extended entirely across the well. The exposed portions of the tree were nearly perfect, showing no scars nor effects of abrasion, such as would have resulted from violent contact with rocks or other hard substances.

The following is the entire section of the well as given by James A. Ball who superintended the boring of the well:

Soil -----	2 feet
Yellow clay -----	19 "
Quicksand -----	4 "
Blue clay -----	125 "
The cedar tree was found in the blue clay.	
Silicious shale—Soapstone -----	193 "
<hr/>	
Total -----	343 feet

WELL AT LEBANON.

The well on Washington street in Lebanon shows a varying condition of strata to a depth of about forty feet.

Soil -----	7 feet
Yellow sand -----	1 foot

Yellow clay -----	3 feet
Blue sand and clay -----	1 foot
Sand -----	4 feet
Blue clay -----	3 "
Gray clay -----	3 "
Sand and gravel -----	4 "
Blue clay -----	2 "
Hard-pan -----	4 "
Blue (laminated) clay -----	14 "
Gray clay -----	3 "
Sand and clay -----	10 "
Blue clay -----	23 "
Coarse gravel -----	1 foot
Blue clay -----	25 feet
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Total -----	108 feet

WELL OF D. M. BURNS.

The well of D. M. Burns, civil engineer, on his farm two miles north of Lebanon on the Frankfort road exhibited the following section:

Soil -----	2 feet
Yellow clay -----	7 "
Gravel and sand -----	2 "
Blue clay -----	22 "
Gravel -----	2 "
Gravel and clay -----	3 "
Blue clay -----	59 "
Boulder -----	1 foot
Blue clay -----	23 feet
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Total -----	112 feet

BIG SPRINGS.

In the neighborhood of Big Springs the water is found from eight to ten feet below the surface. Numerous springs throughout this region flow out of the surface of the ground. No clay is reached in this neighborhood. At Rosston, two and one-half miles to the southwest, water is obtained from eight to twenty feet below the surface.

WELL AT ROSSTON.

Soil -----	1 foot 6 in.
Red clay -----	8 feet
Sand and gravel -----	10 "
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Total -----	19 feet 6 in.

WELL AT NORTHFIELD.

Water is obtained from twenty to forty feet below the surface.

Section of average well.

Soil -----	2 feet
Yellow clay -----	10 to 20 "
Sand or gravel -----	10 to 20 "
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Total -----	42 feet

At Clarkstown the depth is the same as at Northfield.

ZIONSVILLE.

At Zionsville, in Eagle township, water is found from twenty to sixty feet.

Average of wells at Zionsville:

Soil -----	2 feet
Yellow clay -----	10 "

Blue clay -----	4 to 10 feet
Gravel -----	1 to 3 "
Blue clay -----	20 to 40 "

Total -----	65 feet
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Section of Foster and Leap's well at Royalton:

Soil -----	3 feet 6 in.
Yellow clay -----	17 "
Gravel -----	5 "
Blue clay and gravel -----	70 feet 6 in.

Total -----	96 feet
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UNION TOWNSHIP.

At Brunswick and Milledgeville the wells average from eleven to forty-two feet.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

At Dover abundance of good water is obtained at a depth of seven to twenty-two feet.

• FRANK HARRIS' FARM.

On the Harris farm, one mile south of Thorntown, we find

Soil and yellow clay -----	19 feet
Quicksand -----	4 "
Blue clay -----	103 "
Cemented gravel -----	6 "

Total -----	132 feet
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There are great depths of sand and gravel of good quality for building purposes and roads in the northwest part of the county and in various other localities in the county.

On the Moffitt farm, one and one-half miles west of Thorntown, four feet of soil and forty feet of gravel were penetrated but no water was found and the work was discontinued. Two miles farther west, on the Robert Woody farm, a stratum of sand fifty-five feet in thickness was passed through in boring a well. The following is a section of Mr. Woody's well.

Soil and yellow clay-----	18 feet
Fine white sand-----	55 "
Blue clay -----	71 "
Limestone -----	3 "
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Total -----	147 feet

Throughout the northwest part of the county quicksand almost uniformly occurs under the yellow clay. The thickness of the beds of quicksand varies from two to sixteen feet. The yellow clay runs from three to thirty feet in depth.

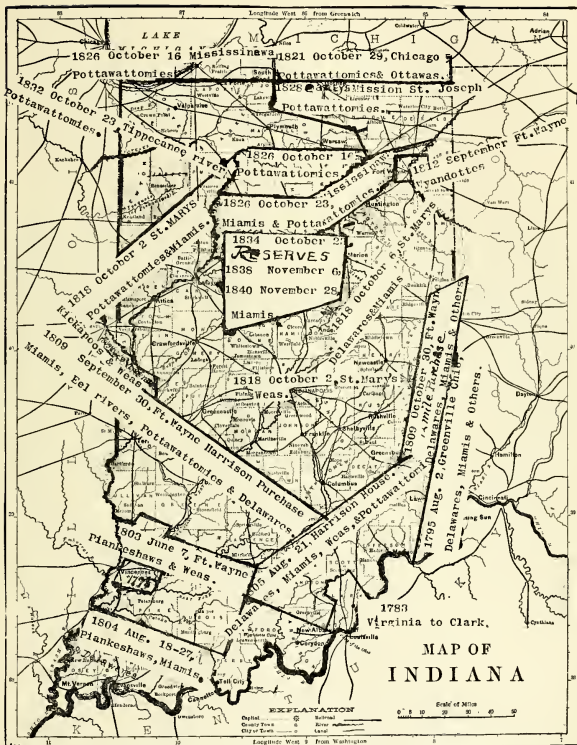
The section of a well three miles east of Thorntown in Washington township near the Union church illustrates the character of the deposits throughout that section.

Soil and yellow clay-----	27 feet
Quicksand -----	9 "
Blue clay -----	75 "
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Total -----	111 feet

The boring of these wells throughout the various parts of the county furnish abundant proof of the drift formation that prevails all over the county. No limestone has been struck except in the west part of the county. No organic remains except in the one well at Lebanon. The muck and swamps from seventy-five to one hundred feet below the surface shows a peculiar drift formation in the county. There are no walls or enclosures in the county, nor any mounds of great interest. Occasionally small mounds are seen, but explorations in them have not disclosed any fact other than are generally known concerning these works. Ashes, charcoal and occasionally implements have been found in them. Granite and flint implements, while not so common as in many other counties, are still frequently found here.

As far as the formation of the surface of Boone county is concerned it is evident that there are no evidences of violence or internal forces of nature. There are no evidences of upheavals, for as deep as man has penetrated the surface by drilling (1,300 feet) every layer of sand, clay or rock seems to be regular. The crust that underlies central Indiana prevails. As under Boone county in the same even form that it does over the state. There is no evidence of any force except that caused in the drift periods. Just how many drifts were used in laying the foundations for the rich soil that blesses this section of the state is not known. There must have been as many as there are distinct veins of coal and other layers of drift.

This reading in the record of the rocks and strata of drifts is a little unreliable, but enough is known to satisfy the mind that the icebergs traversed this section several times in fitting it for the habitation of man. Layer after layer of sand was carted in by giant streams of ice that bore along with its pressure great boulder tracks that show its stately steppings. This sand and clay was carted into the low places to build them up above the sea and make this country inhabitable for man. Just when the work was finished is not known. It was not ready for the mound-builder in his day, for there is no evidence that he ever dwelt in this section of Indiana. The Indian found a foothold here but no one knows when he came. There are no marks to tell us how long he preceded the white race. We found him here, but he has never revealed to our fathers how long he had lived in these woods. We can safely say that it was a long time ago, far beyond the memory of the white or the red man and the rocks do not reveal to us the hidden secret.



MAP OF INDIANA SHOWING TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS

CHAPTER IV.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AND ITS SURVEY.

Some confusion appears to exist in the minds of land owners as to the source of title to lands within this state, and, to make this plainer, a short summary of the manner in which title to various lands as obtained by the general government and the state is given. The title to the lands within the present limits of Indiana was obtained by the United States by cession from the state of Virginia, March 1, 1784. These lands were surveyed upon the extinction of the Indian title, or Indian right of occupancy, and were sold to settlers. These lands are commonly known as government lands. A map of state is herewith given showing where the treaties with Indians were held ceding lands to the United States and the boundaries of the different treaties.

For the convenience of settlers and those desiring to purchase the public lands of the United States, the state, as the lands were surveyed and opened for settlement, was divided into land districts and offices opened in each. The land districts were known as the Vincennes, Jeffersonville, Indianapolis, Crawfordsville, Winamac and Ft. Wayne. As the lands were disposed of, these districts were abolished and at this time any government land remaining unentered must be disposed of through the general land office at Washington. For various purposes the United States ceded large tracts of land to the state of Indiana and they are known by the following names, viz.: Canal lands, Michigan Road lands, Swamp lands, Saline lands, University lands, Seminary lands and School lands, and a summary is given of the manner of the accession of these lands. The state sold these lands under various acts of the general assembly, and patents were issued to the individual purchasers in the name of the state. All of these patents are recorded in the office of the auditor of state, except those for schools lands, which are recorded in the records of the board of commissioners of the counties in

which the land is situated. Prior to this the patents for Wabash and Erie Canal lands were issued by the state. But upon the state surrendering its title to these lands to the board of trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal in that year, they were issued thereafter by that body. All these records of that body were given in the custody of the Auditor of State in 1883, by an order of the United States Court for this state. Copies of all these patents can be obtained from the Auditor of State.

CANAL LAND.

The land known as Canal land was granted by the United States to the state of Indiana to enable the state to construct what is known as the Wabash and Erie Canal, and is embraced in three separate grants. The first of these grants was approved March 2, 1827 (see Statutes-at-large, vol. 4, page 236), and granted a quantity of land equal to one-half of five sections in width on each side of said canal (and reserving each alternate section to the United States), for the purpose of uniting the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie. The second grant was approved February 27, 1841 (see Statutes-at-large, vol 5, page 414), and confirmed to the state the selections made for that portion of the canal which lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and Terre Haute. The third and last grant to the state of lands for this purpose was approved March 3, 1845. To enable the state to complete the canal from Terre Haute to the Ohio river, there was granted to the state a moiety of the unsold lands in a strip five miles in width on each side of said canal, as likewise a further grant of a moiety of all lands remaining unsold in the Vincennes land district with provisos. These three grants and the selections made under them embrace an area of 1,457,366.06 acres, as shown by the report of the commissioners of the general land office.

MICHIGAN ROAD LANDS.

By Article 2 of the treaty held and concluded near the mouth of the Mississinewa, on the Wabash on October 16, 1826, between the United States and the chiefs and warriors of the Pottowattomie tribe of Indians, there was ceded to the United States a strip of land commencing at Lake

Michigan and running thence to the Wabash river one hundred feet wide for a road; and also one section of good land contiguous to said road for each mile of the same, and also for each mile of a road from the termination thereof through Indianapolis to the Ohio river, for the purpose of making a road as aforesaid from Lake Michigan by way of Indianapolis to some convenient point on the Ohio river.

On the second day of March, 1827, the state was authorized to locate and make the road and dispose of the lands.

This species of land lies principally in northern Indiana and embraces according to the selections that were confirmed, an area of 170,580.24 acres. The state's title was confirmed to the above lands by act of Congress approved March 2, 1831 (see Statutes-at-large, vol. 4, page 473).

SWAMP LANDS.

These lands were granted to the state by the act of Congress approved September 28, 1850, entitled "An act to enable the state of Arkansas and other states to reclaim the Swamp lands within their limits." The act required the proceeds of the sale of these lands to be used exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming these lands by means of levees and drains. Under the present law of this state and proceeds of the small amount of this land remaining unsold becomes a part of the permanent common school fund. Patents have been issued to the state by the United States for these lands covering upward of 1,257,588.41 acres.

SALINE LANDS.

The Saline lands of the state lie in the counties of Orange, Washington, Monroe and Brown; but the greatest amount, in fact nearly all of it, lies in Orange county. This species of the lands was granted to the state by act of Congress approved April 19, 1816 (see U. S. Statutes, vol. 3, page 390), and comprise an area of 24,435 acres.

SEMINARY LANDS.

Prior to the organization of the state government, Congress granted a township of land (5.2 S. of Range 11, W.), to the territory to enable the territory to endow a college; and by an act of Congress approved April 19, 1816 (see Statutes-at-large, vol. 3, page 290). A second grant of a township of land was made to the state; township 8 N. Range 1, W. in Monroe county, was selected, which lands have been sold and the sums applied to the State University at Bloomington, excepting, however, about 4,000 acres, part of township 2 S. Range 11, W. in Gibson county, which was sold by authority of the Territorial Legislature and the proceeds applied for the benefit of the Vincennes University.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By a decision of the United States Supreme Court the state of Indiana lost one of the two townships of land granted to her for the use of a State University, and became liable to refund to a private corporation the proceeds of a township heretofore appropriated to the support of the State University. By an act of Congress approved February 23, 1854, the governor of the state of Indiana was authorized to select out of the lands of the United States subject to entry, 19,040 acres and certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, who was required to issue patents for the same to the state of Indiana. It was further provided that the proceeds of said lands should forever remain a fund for the use of the Indiana University (see U. S. Statutes, vol. 10, page 267). These lands were selected in the counties of Crawford, Fulton, Dubois, Greene, Warrick, Jasper, Newton, Knox, Perry, Pulaski, White, Spencer, Pike, Martin, Sullivan, Orange and Miami.

COLLEGE FUND LANDS.

The proceeds of the sale of the Seminary and University lands are paid into the state treasury and loaned to individuals by the Auditor of State upon mortgage security. Upon the failure to pay the principal or interest upon

these loans the lands mortgaged to secure them are forfeited to the state for the use of the College Fund, and are advertised for sale by the Auditor of State. Upon their forfeiture and sale they become known as College Fund Lands.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The act of Congress of April 19, 1816, to enable the people of Indiana Territory to form a State Government, granted to the inhabitants of each Congressional township Section 16 in each township for the use of the schools thereof, and it was further provided that when such section had been sold or disposed of, other land equivalent thereto and most contiguous to the same shall be granted. (Statutes-at-large, vol 3, page 2.) In addition to these classes of lands in some sections lands were divided into locations surveys, donations to heads of families, military donations and Indian reservations. These occupy a very small part of the area of the state and it is not necessary to particularize them.

CHAPTER V.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

An Act approved January 29, 1830, viz.:

That from and after the first day of April next, all that tract of country which is included within the following boundaries shall form and constitute a new county, to be known and designated by the name of the county of Boone (in honor of Colonel Daniel Boone, the pioneer of the west), to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Hamilton county; thence north seventeen and one-half miles to the center stake of the east line of section 13, township 20 north, range 2 east; thence west twenty-four miles to the middle of the west section line of section 18, town 20 north, range 2 west; thence south seventeen and one-half miles to the southwest corner of section 7, township 17 north, range 2 west; thence twenty-four miles east, to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and twenty square miles or 268,800 acres. It is located in the central part of Indiana, longitude (court-house) $86^{\circ} 28'$ west, latitude $40^{\circ} 4'$ north, and bounded on the north by Clinton county, on the west by Montgomery county, on the south by Hendricks and Marion counties and on the east by Hamilton county. Its general altitude above sea level is from 850 to 950 feet, the highest portion being on the divide or table-land in Worth township 1,000 feet. There are some hills or knobs in the county that will exceed this height by 50 or 100 feet. At the time of the organization there were 622 white people in the county, and a few lingering Indians loath to give up their old hunting grounds and the burial place of their fathers. The country was one wide expanse of wild woods, with here and there a little cleared spot that began to look like the home of civilized man. It was an unpromising place to build homes. It took brave hearts to make the start and overcome the great barriers that met them at every turn. There was nothing to encourage, and yet the faith and hope that inspired our fathers overcame everything.

SURFACE AND SOIL.

If there was anything to induce our fathers to brave all these obstacles it was their hope in the soil. At that time they knew nothing about it, no survey had been made. They judged that there must be rich soil where such massive forests grew. They could not even see the general appearance of the country for the woods. After long years of slavish toil in removing the forests, draining the bogs and developing attractive farms, government surveys were made mapping out the county and classifying the soils. The drainage system of the county is not unlike that of the state. The table-lands that stretch across the state from the east bearing south, dividing the Wabash system from the Whitewater system, enter the northeast of Boone county and passes out at the southwest. Sugar creek and Raccoon creek, in the north and west part of the county, belong to the Wabash system; Eagle creek and Eel river, in the east and south part of the county, belong to the White river system. The general drainage of the county is very similar to that of the state. The ditching system is simply straightening out the tributaries to these main streams and extending them into the bogs and morasses that covered the table-lands of the county. This was the real hard work in the development of the county. It was a slow process. The people kept flocking into the woods and swamps from the east and south all during the thirties, so that the population of the county increased more that decade than any other period of our existence. It seems that the people came, managed to build their cabins and stuck to the job. They either could not get away or they had great hopes of developments. They could see over the tall trees, or through the thick undergrowth or under the bogs to our day, to its beauty and its glory. They must have been men of great courage and a pluck to pull through great difficulties. Three decades passed before there was much material gain for better things. The generation of toilers wore themselves out and passed to their rest and future reward. Their children took up the task, grew old and are now passing, and their children have inherited the fruits of all this toil and sacrifice, this very paradise of homes. The first toilers who indeed laid the mudsills of the county brought it into the open, and the world began to see and talk about it. It became the butt of the state. It was called "The State of Boone." We remember when a boy what stories were told. Some of our kin were here and the word went back and forth. It was reported so wet and swampy that the people had to go about in mud-

boats and that the people actually became web-footed. The roads were made of logs laid across the drive, called "Corduroy" and when the rains descended it floated like a raft or pontoon bridge. There was a basis of truth in all this. The poets put in the coloring, and by the time it reached the eastern part of the state became wondrous, so much so that Grandfather LaFuze traded his possessions in Boone to Anthony and Wilson Beck for their lands in little Union. If it had not been for this circumstance he might have been a native of this noted county instead of an adopted son. If we would undertake to give the individual part of each in this sea of toil the story would never end, so we are compelled to generalize in this way to give an idea of the work that it took to bring this fair land out of the woods. After all this is done the nation comes in and measures up, analyzes and spreads on paper an inventory of what we now possess. The government says the surface formation of this county consists of glacial material known geologically as the early Wisconsin drift. The thickness of the drift is quite variable, ranging from less than fifty to one hundred and fifty, making a general average of one hundred feet. The older sheets of drift and sedimentary rock is buried so deeply that they exert no influence upon the soils. In general the first ten to fifteen feet of the Wisconsin material is a very light brown or pale yellowish mixture of fine sand, silt and clay carrying a large proportion of gravel and small stones. The latter consists largely of granites and various kinds of hard, dark-colored rocks apparently as resistant to decay as quartzitic, with some schistose and gneissic fragments. As a rule, there is not much sand stone or shale, but pieces of limestone and a high percentage of fine sand are usually abundant from within four to five feet of the surface downwards. The above description applies more especially to the uplands, but along the creek valleys and in many of the depressions, that were formerly lakes, the light-colored boulder clay gives place to beds of gravel. The substrata of the terraces on Sugar and Eagle creeks are irregularly stratified sand and gravel, and pockets or streaks of this material occur along many of the small branches forming the substrata of the black soils. Almost everywhere the glacial material is covered with a silt or silty clay layer, to a depth of about thirty inches. This silty material forms an almost unbroken surface mantle over all the uplands, and on all the higher terraces of the larger streams. The finer and richer substances by erosion have been washed down from the higher ridges and hilltops into the lowlands, hence the difference of the fertility of the soil between the hills and the valleys. Over seventy per

cent. of the surface of the county is formed of Miami-silt loam and flat phase, called Sugar-tree land. The black lands of the county that constitute over twenty per cent. of the soil area, are called Clyde silty loam, and it is distinguished from the preceding type by its containing more organic matter. The latter is chiefly in the form of carbonaceous material, or vegetable tissue, when decomposed under water, or where air is mostly excluded. It is not so fertile as the brown humus which results from the decaying of prairie grasses and marshes. The abundance of this black humus, which often extends to a depth of eighteen or twenty inches, imparts a fine physical structure to a soil that would otherwise be a heavy clay loam. The remaining ten per cent. of the county is divided between Fox sandy loam found along the lower part of Sugar creek and its tributaries and the lower part of Eagle creek. Genesee loam, with patches of Genesee silt and Genesee sandy loam also along the lower parts of these streams. Fox silt loam constitutes the second-bottom lands along the streams. The meadow lands and a few patches of muck are at the heads of the streams. The muck lands of the county less than one-third of one per cent. are found in section 35, township 19 north, range 1 east, where the water did not know where to run to the sea until it was led out by a ditch into the headwaters of Brown's Wonder. Also lands southwest of Lebanon, in Center and Harrison townships, where the water was ditched into Eel river. If you turn to the record of deep wells you will find mention of muck found in several places about one hundred feet below the surface of the ground.

The apparently exhaustless quality of the soil of Boone county may be attributed to the happy combine of the glacial deposit and its silty covering. The latter has doubtless contributed most to the fertility on account of its greater surface exposure. The bottom lands as a rule are composed of fine sand and silt, which makes them abundantly fertile and easy to till. The prevailing color of the soil is a medium brown and is composed of a high percentage of vegetable matter. This element of fertility, this quality added to good drainage and the more modern system of aeration, make them very productive and apparently exhaustless. They possess a basis that with proper and systematic tilling will be susceptible of continuous cultivation. With as much development for the next fifty years as there has been in the past fifty, this county can be made into the very paradise of productiveness.

We submit the following table from the government, giving the names and extent of the various types mapped out in the county:

Areas of Different Soils.

Soil.	Acres.	Per cent.	Soil.	Acres.	Per cent.
Miami silt loam-----	28,480		Genesee loam -----	2,240	0.8
Flat phase -----	166,080	71.2	Genesee silt loam ---	2,176	.8
Clyde silty clay loam--	60,928	22.3	Muck -----	960	.3
Fox silt loam -----	4,864	1.8	Fox sandy loam ----	832	.3
Genesee sandy loam--	3,456	1.3			
Meadow -----	3,264	1.2	Total -----	273,280	

ORGANIZATION OF VARIOUS TOWNSHIPS.

Boone county was organized in 1831 and was called Boone as a tribute of respect to Colonel Daniel Boone, the renowned pioneer and hunter, of Kentucky. It is situated near the center of the state, and is bounded on the north by Clinton county, east by Hamilton, south by Marion and Hendricks, and on the west by Montgomery. It incloses an area of four hundred and twenty square miles of two hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred acres of land. According to the census of 1870, the county had a population exceeding 22,000; in 1890, 26,572; in 1900, 26,381, and in 1910, 24,673. The surface is agreeably undulating, except in the central part of the county, where it is level or flat, and originally abounded in bogs or marshes and in the vicinity of the headwaters of Big Eagle creek there are some small wet prairies. The remarkable fertility of the soil in this flat district has induced the owners of the land to resort to drainage by ditches, and at the present time, the finest crops of corn and hay are raised here. The strong clay soil of the rolling lands is in good repute for its unfailing yield of all the products of the farm in this region of country. The deep loam soil of the prairies is famous for corn and the grasses, except during seasons of long drouth. Wheat, corn, oats, blue grass, timothy and all the fruits adapted to this climate are grown to great perfection on these varied soils. The whole area of the county, excepting prairies, was originally a dense forest, but the steady drain upon it for fuel and manufacturing purposes has materially reduced the original supply. In the remaining forests may be found a good proportion of burr oak, beech, elm, ash, poplar, sugar tree and black walnut.

The county is on the ridge, or what was formerly called the dividing swamps, between White river and the Wabash. It is the source of Eagle

creek, White Lick and the Walnut Fork of Eel river, which empty into the former and of Big Raccoon and Sugar creeks, which empty into the latter. All of these streams are too sluggish to be utilized by machinery. The county is as yet undeveloped in mineral resources. Both limestone and coal are substances entirely foreign to its geological formation. Clay for bricks is found here in abundance, and of excellent quality. It is suitable also for the manufacture of fire brick, tiles and pottery. Boone county lies wholly within the drift region and the surface is covered with an abundance of transported material. In portions of the county, boulders lie on the surface by thousands and they are available material for buildings, in the absence of limestone. There are no mounds here, or other evidences of a residence of a prehistoric race; yet there are many stone axes and arrowheads which are supposed to have belonged to the Miami Indians.

SURVEY.

In the United States survey, Boone county embraces all of townships 18 and 19 north, and ranges 1 and 2 east and ranges 1 and 2 west of the second meridian. Also parts of townships 17 and 20 north and ranges 1 and 2 west and east of the second meridian. This territory is divided into twelve civil townships, named as follows, to-wit: Marion, Clinton, Washington, Sugar Creek, Jefferson, Jackson, Harrison, Perry, Eagle, Union, Worth and Center. We deem it proper to give a brief sketch of each in this connection in order to emphasize the different parts of the county and bring out the local features and characteristics.

MARION.

Marion township is situated in the northeast part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Clinton county, on the west by Clinton township, on the south by Union township, and on the east by Hamilton county and contains forty-five sections of land.

When the white man came it was covered with a fine growth of timber of the very best qualities. Poplar (the tulip tree), in all its beauty and strength; the walnut, tall and straight; quercus—the oak, king of the forest and queen Acer the maple, in all her primitive beauty. It was the tableland between the Wabash and the White river systems of drainage; hence very

level and covered with water the most of the year. On account of this it was not very inviting to the early settlers, yet a few of the braves ventured and drove their stakes fearlessly. While the Indian yet remained and pursued his hunt in the primeval woods, a few whites are said to have settled in this township on the squatter system, and must have been the fathers of the squatter sovereignty plan, that became national in our western states, and brought forth the great debate between Lincoln and Douglass, which made Lincoln President of the United States, and the terrific history that followed.

These men did not establish homes but merely shacks in which to dwell, while they carried on the business of hunting. They made no more lasting impression on the history of the county than the Indian did. They entered no land, built no permanent homes, hence passed from view as the red man. There were men, however, that saw more than the hunt for wild game; foremost among these were Edward Jackson and Caleb Richardson, who settled in 1831 and 1832 respectively, on the banks of Eagle creek. Later in the year 1832 came John Parr, Sr., William Parr, John Parr, Jr., and Alfred Srite. The next year 1833 they were joined by William Lane and Lewis Harris, who settled in the south part of the township. In the spring of 1834 came Zach Turpin, John Burns and Milton Hickson, who also settled in the south part of the township. In 1835, Joseph McCoy, John Runno and John, Robert and William Stephenson, who bought Turpin out and established homes. These were followed by others equally prominent, without dates: Samuel Evans, Joseph Kimball, Robert McNulty, John Wright, John Beard, John King, Samuel Moore, John Moore, John Wright, James Moore, Smith Castor, Robert Bell, Richard Cornell and Samuel Meyers. Each year brought its newcomers until the entire township was staked off for homes, except a few acres that were designated as swamp lands. While the township is generally level and many streams have their source in its bounds, yet there is very little land under this head. In the southwest quarter of section 14, township 20 north, range 2 east, there are eighty acres. In township 19 north, range 2 east, there are in section 7 one hundred and sixty acres. In section 12, forty acres. In section 17, forty acres. In section 18, eighty acres, making all told, four hundred acres. The flood of immigration soon overspread the entire township and pioneer homes were begun throughout all its woods, and the ring of the woodman's ax and bang of his rifle were heard in every direction.

The round log cabin came as if by magic. Blazed ways or paths were

made between them, which soon widened into highways so that wagons could pass. The first great road built through the township was the Michigan road. (See an account elsewhere in this volume.) This road enters the township from the south at the southeast corner of section 21, township 19 north, range 2 east, thence north, bearing west and passing into Clinton county near the northwest corner of the township. The next great road in the township was the Strawtown road, running east and west, passing on the township line, between 19 and 20 north, leading from Thorntown through Slabtown to Anderson. All other roads were built on the section and half section lines. The earlier roads you will recognize by their being crooked and running towards Lebanon.

There were no mills in this township until steam power was introduced. There was no water power sufficient to propel a mill, hence the early settler had to crush his corn by horse power or go to Mechanicsburg, down on Eagle creek, or to Noblesville with his grist.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was in the winter of 1833 for a few weeks, and the first log school house after the fashion of the day, in the southeast part of the township near Big Springs, in the year 1836. It was here that the first boys and girls of the woods were gathered with goose-quills and blue-backed spelling books to catch the first ideas of culture under the stimulus of the birch to be good. Out of this small beginning the schools of the township progressed until there was a round baker's dozen scattered over the township as near as there could be, to give one to each four square miles. It figures out one school to less than three and one-half miles. Under the modern system of concentration of schools the number has been reduced to ten and still in the transition period.

CHURCHES.

Civilized man can not live without worship, so they must needs gather at some point for this purpose. As in all new settlements, there was no place of meeting. Some one must open the home. Caleb Richardson's big heart

opened and he opened wide the doors of his cabin and there it is said that the first religious services were conducted by Rev. James Brown, a Methodist minister. In the homes of the people for several years, services were held until 1839, when a Methodist church was built and Rev. White was the pastor in charge. The Methodists grew in numbers and in the early history built two or three other churches in the township.

The Methodist Protestants had one church at an early date. In a rural survey in Indiana, made by the Department of Church and Country Life of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Churches in the United States of America, made in the months of June, July and August, 1911, this survey was made in co-operation with the Interdenominational Council of the Churches of Indiana. It gives the church survey of Marion township at that date as follows:

Six churches, to-wit: The United Brethren in the northeast part of the township, with a membership of ninety-five, condition of church, standing still. The Methodist Protestant, about the center, with a membership of eighty-two, standing still. The Christian church, west of the center, membership one hundred and eleven, growing. Primitive Baptist, towards the southeast part of the township, membership thirty-three, standing still. Methodist Episcopal, in the center of the southern part of the township, membership fifty-nine, standing still. The Methodist Protestant just east of the Methodist Episcopal, dead.

There is one steam railway in this township, viz: The Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, which enters the township at the southeast corner of section 35, township 20 north, range 2 east, and passes out of the township at the northeast half of section 17, township 20 north, range 2 east. The only towns in the township are Terhune, on the railroad, in section 22; Waugh, located in the southeast corner of section 16, township 19 north, range 2 east, and Big Springs, which answers for a trading point for the township, located just over the line in Union township in section 26, township 19 north, range 2 east.

Although this township has no great city or even a thriving town, yet it is blessed with an excellent rural district of as fine farms and as energetic and intelligent people as can be found in any place in this broad land of ours. Its beautiful farms of luxuriant soil, good roads and comfortable homes, make a charming environment for happy homes. There is no land more

fertile, no clime more healthful or no spot on earth more desirable for a happy contented people.

The first election of township officers was held in the spring of 1835 at the home of Robert Stephenson. By a majority of the votes cast, Robert Stephenson was chosen justice of the peace and his brother, John, was elected constable. The court being established, the township got down to business and has been running smoothly and prosperously ever since, growing into civilization and becoming a factor for good in the county and state. The following have served as trustees, viz: Richard Cornell, P. E. McNeal, James A. Richardson, Joseph N. Sample, J. A. J. Sims, Robert Bell, William Bell, W. F. Cobb and Josiah Stevenson.

CLINTON.

Clinton township is situated in the northern tier of townships bounded on the north by Clinton county, on the west by Washington township, on the south by Center and on the east by Hamilton county. It contains thirty-three sections of land. Half sections 13 to 18 inclusive, and sections 19 to 36 inclusive, in township 20 north, range 1 east, and sections 1 to 12 inclusive, in township 19 north, range 1 east. Its surface is generally level, sloping gently towards the northwest. Section 12 in the southwest corner is the highest and most level in the township, and the northwest corner is the lowest and most broken. Sugar creek cuts off a small portion of the northwest corner. Mud creek, Terrapin creek and Brown's Wonder, all flow toward the northwest and drain the entire township into Sugar creek. There is a story about the origin of the name of this latter creek. It is stated that when the surveyors were surveying this part of Boone county and came across the head waters of this stream in Center township and it twisted and flowed in so many directions that much controversy arose among them as to where the creek would empty. It was no easy work to survey this wild land. To cut a way through the brush and wade through the bogs and lazy crooked streams was a tedious task. Added to this was the difficulty of telling a stream that was lost in the woods from a regular bog or swamp. This sluggish, twisting stream was a wonder to all three of the men and especially to a young man of the company by the name of Brown. So when the riddle was

solved and the perplexed stream was landed in Sugar creek, near Mechanicsburg, it was christened Brown's Wonder. The streams previously referred to drained the township naturally and made it easy to complete the work by ditching so that the rich soil was easily drained. The township is comparatively level except the northwest corner, and yet there were only forty acres of swamp land in the entire township, the southwest one-fourth of southwest quarter of section 2.

Settlements were made as early as 1834. Among the first may be named James H. Sample, George Fall, Henry I. Bennett, Robert Stephenson, A. B. Clark, Hoza Albridge, Resin Garrett, Thomas Abernathy, William West, David Evans, John Tucker, Jesse Scott, Hiram Roberts, Jesse Perkins, John Caldwell, William I. Bennett, Newton Cassady, John M. Burns, Hiram Brenton, Alexander Caldwell, George Mognett, James Downing, Hugh Wiley, Abner Knotts, J. A. McDaniel, W. H. Evans, John Evans, Obed Hardesty, Robert Perkins, F. C. Phillips, Hugh Sample, John M. Wiley, Frank Downing, Hiram Powell, Joseph Stephenson, Hugh McDonald, Ozias Robinson, Samuel Downey, John R. McDonald, E. Swope, Matthew McLearn, Marion Evans, Andrew Burns.

CHURCHES.

The first religious meeting was held at the house of A. B. Clark, in 1835. A year or two later the Old School Presbyterians held meetings in private houses and formed a society. Among the early ministers were John Reynolds (Presbyterian), John Bonner, William Turner, William Hall, Carson Buckhalter (Christian), and Henry I. Bennett. The early churches were as follows: Hopewell (Presbyterian), in section 31, on the Thorntown and Strawtown road. Mud Creek or Salem, in section 27, organized with twenty members in 1836 as the Social Reform Presbyterian church. In 1858 it joined with the United Presbyterian and henceforth known by that name. In the year 1836 the Old School Presbyterians in the west part of the township on the Thorntown road. The Baptists, Presbyterians and Disciples each organized and erected churches at Elizaville, making in all five churches for the township. The report made in 1911 by the survey of the Department of Church and Country Life in Indiana by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church is as follows, viz: The three churches of Eliza-

ville, Baptists, membership 137, standing still. The Presbyterian, membership 12, losing ground. Disciples, membership 152, growing. The United Presbyterian, Salem or Mud Creek, membership 102, standing still. The Presbyterians west part of the township, membership 53, losing ground. At Salem and Hopewell are cemeteries where many pioneers are sweetly resting until the resurrection morning.

SCHOOLS.

Early in the settlement a stranger built a cabin, became tired of pioneer life and deserted the country. This log cabin was converted into the first school house and the first school was taught by James H. Sample in 1835. This school teacher has the honor of being the father of the first white child born in the township. He was christened Hugh in 1837 and still lives to wear the crown of his distinction. The schools increased with the growth of the township until under the public system there were nine. Under the centralization system of our day the number has been reduced.

In the fall of 1835 the voters met at the house of Mr. Cassady on Terrapin creek to elect their officers. The Democratic candidate, Mr. Maxwell, was chosen justice of the peace, but his election was successfully contested by his opponent, James H. Sample, who became the first justice of the peace in the township.

The first marriage was that of John Stevenson to Miss Adams in 1837. The next to join the nuptial train were Eris Stevenson to Miss Margaret Wiley, John M. Burns to Miss S. Wiley.

The following persons have served as township trustees, viz: John Caldwell, William Wylie, John M. Burns, Ephraim Davis, Reuben Eaton, William Brenton, A. C. Kern, J. C. Tomlinson.

In the winter of 1835, George, son of Robert Stevenson, was engaged in felling a large tree, which fell upon and killed him. This was the first death in the township. In the following spring Samuel Downey's son was killed by a falling tree, which was uprooted by a storm, and struck him as he ran across the clearing. In 1837 occurred the first natural death; Mrs. Mary Sample died at the home of her son-in-law, A. B. Clark. All were buried in the Mud Creek cemetery.

ELIZAVILLE.

Elizaville is the only town or trading point in the township. It is located on the Strawtown road in the east part of the township. It was laid out on the farm of Hiram Brinton in 1852 but was never incorporated. Silas M. Cory was the first merchant and was followed by A. B. Clark in the same enterprise. The village now contains one general merchandise store, one blacksmith shop, one steam grist and sawmill, one wagon shop and one resident physician.

WASHINGTON.

Washington is in the northern tier of townships and bounded on the north by Clinton county, on the west by Sugar Creek and Jefferson townships, on the south by Jefferson and Center, on the east by Center and Clinton. It contains thirty-five and one-half sections of land, twenty-five of which were included in the Eel River Indian Reserve. Half sections 13 to 18 and sections 19 to 36, in township 20 north, range 1 west, and sections 1 to 12 and west half of 16 to 18 inclusive, in township 19 north, range 1 west. Its surface is generally level with good natural drainage with the exception of a few sections in the south part of the township. Sugar creek enters the township about the middle of section 24, flows west bearing a little south and passes out of the township from section 30. Its tributaries are Spring and Prairie creeks. Spring creek enters the northeast part of the township from Center, flows southwest through the center and enters Sugar creek in section 30. Prairie creek drains the southwest part of the township and passes into Sugar Creek township near the southwest corner of section 6. The land was covered with an excellent growth of timber, the sugar maple prevailing.

The people began to settle as early as 1829, indeed some crowded in on the Indians before they got moved, after they sold their farm of one hundred square miles to Uncle Sam. The township was not organized until 1832, but before that time many homes were established. Among the first may be mentioned John N. Fall, John Wilky, Joshua Allen, William West, and Able Pennington, who ventured to come as early as 1829. Soon after came a long list, among whom we can name, Joshua Burnham, Benjamin

Croze, James Scott, Samuel Reese, John Slocum, Thomas McCann, William Pauley, James Turner, Benjamin Sweeney, John Morehead, Jacob Skeen, Abraham Buckhalter, Samuel and James Foreman, John Kersey, Benjamin and Stephen Titus, Nathaniel Titus, Samuel Cason, John Cradlebaugh, James P. Mills, John Higgins, Robert Slocum, Anthony and Wilson Beck, John Graham, W. W. Phillips, the Campbells, Sleightbecks, Chambers, Thornberrys, Buntins, Bowens, Ritchies and many others that soon followed.

This township was blessed with water power. The first mill was built by David Ross in 1831 on Spring creek. Bonam Stout built the first grist mill at Mechanicsburg in 1838. John and Noah Hardesty built the grist mill later known as the Adley mill on Sugar creek below Mechanicsburg. Michael and Augustus Chase built the mill known later as the Ben Crose mill.

The first religious meetings were held at the home of William Pauley, as early as 1830. The first church house built in the township was a hewed log house, erected by the Baptists in 1835. The church interest increased until there were six churches in the township. Two Methodists, one south of Pike's Crossing, now reported to have 32 members and losing ground; one at Mechanicsburg with a membership of 68, also reported as losing ground. The Disciples church at Mechanicsburg with a membership of 148, and in a growing condition. The Christian church (Salem), in section 9, with 67 members, losing ground. The United Brethren near the northwest corner, with 82 members and losing ground. The Brush Creek church at Brush Creek cemetery, dead.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught in a log cabin by Daniel Ellis in 1832. The educational interest was extended over the township until ten were established to accommodate the demand for education. These under the modern system of centralizing have decreased to eight schools, one with two rooms. The following have served as trustees, viz: John Higgins, H. G. Hazelrigg, Robert Slocum, B. F. Lumpkins, J. E. Harrison, Albert Helmm, Robert Herr.

MECHANICSBURG.

James Snow laid out the town of Mechanicsburg near the junction of Browns' Wonder and Sugar creek, in 1835 (post office Reese's Mills). It is a center of considerable trade and beautifully located between the two streams on high lands for Boone county. There are three cemeteries located in the township where many of the pioneers are laid to rest. One at Brush Creek, one south of Pike's Crossing and one at the Precinct house known as Bethel. Pike's Crossing is located where the Thorntown and Strawtown road crosses the Lebanon and Frankfort road. It has a postoffice, store, blacksmith shop and several fine residences. In the fall of 1831, Enoch Davis laid out a town in the southwest quarter of section 31 where the Indianapolis and Lafayette state road crosses the Thorntown and Strawtown road with a spirit of opposition to the young Thorntown on the banks of Sugar and Prairie creeks. He laid off lots, built a dwelling and store house in which the first stock of goods in the township was sold. A post office was also established. The plan of holding against Thorntown failed and Mr. Davis went down with it. The first election was held at the home of John S. Polk, on the first Monday of April, 1833, in which John Slocum and John S. Polk were elected justices of the peace, receiving twenty-six and twenty-five votes respectively. John Pauley and William Brown were elected constables. The southwest boundary has been changed a time or so since the organization of the township for various reasons political and for taxation for railroad purposes and otherwise. The present boundary includes sections 17 and 18 off of Jefferson and the west half of section 16, off of Center.

ROADS.

The first main roads of the township are the Thorntown and Strawtown road on the line between towns 19 and 20 north and the Indianapolis and Lafayette road which enters the township near the southeast corner of section 9 and runs northwest in a direct line towards Lafayette. It has been vacated north of the Thorntown and Strawtown road and follows the latter into Thorntown thence on to Lafayette. Washington now has many miles of good gravel roads leading in every direction and enabling the people to go in any direction any day of the year.

SUGAR CREEK.

Sugar Creek township is located in the northwest part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Clinton county; on the west by Montgomery county, on the south by Jefferson township, and on the east by Washington township. It contains thirty-three square miles, sections 1 to 12 inclusive, in township 19 north, range 2 west and half sections 13 to 18 inclusive and sections 19 to 36 inclusive in township 20 north, range 2 west. This is as good land as ever a crow flew over and was well timbered originally. Chief among the trees of the forest was queen Acer, the maple, from which came the name Sugar Creek. It is thoroughly drained by Sugar creek and its tributaries, Wolf and Prairie creeks, and several smaller streams, both from the north and the south. The land is rich and undulating with Sugar creek flowing across the center from east to west, passing into Montgomery county near the southwest corner of section 30. Along the slopes of the streams were numerous springs, chief among which was the Big Spring, just east of Thorntown, which the Indians prized so highly, that it was made the center of their reservation.

A volume could be written of this historic center of the Indian and his home, until crowded out by the white man, but we will not enlarge here (see sketch of Thorntown). We will give here a few brief statements of the early settlements and first events. The Indian reserve here was one of the most important west of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in the march of the Red-man towards the west, from the aggression of the white man, and it will be touched upon in connection with the Indian in other chapters.

Sugar Creek township was organized in 1831. The first election was held April 1832, in the house of William Kenworthy. Benjamin Sweeney and James Van Eaton were elected justices of the peace and Green Foster and David Landrum, constables. Sugar Creek township was all included in the Indian Reserve which was not closed until 1828, and the Indians lingered with the early whites until 1833 and 1834. In 1829 James Van Eaton and Cornelius Westfall entered land in section 35 where Thorntown is located. The same year William Kenworthy entered in 36 just east of Thorntown. Charles Moffitt and Joseph Ratcliff, section 34; Levi Fouts, section 33; John Skeen, section 25 and Jeremiah Cox, section 30.

The first settler in this township was George Harness with a regular

gospel family of twelve children. The date is given as 1830. He settled on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 3, township 20 north, range 2 west. It must have been as early as 1828. His first abode was in an Indian hut near the famous Big Spring. He cleared about twenty acres around his home and when the land sale came in 1829, he bought what he thought was his home; but being illiterate he bought the land north of his home and William Kenworthy bought where Harness lived. Afterwards when Mr. Kenworthy told him that he owned the land upon which he lived, there was a difficulty between them which was settled by Mr. Kenworthy paying Mr. Harness one hundred and ten dollars. Among other troubles that came to Mr. Harness was the death of his daughter, Jemima, who fell from a fence and so injured herself, that she died October, 1829, and was buried in the northwest quarter of section 31, township 20 north, range 1 west. There it remains to this day, a lonely grave on the south banks of the run and unmarked. For a long time it was enclosed but even that has passed away. Mr. Harness soon afterwards moved to Carroll county, on the Old Michigan road, and later to Deer Creek township, Cass county, and died there January, 1876, at the advanced age of one hundred and eight years.

Soon after the election of 1832, a number of families flocked into this garden of the young county, Joshua Burnham, James Scott, Joshua and James Van Eaton, John Skeen, William and Isaac Gipson. Later there came Samuel Brenton, Hugh and Jeremiah Moffitt, John Miller, Adrian Ball, Isaac Corbet, Benjamin Lewis, John Ferguson, Abraham Utter, Robert Cook, Robert Morrison, Thomas and Eli Goldsberry, Adam Boyd, Asa Fall, Elisha Riley and Oliver Craven followed by others that laid the foundation of the township. The first saw mill was built by John G. Pierce on Prairie creek. The first grist mill on Sugar creek was built by Silas Kenworthy. Bonham Kester built the first carding mill 1837. The first steam flouring mill was built by David Binford and Henry Wetherald. The first white child was born at the home of Green Foster, 1831. The second death was Mary A. Westfall, who was the first person buried in the old cemetery. The first marriage, John Pauley to Miss Emily Sweeney, occurred July, 1832. The first religious meeting was held at the home of Cornelius Westfall by Claybourne Young. The first church organized was the Methodist Episcopal, 1832 Rev. Stephen Ball, pastor. The Presbyterians organized in 1833, Reverend Clayburn as minister. In 1835, the Friends built a log house on the site of

the present church at Sugar Plain. The Christian church came in 1842 and the Missionary Baptist later. First tan yard, Zachariah Gipson; first merchant, A. H. Baldbridge; first hotel, Isaac Morgan; first tailor, Robert Hamill; first carpenter, John Alexander; first blacksmith, Moses McClure; first shoemaker, Thomas Young; first hatter, Samuel Daily; first wagon maker, George McLaughlin, first potter, Oliver Craven; first saddler, Mark A. Micham; first doctor, Doctor Farmer; first attorney, Rufus A. Lockwood; first postoffice at the house of William Kenworthy. Robert Hamill was the postmaster in Thorntown. The first school teacher was Jefferson Hillis. Oliver Craven served as justice of the peace for forty years.

These are among the first foundation stones, the very mud sills of Sugar Creek township.

EDUCATION.

Since the days of Jefferson Hillis, who taught the first school, there has been a commendable spirit for advancement in education in this township. School houses were erected at convenient places over the territory as soon as settlements were made. First the round log cabin that has so often been described and so well impressed upon the memory of the people. This was followed by the hewed log cabin which was a better and more substantial structure. Next came the frame and last of all the modern brick. Schools were multiplied until there were ten distributed over the township. Under the concentration system now in vogue there are seven active schools which enrolled during the school years 1913 and 1914 one hundred and seventy-three pupils and graduated during the year seven pupils. The enumeration of school children the spring of 1914 was two hundred and thirty-nine, not quite one school child for each eighty acre farm in the township. There has been a decline of the number of children for the two last decades. In addition to the rural schools there was the Thorntown Academy (see separate sketch elsewhere), which attained to a wide reputation in its day and titled Thorntown as the Athens of Boone county. It was finally changed into a public school and is so continued to this day, and has in its system a commissioned high school which graduated this year a class of twenty-three.

CHURCHES.

The first church established in Sugar Creek township outside of Thorntown, was the Friends' church at Sugar Plains. This society was organized December, 1833, and met at the home of Hugh Moffitt. They continued to meet at this place twice a week until 1835, when a small log house was built near the site of the present Sugar Plains church, which served the double purpose of school and meeting house, until the growth of the members increased. The log house was too small to hold the people and a frame building was erected. The monthly meeting was established in 1840, embracing a territory of a radius of six or eight miles. The people came on horseback regularly and the interest grew. The third house, a spacious frame, sixty-four feet square with an eighteen foot ceiling was erected into which throngs of people weekly gathered. This house served the society for about forty years, when it was replaced by a more modern and smaller building which still serves the people for worship. There was also a Friends' church established at Walnut Grove in the southwest part of the township, which served for a long period of years and finally was discontinued. The Methodists organized and established a church three and one-half miles northwest of Thorntown known as Sharon. This society flourished for several years in the Colfax circuit and many spirited meetings were held and precious souls saved. It finally met the fate of rural churches, discontinued services and finally died. The neighborhood is still in mourning over the death of the church. This malady has overtaken all the rural churches in this township until but one remains, Sugar Plains.

ROADS.

No township in the county is blessed with better roads than Sugar Creek. It has good drainage and abundance of road materials. All the leading roads are graded and graveled, the streams great and small are bridged. The first gravel road was made between Thorntown and Darlington and was a toll road for many years, afterwards turned into a township road. All other roads have been built by taxation. The excellent condition of the roads,

the high cultivation of the farms and the beautiful and well arranged homes are making rural life pleasant and desirable and is doing much toward solving the question of keeping the young people on the farm.

JEFFERSON.

Jefferson township is located on the west border of the county being the middle township. It is bounded on the north by Sugar Creek and Washington townships, on the west by Montgomery county, on the south by Jackson and a small portion of Center township, on the east by Center and Washington townships. It contains 46 square miles of land. Sections 13 to 36 inclusive, in township 19 north, range 2 west and sections 1 to 12 inclusive, in township 18 north, range 2 west, also sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32, in township 19, north, range 1 west and sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, in township 18 north, range 1 west. It is drained by Walnut creek in the southern part, by Muskrat creek in the central and by Wolf creek in the northern and eastern parts. The farm land is excellent, rolling enough to be drained without difficulty. The streams flow into Sugar creek; thence into the Wabash and on to the Gulf and the wide sea.

Settlements began as early as 1829. It is stated that James Scott entered the first land, followed by William Young, who was elected justice of the peace; Michael W. Campbell, Allen Lane, Ed. Cox, William Hill, John Thompson, Lewis Denny, Wm. M. McBurroughs, Abraham Utter, R. Cox, Clayburn Cain. Following these came the Caldwells, Taylors, John Hill, Adam Kern, John Stephenson, Wm. Darrough, Thomas M. Burris, Samuel Moore, Sampson Bowen, Gid Jackson, Rural Jackson, Erskins Threilkelds, James A. Thompson, James Davis, Samuel Hollingsworth, Nathan Cory, Manual Heistand, Wm. Sanford, Jesse Jackson.

CHURCHES.

The first religious services held in Jefferson was at the home of William Young and the services were conducted by his brother Claybourne, 1831. Religious services were held in private houses for several years. The Pleasant View church was the first organized in the township. The meetings at first

were held in the home of Adam Kern. Benjamin Beeman conducted the meetings. This was in the fall of 1836. The following eight persons were the parties that organized the church: Adam Kern, James Hall, Jane Hall, Arice Pauley, John Bowen, John Pauley, James Kern and Miles Hall. This church has been one of the most substantial country churches of the county. Over one thousand persons have been enrolled among its members. The fiftieth anniversary of the church was held November 6, 1886, at which time over one thousand persons attended. This church is located three miles east of Dover, and six miles west of Lebanon. This church is reported in the Rural Church Survey 1911, with one hundred and sixteen members and losing ground. There are six other churches in the township, three at Dover and two at Hazelrigg. At Dover are the Disciples with one hundred and seventy-six members, losing ground. Baptists, members, fourteen, losing ground; Presbyterians, dead. At Hazelrigg there are two churches, Disciples (non-progressive), twenty-one members, standing still. Presbyterians dead. In the southeast part of the township is the United Brethren church with a membership of seventy-five, losing ground.

SCHOOLS.

There are no towns or trade centers in Jefferson township except Hazelrigg in the northeast corner. The district school is the people's college. It grew first from the primitive cabin school-house through the frame to the brick of this day. From the private or subscription school through the half-free to the public schools of the present. To supply this want there were erected over the township thirteen district school houses, through which the youth of the township for a generation received the instruction necessary to fit him for the duties of life. Under the present system of concentration, the number of schools has been reduced to eleven.

ROADS.

There were no state thoroughfares in Jefferson township to aid the people in the early development of the country. The road leading from Crawfordsville to Lebanon, running on the section north of the line between

townships 18 and 19 north was the first principal road. All others have come up through the Indian trail, blazed way of our fathers, the cut away, corduroy and grade to the splendid gravel roads of the present that mark most section lines and many half-section lines. It is a pleasure to drive over these splendid roads and view the handsome farms on either side with the attraction of beautiful homes and landscapes.

The Big Four railway runs across the northeast corner of the township and the Indiana Central across the southeast corner. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Traction line runs across the township on the line between townships 18 and 19 north, and affords very convenient accommodation for the people.

JACKSON.

Jackson township is bounded on the north by Jefferson and Center townships, on the west by Montgomery county, on the south by Hendricks county and Harrison township, and on the east by Center and Harrison townships. It is the southwest corner of the county and contains forty-seven and one-half sections of land. It is composed of sections 13 to 36 inclusive, in township 18 north, range 2 west, and sections 1 to 12 in township 17 north, range 2 west; also sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 in town 17 north, range 1 west, also half of section 17, also 18, 19, part of 20 and 29, 30, 31 and 32 of town 18 north, range 1 west. The township is drained by Raccoon creek in the northeast flowing towards the southwest and passing into Montgomery county about the middle of the west line of section 31. It belongs to the Wabash system. The southeast part of the township is drained by Eel river which belongs to the White river system. The water shed between the two systems of drainage enters the township at the northeast corner and passes out at the southwest corner. To say that this township is the best land in Boone county is paying a high tribute. It was covered with the largest and tallest timber of the county. It is stated that there was one Tulip (poplar) tree nearly nine feet in diameter and tall in proportion. The soil is mostly the flat phase type of silt loam, very rich and enduring.

Settlements were made in this township long before the organization of Boone county, while it was yet a part of Eel river township, Hendricks county. Among the first to arrive were John Gibson, Young Hughes, Lewis

Deweese, Washington Gibson, William Farlow, Isaac Miller, David Bush, John Porter, James Davis, Robert Davis, Andrew Hudson, Abijah Brown, Samuel Jessey, Andrew Long, George Walters, William Walters, Hiram Young, John Whitely, William and George Nicely. A few years later came Simon and William Emmert, John McLean, John C. Hurt, Mekin Hurt, John Crisman, Edward Herndon. In 1832 came John Cunningham, Thomas Caldwell, Samuel Miller, James Davis, Robert Walker, Samuel McLean, William Duncan, Isaac M. Shelly, Anderson Trotter, John and Henry Airhart, Isaac H. Smith, W. H. Coombs, S. T. Dewees, W. B. Gibson, George L. Burke, Samuel Penry, Elisha Jackson, Henry D. Myers, W. W. Emmet and the Galvins.

CHURCHES.

The first religious services were held at the home of John Porter, conducted by George Walters, a Baptist minister. For years they continued to worship in the cabins of the settlers. The first church house that was erected was by the Methodists in the year 1832 and it was called Brown's chapel in honor of Thomas Brown. The Methodists established several other churches in the township and other denominations, so there was an abundant supply of houses of worship in the township for the early settlers. At the time of the survey of the churches in Boone county, 1911, the Methodist church at Jamestown was in a growing condition and numbered two hundred and thirty-three members. The Disciples, members, two hundred and eighty-three. The Methodist Episcopal church at Advance, membership, one hundred and eighteen, growing. The Disciples church at Advance, membership, two hundred and sixty-nine, growing. Christian church, membership, two hundred and six. Primitive Baptist, membership, eleven, losing ground. The Christian church in the east part of the township, membership, one hundred and eighty-eight, growing. The Disciples church in the northeast part of township, membership, sixty-five, losing ground. Primitive Baptist in the northwest part of the township, membership, twenty-five, losing ground. Methodist Protestant in the west part of the township, membership, one hundred and sixteen, growing. In the general decline of rural churches, Jackson township has fared better than her sister townships. There are more live and growing churches there than in any other township in the county.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was in the regulation round log puncheon floor and benches, big fireplace, paper windows of the pioneers, and erected on the banks of Eel river, near the county line of Boone and Hendricks counties. There was another similar school house west of Jamestown. These schools were supported by subscription and the teacher boarded around after the fashion of the Hoosier schoolmaster. The schools would continue from six to eight weeks, possibly on special efforts for twelve weeks in succession. These pioneer schools were all after the same pattern pretty much as in this day and when you have one described it will do for all. As the population increased, schools multiplied under the public school system until there were twelve distributed over the township, affording convenient school facilities for every pupil. Under the concentration system of these latter days there are nine schools outside of Jamestown and Advance.

ROADS.

At the first it was the Indian trail, then blazed ways of the settlers, leading from settlement to settlement, and from the home to the school and church. Then came the highways leading from town to town. The first of this latter was the state road from Indianapolis to Crawfordsville. This road entered the township at the southeast corner of section 10, runs in a northwest direction and passes into Montgomery county at the southwest corner of section 31. The next important was a highway leading up Eel river and twisting through the woods around bogs and marshes until it reached the capital of the county. This road was in such condition that in bad weather it would take all day to pass from one town to the other, and another day to return and at times so bad as to be impassable. As the country developed some of the kinks were taken out of the road but enough of the crookedness remains to give the traveler an idea of its serpentine course through the woods at the beginning. Since that day a great change has been wrought and Jackson township has kept pace with her sister townships and now has good roads leading in every direction. She also has two steam roads. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis which enters

the southeast corner of section 10 east of Jamestown runs in a northwest direction and passes into Montgomery county at the southwest corner of section 31. The Central Indiana passing through Lebanon and Advance enters the township at the northeast corner of 13, runs in a southwest direction and enters Montgomery county at the southwest corner of section 30. The Ben Hur traction parallels the Big Four through Jamestown.

HARRISON.

Harrison township is one of the southern tier of townships lying between Perry and Jackson. It has an area of a little over twenty-five sections, the boundary at the northwest and northeast corners being irregular. It is bounded on the north by Center township, on the west by Center and Jackson townships, on the south by Hendricks county, on the east by Perry township, and in the United States survey contains a part of sections 21 and 28, also sections 22 to 27 inclusive, and sections 33 to 36 inclusive, in town 18 north, range 1 west. Also sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 to 12 inclusive, in town 17 north, range 1 west. Also sections 19, 30 and 31, in town 18 north, range 1 east and sections 6 and 7, in town 17 north, range 1 east. The second prime meridian passes through this township. The surface is nearly level and is drained by the headwaters of Eel river flowing southwest into Jackson township, thence into Hendricks county. Other small streams in the south and southeast flow into the same county. In Harrison township there is quite a prairie, known as Stoner's. It is the only one in the county. The early settlers avoided the prairie and took to the woods thinking that the former would never be tillable. There were two great obstacles confronting the pioneers of Boone county, viz: the almost impenetrable forest with its heavy timber and dense undergrowth of brush and the water that abounded everywhere. The battle was two-fold, clearing the forest and draining the land. The arduous labor was performed and the beautiful farms in Harrison township today are a monument of the toil of these brave men and women. James S. Dale bears the honor of driving the first stake for a home and he erected the first cabin. He was followed by George Johnson, William Buttery, R. M. Cuniels, Philip Sicks, Caleb Sherley, John Scott, A. Hillis, John McCormack, William Abner, William Joseph, Nick Yant,

James and Noah Chitwood, William and James Edwards and many others until the land was reclaimed. The first death reported was the wife of David James in March, 1837. Among the early marriages were William Johnson to Isabella Dale; G. T. Buttery to Barbara Scott and Jeremiah Craven to Miss James. The first election was held at the cabin of W. Logan, in 1836, when William Buttery was elected as justice of the peace. The first meeting was held at the home of George H. Johnson in 1835 where a few pioneers gathered to hear a Baptist minister. Early religious meetings were also held at the home of George Sheeks. Soon after the pioneer log house was erected for worship and served its day. In this way homes, schools and churches came up out of the woods and water.

ROADS.

There is no state road, no railroad or traction line in this township. It is the only township in the county that has not one or more of these outside helps in its development. The citizens have the honor of all that they possess and they have much of which to be proud. There are three good roads leading to the county-seat. They are crooked, showing that they were started in the woods and had to dodge the bogs as in other parts of the county. It was a case of necessity and will doubtless always remain, to show future generations what their fathers had to do to get a start in this goodly land. It is so beautiful now we would have nothing to remind us of the wilderness if it were not for the crooked roads. It would be well to hold to the monument and never straighten the roads in honor of our forbears.

CHURCHES.

As soon as the people got a little out of the brush and too numerous to congregate in the small homes for church services, they began to build log church homes for worship. It was not long until there were half a dozen scattered over the township representing different denominations. In the report of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterial church of 1911, it gives the churches of that date and their conditions, viz: In the northeast part of the township is located the Baptist (Means), with a membership of fifty-

one and the church losing ground. A little southwest of this church is located the Methodist Protestant, membership one hundred and twenty, losing ground. In the east part of the township the Baptist church with a membership of sixty-one, growing. West of this is the Disciples church with a membership of one hundred and eighty-six, standing still. In the southwest corner is located the Baptist (Primitive), membership fifteen, losing ground. Towards the southeast corner is located the Brethren, membership, fifteen, losing ground.

SCHOOLS.

Pleasant Crawford is reported as the first school teacher in Harrison township. The usual round log house and subscription were provided and the school began in good hope. It is supposed that Mr. Crawford got tired of boarding around among the patrons and married and set up a scriptural excuse for closing the school. Thus ended the first school in the township in the year 1837. But this did not end the desire of the people for an education for other schools were established and they continued part free and part subscription until the public school system of the state came in 1852. Schools were then multiplied until there were nine in the township. Under the concentration system of our day, the enrollment of school children for the year was two hundred and fifty-five and only seven schools with seven teachers.

PERRY.

Perry township is situated in the south tier between Eagle and Harrison townships. It is bounded on the north by Center and Worth townships, on the west by Center and Harrison, on the south by Hendricks county, on the east by Eagle and Worth and contains less than twenty-one sections of land and is mathematically located as follows, viz: part of section 20, and sections 21, 22, 27, 28, 29 and 32 to 36 inclusive; town 18 north, range 1 east, also sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 to 12 inclusive; town 17 north, range 1 east. The first clearing made in this township was in 1830 by Jesse Turner who erected a cabin and batched, hunted and is said to have raised the first crop in the township. He is reported to have spent his winters in

the city of Jamestown. Probably the second settler was Jesse Smith, who came in 1832; Alexander Fortner and Aaron Smith in 1834, followed by Joseph Poyner and family which seems to be the first in the township. Elias and Edmund Shirley, followed by John K. Edwards, and his father, Eli Smith and his father, D. W. and B. H. Smith and their father, Peter Kene, G. W. Lumpkins, Daniel Leap, Thomas Leap, E. Wollen, E. Thornly, Elijah S. Williams, Thomas Jackson, Joseph Belt, followed by the Slaigles, Glendenings, Sullivans, Dickersons, Chambers and the Penningtons.

CHURCHES.

The Baptists held the first religious services in private houses. A few years later a society was formed known as Mt. Tabor, a house was built and is known far and wide as old Mt. Tabor. It is located one-half mile north of Fayette, northeast corner of section 10. South of this church the same denomination (Baptist), built a new church and called it Cynthiana. There was a great religious stir in the Baptist church of the young county when Mt. Tabor was established. We submit here the report showing the spirit in which they entered into the work. It was first constituted on the third Saturday of July, 1835, in the fifth year of the county of Boone. The following sister churches of the county were represented: Eagle Creek church, by George Dodson, Thomas Bradly and John Phillips; Thorntown church, by John Turner and Squire Osborn; Mt. Gilead church, by Jacob Jones and Lewis Dewees; Union church, by Thomas Heathen and Hampton Pennington; Big White Lick, by Parsley Sherley, Ezekiel Shirley and Abraham Spekelman; Little White Lick, by James Parsely and Caleb Sherley. We, the above representatives of the above churches, being convened at the house of William Turner, having examined into the society of organizing a church, and finding the articles of faith to be in accordance to our church, we find them duly qualified to keep house as a regular Baptist church with the following named brothers and sisters as constituted members thereof: Edmund Shirley, Benjamin Smith, Lewis Smith, Daniel Shirley, James Smith, William Smith, William Edwards, William Turner, Philadelphia Shirley, Susan Smith, Nancy Smith, Elizabeth Shirley, S. R. Francis Nash, Matilda Turner, E. P. Harding.

We, therefore pronounce them a regular Baptist church and give them the right hand of fellowship, this, the third Saturday in July, 1835.

Thomas W. Bradley,
Clerk.

Elder George Dodson,
Moderator.

The members of this society prior to organization met at private homes for worship, as was the custom of the beginning of each church society. Afterwards they built a log house which served them for many years for worship and many happy gatherings were held there. In lieu a frame meeting house was built at a cost of \$800 and seated four hundred people. It was well located on a high piece of ground with the cemetery near by in which many of the pioneers are at rest from their arduous toil. There were three other churches organized in the township. In the center of the township the Baptist (Means) have at this date a church of one hundred and one members and is reported as losing ground. Mt. Tabor is now reported with a membership of sixty-six standing still. Cynthia church south of Mt. Tabor, Baptist (Means) with a membership of one hundred and twenty-six, growing. The Methodist church in the northern part of the township with a membership of forty-four.

SCHOOLS.

The first round log school house in the township was located in the southwest part near No. 3 of this day. The first school was in 1836, Mr. Schenck the teacher. Other private schools were established and continued until the public school system came when there were eight schools irregularly established over the township. Under the present system there are seven schools measuring up to the age in which we live.

ROADS.

The first road established was the Indianapolis and Lafayette state road which enters the township at the middle of the east line of section 1, township 17 north, range 1 east, runs in a northwest direction and passes out at the northeast corner of section 21, township 18 north, range 1 east.

All other roads were slowly made as settlements were established until now there are many good roads leading in every direction and decorated with beautiful homes and well tilled farms. To see this country today one would hardly think that it was the wild forest and swamp marshes of seventy-five years ago. The hand of man hath wrought a wonderful change in the wilderness.

EAGLE.

Eagle township is situated in the southeast corner of the county and was the first settled in the county by white men, not even excepting Sugar Creek township. It was the best naturally drained of all the townships. Big and Little Eagle creeks flow through the township from north to south. Fishback comes in from the northwest and Long Branch from the east. Another reason for the early settlement was the fact that the Eel river Indians held their reserve in the northwest part of the county until 1828, and the lands were not offered for sale until 1829. Among the earliest settlers in the township we would name Patrick H. Sullivan, the oldest settler in Boone county, Jacob Sheets, John Sheets, David Hoover, Austin Davenport, Jesse Davenport, Nathan and William Carr, James and John McCord, Frederick Lowe, George Dye, Jacob and John King, James, William and John Harmon, followed in a few years by Washington and Thomas Miller, Ben Cox, Peter Gregory, William and Jas. Marsh, Daniel and Hugh Larimore and a host of others until the township was occupied. The first marriage in the county was in this township at the home of the first probate clerk, David Hoover. Elijah Cross captured his fair daughter, Polly. The first election was held at David Hoover's house and Jacob Sheets was elected the first justice of the peace. James McCoy was the first preacher, a Baptist in faith, as early as 1825. The first probate court of the county was held at David Hoover's home and Austin Davenport was the first sheriff. The first mill was built on Eagle creek by Jacob Sheets. George Dye also built a mill on Eagle near Zionsville.

Eagle Village, about a mile east of Zionsville was the first important trading point and held the position until the railroad was built early in the 50's. The Eagle Village Light Infantry figures in the early history of Boone at this point where they rallied every month under the command of Capt. J. F. Daugherty.

Among the pioneer ministers of this locality were James McCoy, George Dodson, Isaac Cotton, Robert Thomas, George Dye, George Boroman, George W. Duzan, William Klingler and William Gouge. All have gone to their rest long ago and are waiting for the sound of the trumpet on resurrection morning. Their bodies with their pioneer comrades mouldered away in the early burial places, one at Eagle Village, one just south of Zionsville, known as the Bishop grave yard, one at Eagle Creek Baptist church and one on the Michigan road near the old Bethel church known as the Bethel grave yard. It is stated that the first brick house built in the county was on the Michigan road between Eagle Village and Clarkstown and was erected by Austin Davenport in the year 1835. Eagle claims the first cabin, first brick house, first marriage, first judge and the first mill. Among the early doctors were William N. and George W. Duzan, H. G. and Jeremiah Larimore, Warner F. Sampson, S. W. Rodman and N. Crosby.

This township contains twenty-four sections and is located as follows, to-wit: Sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 28 to 36 inclusive, in town 18 north, range 2 east and sections 1 to 12 inclusive, in town 17 north, range 2 east. In addition to the good drainage attracting the early settler, was the good roads for that day which enabled him to get there. First among these were the Michigan road (see article Michigan Road elsewhere), and the road leading from Indianapolis to Lafayette. While there were settlements made before these roads yet they greatly aided in the later influx of population and the commerce and general traffic of the country. The I. C. & L. Ry. came in 1852, entering the township at the southwest corner of section 12, running north and west and passing out at the southwest corner of section 21. In the beginning of this century came the traction entering the east part of section 12 and joining the Big Four at Zionsville and paralleling it the rest of the way to Lebanon. With all these road facilities added to the general good wagon roads throughout the township, the people could move about with pleasure any day in the year. This was a marvelous change to those who could remember the almost impassable roads of pioneer days. The first mill in the township and it must be the first in the county was built by Jacob Sheets on the banks of Eagle creek soon after he settled in 1824. It was first designed as a "Corn Cracker," but afterwards burrs were added to grind wheat, and bolting to manufacture flour. The second mill in the township was built by George Dye and located on Eagle creek where Zions-

ville now stands. He added to this a sawmill. Both of these mills had a wide scope of territory to serve and developed a large business and were very lucrative at that early date.

CHURCHES.

The first public religious meeting was held at the home of David Hoover, the sermon being delivered by James McCoy, a traveling minister of the Baptist faith. There were no church buildings in the township until after the founding of Eagle village, northeast of Zionsville on the Michigan road. It with Clarkstown are the oldest villages in the township. They promised to be flourishing, but the forming of Zionsville killed both. But in this village it is stated that the first church house was erected, but it passed away with the village. It is stated that the mother of the churches in Boone county was the Regular Baptist church constituted in the year 1829, with the following members: George Dodson, Elizabeth King, Frederick Grendell and wife, John King, Thomas and Polly Dodson, Robert Dodson, Mary Dodson, Samuel Lane and wife, Edward Bradly, David Marsh, John Dulin and wife, Squire Dulin and wife, James Peters and wife, Robert Dulin and wife. The first clerk was James Bradly. The first house was a rough log building, but it answered the purpose of worship. The second house was erected about 1850, costing about \$600. This church is now reported dead in the Mission Report of Boone county of 1911.

There are three other churches in the township outside of Zionsville. These churches are located in and near Royalton in the southwest part of the township. The Baptist (Means), twenty members, losing ground. The Methodist Protestant, with nineteen members, losing ground. The Methodists, one hundred and twenty-six members, growing.

SCHOOLS.

The first school—it is stated by good authority that the first school was on the banks of Eagle creek near the Marion county line. If the information is correct about this school it is not only the first school in Eagle township but it is also the first school in the county. It is placed in date

several years before the school that was established on the William Beeler farm in 1832. The third school established was on the farm of William Dye north of Zionsville. Miss Anna Miller, doubtless the first lady teacher in the county taught a subscription school in Zionsville soon after its organization. When the schools took a new start under the law of 1851, the number of schools increased to nine in the township and under the present system these schools have been reduced to five outside of Zionsville.

UNION.

This is the middle township on the eastern border of Boone county and contains twenty-five sections of land. It is bounded on the north by Marion township, on the west by Center and Worth, on the south by Worth and Eagle, on the east by Hamilton county. It is composed of sections 25 to 36 inclusive of town 19 north, range 2 east and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 to 16 in town 18 north, range 2 east.

The township is well drained naturally. Big Eagle creek flows through the central part of the township, from the north to the north. Finley creek comes in from the northeast and Mount's Run from the extreme northwest entering Eagle creek near the south border. It is next to Eagle township in being blest with good natural drainage. Before the Indians gave up their hunting and fishing grounds along Eagle creek the pale faces began to clear away the timber for their cabin homes. Among the first that came were the Lanes, Jesse, Edward, John and Samuel as early as 1826. Among the neighbors were Ben Cruse, Henry and John Koonts, Jacob Johns, George Walker, Riley Hogshire, George Shirts, John Davis, James Richardson and scores of others for the neighborhood filled up rapidly after the first cabin was raised and it was about as jolly and good natured and sociable a settlement as could be found and as active in organizing the county.

The first religious meeting held in the township was in 1832 at the cabin of Mr. Sedgwick conducted by Thomas Brown. The first election was held in 1834 and John Berry was elected the first justice of the peace. The first mill was set up on Eagle creek by Hiram McQuindy and began to grind the corn for their ponies.

The first church erected in the township was by the Methodists near the

center. It with the pioneers has passed away. The next church was by the Baptists west of it, where it still stands in a growing condition with one hundred and eighty-seven members. Later came an increased number of church buildings. Christian north of the center with one hundred and five members and growing. Methodist church at Big Springs with thirty-six members, losing ground. Methodist northwest of Northfield, six members, losing ground. Just north of this church is the Disciples church with seventy members, losing ground. In the center of the township is the Seventh Day Adventists with twenty-nine members and growing. In the southwest corner is the Lutheran church with twenty members, losing ground, and the Methodist with forty-nine members, standing still, according to the report of the Home Mission Board of 1911.

With the corner stones of civilization, the home, the mill, the church and the school laid there was a foundation upon which the structure could be raised. The Indian had none of these hence he never advanced except as he imitated the white man. Between these pillars of strength first were blazed ways through the woods, then the timber was cut away, grades began, corduroy over the bogs which were the seed from which came the highways of our day. The Michigan road which crosses the township from the south to the north bearing west was the first great improvement. The men and women that bore these hardships of pioneer life are gone to their reward.

ROADS.

The first great public highway through this township is the Michigan road which enters the township near the southeast corner of section 14 and passes out at the northeast corner of section 28. The Lebanon and Noblesville on the line between town 19 and 18 north. There are besides these, a number of good roads all over the township. It should be mentioned here in connection with the early history of the township that there were three taverns along the Michigan road. It was a great thoroughfare and there were numbers of public houses strung along to accommodate the throngs that were pressing north and westward. This road was lively in the early days with the ox and horse teams and it is alive to this day with the modern automobile when there is a speedway on at Indianapolis. It is

stated that one auto per minute passed during the afternoon of Friday May 29, 1914. The Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad passes through the northern part of the township from east to west.

The soil of this township is very fertile, well drained and produces abundantly all the products grown in this latitude. The farms are beautiful and homelike with all modern improvements. There is nothing to prevent the people from being happy and contented and prosperous.

CENTER.

The name—Center township, describes its position in the county. It is the largest township in the county, with irregular boundary and touched by every other township in the county except Eagle and Sugar Creek. It contains about sixty-six square miles of territory. It is drained by Prairie creek principally which rises in the southeast part of the township and flows northwest into Sugar Creek at Thorntown. When in its natural state there was not much flow to it but mostly spread. The old settlers can remember in flood time when it spread all over the central part of the township. It runs through Lebanon; that city furnishes a spacious ditch to lead its waters decorously through, and on for miles beyond, so they will not occupy all the streets and door yards of the city. The time was when this little stream occupied, when on a high, all the woods in and about Lebanon, except a few of the highest points. The children who walk the paved street today and witness the quiet stream even at flood time within its confines, would not recognize a picture of seventy-five years ago, when Prairie creek was an inland lake.

The hand of man hath wrought great changes. It was toil that developed out of a great swamp woods the beauty of Lebanon. The history of Center township is the same as the story of other townships. First the blazed path and round log cabin, then the cut out roads and hewed log cabins; then a semblance of a ditch on each side of the cut-away and openings for the sluggish water to find its way out of the woods. Later, came grades and corduroy, more ditching and perchance a frame house and perhaps some one ventured on erecting a brick house which was the wonder of the natives. Most of the brave men and women who with great toil, sacrifice

and privation laid these foundations of our grand county have long ago gone to rest. They were the grandparents of the present generation. They endured hardships for us. If we could place their lives and manner of living by the side of ours in this age, the contrast would be wonderful. It would make us more grateful for our blessings and to those who so toiled and sacrificed unselfishly for us.

By an act of the Legislature of 1830, this county was organized. There were six hundred brave pioneers in the county at that time. The same act provided five commissioners to locate and name the county-seat. It was to be within two miles of the center of the county. Three of the commissioners met at that point the 1st of May, 1831. The center of the county would be on the second meridian line, near the southwest and southeast corners of town 19 north, range 1 east, and range 1 east of the second meridian. Here the commissioners met on that bright May morning. It was an uncheery place for the capital of a county. Tall timber, dense undergrowth and bogs and willows. No human dwellings in sight, not even the sound of the woodman's axe. A little north of the center was a knoll, a spot dry enough for a court house; here they located the spot and drove down a large stake to designate where the court house should stand. It was a town without a human soul, not even an Indian, no hut, no wigwam, not even a name—nothing but a broad expanse of forest with impenetrable underbrush, and wet feet. The commissioners went in search of a name. One was so unconcerned he fell asleep, the others could not agree, so they roused their companion and placed upon him the responsibility of christening the place. He rubbed the sleep out of his eyes, looked around at the tall timber, surveyed the sluggish prairie just to the north of them. He called to mind the Bible story that his mother told, about the tall timbers of Lebanon and of the Jordan, and shouted "Lebanon," its name shall be, and so its name was fixed and so to this day all the children of the "State of Boone" learn early in life to frame the name of "Lebanon." Mr. A. M. French was the young man that first called the name, and the stake was driven on the land that belonged to Colonel Kinnard. There was a man by the name of Colonel Drake who was also interested in the land.

This was the greatest day that had ever been in the county of Boone to that day. A large crowd of regular unkempt Boonites had gathered to witness where the seat of government would be located. It was a day long

to be remembered. On that consecrated spot a monument has been erected that will stand until time shall be no more. The third monument—our magnificent court house—has been erected over the spot to commemorate and hold the position.

The first man who had the courage to locate a home in such an unsightly place was Abner H. Longley, about one year after the stake for the court house was driven. He erected his one room log cabin on lot No. 1. He ornamented it with a veranda by planting a post in front of the cabin, a log on top and covering with the branches of trees so as to make a shade and protection.

Such were the very beginnings of our county-seat. Around this spot revolves the history of Center township and largely that of the county. The making of a branch or ditch for the high waters of Prairie creek to flow out, opened up a way not only for the flood, but also for ditching all that section of county. Into this the willow bogs were chased, the land appeared high and dry, streets were made, some corduroy, some plank for side walks; then came gravel first by rail, then out of the deposits made thousands of years ago, until the paved streets of our day, with steam and electrical cars. A look into the wonderful development within the memory of many yet living seems marvelous, yet it all came by slow growth and through great toil and hardship.

Center township is bounded on the north by Washington and Clinton townships, on the west by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Harrison townships, on the south by Jackson, Harrison, Perry and Worth townships, on the east by Harrison, Perry, Worth, Union and Marion townships. It is composed of the following lands to-wit: Sections 13, 14, 15, 21 to 28 inclusive, and 33 to 36 inclusive; in town 19 north, range 1 west, and sections 1 to 4 inclusive, and east half of section 17, and 9 to 16 inclusive; and parts of sections 20 and 21 in town 18 north, range 1 west; also, sections 13 to 36 inclusive in town 19 north, range 1 east; also sections 3 to 10 inclusive and sections 15 to 18 inclusive, in town 18 north, range 1 east.

The early history is so closely interwoven with the history of the city of Lebanon, that much of it will be given in connection with the sketch of that city.

Churches outside of Lebanon by the latest report are given as follows by the mission survey of 1911. In the southern part of the township was

organized at an early date a Methodist church, which is now reported dead. Southwest part of township the Christian church, one hundred members, growing. East of Lebanon the Brethren, forty-six, losing ground. North of this church is the United Brethren, ninety-six, losing ground. West of Lebanon the Disciples, dead. North the Christian, forty-four members, losing ground. Northeast corner Christian church, ninety-eight members, growing. Good roads and the great church privileges at Lebanon have been a great draw on the country churches of Center township. It is the question how long they can stand against these influences. This question does not only concern the churches of this township but the interest of the rural church everywhere. How long will we continue to have country churches?

SCHOOLS.

The history of the early schools of Center township are so closely interwoven with the history of Lebanon, that it will be given more fully with the history of that city. In this connection we will give the first law in the state that was intended to promote the interests of the public and under which the rural schools came into being.

In 1824 in the eighth year of the State of Indiana, the Legislature enacted the following law, to-wit:

Sec. 6. Each able-bodied male person of the age of twenty-one or upward being a freeholder or householder, residing in the district, shall be liable equally to work one day in each week until such building may be completed, or pay the sum of thirty-seven and one-half cents for every day he may so fail to work, and provided, moreover, that the said trustee shall always be bound to receive at cash price, in lieu of any such labor or money as aforesaid, any plank, nails, glass or other materials which may be needed about such building.

Sec. 7. That in all such cases such school house shall be eight feet between the floors, and at least one foot from the surface of the ground to the first floor, and finished in a manner calculated to render comfortable the teacher, pupils, etc. Under this law and pattern, school houses all over the state were rapidly constructed. At that day and age they passed punch-eon floors, backless seats, spacious fire places and chinked logs as comfortable

for teacher and pupil. We have so grown that today we would consider such school furniture as rather backwoods. And yet, under these facilities boys and girls were reared that built the great commonwealth of Indiana. It does not take finery to make intellect. It requires the opposite. Under the old constitution the public schools depended entirely upon the income from the congressional fund, no tuition tax being provided for by law. From eight to twelve weeks usually exhausted the public money. In a majority of cases the term was extended several weeks by subscription upon the part of the patrons of the district. Under this regime, the schools of Center township and all other townships and counties in the state were established and maintained.

The law was changed in 1848 and the system that we are working under now with modern improvements was instituted. There may be more convenience without doubt, but the question may be discussed, are there any better men and women produced under the latter than under the former system? Under the old law, Center built seventeen schools outside of Lebanon and distributed them throughout the township. Under the present system she is maintaining twelve schools over the same territory.

ROADS.

After the Indian trails were supplanted by the blazed ways came the cut-outs to allow a team to pass. The first great highway was the state road from Indianapolis to Lafayette, which entered near the southeast part of the township, passed diagonally through it and out at near the northwest corner, going through Lebanon. From Lebanon, roads were built towards Crawfordsville, Noblesville, Frankfort, Jamestown and all other directions in the county. It was many years before these roads reached the grandeur of the present. Through toil and great sacrifice they have come to us as the rich heritage from our fathers.

The railroads soon followed. First the Big Four of our day, then the Central Indiana. Following these steam roads came the tractions to Indianapolis, Crawfordsville, Frankfort and Thorntown, so that there is today every convenience of travel, from this township that used to sit back in the woods, to all parts of the world. Think of all this and more coming up from

the wilderness, from what we now term the poorest of schools, plain churches and homes without any of our modern improvements. It will be a question whether we of today with our rich heritage and with all our wonderful improvements can do as well.

WORTH.

Worth is the baby township of the county. It was an after thought. It was organized in 1851, twenty-one years after the organization of the county. It is the smallest township in the county as well as the youngest. It was made by cutting four sections off of Perry, four from Eagle, five from Union and six from Center township, making in all nineteen sections. It is not only distinguished by being the youngest and smallest in the county, but also the levellest and the highest. It is a table land township and has no stream of water in it, except it be the source of Fishback. In fact the water is led out of the township by ditches into Fishback creek; and the head waters of the streams that constitute the sources of Eel river, Prairie creek and other streams flowing northwest into Sugar creek, and those flowing east into Eagle creek. This township was not only covered with a dense forest and underbrush but also with water a good part of the season that did not know which way to run, and lolled around until the sun and earth drank it up after a rain. Take it as a township it was the most unpromising of all for settlement. We often wonder how it was ever formed and what were the influences that led to its formation. Some one must have had the apostolic idea and could not be satisfied until there were twelve townships in the county, or yet, again, there might have been a little Hebrew in it, and one of the descendants of Abram was determined to have twelve tribes in Israel. At least some one or more within its bounds went to the county commissioners with a petition for a new township and it was granted. It seems that the county commissioners of early days granted almost any petition that came into the court for the formation of the townships, and any farmer along the border of any township that took a notion that he would like to change residence would go into court and ask the commissioners to move his farm. They would realize the difficulty of moving the farm, although most of them would float in that early day, and would just extend the township line around it. When they made Center township, pussy-corner was the

game, and they tried to make a corner for each boy and girl and staked off twenty-two corners. Some corners were made for political convenience no doubt; some for railroad taxes and some on account of streams. That is why our township lines are so irregular. If we knew all the pleadings in court for these changes, there might be some interesting history connected with it.

Among the first white men to attempt to build homes in this unpromising part of Boone county were Richard Hall, John and James McCord and James White as early as 1830. These were soon followed by Thomas Harmon, Adam Kettering, Joseph White and John Smith. Within a few years Philip Lucas, John Neese, Abraham Hedrick, John Isenhour, Samuel Ray, William Staten and scores of others came flocking in. Henry Lucas taught the first school as early as 1837. Rev. John Good was the first minister. Whitestown was organized about the same time as the township and the building of the railroad.

You can poke all the fun at little Worth you please, but after she got out of the woods and the water run off, she proved to be a jewel of first water and shines out among her sister townships today equal to the very best. She is bounded on the north by Center and Union townships; on the west by Center and Perry townships; on the south by Perry and Eagle townships; on the east by Eagle and Union townships. She is located mathematically as follows, to-wit: Sections 35 and 36 in town 19 north, range 1 east, also sections 1, 2 and 11 to 14 inclusive, and 23 to 26 inclusive, in town 18 north, range 1 east; also sections 6, 7, 8 and sections 17 to 20 and sections 29, 30, in town 18 north, range 2 east. She was covered with such dense forest that the early settlers were delayed in cropping. The honor of making the first crop is credited to James White and John McCord.

The development of the township has been marvelous. Although the youngest, she has measured up to her sister townships in the county and her farm life is as highly developed today as the best of them. The Big Four railroad runs across her center from southeast to northwest, and on this road near the center of the township is the thriving town of Whitestown, the only town in the township. It is the trade center, election center and is surrounded by as rich and as beautiful country as there is in the county. You could not say more than this of any county. The steam railway is now paralleled by a traction line, which gives ready transportation to any point.

The roads of the township have kept pace with the best and in all seasons of the year you can go about with pleasure and comfort. There is nothing omitted that is necessary for the comfort and happiness of the people.

Her first school was a "Free School," supported by the Congressional funds and have been so from the beginning, saving a little subscription aid at the beginning. The schools multiplied until there were eight, all brick. This was one school to less than two and one-half sections. The township readily fell into the consolidation plan of this day. In 1906 there were eleven teachers with six months' schools and no high school, tax levy one dollar and eighty-two cents. In 1911 there were eight teachers, eight months' school and three years' high school, tax levy, one dollar and sixty-five cents. The benefits of consolidation in this township are very evident. It had too many schools to begin with; the happy location of the high school near the center at Whitestown all worked for the advantage in consolidation and its fruits are evident. Of late the township has had trouble in regard to constructing a new high school, but in a late decision of the court, it has been settled in favor of the new building and it will be built.

CHURCHES.

It was a happy circumstance for Worth township that the principal town, Whitestown, was laid out about the same time as the township and that it was centrally located. It afforded church facilities for all the citizens. There were no country churches established, hence, there were none to pass away. At Whitestown there were three churches built. The Evangelical Lutheran church with a membership in 1911 of two hundred and forty-seven and in a growing condition. The Baptist, membership one hundred and thirty and losing ground. The Methodist, with ninety-five members, standing still. The pastor of this church has in his circuit, five churches with membership as follows: ninety-five, fifty-nine, forty-nine, forty-four and six. These figures are taken from the report of the Presbyterian Mission Board of 1911. The same report states that in Boone county there are at the above date eighty-two churches. Seventeen have resident pastors. Fifty have non-resident pastors; fifteen have no ministers. These churches are divided among twenty-one different denominations, with scarcely any strife.

CHAPTER VI.

ORGANIZATION OF TERRITORY—RIGHT OF OCCUPATION—ORIGIN OF NAME HOOSIER.

Previous to this, we have shown how we obtained our title to this country from the Indian. It may be well to trace the abstract through the white man's occupancy, that we may know from whence our right of possession comes. They had a title in the land by reason of possession, as far back as we have knowledge and farther, for we know not who deeded to him. The basis of the white man's ownership comes from what he terms discovery. This does not look like a very good title, but he claims it, and it is the base of the white man's claim to this new world. We have all heard of the story of Columbus in 1492, as the first white man to see this new world. He took possession in the name of Queen Isabel of Spain, and upon the right of discovery. We presume that this queen was the first white person that ever laid claim to land in the new world and under this title she owned the entire continent. Columbus found the Indian here in full possession. The next title was under the right of exploration. Every nation in the old world that could get a boat strong enough to cross the sea and a captain with skill and bravery to make the voyage, started out to explore the new found world, and lay claim to at least a part of its domain. Under this title, every live nation in Europe got a foothold here in this new land and sought to hold it by settlements. It was under these titles that much confliction arose over claims to the land that grew into bitter disputes and bred wars between the nations. They each made settlements to hold their claims. The English, French, Germans and Spaniards were especially in the fight along these lines for ownership of this country and each secured a portion.

The English formed settlements along the Atlantic coast and claimed the territory westward for an indefinite distance, for at that time they did not know the extent. They met with no dispute on the eastern slope of the Appalachian mountains. The French had gone up the St. Lawrence river, through the Great Lakes and passed over the ridges, into the headwaters of

the Mississippi system. The French were the first men to explore the Ohio river and its tributaries and establish settlements at Vincennes, Ft. Wayne, Pittsburgh and various other trading points with the natives. By this procedure, the French claimed the entire Mississippi valley and controverted the same with England.

Spain also, by like process, laid claim to Florida and bordering on the gulf and in Mexico. These conflicting claims overlapped each other and continued for years, before they were settled by treaties and purchases, until, England had undisputed claim to all the territory bordering on the Atlantic coast of North America. All of her rights on the south of the St. Lawrence basin passed to the colonies at the close of the Revolutionary war. During this controversy the territory of which Indiana was a part was known by different names. At one time it belonged to the Province of Quebec, and again it went by the name of Louisiana in honor of Louis XIV.

Robert Cavalier, de LaSalle, the principal French explorer of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi valleys, who was commandant at Ft. Frontenac, now Kingston, on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, sailed down the Ohio river in 1669, skirting along the southern border of what is now Indiana. It is fairly certain that LaSalle also crossed the northwest corner of the state in 1671 or 72. This was done in his trip by way of the St. Joseph on the lake and by the Kankakee on his way to the Illinois river. Later in 1680, he established a fort on the St. Joseph river called Ft. Miami. He was friendly with the natives and induced all the Indians of Indiana to form an alliance, for mutual protection against the Iroquois, who were making a war upon the Indiana tribes. He carried on a lively trade with the Indians along the Wabash and Ohio rivers. We can conclude with almost a certainty, that this intrepid Frenchman drove frequent trades with the Eel river tribe at Thorntown.

The Miami confederation of Indians in Indiana was always friendly with the Jesuit missionaries. Allouez, one of the missionaries, visited with the Indians in this section and worked with the Miami tribes for their souls' interest. The silver crosses found in the Indian graves in Thorntown, marked Detroit and Montreal, are doubtless evidence of the earnest work of this faithful Frenchman in this state. The day of Judgment only can reveal the fruits of his labors among the Indians.

Beginning with the years of LaSalle's later explorations, Indiana was

visited by many zealous French Jesuit missionaries, seeking to convert the Indians to the Christian religion. Through their fearless and self-sacrificing activities, and the restless enterprise of the wood rangers, hunters and trappers, no part of Indiana remained unexplored. The traders ever moved along with the missionaries, sometimes in advance, bartering for their furs. This was the forerunner of the permanent settlers seeking a place to build a home.

The French first made permanent settlements at Port Royal in 1605, and founded Quebec in 1608, and the English settled at Jamestown in 1607, and the question for the right of territory, commerce and trade began and continued for over one hundred and fifty years. The battle of rivalries between England and France closed in 1763. By this treaty at Paris, France and Spain gave up their dominion in North America. The closing deal was in the year 1803, when France quit claimed to the United States all of her territory for the sum of fifteen million dollars. The most prominent battles in this controversy were Braddock's defeat in 1755; the success of the English at Ticonderoga in 1759; and the victory of Wolf over Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, which led to the close of the French dream of an empire in the new world. Spain was an ally with France in this war and lost out in North America also. England took possession of forts Miami and Ouiatenon in Indiana in 1761. Vincennes, being under the jurisdiction of New Orleans, did not become subject to British control until after the treaty of Paris in 1763, and actual possession was not assumed until 1777, one year after the Declaration. England hardly got possession of the valley of the Mississippi before she had to give it all up to her colonies and acknowledge the Independence of the United States of America. In a word, England fought out a good quietus of title to this country and was able to make a clear deed to the United States and then, the United States was able to make a good deed to each person that wanted a farm in Boone county or any place within the northwest territory.

The very next year, in 1778, George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia and Captain Leonard Helm occupied Vincennes. Both of these men being citizens of Virginia, that state claimed sovereignty by right of conquest over all of the northwest territory. This claim was made good by the final conquest of Vincennes the next year by General Clark. Virginia organized all of this territory under the title of Illinois and appointed Colonel John Todd

as governor under the title of County Lieutenant. The county of Illinois embraced all the territory that is now included in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, also that part of Minnesota that lies east of the Mississippi river. This was the first time that the white man had real authority over what is now the state of Indiana and John Todd was the governor. It is clear that Virginia never extended her laws over Indiana. She only gave it a name and appointed a governor. Virginia also claimed this territory by the authority of a charter of the King of England to the London Company in 1609, which grant ceded to Virginia a strip of land two hundred miles north and two hundred miles south of Port Comfort, and stretching from sea to sea, meaning from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In the treaty with France in 1763, Great Britain gave up her right west of the Mississippi. Virginia held her title to be good as far as the British title extended, which was to the east bank of the Great river. The people, living within the bounds of the county of Illinois were to be governed by officers elected by a majority of votes of the citizens in their respective districts.

The election that took place soon after this act was the first popular election ever held within the bounds of Indiana. In 1784, Virginia signed a deed of the northwest territory to the United States. In 1787 was passed the ordinance which was the great "Magna Charta" of the West. It was signed by Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe acting as delegates for the commonwealth of Virginia. It provided for the appointment of a governor by Congress whose term of office should be three years; a secretary for four years and a court of three judges, tenure of office during good behavior. The judges and governors were empowered to make and publish laws until a legislative body was provided. A general assembly was authorized whenever there would be five thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine votes in a district. In short the ordinance provided for all the machinery of government, for a free and independent people until they were so organized that they could arrange details for themselves.

Article 1, of the compact guarantees religious liberty. Article 2, guarantees civil rights. Article 3, in part, states that "Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The

16th section of each congressional township was reserved for a permanent school fund.

Article 5, provides for the formation of not less than three nor more than five states from the territory covered by the ordinance. Article 6, reads, "That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory."

Arthur St. Clair was appointed by Congress, October 5, 1787, as the first governor of the northwest territory. Winthrop Sargent was made secretary and the seat of government was fixed at Marietta, Ohio. The first session of territorial court was held there in 1788. On the 7th day of May, 1800, the President approved the law dividing the northwest territory into two parts by the line that now forms the boundary between Ohio and Indiana. It is called the first meridian. (The second meridian passes through the court house at Lebanon). All the land that was in Indiana territory east of the first meridian forms the state of Ohio, which was admitted into the Union in 1802, and the portion west of that line was designated as Indiana Territory.

The people of Indiana Territory had to reorganize and William Henry Harrison was appointed governor, May 13, 1800, and John Gibson was made secretary and the seat of government placed at Vincennes. Its first territorial courts was composed of William Clark, Henry Vanderburg and John Griffin as judges. The first general court was opened at Vincennes, March 3, 1801. The population at that date was four thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. In 1804 Congress enlarged the territory by attaching all that part of Louisiana north of latitude north 33 and called it Louisiana Territory. For a short time Indiana Territory went by that name. All the machinery of territorial government was established and installed; in a few days after its completion there was another disturbance. On the 11th of January, 1805, Congress made another division of the territory by detaching Michigan. This was consummated 1805. Still another change on the 1st day of May, 1809 was demanded. At this time it was the people of our own state that were clamoring for a government of their own. Congress detached all that territory west of the present west boundary line of Indiana and called it Illinois Territory and the name Illinois is retained to this day by the state.



INDIANA IN 1816.

By cutting off Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, Indiana Territory was whittled down to the present size of the state, and Congress had divided it into nine districts for representation. The first election held wholly within the bounds of Indiana as it is now, was called and held by Governor Harrison and it was declared illegal because it was divided into eight districts instead of nine and the election had to be held over again. In the first election held in Indiana after it was reduced to its present size by cutting off Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, the slavery question was to the front. Thomas Randolph, candidate for Congress stood for slavery and Jonathan Jennings stood against the institu-

tion of slavery and was elected. In 1810 the first complete census was taken and showed the population to be 24,520. The statistics of that date show that in the territory there were 33 grist mills, 14 saw-mills, 3 horse mills, 18 tanneries, 28 distilleries, 3 powder mills, 1,256 looms and 1,350 spinning wheels. Total value of manufactures, \$196,532.

In 1811 the property qualification of voters was abolished, and the right to vote was extended to every free white male person twenty-one years old or over, who had paid a county or territorial tax and had been a resident one year.

Thomas Posey was appointed Governor by the President in 1813, to succeed Harrison, who had been made commander in chief of the army in the west. He was the second and the last governor of the territory. In 1811 the capital was changed from Vincennes to Corydon, in Harrison county. A new state house was built of blue limestone, taken from the near-by hills. It was two stories high and forty feet square. On the fourteenth day of December, 1813, the Legislature adopted a resolution asking Congress to admit Indiana into the Union. In the memorial the Legislature asked that the state be admitted according to the sixth article of the ordinance—without slavery. In 1814 the voting privilege was further extended to every free white male having a free-hold in the territory and being a resident thereof. In 1815 a census was taken showing a voting population of 12,112 voters and a total population of 53,897, a gain of 39,377 in five years. The 19th day of April, 1816, Congress asked for the calling of an election to select delegates to a convention to form a state constitution. The election was held on the 16th day of May, 1816, and the convention met at Corydon, June 10, 1816. There were forty-two delegates of patriotic, level-headed men. Jonathan Jennings was chosen president of the convention and William Hendricks as secretary. They attended strictly to business and in nineteen days completed the work for which they were called. Congress approved, and Indiana was admitted as one of the states into the Union on the 11th day of December, 1816.

The election of officers preceded the formal admission of the state, which took place on the first Monday of August, 1816, and resulted in the election of Jonathan Jennings for governor, Christopher Harrison for lieutenant governor and William Hendricks as member to Congress. Thomas Posey was the opposing candidate for governor. The vote stood 5,211 for

Jennings and 3,934 for Posey. The other state officers were elected by the Legislature, which met at Corydon on the 4th day of November, 1816.

Isaac Blackford was elected Speaker of the House. The governor and lieutenant governor were inaugurated on November 7th. Robert A. New was chosen secretary of state, William H. Lilly, auditor, Daniel C. Lane, treasurer, James Noble and Walter Taylor, senators. The tax levy on land in 1817, based on one hundred acres, was one dollar an acre on first-class land. The second class land eighty-seven and one-half cents on one hundred acres, and fifty cents on one hundred acres third rate land. An additional tax was levied for county purposes. The national government was assumed by thirteen states. It is a singular coincidence that the responsibility of statehood of Indiana began with thirteen counties, viz.: Knox, Posey, Gibson, Warrick, Perry, Washington, Harrison, Clark, Jefferson, Switzerland, Dearborn, Franklin, and Wayne. It will be observed that Wayne is the most northern of the counties at that time. Over three-fourths of the territory of the state at the adoption of the constitution was still held and occupied by the Indians, that had no part in this action of the white men, and were not in any way considered in the matter more than the beasts of the woods.

WHY CALLED HOOSIER STATE.

"The night was dark, the rain falling in torrents, when the inmates of a small log cabin in the woods of early Indiana were aroused from their slumbers by a loud knocking at the only door of the cabin. The man of the house, as he had been accustomed to do on like occasions, rose from his bed and hallooed, 'Who's here'? The outsiders answered, 'Friends, out bird-catching. Can we stay till morning'? The door was opened, and the strangers entered. A good log fire soon gave light and warmth to the room. Stranger to the host, 'What did you say when I knocked'? I said, 'Sho's here'? 'I thought you said Hoosier.' The bird-catchers left after breakfast, but next night returned and hallooed at the door, 'Hoosier,' and from that time the Indianians have been called Hoosiers—a name that will stick to them as long as Buck-eyes will to Ohioans, or Suckers to Illinoisians."

Thus the Hon. O. H. Smith, in his early Indiana trial, accounts for the name of Hoosier as an appellation to the people of this great commonwealth.



PIONEER SOAP MAKING.

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There are, however, other explanations of the same term, although they may not be as authoritative. There was an early traveler in this state by the name of Sulgrove. Meredith Nicholson, in his excellent book, *The Hoosier School-master*, gives the following story:

"Sulgrove related the incident of an Irishman employed in excavating the canal around the falls at Louisville, who declared after a fight in which he had vanquished several fellow laborers, that he was a 'husher,' and this was offered as a possible origin of the word. The same writer suggested another explanation, that a certain Colonel Lehmanowski, a Polish officer who lectured through the west on Napoleon's Wars, pronounced Hussar in a way that captivated some roystering fellow, who applied the word to himself in self-glorification, pronouncing it 'Hoosier.' Lehmanowski's identity has been established as a sojourner in Indiana, and his son was a member of an Indiana regiment in the Civil war. The Rev. Aaron Woods is another contributor to the literature of the subject, giving the Lehmanowski story with a few variations. When the young men of the Indiana side of the Ohio crossed over to Louisville, the Kentuckians made sport of them, calling them 'New Purchase greenies,' and declaring that they of the southern side of the river were a superior race composed of 'half alligator, half horse, and tipped off with snapping turtle!' Fighting grew out of these boasts in the market place and streets of Louisville. One Indiana visitor who had heard Lehmanowski lecture on "The Wars of Europe" and been captivated by the prowess of the Hussars, whipped one of the Kentuckians, and bending over cried, 'I'm a Hoosier,' meaning, 'I'm a Hussar.' Mr. Woods adds that he was living in the state at the time and that this was the true origin of the term. This is, however, hardly conclusive. The whole Lehmanowski story seems to be based on communication between Indiana and Kentucky workmen during the building of the Ohio Falls canal."

This could hardly have been the origin of the time because the canal was not built until 1830. Much earlier than this; in fact, 1828, a man by the name of John Finley, a Virginian, came to Indiana and lived in the state several years. He had been here at least seven years, when he published a poem known as *The Hoosier Nest*, in which he uses the word Hoosier. Evidently it had been in use for some time, because Finley himself could scarcely have originated the term. Finley is describing an early Indiana life when he says:

"I'm told in riding somewhere West,
A stranger found a Hoosier nest;
In other words, a Buckeye cabin,
Just big enough to hold Queen Mab in.
Its situation low, but airy,
Was on the borders of a prairie;
And fearing he might be benighted
He hailed the house, and then alighted.
The Hoosier met him at the door,
Their salutations soon were o'er.
He took the stranger's horse aside
And to a sturdy sapling tied.
Then having stripped the saddle off,
He fed him in a sugar trough.
The stranger stooped to enter in,
The entrance closing with a pin;
And manifested strong desire
To seat him by the log-heap fire.
Where half a dozen Hoosierooms,
With mush and milk, tin-cups and spoons,
White heads, bare feet and dirty faces,
Seemed much inclined to keep their places."

SLAVERY QUESTION.

We can not trace the early history of Indiana, without alluding to the slavery question. It was the dominant political issue all through our territorial history. The ordinance of 1787 prohibited slaves and involuntary servitude; yet in the same ordinance there was a conveyance of property that carried the right of property in slaves. At the time of the adoption of this ordinance, there were in the bounds of Indiana approximately, two hundred slaves in what is now Indiana. As slavery was abolished by the ordinance, many of the slave owners moved into the Spanish possessions. A few remained and claimed a legal right to their human chattels, on the ground that when the northwest territory was conveyed to the United States there

was a provision that the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers who have possessions as citizens of Virginia, shall have their possessions secured to them wherever they go. Negro ownership was considered a possession and the immigrant that brought his negro to the territory of Indiana was guaranteed the right to his property. In that way the institution of slavery was planted and continued as long as the slaves that were brought within our bounds lived. According to the returns of the United States census of 1820, there were one hundred and ninety slaves in Indiana. In 1840 there were only three slaves, two in Rush county and one in Putnam. In 1843 there was only one and the institution perished at his death. Slavery agitation was the dominant question in politics, although not always to the front. In 1802 there was a convention at Vincennes that asked Congress that the sixth article of the compact of the ordinance be suspended for ten years, on the ground that the slaves were needed to develop the new country, and American citizens who could ill be spared were being driven to the Spanish dominions because of their slave holdings. This convention was composed of delegates apportioned among the counties and Governor Harrison presided over its sessions. The territorial Legislature of 1805 requested the repeal of the restricting clause. In the Legislature of 1807 Congress was memorialized in behalf of slavery. No attention was paid by Congress to these petitions; but the agitation continued to stir Congress and there were many that sympathized with the sentiment. A counter agitation arose in 1807 and it must have been the first meeting in the territory of Indiana against the slave institution. A number of citizens met at Springville on the 10th day of October of that year and formed a memorial vigorously protesting against the extension of slavery or any violation of the ordinance of 1787. From that day the fight in Indiana never ceased until the slave institution was killed by Abraham Lincoln January, 1863, as a war measure in the suppression of the rebellion. The election of congressman in the years 1809, 1811 and 1813 Jennings and Randolph were lined up as opposing candidates for and against slavery. In each of these campaigns Jennings was elected on the anti-slavery principle. Still the advocates of slavery clung to their cause and made a vigorous fight in the constitutional convention in 1816, where they met their defeat by the adoption of the clause in the constitution of the new state of Indiana. There shall be neither

slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise, than for the punishment for crime. This ended the question in the state of Indiana, but the institution remained until the death of the last slave that was brought here by the settlers until the last one died in 1843, and the institution in the nation was ended by the amendment of the constitution of the United States in the year 1865 as the resultant of the Civil war.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

One of the great agitators that led to the war and the overthrow of the slave institution was what was termed the underground railroad. Slavery got into Indiana through the principle tenaciously adhered to by the advocates of slavery wherever any other property could be carried. This principle climaxed in the Dred Scott decision that made no distinction between slave property and other possessions. In a word, a slave owner should have the right to hunt and recover his property in a slave, wherever a northern man could hunt for and recover his horse. The anti-slavery advocates denied this right. They instituted the underground railroad to avoid the law and assist the fleeing slave from bondage. The organization for this purpose established routes with private homes as stations to secret the fugitives by day and from which the fugitive could be transported by night while dark and stormy to the next station in safety. Many a thrilling story of narrow escapes from pursuing masters were known by those that conducted the clandestine escape. In the early settlements of the state there were many of these roads and they were well known by all those let into the secret and by the fleeing slaves. Boone county came in too late to have these roads, and we do not know that one ever existed within her bounds. There may not have been any well defined roadways or perfected organization, yet there was plenty of warm sympathy for the slave and also pro-slavery sentiment. Many of the early citizens of Boone county came from the southern states. Some in search of freedom and free institutions and others still in sympathy with the slave institution. These two sentiments grew here side by side, as they had grown in the nation at large, and when the great struggle of life and death came on in the sixties, the sentiment manifested itself and the slave issue had a following until the war ended the controversy. There was an organization of the Knights of the Golden

Circle in the south portion of the county that made a few drills and a slight demonstration. It was of short duration and when the war closed it passed away and has been forgotten. It is presumed that there never was a slave by law in this county and very few that have been in bondage. There are but few of African descent in the county, perhaps as few as in any other county in the state of Indiana.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY LIFE—EARLY RECOLLECTIONS, EARLY TRIALS—HARDSHIPS—ROAD
BUILDING—EARLY GATHERINGS.

"Thought like the tide swings within fixed limits, with ages for systole and diastole, ebb and flow, and to know today you must be a student of all the past."

The story of the early life in Boone county has never been told. It would make volumes of interesting literature. Glimpses of the story have been given in the record of the different settlements, as they have come up in the various settlements in the county but we deem it proper to give a general outline of the life of the white man in the woods.

HOW DID HE GET HERE?

One hundred years ago there were no white men in this section of country for miles unless it would be now and then an adventurer passing through the land on a discovering expedition, or on a trade with the Indians for some pelts. At an early date there were no dwellers of the white race in the land; no home builders. There were no roads by which they could come. There was nothing but the Indian trail winding through the dense woods from Indian village to village, or from spring to spring, and now and then over the hunting ground. There was no way by which a horse or vehicle could travel about over the country. It was nothing but one continuous tangle of woods and underbrush all over the county, and during the wet season covered with bogs and morasses, and in many localities with lakes of water with no apparent flow in any direction.

The first highway leading into the county was the Michigan road which ran from Indianapolis to Lake Michigan, entering Boone county at the south-

east corner and passing through the eastern part of the county. This was the first thoroughfare leading into the county. It was the first cutting away of the underbrush and hewing down of timber to make way for travel by vehicles. Eighty-six years ago this work was begun. Later came the state road leading from Indianapolis to Lafayette, which entered the county near the southeast corner at Royalton, and passed through the center of the county and out near the northwest corner. One other road leading from Indianapolis to Crawfordsville was constructed in the early day, which cut across the southwest corner of the county.

By these three highways the pushing pioneer was able to find his way into the woods of Boone, by overcoming the greatest of difficulties. We would not call them roads in this age. They were just gaps in the dense woods so you could see daylight. They were full of stumps which the team would have to wind around and now and then an impassable bog that at times became impenetrable. Yet these were the great thoroughfares that led into the wilderness over which swarms of immigrants worried their way in the search of their Eldorado of a home. These roads soon became the stage-way into the new country, over which sightseers and home seekers traveled in the lumbering stage coach drawn by four or six prancing steeds. The stage stations where the horses were changed, were of more importance than day than railway stations are in this age; and the merry notes of the bugle, that announced the coming of the stage, and echoed through the woods was vastly more thrilling and exciting than the shrill whistle of the approaching steam train of our day. What a hustle there was at the Ho-tel de Ville at Eagle Village on the approach of the stage. Everybody was on the run. The hostlers ready with fresh horses, prancing in their eagerness to go. The stage was no sooner stopped, the driver winding up his long lash, dismounted, perhaps with some expletives not admissable today. Then the jaded horses were removed and fresh ones in their stead were prancing eager to be off. The driver would remount, cry out all aboard, unfurl his long lash and snap it at the leaders with such vigor, that they danced to go, and off they went on a fly around the corner with a whirl.

Say, fellow-traveler from the woods of seventy-five years ago, do you remember the old stage coach? Do you remember what aspirations rose in your breast to become a stage driver? There was something fascinating about it that carried a boy off his pegs. He desired above all things to leave

the brushy farm and be a stage driver and learn the art of whirling the long whip with such skill as to knock a fly off the tip of the left ear of the off leader, without touching the horse. Do you wonder at the fever that would seize the early Boone boy under such exciting circumstances? You might as well expect a boy to fly over the tall trees as to expect a live boy to have no fever on such occasions.

The first roadways leading into Boone county from the settled sections of the country were the Michigan road, the State road from Indianapolis to Lafayette, and the road leading from Indianapolis to Crawfordsville. It was upon these roads that the white man found his way into this county. Who were the people that came? They were mostly native-born Americans. Very few foreign people ever found their way to this county, even in its later history. The trend of migration in the central part of Indiana was along about the same parallel following the national road to Indianapolis, thence northwest following the Michigan, Lafayette or Crawfordsville road. Either of these roads would land the traveler within the limits of Boone county. The people that traveled along these lines were generally from Pennsylvania, Ohio and eastern Indiana. Some of our people came from Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas and some from the Old Dominion.

How did they get here you ask? There were no roads until the people were here to make them, so that the first that came had to make the road as they came. The very first came over the Indian trails. This was nothing but a winding path through the woods for one to tread on foot, or possibly on horseback. The first man that came by wagon had to hew a path wide enough for his team. The next that came could get along easier, and so on, in this way the early settlers pushed their way into the wilderness, the roads growing as the country became settled. It was a long difficult struggle, consuming two generations before the present development was effected. It would be a very difficult matter for those enjoying the comforts of this day to comprehend the hardships that our forbears had to endure. Felling the timber, rolling the logs to the side of the road, removing the stumps, not by dynamite but by main force, and last and hardest, corduroying the bogs and morasses so that they would not mire in the mud of that day. The people came at first afoot, on horseback, in ox-carts and in great wagons drawn by oxen and horses. Each would make a picture and furnished our own Hoosier poet with his dream of home.

By long struggle and much hard work, the weary pilgrim reached the point where he concluded to drive the stake for his home. He found a high place near a spring of water if possible and cut away the timber for his home. A few neighbors gathered in and helped him raise his round log cabin. It was very crude at first and scarcely sheltered him from the storm and the beasts of the forest. We will not stop here to describe what has so often been told. It served the pioneer family for a home and they were content and as happy and in fact more so, than the dwellers in a palace of later days. As soon as the crude shelter was established, the entire family go to work to enlarge the home. The daily avocation is to cut trees, pick brush, cut and roll logs to widen the clearing around the home. This was the process of developing every pioneer home in the county. By toil the clearing widened into door-yard, garden, orchard and into fields until there was a little farm. It was considered a great blessing when neighbors could begin to see each other's homes in the winter. It was not so lonesome.

While this work was being done schools were provided for the children, very crude at first. Mills were established and churches and roads leading toward them, so comforts began slowly to multiply, and the blessings of civic relations began to develop and the pleasures of life multiply. The early social features among the men were log rollings, cabin raisings, foot races, wrestlings, and for side shows, huntings, shooting matches, bear fights and the like. The youth had their spelling-bees, apple-parings, huskings and the women quiltings, spinning and weaving tests, so that there was joy all around and as much delight and real social enjoyment in that early day as there has ever been since. There have been great changes in seventy-five years but very little improvement in the social and real pleasures of social, religious and intellectual life and enjoyment. Oh, the joys of the sugar-camp and the ecstasies of cider and apple butter days. Hundreds of pleasing stories could be recited of real incidents along these pleasure lines, of the life of our fathers, without exhausting the store. By such toil and hardship, homes, roads, schools, churches and beautiful farms were developed, by draining out our swamps and morasses. The chief product of the land is what is known by the race of men that preceded us—by the name of "Mondamin" and by our name of corn. We submit here a little story of each:

MONDAMIN (Indian.)

You may not know just what is meant by this title word, but the boys and girls that lived here one hundred years ago knew it well. It was their principal food. They raised it just north of Thorntown. It took all summer for it to grow. Our people raise it today. It is our principal crop and has become a great source of revenue. We live in the part of the world that is fitted for the growth of this plant. You can't raise it all over the world like wheat, but there are certain belts where it thrives. It requires rich soil, plenty of moisture and warmth. It is natural for us to feel badly when our goods are damaged by rain or storm or drouth, and the heart often sinks within us at weather disasters. If we would just have faith and trust and work on, things will even up by the time the year will round up. Good old Mondamin is now doing its best to even up matters, and it bids fair to make this a bountiful year. It is pouring in millions every day into our bins. Just watch the great armies of plumed knights lined up in the fields by the roadside, with millions of waving green banners to salute you. If you but listen you can hear the joyous laughter as they are bringing plenteous food for man and beast. Go a little deeper and listen down in the heart, and you can hear the wave offering of blade and plume as it softly sings praises to the bountiful Giver of all good. We ought to bow our faces in shame when we complain of too much or too little rain in this goodly land. God has always fed us bountifully. He knows what is for our good and he knows how to manage the elements much better than man. The Indian that lived here before our fathers came had their patches of Mondamin. They did not raise great fields of it as we do. This country then was a vast forest with only a little clearing here and there. The people thought more of game than they did of grain. Our fathers changed things. They cut down the forest and made fields. They changed the name Mondamin to corn. The women did the work in raising Mondamin while the men hunted; now men do the work in the fields. Then they produced a little for food for man, now we aim to feed the world bountifully. Less than one hundred years has wrought this wonderful change upon the face of this land. This is the work of culture and refinement. It shows what man can do when he uses his God given powers. A mixture of brain with muscle and heart makes a good compound, a trinity in man that can produce a God-like power to do. This great change has

been brought about gradually. Our children scarcely perceive it. They were born in the lap of our luxury and think it always existed. They do not know how to appreciate the present blessings, and yet they have been developed in the life time of our worthy citizen, Mr. Bellis. From Mondamin to corn represents one of civilization's cycles. From a wilderness of pathless swamps to fruitful fields, roads and happy homes, all in less than one hundred years. What will our children do in the next century? Will they uproot the weeds of sin, cut down the Upas tree of licensed wrong and make of this land a very Eden? Will they change corn to manna and fill the land with flowers, fruits and celestial delectables?

CORN (White Man.)

There is no plant that is more common or better known to our boys and girls than this cereal. Here we only apply this name to one species of grain, but over the world's history and in books it is the general name of any kind of grain that is used to make bread. The term corn in its broader sense means wheat, barley and other grains, but in our country it only means Maize or Indian corn. If the world knew anything about it before Columbus discovered this country it had lost sight of it, and it is commonly put down as being a native of this country. If it was ever cultivated in the old world it went out of use and was not known in western Europe until the new world was discovered. Columbus introduced it into Spain in 1520 and it spread rapidly over the old world because of its great productiveness. We all know it so well in this country that it is not necessary to describe it here. It might be well for us to learn the names of the different parts and their uses. It is called *Zea*, a genus of grasses. When full grown the top or tassel, as we call it, is termed the male flower. It is a loose panicle or plume at the top of the culm or stalk. The female flowers are axillary spikes that shoot out from the base of the blades or leaves. The spikes which form the cob are covered with tough husk and from underneath come very long styles or silken tassels. There is one of these silken threads for each grain that is formed. The process of formation and growth is a very interesting study and is becoming more so to the growers of corn. If you will plant a grain of corn and watch its growth from start to finish you will find it very interesting.

If you only have one stalk or plant by itself you need not expect an ear of corn. It will be well for you to look into the reasons of this failure. Corn is not only the most productive of cereals and the richest as a food for man and beast, but the entire plant is very useful. The study of the uses of corn will help us to appreciate the value of the plant. Every one in this land knows how well all our domestic animals love it as a food, and we all know its fattening qualities. We also know something of its food properties for man. We know the Johnny cake, dodger, pan-cake, pone and muffin. The plain old bowl of mush and milk sticks to our memory and ribs to this day. Then there is hominy cracked and whole grain. And who does not long for roasting ears in mid-summer and corn puddings, succotash and heaps of tasty dishes. Who is there that does not enjoy in mid-winter the pop corn. See the grains dance around, turn inside out with fluffy snowy whiteness. There is no grain on the face of the globe that brings to man more real enjoyment and benefit than our plain common corn. The culinary art is developing daily delicate savory dishes from this bountiful source of food. We have only time to name starch, glucose, sugar, smokeless powder, paper, collodium, lubricating oil, explosive denatured alcohol, mattresses, cellulose, dextrin, cornpith, fodder and ensilage. Every particle is of use and can serve some good purpose. It is a great blessing to man. When perverted it becomes a great curse. Can you tell what it is that men sometimes make out of corn that entails untold misery and distress?

You will note by these stories that corn was the chief cereal food at first. There was wild meat in abundance but no wheat at the start. Corn was the first product for food. They had to fight the squirrels, crows and other enemies or lovers of the grain, to get even a share of it for the family. Often the farmer would have to kill hundreds of them in trying to drive them away from his corn patch. There was no game law then to protect the squirrel, it was a big game for the farmer to protect his corn. After the corn was raised it was a task to get it made into meal. There were no mills at first. Many a pioneer in the very early days made his supper on parched corn and venison. And before the days of the mill they would break the corn in a mortar as the Indian did. Before the first mill in Boone county was built on Eagle creek, the early settlers if they went to mill would have to go back to Decatur county to have their batch of corn ground into meal. This would take them six or eight days, and the brave little woman would

have to stay by herself while the defender of the home was off after bread. Note in the story the different processes in farming then, than now and you will have some conception of what our fathers endured in the beginning here. From the reap hook to the binder. From the flail to the separator, from parched corn and the mortar to the roller process of our day. From the Johnny cake and Dutch oven to the kitchen range. From the trails in the dense woods to the trolleys and steam roads. From the hackle and spinning-wheel to the myriads of spindles and mystic looms,—what a transition in the life time of one man.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

Orchards bloomed around the home and the cabin nestled in the pink and white bring up the fond recollections of the old cider mill with its wooden crushers that would make the juice fly from the rosy cheeked apples while the horses went round and round with the long sweep, the great tank or trough that held the juicy pomace; the wide platform upon which was built cheese upon cheese of the crushed apples until there was a great stack held in place by straw at the edges; then came the thick boards and blocks of wood on top and under the huge beams held in place at the press end and stretching far out and worked up and down by a lever. My! how the cider came running out when the weight of the beam came upon the stack of pomace. Didn't we, boys gather around the flowing stream of sweetness with shining tin cups and fill ourselves up properly? As soon as the first flush was over the levers at the long end of the beam were set to work and they would squeeze and squeeze until every drop was out. Then came the apple butter stir, the boiling down three into one and the filled barrel that was always left out in the orchard with bung out and long rye straws handy. How fond recollection clings around those cider making days and the moonlight plays in the orchard with rye straws and a bungless barrel of sweet cider.

Our fathers planted the fruit trees just as soon as the forest trees were removed. They grew luxuriantly, and in a few years there was abundance of fruit. Apples, peaches, pears, plums and of all sorts common to this clime. Those good old days are yet fresh in the memory and full of halo. When the autumn day closed and the "frost was on the 'pumkin' and the fodder in the shock" after the ingathering of the fruits, the family would gather

around the hearth; glowing with fire and flames creeping between the crooked logs like great red tongues, there was a merry ring with Tom the great cat and the faithful dog counted as much members of the family as any in the bunch. What a delight and ecstasy of joy there was in those evening parties of the family, and much more when neighbors would join in the company, making the cream of the social custom of the youthful country. The basket of apples was always there and the pitcher of cider and nuts with lap stone and hammer. What innocent joy in the circle from grandparents all around, including the youngest and even the cat and dog. How we loved to watch the pictures in the fire come and go, and the flickering shadows and pictures on the walls. How we waited for the apple on the hearth as it sputtered and stewed eager for it to be pronounced done. There we mingled night after night cracking nuts and jokes. We flung the long apple peel around the head to see what letter would be shaped on the floor or heated the great iron shovel and placed the apple seed upon it to see how our hopes and expectations would fly away. Thus night after night our fortunes were told. The very best of all these pleasant evenings in which each member of the family could take part and be happy, mother never complained about us scuffling out the carpets or throwing apple peelings and nut shells on the floor. If they would become too thick for comfort she would take the broom, which was always handy in the corner, and whiff them all into the fire. This was the great social feature of the pioneer days, and we have doubted whether what we call the progress of civilization has added to the pleasures or the moral influences of these good old times of our fathers. They are much more enjoyable than the stiff public social functions of our day that are so full of forms and "just so's" that everybody feels that he is in an iron jacket. It might be a good thing to take up some of the innocent pastimes of past days and incorporate them in our social features of this age. Just imagine that you are around the old family hearthstone and the circle complete, and see if it does not rejuvenate you. Think of the fragrant Rambo as it mellows into fall, and the coming of the golden bell-flower or the pale green pippin, the spicy baldwin. Then think of honest Old Ben Davis, the faithful Winesap, Northern Spy, Limber twig, and by all means do not leave out the dusky Golden Russet. Oh, the apples, apples every where and ever the same, great red, ripe, luscious globes, bear-

ing in their shining skins the sweetness of spring blossoms and summer's long sunshine. Around these cluster many a fabled song and story. Classic lore gives us Eris vexed because she was not invited to the wedding, threw down the golden apple marked "To the Fairest," which provoked a quarrel between Juno, Venus and Minerva. Did not the choice of Paris bring down the vengeance of the Immortals, the Trojan war, and many other horrors? Let Homer tell you about vexed Tantalus, from whom the winds ever blew the apple for which he so longed. It must have been with an apple that Eve got the better of Adam. It was the target at which William Tell shot on the head of his son. It was the one thing above all others that infatuated the erratic "Johnny Apple Seed" and moved him to plant everywhere. The English had a good old custom of "Howling" the tree, called "Wassaing the orchard." On Christmas eve they would take a large bowl of cider and sprinkle about the roots of the trees surrounding the best and singing three times round,

Hail to thee, old apple tree,
May'st thou bud and may'st thou blow
May'st thou bear apples enow,
Hats full, caps full,
Bushel, bushel, sacks full,
And my pocket full, too. Hurrah!

Then would come a merry troop of boys to the orchard, dancing around the tree and sing and shout merrily:

Stand fast, root: Bear well, top
Pray God, send us a good howling crop
Every twig, apples big
Every "bow" apples enow.

The poets have all tried to sing the song about the apple, Bryant, "The Planting of the Apple Tree," Holland, "Celler Full of Rosy Fruit," Whittier, "The Winter Fireside," Alice Carey, "Farm Song," and O, down in your heart have you not sung many a time as you were trying your luck in guessing the number of seeds or twirling the paring,

One I love, two I love,
Three I love, I say,
Four I love with all my heart,
Five I cast away;
Six he loves, seven she loves,
Eight they both love,
Nine he comes, ten he tarries,
Eleven he courts,
And twelve he marries."

Say, don't you wish today that you could believe as you did in those good old charming days of the pioneer and have the faith and simplicity of that day?

The great days connected with the apple were cider day, paring festivities, the gathering of the fruit and apple-butter day. At the close of cider day usually came an evening of paring apples for the apple-butter the next day. The choicest apples were reserved for this use, usually sweet ones. They were carefully gathered and brought into the family room in heaping baskets after supper and all hands that were skilled set to work. This was the preparation for the apple-butter festivities of the morrow. Everything must be in readiness for the day so that nothing would hinder the work. Bright and early next morning everybody about the home was astir early in order to get a good start. The great bright copper kettle was brought forth, shining like the sun and to a boy looking about as big. It was hung on a long pole, filled with cider, and a fire kindled under it. The cider was boiled and skimmed until it was clear of all scum and the apples were put in. After they were well cooked and danger of settling to the bottom and burning was over mother would appear on the scene and her vigils began. The stirrer was made of a piece of a board, long enough to reach to the bottom of the kettle. A long handle was inserted in one end of the paddle in a hole at one end, at right angles so the person stirring could sit away from the fire. All day long mother watched over the great shining kettle and stirred and stirred to keep it from scorching.

It was a tedious process in those good old days, but it was good and more than one boy and girl would linger around the outdoor camp waiting and watching for the time when mother would pronounce it done. She

would lift the long handled stirrer from the kettle and announce it done. There were always two or three of us with generous slices of bread ready to clean the stirrer. Those were good old luscious times. We never knew which gave us more delight, the stirring off of sugar in the spring or the stirring off of a great kettle of apple butter at the close of a sleepy October day. It generally took the entire day to make the round, but the jolly festival in the evening stirred by the rollicksome play made it the most joyous festival of the year to us youngsters. Modern methods have changed all this. It saves hard work and knocks out all the fun, and the butter does not taste so well as it did when mother made it seventy years or more ago.

They will take a copper coil nowadays instead of the big copper kettle and with steam heat, put in the cider syrup and pared apples and in a short time turn out what they call a clearer, smoother and some say a more delicious product than ever mother could make. We have our doubts. They come from the memories of the past. The modern product does not have the richness of taste or the color. It is pale and too fine spun and made more for looks than taste.

Very early in the history of Boone county, Dan Cupid took up his abode and began business just as he did elsewhere in the land. The first we hear of him was in Eagle township. He is reported as entering the home of David Hoover, our first county clerk. Just how he entered is not recorded, but he got into the cabin in some way and captured the accomplished daughter of the clerk and by some influence caused him to enter upon the records of the county the following as the first in the history.

Boone county, Indiana, to-wit:

To any person legally authorized to solemnize marriage in the county of Boone:

Greeting: You are hereby authorized to join in the holy bonds of matrimony, Elijah Cross and Polly Hoover, both of said county, according to the laws of the State of Indiana and of the same make due report.

Given under my hand and the adopted seal this 13th day of January, 1831.

(Seal.) DAVID HOOVER, Clerk.

The very same day the following record follows: Be it remembered that on the 13th day of January, 1831, a marriage license issued to Elijah

Cross and Polly Hoover, both of Boone county and both of lawful age, a certificate of which of whose marriage is endorsed on the back of said license in these words, I, Benjamin Harris, a justice of the peace, in and of the county of Boone do hereby certify that Elijah Cross and Polly Hoover, both of said county were legally joined in marriage by me on the 13th day of January, 1831.

BENJAMIN HARRIS, Justice of the Peace.

By this record it seems that Mr. Cupid set up shop at Zionsville, fashioned his arrows after the best of the Indians and had them train him in shooting so he became an expert and could bring them down off hand.

The home of David Hoover on the banks of Eagle creek was among the first in the county and became the center of attraction in the county. It was in this house, an unpretentious round log cabin, the first religious meetings were held by Rev. James McKoy, a Baptist minister in 1825. It was in this house that the first probate court was held and David Hoover was the first clerk of the court; and be it known that it was in this house that Dan Cupid first took up his abode in Boone county and began business. He was successful at the start and has kept up a brisk business ever since. It chanced that one Elijah Cross was mysteriously drawn by some unseen force to this cabin and pierced to the heart by one of Cupid's arrows. He never recovered. The shot was fatal and resulted as previously stated. The new clerk of court and father of Mary, the fair, had to give up his daughter and give Elijah the papers to lead Mary captive. How was she gowned? We knew that you would ask that question. Everybody will want to know how the first bride of Boone county was arrayed for the nuptials. We can assure you that it was no hobble or wide crinoline. Neither of those styles had come to the county at that early date. She was robed like an angel in pure white, full skirt with embroidery of her own handy work, a handsome pink sash, with neat ruching around the neck and wrist and white silk mitts and hose and tan shoes, looking as neat and handsome as any bride of our day. The groom was a handsome stalwart Tennessee lad of twenty-four, was neatly dressed in store clothes, fresh from the best shop of Cincinnati. He was marrying the first lady of the land, the judge's daughter, and he would have to have some look about him. He looked like he had just come from the band box. Conventional black, swallow tail coat, buckle shoes, white hose and kid gloves.

The wedding tour was on horse back, ending at his own home, where the happy couple began home building at once. It was the first newly wedded home in the county and was happy and successful. It was located where Zionsville now stands and was blessed with ten children: Martha, David H., Rachel A., Levinia E., Jacob A., John G., Louisa C., James L., Columbus W. The parents are at rest in Crown Hill cemetery at Indianapolis.

James Whitcomb Riley says:

Right here at home, boys, in old Hoosierdom,
Where strangers allus joke us when they come,
And brag of their states and enterprise—
Yit settle here; and 'fore they realize,
They're "hoosier" as the rest of us, and live
Right here at home, boys, with their past forgive.

Right here at home, boys, is the place, I guess,
Fer me and you and plain old happiness.
We hear the world's lots grander—likely so—
We take the world's word fer it and not go—
We know its ways ain't our ways—so we'll stay
Right here at home, boys, where we know the way.

Right here at home, boys, where a well-to-do
Man's plenty rich enough—and knows it, too,
And's got an extry dollar, any time,
To boost a feller up 'at wants to climb
And's got the git up in him to go in
And get there, like, he put' nigh allus kin!

Right here at home, boys' is the place fer us!
Where folks' heart's bigger'n their money pu's;
And where a common feller's jes as good
As any other in the neighborhood;
The world at large don't worry you and me
Right here at home, boys, where we ort to be!

Right here at home, boys—jes right where we air!
Birds don't sing any sweeter anywhere,
Grass don't grow any greener'n she grows
Across the pastur' where the old path goes—
All things in ear-shot's purty, er in sight,
Right here at home, boys, if we siz'em 'right.

Right here at home, boys, where the old home place
Is sacred to us as our mother's face,
Jes as we rickollect her, last she smiled
And kissed us—dying so and reckonciled,
Seein' us all at home here—none astray—
Right here at home, boys where she sleeps today."

A PICTURE OF THE GROWTH IN EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS.

There have been such great changes in that time that we can only name a few of them. During our life there has been a complete change in everything that is used to produce food, raiment, homes, transportation and communication. Take bread, the staff of life. The wheat was sowed broadcast, reaped with a sickle by hand, threshed with a flail, winnowed with a sheet, ground by great stones with straight faces, one stationary and the other called the upper millstone running around. The bread, pies and cakes as good as you ever saw, were made by mother and cooked in a big dutch oven out-doors. We remember the first cook stove also, the first heating stove that ever came into the home. After the sickle came the cradle to cut the grain and then the reaper, raked off by hand, next self rakers, next binders which lead up to our bunchers and headers of this date.

THRESHING. •

After the flail came the threshing floor, then the chaff piles, next the separator, horse-power, then steam, and now the machine to take the sheaf, cut the bank, stack the straw and sack the wheat.

RAIMENT.

The old flax hackle, the carding machine, the spinning wheel, the reel, the warping beam, the loom and with all these the fond recollections of mother's handy work. The first dress I ever wore mother carded the wool, spun the yarn, wove the cloth, cut and made the garment and it was nice, warm and healthful.

TRAVEL.

Well do we remember the horse back, the ox cart, the farm wagon, the first carriage, the old dirt roads, mud in winter and dust in summer. We remember the old stage coach and the wickedness of the driver, the first canal, the first turnpike, the first railroad in eastern Indiana. We need make no mention of the cycle, the trolley, the auto, the airship of this day. We have witnessed all these innovations.

There have been equal changes in school life and opportunities, in churches and their privileges, and in our homes with all their modern improvements and appliances. When we take a retrospective view the changes are so marvelous that we can hardly believe our own memory. We wonder if the changes will be so marked in the next fifty years. We feel like saying, on with the world, let it move. It is not subdued yet. All the elements and forces are not yet serving man. The work is not all done. Our young men need not fold their hands and say the work is all done. There is nothing for me to do. There is still need of work of skill and of thought. If all hands are folded, the ship of state and all in it will drift back. It will take effort and much toil to go forward. Up and at it.

BOY WANTED.

"Wanted—a boy." How often we
This quite familiar notice see,
Wanted—a boy for every kind
Of task that a busy world can find.

He is wanted—wanted now and here;
There are towns to build; there are paths to clear;
There are seas to sail; there are gulfs to span,
In the ever onward march of man.

Wanted—the world wants boys today
And it offers them all it has for pay.
'Twill grant them wealth, position, fame,
A useful life and honored name.
Boys who will guide the plow and pen;
Boys who will shape the way for men;
Boys who will forward the tasks begun;
For the world's great work is never done.

The world is eager to employ
Not just one but, every boy
Who, with a purpose stanch and true,
Will greet the work he finds to do.
Honest, faithful, earnest, kind—
To good awake; to evil blind—
A heart of gold without alloy—
Wanted—the world wants such a boy.

A TRUE STORY.

In the "dark and bloody land" in the morning of the past century, as near Independence day as could be and miss it, July 3, 1807, there was a baby boy born in Shelby county, Kentucky, and christened William E. In 1811, Thomas and Anna Lane, the parents of the hopeful, moved to Indiana territory and settled on the banks of the beautiful river, in what is now known as Harrison county.

In 1828, William E. came to the county of Boone and entered land near the north part of what is now Eagle township. After locating his home and cutting the trees for his cabin, he returned to his father's home to see the girl that he had left behind. He told her all about his venture into the

deep woods and the rich farm that he had entered and of the bright prospects he had for a future home. He doubtless added parenthetically, if she would only go also to share its joys with him. He may not have said anything about its fears, for it was satisfactory to Miss Betsy, the pet name he had given her. In the fall of 1830 they were married and on the thirty-first day of December of that year, they started on their nuptial tour to the north to locate and build a home. In the spring of 1831, he called in a few of his neighbors to erect his cabin, eighteen by twenty-three feet. It was covered with clapboards riven out of red oak, and held to their place on the roof by stiff poles laid across. Into this cabin the young bride was taken and they began home building with high hopes. There was an opening for a door but no shutter.

In that day of Boone there were rattlesnakes, wolves, bears and wild boars infesting the land, the latter most formidable of all. The greatest difficulty of that early period was in going to mill. These were far apart, there were no roads except the blazed way, and it was extremely difficult to follow them. William could not reach a mill without being gone over night. They talked it over. Elizabeth was a brave Kentucky girl. She assured Will that she was not afraid, so the sack of corn was made ready. They had no wheat in those days. Old Doll was brought into service and one bright morning in October, William bade Betsy good bye, and set out for the mill. The last words he said before disappearing in the woods was, "don't be afraid Betsy, be a brave little girl." It was a long, lonesome day, and when the shadows of the night crept early into the great woods Betsy's heart began to flutter and she wondered how she would pass the long, lonesome hours of the night. She had never staid all night by herself before. She had been told of the wild animals that infested the woods and most dreadful of all were the Indians. What could she do if one came to her door? She would rather meet all the animals than one Indian. She could not barricade the door for there was no shutter, only a comfort or home-made coverlet. Barricade it with chairs and tables? Bless your life she did not have any; no stoves, or box, nor anything, and William had taken the gun. It would do no good if she had one, for she was not trained to shoot. She only had one defense, that was old Tige, the faithful dog. He would look at her, read the anxiety in her face, and say as plain as a dog could speak with tail and eyes, "I will take care of you this night." Betsy

seemed to understand the dog and after setting the cabin in order, trusting in her faithful guard she sought slumber. Very little came to her. Fearful thoughts drove restful sleep away, she only caught cat-naps.

About midnight Tige became very much excited. He would growl and whine around, look at Betsy and then at the door. Betsy seized a firebrand from the hearth and urged Tige to his duty. She heard the coarse growl of a Bruin and soon Tige got such a blow that he was whirled into the middle of the floor. He soon recovered himself and went for the bear and Betsy vigorously brandished the firebrand to get the singe on him, so that Sir Bruin thought it safe to beat a retreat. The fight over, both Betsy and Tige kept up their vigils till break of day, and on William's return she had a wonderful story to rehearse of the terrors of that lonely night in the cabin in the woods.

The father of this brave pioneer girl who helped to lay the foundations of this county and deliver it from the wilds of the woods to its present happy condition, Thomas Simpson, was the brother of John Simpson, who was the father of U. S. Grant's mother.

BOONE'S OLDEST MALE RESIDENT.

Isaac Bellis, of Thorntown, is probably the oldest male resident of the county. He is according to the records in his family Bible, over ninety-nine years of age, having been born February 22, 1815.

Mr. Bellis is a native of Ohio, having been born in Hamilton county, that state, on a farm. He was married to Amanda May in 1834. To this union twelve children were born, six of whom are still living: The three daughters reside in Thorntown and are, Emeline, Mary McCorkle, and Alethia Bee Jaques. The first named is the oldest, her age being seventy-five. She is housekeeping for her father. The sons are: Clark and Theodore, living at Indianapolis and Alva C., residing at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Mr. Bellis moved to Boone county in 1855 and settled on a farm in Washington township. He lived on that farm until 1909 when he moved to Thorntown, where he still resides.

Mr. Bellis' first presidential vote was cast for William Henry Harrison

and when the Republican party came into existence, he joined that party and has been a consistent supporter of its tenets ever since.

REMINISCENCES—TALKS OF THE OLD DAYS.

J. Webster Johnson, who was visiting Thorntown, having resided here years before, in discussing old times stated the following:

"In the plan of the home-coming of the old boys we have found the biggest reunion combination we have ever met if judged by the real and enduring enjoyment resulting. To my sister and I it means a review of our birthplace, scenes of our childhood, school days, Sunday school and early church life. Uncle Jay McCorkle was superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school. Here I visit the scenes of my first efforts at business; from here I went to the war of the rebellion, serving in the Seventy-second and later in the Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers.

"Thorntown has spread over perhaps twice its size in the time I have resided at Iola, Kansas, my present home. Here people seem to enjoy the good things of life rather than going at the strenuous rush that kills. The tone of morals and the temperance here is indeed refreshing to one who loves humanity.

"Of the old citizens, those who were on the active list from 1854 to 1869, we have met but very few. Isaac Bellis, Thomas Gregory, Robert Laverty and James Davis are still here [now deceased.] I recall a host who have passed to their reward: Uncle Jay, Samuel and Milton McCorkle, E. Kinkaid, several of the Crose family, Johnnie Hughes, six of the Taylor family, Loudon and his sons, the Clouds, Moffitts, Browns, Pickets, Whites and in the Dover and Shannondale neighborhoods the elder Caldwells, Corys, Hills, Mounts, Thompsons, Burris and Irwins.

"Of my old army comrades, many are gone to the other world: D. Laverty, Milt Millikan, L. Garret, George Ewbank, Robert Matthews, Jasper McCorkle, W. Pyke, Coletraine and scores of others; and school mates by the score. But of those who remain and who have greeted us, a number so great I fear you will take it as a Kansas bluff if I would mention at least two hundred individuals with whom we were acquainted in 1869 when I left for Iola, Kansas."

WESTWARD HO!

By Joaquin Miller.

What strength! what strife! what rude unrest!
What shocks! what half-shaped armies met!
A mighty nation moving west,
With all its steely sinews set
Against the living forests. Hear
The shouts, the shots of pioneer,
The rended forests, rolling wheels,
As if some half-check'd army reels,
Recoils, redoubles, comes again,
Loud sounding like a hurricane.

O bearded, stalwart, westmost men,
So tower-like, so Gothic-built!
A kingdom won without the guilt
Of studied battle, that has been
Your blood's inheritance * * * Your heirs
Know not your tombs: the great plowshares
Cleave softly through the mellow loam
Where you have made eternal home,
And set no sign. Your epitaphs
Are writ in furrows. Beauty laughs
While through the green ways wandering
Beside her love, slow gathering
White, starry-hearted, May-time blooms
Above your lowly leveled tombs;
And then below the spotted sky
She stops, she leans, she wonders why
The ground is heaved and broken so,
And why the grasses darker grow
And droop and trail like wounded wind.

Yea, Time, the grand old harvester,
Has gather'd from you wood and plain.
We call to you again, again;
The rush and rumble of the car
Comes back in answer. Deep and wide
The wheels of progress have passed on;
The silent pioneer is gone.
His ghost is moving down the trees,
And now we push the memories
Of bluff, bold men who dared and died
In foremost battle, quite aside.
"What strong uncommon men were these,
These settlers hewing to the seas!
Great horny handed men and tan;
Men blown from many a barren land
Beyond the sea! Men red of hand,
Men in love and men in debt,
Like David's men in battle set;
And men whose very heart had died,
Who only sought these woods to hide,
Their wretchedness, held in the van:
Yet every man among them stood
Alone, along that sounding wood
And every man somehow a man
They pushed the mailed wood aside
They tossed the forest like a toy
That grand forgotten race of men—
The boldest band that yet has been
Together since the siege of Troy."

These were some of the men, the braves and stalwarts who hewed down the forests and laid the foundations of the state of Indiana. We owe them a debt of gratitude that we ne'er can pay save in kind and reverent remembrance of their sacrifice and heroic work for us. Whenever and wherever you see a log cabin greet it as an altar, where sacrifice and toil was offered for the upbuilding of the state, that we might have a heritage of peace and happi-

ness. It is meet and proper and our bounden duty to so remember those who poured out their lives in toil and suffering for our comfort. They have finished their arduous work and gone to rest. It is our duty to reverence and honor them.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

Pertaining to Boone County People, Places and Historical Events.

New Brunswick was laid out in 1850.

Isaac Snow platted Mechanicsburg, in 1835.

The town of Fayette was founded by Edmund Shirley and William Turner.

Volney L. Higgins, of Harrison township, is the oldest active teacher in the county.

Boone county has more iron bridges spanning its streams than most other counties of the state.

Clinton township was first settled 1832 by James Downing, William Nelson and Isaac Cassady.

Farmers' Institutes are held annually at Lebanon, Thorntown, Zionsville, Elizaville and Fayette.

The price of farm land in Boone county ranged from forty dollars to sixty dollars per acre and now from one hundred and fifty dollars per acre and up.

Ward is a namesake of Thomas B. Ward, congressman from this district when the postoffice was christened.

There are forty voting precincts in Boone county—two new ones being created at the sitting of the commissioners in June, 1898.

Osceola was formerly the name by which Advance was known, the name being given to it by Sol Serring of Jackson township.

Lebanon, Thorntown, Zionsville and Elizaville are supplied with natural gas from the region of Sheridan. Local capitalists own the Zionsville plant.

The first resident of Lebanon was Abner H. Longley, who some years ago returned to this city on a visit from his home in Kansas. He settled here in 1832.

Residents of Boone county, at one time, were the subjects of much ridi-

cule and were often referred to as being web-footed or with moss on their legs, but it is so no more.

Uncle Davy Caldwell, living one-half mile west of town, is the next oldest resident of the county, being born March 21, 1804. He entered four hundred and eighty acres of land where he now resides, November 2, 1833, getting same for one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. He sold one black walnut tree for enough money to pay for forty acres.

Dr. Thomas H. Harrison, once the editor of the *Pioneer*, was one of the leaders of the free gravel road movement in Boone county.

The first child born in this county was Mary Sweeney, in 1827. The first marriage was John Pauley to Emily Sweeney, in 1828, and the first death was Mary Ann Westfall, in 1829.

William Smith was a noted character in the early history of the town. He was the third white settler of the town and cut and rolled the first logs off the square. He says that he had killed three deer with his rifle inside the present boundaries of the court house park. He was the first tavern keeper in the town and was noted as a foot race runner. It is told that he once caught a deer and killed it in a race over what was once an open prairie but now the site of the city of Chicago.

The town of Whitestown was laid out in 1857 by Ambrose Neese. It was originally called New Germantown, but afterwards changed to its present name in honor of Hon. A. S. White, ex-congressman and the first president of the I. C. & L. Railway, now Big Four.

Aris Pauley laid out the town of Dover in 1850, and called the place "Crackaway," afterward called Dover. The postoffice is now designated by the government as Cason in honor of Judge T. J. Cason, who represented the district in congress at the time the change was made.

Andrew Clifton, aged ninety-six years, is an old resident of the county. He lives in Harrison township.

Mrs. Phariba Lane, widow of Levi Lane, came to Boone county in 1835 and settled in Lebanon in 1836.

As a sample of what this county was prior to its redemption and transformation, it is reported that in an early day a man and his team sunk in the mud near where Mrs. Martha Daily's residence on Main street now stands, and passed out of sight and was never heard of again.

The first jail of the county was a one-story log house, about ten by twelve feet, without a window and with but one door. It stood where the gas regulator now stands in the northeast corner of the court house yard. This gave way later to a more modern structure built on the back part of the lot where Castle Hall now stands, at that time in the rear of the court house. This building was two stories high, built of logs and had neither windows nor doors in the lower story. Prisoners were taken up stairs from the outside and let down through a scuttle hole in the floor of the upper story by means of a ladder. The size of this building was about twenty-five feet square and twenty-five feet high. This gave way, in later years, to a little brick jail in front, where the court house had stood, which afterward gave way to the present magnificent jail spoken of in another column.

"Uncle Jimmy" Dye, of Northfield, the venerable father of county recorder, James M. Dye, delights in telling the younger generation of the time when he killed deer and bear on ground now covered by the Boone county court house. He and his brother, Jacob, were solicited to clear the grounds for the public square, because of their superior ability in that line.

The Boone county cottage at the Soldiers' Home at Lafayette, Indiana, has six rooms with bath and all other conveniences sufficient to accommodate twelve persons or in other words six old soldiers and their wives, and is so occupied now. It was completed in 1897, the building of which was authorized by the county commissioners of this county who appropriated one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for that purpose. It is well located and, while it is not so large as some of the buildings erected by other counties, none are better equipped, or furnishes more conveniences.

The first court house in Lebanon was a log structure fronting on the street, where the Castle Hall building now stands. The second building of this kind was on the site of the present building; this was torn down in 1856 to give place for the new building. During the interval between the tearing down and the building anew, court was held in the various churches of the town, especially the old Methodist church. The county offices were mainly on the west side of the square in the upper story of a frame building, which stood where the Lebanon National Bank building now stands. It was here that a fire destroyed most of the records of the county, entailing for many years no end of trouble in securing titles to real estate.

AN ESSAY WRITTEN BY W. H. MILLS AND READ AT THE OLD SETTLERS MEETING
AT SUGAR PLAIN ON SEPTEMBER 11, 1883.

Ladies and Gentlemen and Old Friends:

Being bashful, unassuming and modest, I have little ability to address you as others, yet with your permission and with the assistance of a friend to read for me, I shall present you an essay on this occasion. I do not feel that I was really one of the old settlers of this locality. I have not seen three score years and ten, nor shaken hands with Daniel Boone. Neither did I see Dick Johnson kill Tecumseh. I do not claim these honors. Yet I have seen some serious things in ye olden times, the reminiscences of which may not be uninteresting.

I am a North Carolinian by birth and the reason that I did not have the pleasure of the acquaintance of Sir Walter Raleigh, who settled that state, or he the honor of shaking hands with me is, that he died one or two hundred years before I was born. I left my native state at eighteen years of age, and came to Wayne county, Indiana, fifty years ago this fall. Like most other emigrants from the south we had but little money, or fine clothes, but we found the people of Wayne much in the same fix; and as misery likes company, there was very little pity exchanged either way. I worked about by the day much of the time at thirty-seven and one-half cents per day, although for quite a time I got fifty cents per day driving a log team, four or six horses at a time, a thing the other boys of the neighborhood could not do. I thought I was a little smart for a Carolinian and the neighbors may have thought so too. I cut cord wood for quite a while at twenty-five cents per cord, that was for charcoal for smithing purposes. Thus time moved on for about three years and I found I was old enough to vote and I began to think I was old enough to do some other way than drag around in this style. Although we had our fun, we made sugar and of course we had to have our maple wax and candy pullings, and it seems to me yet, like the girls then were sweeter with a mouth full of maple wax, than the girls of the present day would be with all the sweet things you could give them. So as I thought some of them were rather smitten with me, I would take one of them, and as Greeley said, "go west and grow up with the country."

We went up to the northwest part of Madison county, and there located.

I had saved twenty dollars and by the assistance of a friend I borrowed thirty more and entered forty acres of land, and built a camp of poles and boards. And last July, forty-seven years ago, we went into it. We had a pretty rough time of it generally. I went to mill twenty-four miles on horse-back and what would you suppose was in the sack—wheat? Not much, there was not a patch of wheat for miles around. We had on the north the Indians and a few white neighbors on the other side of us. We did not prefer to neighbor with the Indians, but we did not have our way about it. They were great beggars and they would steal our horses and ride them off. My brother had an excellent fine black pony and about the time he needed him worst they took him along. His mettle was up, the neighbors sympathized with him; and I was tender hearted in that case. So a company of us concluded to pick our flints and go for pony, Indian blood, or anything that crossed our path. Well there was not much path; they had a dim track part of the way in coming to our settlement and going to Strawtown to buy whiskey. Their headquarters was where Kokomo now stands; we found the village and likewise the pony. They had his mane and tail close shaved and had his fore legs tied together with hickory bark. We did not think any more of them for that. They said, no take him, but we did take him. I will not tell you how, and I will not say I was bad scared, but there was something the matter with me; on reflection it might have been the bump of caution on my head expanding, and to this day I don't like Indians any better than white folks. The pony and his old master went to Iowa and the pony lived about thirty-three years and his master could yet be my witness of this little unpleasantness.

Before leaving the hunting grounds of Madison county, I wish to relate a little of my experience in speculation. After living there five or six years, some of us began to feel a little important; we were the owners of quite a quantity of hogs. They were not Berkshire nor Poland Chinas; they were Elm Peelers, a species of animals that like the mastodon had their day and disappeared. We had a big mast that year and they were in fine fix for ye olden times. We were a little green about prices as we didn't take the papers, and a buyer came along and said if he could get about all in the neighborhood, he would give us a cent a pound for them. Several of us consulted and came to the conclusion that we knew the way to Cincinnati about as well as he did, and that we would drive our own hogs. Then after

buying enough to make about five hundred, including what we raised, seven of us fixed for the journey. We hired four hands to help drive, making I think eleven in all. Then there was an old Virginia wagon with the top of the cover about twice as long as the bottom of the bed. We put four horses to it, and as they had learned that I could drive more than one horse and a Carolina cart, they detailed me to drive. I thought if there was any fun I would have my share riding that big saddle horse and looking down on the boys and hogs. Pretty soon a big hog refused to walk, so I found myself trying to lift one side of him into the wagon and if ever I saw stars without looking up it was lifting those muddy hogs.

We had a blue time generally, getting to the city and having them slaughtered and delivered, and what would you suppose we got for them—one dollar and seventy cents net. The next thing was to see how rich we were; we figured one afternoon and nearly all night and concluded next morning to guess it off and go home. We had one very smart man and a great peacemaker with us, and had it not been for him, all the lawyers and friends we had could not have got us out of that scrape. We sent him to the Legislature for his services that long night and other good things he done. The rest of them I believe walked home. I had a load of goods to haul back or I would have been broke. That cured me of speculating in hogs.

It is not worth while for me to say much about the state of Boone; there are a few of the old ones left that can tell it better than I can. It is solemn to think how few are left that were here forty-one years ago. I think nearly nine-tenths of them have disappeared, mostly gone where we are all fast hastening. I will name a few of them and close my remarks: Our old friend Oliver Cravens is perhaps the oldest settler; Isaac Gibson, John Higgins, Allen Kenworthy and perhaps half a dozen others, among them was Doctor Boyd. When I first saw him, down the road with his pill bags going to see a patient, he looked like a beardless boy, but time has wrought many changes and his locks are now silvered with gray. Hoping to meet with you on similar occasions, I bid you all adieu.

N. B.—I aimed for the tone of the above remarks to correspond with my age as the circumstances occurred.

W. H. MILLS.

A TRUE STORY.

In the early fifties far up in the bogs of Boone, where the lazy stream of Wolf creek, crept sluggishly on its way, winding through brush and fallen timber, scarcely knowing which way to go or what direction to take for the Sea, there lived a worthy pioneer family.

It was approaching Thanksgiving, the neighborhood was discussing the preparations for the feast. All nature was out in the spirit to do something for the occasion; she rolled back the dark folds of her curtain and opened the very windows of the heavens and spread upon the earth a deep fluffy carpet of feathery snow. The trees were bending under its weight and stood like so many sheeted ghosts. There was hustle about this home. William, the pater familias, was busy giving orders to the household to see that everything was in line and that each was aiding to right things. He called to Cad a lad of seven or eight summers; can't you go down to the turkey-pen and see if we have a bird?

It is a nice thing if a family has a boy in it to bring up the odd ends of work. Can't have much of a family without a boy; of course girls are nice and sweet, a home would be lonesome and desolate without them; but when there is a turkey game on, and a deep snow and the pen away down in the woods, it takes a live boy to bring things around.

What is a turkey pen? Of course boys of our day do not know. They are smart enough and know heaps of things that a boy three score years ago did not dream of. Well, a turkey pen is a trap in which to catch wild turkeys. That was a game of sport that boys had in those early days that those of our times know nothing about. How was it made? Well, they took small like logs eight or ten feet long—owing to how big they wanted the pen to be—split through the middle from end to end, and then placed them on each other end to end, notched so they would be close together and made four square, using sufficient logs to make the pen high enough so the boy in it catching the turkeys would not bump his head. It was then covered over with rails and brush, so the birds could not get out. How did they get in? Well, that is a joke on the turkey. You see when these great big birds are hunting for food they go about with the head down to the ground, looking closely for bugs and grain or something to eat. They will crawl

under logs and brush in search for food. The very moment a turkey is frightened, he pops his head up as high as his long neck will let it go and he has not got sense enough in his bald pate to look down again for an escape.

Our forbears knew all about this trait of their weakness and cunningly took advantage of it. On one side of the pen they dug a trench as big as a turkey could walk in, leading out from the pen two or three yards, and into the pen under the lowest log and towards the center, placing a wide board over the trench just inside, so Mr. Gobbler could get in a bit before popping up his head. In this trench corn is scattered freely, allowing plenty to be visible around outside, so when the pride of the sylvan wilds comes with his following in search of a breakfast for all, he sees the bait and in his well-known turkey language and with as much gallantry as a cock of the roost in the barnyard, he summons all his mates to take up his trail into the ditch. In they go, picking up the corn as they progress and pressing ever on for more and more until all are enticed into the trap and when once inside, the sudden surprise causes them to lift up their heads in alarm. Seeing no way out they become frightened and try their skill and agility leaping, flopping and peeking their necks between the logs, but they never think once of looking down to the trench for a way of escape. They are caught.

Where is Cad all this while? Is he standing out there in the cold freezing? Not a bit of it. Do you suppose a boy will stand around when he is asked to see if there are turkeys in the pen? Yonder he goes as fast as his heels will fling him through half-knee deep snow. He is nearly at the trap. The turkeys see him. They are frightened still more. Every one of them sticks his head out between the logs and flops and flies about as if each was a half dozen. Cad sees them, stops, tries to count, one, three, five, seven, eleven, a hundred. He turns on his heels, starts back, looks around to see if he can believe his eyes, runs his best towards home, gets out of breath, stops a minute and then on, until he reaches home out of breath and with great effort between short whiffs stammers out I-it-it's f-fu-full-o-of-t-th-the-the-m. All the male force of the house with horse and sled, guns and dogs start out in post haste for the turkey pen and there they find it just as Cad in broken cadences had reported. If there had only been another turkey in that pen, there would have been one round dozen. It was the biggest catch ever taken in Boone at one haul. The poor unfortunate turkeys paid the price and there were Thanksgiving festivities among neighbors, and even

Doctor Boyd, the family physician, held a feast at his home over one of the unfortunates, and Cad, yes the boy Cad was the hero of the whole bunch for he was the Columbus who discovered a pen full of the American Thanksgiving birds, and got his full share of the feast.

DANIEL BOONE.

As our county is named in honor of Daniel Boone, the frontiersman and Indian fighter of Kentucky, we deem it proper to print a story about his beautiful daughter, Betty.

BETTY BOONE, OF KENTUCKY.

Betty was in a great hurry. She flitted about the little room like a busy honey bee. When at last it was in shining order the little girl smiled.

"Now I can go to the woods," she cried, "in search of the pink flowers that Isaac Smith found yesterday." She clapped her slim brown hands gleefully and scampered out of the low door.

"Betty, child, where are you going?" cried the neighbor in the next cabin.

Betty courtesied politely. "Just for a little walk, Mistress Bliss. My mother is at Mrs. Aaron White's, caring for her sick baby and my work is all done."

Mrs. Bliss shook her head. "I am sure your mother would tell you to keep away from the woods. What if a wild cat should put his sharp claws in you, or worse still, what if the savages should carry you off to Canada?"

Betty tossed her brown curls a little. "Indeed, I am not afraid of wild cats," she said grandly, "and it would be brave Indian who would dare to lay his hands on a daughter of Daniel Boone."

"I wish your mother were here, said Mrs. Bliss.

Betty courtesied again and hurried on, half afraid that Mrs. Bliss would stop her. The woods were very cool. Squirrels and birds were everywhere. As the little girl climbed a knoll covered with brown pine needles, she cried out in delight, for there was the pink moccasin flower she was seeking.

She pressed her moist red lips to the flower. "You darling!" she

breathed. A little further on she came to a place where a crowd of the lovely flowers bloomed together. Down on her knees went the little maid to pick the treasures.

The twigs crackled behind her. She turned and found herself facing an enormous Indian. The child stared fearlessly into his black, beady eyes.

"What do you want?" she demanded. "Have you come to see my father, Daniel Boone?"

The savage still looked at her without speaking. Betty tossed her curls and went on picking flowers. She really was badly frightened, but she knew better than to let the Indian see it.

Another minute passed. Suddenly he bent over and seized her by the wrists. "Little squaw, come with me," he grunted.

"Daniel Boone will kill you if you touch me," Betty said sternly.

"Ugh," mumbled the Indian, still pulling her along. Somewhat to his surprise, Betty suddenly yielded and came along obediently. "Good squaw," said the Indian, and let the child have her left wrist free. Very deftly she broke off a twig here or bent down a bush tree. "No, no," said the Indian by and by, as she pulled off a long spray of rhododendron leaves. "No, no," he repeated, fingering his tomahawk.

Betty did not dare to break any more twigs, but she contrived to tear her blue apron on a thorn bush. Then here and there she let fall a shred of blue calico. It seemed to poor little Betty that she had been walking for miles and miles when her captor suddenly brought her into an Indian encampment.

It was a very noisy place. Dogs barked, children shouted, and women chattered. Betty was thrust into a dirty wigwam. She lay there tired and exhausted, fearing that in the evening she would be carried away as Catherine Hatch had been. Then she remembered her father. "Father will find me," she whispered to herself, and flinging herself down upon a pile of skins fell fast asleep.

When Mrs. Boone came home from Mrs. Aaron White's and found her little daughter was gone, she was very much frightened. Worst of all, Daniel Boone himself was away upon an exploring expedition.

She walked up and down the kitchen floor. All at once the door opened and Daniel Boone walked in.

"I felt that I was needed at home," he said, "and I came back to see if anything was wrong."

"Betty is gone," sobbed her mother. "Mistress Bliss says that she went for a walk several hours ago."

Daniel Boone kissed his wife without speaking and strode out of the cabin. Five minutes later he, with two other stern faced men, entered the forest.

Isaac Smith had a bright thought. "I gave the little maid a flower yesterday. Methinks she has gone in search of others."

"Show us where they grow," commanded her father. Together the men climbed the little knoll. There were Betty's treasures strewn upon the ground.

Daniel Boone's gray eyes flashed. "She is in the hands of the Indians. Every minute counts."

Isaac Smith's eyes spied a broken twig.

"They went this way," he declared. "See, the little lass has marked the trail they were taking."

The men quickly made their way over the ground. Then the trail stopped, but a rod or two further Daniel Boone discovered the little blue shreds of calico apron and at last they came to the Indian village.

Boone walked boldly in. The old chief came to meet him. He was very much afraid of Boone, so he pretended to be very glad to see him.

Boone looked straight ahead. "I have come for my little maid," he said coldly.

The chief shook his head. "I have not seen your papoose," he said blandly.

Then Isaac Smith walked over to a wigwam and threw back the opening of skins. "Come, Betty," he said calmly.

Betty opened her eyes and sat up. This time she heard her father's voice as well as Isaac's. She came flying out of the wigwam and threw herself into her father's arms.

"O, father," she sobbed, "I knew you would come and get me."

So Daniel Boone and his little maid, with Isaac Smith and the other brave scout, walked out of the camp of angry Indians.

"You are a clever little lass to mark your trail," said her father approvingly.

Betty smiled for the first time since the big Indian captured her.

"The next time that I want to go after flowers I shall ask either you or Isaac to go with me," she said with a toss of her curls.

And to this day in Kentucky they tell the tale of nimble-witted Betty Boone, of Boonesville.

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY HISTORY OF COUNTY.

CAUSES LEADING TO THE CIVIL WAR.

God sifted three nations and obtained seed to plant a new nation. It was brought across the sea and planted on Plymouth Rock. It was a cold, bleak rock in New England, barren and uninviting. The men and women that planted this seed in the new world were brave and abounded in virtue and integrity of character. The live principle and soul of the seed was civil and religious liberty. This was to be the spirit of the new nation that was to spring from this seed and make the basis of a new and higher civilization.

At Jamestown, another seed was planted entirely different in spirit and purpose. It had in it the spirit of slavery. It believed that some men were made to serve. Out of this came the "First Families of Virginia." The kid-glove aristocracy that set up a distinction in men as to rights, drew the color line and established the institution of slavery. It was antagonistic to the spirit of Plymouth Rock and an antithesis to their idea of liberty and their conception of the rights of man. It submitted to the declaration, "that all men are equal and ought to be free and independent as far as King George was concerned," and at the same time held the mental reservation that the doctrine did not apply to the sons of Africa. The two ideas grew and spread westward; that of Jamestown bearing a little toward the north and that of Plymouth bearing toward the south. In the federation of states and in the Union, every state held to the teaching and practice of Jamestown, except Georgia, and she leaned that way and finally fell into line and became a slave state. The battle for liberty must be fought over again.

There was a declaration for liberty, but in spite of this, there was the spirit and practice of the worst form of slavery. As these two ideas moved

westward, coming closer and closer together, the discussion grew hotter and hot blood ran, and when the sentiment crossed the Mississippi river, Clay had to come to the front and effect a compromise between the two factions. Mason and Dixon line was drawn and there was apparent peace effected for awhile, until new provocations arose. When the two lines met in Kansas, the fight was on in earnest. The Mason and Dixon's line would not keep them apart. The Missouri Compromise was no longer effective. The spirit of Jamestown saw that the spirit of Plymouth Rock was triumphing.

Fremont stood on a platform that said, "No more slave states." There was such a mustering of votes that the south division became alarmed for their pet institution of slavery. The sentiment of the north was prevailing. Kansas became the testing field, both parties contending as for life itself. Stephen A. Douglas became the leader of those who said, "we will leave the vexed question to the people." Lincoln stood head and shoulders above Douglas for no more slave states. The die was cast. The battle of debate was on. The slave element rushed into Kansas with hopes of settling the issue of that soil by the will of the people. The people of the north rushed into the territory, and two constitutions were formed, one for freedom and one for slavery; so it was a drawn battle.

John Brown was one of the most erratic for freedom. He fought for it with all his might and his soul. He conceived the idea of moving the battlefield to the Old Dominion where the seed was first planted. He chose to start the fight at Harper's Ferry. He felt confident that the people would rally to the cause and he would be triumphant. He opened the battle; there was no rally around his standard and it failed. Governor Wise, of Virginia, arrested the crazy, or at least erratic leader, and hung him until he was dead, thinking that would end the contest forever. John Brown's body was laid dishonored in the tomb, but his spirit for freedom marched on.

The election of Lincoln, in 1860, broke the Dynasty. It had reigned for sixty years. He was the first president that opposed the demands of the slave power.

He was not an abolitionist of the school of Garrison and Phillips, but he stood opposed to slavery going into the territories. This meant no more slave states; restriction of the institution; the overthrow of its political power. In a word, it meant that freedom and the North would rule. This was enough. It classed Lincoln as the rankest of Abolitionists. The cam-

paign was urged on that hypothesis—full of mottoes, transparencies and bitter invectives along this line.

Its success was more than the South could endure. Rank rebellion rose. The nullifying egg of 1832 hatched out a brood of secession. South Carolina led the van, quickly followed by other states. The war cloud arose in the South. Preparations for battle were made. The government was impotent.

Buchanan wrung his hands in agony as he beheld it falling to pieces, and said he could do nothing to avert the ruin. He lacked the nerve of Jackson. Under this cloud the president elect made his way to the capitol clandestinely. He was quietly inaugurated and assumed the responsibility over a government dismembered, armyless; fleet scattered to all parts of the globe and our forts and arsenals falling into the hands of the enemy; with traitors in all departments and armed foes gathering in mad fury and marching towards Washington. Worse than all this, there were divisions, bickerings and back-bittings all around him and throughout the North. This is a dark picture, replete with imminent peril and full of fearful forebodings. It was enough to crush the hope out of any ordinary spirit.

Lincoln rose to the emergency. The cloud burst upon Fort Sumter. At break of day April 12, 1861, the first gun was fired. Its reverberation sweeps the North, dissipates the clouds of uncertain action, sets in tune the patriotic chord, obliterates party divisions and armies rise as if by magic, to resent the insult to the flag and maintain the union.

The battle is on. The giants Freedom and Slavery have grappled in a struggle to death. The tragedy of the centuries is on the stage, with two million men in the field. The storm has been gathering from the beginning of our government. Our declaration must be made good. Our fathers meant what they said. They built the best they could, but there was one bad stone put in the foundation that must come out. The man at the helm said the government could not stand half free and half slave. This meant volumes.

In the midst of the struggle, when all was dark, when no opening was visible, the voice of public nerve said, Go forward! There the Red sea stretched its waves, as to the Israelites fleeing from the bondage of Egypt. The modern Moses stood the test. On the 21st of September, 1862, he issued his manifesto, with one hundred days' grace. It passed. Pharaoh remained

virulent and defiant. On the 1st day of January, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation was signed that set at liberty four million slaves. This great document was afterward sealed by the blood of the signer, mingled with the blood of almost every household and freedom, blessed freedom, real freedom, triumphed all over Christendom. The stain on our Declaration, the rotten stone in the building, are both removed, all men are free, as far as the law of the land is concerned.

This wonderful act marks the climax in our political history to this date. It is the great submerged vital, moral question that has pressed to the front for settlement. All other questions and issues have been mere make beliefs and sidetracks to delude the people and lead the party into power. It has reared its head oft before, but was smoothed down by compromises.

In the work over two generations have lived and died. Political party after party has risen and fallen, afraid to grapple the issue. It was left for the Republican party, alias Free Soil party, alias Liberty party—born in 1840, whose life and soul was the cause of the oppressed—to assume and consummate this great work. The giant and his furious minions go down. All humane thumbs point downward. The great moral principle, the magnetic center of our institutions, is focalized in this one grand, glorious battle—freedom to all men. The principle must be crystalized into law true and certain. Victory came: the price was paid, blood for blood and dollar for dollar, to equipoise what has been drawn from the veins of the slave and the earnings of his toil for over two centuries.

Such had been the potency of the slave power thus far, that it not only dictated to political parties, but it subjugated the press, silenced the pulpit and split the church. In the slave states it was preached as a divine institution; while in the free states, it was of the devil. Theologians from the same school, teaching the same Bible and praying to the same God, yet, how distorted and twisted its application was to slavery in different latitudes and environments! The cravings for bread, or the love of gold, or public sentiment, or the wholesome fear of the rail or tar, or whip or rope, had a wonderful effect upon doctrine and application of gospel truth in the minds of the ministry upon this branch of sociology.

There were different schools of thinkers in the North against the institution. Some thought it could be removed by education and moral suasion; others thought it could be done by insurrection among the slaves, and still

others by political action through the ballot. The first idea developed sentiment in the east, and became incendiary in the south. The second idea collapsed at Harper's Ferry, while the spirit of its fallen hero nerved the armies in the battle. The third idea elected Lincoln, brought on the war, freed the slave and wiped the institution of slavery from the face of the earth.

THE WAR CLOUD.

As soon as Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States, the South began to prepare for war in earnest. The war was inevitable. The first shot was fired on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, and the first call for volunteers was issued April 15th, for seventy-five thousand men for three months. It was not long until the government began to realize the magnitude of the struggle, and issued another call for three hundred thousand men for three years or during the war. Thus call after call was issued. As the war progressed it grew in magnitude until its fury surpassed the wildest expectations of all men. In 1864 calls were issued for over one million men. To all these calls of over two and a half million men, Boone county responded most royally. She stood to the colors in response to the calls, in bravery on the field of battle and in endurance in the march. She was in her place during the entire struggle for the preservation of the nation. She had representative sons on every battlefield and her honor and her loyalty were maintained on throughout the struggle. There were men in the county whose sympathy and loyalty were on the other side of the issue. We can not give a true history of the county without mentioning the fact, that there was enough of this southern sentiment in the county to form an organization. The Knights of the Golden Circle had its adherents in Boone county. They organized; how many there were enlisted, there was no record came to light. They met and drilled in Harrison township to a considerable extent. There was also some drilling in Jackson township north of Jamestown. There, fortunes went down with the lost cause and no record is in existence and all will be glad to forget and forgive the grave error.

Notwithstanding this cloud in our war history there is an abundant record to prove the loyalty of our fathers, and the scars that they bear and the hardships that they bore, prove beyond doubt their loyalty and bravery.

The long list of braves that we here record prove the record. Doubtless there are other sons of Boone county that enlisted from other sections of the country. There are many veterans among us to this day whose names may not be seen in the record, because they enlisted from some other section of the country. Our records may be very imperfect, but there is a record in which there are no errors and each will receive his merited reward at the great reckoning. We can not become personal in this record or mention the personal bravery of any, but we take pride in the record made for the county, and treasure it up as the true wealth of the history of the county.

Our men and women have been true and brave in the wilderness, in their toil and sacrifice in developing this county and giving to her loyalty and honor. They were true in all the civil duties of life and they were also true and brave in time of war and danger and stood royally to their guns. It is an evidence of our stalwartness for it takes the truest of men to stand in their place in all the walks of life. We would like to mention here that our men are still true to the best interests of the county and the happiness of her people. In the late critical trial of manhood they have stood the test and banished the greatest foe of the human family. It takes as much bravery to fire a civil ballot for the good of mankind as it takes to fire a bullet. All honor to the men of Boone that banished the legal right of King Alcohol to kill and blotch our citizens. We can say now that no man in this county has the legal right to make drunkards of our sons. We are proud of the record of our forefathers in the wilderness; of our fathers in the civil struggle for the preservation of our liberties; and of the bravery and consistency of our brothers in their successful fight against the legalized evil of our day. Through these battles there has come to our county a rich heritage that money can not buy. It will be handed down to our posterity to bless future generations, and they will rise up and bless their ancestry for their good deeds.

MEMORIAL DAY—THE EVER LIVING DEAD.

Every year, in the full tide of spring, at the height of the symphony of flowers and love and life, there comes a solemn pause, and through the silence the nation hears the lonely pipe of death.

Year after year lovers wandering under the apple boughs and through the clover are surprised with sudden tears as they see black-veiled figures stealing through the morning to a soldier's grave.

Year after year the comrades of the dead follow, with public honor, procession and commemorative flags and funeral march—tribute from us who have inherited a nation's glory to the heroes who gave it.

As surely as this day comes round we are in the presence of the dead. But not all the associations of this day are sad; some of them are triumphant, even joyful.

We seem to hear the funeral march become a pean. Our heroic dead still live for us, and bid us think of life, not death—of life to which in their youth they lent the passion and glory of the spring.

Memorial day may and ought to have a meaning beyond mere honor to the dead. It celebrates and solemnly reaffirms from year to year a national act of enthusiasm and faith. It embodies in the most impressive form our belief that to act with enthusiasm and faith is the condition of acting greatly. To fight out a war men must believe something and want something with all their might. So must they do to carry out anything else to an end worth reaching.

Race calls for its patriotic devotion, no less than war. And, stripped of the direct associations which gave rise to it, this is a day when by common consent we pause to become conscious of our national honor and to rejoice in it, to recall what our country has done and is doing for us, and to ask ourselves what we can do for our country in return.

The great French soldier, de Latour d'Auvergne, was the hero of many battles, but remained by his own choice in the ranks. Napoleon gave him a sword and the official title "The First Grenadier of France." When he was killed, the emperor ordered that his heart should be entrusted to his regiment—that his name should be called at every roll call and that his next comrade should answer, "Dead upon the field of honor!" In the keeping of this nation are the hearts of many heroes; we treasure them in consecrated ground, and when their names are called we answer in flowers, "Dead upon the field of honor."

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The nation's dead soldiers are buried in seventy-three cemeteries, as well as in local cemeteries with their kindred. Only twelve of the national cemeteries are in the northern states, the principal of which are Cypress Hill, Finn's Point, New Jersey; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Mound City, Illinois; Woodlawn, Elmira, New York, which contain the larger numbers. It is impossible to give the number in each cemetery, as the old soldiers are and have been falling away rapidly, and a very great many of them are being added to the graves of their comrades.

The largest resting places of the known and unknown dead soldiers are Arlington, Virginia; Chalmette, Louisiana; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Fredricksburg, Virginia; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Little Rock, Arkansas; City Point, Virginia; Marietta, Georgia; Memphis, Tennessee; Nashville, Tennessee; Poplar Grove and Richmond, Virginia; Salisbury, North Carolina; Stone River, Tennessee; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Antietam, Maryland; Winchester, Virginia. Two cemeteries are devoted to the thousands of bodies of the heroes who passed away in the prison pens of Andersonville, Georgia, and Salisbury, North Carolina. A great many bodies buried in the various national cemeteries are those of the unknown dead. Scattered about the country are cemeteries largely filled by soldiers who passed away after years of citizenship; but nearly every local cemetery contains the body of some one or more of the men who took part in the Civil war, and who preferred to lie among their kindred in local cemeteries.

MILITARY HISTORY.

In 1861, when there was a call for troops, Boone county responded promptly with as brave a set of soldiers as ever shouldered muskets. The first company organized in the county was Company I, Tenth Regiment, for three months' service. The commissioned officers were: Captain William C. Kise; first lieutenant, J. W. Perkins; second lieutenant, R. C. Kise.

Company F, Fortieth Regiment was organized October 7, 1861, and mustered out at Texana, Texas, January 23, 1866, after enduring many hardships and engaging in many well fought battles. Their record was a

brilliant one and the survivors look back upon it with pride. The officers were: Captain, Elias Neff; first lieutenant, John H. Dooley; second lieutenant, James Bragg.

Company A, Tenth Regiment marched under the leadership of Captain Chris Miller, First Lieutenant John E. Naylor, Second Lieutenant Alvin Gray.

Company I, Tenth Indiana Regiment was afterward mustered in August 31, 1861, and during its entire service, the following men served as its commissioned officers: Captains, Isaac C. Elston, Jr., J. W. Ross and James B. Simpson; first lieutenants, Thomas C. Russell, Randolph Kellogg, James B. Simpson, and A. S. Riskine; second lieutenants, Randolph Kellogg, Henry Groenendyke, E. C. Hornaday and Thomas P. Alexander.

Notable Facts to be Remembered About the Conflict.

The demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter was made by General Beauregard at 2 o'clock p. m., April 11, 1861, and being promptly declined by Major Anderson, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., April 12th, the bombardment began and continued until April 14, when Major Anderson was permitted to evacuate the fort, which he did by saluting his flag with fifty guns, and marching out with colors flying and drums beating, carrying away all company property.

April 15. President Lincoln made the first call for militia to the number of 75,000, for three months, "to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union." Under the call, 91,816 responded. May 3, another call was made, this time for 500,000. Under the call, there were enlisted 2,175 men for six months, 9,147 for one year, 30,950 for two years, 657,868 for three years.

July 2, 1862, a call was made for 300,000 and there were furnished by states and territories 421,465, for three years.

August 4, 1862, a call for 300,000 militia, for nine months, was made. Under this call 87,588 men were furnished.

June 15, 1863, a call was made for militia for six months' service and 16,361 were furnished.

October 17, 1863 and in February, 1864, calls were made for 500,000



COL. A. O. MILLER'S MONUMENT, BUILT BY THE WILDER BRIGADE.
—Patriot.

more for three years. These were furnished, including those raised by the draft, 369,380, under this call.

Under the call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men for three years, there were credited to states and territories, including drafted men, 292,193.

July 18, 1864, there was a call for 500,000. After allowing excess credits on previous calls, this resulted in securing 286,461 men.

The last call for 300,000 furnished 212,212.

The aggregate of all calls for men, reduced to a three year standard, was 3,320,272. During the draft period 86,724 men paid commutation amounting to \$300 each for release. This amount was used for bounty money.

The total number of colored troops enlisted during the war was 186,097.

The Fire Zouaves raised by Col. E. E. Ellsworth, in New York, were the only regiment enlisting for "the war" with no more definite term of service stated.

The state of Kansas has the credit of raising, May 3, 1863, the first regiment of colored troops.

The first action between the Union and Confederate troops in the field occurred at Fairfax Courthouse, Virginia, June 1, 1861, with the following losses: Union killed, 1; wounded, 4; Confederate killed, 1; wounded, 14.

The last action between Union forces and Confederates occurred at Columbus, Georgia, April 16, 1865. Union killed, 13; wounded, 53; Confederate loss not recorded.

Following were the losses in ten principal battles:

First Bull Run, Virginia, July 21, 1861—Union killed, 470; wounded, 1,071; captured and missing, 1,793. Confederate killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13.

Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6-7, 1862—Union killed, 1,754; wounded, 8,408; missing, 2,885. Confederate killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; missing, 9,590.

Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862—Union killed, 790; wounded, 3,594; missing, 647. Confederate killed, 908; wounded, 4,749; missing, 405.

Seven Days' Battle, July 25, July 1, 1862—Union killed, 1,734; wounded, 8,062; missing, 6,053. Confederate killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; missing, 875.

Manassas campaign, August 16-31, 1862—Union killed, 1,717; wounded,

8,452; missing, 4,263. Confederate killed, 1,481; wounded, 7,627; missing, 89.

Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862—Union killed, 2,108; wounded, 9,543; missing, 753. Confederate killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; missing, 1,367.

Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862—Union killed, 1,284; wounded, 9,600; missing, 1,769. Confederate killed, 596; wounded, 1,068; missing, 651.

Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862—Union killed, 1,730; wounded, 7,802; missing, 3,717. Confederate killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; missing, 1,027.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1-3, 1862—Union killed, 3,080; wounded, 14,497; missing, 23,001. Confederate killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,706; missing, 20,448.

Wilderness, Virginia, May 4-5, 1864—Union killed, 2,246; wounded, 12,037; missing, 3,383. Confederate figures not recorded.

Losses of Union troops: Total killed in action, 61,362; died of wounds, 34,773; died of disease, 183,287.

One in every 65 was killed in action.

One in every 56 died of wounds.

One in every 13 died of disease.

One in every 15 was captured.

It will be noticed that nine of the above great battles were fought before the Emancipation Proclamation took effect and in each of them the Union losses in killed exceeded the Confederates except the seven days' battle.

We append here the names of the defenders of the nation that enlisted from Boone county as far as we were able to obtain them. We may have omitted some. A margin will be left at the close of this list so that any name that has been omitted can be inserted.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
William C. Kise.	Colonel	----	10th Infantry	April 5, 1862	Hon. dis. Nov. 17, '2. Re-entered as Colonel.
Benjamin M. Gregory.	Major	----	10th Infantry	May 20, 1862	Res. July 13, '62. Re-entered as Major 15th.
Reuben C. Kise.	Adjutant	----	10th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Promoted to Captain and A. A. G.
William S. Crossad.	Captain	----	10th Infantry	October 26, 1862	Res. Nov. 3, '63. Re-entered as As. Sur. 135th.
Increase J. Avery.	Surgeon	----	10th Infantry	October 8, 1862	Resigned Jan. 22, 1863.
Conrad S. Perkins.	Asst Surg.	----	10th Infantry	September 21, 1861	Resigned Feb. 27, 1862.
Robert A. Williamson.	Asst Surg.	----	10th Infantry	March 4, 1862	Promoted to Surgeon.
James H. Hamilton.	Captain	----	10th Infantry	May 30, 1862	Honorably discharged Nov. 17, 1862.
Thomas A. Cobb.	Captain	A	10th Infantry	November 18, 1862	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864; term expired.
Almer W. Smith.	1st Lieut.	A	10th Infantry	September 20, 1863	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
Almer W. Smith.	1st Lieut.	A	10th Infantry	September 20, 1863	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Carson P. Rodman.	Captain	A	10th Infantry	September 2, 1861	Resigned Feb. 17, 1862.
Henry D. McCoy.	Captain	F	10th Infantry	May 10, 1862	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Lorenzo G. Tipton.	2d Lieut.	F	10th Infantry	April 28, 1863	Died March 7, 1862.
Israel H. Miller.	2d Lieut.	F	10th Infantry	September 2, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Martin B. Hoover.	2d Lieut.	F	10th Infantry	April 28, 1863	Diad from wound Nov. 16, 1863.
John W. Perkins.	Captain	D	10th Infantry	September 2, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Felix Shumate.	Captain	D	10th Infantry	November 16, 1863	Mustered out, hon. discharged, March 12, 1865.
George Scott.	1st Lieut.	D	10th Infantry	November 16, 1863	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Joseph T. Cason.	Captain	F	11th Infantry	September 21, 1863	Honorably discharged June 21, 1865.
John H. Dooley.	Captain	G	11th Infantry	May 19, 1862	Honorably discharged Feb. 10, 1864.
James Bragg.	Captain	F	40th Infantry	February 11, 1864	Resigned.
Alexander S. Campbell.	1st Lieut.	F	40th Infantry	May 19, 1862	Promoted April 24, 1864.
Anthony E. Gordon.	Captain	F	40th Infantry	December 30, 1861	Mustered out as Major.
Henry L. Hazelrigg.	Captain	K	40th Infantry	June 4, 1864	Lost on steamer Sultana April 27, 1865.
William T. Higgins.	1st Lieut.	K	40th Infantry	July 1, 1864	Promoted to Captain.
William Price.	1st Lieut.	K	40th Infantry	June 1, 1865	
Joseph W. Yonkey.	2d Lieut.	K	40th Infantry	May 30, 1863	
Robert H. La Fayette.	2d Lieut.	K	40th Infantry	July 1, 1865	
Robert H. La Fayette.	2d Lieut.	K	73d Infantry	December 2, 1862	Honorably discharged Feb. 10, 1864.
Chester G. Thompson.	Captain	D	73d Infantry	December 19, 1862	
Armus N. Craven.	Captain	D	73d Infantry	December 19, 1862	
Robert M. Sims.	1st Lieut.	D	73d Infantry	March 17, 1863	Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.
Lewis B. Garrett.	1st Lieut.	D	73d Infantry	December 10, 1864	Mustered out, account of wound.
David H. Ashman.	1st Lieut.	D	73d Infantry	December 10, 1864	Mustered out with regiment.
John P. Sawright.	1st Lieut.	D	73d Infantry	December 10, 1864	Mustered out with regiment.
William H. Mahan.	Captain	E	73d Infantry	December 3, 1864	Mustered out with regiment.
John N. Insley.	Captain	E	73d Infantry	December 15, 1862	Resigned Feb. 9, 1863.
Gerrile S. Hamilton.	Colonel	E	86th Infantry	September 6, 1862	Mustered out Jan. 13, 1863, for incompetency.
Flavious J. Van Vort.	Asst Surg.	E	86th Infantry	December 6, 1862	Resigned Nov. 14, 1862.
Flavious J. Van Vort.	Asst Surg.	E	86th Infantry	December 6, 1862	Mustered out with regiment.
Flavious J. Van Vort.	Asst Surg.	E	86th Infantry	August 14, 1862	Resigned Aug. 23, 1863.
Jacob Palmer.	Captain	F	86th Infantry	August 14, 1862	Resigned Jan. 1, 1863.
Henry W. Nichols.	1st Lieut.	F	86th Infantry	August 24, 1864	Mustered out with regiment.
Robert W. Coolman.	2d Lieut.	F	86th Infantry	August 14, 1862	Promoted to First Lieutenant Oct. 23, 1863.
Enoch R. Worley.	2d Lieut.	F	86th Infantry	June 1, 1865	Mustered out as First Sergeant with regiment.
David H. Olive.	1st Lieut.	F	86th Infantry	July 18, 1862	Mustered out with regiment.
Thomas H. B. McCall.	1st Lieut.	F	86th Infantry	August 1, 1864	Mustered out with regiment.
Samford Sewell.	Captain	H	126th Infantry	June 21, 1864	Resigned May 31, 1865.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
John M. Atkinson-----	Captain-----	H	126th Infantry----	June 1, 1865-----	Mustered out with regiment.
George W. Ware-----	1st Lieut-----	H	126th Infantry----	December 6, 1864--	Died as Second Lieutenant Dec. 7, 1864.
Samuel L. Monroe-----	2d Lieut-----	H	126th Infantry----	June 2, 1865-----	Mustered out as First Sergeant with regiment.
John L. Boyd-----	Chaplain-----	H	135th Infantry----	May 26, 1864-----	Mustered out with regiment.
Thomas B. Lucas-----	Captain-----	E	135th Infantry----	May 17, 1864-----	Mustered out with regiment.
Robert A. Williamson----	Captain-----	H	135th Infantry----	May 26, 1864-----	Mustered out with regiment.
William A. Kenworthy----	1st Lieut-----	H	135th Infantry----	May 26, 1864-----	Mustered out with regiment.
Thomas M. Wainwright----	2d Lieut-----	H	135th Infantry----	May 26, 1864-----	Mustered out with regiment.
Thomas H. Harrison----	1st Lieut-----	H	150th Infantry----	March 10, 1865-----	Mustered out with regiment.
Isaac N. Jacks-----	Captain-----	C	150th Infantry----	February 21, 1865--	Mustered out with regiment.
Richard F. Jacks-----	2d Lieut-----	C	150th Infantry----	March 11, 1865-----	Mustered out with regiment.
Charles H. Gould-----	2d Lieut-----	A	151st Infantry----	June 1, 1865-----	Transferred to Co. D.
John P. Gopen-----	Lt. Col-----	A	154th Infantry----	April 25, 1865-----	Mustered out with regiment.
Joseph B. Hebb-----	Captain-----	A	154th Infantry----	April 12, 1865-----	Mustered out with regiment.
H. J. Goldsborough-----	1st Lieut-----	B	154th Infantry----	April 12, 1865-----	Mustered out with regiment.
William W. Martin-----	2d Lieut-----	B	154th Infantry----	April 12, 1865-----	Mustered out with regiment.
Joseph R. Hall-----	2d Lieut-----	I	154th Infantry----	April 26, 1865-----	Mustered out with regiment.
George Coulson-----	2d Lieut-----	K	154th Infantry----	July 31, 1865-----	Mustered out with regiment.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

NAMES.	Rank.	Compt.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Anderson, J. W.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged Oct. 12, 1862; disability.
Abernathy, Daniel	Corporal	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed sergeant; mustered out Sept. 19, '64.
Alexander, J. T.	Private	F	10th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 21, '65; vet. serg't.
Abbott, Rebert F.	Private	D	72d Infantry	November 18, 1861	Died July 24, '64 of wounds.
Asman, George	Sergeant	D	72d Infantry	November 18, 1861	Discharged January 17, '63.
Askins, John M.	Private	D	72d Infantry	August 14, 1862	Promoted to adjutant.
Atkinson, John M.	Sergeant	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Promoted to 1st lieut.
Allison, A. T.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, '61.
Alexander, Ira	Sergeant	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, '61.
Alexander, A. D.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, '61.
Amrose, K.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, '61.
Amey, Riley F.	Corporal	A	8th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Discharged June 11, '63.
Abney, Manson C.	Private	A	8th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Mustered out June 6, '65.
Allen, William	Private	A	8th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Transferred to V. P. Co., Sept. 1, '63.
Arnold, John	Private	A	150th Infantry	July 23, 1862	Mustered out Sept. 25, '64.
Arns, Frederic M.	Private	A	150th Infantry	January 20, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65, as serg't.
Arns, James	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 15, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65, as corpl.
Alt, Henry	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 17, 1865	Deserted June 29, '65.
Alexander, John	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 17, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Ball, James A.	Private	D	72d Infantry	December 12, 1863	Discharged May 31, '65.
Beman, Josiah	Corporal	D	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed serg't; mustered out Sept. 19, '64.
Bennett, William	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged Oct. 12, '62.
Berryhill, William	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged April 1, '62; disability.
Berryhill, M. T.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, '64.
Berry, Henry	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, '64.
Bullinger, Frank	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Veterancy transferred to 58th reg.
Burch, Robert	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, '64.
Burges, Robert E.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, '64.
Burges, A. J.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Veterancy transferred to 58th reg.
Bouldin, O. J.	Sergeant	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 6, '64.
Burress, William	Corporal	F	40th Infantry	November 27, 1861	Veteran; mustered out Dec. 21, '65.
Buston, Michael	Musician	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Deserted Aug. 1, '63.
Brady, Edward	Musician	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 26, 1864.
Bennett, J. T.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 29, 1861	Discharged Feb. 14, '63.
Bolt, G. W.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 29, 1861	Discharged April 17, '63.
Bolt, Jefferson	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 29, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 6, '64.
Bradley, George	Private	F	40th Infantry	December 24, 1861	Deserted Oct. 7, '62.
Brown, Marcus	Private	F	40th Infantry	December 24, 1861	Killed at Resacca, Ga., May 14, '64.
Brown, Eden	Private	F	40th Infantry	December 24, 1861	Mustered out July 25, '65.
Brown, John H.	Private	F	40th Infantry	December 24, 1861	Discharged Dec. 1, '62.
Balless, David	Corporal	D	72d Infantry	August 9, 1862	Died at Andersonville prison Oct. 2, '64.
Boyd, Wallace	Musician	D	72d Infantry	July 18, 1862	Mustered out July 24, '65, as serg't.
Bennett, Robert	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 21, 1862	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 24, '63.
Beach, Joseph H.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 21, 1862	Mustered out July 24, '65, as corpl.
Buntin, George A.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 21, 1862	Mustered out July 24, '65.
Bull, John W.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 21, 1862	Mustered out July 24, '65.
Backbone, William A.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 21, 1862	Mustered out July 24, '65.
Billings, William R.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 21, 1862	Discharged March 21, '63.
Billings, Nathan	Private	D	72d Infantry	August 4, 1862	Discharged Oct. 21, '62.
Ball, Perry A.	Private	D	72d Infantry	August 1, 1862	

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Bunham, Perry C.	Private	—	72d Infantry	August 9, 1862	Mustered out July 24, '65.
Baker, Hiram	Musicalian	D	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged April 30, '63.
Berry, Sylvester	Private	—	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Died.
Beston, Michael	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, '61; term expired.
Boosley, Martin V.	Private	—	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, '61; term expired.
Braeg, John M.	Private	—	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, '61; term expired.
Bredlove, William T.	Private	—	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, '61; term expired.
Brown, William N.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, '61; term expired.
Bennett, John T.	Private	—	10th Infantry	April 2, 1864	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Bennett, S.	Private	G	11th Infantry	April 4, 1865	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Bowman, Ross	Private	B	11th Infantry	March 16, 1865	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Bowman, Abraham	Private	C	11th Infantry	March 1, 1865	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Botts, John H.	Private	C	11th Infantry	February 17, 1865	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Bottis, Columbus	Private	—	11th Infantry	February 17, 1865	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Baillard, Henry C.	Private	—	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Bennet, Nicholas	Private	—	11th Infantry	October 22, 1862	Discharged Aug. 21, '63; disability.
Bryant, Joseph M.	Private	—	11th Infantry	March 21, 1865	Died at Baltimore, April 5, '63.
Boots, Jacob W.	Private	—	11th Infantry	March 20, 1862	Mustered out March 20, '65.
Briggs, Eulastus M.	Private	E	11th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Mustered out June 6, '65.
Berry, William J.	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 26, '62.
Brown, James M.	Private	A	86th Infantry	January 4, 1864	Transferred to 58th reg. June 5, '65.
Brown, Robert S.	Private	P	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Died Jan. 18, '63; of wounds.
Baldwin, George	Private	P	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Died Jan. 18, '63; of wounds.
Beard, John C.	Private	—	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out June 6, '65.
Beard, Milton	Private	—	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out June 6, '65.
Bradshaw, Stephen S.	Private	—	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 18, '63.
Brown, John J.	Private	P	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Supposed to have been drowned.
Broad, David	Private	P	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out June 6, '65.
Broad, Walter	Private	P	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 5, '64.
Berryhill, William O.	Private	P	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out June 6, '65.
Burns, Darla M.	Sergeant	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Discharged April 17, '65.
Blackwell, R. D.	Corporal	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Mustered out Sept. 19, '65.
Burk, Alderson	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 14, 1864	Died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 5, '64.
Burk, James W.	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 14, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 19, '65.
Boulds, Thomas E.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, '64.
Beman, Elisha B.	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, '64, as corp'l.
Bradenburg, Francis A.	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, '64.
Bradenburg, William	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, '64.
Brough, Oliver	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, '64.
Boyd, John S.	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, '64.
Boyd, Charles	Private	M	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, '64.
Bourell, Thomas J.	Private	H	150th Infantry	February 25, 1865	Mustered out Sept. 29, '64.
Bluffner, James J.	Private	A	150th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out Sept. 29, '64.
Blake, Matthias	Private	A	150th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65, as corp'l.
Botman, George W.	Private	A	150th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Boyer, Joseph	Private	—	150th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Boyer, Nelson	Private	A	150th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Brandenburg, Samuel	Private	A	150th Infantry	February 3, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Bussell, William H.	Private	A	150th Infantry	January 27, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Baker, Jesse	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 15, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Baldwin, John	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 15, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Biles, Thomas	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 8, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Burnett, Alexander C.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 8, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Baker, Hiram	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 8, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Boone, James W.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 8, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Bratton, William C.	Private	E	150th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Crespo, William S.	Sergeant	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Promoted to company sergeant.
Campbell, James W.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 16, '64.
Chapman, John A.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 16, '64.
Chapman, John A.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran; transferred to 58th reg.
Cooley, William F.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Discharged April 20, '62.
Campbell, A. S.	Sergeant	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Promoted to 2d lieut.
Cunningham, James	Corporal	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Died at Columbia, Tenn., May 1, '62.
Corrigan, John J.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 6, '64.
Caldwell, Reuben M.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Corrigan, Godfrey M.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Died at Evansville, Ind., June 22, '62.
Cavin, Jeremiah	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Discharged Feb. 23, '63.
Clement, Samuel W.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 19, '65.
Clint, Smooth T.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 19, '65.
Conklin, Louis E.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., March 20, '62.
Conyers, William	Corporal	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Mustered out Sept. 19, '65.
Cussady, Robert	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Mustered out July 28, '65.
Cassidy, William	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Mustered out April 23, '65.
Carlsle, Seth M.	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Died March 8, '64.
Campbell, Obediah	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 14, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 19, '65.
Curtis, Philander M.	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 14, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 19, '65.
Crossen, Edward D.	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 14, 1864	Mustered out May 6, '65.
Cooms, Allen F.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, '61.
Caldwell, Leonard	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged April 18, '62.
Clark, Martin	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged April 18, '62.
Clark, A.	Private	I	10th Infantry	October 1, 1861	Discharged Feb. 19, '63.
Coombs, John F.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Discharged Feb. 19, '63.
Cobb, Elijah	Private	A	10th Infantry	February 29, 1864	Transferred to 58th reg.
Cobb, W. F.	Private	A	10th Infantry	April 1, 1862	Transferred to non-com. staff as chief musician.
Cobb, J. S.	Musician	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed chief musician; must. out Sept. 19, '64.
Cason, Joseph	Private	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Pro. 2d lieut.; dis. pro. capt.; dia. June 21, '65.
Custer, Jesse	Private	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Pro. 2d lt.; dis. pro. capt.; tr. F; dia. July 26, '65.
Coudra, Joseph B.	Private	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 30, '64.
Coudra, John M.	Private	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 30, '64.
Conyers, John M.	Private	G	11th Infantry	April 4, 1865	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Cook, John L.	Private	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Vet. sergt.; mustered out July 26, '65.
Cosand, Robert H.	Private	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 30, '64.
Corry, Daniel	Private	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Vet.; ap't'd corp'l; mustered out July 26, '65.
Cowman, Amos S.	Private	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 30, '64.
Caldwell, Adison	Private	I	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Discharged Oct. 19, '61; disability.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Cook, Jesse S.	Private	E	11th Infantry	April 14, 1862	Died of wounds May 16, '63.
Cook, Jeptha	Private	E	11th Infantry	March 20, 1862	Discharged Dec. 26, '64, disability.
Conyers, Charles E.	Private	E	11th Infantry	March 20, 1862	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Cassidy, Isaac M.	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 20, 1862	Died of wounds March 20, '65.
Camplin, James F.	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 20, 1865	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Chambers, George W.	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 17, 1865	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Chambers, Louis	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 7, 1865	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Corben, John A.	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 7, 1865	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Corben, Smith H.	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 7, 1865	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Cook, John R.	Private	G	11th Infantry	February 24, 1865	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Coffman, Elijah	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 16, 1865	Mustered out July 26, '65.
Cressler, William E.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, '64.
Cressler, Henry R.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, '64.
Cresab, William S.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Private and sergeant, died of disease.
Canady, Andrew	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, '64.
Canady, George	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, '64.
Corbin, Smith	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, '64.
Childs, George W.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, '64.
Chenoweth, William S.	Private	A	150th Infantry	January 20, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Chenoweth, George W.	Private	A	150th Infantry	February 3, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Cromer, Frederick	Private	A	150th Infantry	January 20, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65, as corp'l.
Curbox, George W.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 15, 1865	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Cassidy, George C.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 3, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Carter, John L.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 3, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Cannell, David	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 3, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Cameron, Charles H.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 13, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Cameron, David D.	Sergeant	C	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 21, '63.
Caldwell, A. J.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out June 6, '65.
Chenoweth, Joseph V.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 18, '63.
Clark, Alfred D.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Deserted Nov. 16, '62.
Clark, Joel N.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Deserted Nov. 16, '62.
Cramer, Thomas H.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 2, '62.
Creamer, Robert J.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Cunningham, Isaac	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Discharged July 30, '63.
Cunningham, Sylvester	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Discharged Nov. 30, '62.
Cotton, John	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Died of disease.
Craver, Arthur D.	1st Serg't	F	724 Infantry	August 4, 1862	Died of disease.
Craver, Ritten R.	Musician	D	724 Infantry	July 17, 1862	Promoted to 2d lieutenant.
Cory, Leander C.	Private	D	724 Infantry	July 17, 1862	Mustered out July 24, '65.
Cory, Augustus M.	Private	D	724 Infantry	August 6, 1862	Mustered out July 24, '65, as sergt.
Cosand, Samuel C.	Private	D	724 Infantry	July 18, 1862	Mustered out July 24, '65.
Custer, James C.	Private	D	724 Infantry	July 29, 1862	Died at Scottsville, Ky., Dec. 8, '62.
Cain, Joseph	Private	D	724 Infantry	July 30, 1862	Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '65.
Conell, Milton	Private	D	724 Infantry	August 4, 1862	Mustered out July 24, '65, as corp'l.
Cook, Edward	Private	D	724 Infantry	July 26, 1862	Discharged March 7, '63.
Cook, George W.	Private	D	724 Infantry	July 26, 1862	Discharged June 17, '63.
Conrad, William F.	Private	D	724 Infantry	July 23, 1862	Died of disease.
Conrad, William F.	Private	D	724 Infantry	July 23, 1862	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Dye, James M.	Private	H	150th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Dye, Isaac C.	Private	H	150th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Danphier, Josiah	Private	H	160th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864
Daulton, S.	Private	H	160th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864, as 1st sergeant.
Davis, Henry W.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Killed at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
Davis, Morgan	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
Dennis, Andrew	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Died at Camp Chase, O., March 4, 1865.
Downing, James A.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Discharged Feb. 20, 1865.
Duchemin, Daniel T.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Discharged Feb. 20, 1865.
Duchemin, Eli P.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1864.
Doolley, John H.	Sergeant	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Dougherty, Moses S.	Sergeant	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	App'd 1st sergt. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Dougherty, William W.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged Oct. 15, 1862; disability.
Dowson, William H.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Varied between 13th and 43d Regiment.
Davis, John C.	Sergeant	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Discharged Aug. 28, 1865.
Dickerson, Corporal	Corporal	F	40th Infantry	December 11, 1861	Re-enlisted in Miss. Marine Brigade.
Demois, Charles H.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 4, 1864.
Dinsmore, John A.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 4, 1864.
Dinsmore, Francis	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 4, 1864.
Dinsmore, Thomas H.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Died July 24, 1864.
Dinsmore, Pleasant J.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out
Dodge, Milton	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 6, 1864.
Doolley, W. H.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 6, 1864.
Doolley, John C.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 6, 1864.
Dusman, George D.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Discharged June 19, 1864; disability.
Davis, John B.	Private	F	72d Infantry	December 25, 1861	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., March 15, 1862.
Dicks, William H.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 19, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Dukes, W. C.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 17, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Dunwoody, E. B.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 29, 1862	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 4, 1863.
Dunwoody, Robert	Private	D	72d Infantry	August 14, 1862	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Dormire, Richard G.	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Dougherty, Austin	Musician	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861; ex.
Davis, John B.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861; ex.
Davis, John B.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861; ex.
Davis, Stephen	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861; ex.
Dickerson, W. B.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861; ex.
Dickerson, A. K.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861; ex.
Dodson, John S.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861; ex.
Doroff, Christian	Corporal	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed sergt. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Deshone, John	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	D-serted from hospital Aug. 18, 1862.
Dodson, John	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed sergt. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Draper, Asa P.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Draper, Samuel C.	Corporal	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed sergt. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Dougherty, Daniel	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Died Jan. 24, 1864, now deceased at Mill Springs.
Dougherty, James	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Dinsmore, Michael	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Dinsmore, James S.	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Died at Druryville, Va., prison Dec. 27, 1863.
Dixon, Ebenezer	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Doss, William H.	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Dukes, Paris M.	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed corp. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Dukes, James	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Died at Cumberland, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1863.
Davis, James	Private	I	10th Infantry	February 18, 1862	Discharged July 12, 1862.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Davis, William C.	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 2, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Dejeu, Robert	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 7, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Durban, Amos J.	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 24, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Denny, Robert B.	Private	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Discharged out Aug. 30, 1864.
Downing, Israel J.	Private	E	135th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Discharged Sept. 1, 1863; disability.
Davenport, William	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Dyson, Andrew	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Edwards, James L.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Transferred to Miss. Brigade Feb. 5, 1865.
Ettensburn	Private	A	10th Infantry	December 15, 1861	Det. : transferred to 58th regiment.
Edwards, William	Private	A	40th Infantry	December 15, 1861	Det. : Mustered out Dec. 31, 1865.
Evans, John J.	Private	F	40th Infantry	March 18, 1861	Discharged Feb. 7, 1865; disability.
Evans, John M. D.	Private	F	40th Infantry	March 18, 1861	Mustered out June 19, 1865.
Evans, John M.	Private	K	10th Infantry	March 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 7, 1865; sergeant major.
Endicott, William C.	Corporal	F	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Easterly, James	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Killed at Dalton, Ga., May 7, 1864.
Essex, Irvin	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.
Essex, George F. L.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged April 5, 1862; disability.
Enfield, William H.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Deserted at Lebanon, Ky., Oct. 29, 1862.
Evans, William N. N.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed corp. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1861.
Edwards, L. B.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 18, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Eubanks, George E.	Private	F	72d Infantry	August 12, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Elliot, Samuel	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Discharged May 27, 1865.
Evans, W. C.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Discharged May 27, 1865.
Evans, John H.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Discharged May 27, 1865.
Elder, Eli	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Died at Annapolis Md. Feb. 11, 1863.
Evans, Elias	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Discharged May 1, 1863; wounds.
Evans, Robert	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
Elder, George W.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Ergenbright, James M.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Eddis, John J.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 15, 1865	Mustered out May 30, 1865.
Erbeheart, Andrew	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 17, 1865	Mustered out May 30, 1865.
Francis, Jower W.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Fox, James A.	Private	F	10th Infantry	October 22, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
French, John W.	Corporal	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
French, John W.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged Nov. 5, 1862; disability.
French, John W.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged Nov. 5, 1862; disability.
Flanagan, James E.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Floyd, Willis	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged July 3, 1862; disability.
Floyd, James	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged May 7, 1862; disability.
Fouts, David R.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged out Sept. 19, 1864.
Frits, Ephraim	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged April 30, 1862; disability.
Farmer, Samuel	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged May 19, 1862.
Finney, Lewis	Private	F	10th Infantry	October 24, 1862	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Fish, Jesse	Private	F	10th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Killed at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863.
Farvin, Francis M.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Discharged July 19, 1863; disability.
Fletcher, David M.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Det. at Andersonville, Sept. 27, 1862.
Franklin, Benjamin	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Det. at Andersonville, Sept. 27, 1862.
Franklin, Benjamin	Corporal	F	40th Infantry	August 4, 1862	Discharged Feb. 28, 1863.
Fall, John M.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 25, 1862	Died at Nashville Feb. 9, 1864.
Fall, John H.	Private	D	72d Infantry	August 9, 1862	Died at Andersonville prison Sept. 12, 1864.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Flinn, George W.	Private	D	72d Infantry	August 9, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865, as corporal.
Frazier, Morgan C.	Private	D	72d Infantry	August 9, 1862	Discharged Feb. 9, 1863.
Fall, John M.	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Fall, James L.	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Mustered out May 17, 1865.
Prossythe, William H.	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 14, 1864	Died Aug. 18, 1864.
Fisher, Joseph H.	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 14, 1864	Discharged June 6, 1865.
Felding, George A.	Private	G	126th Infantry	August 31, 1862	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Felding, George A.	Private	E	126th Infantry	August 31, 1862	Prom'd 2d Lieut. Discharged July 26, 1865.
Freestone, Purlee	Private	E	126th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.
Freestone, Avon M.	Private	E	126th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.
Fickle, James	Private	A	160th Infantry	February 1, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Fagan, George	Private	A	160th Infantry	February 1, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Feeley, John A.	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Died Jan. 1863; wounds.
Floyd, Jacob	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Died at Indianapolis Dec. 17, 1862.
Franklin, John L.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 8, 1863.
Godman, Archibald	Private	F	86th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Godman, John W.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 9, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Glidwell, John F.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Deserted from hospital at Louisville, Ky.
Grist, Gilbert	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	App'd corp. Disch. Jan. 4, 1864; disability.
Grist, Solomon	Private	F	10th Infantry	February 17, 1864	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Gillman, William	Sergeant	F	10th Infantry	February 17, 1864	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Gipson, Harvey A.	Corporal	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Died at Somerset, Ky., 1862.
Gipson, Jasper N.	Musician	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged May 6, 1862.
Gilmore, Abijah H.	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Graham, Woodson	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Greer, Richard	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Greedy, Jesse B.	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Gallion, Joseph	Private	I	10th Infantry	November 10, 1862	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Gill, M. B.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Gott, George W.	Private	F	40th Infantry	April 19, 1863	Discharged July 19, 1863; disability.
Gott, David T.	Private	F	40th Infantry	April 25, 1864	Mustered out Dec. 6, 1864.
Griffin, Perry	Private	F	40th Infantry	September 22, 1864	Died at Tensas, Tex., Dec. 11, 1865; corporal.
Griffin, James M.	Private	F	40th Infantry	September 22, 1864	Mustered out June 15, 1865. Drafted.
Garrett, Louis B.	Private	K	72d Infantry	December 30, 1861	Discharged Feb. 12, 1863; disability.
Garrett, Robert S.	Private	D	72d Infantry	August 9, 1862	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant.
Gibbs, George W.	Corporal	D	72d Infantry	July 23, 1862	Died at Andersonville prison Sept. 18, 1864.
Grav, David A.	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865, as sergeant.
Grav, William A.	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Deserted Nov. 18, 1864.
Griffith, Benjamin	Private	H	126th Infantry	March 20, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865, as corporal.
Green, Joseph W.	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Died Nov. 5, 1864.
Green, Thomas J.	Private	A	86th Infantry	March 9, 1864	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
Gill, James E.	Private	A	86th Infantry	December 30, 1863	Deserted March, 1864.
Gill, Robert W.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Transferred to 51st regiment June 5, 1865.
Givens, Benjamin M.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Discharged June 11, 1863.
Gibbel, John F.	Private	H	126th Infantry	May 23, 1862	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1863.
Gill, James E.	Private	H	126th Infantry	May 23, 1862	Promoted to Major.
Gill, John F.	Private	H	126th Infantry	May 23, 1862	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Gill, James E.	Private	H	126th Infantry	May 23, 1862	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Graham, Henry B.	Private	G	150th Infantry	February 15, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Garrett, Anderson R.	Private	---	150th Infantry	February 15, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Gisbon, Jasper N.	Private	G	150th Infantry	February 15, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865, as musician.
Hancock, James H.	Private	---	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Hardin, Adison P.	Private	---	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Hazellrigg, Geo. W.	Private	---	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Hoover, John	Private	---	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Hardesty, Jesse	Private	---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Hardesty, Urias	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Hardesty, John D.	Private	---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Harris, Benjamin	Private	---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Harris, Alcey	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Captured 1862; died at Huntsville, Ala.
Holloway, John	Private	---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Discharged July 10, 1862; disability.
Hokendolfer, David	Private	---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Discharged Feb. 7, 1863.
Harris, James H.	Sergeant	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Promoted to Adjutant.
Harden, John H.	Sergeant	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged Aug. 26, 1862; disability.
Hume, David M.	Sergeant	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant.
Hoover, Martin B.	Corporal	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.
Husey, John	Corporal	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Died at Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 18, 1862.
Hancock, James	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Deserted from hospital at Bowling Green, Ky.
Harrison, John S.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Harshbarger, Samuel	Private	---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 19, 1864.
Hoover, John L.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Hollingsworth, Dan	Private	---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to V. R. C. May 1, 1864.
Howard, Doctor S.	Private	---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged Aug. 1, 1862; disability.
Hunt, William A.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Hogan, Orlando	Private	F	10th Infantry	February 25, 1862	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Haus, John H.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged Jan. 15, 1863.
Hawkins, John W.	Private	---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Hendricks, Geo. W.	Private	---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	App'd 1st sergt. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Hickerson, Samuel C.	Private	---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Hickerson, James	Private	---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Deserted March 10, 1862.
Hickerson, John J.	Private	---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Died at Somerset, Ky., March 7, 1862.
Hiland, James	Private	---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Hamilton, William W.	Private	---	10th Infantry	February 1, 1864	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Hamilton, Francis L.	Private	---	10th Infantry	October 9, 1861	App'd sergeant; transferred to 58th regiment.
Howard, Henry W.	Private	---	10th Infantry	October 14, 1861	Discharged Aug. 12, 1862.
Hogan, Basil	Private	---	10th Infantry	October 26, 1861	Discharged Sept. 18, 1862.
Harlin, Heman L.	Private	---	10th Infantry	November 15, 1861	Discharged March 10, 1862.
Hartley, Orlando	Private	---	10th Infantry	October 15, 1862	Deserted March 18, 1862.
Hart, Harvey A.	Private	---	10th Infantry	February 6, 1862	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Hamilton, Almon	Private	---	10th Infantry	February 28, 1862	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Harris, Isaac	Private	---	10th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Died at Lebanon, Ind., Dec. 27, 1862.
Hendricks, John T.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Killed at Mission Ridge Nov. 20, 1863.
Hinton, James	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Discharged April 17, 1862; disability.
Hill, William	Private	F	40th Infantry	December 17, 1861	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 31, 1865, 1st sergeant.
Huil, Ira D.	Private	---	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 6, 1864.
Hurt, William T.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864; disability.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

BOONE COUNTY, INDIANA.

189

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Hutchings, John F.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Discharged June 16, 1862.
Harris, Aaron M.	Private	F	40th Infantry	August 19, 1862	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 28, 1862.
Holmes, George B.	Private	F	40th Infantry	April 7, 1864	Dropped as deserter Oct. 1, 1865.
Holmes, Isaac	Private	F	40th Infantry	September 23, 1864	Mustered out Dec. 31, 1865.
Hall, Moses	Private	F	40th Infantry	September 10, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1865.
Harris, Cornelius	Private	F	40th Infantry	October 10, 1862	Vet. Discharged June 20, 1865.
Hamilton, A. H.	Private	K	40th Infantry	December 30, 1861	Mustered out Oct. 25, 1865, as sergeant.
Hoover, Andrew J.	Private	K	40th Infantry	December 30, 1861	Discharged June, 1864.
Hall, Milton H.	Private	K	40th Infantry	December 30, 1861	Mustered out Jan. 1, 1865.
Harper, Joseph	Private	K	40th Infantry	December 30, 1861	Discharged Oct. 1, 1865.
Hinton, James	Private	D	23d Infantry	December 30, 1861	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Hill, William W.	Private	D	23d Infantry	July 17, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Herrington, John W.	Private	D	23d Infantry	July 17, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Hall, Robert W.	Private	D	23d Infantry	July 28, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Hall, William H.	Private	D	23d Infantry	July 28, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Hall, John G.	Private	D	23d Infantry	July 28, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Hodgson, James H.	Private	D	23d Infantry	July 28, 1862	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 10, 1863.
Hodges, Isaac N.	Private	D	23d Infantry	July 28, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865, as corporal.
Hutchens, John A.	Private	D	23d Infantry	July 28, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Hastberger, Abraham	Private	D	23d Infantry	July 28, 1862	Discharged March 1, 1865.
Hudson, Joseph M.	Private	D	23d Infantry	August 3, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Hartney, Thomas H.	Private	D	23d Infantry	August 3, 1862	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1863.
Henderson, John	Private	D	23d Infantry	July 25, 1862	Discharged March 1, 1865.
Hawkins, William W.	Sergeant	H	126th Infantry	July 25, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Hammond, John W.	Sergeant	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865, as Q. M. sergt.
Harden, Milton	Sergeant	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Discharged May 6, 1865.
Hamilton, William H.	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 14, 1864	Died Feb. 21, 1865.
Hinton, James W.	Private	H	126th Infantry	March 10, 1864	Discharged Nov. 18, 1864.
Hume, Robert	Private	H	126th Infantry	February 1, 1864	Mustered out June 21, 1865, as corporal.
Hollingsworth, J. M.	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Discharged Jan. 5, 1865.
Holmes, John L.	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 14, 1864	Discharged Nov. 18, 1864.
Holler, Levi P.	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 14, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Harmon, A. B.	Private	A	86th Infantry	November 3, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Harmon, Robert J.	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Died at Cave City, Ky., Dec. 1, 1862.
Hedge, Jeremiah	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Discharged July 23, 1863.
Hedger, William	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Discharged Jan. 2, 1863.
Higgins, Geo. H.	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
Holsman, Aaron	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
Howard, Adson L.	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
Hoover, Milton H.	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Transferred to V. R. C. 1864.
Hoyner, John A.	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
Hoyner, John A.	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Transferred to Miss. Mar. Brig. Feb. 2, 1863.
Howard, James	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Deserted from hospital.
Hardwick, John S.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Hendricks, Mark D.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Discharged Sept. 21, 1864.
Hickson, James W.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Deserted Feb. 1, 1863.
Honor, John	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865, as sergeant.
					Transferred to V. R. C.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Hopkins, John	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1865.
Hoskins, William	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1865, as sergeant.
Harsbarger, Joseph	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1865.
Head, Levi	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Higgins, James B.	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Howard, Hardin	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Hall, Wm. E.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Died at Madison, Ind., Aug. 21, 1864.
Hardin, Calvert	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864, as musician.
Hall, Wm. H.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Huckelberry, Francis	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864, as corporal.
Hurt, Geo. K.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864, as wagoner.
Hall, Alexander	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Hamm, John A.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Heath, Jasper N.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Hurt, James D.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Hedge, Thompson	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Hall, Samuel	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Hamel, John	Private	A	150th Infantry	January 27, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Hoover, Richard N.	Private	A	150th Infantry	February 5, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Holmes, Joel R. W.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 15, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Hanley, Paskell	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 13, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Hawkins, Charles L.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 8, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865, as corporal.
Hines, Philip	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 8, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Hays, John	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 17, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Hill, Geo. E.	Private	E	150th Infantry	January 27, 1865	Mustered out May 15, 1865.
Imbler, Robert	Private	F	12th Infantry	December 18, 1861	Died Sept. 1, 1864, of wounds.
Iwring, Robert	Corporal	D	72d Infantry	July 17, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865, as private.
Isley, Joseph W.	Private	E	72d Infantry	August 4, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Isley, Joseph W.	Private	E	72d Infantry	July 25, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Ingrams, Mashly	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Mustered out May 23, 1865.
Ingram, Thomas	Private	F	126th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
Inlow, James	Private	E	150th Infantry	February 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Irich, John W.	Private	E	150th Infantry	February 8, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Ireland, Husekin	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 8, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Iugger, John	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Jones, David F.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Jones, Alexander C.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Jones, Thomas H.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.
Jacks, Thomas H.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Deserted Aug. 4, 1862.
Johnson, Samuel L.	Corporal	D	72d Infantry	March 10, 1864	Dropped as deserter April 30, 1865.
Johnson, William L.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 21, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865, as sergeant.
Jones, James S.	Private	H	156th Infantry	August 14, 1863	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Jones, James W.	Private	H	156th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Jones, William	Private	H	156th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Jones, William	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Discharged April 21, 1863.
Jolly, Richard J.	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Mus. out Sept. 6, 1865, as sergeant.
Jones, Edward L.	Private	E	155th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mus. out Sept. 29, 1864.
Jones, Jonathan C.	Private	E	155th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Jackson, Isaac H.	Private	A	150th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865, as sergeant.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Lee, William H.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	App'd corporal; transferred to 58th regiment.
Lee, Rindler	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged Nov., 1862; disability.
Lee, William T.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Died at Nashville, April 2, 1862.
Loughran, Noah T.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Long, William T.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Lawrence, Gertio S.	Muscleman	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Lowery, John H.	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Litchfield, James	Private	I	10th Infantry	February 8, 1862	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Laux, Peter C.	Private	I	10th Infantry	February 14, 1862	Discharged Jan. 6, 1864.
Lind, Geo. C.	Private	I	10th Infantry	October 14, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Lind, John W.	Private	I	10th Infantry	February 14, 1862	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Lewis, John	Private	I	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Discharged Aug. 6, 1862; disability.
Long, Curry J.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Discharged Aug. 6, 1862; disability.
Long, Harvey M.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Discharged Aug. 6, 1862; disability.
Laughlin, Andrew C.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Discharged Aug. 6, 1862; disability.
Lane, Jephtha	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Discharged Aug. 6, 1862; disability.
Lane, Martin	Private	K	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Discharged Aug. 6, 1862; disability.
Lee, Frederic D.	Private	K	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Discharged Aug. 6, 1862; disability.
Laverty, David W.	Private	D	72d Infantry	December 30, 1861	Discharged Dec. 30, 1865; disability.
Long, Daniel	Private	D	72d Infantry	December 30, 1861	Discharged Dec. 30, 1865; disability.
Lewis, John	Private	D	72d Infantry	December 30, 1861	Discharged Dec. 30, 1865; disability.
Lewis, John R.	Private	D	72d Infantry	December 30, 1861	Discharged Dec. 30, 1865; disability.
Lange, John R.	Private	D	72d Infantry	December 30, 1861	Discharged Dec. 30, 1865; disability.
Lange, John R.	Private	D	72d Infantry	December 30, 1861	Discharged Dec. 30, 1865; disability.
Latlin, Pinsky F.	Private	G	11th Infantry	February 2, 1865	Discharged Feb. 2, 1864; wounds.
Low, Joseph T.	Private	G	11th Infantry	February 2, 1865	Discharged Feb. 2, 1864; wounds.
Louis, Joseph	Private	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865, as com. sergeant.
Louis, Albert N.	Private	G	11th Infantry	February 18, 1865	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Louis, W. L.	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 1, 1865	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Lonely, Wesley	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 1, 1865	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Leach, Willis	Private	A	126th Infantry	January 13, 1864	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Landes, Geo. E.	Private	A	126th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Lade, Edward A. J.	Private	A	126th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Lade, Edward A. J.	Private	A	126th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Lane, William H.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
Lane, William H.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
Lasley, Aaron	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
Lacock, Charles W.	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Discharged April 9, 1863.
Lane, Edward S.	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Discharged April 9, 1863.
Lane, Greenberry	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Discharged April 9, 1863.
Lakin, Jacob	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Discharged April 9, 1863.
Landers, Taylor	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Discharged April 9, 1863.
Low, Reuben	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Discharged April 9, 1863.
Long, John	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Discharged April 9, 1863.
Lane, John	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Discharged April 9, 1863.
Lane, James H.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Discharged April 9, 1863.
Lawrence, James A.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Discharged April 9, 1863.
Lawrence, James A.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Discharged April 9, 1863.
Mikels, Franklin	Private	K	40th Infantry	December 30, 1861	Mustered out Jan. 11, 1865.
Mikels, George W.	Private	K	40th Infantry	December 30, 1861	Mustered out Jan. 11, 1865.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
McOshon, Eli E.-----	Private	---I---	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861-----	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Miller, Israel.-----	Private	---I---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Vet.; transferred to 58th regiment.
Mannus, Charles W.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Died at Mill Springs Ky., Feb. 15, 1862.
Mace, Jesse.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 5, 1862.
McCoy, James M.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 14, 1864.
McComaha, William F.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Discharged Dec. 15, 1863; disability.
McColm, William.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Discharged April 30, 1862; disability.
McDonald, James.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
McEnzie, John W.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Transferred to 58th regiment.
McKenzie, Joseph.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Killed in skirmish at Chatanooga Sept. 25, '63.
McKenzie, Samuel M.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 14, 1864.
Mills, Francis M.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Mills, Daniel.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Discharged Oct. 12, 1862; disability.
Moore, Isaac N.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Moore, William W.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Transferred to V. R. C. April 6, 1864.
Mort, William W.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Myers, Benjamin K.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Discharged July 20, 1862; disability.
Morr, John.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	August 13, 1862-----	Transferred to 58th regiment.
McCauley, Jacob.-----	Musician	---F---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861-----	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
McCallister, John.-----	Private	---F---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861-----	Discharged March 30, 1861.
McClalla, Samuel J.-----	Private	---F---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861-----	Vet.; transferred to 58th regiment.
McGuire, William.-----	Private	---F---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861-----	Discharged Jan. 24, 1863; disability.
Moor, John M.-----	Private	---F---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861-----	Died Oct. 8, 1863; wounds.
Morgin, Paton M.-----	Private	---F---	10th Infantry	February 17, 1864-----	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Medsker, John.-----	Private	---F---	10th Infantry	March 4, 1864-----	Discharged April 18, 1862.
McGuire, William H.-----	Private	---F---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861-----	Died at Corinth, Miss., June 27, 1862.
McGuilcock, John.-----	Private	---F---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861-----	Transferred to 58th regiment.
McNab, James.-----	Private	---F---	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861-----	Died at Corinth, Miss., June 27, 1862.
Moor, Wilford W.-----	Private	---I---	10th Infantry	November 18, 1861-----	Discharged March 30, 1861.
McGonigley, James.-----	Private	---I---	10th Infantry	February 18, 1861-----	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 6, 1864.
McGonigley, James R.-----	Private	---I---	10th Infantry	November 18, 1861-----	Mustered out Dec. 6, 1864.
McGills, John.-----	Private	---F---	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861-----	Vet. Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 1, 1864.
Medlock, Galen.-----	Private	---F---	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861-----	Mustered out Dec. 21, 1864, as sergeant.
Morris, Charles.-----	Private	---F---	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861-----	Deserted June 15, 1865.
McCoy, Harvey.-----	Private	---F---	40th Infantry	January 10, 1864-----	Killed at Andersonville prison Nov. 25, 1864.
Maze, John S.-----	Private	---F---	40th Infantry	March 14, 1864-----	Died at Kennesaw June 27, 1864.
Montgomery, Joseph.-----	Private	---F---	40th Infantry	December 28, 1863-----	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 23, 1865.
Moor, Jacob F.-----	Private	---F---	40th Infantry	January 8, 1864-----	Discharged Feb. 13, 1865.
Moor, Daniel G.-----	Private	---F---	40th Infantry	September 28, 1864-----	Mustered out July 16, 1865.
McGuire, John.-----	Private	---F---	40th Infantry	September 30, 1864-----	Mustered out July 16, 1865.
Moore, David.-----	Private	---F---	40th Infantry	September 30, 1864-----	V. R. Discharged Feb. 14, 1865; wounds.
Moore, Patrick.-----	Private	---K---	40th Infantry	December 30, 1861-----	Discharged June 16, 1862; disability.
McCann, Robert J.-----	Private	---K---	40th Infantry	December 30, 1861-----	Mustered out Jan. 11, 1865.
McCoy, John D.-----	Private	---K---	40th Infantry	April 23, 1861-----	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Mikels, Elijah.-----	Private	---I---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Died at Somerset, Ky., March 1, 1862.
Nevels, Moses.-----	Corporal	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	Died at Lebanon, Ky., March 6, 1862.
Nesal, Daniel O'C.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	
Neales, James E.-----	Private	---A---	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861-----	

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Pavoy, James M.	Private	K	40th Infantry	December 20, 1861	Vol. Mustered out Dec. 21, 1865, as corporal.
Payne, Junius	Private	K	40th Infantry	December 20, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 21, 1862.
Pickrel, Benjamin F.	Private	K	40th Infantry	July 26, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Park, James F.	Private	D	724 Infantry	August 4, 1862	Discharged May 28, 1863.
Phillips, Thomas B.	Private	D	724 Infantry	August 21, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865, as corporal.
Phillips, Franklin	Corporal	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant.
Parcells, Darlington S.	Musician	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Mustered out May 23, 1865.
Perkins, William L.	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Died Feb. 17, 1864.
Pavey, Jesse	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant.
Pavey, Jacob S.	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Powell, William	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 14, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Puett, Asahel M.	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 14, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865, as sergeant.
Puett, Andrew S.	Private	H	126th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 30, 1864.
Pearcy, Andrew S.	Private	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Vol. Mustered out Aug. 30, 1864.
Pitman, William	Private	I	86th Infantry	September 4, 1862	Discharged Aug. 3, 1863.
Pitzer, William H.	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864, as 1st Lieut.
Phillips, Jasper	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Pillgo, Ellison	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Perkins, Jehu	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Payne, Charles E.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Powell, Isaac M.	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Parrish, Harrison D.	Private	A	150th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Parrish, Henry G.	Private	A	150th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865, as sergeant.
Parrish, Charles E.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 15, 1865	Deserted Jan. 20, 1865.
Parson, Benjamin P.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 15, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865, as corporal.
Padgett, James W.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 15, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Quick, John B.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 15, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Quick, Dallas J.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 15, 1865	Discharged Aug. 5, 1865; disability.
Remington, W. M.	Corporal	I	10th Infantry	February 30, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 31, 1861.
Rebourn, W. J.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 31, 1861.
Redding, James A.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 31, 1861.
Riley, William W.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 31, 1861.
Roser, Nathan W.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 31, 1861.
Ross, William	Sergeant	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged July 3, 1862; disability.
Rose, Edward S.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Roydolls, Joseph S.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Rose, Land M.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Rose, Stephen	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Ries, Mathew	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Richardson, John A.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Rust, Quarros	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Rust, Ebenezer	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Rosen, R. William	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Riley, Isaac	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Rice, James	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Roece, Mathew D.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Roberts, James T.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Ross, James G.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., March 26, 1862.
Ross, John M.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 6, 1861.
Raborn, Joseph	Private	F	40th Infantry	March 25, 1862	Discharged May 26, 1861, disability.
Reed, William	Private	F	40th Infantry	March 25, 1862	Mustered out July 15, 1865. Drafted.
Rice, William	Corporal	F	72d Infantry	August 9, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865, as 1st sergeant.
Rogers, Huchy	Private	D	72d Infantry	August 8, 1862	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1863.
Ryley, James L.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 29, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Ryunon, Albert P.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 21, 1862	Discharged Aug. 28, 1863.
Ries, Henry E.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 25, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Rantrow, James	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Died at home Jan. 30, 1864.
Rose, Tighman H.	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Missing in action, Franklin, Tenn., Dec. '64.
Ray, Allen	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864, as musician.
Reynolds, William J.	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Reed, John H.	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Riand, William	Private	E	156th Infantry	February 28, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865, as corporal.
Riand, James P.	Private	E	156th Infantry	February 28, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Ries, Wilder	Private	G	11th Infantry	February 18, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Rogers, Edward	Private	G	11th Infantry	February 18, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Roark, James	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 16, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Richardson, A.	Private	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Rogers, J. T. B.	Private	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Pro. to 1st Lieut. Mustered out July 26, '65.
Robison, James F.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Discharged Aug. 30, 1864.
Ross, James L.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Deserted from hospital.
Smith, George B.	Private	F	4th Infantry	December 28, 1863	Mustered out Dec. 21, 1865.
Shaw, John W.	Private	F	40th Infantry	December 28, 1863	Mustered out Jan. 11, 1865.
Sandoz, James	1st Sert.	F	40th Infantry	December 30, 1864	Drafted.
Sims, Madison	Private	K	72d Infantry	December 31, 1863	Discharged Aug. 11, 1865.
Sims, Robert	Sergeant	K	72d Infantry	July 25, 1862	Mustered out Dec. 21, 1865.
Sawright, Perry	Corporal	D	72d Infantry	August 8, 1862	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
Sheedy, John	Private	D	72d Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Sasbe, A. B.	Private	D	72d Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Strain, Wilson	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 25, 1862	Discharged Jan. 12, 1863.
Sanders, Barnabas	Private	D	72d Infantry	August 9, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Sparks, Henry L.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 30, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Shofstall, Robert C.	Private	D	72d Infantry	August 14, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Shuck, James M.	Private	D	72d Infantry	August 9, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Shelton, James A.	Private	D	72d Infantry	August 9, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Smith, Hiram	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Transferred to V. R. C. July 1, 1863.
Smith, William H.	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
Stephens, William	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
Stogdell, W. C.	Corporal	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Died at Andersonville prison March 17, 1864.
Sunders, James W.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Transferred to V. R. C. July 29, 1864.
Sagel, Benjamin	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Discharged April 16, 1863; wounds.
Flagel, Andrew	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Killed at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
Smith, Isaac H.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Transferred to V. R. C. April 28, 1863.
Smith, John	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
Smith, Edwin P.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Supposed to be dead.
Stephenson, Wm. H.	Private	F	126th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
Shulds, John M.	Corporal	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Killed at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
	Private	H	126th Infantry	March 23, 1864	Discharged March 18, 1865.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Salles, Moses W.	Private	H	126th Infantry	February 1, 1864	Mustered out May 20, 1865.
Srite, Alfred	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 14, 1863	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Shutte, John	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 14, 1864	Discharged June 2, 1865.
Saunders, John R.	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 14, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Stephenson, John W.	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 14, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Shulse, Arthur P.	Private	H	126th Infantry	March 23, 1864	Died Dec. 17, 1864, of wounds.
Shumate, James T.	Private	H	126th Infantry	July 25, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Smith, James	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 13, 1865	Mustered out Feb. 19, 1865.
Sever, James H.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 13, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Sever, John T.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 13, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Sever, John T.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 13, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Sever, Ignat T.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 13, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Scott, James E.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 13, 1865	Mustered out May 31, 1865.
Smith, James R.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 13, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865, as 1st sergeant.
Sims, James A.	Private	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Vet.; apt corp'l; mustered out July 26, '65.
Seawright, James A.	Private	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 30, 1864, as corporal.
Strain, William	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 26, 1864	Vet. Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864.
Sims, William A.	Private	G	11th Infantry	February 19, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Spencer, Thomas	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 15, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Spray, George M.	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 15, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Smith, George W.	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 15, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Smith, George	Private	G	11th Infantry	March 15, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Scott, George	Sergeant	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Sanders, James W.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Shumate, William	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Smith, Alexander F.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Snediker, Wm. H. H.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Stephenson, Josiah	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Stephenson, Amos B.	Private	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Smith, Abner W.	Sergeant	I	10th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Sample, Andrew	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant, 1863; wound.
Sherman, Prastus	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Died at Nashville, Dec. 15, 1863; disability.
Shultz, William H.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Veteran; transferred to 58th reg.
Singleton, James	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Appointed corp. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Sloan, John	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Spencer, Henry	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Starbuck, Uriah	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Appointed corp. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Strodd, Albert	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Died at Annapolis, Md., March 17, 1865.
Starbuck, Isaac	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Strund, Riley	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Swore, Jonathan	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Swore, Jonathan	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Swiss, Isaac E.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed corp. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Stonck, Nelson H.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Stonck, Nelson J.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Sweeney, Samuel B.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Shumate, William	1st Sergt	F	10th Infantry	January 20, 1862	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Sims, Joseph M.	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Shanklin, Oscar D.	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed corp. Discharged Jan. 6, 1863.
Shall, Thomas A.	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed corp. Discharged Sept. 19, 1864.
Shall, David H.	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Smith, Thomas	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Stephenson, Thomas J.	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Strahm, Oliver H. M.	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed sergeant. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Sullins, John H. M.	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	W'd out at Kennesaw. Mustered out Sept. 19, '64.
Shields, Robert	Private	I	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Shanklin, Elzer C.	Private	I	10th Infantry	October 14, 1861	Discharged Nov. 16, 1862.
Shultz, Joseph	Private	I	10th Infantry	October 14, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Swoope, Joseph M.	Private	I	10th Infantry	October 14, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Stanton, John	Sergeant	I	10th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Was promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
Satwick, J. V.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Discharged June 28, 1862; disability.
Staton, John T.	Private	F	40th Infantry	December 21, 1861	Died at Nashville April 9, 1862.
Stevens, Francis M.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 22, 1861	Died May 22, 1862; disability.
Stewart, Isaac F.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 6, 1864, as corporal.
Swop, William P.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 6, 1864.
Stutzman, David	Private	F	40th Infantry	October 21, 1862	Died at Murfreesboro April 8, 1863.
Scott, John	Private	F	40th Infantry	February 17, 1864	Died at Vining's Station, Ga., July 13, 1864.
Sharp, Stephen G.	Private	F	40th Infantry	February 23, 1864	Died Dec. 13, 1864, of wounds.
Sanders, Francis M.	Private	F	40th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Shaw, David N.	Private	F	40th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Smith, George M.	Private	F	40th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Smith, Benton	Private	F	40th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Sheldon, Taylor	Private	F	40th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Shanteller, Lee M.	Private	F	40th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Stuel, James H.	Private	F	40th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Scott, Charles W.	Private	F	40th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Stringer, James E.	Private	F	40th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Stevens, Francis M.	Private	F	40th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Shankland, Benjamin	Private	F	40th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Shankland, Oscar D.	Private	F	40th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Switzer, George B.	Private	F	40th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864, as corporal.
Tandy, William G.	Private	F	40th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Tuttle, Cleaveland	Private	F	40th Infantry	April 23, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.
Tonon, James H.	Private	F	40th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Tomas, James H.	Private	F	40th Infantry	September 18, 1861	App'd sergeant. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Tomas, George W.	Private	F	40th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged March 30, 1863; disability.
Taggart, John A.	Corporal	F	40th Infantry	September 18, 1861	App'd sergeant. Discharged Aug. 22, 1863.
Thompson, Samuel F.	Sergeant	F	40th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Died at Somerset, Ky., 1862.
Talman, William	Private	F	40th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Albert, Wilson	Private	F	40th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged Oct. 1, 1862.
Trotter, John H.	Private	F	40th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Tromp, John W.	Corporal	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Discharged April 17, 1863; disability.
Taggart, Albert M.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Vet. Discharged April 17, 1863; disability.
Tawley, Emanuel M.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 21, 1865, as corporal.
Thayer, James A.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 21, 1865, as corporal.
Thornburg, Levi	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 6, 1864.
Tipton, George W.	Private	F	40th Infantry	November 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 6, 1864.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Warren, Jeremiah	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Discharged July 6, 1864; disability.
Wills, Archibald	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 9, 1861	Discharged Sept. 16, 1864.
Wright, Benjamin F.	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 9, 1861	Discharged May 6, 1863; disability.
Winchate, William P.	Corporal	A	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Died Feb. 1862, of wounds.
Washburn, Jeremiah	Wagoner	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged April 30, 1865; disability.
Watts, John E.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Watts, Ezra	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Watts, Aaron H.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged Aug. 4, 1862; disability.
Weber, George	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Deserted from hospital at Danville, Ky.
Webster, James	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged April 29, 1862; disability.
Wick, George W.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged March 29, 1862; disability.
Wilson, Samuel S.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed corps sergeant; transferred to 58th reg't.
Wilson, Samuel H.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed corps sergeant; transferred to 58th reg't.
Wood, Albert	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Yea; transferred to 58th regiment.
Wood, William H.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Killed at Mill Springs, Jan. 19, 1862.
Wood, James S.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Woods, Aaron H.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Transferred to 58th regiment.
Woods, George W.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged Louisville, Ky., Oct. 1, 1862.
Williamson, R. F.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Captured Chickamauga; must. out Sept. 1, '65.
West, Robert	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed sergt. Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Wheeler, Henry S.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Deserted from hospital Jan. 30, 1862.
Whitson, Henry S.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged March 1, 1863.
Whizel, John R.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged Jan. 1, 1864.
Whitson, Constantine	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged Gallatin Dec. 28, 1863.
Watson, Isaac	Sergeant	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged Nov. 4, 1862.
Waters, Isiah L.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed corp; transferred to 58th regiment.
Weese, William H.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Wetherington, Joseph	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Deserted at Fort McHenry May 21, 1865.
Wade, John	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed sergt.; mustered out April 20, '65.
Watts, William A.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Watts, Robert	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
White, Theodore H.	Sergeant	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Promoted to 1st Lieut.
White, Richard S.	Corporal	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Died at Munionville, Ky., Feb. 27, 1863.
Walker, Simon	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Died at Munionville, Ky., Feb. 27, 1863.
Walker, Louis	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged June 15, 1865.
Wells, Greenbury	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Yea; Discharged June 15, 1865.
Wilson, Levi D.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Yea; Discharged June 15, 1865.
Woodruff, Joab	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged April 17, 1862; disability.
Woodruff, David	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 6, 1864.
Wyant, Christopher C.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged to enlist in regular army.
Wyant, George T.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged to enlist in regular army.
Wright, Robert F.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Killed at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.
Wright, William T.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Yea; Discharged June 15, 1865.
Wright, Ira G.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Killed at Munionville, Ky., Feb. 27, 1863.
Webster, John C.	Sergeant	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Dec. 21, 1865.
Wetherald, Henry L.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Promoted to 2d Lieut.; discharged; wounds.
Waddell, Frank	Corporal	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Died June 18, 1864; wounds.
Watson, Milton W.	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Deserted March 5, 1862.
Ward, Oscar	Private	B	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Discharged Dec. 23, 1862; disability.
				December 30, 1861	Mustered out Jan. 11, 1865.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.	Date of Commission.	REMARKS.
Wilson, James W.	Private	K	40th Infantry	December 30, 1861	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 21, 1865.
Wood, John T.	Private	K	40th Infantry	December 30, 1861	Discharged; disability.
Wood, C. M.	Private	K	40th Infantry	December 30, 1861	Vet. Mustered out Dec. 21, 1865; 1st sergt.
Wilson, Isaac R.	Private	K	40th Infantry	November 20, 1862	Dropped as deserter July 16, 1865.
Wright, Charles	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 17, 1862	Mustered out June 7, 1865.
Welch, Alexander L.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 17, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Warbritton, William M.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 21, 1862	Died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1863.
Warbritton, John R.	Private	D	72d Infantry	July 21, 1862	Mustered out July 24, 1865.
Wells, William B.	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 22, 1863.
White, Henry	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Discharged Oct. 24, 1864.
Wiley, George W.	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Died at Memphis, Tenn., May 1, 1864, of wounds.
Wiley, William D.	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865, as sergt.
Wilkinson, M.	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Deserter.
Wilson, John M.	1st Sergt.	F	86th Infantry	January 4, 1864	Killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Wilson, Horace	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Deserted Aug. 31, 1864.
Warren, Marlon M.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Died at Columbia, Ky., Nov. 11, 1864.
Warren, Seth C.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade.
Worley, Enoch R.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865; 1st Lieut.
Worley, John W.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Mustered out June 6, 1865.
Wilson, Joshua F.	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1865.
Wood, Oliver	Private	F	86th Infantry	August 11, 1862	Died Dec. 26, 1863, of wounds.
Ware, George W.	1st Sergt.	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Promoted to 2d Lieut.
Williams, Milford B.	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Discharged Jan. 2, 1864.
Williams, Samuel W.	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Williams, Monroe	Private	H	126th Infantry	December 24, 1863	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865, as bugler.
Williams, John P.	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 24, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Waldron, Samuel	Private	H	126th Infantry	January 24, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Watts, Jacob	Private	H	126th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1865.
Watts, William	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1865.
Witt, Silas M.	Private	E	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1865.
Watts, Scott	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1865.
Walters, Hugh	Private	H	135th Infantry	May 23, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 29, 1865.
Ward, Joseph	Private	A	150th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Ward, John E.	Private	A	150th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Ward, James	Private	A	150th Infantry	January 25, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
White, James D.	Private	A	150th Infantry	January 31, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
White, James, Isaac	Private	A	150th Infantry	February 3, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Warren, George	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 8, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Williams, Stephen P.	Private	C	150th Infantry	February 13, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Wilham, Augustus	Private	A	86th Infantry	August 1, 1862	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 14, 1863.
York, Sener A.	Private	J	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Young, Henry V.	Corporal	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Discharged July 16, 1862; disability.
Young, Solomon	Private	G	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Died Jan. 2, 1864, at Meadsville, Ala.
Young, Claiborn	Private	E	11th Infantry	August 31, 1861	Discharged Jan. 2, 1864.
Young, John	Private	E	40th Infantry	August 15, 1861	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
Young, Samuel W.	Private	E	40th Infantry	August 15, 1861	Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 1, 1863.
Konkey, Joseph W.	Sergeant	K	40th Infantry	December 30, 1861	Promoted to 2d Lieut.
Zwevers, Thomas	Private	A	10th Infantry	September 5, 1861	Transferred to V. R. C. April 6, 1864.
Zimmeral, Amos B.	Private	F	10th Infantry	September 18, 1861	Appointed corp.; transferred to 58th regiment.
Zuyers, Thomas	Private	A	11th Infantry	February 17, 1865	Mustered out July 26, 1865.
Zion, Theodore L.	Sergeant	H	126th Infantry	January 14, 1864	Mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

In March, 1898, Commodore Dewey was ordered to assemble the Asiatic squadron at Hong Kong. The order was promptly executed. He soon sailed for Manila. At early dawn, May 1, he entered the bay with his fleet, where Admiral Montejó lay with a much larger fleet, supported by shore batteries, torpedoes and mines sufficient to destroy our squadron in a few moments; yet Dewey sailed in and destroyed every vessel of the Spanish fleet without the loss of a man or injury to a ship. A higher power than Uncle Sam fought the battle of Manila Bay in 1898, was the statement recently made by Admiral George Dewey. He also said:

"And so it was a remarkable battle, for the Spaniards fired twice the number of shots that we did, and we killed and wounded hundreds of the enemy's men, but they did us no damage, except on the cruiser *Baltimore*, where six men were injured by the explosion of one of that ship's shells. And even at that, all six of those men were right back on duty almost immediately."

We have only to hark back to the spring of 1898 to recall the masterful influence of the Press in arousing a peaceful nation to war against Spain. Without the sanction, or more correctly speaking, without the active partisan efforts of the newspapers of that period, the war against Spain would never have been declared. There was probably no issue at stake, no demand America might have made upon Spain, even unto indemnity for the loss of the *Maine*, that could not have been settled by arbitration. Granted that the destruction of the *Maine* and the consequent loss of human life were directly traceable to the machinations of the Spanish government, in the light of common sense and human reason, what kind of vengeance or satisfaction was there in entering upon a war, which in all of its ramifications has cost more than \$1,000,000,000 and the loss of 20,000 lives? And yet we call ourselves a highly civilized, sagacious and Christian people.

At the Nineteenth Universal Peace Congress, Dr. Edoardo Giretti gave utterance to the statement that the Turko-Italian war was first and foremost the fatal result of the system of journalism which prevailed throughout the world, a system whose only object was the excitement of the passions of the crowd. "Our particular duty," he said "is more and more to make war

upon war by organizing a great agency which would be honest and truth-loving, an agency of truth for the furtherance of peace and justice."

An agency, a world-wide instrumentality as the press is, which is able to provoke an unnecessary war certainly is potent enough to prevent one. Acting in unison, with high and patriotic purpose, the newspapers and magazines, by systematic and persistent effort, can place the United States in the vanguard of nations ready, anxious and willing to discard the barbarisms of war. They can create a sentiment within twelve months which will force Congress to invite every civilized nation on the globe to become an irrevocable party to an international court that will settle every difference which can possibly arise between nations, including all questions of honor, thereby reduce the armaments of the world to a mere police footing.

The following is a list of those that enlisted:

William Christy, private, Company K, 27th Infantry U. S. A.

Charles Sortor, private, Company A, 12th Infantry U. S. A.

Omer Tomilson, private, Company K, 12th Infantry U. S. A.

John Beaman, private, Battery L, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

Lannis Goliday, private, Battery L, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

Richard Sauters, private, Battery L, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

Arthur Sauters, private, Company A, 12th Infantry U. S. A.

Arthur Brown, private, Battery L, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

Ollie Miller*, private, Battery L, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

LeRoy Smith, private, Battery L, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

Roy Thomas, private, Battery L, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

Charles Brooks, private, Battery L, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

Roy Legan, private, Battery L, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

B. Frank Barker, private, Battery G, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

Larkin Sandlin, private, Battery G, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

C. W. Rosencrance, private, Battery G, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

Eli Clampitt* (died from wounds), private, Battery G, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

Edgar Richey†, private, Battery G, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

Alonzo Laughlin†, private, Battery K, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

George Schulemire, private, Battery K, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

O. Wynn†, private, Battery L, 160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry U. S. A.

Homer Dale, corporal, Battery C, 161st Indiana Volunteer Infantry U. S. A.

Omer Dale, private, Battery G, 158th Indiana Volunteer Infantry U. S. A.

Charles Shaw, private, Battery B, 12th Infantry U. S. A.

Harry Reese, gunner, U. S. N.

Harry Belles, private, Battery H, 1st Artillery U. S. A.

Fred Dicks†, private, Battery H, 1st Artillery U. S. A.

Ora Hollingsworth, private, Battery G, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

Bert Christy, private, Company B, 12th Infantry U. S. A.

Clarence Shaw, private, Company A, 12th Infantry U. S. A.

Turney Burkhart, private, Company F, 12th Infantry U. S. A.

Horatio Van Dusan Lucus, private, Company D, 12th Infantry U. S. A.

Robert Hime, private, Battery, 144th Coast Artillery U. S. A.

Earnest Sortor, private, Battery, 144th Coast Artillery U. S. A.

James Shaw, private, Company E, 12th Infantry U. S. A.

Roy Shaw, private, Company I, 3rd Infantry U. S. A.

William Brown, private, Company I, 19th Infantry U. S. A.

Charles Slusser, sergeant, Company K, 158th Infantry Indiana Volunteers U. S. A.

Dr. Binford Roark, surgeon, Battery E, 3rd Artillery U. S. A.

Tarbie Lumford, private, Company B, 27th Infantry U. S. A.

G. W. Petty, private, Company F, 159th Indiana Volunteers U. S. A.

John Sunderland, private, Company F, Signal Corps U. S. A.

Charles Powell, private, Company G, 43rd Infantry U. S. A.

Edward Harvey, musician, Company F, 31st Indiana Volunteers U. S. A.

Ralph Reese, private, 34th Infantry U. S. A.

Fred Spray, private, Company I, 38th Infantry U. S. A.

Isaac A. Smith, sergeant, Company G, 30th Infantry U. S. A.

Clyde Neese, gunner mate, Second Class, Battleship Wisconsin.

Harold McMillen, private, Company H, 43rd Infantry U. S. A.

Grant Burlew†, private, Battery L, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.

Dr. Burford Roark†, surgeon, U. S. N.

Roy Smith, Arthur Rogers, Homer Patterson.

Oscar Pauley, private, Company B, 20th Infantry U. S. A.

- Clayton Hilligoss, private, Company L, 161st Indiana Infantry U. S. A.
Arle Lumford.
J. C. Logan, private, Battery H, 1st Artillery U. S. A.
Franklin McVey, private.
William M. Smith, private, Battery C, 1st Artillery U. S. A.
Fred Kersey, private, Battery C, 1st Artillery U. S. A.
William Dossett, private, Battery H, 1st Artillery U. S. A.
John Kelley, private, Battery H, 1st Artillery U. S. A.
Poney Groves, private, Battery, Artillery U. S. A.
Roy Crawford, corporal, Battery, U. S. A.
John Bates, private, Company L, 38th Infantry U. S. A.
Joe Emmons, private, Company I, 38th Infantry U. S. A.
Frank Richey, private, Company I, 51st Iowa Volunteer Infantry
U. S. A.
Ralph Reese, private, Company, 34th Infantry U. S. A.
W. S. Frazer, private, Company F, 17th Infantry U. S. A.
Benjamin Frazer, private, Company F, 17th Infantry U. S. A.
Charles E. Wilson†, military secretary, Indian troops.
William G. Burt, lieutenant-colonel.
Orison P. Lee†, captain, Company K, 45th Infantry U. S. A.
Harlan Page Perrill, naval officer, assigned to collier Sterling, then St.
Louis.
Layton M. Parkhurst, lieutenant, Company K, 161st Indiana Volunteers
U. S. A.
H. E. Newman*, corporal, Company B, 22nd Infantry U. S. A. "New-
man," recognized by the government and papers given to him by government
as hauling down first Spanish flag in Cuba.
Thomas Galvin*, corporal, Battery L, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.
Dr. Guy A. Shultz, hospital steward, Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
Rowell Lucas, quartermaster sergeant, 8th Army Corps U. S. A.
Julian Schoen, first sergeant, Company A, 12th Infantry U. S. A.
Paul Tauer, sergeant, Company F, 161st Infantry Indiana Volunteers
U. S. A.
William Purdue, private, Battery G, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S. A.
William Elder†, private, Company I, 23rd Infantry Indiana Volunteers
U. S. A.

- Rube Hawk, private.
Clarence B. Eden, private, 9th Illinois U. S. A.
Charles C. Bennett, private, Company G, 158th Indiana Volunteer Infantry U. S. A.
Morton Silbaugh, private, Company H, 159th Indiana Volunteer Infantry U. S. A.
Guy McKey, private.
Ora Brown, sergeant, Company G, 10th Infantry U. S. A.; Gordon Scouts, Philippines.
Claude Brown, sergeant, Company E, 18th Infantry U. S. A.
Samuel Shera, private, 4th Infantry U. S. A.
Frank Richey, 51st Infantry Iowa Volunteers U. S. A.
Elmer Van Arsdall, corporal, Company C, 161st Indiana Volunteer Infantry U. S. A.
Arthur Alexander, private, 40th Infantry Ohio Volunteers U. S. A.
Ira L. Wilson, Company M, 1st Infantry Illinois Volunteers U. S. A.
Lon Miller, private, Company M, 1st Infantry Illinois Volunteers U. S. A.
Homer Carriger, private, Company I, 14th Infantry U. S. A.
Philip List.
Rado Lumpkins.
Harry Caldwell.
James Spencer.
Leonard Spencer.
Carl Wild.
Carl Owsley.
Carl LaFollette, coast duty in New York.
Oscar Hilligoss, 161st Indiana Volunteer Infantry U. S. A.
Emmett Nelson, 32nd Infantry U. S. A.
Ora Ottinger, regular at Fort Barancas, Florida.
Will Moliere, Heavy Artillery.
Frank Aldrich, Heavy Artillery.
Fred Graves, Heavy Artillery.
Lon Laughlin, Company D, 4th Infantry U. S. A.
Frank Montgomery, private.
†Dead. *Wounded.

A ROLL OF HONOR.

Notwithstanding this county did not have an opportunity to send either of the two companies organized for the purpose of fighting Spaniards, our boys rallied to the front in numbers, that, under the circumstances, where no home company was called, was most commendable. Two excellent companies were formed here, one under the captaincy of Arthur R. Brown and one commanded by Captain Loughrun. Much disappointment was expressed when they were not called.

Among the names of our own Boone county lads are:

Arthur R. Brown, sergeant-major, 161st Indiana Volunteers.

Baird Saltsgaber, quartermaster-sergeant, 161st Indiana Volunteers, U. S. A.

Oscar N. Dale, Company L, 161st Infantry.

————— Engle, sergeant, Company E, 11th Infantry U. S. A.

John Rogers, private, Company G, 158th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Frank Dodson, private, Company D, 18th Infantry U. S. A.

William Hawkins, private, 18th Infantry U. S. A.

Cleveland Pipes, private, U. S. A.

The following are the names and ages of the survivors of the Civil and Spanish-American wars living in Thorntown as determined by a recent enumeration.

J. A. Ball, 68; Michael Barker, 73; S. R. Carter, 70; George Coulson, 75; Peter Coffman, 83; James A. Darrough, 79; David B. Davis, 74; C. W. Daugherty, 89; David Essex, 80; Enos W. Gill, 82; H. W. Hill, 73; John P. Henry, 83; William Hinton, 76; Calvin Houk, 79; H. W. Henderson, 83; J. W. Hines, 71; J. C. Jaques, 71; C. W. Johnson, 68; J. P. Logan, 84; David L. Miller, 69; George E. Miller, 70; W. R. Marks, 69; J. S. Mills, 81; Philip Mella, 77; O. S. McLaughlin, 83; Homer B. Patterson, 36; W. A. Pearson, 77; William Proctor, 70; John Rogers, 69; L. C. Riley, 69; Josiah Rance, 66; William Richey, 70; James Sexton, 74; John Templeton, 65; William Terhune, 52; M. J. Zeigler, 75; E. A. Mills, 70.

All of them were in the Civil war of fifty years ago excepting Homer Patterson and William Terhune, who were soldiers in the Spanish-American war when the Philippines were occupied.

J. P. Henry, George E. Miller and Philip Mella enlisted from Ohio, W. R. Marks from Pennsylvania, W. A. Pearson from Illinois, Calvin Houk from Kentucky and William Hinton from Colorado.

The oldest survivor of the Civil war in the list is C. W. Daugherty in his 90th year; next comes Logan in his 85th; I. S. McLaughlin, H. W. Henderson, John P. Henry and Peter Coffman in their 84th years; then comes Enos W. Gill, 82; J. S. Miller, 81; and David Essex, 80. John Templeton, aged 65, is the youngest survivor and next him is Josiah Rance, 66; then C. W. Johnson and J. A. Ball, 68; and David Miller, George E. Miller, W. R. Marks, John Rogers and L. C. Riley, 69. Seventeen are in the 70 list.

The combined years of the list to last birthday totals 2,702. Eliminating the ages of the Spanish-American soldiers, the average of the remaining thirty-five is slightly in excess of 75 years.

CHAPTER IX.

BENCH AND BAR.

The memory of the life and work of a lawyer to a great degree passes away with his generation; our great judges are soon forgotten, and their names and work are preserved only in the pages of dry and musty reports of which the average man knows, and cares nothing. The very nature of the work of the lawyer and the jurist insures its speedy oblivion in the midst of the more spectacular achievements of the soldier, the executive, the inventor, the author and the statesman. How many of the citizens of our county can name a half dozen of the early judges and lawyers who were prominent in our county history? And yet they were men famous in their day, looked upon with something akin to awe by the rough makers of our pioneer civilization.

This chapter is written with a desire to do some measure of justice to the men who made the early legal history of the county and whose memories are rapidly fading, even among the members of the profession, and to preserve in a permanent form something of the work of our modern bench and bar which is equally as sure of oblivion in the near future. That this desire will be satisfactorily fulfilled is not even hoped, but we trust that we may be able to set forth in this chapter some information that will make it of value to both the legal profession and the public generally.

The Hon. O. H. Smith, in his "Early Indiana Trials," gives an interesting description of the typical court room of that day. "The building," he says, "generally contained two rooms,—the court room being the largest,—at one end of which there was a platform elevated some three feet high, for the judges, with a long bench to seat them. These benches were very substantial in general, sufficient to sustain the most weighty judges. The bar had its benches near the table of the clerk, and the crowd was kept back by a long pole fastened with withes at the ends."

The state was divided into judicial circuits, each composed of a number of counties, and each presided over by the circuit, or as he was then

called, the president judge. These judges moved about from one county to another in their circuits, holding court at the various county-seats, and Boone was in the twentieth judicial circuit. The president judges were appointed by the legislature and were invariably men well versed with the law, but the most interesting feature of our early judicial organization was the system of associate judges. Two associate judges were elected in each county by the people, and no legal knowledge was required of them; they sat with the president judge and each of them had equal power with him, a power which they often exercised in overruling his decision. The associates often carried on the business of the court in the absence of the president judge, the records often showing that after important cases had been disposed of he left the bench and they proceeded to the end of the term, ruling on pleadings, the meaning of which they had not the slightest idea. The average lawyer of those days was a man learned not only in the substance of the law, but also in its highly technical language, and the associates were often compelled to appeal to them to learn the meaning of terms used in the arguments and pleadings. Many of our early lawyers were men educated in eastern universities, who brought with them much of culture and refinement entirely foreign to our rude frontiersmen; they were looked upon as professional men indeed, invariably being the leaders of social and intellectual life of the community. The country was largely virgin forest and the population hardy and rough, and generally reckless. This latter characteristic is amply illustrated by the pages of the early court order books, on which a great amount of space is devoted to indictments for affray, riot, and assault and battery.

The members of our present bar may find it hard to picture in their minds the practice of law under such conditions. The lawyers often traveled about the circuit with the president judge, riding horseback through the forests, fording streams and putting up at rough country taverns, and in spite of the scholastic atmosphere which surrounded the practice of law, it was not a sedentary pursuit by any means and its followers were apt to become physically hardy and vigorous like the people among whom they lived.

Mr. Smith gives an interesting picture of the early court days. "The 'crowds' at that day thought the holding of a court a great affair. The people came hundreds of miles to see the judges, and hear the lawyers 'plead' as they called it. On one occasion there came to be tried before the

jury an indictment for an assault and battery against a man for pulling the nose of another who had insulted him. The court room was filled to suffocation. The two associate judges were on the bench. The evidence had been heard and public expectation was on tip-toe. All was silent as death, when my young friend, then 'squire', afterward Judge Charles H. Test, rose and addressed the court: 'If the court please.' He was here interrupted by Judge Winchell from the bench: 'Yes, we do please; go to the bottom of the case, young man. The people have come in to hear the lawyers plead.' The young squire, encouraged by the kind response of the judge, proceeded to address the jury some three hours in excited eloquence upon the great provocation his client had received to induce his docile nature to bound over all legal barriers and take the prosecutor by the nose. All eyes were upon him, and as he closed, Judge Winchell roared out, 'Capital; I did not think it was in him!' The jury returned a verdict of not guilty amid the rapturous applause of the audience. Court adjourned, and the people returned home to tell their children that they had heard the lawyers 'plead.' "

It may be noted that until the constitution of 1851 the common law of England was largely the law of our state, and that the library of the average "backwoods" lawyers consisted generally of a work on common law pleading, the few Indiana statutes then in force and the volumes of Blackford's reports, all of which were easily carried from place to place.

Brief History of the County Courts From Their Organization to the Present.

Courts of law are a necessary adjunct to civilization. There is no civilization without law, and courts are the mediums for the enforcement of law. The first court in Boone was the Probate court. This court had jurisdiction over the settlement of estates of deceased persons and the appointment of guardians for minors. The first term of this court was held at the house of David Hoover, in Eagle township, near the present site of Zionsville. As there was no business to transact they adjourned. The Hoover homestead continued as the home of this court up to the November term, 1832. After this its sessions were held at Lebanon at the residence of A. H. Longley, which was situated on the lot now occupied by the marble front building. To convey an idea of the amount of business transacted by this

court it will only be necessary to state that the only record made was the entry of meeting and adjournment up to the eighth term of the court, when one guardian and one administrator were appointed. The judges of this court were: 1830, William Bodman; 1835, Cornelius Westfall; 1836, Samuel McLean; 1843, S. Buckles; 1844, William McDaniel; 1844, Jonathan Rose; 1845, William McDaniel; 1846, Samuel McLean. In 1851, James A. Thompson was elected and served until 1852, when the court was abolished and the jurisdiction thereof transferred to the court of common pleas. While the judges of this court may not have been profound lawyers and able to distinguish fine technicalities they were endowed with what is more important, good judgment and common sense.

In 1852 the new constitution of the state was adopted. By its provisions the judicial power of the state was vested in a supreme court, circuit courts and such other courts as the general assembly might establish. It also provided that any person being a voter and of good moral character should be admitted to practice law in all courts of justice, consequently whenever you meet a practicing attorney the presumption is strong that he is a person of good morals, perfectly honest and entitled to your full confidence. With one solitary exception they are the only persons in this state who have to prove a good character before engaging in business.

Under the provision of the constitution above referred to, the court of common pleas was established in 1852 and remained in existence until 1873, when it was abolished and the circuit court took jurisdiction and charge of its business. The first judge of this court was the Hon. Lorenzo C. Daugherty, who served from the date of its organization until 1860, a period of about seven years. Judge Daugherty was a fine and able lawyer and not once during his entire term of service was his decision or rulings reversed by the supreme court. After leaving the bench he engaged in the banking business in connection with the late Harvey G. Hazelrigg and continued in that business until a short time before his death in 1876. Hon. John Coburn, of Indianapolis, was the next judge of this court. He served until 1862, when he entered the army and was succeeded by Hon. Charles A. Ray who, in 1865, was succeeded by Hon. Solomon Blair. In 1867, Hon. Thomas J. Cason became judge of this court and served until 1871. As a lawyer, Judge Cason was among the foremost of his day. He served the people in several public positions, being at various times representative, state senator and con-

gressman from 1873 to 1877. He was the first judge of the circuit court, composed of the counties of Boone and Clinton.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The first term of the circuit court ever held in Boone county was held at the residence of John Galvin in Jamestown in April, 1832. Although at that time Lebanon had been designated as the county-seat, it was a town on paper only, not a house having been built within its limits. The next session was held at Thorntown at the residence of Cornelius Westfall on the 18th day of October, 1832. Hon. B. F. Morris was the first judge of this court. The next term of the circuit court was held at the home of Rev. A. H. Longley in Lebanon, the court room being an arbor erected in front of his residence on the southwest corner of the public square. Hon. W. W. Wick was the judge and the only attorney in attendance was Calvin Fletcher, who was at the time prosecuting attorney and accompanied the judge as matter of duty. There was no business for either judge or attorney, consequently the term was short.

Hon. Fabius M. Finch was the next person to don the judicial robes and he was succeeded by Hon. William J. Peasly, who dispensed justice with mercy until 1849, when W. W. Wick again became judge. In 1852 Isaac Naylor served as judge until 1853 and was succeeded by W. P. Bryant who served until 1859 when John M. Cowan was elected. Judge Cowan served until 1871, when Hon. T. F. Davidson was elected and served until 1872, when by reason of the change of the boundaries of the circuit he was succeeded by Hon. T. H. Palmer. Judge Palmer was succeeded in 1878 by our fellow townsman, Hon. T. J. Terhune, who resigned in 1888 and John A. Abbott was appointed to the vacancy. Judge Terhune ranks among the foremost judges of the state.

Hon. Stephen Neal donned the judicial ermine in November, 1890, and served acceptably until 1896, when the scales of justice were by the votes of the citizens of Boone county entrusted to the care of the Hon. B. S. Higgins. The four last named judges were all residents of Lebanon, Judge Terhune being first elected when the circuit was composed of the counties of Boone and Clinton, the others since Boone county was made a separate circuit.

Since his retirement from the bench Judge Terhune has been engaged in the practice of his profession in this city and Indianapolis, and ranks high as a practicing attorney and has the confidence of a large clientage. Judge Abbott is at present a resident of Washington, D. C., and in the employ of a Law Publishing Company as a writer of syllabi of court decisions, a position for which he is well qualified. During the term of service of Hon. Stephen Neal, there was never any delay in the transaction of business in court on account of the absence of the judge.

Judge B. S. Higgins, previous to his election as circuit judge, served for two terms as prosecuting attorney and was regarded as an excellent officer. His record on the bench speaks for itself and will be carried down in Boone county history. He is a man endowed with honesty, integrity and fairness, fearless in the discharge of his duty and carrying with him the honor and dignity attached to his exalted office.

The first attorney in Lebanon was the Hon. Joseph Hackler, who moved to Missouri many years ago. Another early disciple of Blackstone was Jacob Angle. W. B. Beach, a brother-in-law of Captain Bragg, was also one of the first attorneys in Lebanon. He afterward removed to New Jersey, where he filled many positions of honor and trust, one time being lieutenant governor of the state. The other old time attorneys were J. C. Hague and O. S. Hamilton, who was perhaps the most remarkable character of his time. He never studied or paid much attention to a case until it was called for trial and about the only law books he respected were Archibald's pleadings and the statutes of 1843.

Other old time attorneys who have either died or removed are D. H. Hamilton, C. C. Galvin, C. S. Wesner, J. W. Gordon, J. W. Clements, Olney Newell, Wash Griffin, S. W. Ferguson, A. J. Boone, H. J. Hayward, S. M. Burk, J. W. Nichol, W. B. Walls, J. C. Farber, G. H. Ryman, J. H. Ewick, R. B. Simpson, S. L. Hamilton, D. E. Caldwell, R. C. Kise, ——— Shannon, ——— Peterson, and many others.

The Nestor of the bar is Hon. R. W. Harrison who has been in the practice for nearly forty years. He began as prosecuting attorney, when the circuit was composed of the counties of Boone, Clinton, Fountain, Parke, Warren, Montgomery and Vermilion. During his long service he has been engaged in many important cases both civil and criminal and has acquitted himself with credit. He served during the war as captain of the 116th regi-

ment of Indiana Volunteers which was a part of the Persimmon brigade and took part in the battle of Walker's Ford. Captain Harrison has held only one other elective office, that of township trustee. He was a candidate for judge in 1890, but went down in defeat with the rest of his party. The other resident members are J. L. Pierce, T. J. Terhune, P. H. Dutch, W. A. Dutch, A. J. Shelby, John Shelby, C. M. Zion, S. M. Ralston, I. M. Kelsey, C. M. Bounell, S. R. Artman, John Perkins, W. O. Darnall, B. F. Ratcliff, H. C. Ulen, Jr., Reed Holloman, H. C. Wills, Oliver P. Mahan, Frank C. Reagan, J. O. Pedigo, Noah Loughrun, Harvey P. New, W. A. Tipton, Mike Keefe, and Joshua G. Adams.

Of the non-resident attorneys of "ye olden time" who practiced in the Boone Circuit Court, were the following: Rufus A. Lockwood, John Petit, R. C. Gregory, James Wilson, G. S. Orth, J. W. Gordon, Daniel W. Voorhees, Benjamin Harrison, Zebulon Baird and others.

Rufus A. Lockwood was for a time a resident of Thorntown, removing from there to Lafayette where he became a partner of the Hon. A. S. White. He left LaFayette, abandoned the practice of law and was next heard of as a sheep herder in Mexico. From there he drifted to San Francisco and engaged as a common laborer or stevedore on the docks. It was while thus engaged that he was employed by Gen. John C. Fremont (the pathfinder), as one of his principal attorneys in the prosecution of his famous Mariposa claims. He afterwards lost his life at sea while on a return voyage from California. It is said he could have saved his life had he consented to abandon the manuscript of a book which he had written. He was last seen standing on the deck of the sinking ship with his arms folded across his breast, calmly awaiting the inevitable.

Benjamin Harrison, ex-president of the United States, was the principal attorney in the prosecution of Nancy E. Clem for what is known as the Cold Springs murder. Hon. J. W. Gordon and Daniel W. Voorhees were the principal attorneys for the defense in that case. Hon. G. S. Orth served during the war and for several years afterwards as representative in congress from this district. He was appointed United States minister to the court at Berlin which position he resigned and was afterwards elected to congress and was a member thereof when he died.

Hon. John Petit was one of the able men of Indiana. During his life he served as judge, representative in congress, United States senator, United

States district judge in Kansas in 1858-9, judge of the supreme court of this state and mayor of the city of LaFayette. He was known politically as the "Old Brass Piece."

Among the later non-resident attorneys who practiced at this bar are C. N. Beamer, Zionsville; Ira Sharp, Thorntown; C. D. Orear, Jamestown; R. P. Davidson, E. P. Hammond, S. N. Caldwell, L. Caldwell, A. A. Rice and others, LaFayette; R. R. Stephenson, T. J. Kane & Son, T. Boyd, A. F. Shirts, Christian & Christian and others, of Noblesville; John Duncan, Caleb Denny, A. J. Beveridge, Thomas Hanna, Newton Harding and others, of Indianapolis.

In 1886 C. N. Beamer was elected prosecuting attorney, but resigned in the spring of 1889 and C. M. Zion was appointed as his successor. Mr. Zion is spoken of more extendedly in another column.

H. P. New served one term as prosecuting attorney from 1890 to 1892, when he was succeeded by Hon. P. H. Dutch. At the close of his term as prosecutor, Mr. New formed a partnership with Hon. T. J. Terhune and later with J. L. Lewis.

Patrick H. Dutch served as prosecuting attorney from 1892 to 1894. He was a vigorous prosecutor and was instrumental in securing punishment for many criminals. He was succeeded by Noah Loughrun, who served from 1894 to 1896. Mr. Loughrun is a self-made man, having spent the best days of youth in the service of his country as a private in the Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers during the war of the rebellion. He was a good soldier, faithful in the discharge of his duty, and beloved and respected by all of his comrades. After the war he lived near and in Zionsville, where he filled the positions of town marshal and justice of the peace. While serving in these capacities he studied law and on his election to the office of prosecutor he removed to this city, where he has since resided. He is now in partnership with Hon. R. W. Harrison.

In 1852 the office of associate judge was abolished and the business went into the circuit court. In 1873 the common pleas court was abolished and the business and books were transferred to the circuit court and given four terms a year. Under the new constitution, the probate court and its judges were abolished and the court of common pleas organized, with probate jurisdiction.

The first term of the probate court was held November 4, 1830, at the

home of David Hoover, then clerk of the circuit court, and was continued to be held at the home of said Hoover up to the November term of 1832. From that date until November, 1833, it was held at the home of Abner H. Longley in Lebanon. From the first term until the seventh term there was no business except to meet and adjourn. At the eighth term the appointment of one guardian and one administrator was all the business transacted.

The first term of the circuit court was held at the home of John Galvin in Jamestown, beginning on Thursday, April 19, 1832, at which time a grand jury was inpaneled. Two bills of indictment were found. No civil business was transacted. An order was then made for holding the next term of court at the home of Cornelius Westfall, in the town of Thorntown, on the 18th day of October, 1832. It was further ordered that the clerk be authorized to keep his office at his residence in Lebanon, except during the sittings of courts.

At the October term, 1832, of said court, an order was made for holding the next term at the home of Abner H. Longley, in the town of Lebanon. At the April term, 1834, said court was held in the court house at Lebanon, David Hoover died in office in January, 1836. Samuel S. Brown was appointed in his place January 4, 1836, and was elected to the following office and continued in the position until 1843.

In 1845 Levi Lane was appointed clerk by the board of commissioners. Henry Shannon died on the evening of March 27, 1860, in his office at the court house, it being on the second judicial day of the March term of the circuit court. William C. Kise was appointed clerk in his stead pro tem until the vacancy should be filled. On March 29, 1860, Americus C. Daily was appointed by the board of commissioners to fill said vacancy and served until November, 1860.

Andrew J. Boone was elected and commissioned August 12, 1841 as auditor and resigned before the expiration of his term of office. He was the first auditor of the county. In the same year James McCann was the first recorder elected. Prior to this date the clerk of the court discharged the duties of these offices. In the same year the office of treasurer was created and J. T. McLaughlin was the first person elected to this office and was so faithful that the people kept him in the position for nine years.

On the 12th day of October, 1856, the records of the auditor, treasurer and recorder's offices were destroyed by fire. Andrew J. Boone was ap-

pointed a commissioner to take and hear proofs relative to the preparation of the papers and records destroyed by the fire. He entered upon the duties of his commission November 24, 1856, and closed his labors in 1860.

Samuel Cason was the last associate judge, having served fifteen years, from 1837 to 1852, when the office was abolished by the new constitution. David M. Burns served as surveyor for sixteen years from 1860 to 1876.

A. J. Boone was born in Preble county, Ohio, July 17, 1820. Son of Benjamin Boone, who was born in 1795, in Kentucky. His grandfather, Daniel Boone, was the famous Indian hunter of Kentucky. His father, Benjamin, was an abolitionist, and lived in Union county, from 1827 to 1834, where there was an underground railroad.

In 1838, A. J. Boone moved to Boone county and settled on a farm. He represented Rush county in the Legislature in 1837-8 and Boone county from 1843 to 1844. His early life was devoted to farming and milling. He taught school, gaining a fine reputation as a teacher, and applied all his leisure hours to the study of law, which he had chosen for his life work. At the age of twenty-one he was elected auditor of Boone county, and served in that capacity until December, 1843. He resigned his office and entered Indiana University in view of better preparation for a professional life. In 1848 he was licensed to practice law in Boone county. From 1849 to 1853 he was assistant clerk in the House of Representatives of Indiana where, by his efficiency he won universal approbation. In April, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Eliza McLaughlin, a native of Boone county, and opened a law office in Lebanon. He rose rapidly in his profession, practiced in many of the courts of the state and his name was connected with many of the principal cases which had been before the supreme court of the state for adjudication. The work was too much for him and his health failed, causing him to retire to his farm four miles out of Lebanon. He resumed the practice of law in 1867 in partnership with R. W. Harrison. For eight years he walked from his farm to his office for the sake of his health, making the round of eight miles daily.

As a lawyer, Mr. Boone possessed all the qualities necessary to make a successful attorney. He was a safe and honest counselor and a good pleader, and examined witnesses with skill and ingenuity. He was also a good advocate. Although thoroughly attentive to the duties of his profession, he was at the same time actively identified with the general improvement of his

county; and all enterprises having that object in view found in him a general and able advocate and a generous supporter. He advanced the major portion of the amount necessary to establish the Boone county *Pioneer*, the first newspaper printed in Boone county; and although not its editor, he wrote its salutatory and many other articles of eminent ability which were copied and approved in high terms by many established and reliable papers throughout the state.

For twenty-five years he was correspondent of the agricultural department at Washington, reporting the resources of his county and their development. He was one of the prime movers in establishing The Agricultural Society of Boone county, and for eighteen years was its secretary and business manager, co-operating with H. C. Hazelrigg, Levi Lane, William Zion, L. C. Daugherty, John Higgins, Thomas R. Cobb, J. M. Ball, Samuel S. Heath, Jesse Neff, Adolphus Wysong, T. J. Cason, W. C. Kise, Jacob Kernodle and others. In politics he was a Democrat, but always very liberal in his views and tolerant and charitable towards those of opposite views. From his earliest manhood he was frequently called upon to fill offices of responsibility. At the urgent request of friends and neighbors, he consented to become a candidate for the State Senate, and was chosen by the united vote of good men irrespective of party. His health became permanently impaired early in the session of the Senate of 1875, and from the effects of the impure air of the old Senate chamber he never recovered. After the sessions were over, he appeared and practiced in the Boone and Clinton circuit courts in May and June. About the first of July he was confined to his bed and died on the 12th day of that month. He was a man of sterling integrity and his counsel was sought by all classes, in matters relating to the farm, the household and the public. He was liberal to a fault and was often known to sacrifice his own convenience and comfort to accommodate a friend and has repeatedly loaned money to poor men on their own note without security or interest. He was a member of the Christian church and as such lived an exemplary life. He was one of the pioneers of Boone county and one of the pioneer lawyers of Lebanon. He witnessed its growth from a backwoods settlement to a cultured and refined community, and has mingled in its achievements, progressing with them and assisting them by his influence and means. He was one of Indiana's best and most reliable men.

HON. STEPHEN NEAL, LEBANON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, June 11, 1817, and moved with his father's family to Kentucky when three years of age. Living remote from any town or village, his educational privileges were limited to a few months, sufficient only to enable him to read. When he had reached his fifteenth year, his mother died and in the following year his father gave him the privilege of choosing a profession for himself. He continued to labor on the farm two years longer, when, at the age of eighteen years, he began attending a country school, paying his expenses by his earnings. After attending this school about one year, he entered the academy at Mooresfield, Kentucky. It was at this academy that Mr. Neal acquired a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages and laid the foundation for his subsequent professional and literary attainments.

He is essentially a "self-made" man and is indebted, mainly, to his own exertions and indomitable energy for his success in life. His mind naturally studious and contemplative, seemed actuated by a desire to grasp all possible knowledge; hence, his studies were extended and various, and being blessed with a vigorous constitution, he met with few impediments in the pursuit of knowledge, excepting poverty.

He quit school in his twenty-second year and soon afterward engaged as a school teacher, but while instructing others, did not neglect the culture of his own mind, but was at all times a more diligent student than any of his pupils. During his labors in this capacity, in the year 1839, he married Miss Frances Ann Atkinson, in Nicholas county, Kentucky. Unwilling to accept school teaching as a life-time pursuit, he resolved to enter upon the study of law; but, as his means were limited, continued to teach for a time, improving his leisure time in the study of his chosen profession, reciting occasionally to his preceptor. In the spring of 1841, he removed to Madison, Indiana, where he studied law in the office of Hon. Joseph G. Marshall, returning to Carlisle, Kentucky, in the same year. There he passed an examination, conducted by Judge Reed, of Maysville, and Judge Simpson, of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and by them was licensed to practice in all the courts of that state. He was first admitted to the bar at Carlisle, Kentucky. During his sojourn in Indiana, he formed the purpose of emigrating to this state and in the year 1843 located at the town of Lebanon, in Boone county,

and, although he has traveled over a number of other western states, this was his residence since that date.

In 1846-47, he was chosen to represent his county in the state Legislature. In 1851, his wife died and six years later, he was a second time married, choosing for his companion Miss Clara, daughter of Charles Davis, Esquire, of this county. During his practice he has gained as much professional distinction, perhaps, as any member of the bar of Boone county and has always possessed the warmest friendship of contemporaries. It was he who prepared the original draft of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, letters acknowledging the receipt and adoption of which were received by him, sent by ex-President Garfield, congressman Godlove S. Orth, congressman Stevens and many others of equal prominence.

In the winter of 1846-47, when a member of the Legislature, Judge Neal introduced a resolution changing methods of granting divorces in the state of Indiana. Up to that time the power of granting divorces resting entirely with the Legislature, but the judge's resolution which became a law, provided for the county courts to act upon divorce matters, taking that power out of the hands of the Legislature. Judge Neal was elected to the Boone county bench, serving out his entire term. He was distinguished in the theory and practice of war and the law and died full of honors and emoluments.

BOONE COUNTY TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, LEBANON.

Judge of Circuit Court, Samuel R. Artman, Lebanon.

Prosecuting Attorney, John W. Hornaday, Lebanon.

Clerk, George E. Adams, Lebanon.

Sheriff, Benjamin B. McRoberts, Lebanon.

Terms—First Monday of January, April, September and November, and to continue as long as necessary.

Roy W. Adney (Terhune and Adney), Lebanon.

Samuel R. Artman, Lebanon.

Raphael P. Bundy (Bundy & Hornaday), Lebanon.

James C. Darnell, Lebanon.

William J. Darnell (Darnell & Darnell), Jamestown

Patrick H. Dutch, Lebanon.
Charles W. Griffin (Griffin & Griffin), Sheridan.
Clarence Griffin (Griffin & Griffin), Sheridan.
Barton S. Higgins (Higgins & Holloman), Lebanon.
John W. Hornaday (Bundy & Hornaday), Lebanon.
Frank E. Hutchinson, Lebanon.
Jesse Neff, Lebanon.
Charles D. Orear, Lebanon.
Willett H. Parr (Parr & Rogers), Lebanon.
George W. Piersol, Jamestown.
Elza O. Rogers (Parr & Rogers), Lebanon.
Ira M. Sharp, Thorntown.
Andrew J. Shelby (Shelby & Worley), Lebanon.
Jesse Smith (Smith & Coulter), Lebanon.
James M. Worley (Shelby & Worley), Lebanon.
Charles E. Young, Jamestown.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE.

Boone county is centrally located in the state of Indiana, northwest of Indianapolis, the capital. It is twenty-four miles long east and west and seventeen and one-half miles wide north and south, containing four hundred and twenty square miles or two hundred sixty-eight thousand acres of land, as good as a crow ever flew over. Originally it was heavy timbered and full of bogs and morasses. The table-lands between the Wabash and White rivers, extended across the county from the southwest to the northeast. Within this table-land all the streams wholly in the county had their source. The high lands were in the central part of the county making it difficult to drain until generally cleared of woods. That was why the county was hard to develop into its present splendid farming condition. There are now within the county upwards of ten thousand miles of ditches, most of them tiled, some of the larger are open, forming for miles the heads of streams. All the streams that flow into Sugar creek, Eagle creek and form Raccoon creek and Eel rivers, are first tile ditches, then open ditches until they widen into the free streams. To do this great work took years of patient toil by our forebears. The reward of their toil has been the opening of one of the best agricultural counties of the state.

Boone is pre-eminently an agricultural county. It has no mineral resources except the best of sand and gravel in abundance for building and road purposes. There are very few factory industries in the county except those that are necessary for the immediate wants of the people such as mills, sawmills, planing mills, and later canning factories and dairies. The great resources of wealth are the products of the rich soil. The soil is very arable and susceptible of fertilization by rotation of crops and commercial aids. Its primitive fertility has been preserved, and in fact by the system of farming now in practice, is increasing in productiveness until the aspiring tiller of the soil is now hoping to reach one hundred bushels of corn and forty bushels of wheat to the acre.

Since the organization of the county in 1830, it has grown from a wilderness of miasmatic swamps to fine cultivated farms well ditched and well tiled. There are over 600 miles of gravel roads, the streams are all bridged with steel bridges and the farms well ditched. The census of 1910 gives the number of farms, 2,867; number of dwellings, 6,354; number of families, 6,414; number of population, 24,673; males 12,464, females 12,094, colored males 58, females 65. The number of foreign born people, 131, showing that as a county we are nearly all native-born Americans. The total assessment of the county for taxation is given at \$23,929,910, or about \$1,000 per capita of the entire population. The assessed value of the land of Boone county is \$44,78, which is the highest in the state outside of Marion except Benton county which is \$51.98, which was ditched out of the Kankakee basin. The lowest counties in land value in the state are Crawford, valued at \$4.54; Perry at \$4.67, and Brown \$5.10. The total receipts of the county in 1910 from taxes and sale of bonds was \$400,124.95. Disbursements, \$447,178.83, leaving a net indebtedness at the close of the year of \$47,053.88. The county expended for roads in 1911, \$30,524 and for bridges \$21,487.

The people of this county have always had a high standard of morals, believing in the eternal principles of justice and sobriety. On the 24th of July, 1911, the citizens of Lebanon voted to refuse to license men to sell intoxicating liquor as a beverage. The vote stood 667 for wets and 861 for dries, giving a majority of 194 for temperance. Two years later the vote on the same issue was taken and resulted in a larger vote against the saloon than the first, showing that there is a trend in the county against the licensed curse. Thorntown and other points in the county were pronounced against the evil, so we now have a county not only rich in soil, rich in wealth, rich in a high standard of morals and on record to stay, opposed to the licensing of men to destroy our homes by making drunken its inmates. There is not a county in the state that excels us in so rich an investment for peace, prosperity and happiness. As one of the happy results we give the licenses to marry and the divorces showing, although they are bad enough, yet the divorces are not so numerous as in rum-cursed localities. Marriage licenses in 1910, 190, divorces, 24; 1911, marriages 205, divorces, 17; 1912 marriages 203, divorces 22. If you will follow the statistics of Boone and compare with sister counties in the state you will find that no other county excels in the essentials of happy homes and a prosperous people.

The chief industry of Boone county is agriculture. Her wealth comes from the fertility of her soil. She has no mineral wealth except an abundance of sand and gravel for building purposes and for the construction of roads. There is no building rock in the county, no oil, no natural gas, but her rich soil which abundantly makes up for whatever else she may lack. It was the richness of her soil that attracted the pioneer when she was yet a wilderness. He braved the hardships and privations of the wilderness in the hope that he would build a garden of a home. He was not mistaken; his hopes have been fully realized. The axe that leveled the forest, the spade that drained the bogs and morasses, with brawny arms and brave hearts to push them, the full fruition of all his hopes have been fully realized—the transition from less than a century ago to the beauty and wealth of today. The beautiful homes and magnificent farms that adorn every section of land in the county attests their judgment and is material testimony of their toil and energy. The position that the county holds today with sister counties of the state is additional evidence of her worth. She holds her place among the ten best in the state in all agricultural interests.

When we take into consideration that Indiana ranks among the foremost agricultural states of the nation we will be able to comprehend more fully what it means to rank among the first of so great a state. The leading field crops are corn as *king*, with wheat the *queen* as next in order. Then follow in order oats, hay, barley, rye and other grains. There is also a large cultivation of tomatoes, melons, berries, onions and tobacco. In these later years more attention is given to the cultivation of fruits and large areas are being devoted to orchards in the southern and northern parts of the state. The up-to-date methods of fruit culture is bringing good returns and the fruit is of excellent flavor and quality. It is now concluded that with the same care and attention that this receives in what are termed fruit sections, fully as good returns may be had in sections of Indiana as in any other country.

In 1910, Boone county was among the ten leading counties of the state in total yield of corn, also in the average yield per acre, 44.32 bushels per acre. She was the fifth in rank in the state in the number of horses sold in 1910. She was also fifth in number of horses and colts on hand in 1911, and fourth in 1912, 11,185. In 1910 she was eighth in the production of milk and third in the production of pounds of butter, 810,558 pounds. She was in the ten counties with cattle on hand and sold in 1910 and 1911, 7,660.

In hogs on hand she was the seventh in 1911 and in 1912 sold 45,074. In 1910 and 1911, she was the ninth county in rank in hogs sold, 62,450. In 1910, in the loss of hogs by disease, she was second in the state, only being outranked in this misfortune by her sister county, Tipton. In 1911 she ranked as the ninth county in the loss of hogs by disease, having lost 14,353. In 1911 she was the fourth in the state in the production of sheep, 23,612. In 1911 she was ninth in number of sheep sold, 13,066. In the same year she was tenth in wool clipped, 83,354 pounds, selling value, \$15,592. In 1910 she was third in poultry sold, 12,177 dozen. In 1911 she was seventh in laying hens, 13,362 dozen. In 1910, Boone county stood first in the state in the production of eggs, 1,842,006 dozen, selling value, \$206,389. In 1910 she produced 275,966 bushels of wheat, an average of 15.98 bushels per acre. Her average yield in 1911 was 16.73 bushels per acre.

Her crop of corn in 1910 was 3,112,930 bushels. Average yield per acre, 44.32. In 1911, she produced 1,033,286 bushels. Rye, 4,802 bushels; barley, 500 bushels. This county was more on the bread and meat side of life than on the rye and barley product. The annual product of timothy hay about 20,000 tons annually; 22,177 tons of clover hay, and about the first county in the state in the production of clover seed, 9,215 bushels in 1910.

The alfalfa has been introduced of late years and is rapidly growing in favor both as to quality and quantity of provender. In 1910 there were two hundred and ten acres and a yield of three hundred and seventeen tons was reported. There has been a rapid increase of acreage since that date also in the yield per acre. Some report as high as six tons per acre in three cuttings. In connection with the growth of the agricultural interest of the county, we would mention the introduction of ensilage within the last few years and the favor with which it is being received; it promises to become one of the leading processes of preserving the crops of the county.

One of the characteristics of the Boone county farmer is to keep abreast of the progress of the world. Under the new intelligent system of farming that is now coming in, we will expect this county with its base of rich soil, to hold its place with sister counties of the state. It was among the first in the state to avail itself of the provision of a county agent provided by law to look after the agricultural interests of the county. With her ten thousand miles of ditching and more coming, her six hundred or more miles of good roads and a spirit that will soon make every road in the county gravel or macadam, we will be placed in the front rank of the state.

We as a county, hold the distinction of having more miles of gravel roads than any other county in the state. Our soil, our roads, our schools and churches, and the progressive intelligent spirit of our people will keep us in the foreground of advancement and we may expect as much uplift in the next three-fourths of a century as there has been in the past. The brush and bogs are now out of the way. The roads are built, streams bridged and public buildings in position, so there is nothing for us to do except to grow in beauty and strength. The same energy and push that characterized our ancestors, if projected into the future, will realize all our expectations. In our imagination we look ahead seventy-five years and behold Boone county a very paradise of prosperous homes and a happy people.

BOONE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Early in the history of Boone county, her progressive citizens began to talk around about an agricultural fair. Other counties were holding them and she did not want to be behind any of her sister counties. She wanted to enter the arena of competition and show her "pumpkins" and other farm products against the world. She felt confident that there were none that could excel her in these products. As early as 1853, they began to take steps for an organization. From that time to the present, there has been more or less interest manifested in this enterprise to place the farmers of this county before the world. There were times when things went slow and it took hard pulling by the enthusiasts to keep it going. Its interest was kept alive and like other enterprises it has grown into a permanent institution. It has become a fixed institution of the county and the farmer, the merchant and the mechanic of this day would not know how to do without the annual meeting of the association. Among the men that were active at the very first were H. G. Hazelrigg, A. J. Boone, Levi Lane, William Zion, L. C. Daugherty, John Higgins, Thomas R. Cobb, J. M. Ball, Samuel S. Heath, Jesse Neff, Adolphus Wysong, T. J. Cason, William C. Kise, Jacob Kernodle and many others who can be named and that have pushed the car along the past decades.

The sessions were at first held south of Lebanon, but early in the history of the association, it began to plan to buy land and establish a permanent

home. The first that was bought was on the north of Lebanon, where it added from time to time until now it has ample possessions for accommodation of all its interests, and is well provided with buildings and improvements. About the time of the Centennial of our nation, the representatives of the farming interests of the counties of Montgomery, Clinton and Boone held a meeting and perfected an organization for agricultural advancement and arranged to hold annual exhibits and award premiums. The place of meeting was just east of Thorntown on the Strawtown road. There were several grand meetings held at this place and great crowds gathered annually from surrounding counties and from over the state. Finally these meetings closed and all the interest along this line centered at Lebanon, under the management of the Boone County Agricultural Society. After the centralizing of all the agricultural interest in the County Association, it took on new life and soon grew into one of the most active and energetic agricultural societies of the state. We can not follow its growth and activities through all the years to the present but will give the report of the year that marks about the middle of its existence from its organization to the present time. It is taken from the report given in the *Lebanon Pioneer*, of November, 1886.

The first agricultural fair was held just south of Lebanon, in the fall of 1855, and was well attended and much enthusiasm manifested. Everybody seemed to be wonderfully interested in the success of the fair and looked upon it as their individual interest and were under obligations to make it a great success. It more than came up to the expectations of the management, and every person went home rejoicing and feeling confident that Boone had experienced a great fair of her own, and she would be henceforth recognized along with the great counties of the state.

From the *Lebanon Pioneer* of November 13, 1886:

The stockholders of the Boone County Stock Agricultural Society, met in annual session in the circuit court room on Saturday last. The meeting was called to order by President J. M. Ball, when on motion of S. L. Cason, John Higgins was elected chairman. Treasurer B. F. Coombs submitted the following report of receipts and expenditures for the year 1886:

RECEIPTS.

From former treasurer -----	\$ 188.04
Gate receipts -----	3,505.99
Stands and shows -----	566.30
Stall rent -----	215.50
Amphitheater -----	133.60
Entry fees -----	30.00
Insurance on old floral hall -----	295.50
Proceeds of note -----	600.00
Rents by John Adair -----	13.80
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Total receipts -----	\$5,538.03

DISBURSEMENTS.

Premiums and expenses -----	\$5,275.03
Balance on hand -----	263.00
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Total -----	\$5,538.03

Secretary John W. Kise submitted a report of the money passing through his hands as follows:

RECEIPTS.

May 1, 1886, cash from treasurer -----	\$10.00
August 2, 1886, cash from treasurer -----	8.50
August 19, 1886, cash received at fair -----	30.00
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Total -----	\$48.50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Postage, wrappers, etc. -----	\$11.21
Advertising -----	10.25
Draying -----	.75
Cash to treasurer -----	30.00
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Total -----	\$52.21
Balance due secretary -----	3.71

The secretary submitted verbal report of insurance now on the society's buildings and the president made report of purchase of grounds, improvements, etc. The certificate of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture was submitted, showing that our society had been properly represented at the annual meeting of that board, and that the secretary had made all necessary reports to the State Board. This concluded the forenoon session. At 1 P. M., the society convened and proceeded to the election of officers and directors as follows: Officers—John M. Ball, president; Riley Colgrove, vice-president; S. L. Cason, treasurer; E. G. Darnell, secretary; T. R. Cobb, superintendent.

Directors—C. C. Padgett, Marion; William Brenton, Clinton; John Higgins, Washington; Joseph A. Campbell, Sugar Creek; W. B. Taylor, Jefferson; S. S. Heath and James Nealis, Center; W. H. Dooley, Union; Jacob Jones, Eagle; John B. Witt, Perry; F. L. Lane, Harrison; R. C. McCann, Jackson, and Benjamin Booher, Worth.

The society voted that the Executive Committee be selected by the Board of Directors. The railroad fare of John Higgins to attend the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was ordered paid by the society. On motion, the Directors were authorized to appoint the committee of revision of premium list for the year 1887, after which the stockholders' meeting adjourned.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

The Board of Directors met immediately upon the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting, and, on motion, appointed the following committee on revision of premium list: J. M. Ball, John Higgins, James Nealis and R. C. McCann. The board selected as an executive committee, Benjamin Booher, William Brenton and S. S. Heath.

ONE REGULAR ATTENDANT.

Boone county can boast of at least one regular attendant at the annual fairs. John Edlin, living south of Lebanon, at the age of eleven years attended in 1855, the first fair and has been a regular attendant to and including the last fair held August, 1914. He has witnessed the growth of the institution from the beginning to the present and marked the great changes that

indicate the growth of the county and the changes of the manners and customs of the people from the ox team of the fifties to the automobile of 1914; from the simple farm implements of his young manhood to the various improvements that mark this day and age.

AL-SI.

Do you know these people? Better make their acquaintance. They are the coming folks, bringing comfort and good returns for all labor put upon them. If you welcome them we will assure you that Mr. Al will be good to you no matter how dry and hot the summer becomes. He has a habit of diving deep into the earth and hunting for moisture. He is a comparatively new comer in Boone and our people are not well enough acquainted with him to know all his virtues. He is ahead of Mr. T. and Miss C. is not to be compared to him. It is true you will have to treat him pretty nice when he first comes on your farm or he will not stay. He resents bad treatment or neglect. You must be sure to give him a good bed to lie in. Make it soft and mellow and give him good food to live upon when he is young. Be sure and see that he does not have wet feet. He is very fond of lime, especially, if your soil is full of alkali. Give him plenty of lime and see that it is made into fine meal. You need not cook it. Another thing, you must be careful of, if you desire Mr. Al to remain with you as a permanent boarder and pay well for his keep. It may put you to some trouble and may be some expense. Do not mind this, for we assure you that you will be abundantly rewarded for all your labor and care bestowed. We were going to call your attention to Mr. Al's dislike to bad company. He will not tolerate it for even one season. The fact of the business is, he is not fond of any kind of company. He would rather be alone and selfish-like eat up all the food you prepare for him. But bear in mind that he will not tolerate noxious weeds.

The way to have good Al—Fal—(there I came near spelling out his full name) is the same as to have good boys and girls. Keep them from evil associates. In short you must not have any weeds in the home where you are rearing Mr. Al. It would be safe to observe the same rule with boys and girls. Be sure that you do not have any weed seeds in the cradle, where you

put Al to sleep. If you keep this rule faithfully you will enjoy the wonderful effect it will have on the growth of the youngster, and you will thank your stars for the great reward that he will give you for all your care. Just try it and try it faithfully and see, if you will not really love the new comer and will be anxious too for him to remain with you forever. Ask some of your neighbors, who have been boarding and caring for him four or five years and hear what they will say.

What's Si got to do with Al? Much every way. That is the sequel of the story. When Al gets his full growth and wants to come in out of the hot sun, you must have a good place to keep him from harm. Of course the old hay mow will do if you have nothing better, or can build nothing better. You can dry him out and store him away like you do Mr. T. and Miss C. but let me say a word. I want to whisper in your ear. Bring in Mr. Si. He is big and round and can take the best of care of Mr. Al in the world and preserve all his succulent virtues the same as they were in the days of his youth when he was vigorous and growing in the field. Mr. Si will do for Mr. Al what he does for Mr. Corn. He will preserve him in his natural state and in the dead of winter when the snow is on the ground and the wind playing a blizzard around the barn, old Brindle will roll up her meek eyes as delighted as when knee deep in clover on a lovely day in June. She will fill the pail with pure white milk from which will come rich layers of cream and golden globules of butter. Can you think of anything more heavenly on a farm? Won't it pay to adopt the new way of doing things? What's the use of sticking to the old when there is a better way? You can knock old Boreas back into his northern home and have soft summer tarry with us the year round if you fix for her. Just fix, that is all. It will not take a bit more work. Instead of skimming over twenty or forty acres of ground to get winter food for five or six head of cattle, two horses, six sheep and a few pigs, make a good bed of five or six acres of ground for Mr. Al, tuck him in right and then instead of buying an automobile (unless you have skillets of money), introduce Mr. Si on your farm to take care of Mr. Al and his other friends when the winter is on and you will have summer in your barns all the year and roses will bloom on the cheeks of your children and everything about your home that has life will be fat and sleek and happy.

STORY OF AN AUTOCHTHON.

Our folks are not great talkers, for we never have much to say. At one time in our life we are nearly all ears and we can hear lots of things. We learn the name of persons and objects by hearing. The creature you call man has most to do with us, and says lots of things about us. He treats us kindly at times but most of the time he handles us roughly, and we are helpless in his power, and have to take whatever he bestows upon us. We do not know anything of our origin except as we hear it from his lips. He calls us by more than one name. Most people call us corn, others say maize, others Indian corn and still others cereal. We do not care much about the name but there are those who sing praises to it. Like other people we are classed by our color. Some of us are white, others yellow, red and some actually black, so you see all races are represented. Of course this does not make much difference, the color is only skin deep so far as looks go; and we are all taken in as a class and treated pretty much the same. Speaking for myself, I never knew my mother. Our folks do not keep family records; and I never could learn much until my ears grew. Mother must have been good and kind and withal very systematic. She got a stick (some call it a cob), and lined us children all up in rows, stood us up side by side and scrouged us closely together, so we could not run around and get lost. She actually tied us to her apron strings and we had no strength within ourselves to move. We were all treated just alike. There was no outside or top row in the arrangement. There was a stick for each family and we had to stay together, and in this way moved about wherever the man or some other animal chose to place us. We had no power to move ourselves. The fate of most of us was to be eaten by man or beast. Some little animals would gnaw on our backs and torture us; others would tear us from our home and crush us with their hard teeth, and man was worse than all. He treats us very roughly as if we had no feeling. He literally tears us from the place where mother put us, and scatters us in every direction; mashes us, grinds us into powder, cooks and actually devours us with his teeth. Some of us he puts into great vats and steams and soaks, bringing out the spirit of meanness in us. Then it is that we get even with him and set him on fire and consume his manhood.

Some of our folks are very kindly cared for. The most comely are put to themselves, kept in a dry place away from animals and moisture and cold. They call us seed kernels. In the spring of the year we are separated from each other as families and thrown into a heap where we nestle close to each other half frightened, wondering what next. When the days warm up in the spring we are taken out of the bin, placed into a small round box where there are iron teeth that grab two or three of us at a time and thrust us down a hole into the ground and bury us alive. We are dazed. We can't think what to do. We lie still in the darkness a few days, until we get a sup of moisture and the sun warms up our dark chamber, and we learn from whence light and heat come. Then it is our little heart begins to throb and we realize that we are alive. We begin to search our way out of the grave. We first kick out our feet, reaching down in the earth for a drink to strengthen us for our work. Next we lift our heads upwards towards the light, heat and life. In a few days we feel our life and set to work to come up out of the grave.

Some of us had a hard time this year. We were buried in a few hard dry crumbs of earth. We thought for days we would perish of thirst. Along came the man that buried us with a big roller and pressed the clods down tight on us, so we could not move. Still we thirsted. We tried to press our hands and feet downward but there was nothing there to quench our thirst. The man came along and stirred the blankets about us as if we were too cold. We were warm enough but dying of thirst. If he could only have given us a drink we would have been thankful. We had almost given up all hope of life when the heavens opened and showered down upon us copious blessings. We revived, sprung into life, arose from the tomb, rejoicing with gratitude and joy. The poet sings, "Where near thee rises green the bladed corn," soon we will stand as an army, with banners tossing our plumes high in air, and array all our numerous offspring in close fitting jackets of green looped with finest silks of various delicate tints.

BOONE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT.

The office of county agricultural agent was created by the 1913 Indiana Legislature; Vocational Education Bill, Section 12.

This bill provided for the appointment of county agents in each of thirty counties for the first year, ending October 1, 1914, thirty appointments the second year and the remainder the third year, providing that number of counties desired such an office.

The appointment is made jointly by Purdue University, the County Board of Education and the State Board of Education. The following is quoted from a letter of Mr. R. W. Imel:

My appointment was made to take effect July 1, 1913. There were previous to that time county agents in three Indiana counties, namely, La-Porte, Parke and Montgomery. At the present time there are twenty-eight men at work, and applications in from other counties, that have not been filled.

Arriving at Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana, on July 1, 1913, as the first person to fill the office of county agent in that county, I found myself in much the same position that several other men were in at that time. I was an entire stranger to the people and conditions were more or less strange to me, so that the first thing to do was to get acquainted with the people and their conditions, crops grown, live stock produced and amounts of each.

The work being new in the county, as it was over the state, the office was not understood at first. However, office calls came in rather rapidly the first two months and farm visits were made to all sections of the county.

During the second week after being located here the business men of the town gave a reception to which the farmers in particular were invited. Mr. T. A. Coleman, assistant State leader was present and addressed the audience on the "New Vocational Law." This meeting afforded an opportunity to meet people that I would not have had otherwise.

In the third month the school work demanded a large portion of the time and since then the work of various kinds has gone steadily on, occupying all the time.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY AGENT, FROM JULY 1, 1913 TO JUNE 30, 1914.
DEMONSTRATION MEETINGS.

Series of demonstration meetings of various kinds have been taken up, the first of which were for the "Selection of Seed Corn." These were held on farms at various points of the county.

SEED CORN MEETINGS.

Date.	Place.	Attendance.
October 2—	W. H. Nelson -----	8
October 2—	M. J. Barker -----	30
October 2—	John Eaton -----	10
October 2—	Charles Howard -----	17
October 3—	No. 5 School, Jackson township-----	18
October 3—	J. S. Baird -----	55
October 3—	O. H. Starkey -----	40
October 3—	George W. New -----	24

At these meetings the assistance of J. P. Prigg, of the Extension Department was secured. The plan of meetings was to give a description of ears to select for seed, and then have each person go to the field and select ears and stalks conforming to this description.

The storing of seed corn was also given an important place. While the attendance at these meetings was not large the interest was good, and results of it were noted throughout the county, as many made field selections of seed corn as they had not done before. To cite a specific example, I will quote a farmer of Union township:

"Before I attended your seed corn meeting, I had selected several bushels of corn in one day, but after hearing the discussion at the farm of George New, I spent one day in gathering about fifty ears." On other farms, seed corn racks of various kinds were put to use and in the spring individual ear test work was carried on.

SEED CORN TESTING WEEK.

The week of March 2-7, was set aside as the week to test seed corn in the public schools of the county. A circular letter was mailed out to each rural teacher, giving instruction how to make the test and the benefit to be derived from it. The co-operation of the patrons was asked and results of school tests carried home to them.

This work had the approval and support of the county superintendent of schools, E. M. Servies.

ORCHARD DEMONSTRATION.

Orchard pruning and spraying has received a rather prominent place in the work. Demonstrations have been held at the following times and places:

Date.	Place.	Attendance.
October 8—	H. A. Flickinger -----	75
October 9—	D. C. Taylor -----	150
March 11—	O. H. Starkey -----	25
April 15—	L. O. Thompson -----	21
March 24—	Henry Baker -----	6

At three of these meetings assistance was secured from the State Extension Department.

Interest was very good at all meetings, and spraying work in particular has been given a heavy impetus. One of the leading drug companies selling spraying supplies, reports selling ten times the amount of material sold in any previous year. Others have sold like quantities. I feel that as much or more progress has been made in orchard work than in any other.

MILK TESTING.

A small Babcock milk tester was secured and several testing demonstrations were held at rural schools and other meetings. A limited amount of work has been done on the farms of individual owners. The work appealed especially to school children as results were something that could be actually seen.

I also assisted a member of the Purdue staff, H. S. Moredock, in forming a cow testing association in this county. A testing unit was also planned at Zionsville, but owing to change of plans by the State Department, no actual work was done although one hundred and twenty-five cows were enrolled to be tested.

Farmers in general will be more ready to take up testing in another year, as a branch of a milk condensary is being installed at this place.

ALFALFA TOUR.

Alfalfa is a coming crop of Boone county. There is approximately three hundred acres of old seeding of from two to four years old. That much more will be seeded in the next year, if weather conditions are all favorable.

In view of the adaptability of much of the soil of the county for alfalfa production, an alfalfa tour was held in which a number of fields were visited and growing conditions noted. On May 26, 1914, the following farms were visited by fifteen autos carrying thirty-five people: John Powell, Henry Klinger, Carey Powell, Adolphus Wysong, O. H. Starkey, Dr. E. D. Johns, E. B. Bender, John Sicks.

On May 27, forty people in twenty autos, visited the farms of Jerome Kersey, Victor Crane, C. O. Brown, G. I. Neptune, Marley Riley, M. J. Barker, O. E. Dixon, William Montgomery.

This tour attracted more attention than any movement attempted since coming to the county. It was attended by business men and newspaper men, as well as farmers. The newspapers gave the tour much publicity and favorable comment. It is evident that much interest in alfalfa was aroused throughout the county, as I devoted a large portion of my time for weeks afterward answering calls on alfalfa questions. Much ground is in the course of preparation for seeding either this fall or next spring.

The tour was accompanied by G. M. Frier and F. H. King, of the Extension Department. They were a large factor in making the trip a success.

FIELD DEMONSTRATIONS.

I. Formalin Treatment for Oat Smut.

The seed to treat a fifteen acre field was treated except a check strip.

When results were checked up five per cent of the untreated check was found to be affected, while there was no noticeable smut on the treated oats. This was carried on with the assistance of T. W. Saltmarsh at his farm.

II. Fertilizer Tests on Corn.

(a) At the county farm, eight-tenths acre plats are being used to

demonstrate the comparative value of potash and phosphate fertilizers on clay and loam soils.

(b) On the farm of Earl Lowe, nitrogen, potash and phosphate are being used on tenth acre plats, alone and in combination.

III. Soy Bean Variety Test.

(a) George Richmann.

(b) R. V. Snapp.

In conjunction with the Crops Department of the Experiment Station, I am assisting the above men to carry on a variety test of soy beans, three varieties being used.

IV. Corn Variety Test.

(a) L. M. Church.

With the assistance of Mr. Church and in conjunction with the Crops Department this test is being carried on the same as with the soy beans.

There will be no results to check up for some time.

CONTESTS.

I. Boys Acre Corn Growing Contest.

This is being carried on under the rules governing the contest, as laid down by the State Extension Department. The township is a unit.

Prize money aggregating \$180.00 has been voted by the County Bankers' Association, and this will be awarded to the winner in each township.

There are approximately thirty contestants.

II. Five Acre Corn Growing Contest.

This contest is conducted under the rules laid down by the State Corn Growers' Association, but the county is the unit.

The prizes for this aggregate \$150.00 and was raised as follows:

G. I. Neptune (farmer)	-----\$100.00
Business Men	----- 50.00

It will be distributed thus:

1st prize -----	\$50.00
2nd prize -----	30.00
3d prize -----	20.00
Next five -----	10.00

There are twenty entries in this contest and several of them are first-class corn raisers.

COUNTY HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

On February 21, 1913, a meeting of those interested in horse breeding in Boone county, was called at the court house to organize a County Horse Breeders' Association. The organization was perfected, electing D. C. Price president and R. W. Imel, secretary.

March 21st, a stallion and mare show was held with forty-one entries. There were one thousand people at the show. Ribbons were placed on the prize winners. Mr. J. Schwab, of Purdue, acted as judge. The interest manifested at this meeting augurs well for the future.

CHOLERA CONTROL.

During the summer and fall of 1913, hog cholera was prevalent throughout Boone county. At various times throughout the year meetings were held to discuss the control of the disease by sanitary precautions and vaccination.

The following meetings were held:

Time.	Place.	Attendance.
November 7—	Lebanon -----	120
December 21—	Thorntown -----	75
June 23—	E. S. Stansel -----	18
June 24—	O. B. Knowlton -----	16
June 24—	Fayette -----	55

In addition to these central meetings a large number of office calls and many farm visits have been made to help control cholera. The disease is not nearly so prevalent this season.

SCHOOL WORK.

The work in agriculture being new to the teachers, as well as the pupils of the public schools of this county, much time has been devoted to assisting them.

Two talks were given by myself at the Teachers' County Institute in August. All the township institutes were visited at least once during the winter and some of them twice.

At these meetings the work for the month was taken up and discussed, and the teachers given an opportunity to ask questions pertaining to the work in agriculture.

In addition to this, nearly all the rural schools of the county were visited and a short talk given on the agricultural work immediately before the pupils, or on any subject that the teacher was not able to make clear to the class.

Milk testing demonstrations and weed seed identification work was done before the school.

Each month a bulletin was issued to the rural teachers. This bulletin contained an outline of topics for the month.

Teachers and pupils were encouraged to attend orchard demonstrations, seed corn meetings and the farmers' short course.

The schools assisted in seed corn germination week, March 2-7, 1914, whenever conditions permitted them to do so.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

There are four active farmers' clubs in the county that hold regular meetings at periods from two to four weeks. Each club has its officers, and programs are arranged, usually, several weeks in advance. The meetings are held at rural school buildings, and the teachers were of very material

aid in assisting in the organization of the clubs. The membership ranged from 50 to 200. The locations of the clubs are as follows:

Walnut Grove—Sugar Creek township.

District No. 10—Jefferson township.

District No. 5—Eagle township.

District No. 6—Marion township.

Twice each, during the winter months, R. W. Inel was on the program at these places, either for a talk on some practical farm topic or for an illustrated lecture.

FARMERS' SHORT COURSE.

The Purdue Traveling Short Course was with us for three days, December 15, 16 and 17. At this course, practical lectures and demonstrations were given on nearly every phase of farm life. The work was given by eight members of the Extension Department of Purdue. They had with them a carload of live stock and equipment for demonstration purposes. The attendance for the course was approximately 500 and interest very good.

SUMMARY.

Office work has constituted no small portion of the year's work. Each morning until nine o'clock and all day Saturday have been devoted to office work. In addition to this, other time has been used as needed.

The calls that have come to the office have been along almost every line of farm work. The following are some representative topics: Setting of orchard trees, pruning and spraying of trees for various insect and plant diseases; fertilizers for wheat, corn and alfalfa; all the different steps in securing a stand of alfalfa and caring for same after getting it; testing soil for acidity, adaptability of soil for certain crops; culture of soy beans and cow peas; where to obtain innoculating bacteria for different legumes; feeding of all classes of live stock, balanced rations, comparative value of feeds; use of concentrates, value of milk testing; breeds and breeding; vaccination of hogs, diseases of different kinds of live stock; analysis and value of fertilizers, home mixing of fertilizers; farm management problems, markets.

Farm visits were to take up such of the problems as could not readily be taken up at the office.

Meetings have been held throughout the year to discuss seasonable topics. Some of these are as follows: "Seed Corn Selection and Storage," "Pruning and Spraying of Orchards," "Cholera Prevention," "Alfalfa Growing," "Milk Testing," "Care and Management of Brood Sow," "Care and Management of Brood Mare," "Feeding of Dairy Cow," "Illustrated Lecture on Live Stock," "Corn Cultivation," "Use of Phosphate," "Co-operation Buying of Fertilizers," "Organizing a Cow Testing Unit," "Catch Crops," "Agriculture in the Schools," "Culture in Agriculture."

These meetings have had fair attendance throughout the year and interest always good. Just how much good results from these meetings it is difficult to estimate, but some evidence is seen, that ideas gained at all of them is being practiced.

The following is a tabulation of that part of the work that can be reduced to figures:

Number of meetings held -----	165
Number in attendance -----	8997
Number of farm visits -----	294
Number of office calls -----	691
Number of miles traveled -----	4998

Respectfully submitted,
County Agent, Boone County, Indiana.

July 23, 1914.

DRAINAGE OF INDIANA.

Almost every one that is able to tell the right hand from the left knows that water runs down hill. There is no need of asking some one to tell you where the high points in Indiana are, and where the lowest are, for if you know the location of the streams you know that the source of the stream is the high point; and that its mouth or where the water empties is the lowest point along its course. The principal river of the state is the Wabash, which drains, with its tributaries, fully two-thirds of the area of the state. It rises in Mercer county, Ohio, flows west to the state line, passing between Ran-

dolph and Adams counties, thence north and northwest through Wells and Noble to Wabash counties; thence west bearing south through Wabash, Miami, Cass, Carroll and Tippecanoe counties; between Fountain and Warren to the northeast of Vermilion counties; thence south between Vermilion and Parke, through Vigo towards the southwest to the meridian of Vincennes; thence forming the boundary line between Illinois and Sullivan, Knox, Gibson and Posey counties to the Ohio river a distance of 400 miles. It is a sluggish river, falling about 18 inches per mile from its source in Mercer county, Ohio, to its mouth. Tippecanoe and Eel rivers are its principal tributaries from the north. Tippecanoe rises in Tippecanoe lake in Kosciusko county, Eel rises in Noble and Allen counties. The tributaries of the Wabash from the east side as you ascend are, first, Patoka, then White river, which constitutes a considerable system within itself, formed by the East Fork and West Fork, which with their tributaries, drain a large portion of the southern and central regions of the state. It flows westward, bearing south between the boundaries of Knox, Pike and Gibson, entering the Wabash at the southwest corner of Knox county; Big Raccoon creek, then Rock river, known as Sugar creek in Boone county which enters the Wabash at the northwest corner of Parke county, draining Parke, Montgomery, Boone and Clinton counties; Coal creek drains Fountain county; Wild Cat drains a large portion of Tippecanoe, Clinton, Tipton, Carroll and Howard counties. Deer and Pike creeks drain the southeastern portions of Carroll, Cass and Miami counties. The Mississinewa river rises in the northwest corner of Darke county, Ohio, flows due west across the northern boundary of Randolph, draining Delaware and Blackford; thence it traverses the center of Grant county, crosses the south boundary of Wabash county; thence northwest, entering the Wabash above Peru. The Salamonie river rises in the southeast corner of Jay county, flows northwest through the northeast corner of Blackford, across Wells, Huntington and Wabash counties, where it enters the Wabash river as its last tributary from the south. As you ascend the Wabash, the Embarrass river, wholly in Illinois, enters the Wabash about the middle of the western boundary of Knox county. The little and big Vermilion rivers, which drain the eastern boundary of Illinois, enter the Wabash river in Vermillion county. The White river rises in Randolph county, flows south and southeast through Wayne, Fayette, Franklin and Dearborn counties, and forms a junction with the Great Miami near Harri-

son, Ohio. Drop seven feet per mile. It is the swiftest stream of the state. St. Joseph of the Lake has its origin in Michigan, makes a long, graceful sweep through portions of Elkhart and St. Joseph counties, Indiana, and flows back north and westward and empties into Lake Michigan. The Kankakee drains the lake region of the state, rising in the southern part of St. Joseph, northern part of Marshall, thence through Starke, Laporte, Porter, Jasper and between Lake and Newton counties, where it enters the Illinois river, thence on to the Mississippi. Jasper, Newton and Benton counties are drained by the Iroquois, a tributary of the Kankakee. This is the sluggish river of the state. St. Marys and St. Joseph rivers, the former rises in Ohio, flows northwest until it meets the St. Joseph at Fort Wayne, which rises in Michigan and flows to the southwest through the corner of Ohio and thence into Indiana. After thus uniting their waters and forming the Maumee, these two rivers double back upon their courses and flow to the east and north and empty into Lake Erie. This system drains Allen, part of Adams and Dekalb counties. The St. Marys and St. Joseph are striking examples of Moraine guided streams. Scattered over the northern third of the state there are a thousand shimmering lakes, many of them covering areas of several square miles. The Ohio river forms the southern boundary of the state and drains all the border counties. The highest point in the state is Carlos, in Randolph county, which is the source of tributaries of the Wabash, White river, East and West Fork, and also of the White Water. It is 1,285 feet above sea level. The lowest point in the state is the mouth of the Wabash river at the southwest corner of Posey county, 313 feet above the level of the sea. This southwest corner must always have been the lowest part of the state, for there are no evidences of any upheavals. So the general face of the state must have been from the beginning as it is today; except the hills must have been higher and the valleys deeper than they now are. It is evident that the hills are being carried by the flood tides down into the valleys. The drainage basin of the Wabash river embraces an area of 33,000 square miles. Of the total number, 24,350 square miles are within the border of Indiana. This is slightly more than two-thirds the area of the state, the total area being 35,910 square miles. Of this portion in Indiana, about one-half is embraced in the drainage areas of the East and West White rivers.

CENTRAL DRIFT PLAN.

The central part of Indiana, the basin of the Wabash river and headwaters of all our principal streams constitute a Great Drift Plan. The sand, gravel, clays and buried trees all point to the period when there must have been a great force passed over this section more than wind and heavier than water. The trend of this force was from the northeast towards the southwest. The great boulders on the surface of our soil all through this section are the tracks of a monster giant of strength that at some former period passed over this country. This vast undulating plain of glacial drift and accumulations possesses a deep, mellow soil unexcelled anywhere on the continent for fertility and productiveness. The principal crops grown are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and hay.

OUR NATIVE FOREST.

A little story about the trees of Boone county may be interesting to the children of this age. Very few of our boys and girls know about it. The parents and grandparents that lived in the woods have passed away. The story grew old and passed away with the trees. Less than one hundred years ago the entire county was a dense forest except a few bogs and morasses where it was so wet that a tree could not grow; also a tract in the southern part of the county that had dignity and scope enough to be called a prairie. Can you imagine how it would look if instead of the beautiful farms and homes we have now with good roads, bridges, schools, churches, towns and cities, there was nothing but continuous dense forest with denser undergrowth so that you could see but a little distance in front of you, and you would have to push the bushes aside to pass through. It will take a big stretch of our imagination to see the picture. If you had been dropped down anywhere in the county one century ago you would not know which way to go, unless you found an Indian trail or path leading to his wigwam, spring or favorite hunting ground. At that time he was the only living human being that lived here "In the Woods;" no path; no idea of direction; no sight of sun by day or of moon or stars by night. Nothing but woods and woods impenetrable all around you, one continuous army of great trees with

crowds of little ones at their feet. We have a few representatives of each family with us to this day as living monuments of the vast army that has fallen before the woodman's ax.

THE OAK (QUERCUS.)

Chief among all is the oak, the giant and king of the forest. He is the oldest, strongest and largest except the tulip tree. His family name is *Quercus* and there are about three hundred species ranging in size and strength from the smallest to the greatest. They do not all live in Boone county. Like people they are of all colors and so named, red, black, white, yellow, green, gray, etc., from the color of their bark and wood. They are also distinguished from each other by the kind of fruit they bear. The fruit or seed is called acorn. There are various kinds, ranging in size from the Bur-oak down to the Pin-oak called Chinkapin. If you stand by a great oak and look at its grandeur and then at the tiny fruit it bears, you will wonder how so great a tree can be wrapped up and packed away in so small a space as the little hard nut called—rock barnacle. A story is told of a man who lay dreaming under a pin-oak one sleepy day in October, and in his dream he thought God did not know how to make this world, when he put the little acorn on the great oak, and the big pumpkin on the sprawling vine unable to lift up its head. He was awakened by a nut coming down, and striking him on the head. He concluded that God had arranged things best after all, for where, oh, where, would he have been if the pumpkin had been placed on the oak. Both the nose and the pumpkin would have been ruined by the fall. We can only mention here some of the names of this most important and magnificent family of the forest. They are, viz.: black-jack, (*Q. Nigra*); basket, (*Q. Michauxii*); blue, (*Q. Douglasii*); bur, (*Q. Marocarpa*); chestnut, (*Q. Castanea*); chinkapin, (*Q. Prinoides*); gray, (*Q. Coccinea*); Indian oak, (the Teak tree); cow-oak, basket-oak, black-oak bitter, (*Q. Tinctoria*). Next in order is the maple, Queen of the forest. Our story would not run right if we did not place her by the side of the King. There are about eighty in this family, most of them foreigners, only a few of them native to Boone and to this country. This is the beauty of the forest, and the hard maple or sugar is the very Queen, not only of the family but also of our forest, and oh! oh! how sweet. Even the Indian loved her for her beauty and sweetness most of all, and

called her Sa-na-min-dji. We would love to stop here and tell you all about this tree and the pleasure she gave to pioneer life, but have only time for a few of her names, viz., hard or rock-maple (*Acer saccharinum*); silver, (*A. dasycarpum*); swamp-red, scarlet, (*A. rubrum*); the black or sugar tree, (*A. nigrum*); striped, whistle wood, or moosewood, (*A. Pennsylvanicum*); large leaved or California, (*A. macrophyllum*); mountain, (*A. spicatum*); English field, (*A. campestra*); Sycamore, (*A. pseudo-platanus*); Norway, (*A. platanoides*); Tartarian, (*A. Tartaricum*); Japan, (*A. Japonicum*); ash-leaved, or box elder, (*negundoaceroideis*).

THE TULIP TREE.

The maple may be Queen, and the oak King of the forest, but the largest and most graceful of all the trees is the tulip, incorrectly known as the Poplar. The family name is (*Liriodendrom Tulipiferae*), closely allied to the magnolias, found in American forests from Canada to Louisiana. It has a straight, cylindrical trunk of ten, eight or nine feet in diameter and 100 feet high. Its bark is ash colored, large saddle-shaped leaves that distinguish this tree from all others, and large greenish-yellow tulip like flowers, marked with orange inside. Its wood, which is light, soft, straight-grained, easily worked, with the heart yellow and the sap cream color, is used extensively in carpentry and cabinet work, and is perhaps the best timber that is native to Boone county. There are three varieties, the yellow, which is the best, with very light sap, the white, which has thick sap, and it has blue streaks in it, so it is called blue-poplar and is very heavy and tough to work. Some of these trees reached their maximum height and size in this county, notably in Jackson township. We must not confuse the tulip tree with the poplar, for it does not belong to the same family. There are about twenty varieties of the poplars, (genus *populus*) the white or silver, (*P. alba*), the Lombardy (*P. dilatata*), Cottonwood (*P. monilifera*), Balsam (*P. balsamifera*), Downy poplar (*P. heterophylla*), American aspen or quaking asp (*P. tremuloides*.)

THE WALNUT (*JUGLANS NIGRA.*)

This is the most valuable timber that grows in this county, especially the black variety. It was abundant all over the county, its fruit is called Jupiter-nut. If it was all standing that was here when our fathers came, it would be indeed a gold mine to each farm. The butter-nut is called the white-walnut (*Juglans alba*). The hickory tree (genus *carya*) belongs to the walnut family. There are several varieties and the family name is Juglandaceae. The shell bark is tall, graceful, white wood, hard and very useful. It is indigenous to America and is found in no other country in the world. (*Carya alba*) the white, is the best nut. Pignuts, butternuts and mockernuts are its inferior.

THE ELM.

There are several varieties of this family called *Ulmus Americana*. It is noted for its spreading top, and is the way-side tree of the New England states, but also forms the most remarkable feature of our domestic landscape. The white or water elm, (*U. Americana*); the red or slippery or moose-elm (*U. fulva*); the bread elm, cork or rock elm, (*U. racemosa*), are the varieties found here.

THE LINDEN.

The Linden, usually called basswood or bee tree family (*Tiliacea*), is a soft white wood, with heart-shaped leaves and small clusters of cream-colored flowers full of nectar for the bees, and with flowers joined to the vein of a large leaf-like bracket, is a most beautiful tree.

THE BEECH.

This is a very important tree of the genus *fagus*, of the oak family (*cupuliferae*) the American beech (*Fagus Feruginea*) is large, with close, ash gray bark, with extending horizontal branches of spray. Its nut is peculiar in shape, triangular and edible—often called beech mast. It, with

the fruit of other members of the oak family, fattened the swine of the pioneers before they could raise corn.

FLOWERY TREES.

In this group, in addition to those we have named, are the Locust, bean family (*Leguminosae*), yellow and black, wood very durable and very valuable for fence posts. The catalpa of the bean family (*Bignoniaceae*) soft wood and lasting, with beautiful panicles of bell-shaped flowers. The Dogwood, tree of the genus *Cornus Florida* familiar for its white bloom that marks corn-planting time is a favorite with everybody. Judas-tree (*Cercis*) of the bean family flaming in its purple flowers before the leaves come, is greatly admired. The Buckeye or horse-chestnut (*Aesculus*) of Boone is symmetrical, and valued as an ornamental shade tree. The sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) marks the course of our streams with its white, outstretched arms and is called buttonwood for common with us. The wild cherry, genus (*Prunus cerasus*) and (*carvium*) are the ancestors of the cultivated cherries—was valued by pioneers for medicine.

Hackberry (*celtis occidentalis*) resembling the elm and belonging with it to the nettle family, with sweet edible fruit as large as bird cherries, called also sugar berry, nettle tree, false elm, Mulberry genus *Morus* family (*morus nigra*) and Indian mulberry (*morinda citrifolia*) are valued for fruit and shade. The Birch, genus *Betula*, is the most shy and lady-like of trees and belongs to the beech family (*cupulifera*). The wood is close-grain and susceptible of high polish. Although our last it is by no means least of the trees of the forest, for it furnished the long, pliant slender rods for the pioneer pedagogue so far famed in story and song with which he taught the young idea how to shoot.

THE PASSING OF PISA.

Some time after Columbus discovered the new world there was an acorn dropped from some parent oak into the mold that is now enclosed in L. M. Crist's grove. The warm sun came up from the southland and sent new life into the vegetable world. The moisture and warmth softened the hard

shell of the acorn, set its heart to throbbing and there came forth the tender blade. The shell was burst, the delicate drapery that wrapped the germ of life was unfolded and the baby tree was born. A manifestation of God's third day miracle, recorded in Genesis 1:9-13. The little tender plant lifted its tiny hands toward heaven and unfolded its leafy banners as wave offerings to God who gave it life and began at once to rear its First temple. It ran the gauntlet through babyhood of treading feet and devouring beast. Year after year it lifted its head higher and higher until it was able to stand above feet and rapacious maws. It became a tree. There came the buffetings of the storms. It murmured not nor gave way, but stood its ground in the breast of the forest, sending its roots deeper and deeper in every battle so as to be ready for the next. By its steadfastness it slowly grew into strength until it became a bulwark to the forest. It was a wind break to shield others from the blasts of the hurricane. At one time in his early life Pisa had more than he could bear.

He was forced to bend before the fury of the gale. Many of his companions were swept away. He held to his anchorage yet bent before the blast. He bears in his form to this day the marks of that battle. As the twig is bent so the tree is inclined. He was christened in 1884 Pisa by Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Crist because he looked like the Tower of Pisa, leaning 13 feet from his base. The latter is twice as high. For centuries he has stood in this position needing all the more anchorage to hold him against the storms from Kee-way-din, the northwest wind. He is the patriarch of this grove. Only one companion, King Oak, is left standing in this Sylvan retreat. Surely he was the monarch and wore his crown most regally. If he could only speak he would unfold volumes of history. He has outlived generations of creatures. "The century living crow" grew old and died in his branches. The red man lived and passed away. His contemporaries in the forest have molded into dust at his feet. At the last he must go the way of all living. Old age crept upon him. The heat of the summer of 1911 and the rigor of the following winter was too much for him. He had no strength to robe himself in the spring of 1912. His long crooked arms stood bare against the sky. The woodman was called in to lay his axe at his root. He dealt blow on blow with his shining blade that sent shivers through the dying form of this old giant of the forest. Friends stood around in sober reflection. God by sunbeams had lifted him up and held him in his place for centuries.

Through all these years he had served faithfully, giving shelter and food to beast and man and was a retreat in his spreading branches for the birds and nimble creatures. It comes the duty of man, the delegated master of all things on earth, to lay him away. With a few strokes of his strength this monarch of the forest is brought low. We prostrate his form upon the earth. His body will be made into lumber and then into furniture to bless and serve man for centuries to come. The grand old oak will still serve and bless mankind and at the last perchance furnish him his last sleeping casket.

A bullet was found by the workmen in the body of this oak, so the tree was estimated to be three hundred and fifty years old, by count of its concentric rings.

PRIZE ESSAY.

One of the prize essays written by the school children of Indiana on the subject, "To what extent should Indiana be reforested? Give reasons." Prizes of \$10 each were offered by the board of forestry.

The forests of Indiana are being cut down so rapidly that if some restraint is not put on this work of destruction the forests will, in a short time, be only a remembrance among the "Hoosiers." The people in early days can be pardoned for cutting down trees, for they had to do it to clear places for their homes and to prevent beasts and enemies from hiding around. Besides they were not taught the economical importance of the forests. There were many trees then, but wood for fuel and lumber is becoming so scarce now that the preservation and restoration of our forests is a very important problem, hence the question "To what extent should Indiana be reforested?" confronts us.

The places that should be reforested are the sections of land not adapted to agriculture. Hilly country is not suitable for farming, it can not be easily tilled, and the soil has generally been washed off the rocks. There are many acres of such land in Boone county. If the lands that have always been poor or have been made so by improper usage should be properly reforested, the leaf mold caused by the fallen leaves would enrich them and make them valuable. A great many tracts of land are located so as to be unprofitable for agriculture. They may be too far from town or from the owner's home.

Some plots are too small, being cut off from large fields by railroads, creeks or roads. Many streams wash banks and make them irregular. If the right kind of trees were set out, they would have a tendency to hold the banks in.

Public property and lands not used for anything else should be utilized for trees. If trees were neatly and tastefully arranged around churches, school houses, jails, libraries, halls and court houses, they would be a protection, would beautify the surroundings and around the school houses, would serve as a shade for the pupils during play time. Trees should be set out on roadsides and public highways, to serve as windbreaks for the protection of the traveler and to beautify the roads. Of course the old question would arise concerning the drying of the roads. It should be a supervisor's duty to keep the roads well graded, the trees well trimmed and it would not be necessary for the roads to be muddy. There are large government reservations not being used at present which should be reforested.

Trees should be set out along the streets of our towns and cities, between the sidewalk and the curbing. The street indeed looks beautiful that is shaded by tastefully arranged trees. Every town or city should have a park to beautify it or to be a place of pleasure. What is a park without some trees?

Where or who is the farmer that does not like a beautiful country home, which cannot be made so unless some trees are used? How pretty is the small wood lot near the home of the farmer? Every farmer should have a wood lot. Ten acres would be the required amount on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Boone county. The wood lot serves as a protection to the buildings and orchard, also a convenient place to put young animals in, if it is placed near the home. The trees should be planted in straight rows and a certain number to the acre. The number depends on the kind of trees. The dead trees and the trimmings from the others would furnish enough wood for domestic science.

There are many things which lead us to believe Indiana should be reforested. The high price of lumber and fire wood is due to the scarcity of trees. Some day there will not be any coal, for it takes decayed leaves and other plants to form it. The people then will have to depend entirely on wood for fuel. Trees retain moisture by their leaves and roots. The leaves form a thick carpet over the ground and prevent such rapid evaporation. Thus by reforesting the natural resources would be increased, the home would

be more beautiful and would serve as a check to floods. Hence under all these conditions why should not Indiana be reforested?

MABEL ADAIR,

Sophomore A, Lebanon (Indiana) High School.

THE TREE AS AN ENGINEER.

The better we are acquainted with a tree the more we appreciate it, and we are at times astonished by an intelligence which seems to be almost on the border of reason, says C. S. Harrison in Nebraska *Horticulturist*.

Take a tree standing in the open. It is seventy-five feet high and the limbs have a spread of fifty feet and it is filled with leaves, the whole presenting an immense frontage to the winds which are blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

Just hand that problem over to a civil engineer, the best educated one you can find. Tell him of the immense leverage the tree gives to the wind and that the base where it touches the earth is only four feet through and he must strengthen it that it will not blow over. What would he say if you told him he must erect a house seventy-five feet high and fifty feet broad, all on a base of only three or four feet. He would tell you it could not be done. That to be safe you want a foundation as broad as the house itself, and that it was not in the power of human skill to meet a problem like that.

And yet, that tree without having been to school, without studying engineering and without a knowledge of the higher mathematics, quietly goes to work and solves the problem without a mistake and a most difficult problem too.

A PLEA FOR TREES.

"Any fool can destroy trees. They can not run away; and, if they could, they could still be destroyed,—chased and hunted down as long as fun or a dollar could be got out of their bark, hides, branching horns, or magnificent bole backbones. Few that fell trees plant them; nor would planting avail much toward getting back anything like the noble primeval forests. During a man's life only saplings can be grown, in the place of the old trees—tens of

centuries old—that have been destroyed. It took more than three thousand years to make some of the trees in these Western woods,—trees that are still standing in perfect strength and beauty, waving and singing in the mighty forests of the Sierra. Through all the wonderful, eventful centuries since Christ's time,—and long before that—God has cared for these trees, saved them from drought, disease, avalanche, and a thousand straining, leveling tempests, and floods; but he can not save them from fools—only Uncle Sam can do that.”—John Muir.

It took cycles of centuries to shape this country where Boone county is located for the habitation of man. There are no indications that the mound builders or any prehistoric race of men ever lived here. There are no land marks like in other sections of our state that he ever inhabited these woods. The American or Indian is the first race of which record is made. All the centuries of preparation were for his benefit and to prepare the land for his comfort. Just how many great growths of timber and vegetation were produced and pressed away by the resistless drifts of ice there are none to report. It took all this to level up the country and make it habitable for man. After the Indian came the white man. We cannot enter into a minute account of the white man's struggle to obtain possession of this country. The Colony of Virginia was the first to lay claim to this territory. They claimed that their territory extended westward indefinitely, hence included all of what is now Indiana, which was carved out of the Northwest territory ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1884, which included all the lands now in the states between the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers. This was the foundation of the English title to the land. The French came in as adventurers, traders and missionaries before the English and laid claim to the lands by settlements. It is stated that as early as 1705 there were traders at the head of the Maumee river and that a trading-post was established at that point and called Ke-Ke-on-ga, now the site of Fort Wayne. Sieur de Vincennes found these traders as early as the above date and strengthened the post. Eleven years afterward the post was established at Vincennes, 1816, which is considered the oldest military post within the bounds of Indiana. The French missionary, Allouez, as early as 1676, states that Kekeonga, at the source of the Maumee river, was the capital of the powerful Miami Confederacy. Since that date we have some reliable historic facts concerning this early nation of red-men. Four years later Baron La Salle came to Kekeonga with Bible and crosses and

SCENE ON SUGAR CREEK, NEAR THORNTOWN.





was welcomed by the natives. For the next score of years or more the French were busy in their efforts to establish military and mission points in this new land in order to gain a foothold for their mother country. The next point to the west was at Ouiatenon, on the Wea prairie near the Wabash, and also at a point farther down the river, Fort Knox. It is claimed by some that the military post at Vincennes was established as early as 1716. During this period the French were very enthusiastic and active in their operations and projects to obtain possession and military control of the country occupied by the Miami Confederacy and other Indian tribes in the west. It was during this period of French activity that the Indian village Ka-we-ah-ke-un-gi, on the banks of Sa-na-min-dji, known to us as Thorntown, on the banks of Sugar creek, were visited and a permanent trading and missionary point established. The best authority that we can gather fixes this date in what is now known as Boone county about 1717 or 1720. This is 100 years before the Indian reserve of one hundred square miles was made to the Eel river tribe of the Miamis October, 1818. (The history of this reserve is given elsewhere in this work.) It was bought back by the United States in 1828. While the Indians were yet here the irresistible pressure of the white man was driving his stakes in this territory before the county was organized and in this section boldly driving their stakes while the Indian was yet in possession. It is stated that some of our most venturesome went into partnership with the Indians in real estate.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

SCHOOLS.

Just as surely as the night follows the day, schools followed the establishment of a settlement in any part of the county.

The early settlers of Boone county were from Ohio and eastern Indiana, with a sprinkle from Virginia, Kentucky and the Carolinas, and a few from the woods of Pennsylvania. They came here almost any way to get here, with no provisions to get back to their homes. Some floated down the Ohio river to Cincinnati, or Madison, others made their way on horseback or on foot. Some in wagons drawn by horses or oxen. If they were on horseback or afoot, they could penetrate the dense forests of Boone, when they reached it by the Indian trail. The first that came by wagon had to cut a path for the wagon, and it was a tedious and tiresome journey. They had been accustomed to schools in their former homes, and they were considered a necessity of life, and they could not think of living without schools, any more than they could without homes and mills. Education was deemed a necessity and even before schools of the crudest kinds were established the children were taught in the cabin home by the father or mother or some traveler. If the home itself did not have any one capable of teaching the children, some mother or daughter of the neighborhood more intelligent than the others would gather about them the few children of the community and teach them the simple arts of spelling, reading and arithmetic. Education did not wait for the school houses any more than did religion wait for the church, but its influences were established just the the same.

The mother found sufficient time from her numerous cares and duties to spend a short time in the enlightenment of her family. True, she was limited, perhaps, to the Bible or some rare book, but this served sufficiently to accomplish the end in view.

As the settlements became more populated schools were established in buildings prepared for them or in some private home.

Before the organization of the county all education was conducted from private resources, and, indeed, many years after the county had been organized and a school fund amply provided for, the receipts were so little that the "subscription schools" were practically the only means of an education.

The school law of Indiana as early as 1824 provided for the building of school houses.

"Sec. 6. Each able-bodied male person of the age of twenty-one or upwards, being a freeholder or householder residing in the school district, shall be liable equally to work one day in each week, until such building may be completed, or pay the sum of thirty-seven and one-half cents for every day he may so fail to work * * * and provided, moreover, that the said trustee shall always be bound to receive at cash price, in lieu of any such labor or money as aforesaid, any plank, nails, glass, or other materials, which may be needed about said building.

"Sec. 7. That in all cases such school house shall be eight feet between the floors, and at least one foot from the surface of the ground to the first floor, and finished in a manner calculated to render comfortable the teacher and pupils, with a suitable number of seats, tables, lights and everything necessary for the convenience of such school, which shall be forever open for the education of all the children within the district without distinction."

Before the days these splendid colleges of the woods were erected, according to the specifications of Sec. 7, the pupils and teachers had to put up with any sort of a shack or an excuse of a house for school purposes. It was of round logs, with split logs or dirt for a floor, a spacious chimney of sticks and mud; greased paper instead of glass for windows; backless seats for the comfort of the pupils, and a slab to stand up and write on. There is a vast difference between what a trustee would call comfortable for teacher and pupils in 1914 and what they would consider comfortable in 1830.

Sec. 10 provided that when the house was finished the trustee should examine it, number and name it and make all needful subsequent repairs.

The next step was to organize a school. The trustee would call the inhabitants together at such school house to determine whether they would have any tax raised, either by money or produce, to support a school, and what time the school should begin and continue. The trustee would make

record and proceed to select teacher and to contract with the same as provided by the meeting of the citizens. So many days, so much money, so much produce, and especially whether the teacher should "board 'round" or not.

The trustee examined the applicants for teachers in those days, whether they were qualified to teach "Readin, Ritin and Rithmetic," hence the three R's course was established in Indiana as a fixture. The early history of the establishment of schools in Boone county is full of interesting stories of the pioneer teachers and trustees which would make interesting reading. Boone county was full of these episodes and they are not unlike the stories of the beginning of schools all over this land of ours. The old blue-back spelling book, Pike's Arithmetic and the goose quill urged by the sight of the long, limber rods that reposed above the faithful teacher's desk, which developed the boys and girls of that day into honorable men and women, that laid the foundations of our county and state. They were men and women who were able to discharge well their duties to their day and generation. It is a question whether we are producing any better quality today, with all our boasted improvements in schools, churches and roads. In 1837, seven years after the organization of Boone county, there was an important change in the school law, that created an examining board of three members. This change relieved the trustee of this responsibility, and made a dignified court, before which the would-be teacher trembled with fear. We remember well the first time we ever appeared before this august body and trembled before its wisdom. Just think of a chip of a boy having thrown at him the problem: "Will you, sir, tell us what will be the product of 25 cents multiplied by 25 cents?"

All three of those supreme judges looking at us with their two eyes, by their glare scaring out of us what little wits we had. You may imagine our feelings, but we can not express them to you in words. There was no such sum as that in Pike's Arithmetic. Figure it as we would we could only get six and one-fourth cents out of it. It looked too small, and two of the examiners so expressed themselves. The other thought it rather small, but guessed it was right, and they all concluded that we were qualified to teach. The beauty of it was they did not know any more about it than we did. Had we known that at the time we might have felt more confident. We never forgot the lesson, and years afterward, as county superintendent, we always tried not to frighten the applicants for teacher's license. We never forgot the misery of that day, and never desired to inflict it upon another. Those good

old starting-days are over, and we trust that they will never come again. They were in keeping with pioneer life. Nothing else would have done. The school house, the trustee and the teacher just fitted the demands of the day. A person that had stood up against the wall of some college and had a little of the stuck-up shine on him, would have cut a pretty figure in the early woods of Boone as a school teacher. The trustee would have turned him down as disqualified, and the big boys would have taken him down to the spring and ducked him under three times.

The teachers—where did they come from? There was the questioning Yankee, the sturdy Englishman, the firm Scotchman and the witty Irishman, and a few backwoodsmen or native born. We remember our first teacher. He was an Irishman, who wore a broad-brim and went to church every Wednesday, and gave us a long noon recess. On invitation (sometimes bad boys got invitation to cut off the recess), well, we went. The folks sat still and mute for one round hour, and then arose, shook hands and went home. We never forgot those days nor our teacher, nor how he taught us the multiplication table, for our dear old teacher was faithful. Long ago he passed to rest, and is awaiting the glorious morning of an eternal day.

Often times the teacher knew little or nothing except to "keep school," but this at least served the purpose of an organization. "The first teachers in Indiana were mainly from Ireland or Scotland, with a few from New England, and occasionally one from Virginia or Tennessee. The first school houses were log cabins with puncheon floors and seats. Generally one end of the house was taken up by a fireplace, where huge logs furnished warmth and smoke. The windows were small, consisting generally of four or six panes of glass about eight by ten inches in size. In these uncomfortable houses school was taught usually three or four months in the year. Text-books were not to be had, and the scholars took to school such books as the family might have brought with them from the older states. The New Testament was the approved book used for teaching reading. The course consisted of reading, writing and arithmetic, with now and then a class in geography and grammar. The teacher was always provided with a good supply of switches, and a heavy ferule or two, with which he pounded learning into the scholars. The teacher was an autocrat, and his word was absolute law, both to parents and children.

All studying in schools was accompanied by loud vocal noises from the

scholars, until a school with twenty-five scholars resembled a modern political meeting, more than anything else. This method was deemed the only one by which students could be made to think for themselves. The idea was that studying and thinking amid such confusion and noise best fitted the student for business in after life. This custom prevailed in most of the schools until long after Indiana had become a State in the Union. The method of recitations followed very closely that of studying, and most of the lessons were recited in a monotonous, sing-song tone. One of the main requirements of a teacher was the ability to teach penmanship. In those days penmanship was a very laborious, tedious, and painful exercise. It was really pen-printing. The scholar was compelled to write very slowly and with the greatest precision. Spelling was another of the specialties in those days. Generally the classes stood around the room and 'spelled for head.' The last afternoon of each week was usually devoted to a spelling-bee. The school would divide and each try to spell the other down. When schools became more numerous, and within easy distance of each other, it was a common thing for one school to challenge another to a spelling match, which would be attended by as many of the adults as could find the leisure. These were great occasions for the adults as well as for the children of the whole countryside, and were generally followed by a country dance or some other amusement common in those days." The above is taken from Smith's History of Indiana.

Nor indeed was spelling the only pleasure and lesson taught upon these occasions, as many a young man and maiden could testify, the spelling bee was the social part and the "longest way home was the nearest and best."

The masters of these schools ruled them with an iron will. No teacher was considered as fit unless he could give promise of being able to thrash any boy in the school. Eggleston's picture of primitive school life in his "Hoosier School Master" is not very greatly overdrawn and many a patron of that time was a firm believer in the pedagogy—"no lickin', no larnin', says I". Pete Jones' were common throughout the country, but were soon put to flight by the Hannah Shockys and Bud Means'.

The school houses were crude affairs, built of poles with greased paper windows on one side, and mammoth fireplaces filling "rooms one end," punch-eon floors, split log seats, which were made by splitting logs and boring holes in them in such a way that wooden legs were put in them, the desk was a

crude affair and the only ornament of the room was the bunch of hickories hung above the master's chair.

The main fireplace was fed by logs pulled into the house by the bigger boys. The wood to maintain the fire was cut in the nearby forest frequently by the boys themselves during the school period. It is easy to see how those near the fires would roast and the pupils farther away would freeze their toes, but woe unto the boy or girl who allowed such a thing as a frozen toe to interfere with his "books", for the schoolmaster was very willing and seemingly eager for the opportunity to display his ability to "lick".

But good came out of all this, simply being a step in the evolution of the greatest system that has ever been devised.

School had made but little progress when the first constitution of the State was adopted in 1816 and to establish the great system that we now have that instrument contained the following article:

"Knowledge and learning generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country being highly conducive to this end, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law, for the improvement of such lands as are, or hereafter may be granted by the United States, to this State for the use of schools, and to apply any funds which may be raised from such lands or from any other quarter, to the accomplishment of the grand object for which they are or may be intended; but no lands granted for the use of schools or seminaries of learning shall be sold by the authority of the State prior to the year eighteen hundred and twenty; and the moneys which may be raised out of the sale of any such lands, or otherwise obtained for the purposes aforesaid, shall be and remain a fund for the exclusive purposes of promoting the interest of literature and the sciences, and for the support of seminaries and public schools. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a State University, wherein a tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all. And for the promotion of such salutary end, the money which shall be paid as an equivalent by persons exempt from military duty, except in times of war, shall be exclusively, and in equal proportion, applied to the support of county seminaries; and all fines assessed for any breach of the penal laws

shall be applied to said seminaries in the counties wherein they shall be assessed."

The following is taken from Smith's History of Indiana:

"Notwithstanding this ample provision in the constitution the cause of education advanced very slowly. There were many obstacles in the way. The settlements were small and widely scattered; there were no funds with which to erect school houses, and there was apathy on the part of some, and very decided hostility on the part of others. The cause of education, however, had many staunch friends, and they did not let the matter rest, but kept up the agitation from year to year. The General Assembly of 1816 made provision for the appointment of superintendents of school sections, with power to lease the school lands for any term not to exceed seven years. Each lessee of such lands was required to set out annually twenty-five apple and twenty-five peach trees until one hundred of each had been planted. Between the years 1816 and 1820 several academies, seminaries, and literary societies were incorporated. In 1821 John Badollet, David Hart, William W. Martin, James Welsch, Daniel S. Caswell, Thomas C. Searle and John Todd were appointed by the General Assembly a commission, to draft and report to the next legislature a bill providing for a general system of education; and they were instructed to 'guard particularly against 'any distinction between the rich and poor.'" The commission set about their work conscientiously, and when it was completed submitted it to Benjamin Parke, who had been at one time a delegate to Congress, and was then the United States Judge for Indiana. The bill so reported was enacted into a law, and became the first general law on the subject of education passed by the Indiana General Assembly. It was passed in 1824, and bore the title: "An Act to incorporate congressional townships and providing for public schools therein."

After providing for the election by the people of each congressional township, of three persons to act as school trustees, to whom the control of the school lands and schools generally was to be given, the law made the following provision for building school houses: "Every able-bodied male person of the age of twenty-one years and upward residing within the bounds of such school district, shall be liable to work one day in each week until such building may be completed, or pay the sum of thirty-seven and one-half cents for every day he may fail to work." The same act described a school house as follows: "In all cases such school house shall be eight feet

between the floors, and at least one foot from the surface of the ground to the first floor, and be furnished in a manner calculated to render comfortable the teacher and pupils." The trustees were required to receive lumber, nails, glass, or other necessary materials at the current prices, in lieu of work. No funds were provided for the pay of teachers, so the schools were not free, but they were made open to all, black as well as white. It was not until about 1830 that colored children were excluded from the schools, and then the exclusion arose from a prejudice excited by the slavery agitation. Under the law of 1824 the schools were kept open just as long each year as the patrons could or would pay for their maintenance.

At nearly every succeeding session of the General Assembly some law was enacted on the subject of education, but still no general system was adopted. There was always an opposition that would find some way to get the laws before the courts, and thus hamper the attempts to establish schools. Private citizens did much for the cause, however, and public meetings of citizens did more, but little could be accomplished in a public way. School officers had no fund with which to erect houses, or to pay teachers. They could not levy a tax, except by special permission of the district, and even then the expenditure was limited to \$50 by the act of 1834. The friends of public schools worked on and hoped on, striving to overcome every obstacle and put down all opposition. At last their day of triumph came, but even in their triumph they came near being defeated, and their noble efforts were for some years neutralized by the stupidity of a supreme court. The friends of education planned and worked until at last they found a way to provide for one of the most magnificent public school funds in the Union. It has already been noted that the General Government gave to the State the sixteenth section of every township, for school purposes. This was made the beginning of the grand school fund to be built up by the State.

The three "R's", "Readin', 'Ritin', and 'Rithmetic", were the basis of all early schools. It was the privilege of the children to study any or all of these subjects as long as they desired.

Spelling was the fundamental and the first thing taught all children. No child was expected to read until he was able to spell all the words of Dillworth's, Webster's, or a little later, McGuffy's. It made no difference whether he knew the meaning of any of the words, or had the remotest idea of their application, he must spell it, anyhow. Spelling was frequently

taught by having the children sing as they spelled and many an old lady today can sing "b-a ba, b-i, bi, b-o, bic a bo". To be a good reader meant that he must be able to pronounce rapidly all the words found in the book being read, which was frequently "Life of Washington", "Life of Franklin", the Bible, or any book that could be found in the home.

Poetry was always read in a sing-song tone with special attention paid to the emphasis and inflection at the end of each line, in imitation of the way in which hymns were "lined" by the minister.

Along with the reading went the "speaking a piece" on Friday afternoons, or the last day of school, being a great occasion for each and every district.

Arithmetic was, however, considered the most important of all subjects because of its being regarded as the most practical. The fundamental processes were taught to all children, many, however, never advancing beyond the attainment of being able to add, subtract, multiply and divide. If a pupil shows special inclination towards mathematics he might be able to get to the single rule of three, or even so far as the double rule of three, or if he was extremely ambitious he would be shown into the mysteries of "vulgar fractions".

The clapboard and charcoal in time gave way to the slate and pencil, which was considered an enormous improvement. The single slate was later supplanted by the double one, thus enabling the child to "do the sums" and have it protected from erasure. Blackboards were unknown in the early schools. The first of these to be used were made by painting some smooth surface and wall black, later on these were coated with a prepared slating which in a few days' time wore "slick" which made it almost impossible to make a mark or to see it after it was made.

Grammar was introduced into the schools many years after the other subjects. No one was expected to study grammar unless they expected to be a Latin or Greek student. Many of the early pedagogues, however, were from Ireland and Scotland or from the classic halls of some New England college and were Latin and Greek students. If a boy could be induced by these men to study grammar they had high hopes of later making a teacher of him.

History was introduced into the course at a later period than grammar. An old text were simple tables of facts, and dealt little or nothing with great

National or State movements, which are of course the underlined principals of all history.

Geography had but little attention given to it in the early schools, and when it was studied was regarded as being extremely foolish and full of statements wholly out of harmony with the thoughts of the backwoods people of the time.

Barnabas C. Hobbs, LL.D., a very distinguished educator of Indiana, and one of its State Superintendents of Public Instruction, who was really a great man, in speaking of the early teaching of geography, said:

"I can well remember when Morse's geography came into the State. It was about the year 1825, and it created a great sensation. It was a period in school history, before this but few had a clear idea of the earth's rotundity, many could not understand the subject well enough to reason upon it, and many were emphatic and persisted in repudiating the absurd idea that the world is round and turns over. Debating clubs discussed the subject, and to the opposition it was perfectly clear, that if the world turned over we would all fall off, and the water in the ocean would be spilled out. Morse's geography cleared away the fog, and when Comstock's Philosophy, with its brief outlining of astronomy, was introduced, the schoolboy could understand the subject well."

In this early day geography was very much opposed because of the reasons above cited. Men would put a bucket of water on a stump to find the water there the next morning, which to them was ample proof that the bucket had not been standing wrong end up over night. They further argued that if the world turned over that we would go so fast that no one could stick to it. As an evidence that we did not turn they would cite the fact that the same side of the tree was always north and never in any other position, more than that, if the earth was round the Mississippi river would have to flow uphill to empty its water into the Gulf and "any fool knew that water would not run uphill."

The feeling became so great that in some communities the "heresy" was preached upon from the pulpit, many an early minister taking the view that it was against the teaching of the Bible, for indeed did the Bible not say in Isaiah: "And he shall set an ensign for the nations and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah from four corners of the earth," in Revelations when John said: "I saw

four angels standing on the four corners of the earth," and how indeed could the earth be round and have four corners? The apple, was a physical proof that such teachings were absurd and out of harmony with divine revelations, therefore the earth must be flat.

The last of the common school subjects to be added to the curriculum was physiology. The first science to be developed by man was astronomy, and the nearest object he could study in that was the moon, thousands of miles away. Later his attention was given to botany and physics, studies of objects about him. It seems strange that his last subject to be studied and investigated, would be the one to him the most important and the greatest of all creations—himself. The storm of opposition that arose to the study of grammar, history, or geography, was mild, indeed, to the tempest that broke forth when it was suggested that physiology be taught in the schools. It seems almost impossible that people should ever object to this study, but they did. It was thought that physiology should be studied alone by doctors, and that the child should know nothing about his "inards." Many people looked upon it as unwise, indiscreet and even immoral to study the composition of one's own temple. But, like all other objections made to modern thought, the objection to the study of the human body had to give way. Later the study of physiology and anatomy gave way largely in the schools to the study of hygiene and sanitation, perhaps of the greatest benefit of any subject now taught in our schools.

As has been before noted, the writing of the early day was a very laborious task. No lead pencils were to be had and the writing must be done with the pen. No teacher could get along without a sharp knife, which, from its size and purpose to which it was put was known as the pen knife, for it was with this knife that the teacher made the pens for the children to use. The child would perhaps pick up a goose quill or turkey feather on the way to school and from it the teacher would form the pen to be used that day. The typical master of that period is always pictured as having the pen stuck behind his ear. The juice of the pokeberry served as ink for schools. Commercial ink, of course, could be purchased. Ink purchased at that time was usually of splendid quality, as is shown by the early records. The first record made in this county is as clear today as on the day on which it was made (due, of course, to the quality of the ink and the paper).

It has long since been said that "as the teacher so is the school." This

saying is largely true, but it is no wonder that the schools of that period were crude if they were to have the same state of culture as the teacher. As we have said before, the teachers were often people who had come west through the spirit of adventure and were, Micawber like, "waiting for something to turn up," and in the meantime teaching school. This naturally brought people of all conditions.

Judge Banta, in his early "Schools of Indiana," printed in the *Indianapolis News*, in 1892, says: "A few years ago I had occasion to look into the standing and qualifications of the early teachers of my own county, and in looking over my notes I find this statement: All sorts of teachers were employed in Johnson county; there was the 'one-eyed teacher,' the 'one-legged teacher,' the 'lame teacher,' the 'teacher who had fits,' the 'teacher who had been educated for the ministry, but, owing to his habits of hard drink, had turned pedagogue,' and the 'teacher who got drunk on Saturday and whipped the entire school on Monday.'"

A paragraph something like this might be truthfully written of every county south of the National road and doubtless every one north of it. The lesson this paragraph teaches is that whenever a man was rendered unfit for making his living any other way he took to teaching.

Owen Davis, of Spencer county, teacher, took to the fiddle. He taught what was known as a "loud school," and while his school roared at the top of their voices, the gentle pedagogue drew forth his fiddle and played "Old Zip Coon," "Devil's Dream" and other inspiring profane airs with all the might and main that was in him.

Thomas Ayres, a Revolutionary veteran, who taught in Switzerland county, regularly took his afternoon nap during school hours while his pupils, says the historian, were supposed to be preparing their lessons, but in reality were amusing themselves by catching flies.

One of Orange county's schoolmasters was an old sailor, who had wandered out to the Indiana woods, and under his encouragement his pupils spent a large part of their time, it is said, roasting potatoes.

What is true of the school of which Judge Banta speaks was true of all the schools, Boone county being no exception.

Laughable, indeed, were some of the attempts at school-keeping in those old-time "wood colleges." In many cases, "readin' and spellin'" were the limits of what the schoolmaster dared to undertake. And the books and the

classes—they were wonderful in their variety. Whatever a pupil brought, that he used; and no high-fangled teacher nor nosing school committee interfered to “shut down” on the pleasure of parents or of pupils; but, as in the days of Israel of old, “every one did that which was right in his own eyes.” It might chance, indeed, that a presuming youth, fresh from the schools of “Yankee land” (though such an event was almost never known) would venture, with his armful of books, to enter the schoolroom door, thinking that his “Yankee books” would surely “pass muster out west.” But, no; the teacher would examine briefly, and bluntly say, “Them ar books ain’t no use—take ’em home and keep ’em thar.”

One of the prominent men of the county gives an amusing experience in this respect. His parents had just come to the West from “Old Massachusetts.” The boy, perhaps ten or twelve years old, marched proudly to the sylvan temple of wisdom with his armful of New England books—Colburn’s mental arithmetic and Adams’ new arithmetic, those mathematical gems of olden time; Greenleaf’s grammar, Goodrich’s reader (perhaps), Smith’s geography, etc. The teacher, a long, lank, gaunt, ungainly fellow, rapped on the window. The children suddenly ceased playing, and crying, “It’s books! it’s books!” ran pell-mell into the log schoolhouse. School began. The teacher came along, eyeing askance the formidable pile of books; and fingering the one that lay on top—“Old Zerah Colburn,” he opened the volume, and, leafing it over a while, broke out, “Boy, take that ar book home and tell your ‘pap’ to burn it up. The man what made it did not know what he was about and couldn’t do the sums.” (The work has no answers.) Taking up the grammar, he said, “That seems like it mought be a good enough book, but grammar ain’t taught here, and you kin take that home, too.” Next came Adams’ new arithmetic, at that time one of the best textbooks on arithmetic in existence. Turning the leaves over one by one, he drawled out, at length, “This is some better, the man knows how to do about half his sums. But, see here; take that ar book home, too, and tell your ‘pap’ to send Pike’s-or Talbot’s ’rethmetic. Them’s the kind we use.” And so with the rest. He made a clean sweep of the books, and the poor, crestfallen boy, chagrined beyond measure that his “Yankee books” had thus summarily passed utter condemnation, went home at night (or perhaps at noon) and made report to his astonished father of the reception which had been accorded to the books he had so proudly lugged to school in the morning.

We are told of one early teacher in Boone county whose greatest diversion was in seeing how far from the wall he could stand and spit through a crack in it.

Another, whose farm adjoined the schoolhouse, punished the boys (and they did not have to do much to be punished) by sending them into his nearby clearing and compelling them to pile brush.

Of another teacher it is said that he brought yarn to school, out of which, for certain minor offenses, he would compel the grown-up girls to knit his socks.

No doubt many of these stories told are exaggerated, but the fact remains that the teachers as well as the schools were very crude affairs, but the old schoolmaster with his iron will, his hickory rods and "repressive teaching," soon gave way to the more refined spirit brought about by the introduction of lady teachers in the school, but with all that many a man owed his strength of character to habits formed in those primitive schools. The teacher had to have but little qualifications so far as law was concerned to teach school. If he was able to satisfy the three "good district fathers," whose duty it was to "run the school," that he was able to manage the big boys, he was almost sure of a job. Frequently no examinations were held at all by them, and if any at all were held they were of little, if any, consequence.

In time the state organized the school systems in such a way as to ascertain the qualifications of applicants to teach. The township trustees conducted the examination. Mr. Hobbs, before referred to, tells this amusing experience of his first examination for a teacher's certificate:

"The only question asked me at my first examination was, 'What is the product of 25 cents by 25 cents?' We had then no teachers' institutes, normal schools, nor 'best methods' by which nice matters were determined and precise definitions given. We were not as exact then as people are now. We had only Pike's arithmetic, which gave the sums and the rules. These were considered enough at that day. How could I tell the product of 25 cents by 25 cents, when such a problem could not be found in the book? The examiner thought it was $6\frac{3}{4}$ cents, but was not sure. I thought just as he did, but this looked too small to both of us. We discussed its merits for an hour or more, when he decided that he was sure I was qualified to teach schools, and a first-

class certificate was given me. How others fared, I can not tell. I only know that teachers rarely taught twice in the same place."

Later on the state provided for a county examiner, whose duty it was to ascertain the qualifications of teachers. Frequently they were but little better for this purpose than the trustees had been, for they were appointed by the county commissioners, who had a habit of appointing lawyers, doctors, and more commonly preachers. As to the character of these examinations see pages 160, 161 and 162.

The northwest territory embraced all the territory in the United States lying between the Ohio river and the Mississippi river. The ordinance of 1787 provided an educational foundation for this section of country. The sixteenth section in each congressional township was to be devoted to educational interests. The proceeds of this section, when sold, were to go into a perpetual fund, the interest of which was to be used for the education of the children of the state. The funds derived from the sale of these lands were not to be used for any other purpose. The fifteenth section of the charter of the State Bank, in the year 1834, provided that twelve and one-half cents on each share not held by the state be placed to the permanent school fund of the state. This yielded the sum of \$80,000 which is now bearing interest in favor of education. It was called the bank tax fund. The same act, establishing the State Bank in 1834 provided for the state borrowing \$1,300,000 for twenty years at five per cent., \$800,000 appropriated to the purchasing of bank stock, and the remaining \$500,000 was designed to be loaned to individuals on long time at six per cent. interest to aid them in paying for their portion of the bank stock. The same act provided that the interest received on these loans, and the dividends paid on the state stocks, together with any part of the state loan not required for paying the state stock in bank should constitute a sinking fund, reserved and set apart, principal and interest, for the purpose of paying off the loan negotiated on the part of the state, and the interest thereof. The residue of the fund after paying off the loan, interest and expenses was ordered to form a permanent fund appropriated to the cause of common school education. This provision has yielded to the common school fund of the state five and one-half million dollars and is known as the sinking fund.

When Andrew Jackson was president of the United States, the national debt contracted by the Revolutionary war and the purchase of Louisiana, was entirely discharged, and a surplus remained in the treasury. Congress,

in June, 1836, passed an act distributing this surplus among the states at the rate of their representation in congress. This gave to Indiana as her share the sum of \$860,254.

The Legislature of Indiana, in its session of 1837, on February 6th, set aside \$573,502.96 as a permanent part of the school fund and it is known as the surplus revenue fund.

In 1832 Congress authorized the Legislature of Indiana to sell the Salt Spring lands that had been donated or given to the state by Congress in 1816, and appropriate the proceeds to the permanent fund of the common schools. This yielded a fund of \$85,000 and is known as the Saline fund.

CONGRESSIONAL FUND.

The United States government, in the ordinance of 1787, pledged itself to the encouragement of "schools and the means of education." In accordance with that policy the enabling act submitted to the Indiana territorial convention in 1816, required that the sixteenth section of each congressional township throughout the state be reserved "to the inhabitants for the use of schools." The aggregate fund derived from the sale of these lands is \$2,476,297.44.

Distribution of Congressional Interest.—The constitution of Indiana for 1852 provided for the consolidation of all school funds into one "Common School Fund." The school laws enacted in June, 1852, in accordance with that provision were framed so as to enable counties to turn all of their school moneys into one fund producing a common revenue to be distributed in proportion to the school enumeration of the various corporations. Serious complaints were made against this law for the reason that the fund arising from the sale of the sixteenth section varied greatly in amount in different townships. The contention was made that the Legislature had no right to divert these funds from the inhabitants of the townships where they belonged. Test cases were brought and among them the case of *The State vs. Jefferson township, Franklin county*. In this case the Supreme Court handed down the following opinion:

"The sixteenth section in the several congressional townships in the state, was granted by Congress to the inhabitants of such townships respectively,

for the use of the schools therein and not elsewhere; and the grant was accepted by the state on the terms on which it was made.

"By the sale of the sixteenth section in the several congressional townships of the state, under the act of Congress of 1828, the proceeds became trust funds, to be applied to the use of schools in such townships, respectively, and not elsewhere. * * * A repeal by the Legislature of the act creating Congressional townships could not affect the validity of the grant by Congress of the sixteenth section in those townships, to the inhabitants for the use of the schools therein, nor give the state any better right than it otherwise would have to divert the funds derived from the sale of such sections. The grant in question was a contract executed, and incapable of revocation by the Legislature. * * * The school law, so far as it diverts the proceeds of the sale of section sixteen in the several Congressional townships from the use of the schools in such township, respectively, to the use of the school system of the state-at-large, is in contravention of section seven of article VII of the constitution."

In order to secure an equal distribution of the funds, the law now requires county auditors, after having distributed the Congressional fund to the various civil school corporations composing the respective Congressional townships, to so distribute the common school fund as to bring about an equalization. This practically places the distribution upon a per capita basis and substantially carries out the purpose of the 1852 school law.

This necessity for the county auditor to keep a separate account of the funds belonging to the various Congressional townships and parts of Congressional townships composing his county, as well as with the various school corporations included in the same territory, entails a complicated system of bookkeeping, much confusion of accounts and loss. For these reasons it is recommended that our Legislature adopt a resolution requesting that our senators and representatives endeavor to secure legislation giving the grant to the state as a whole, rather than to the inhabitants of the various congressional townships. In Indiana and Illinois only of the states of the northwest is the fund under local control.

On this foundation Boone county began to build in the woods. We have touched on this subject in connection with the sketch of each township and it is only necessary here to speak in general terms of its beginnings, progress and attainment in the county. About the first thing the early set-

tlar called for after securing a shelter for his family was a place to educate his children. Just as soon as there were sufficient children in a neighborhood to form a class, arrangement was made for them to get together, and some one was employed to instruct them in the rudiments of education. Everything was very crude at the beginning. It was really the backwoods. Everything was in the brush. For years during the early days it was indeed Brush College, and the most of the training of the boys and girls that grew into stalwarts in the county, received most of their instruction under the tuition of Mother Nature in the wild-woods; and through the discipline of the hardships of pioneer life. Brush College was a good business institution and its graduates became the very founders of the county with grit, energy and wisdom to build wisely, homes, roads, school-houses, churches and all the comforts and luxuries that constitute the beauty and wealth of our county. The graduates of this early institution of Boone became good citizens, and discharged well the duty and responsibility of life. We doubt whether better ever came from any institution so far as real manhood and womanhood are concerned. The first house or home for the school was almost any kind of a shelter in time of a storm. It may have been a deserted cabin, or a log church, or perchance a brand new cabin erected specially for school purposes. Round logs with ends protruding at the corners, one end occupied by the fireplace, one or two logs sawed out for light to flicker in through greased paper, puncheon floor or none, a split log on pegs backless for a seat, and the same device for a writing-desk resting on pins driven in the wall; this crude furniture with two pegs driven in the log back of the teacher's desk to hold the correcting rods with the puncheon door and the structure was complete. You smile—you need not, for when you see the strong characters and behold the stanch men and women that got their start and idea of life in these early schoolhouses; and the success that they made in life you will conclude that the pioneer schoolhouse of Boone county wrought wonderfully and nobly.

In a few years the round log building fulfilled its mission and the hewn log building with its more modern fixtures, seats and desks of boards and glass for light came into use. In a few years came the frame building and last of all the brick with all the modern devices and improvements of our day looking like luxuries when compared with what our fathers and grandparents enjoyed. Beginning on nothing in the woods, we have grown into luxury and wealth, and our county has kept pace with the growth of our sister counties

throughout the state. We will append here the statistics given by our state superintendent of public instruction.

We take the report of 1912 because the report of 1914 is not out.

Enumeration of school children between the ages of 6 and 21 years:

White, 6,606; colored, 39; total, 6,645. Enrollment in school: White, 5,424; colored, 20; total, 5,444. Average daily attendance, 4,696. Total number of school-houses, 123; 1 concrete, 22 frame, 100 brick; total, 123.

Value of school property. Number of teachers in the county: Males, 71; females, 115; total, 186. Paid to teachers: Males, \$38,933.11; females, \$53,226.41; total, \$92,159.52. Average daily compensation of teachers: Township, \$3.11; town, \$3.70; city, \$3.25; county, \$3.35.

Total amount of school fund June 1, 1912-----\$11,435,970.48

Total tuition received from this fund and distributed by the

county officers during the year 1912----- 8,660,927.30

Total funds for the year 1912----- 15,955,666.10

Grand total school funds for the year 1912----- 24,616,593.40

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS.

The consolidation of schools in Boone county is being pushed as rapidly as the conditions involved in changing will permit.

Worth township is the first in the county to make the effort. Whites-town, the chief trading point in the township, is near the center and convenient to concentrate all the schools of the township. The plans are made and efforts are being made to carry them out. A controversy arose in the township over the question of providing school buildings and it got into the courts and delayed matters for accommodation of the pupils. The plan seems feasible and we presume will work out in time. The plan in Sugar Creek township is to have two school-houses, one on the north of Sugar creek and one on the south side of the creek. The houses for this plan are already constructed and nothing remains except to induce the people that this plan will be best for the educational interest of the township. Other townships in the county are moving along in this line as fast as circumstances will permit. We submit here the report of the state superintendent of the state for the year 1912:

Total number of district schools in the county-----	91
Number of consolidated schools where no children are transported--	3
Number where pupils are transported-----	11
Number of vehicles other than wagons used in transporting pupils--	5
Number of regular school wagons used for transporting pupils----	30
Cost of a regular school wagon per day-----	\$1.92
Cost of all wagons per day-----	57.43
Total cost for transporting all the children (516) in the county for the year 1912-----	\$8,583.10

COUNTY SCHOOLS.

The county schools rank favorably with any county in Indiana. There are one hundred and thirty-five excellent school buildings scattered in every portion of the county, of which one hundred and fourteen are substantial brick buildings while twenty-one are good tenantable frame structures. The estimated value of these is two hundred sixty thousand two hundred and ninety dollars. The teachers employed are competent, and the good results they produce is evident on all sides. There are at present one hundred and seventy-five teachers engaged and the aggregate compensation they received during the fiscal year ending August, 1897 was fifty thousand eighty-two dollars and fifty-two cents. The following gentlemen served as school examiners and county superintendents since the establishment of the system until the present: School Examiners—1853-60, W. F. W. C. Ensminger; 1860-62, N. S. Caldwell; 1862-65, F. M. Greene; 1865-67, C. K. Thompson; 1867-71, J. M. Saunders; 1871-72, Joseph Foxworthy; 1872-73, A. E. Buckley.

County Superintendents—1873-75, Thomas J. Shulse; 1875-77, D. H. Heckathorn; 1877-83, Thomas H. Harrison; 1883-87, H. M. LaFollette; 1887-93, S. N. Cragun; 1893-97, J. A. Coons; 1897, R. H. Harney, E. C. Gullion, Edgar M. Servies.

BOONE COUNTY SCHOOLS, 1913-1914.

Edgar M. Servies, county superintendent.

Marion township, Charles C. Howard, trustee—District No. 1, W. N.

Clampitt, Rosstown; No. 2, Jay Campbell, Lebanon, R. R. 6; No. 3, Ernest I. Peters, Whitestown; No. 4, Chester Boone, Sheridan, R. R. 25; No. 5b, Esther Weitzel, Lebanon; No. 5a, J. W. Moreland, Sheridan, R. R. 25; No. 6, Florence Kinkaid, Sheridan, R. R. 25; No. 7, Dwight Campbell Terhune; No. 8, Roy Lanham, Terhune; No. 9, Karl Huffine, Terhune; No. 10, Grace Gibbs, Terhune; No. 11, Floyd King, Terhune; No. 12, Olive Hendricks, Terhune; No. 13, Earl Freeman, Sheridan.

Clinton township, John A. Duvall, trustee—District No. 1, Grace Wiley, Lebanon, R. R. 8; No. 2, Mary Stephenson, Lebanon, R. R. 7; No. 3, Thomas L. Christian, Lebanon; No. 4, Goldie Iddings, Lebanon, R. R. 9; No. 5, Bessie Davidson, Lebanon; No. 6b, Rose Moore, Lebanon, R. R. 6; No. 6a, Marion Busby, Lebanon, R. R. 6; No. 7, Cora Clark, Lebanon, R. R. 6.

Washington township, Joseph D. Lewis, trustee—District No. 1, Nannie Clark, Thorntown; No. 2, Nina Fall, Lebanon, R. R. 9; No. 3, Eunice Ross, Lebanon, R. R. 9; No. 4, J. A. Schultz, Lebanon; No. 5, Edith Bowen, Thorntown; No. 6, Ethel Umerhine, Thorntown; No. 9, Buren Witt, Lebanon, R. R. 10; No. 10b, Lelia Burke, Lebanon; No. 10a, Carl Bratton, Lebanon.

Sugar Creek township, J. W. Morrison, trustee—District No. 2, Grace Miller, Thorntown; No. 3, Jeannette Ward, Colfax; No. 4, Russel Werking, Colfax; No. 5, Ebon McGregor, Lebanon; No. 6, Esther Sparks, New Ross; No. 7, Margaret Loveless, Thorntown; No. 9, Esther Kimmel, Lebanon.

Thorntown High School and Grades, F. B. Long, superintendent, Thorntown; Celine Neptune, principal, Thorntown; Grace Roberts, arithmetic, history, geography, Thorntown; Chester Hill, manual training, algebra, physics, Thorntown; Edith Walker, seventh and eight and English, Thorntown; Glydas Larue, second and English, Thorntown; Alta Jaques, fifth and sixth, Thorntown; Maud Richey, fourth, fifth and sixth, Thorntown; Belle Mater, third and fourth, Thorntown; Gertrude Proctor, first and second, Thorntown; Zella Bratton, music, Thorntown; Laura Breckenridge, penmanship, Thorntown.

Jefferson township, Val Riggins, trustee—District No. 1, Geneva Caldwell, Thorntown; No. 2, Constance Young, Hazelrigg; No. 4, Ethel Rodgers, Lebanon, R. R. 12; No. 5, Blanche Cain, Lebanon, R. R. 12; No. 6, Agnes Hilligoss, Thorntown; No. 7, Estella Beck, Lebanon, R. R. 11; No. 9, Grace

True, Lebanon, R. R. 12; No. 10, E. S. Stansell, Advance; No. 11, Fern T. Potts, Crawfordsville, R. R. 1; No. 12, Verna Cornelius, Advance; No. 13, Ralph Burroughs, Advance.

Center township, J. L. Saunders, trustee;—Supervisor of music, Verne Lowman, Lebanon; District No. 2, Guy B. Chavers, Lebanon R. R. 12; No. 3, Vey Jackson, Lebanon; No. 3a, Abe Akers, Lebanon, R. R. 10; No. 7b, Edith Lewis, Lebanon; No. 7a, William Zenor, Whitestown R. R. 25; No. 8, Lila Ohaver, Lebanon; No. 9, Lena B. Morrison, Lebanon; No. 10, A. Frank Smith, Lebanon; No. 11, Jennie Sanford, Lebanon, R. R. 11; No. 13, Maude Hawkins, Lebanon, R. R. 9; No. 14, Juanita Sanford, Lebanon, R. R. 11; No. 17, Moses Robinson, Lebanon.

Lebanon High School and Grades—H. G. Brown, superintendent, Lebanon; principal, E. G. Walker, Lebanon; German, Cora E. Dochleman, Lebanon; botany, M. M. Jones, Lebanon; chemistry and physics, Ward Lambert, Lebanon; Latin, Olivia Voliva, Lebanon; English, Grace Bryan, Gretchen Scotten and Avalon Kindig, Lebanon; mathematics, L. A. Jeel and L. O. Slagle, Lebanon; history, public speaking, Clinton H. Givan, Lebanon; manual training, Clarence B. Duff, Lebanon; commercial, Ruth Campbell, Lebanon.

Central Building.—Principal, Lydia Bell, history, physiology, domestic science, Lebanon; departmental, Kenyon Stephenson, Myra Richardson and Cora Haller; sixth year, Drubelle Imel, Lebanon; fifth year, Rose Sims, Lebanon; fourth year, May Shannon, Lebanon; third year, Charlotte Opel, Lebanon; second year, Ethel Barlow, Lebanon.

West Side Building.—Principal, Julia N. Harney; primary, Nannie Miller, Lebanon; No. 9, Esther Kimmel, Lebanon; sixth year, Lawrence Hopper, Lebanon; fifth year, Mabel Kersey, Lebanon; fourth year, Anna Lewis, Lebanon; third year, Ethel Orear, Lebanon; second year, Myrtle Roark, Throntown; first year, Nora Darnall, Lebanon.

South Side Building.—Principal, Hattie B. Stokes, Principal primary, Lebanon; sixth year, Lottie Bennett, Lebanon; fifth year, Ida Myers, Lebanon; fourth year, Grace Etchison, Lebanon; third year, Opal Etchison, Lebanon; second year, Nora Young, Lebanon; music, Carolyn English, Lebanon; art, Mary T. Hadley, Lebanon.

Union township, Rufus Conrad, trustee—District No. 1, Rex Moore, Rosston; No. 3, Ralph Owens, Rosston; No. 4, Guy Artman, Rosston; No. 5,

Charles Taylor, Zionsville; No. 6, R. H. Gates, Zionsville; No. 7, Laata New, Zionsville; No. 8, Gladys Hawkins, Zionsville.

Eagle township, H. H. Avery, trustee—District No. 2, Oral Hedge, Lebanon; No. 5, David Kardokus, Zionsville; No. 6, G. W. Connelly, Zionsville; No. 7, Emma Moos, Zionsville; No. 9b, Nora M. Tudor, Zionsville; No. 9a, R. E. Moore, Zionsville.

Zionsville High School—T. H. Stonecipher, superintendent, agriculture and science, Zionsville; W. A. Ross, principal, history and English, Manual training, Zionsville; Fay Fulmer, Latin, German and physics, Zionsville; H. N. Swaim, science and German, Zionsville. Grades—primary, Mabel Gregory, Zionsville; Nos. 2 and 3, Emma Smith, Zionsville; No. 4, Grace Deer, Zionsville; No. 5, Mina Vandever, Zionsville; Nos. 6 and 7, Wilber Casey, Zionsville; No. 8, Z. W. Vandever, Zionsville.

Harrison township, George J. Linton, trustee—District No. 2, Robert I. Bennett, Jamestown R. R. 24; No. 3, Mabel Ransdell, Lebanon; No. 4, J. A. Purdue, Jamestown R. R. 24; No. 6, Dorris Funkhouser, Lebanon R. R. 1; No. 7, Jessie D. Ross, Lebanon R. R. 1; No. 8, Ernest E. Owens, Lebanon; No. 9, Effie Robinson, Lebanon R. R. 1.

Perry township, George A. Everett, trustee—District No. 1, Lester Everett, Lebanon R. R. 3; No. 2, Raymond Stubbs, Lebanon R. R. 2; No. 3, Lona Swindler, Lebanon R. R. 2; No. 4, Mary Casserly, Lebanon; No. 5, Hassel Schenck, Lebanon R. R. 3; No. 6, Lula Fall, Lebanon R. R. 12; No. 7, T. J. Casserly, Lebanon.

Worth township, S. R. Stewart, trustee.

Whitestown High School and Grades, M. C. Marshall, superintendent, science, German; principal, C. E. Hull, Latin and mathematics, Whitestown; Flora Cline, English, history and domestic science, Whitestown; Horace Wy-song, grades 7 and 8, Whitestown; James Hawkins, grades 5 and 6, Whites-town; Jennie Elmore, 4th grade, Whitestown; Coila Thomlinson, grades 2 and 3, Whitestown; primary and 1st, Isa Pollard, Ross Caldwell, No. 2, Whitestown; music and drawing, Irva Morris, Whitestown.

Jackson township, E. M. Graves, trustee.

Jamestown High School and Grades, A. C. Kibbey, superintendent, Latin, history; C. G. Lawler, principal, history and English, Jamestown; Cordelia Caldwell, mathematics and domestic science, Jamestown; Charles O. Ful-wider, science and manual training, Jamestown; No. 8, Claude Lucas; No. 7,



THORNTOWN HIGH SCHOOL.
—Argus-Enterprise.



LEBANON HIGH SCHOOL.

—Daily Reporter.



Fern Roberts; No. 6, Marvin Caldwell; No. 5, Frances Dale; No. 4, Helen Hendricks; Nos. 2 and 3, Katherine Young; primary, Blanche Owens, Jamestown.

Advance High School and Grades, P. D. Pointer, superintendent, English and Latin; Nancy A. Wilson, principal, mathematics and domestic science, Advance; Walter J. Barr, history and science, Advance; Voris Demaree, Latin and manual training, Advance; Orville Pratt, 7th and 8th grades, Advance; Iva Owens, 6th and 7th grades, Advance; Carmon Caplinger, 4th and 5th grades, Advance; Cora Swindler, 2d and 3d grades, Advance; Sallie Beaver, primary, Advance.

Jackson township grades—No. 3, Hulda Gillaspie, Jamestown; No. 4, William Pratt, Jamestown; No. 8, Carmon Ross, Advance; No. 12, A. M. Lucas, Lebanon R. R. 13; music and drawing, C. Bruce Harding, Jamestown.

School Boards of Towns—Lebanon: President, Joseph Wittt, secretary, Frank Hutchinson; treasurer, S. N. Cragun. Thorntown: President, C. R. Armstrong; secretary, G. H. Hamilton; treasurer, R. W. Coolman.

The county board of education is composed of the township trustees and the presidents of the town and city school boards.

Truant officer—Frank M. LaFollette.

Rules are provided by the county board of education for the government and regulation of the schools, teachers, pupils, drivers of wagons for the conveyance of pupils to and from schools and all other matters pertaining to the welfare of the schools. There is also a county oratorical contest association, composed of the members of the high schools of the county, with county superintendent as president, and an elected secretary and treasurer. The association meets once a year, the first Saturday of November, and arranges for the year's work. The contest consists of orations by the boys and readings by the girls. All pupils in the high schools, in good standing, passing grades in daily recitations are eligible. Three prizes are given, first second and third, \$8, \$5 and \$3.

CONCENTRATION OF SCHOOLS.

The idea is to enlarge the school district so as to collect enough children to form a school. That was the way our forefathers did when they settled

this wilderness. As soon as there was a neighborhood formed the log school house was reared; and blazed ways were marked out through the timber for the children to reach the school house the nearest way; but you see civilization moved in, the timber was cut out, roads established on section and half section lines instead of cutting across farms. It was figured out that four sections of land would support a school. Our fathers figured on a family on eighty acres of land and five children to a family, and two of these school age. That would make sixteen school children to the section and sixty-four children for the district of four sections. This would be plenty of children to make a flourishing school and none of them—if the school house was placed at the cross roads at the center—would have to go over a mile or three-fourths if they went around the roads. Their calculations were well founded. In a healthful civilization eighty acres of land should at least support one family and in that family there should be at least two school children. Boone county was that way in her prime. She is now on her decline. Decrease of children means the decline of every interest of the community. Our school men are trying to remedy the evil by placing our school houses farther apart and call this concentration of schools, when in fact it is only taking in enough territory to include sufficient children to make a school. We are actually losing out on the one thing necessary for a school, children. The cities have a good supply, but our rural districts are suffering from under production. If this condition continues there will come a calamity, not only to our schools and churches but to all our institutions. If eighty acres of land such as we have in Boone county does not produce any more live stock and cereal than in proportion to five children the city will starve. Five children to eighty acres of land is almost depopulation. It should alarm us when we know that we have hardly one school child in Sugar Creek township to each eighty acres of land. The child after all is the foundation of not only the school but also the church and state. You may build houses at any cost but you can not have a school, home or church without the child. Placing a school house every four or five miles will not remedy the fatal malady. Our nation since last April has been agonizing over tariff and currency rules as if the dollar was the only thing in this country worth considering. The child is secondary. When the woman goes to the chief source of law and pleads for protection of the child and home the head man replies, that is not on my party's slate; we can't take it up. The ravages will have to continue in our homes; divorce

revels in our courts and the child the chief source of all our hopes, is the last object to be conserved.

COUNTY SEMINARY.

Early in the history of Indiana she provided for a seminary of learning to be a stepping stone to the higher institutions of training. Boone county was still in the dense woods and swamps when her sons moved up to avail themselves of the best that was going. The earliest record we find in the matter is in a little journal of about two quires preserved in the archives of the county, stored away in the top loft of the court house.

The first session of the board of directors on record is dated November 8, 1838, seventy-six years ago, and reads as follows: "Be it remembered that at a meeting of the board of trustees of the county seminary of the county of Boone in the state of Indiana, held at the clerk's office in the town of Lebanon on the 8th day of November, 1838."

Now at this time, the board of trustees proceeded to organize and on motion Samuel S. Brown was appointed clerk pro tem. for the present day. On motion, Cornelius Westfall was appointed clerk of the board of trustees of the county of Boone, for and during the pleasure of said board. Now at this time the board proceeded to settle with the former trustee, as there appears to be in notes and interest due on said notes the sum of five hundred and three dollars and forty-five and one-half cents and cash on hand of sixteen dollars and one cent, making in all five hundred and nineteen dollars, forty-six and a half cents (\$519.46½). Ordered that Addison Lane be and is appointed treasurer of the board of trustees of the seminary of the county of Boone, by entering into bond and approved security in the penal sum of three thousand dollars. And, now at this time comes Addison Lane and filed a bond as above ordered. Ordered that this board adjourn to meet at Thorntown on the first Monday of December next. Signed November 8, 1838.

CHARLES DAVIS,

ALEXANDER B. CLARKE,

HENRY HAMILTON,

Trustees.

The Board met at Thorntown pursuant to adjournment December 3, 1838. The citizens of Thorntown offered lots 79 and 80 of the southwest

corner of Church and Front streets and \$1,580 if they would locate the Seminary in Thorntown, upon the lots donated. The next day the Board met at Lebanon to consider the offer made by that city. The offer of Lebanon was as follows: cash, \$1,236.98½, material, \$364 and as trade making a total of \$1,600.98½. Also a site of one acre of land on Main street, second block east of public square. The Lebanon offer was \$20.98½ better than the Thorntown offer and it turned the balance in favor of the capital city against the commercial city at that date. The offer was accepted and the Board in session, January 9, 1839, planned to build. Notice for bids were posted in six of the most important places of the county and on March 4, 1829 the Board met to examine the bids for building and John S. Forsythe was the lowest and it was accepted. The building was to be of brick, 48 feet long, 26 feet wide, two stories high. The architect of the building was William Zion. The contract with Forsythe was to the amount of \$2,496, to be paid in three equal payments. Mr. Forsythe was to take in payment the material donated at the price stipulated by the donor. The usual difficulties and perplexities came up in the progress of the work but the efficient Board overcame all of them and the building was completed by the aid of three referees, William Zion, John Berryhill and Moses King, to adjust matters. The arduous labor was begun in 1840 and completed in the summer of 1843.

The first school was in the fall of 1843, taught by Stephen Neal, in 1844 John M. Patton, of Thorntown, was principal. The Seminary continued to flourish during the period of ten years until the new school law of 1852, when it was sold at public sale for \$900 and converted into a boarding house, known as the Bray House.

THE OLD BROWN ACADEMY.

By J. S. Daugherty.

When the circuit rider blazed the way,
Thro' meadow, stream and wood;
When people lived, not for self alone
But for each others good;

When folks were folks no matter, if their
Pants bagged at their knees;
Our father's built for our country's good
The Old Academy.

Without the blare of trumpet, or the
Flash of gun or sword,
They built for all eternity
Upon the word of God.
They gave their treasure, love and time,
Their blessed reward we see,
In the splendid lives they started from
The Old Academy.

The good names that grace its roster were
Legion we've been told;
Some far upon the shaft of Fame are
Most worthily enscrolled;
Some are walking humbly in the way
The Galilean trod;
Some have laid their armor down and gone
To glory, and to God.

And now, as longer grows the shadows
They're coming from afar;
The boys and girls of the golden days
Of Ridpath, Sims and Tarr;
Coming back their hands to clasp and 'in
Memory sweet to be
Again, within the sacred walls of
The Old Academy.

We loved the Old Academy, it's
Memories sweeter grow,
As we slowly pass the hill crest tow'rd
The sunset's golden glow;

We loved the boys, we loved the girls, and
The teachers staunch and true,
And in that great Reunion, hope
To meet beyond the blue.

HISTORY OF THE THORNTOWN ACADEMY.

By Rev. F. M. Cones.

The educational history of Indiana presents the fact, that half a century ago there was in the state a manifest want of schools of Academic grade. No guarantee through Legislative enactment or otherwise, had been given in that period, that facilities would be afforded the masses in the near future, for obtaining a liberal and practical education. The urgent necessity seriously impressed the more enterprising citizens of every community. Hence that general awakening in this line of thought, which followed in the establishment of academies and seminaries in various localities throughout this Commonwealth.

This timely movement received a generous and ready endorsement from the ministerial and other ranks, where were found earnest advocates of any measure, that might prove conducive to the well being of every community.

There was no man more solicitous for the success of this, then advanced, yet laudable step in mental culture, than the Reverend John L. Smith, and it was in the year 1854 that he began his work as instigator of the educational enterprise, which resulted in the founding of the Thorntown Academy.

That we may be more accurate as to time and introductory movements of this undertaking, we quote from a letter from Dr. Smith, written in 1894. He says:

"In 1854 I was appointed to the Indianapolis District as Presiding elder and immediately moved from Laporte, Indiana, (where I had resided for years) to the Capital City. My district extended westward including Crawfordsville and Thorntown. After settling my family in the new home I made a tour through the district, seeking a suitable location for school purposes, where I might educate my children, having in view the establish-

ment of a school, if I found none to suit me already in operation. I accordingly visited Zionsville, Crawfordsville, Danville, Darlington and Thorntown. At Thorntown I met Reverend William Campbell, Oliver Craven, Phillip King, N. W. Weakly and others. When I told my business to them they all said with one accord, Thorntown is the place for the school. In looking around the town, I said, if we can secure two thousand five hundred dollars in reliable pledges, as a fund for the purchase of a suitable lot, and the erection of a suitable building, I will lead the subscription by giving five hundred dollars, and will return to Indianapolis and move my family to Thorntown next week. The pledges were made in a few minutes. Phillip King was employed to put up the building.

"I secured a house for my family and within the next three days we were residents of Thorntown. The frame of the Academy was soon up and enclosed, but not yet finished. Winter came on and it was not until the spring of 1855 that it was ready for occupancy. It was then that the Reverend Levi Tarr, coming from the pastorate, began his work as principal in the new building, The Thorntown Academy. Miss Lou Cooper was chosen assistant teacher."

This closes the first quotation from Dr. Smith. The departments at the organization of the school were known as Academic and Primary. To the school, both sexes were admitted with equal rights and privileges. The Academic year was divided into three sessions or terms of thirteen weeks each. The school, under the supervision of the teachers above named, rapidly grew in influence and popularity, having the hearty co-operation and wise counsel of the Board of Trustees. The esteem in which the academy was held by its patrons and many friends, was continuously exemplified by the general attention given it and the special interest taken in the public examinations, in the branches taught, and the literary entertainments at the close of each term. Rhetorical exercises were then introduced and continued in all the departments of the school. Each department was divided into two sections. Each student was required to declaim or read an original essay on each alternate Friday afternoon in the presence of one or more of the teachers. This exercise was invaluable to effective school work.

By this time the teachers realized the necessity of organizing a literary society for the benefit of the Academic Department. It was done and was

named Excelsorian. It had for its motto the Latin sentence, "LABOR OMNIA VINCIT," in English, meaning "Labor Conquers all things." Officers were elected, constitution and by-laws adopted, in which the routine of duties was specified. At a special time during the year a public exhibition of the society was given, the performers being chosen by election. Both ladies and gentlemen were admitted to membership, each having the same rights and privileges.

At this period in the history of the Academy, the town began to take on new life. Material improvements were manifest on every hand. New business and dwelling houses were being built. An opening for the boarding of students was made in many homes. Circulars were distributed and newspaper comments made here and there over the country, each speaking of the efficient work done by this new institution of learning, and of the prospects for its future success.

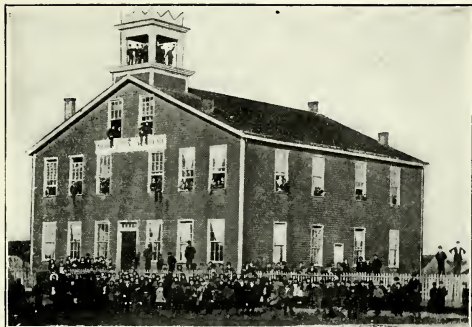
The town continued to increase in population, as many families from various sections of the surrounding country came to the town, making it their place of residence, that they might have the privilege of the educational advantages then and there afforded.

Early in the calendar year 1856 the increase in the number of students in the Academic department became such as to demand an addition to the faculty. Professor L. D. Willard, a teacher of some experience, was chosen assistant in the Academic department. Soon after this, in the same scholastic year, Miss Cooper resigned her position as teacher in the primary department, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Miss S. A. Perry, who at once began her work in this department. The faculty then was, viz, Professor Tarr, Principal; Professor Willard, Assistant in Academic department and Miss Perry, primary teacher.

The Academic year, which closed in the summer of 1856, was replete with success on all lines, and the reputation of the academy was far reaching. Interested visitors came often through the year to the town, expressing highest commendation of the wise management shown in the affairs of the school and for the excellent record thus far made by it.

We here make the second quotation from the late Dr. John L. Smith. He says:

"In the Fall of 1856, at the annual Conference, to which I belonged, I requested that the Bishop appoint the Reverend W. F. Wheeler Presiding



THORNTOWN ACADEMY. —Argus-Enterprise.



REUNION 1907.



Elder in my place and to assign me to Thorntown as its first stationed Methodist pastor. This was cheerfully done, and by this appointment I was to spend more time at home and give more special attention and direction in the development of our new school work, so recently and hopefully commenced. Altogether I invested seven hundred and twenty-five dollars in the school property, which was a larger sum than that given by any other person. It was a good investment and I have never regretted that I made it."

This ends the second and last quotation from Dr. Smith. We record also the names of other liberal donors who readily responded to this urgent call for five hundred dollar pledges, in the persons of Rev. W. F. Wheeler, Armstrong Ross, Isaac Gerhart and Oliver Craven. Later on still there were others who contributed, some of whom gave as liberally as the first donors, when necessity demanded.

At the close of the winter term of 1856, Professor Willard, having had offered him a more lucrative position, resigned his place in the school. This necessitated the selection of another teacher, and in January, 1857, at the beginning of the winter or middle term of the year, Reverend Charles N. Sims, then an undergraduate of Indiana Asbury University, was chosen Principal. The faculty was then as follows: Professor Charles N. Sims, Principal; Professor Levi Tarr, assistant teacher in Academic department; Miss S. A. Perry, teacher of primary department and Mrs. Amanda Tarr, teacher of instrumental music. The school continued with marked prosperity, and before the close of the Academic year, which was in mid-summer, 1857, it was seen that the capacity of the Academic building would be inadequate for the accommodation of the large number of students expected at the beginning of the next term. At a meeting of the trustees and faculty in July of that year, it was resolved to at once begin the work of enlarging the building, which when completed would be three times its former size. The work, when commenced, went rapidly forward, yet was not completed at the opening of the Fall term, the beginning of the Academic year in September, 1857. Of necessity the Methodist church was used for chapel exercises temporarily and in it the primary department was taught, while the new building was being completed.

In grading and classifying it was found necessary to create another department, which was done, and was known as the Intermediate. The record of class standing in recitations in the Intermediate and Academic

departments ranged in a scale from zero to ten. The student making extra grades was entitled to ten extra.

Miss Jennie Parsons, of Illinois, was elected as teacher for this new department. By the opening of the second term of this Academic year, January, 1858, the new building was completed in all its parts. The General Assembly of the State this year granted a charter to the Thorntown Academy. A senior class of three in number was organized.

Apparatus to be applied in the study of natural science was purchased. The student body had so much increased in number that it more than doubled that of any previous year. Additional facilities for the study of vocal and instrumental music had recently been provided. At the close of this scholastic year the large and interested audiences, that attend class examinations and exhibitions of the several departments, gave evidence of the merits of the new, yet growing institution.

It was then that a new feature in the work was presented; that of a commencement; the graduation of the first senior class of two gentlemen and one lady.

It was at this time that Professor Tarr, having been elected to the Principalship of the Danville Academy, Danville, Indiana, resigned his position in Thorntown Academy and at once went to his new field of labor. Mrs. Tarr also resigned her position as teacher of instrumental music, and Miss Arabelle Reeves was elected to fill this vacancy. At this time Miss Parsons resigned as teacher of the Intermediate department, and Miss Anna Gray was elected in her stead. Then was Professor Oliver H. Smith, A. B., elected to fill the chair that Professor Tarr vacated. The scholastic year opened September 22, 1858, with most favorable surroundings, with in part a new faculty. The faculty was then Rev. Charles N. Sims, Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Languages; Oliver H. Smith, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science; Miss Anna Gray, teacher of Intermediate department; Miss S. A. Perry, teacher of Primary Department, and Arabelle Reeves, teacher of instrumental music. During this year the course of study was partially revised and a senior class of five was organized. The Northwest Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church favorably recognized the work and influence of the Academy, and appointed two of its members as visitors to the school, and the visits were accordingly made at the close of each term in the year.

Such appointment the conference continued to make year after year. Near the middle of this year it was found necessary to organize another literary society. It was readily done and named Philonian, and had for its motto, "LUX ET VERITAS," in English it read, "Light and Truth." Its order of exercises and time of weekly meetings were the same at that of the Excelsorian. Ladies and gentlemen were admitted to its membership with equal privileges. During the last term of this year Mr. Richard Foster organized a class in surveying, he was not a member of the faculty. He was employed and his work was well done and most highly appreciated. This year witnessed a still greater number of visitors at the close of each term.

During the year a spirit of rivalry sprang up between the two literary societies. A strife for supremacy was manifest. Such was the interest in this matter that the citizens of the town and vicinity, some of them not connected with the school, took sides and were eager for the triumph of their favorite society. This was emulation with a slight sprinkling of restrained jealousy.

At the close of the second term of this year Miss Gray resigned as teacher of the Intermediate department and the vacancy was filled by Henry G. Jackson, an undergraduate of Asbury University. Before the school year closed there were frequent inquiries for boarding and rooms for students who expected to be in attendance the next term. The close of the year came in July 1859.

The usual preparations for class examinations and literary exhibitions were made. The crowds of visitors, in patrons and friends of the school, who came to the town, increased daily. Much was said about and expected of the senior class, that would appear on commencement day. The graduating exercises were of the highest order. The three gentlemen and two ladies received their diplomas. The scholastic year of 1859 and 1860 began in the middle of September. Thus far favorable reports of the institution had been continuously made by the conference visitors, through the public press and otherwise. At this period a slight change in the course of study was made, and the departments were then First and Second Academic, Intermediate, Primary and Music. Before the opening of the second term of this year Miss Perry, the primary teacher, resigned and her position was supplied by Miss Amelia J. Campbell, M. E. L., graduate of the institution.

A senior class larger than any former class was organized. At the close of the second term of this year, which was in April, 1860, Professor Sims resigned the Principalship of the school, to accept the Presidency of an institution of learning in Valparaiso, Indiana. Then changes in the faculty were necessarily made. Professor Smith was elected Principal; Professor Jackson was elected to the position vacated by Professor Smith, and Joseph Foxworthy, B. S., a graduate of the Academy, was chosen teacher of the Intermediate department, vacated by Professor Jackson. During the scholastic year additional apparatus was procured for needed chemical and philosophical experiments, also necessary charts and maps for the use of all departments. The former prosperity of the school still continued, and as commencement approached the usual preparations were made. It came. The festivities were truly of a collegiate type. A senior class of twelve graduated, five ladies and seven gentlemen. It was then that Miss Reeves, the teacher of music, resigned and Miss Mollie Shipp was elected in her stead. The next Academic year began September 24, 1860.

Professor Foxworthy then resigned as teacher in the Intermediate department and David H. Ashman, a former student, was elected to fill the vacancy. The faculty then read: Oliver H. Smith, A. M., Principal and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Languages; Henry G. Jackson, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science; David H. Ashman, Principal of the Intermediate department; Miss Amelia J. Campbell, teacher of Primary department, and Miss Mollie Shipp, teacher of Instrumental music.

At the close of the second or middle term of this year Professor Jackson resigned, that he might complete his course of study at the University, and Reverend Frederick S. Woodcock, a senior in Asbury University, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

This brings us to the early springtime in 1861, to a perilous period in the history of our country. Two internal factions, many years forming, were arraigned one against the other, each making demands of the other, which culminated in a conflict of arms, an open rebellion against the National Government. Many young men, students in various institutions of learning throughout the North, actuated solely from a spirit of patriotism, closed desks and books and bade adieu to school associations, responding to their country's call, gave their service to the Nation in defense of every National

and domestic interest dear to the hearts of the Union loving citizen. Many young men thus responded who were students in Thorntown Academy. The Academic departments were much depleted in numbers, as was shown in roll call. The boys donned the blue and hastened to the front, ready for the call to duty. Some fell on the battlefield, some were victims of disease incident to soldier life, some met death in hospitals and others answered the last roll call in prison pens. Some were rapidly promoted in rank and rose to distinction. Some lived to return to loved ones again, after victory was won in the memorable surrender at Appomatox. The bodies of others found a resting place under the pines in the Southland. Some such graves are marked, that it may be known who they were, others bear the sad, yet common, inscription, "Unknown." They all nobly did duty, and those whose lives were given in the conflict for the right, are numbered as fallen heroes, the heroic dead. Such surroundings as obtained in consequence of this fratricidal war, were discouraging for school work in Thorntown Academy. War was the general topic of conversation, absorbing the public mind. A spirit of unrest possessed and dominated the loyal general public. Some who would have graduated at the close of this year had gone to the war. Even to the close of the Academic year students volunteered at their country's call. The teachers and students who remained in school were faithful in the line of duty, however, and the Academic year of 1860-61 closed with the usual interest, graduating a class of five, four gentlemen and one lady. During the summer vacation many who had been in the Academic classes the preceding year volunteered as soldiers. The next scholastic year opened in September, 1861, with a much smaller attendance upon the part of the male portion of the Academic departments. At this time Miss Shipp resigned as teacher of music and Miss Helen Bedell was chosen in her stead. The war news from the daily papers was closely read, and often through this medium, or by the unwelcome missives to the home, came the sad intelligence that one of the boys, well known, had fallen in battle. This scholastic year, with the usual exercise of the commencement week, closed. The graduating class numbered five, three gentlemen and two ladies. At this time Miss Bedell resigned as teacher of music and Miss Sophronia Lee was elected to fill the vacancy. Professor Woodcock also resigned and John Clark Ridpath, an undergraduate in Asbury University, was elected in his stead.

At the opening of the Academic year the middle of September, 1862,

Professor Ashman resigned his position as Intermediate teacher and went to the army. The number of students then in attendance would not justify the continuance of the Intermediate department. The faculty then stood in their respective departments, Professors Smith and Ridpath, Miss Campbell and Miss Lee. The continuous war distractions and falling off in attendance on the part of the male students in the Academic departments very much detracted from the general interest of the school. Professor Ridpath's efficiency in leadership, in vocal music, however, was a very attractive feature in the school work. The year closed with a good record, considering the distracted condition of the country. No graduating class this year.

The school year of 1863-64 opened with some changes in the faculty. Miss Lee, of the department of Instrumental Music, resigned and Miss Fannie M. Fraley was chosen to fill the vacancy. Miss Emma M. Chafee, M. E. L., a graduate of Brookville College, Brookville, Indiana, was elected teacher upon the guitar. The faculty for the several departments then read: Oliver H. Smith, A. M., Principal and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Languages; John C. Ridpath, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science; Miss Amelia J. Campbell, M. E. L., teacher of Primary department; Miss Fannie M. Fraley, teacher upon piano; Miss Emma M. Chafee, M. E. L., teacher upon guitar.

At this time the Civil war was at its height, yet the earnest work of the teachers in the Academy showed great efficiency. Visitors appointed by the annual Conference frequently came to inspect the work in hand by the teachers. The examinations and entertainments as in other days had their attractions at the close of each term. The studies known as those of the Intermediate department were now taught by teachers in the higher departments. The Stars and Stripes were constantly afloat in and about the Academy building. This year closed, showing efficient work on the part of all concerned. No graduating class this year.

At this time Professor Smith, having been elected to the Principalship of Danville Academy, Danville, Indiana, resigned his connection with Thorn-town Academy. Professor Ridpath was then elected Principal and F. M. Cones was chosen assistant in the second Academic department. Miss Campbell at this time resigned as Primary teacher and Miss Anna Fisher was chosen to fill the vacancy. Miss Fraley also resigned her position as music teacher and Professor S. Henry Fielding was chosen for that position. The

regular routine of school work continued. Early in the year a senior class was organized. A year previous to this the two literary societies combined, making a new society called the Union Literary Society. Before the close of this Academic year the war cloud had passed away and peace came to the country, and many new students came thronging the halls of the Academy, making extra work for the corps of teachers then employed. The close of this Academic year was auspicious. New life on all lines of school work was taken on. All the exercises of the commencement week were attractive, and especially was that of the senior class graduating exercise. The class numbered four, two ladies and two gentlemen. During the year a piano was purchased and placed in the chapel, to be used for the various exercises held in the same. The beginning of the new school year, 1865-66, was characterized with increased interest on every line. The large ingathering of new students, many of them just home from the army, insured a large increase in the size of the higher classes. Enlargement of the faculty was demanded. Reverent W. O. Wyant, A. B., a recent graduate of Asbury University, was elected as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science; the Intermediate department was re-established, and it was under charge of F. M. Cones. During the year Mrs. Kate Fipps was chosen assistant teacher in the Primary department. Often for want of time recitations were held outside of the study hours. Enthusiasm characterized lectures, recitations and examinations. At the close of the second or middle term of this year in April, 1866, Professor Ridpath resigned the Principalship of the school and Professor Wyant was elected to fill the vacancy. Professor Levi Thorne was chosen to occupy the place made vacant by Professor Wyant's promotion. The other positions in the faculty remained the same to the close of the year. The commencement week was one of much interest. A class of three gentlemen received diplomas. At this time Professor Wyant and Thorne resigned. Professor John P. Rous, an experienced educator, was chosen Principal and Professor J. J. Osborn was elected instructor in first Academic department.

The next Academic year opened early in September, 1866, with the above changes in the faculty. Many new students came. Special attention was given to vocal music, and large classes were formed in instrumental music also. Most excellent work was done in all departments this year. At the close of the first term Miss Fisher resigned and Mrs. P. Palmer was chosen

to fill the vacancy. F. M. Cones, at the close of the school year, resigned, and Miss Maggie Shaw was elected to fill the position. The year's work was successful and fruitful of good, yet there was no graduating class. The scholastic year, 1867-68, the last year's work of the Thorntown Academy, opened September 9, 1867, with the following as the faculty: John P. Rous, A. M., Principal and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Languages; Joseph J. Osborn, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science; Miss Maggie Shaw, Principal of Intermediate department; Mrs. P. Palmer, teacher of Primary department; Mrs. Sarah L. Rous, teacher upon the piano, and Miss Emma M. Chafee, M. E. L., teacher upon the guitar. Professor Fielding having resigned his position as music teacher. Vocal and Instrumental music were attractive features throughout the year. A senior class was organized. Earnest thorough work was done throughout the year. At the close of this year the usual attractions known to commencement occasions were manifest. With the graduating exercises of the senior class, of two ladies and two gentlemen, the Thorntown Academy closed its history of thirteen years of earnest and efficient work. The Academy property was then sold to the public school authorities of the town. The Seminary and Academy, such as the one whose history we now consider, did a good work. They gave facilities to the young men and young women for a liberal and practical education, who, for the want of time and means, could not enjoy the advantages of the college. Such institutions were also both an inspiration and a means for the attainment of a collegiate education. It is here in place that mention be made of the characteristic work of each successive Principal of the Academy, giving titles or degrees possessed by each, at the time of his incumbency. Professor Levi Tarr, A. M., was a model teacher and carefully and earnestly impressed his classes with the necessity of thoroughness in all their work. While he was efficient in all the branches he taught he evinced a preference for the English language and Natural Science. He was steadfast and faithful in duty, and cheerfully sacrificed for the good of others.

Professor Charles N. Sims, A. B., kept up his studies in Asbury University and graduated from it while teaching in the Academy at Thorntown. His administration was a marked success. His executive ability was admirable and the Institution grew in efficiency and ranked among the first of its grade, while under his Principalship. In the recitation room he was

perfectly at home and gave stimulus to those whom he instructed. In mind he was analytic and philosophic and was classed among the first of platform speakers.

Professor Oliver H. Smith, A. M., was recognized as a man of ripe scholarship, and was eminently successful as an instructor, and especially so in the Higher Mathematics and the Classic. His record was a praiseworthy one, and his administration highly commendable. Reference to him was often made by those who knew him best in such terms as thorough teacher, good man, genial friend.

Professor John C. Ridpath, A. B., whose fame since those days has become national and international, as historian and lecturer, kept up his studies in the University, graduating, taking first honors of his class at the University, while connected with Thorntown Academy. He was especially apt and ready in the work of the recitation room and imparted great enthusiasm to his classes. He was an acknowledged genius, and his career as Principal was characterized by an energetic and aggressive spirit.

Professor William O. Wyant, A. B., was a man of superior intellectual endowment and refined culture. As an instructor he was clear and logical, impressing his classes with the facts considered. He was an orator of acknowledged ability, possessed a gentle spirit and was in the highest sense a manly man.

Professor John P. Rous, A. M., as an instructor was accurate and painstaking and gave special attention to classification in the different departments. His administration was a smooth and pleasant one. In manner he was quiet, was truly a matter of fact man, and was always conscientious for the right. It is proper that place be given here, touching the work of assistant or subordinate teachers.

Louis D. Willard was but a short time connected with the Academy, but he did excellent work, was independent and firm in disposition, yet pleasant with it all.

Professor Henry G. Jackson, A. B., kept up his studies in the University while teaching in Thorntown, graduating from the University, taking first honors of his class. As a teacher he was clear and accurate in illustration. His lectures in the school elicited noteworthy and favorable comment.

Professor Frederick S. Woodcock, A. B., was genial, and in every way ready to assist the student that endeavored to succeed. His pleasant smile

and greeting in the recitation room and without drew the student body and general public to him.

Professor Levi Thorne exemplified great earnestness and a spirit of investigation in his general work.

Professor Joseph J. Osborne gave constant evidence of his thoroughness in that which he taught and in Mathematics; there were none superior to him in the institution. His mode of instruction in this branch as well as in others gave stimulus to his class, noteworthy and highly commendable. He was personally social and pleasant.

Professor Joseph Foxworthy, B. S., was noted for his energy and keen perception of that which he had in hand as instructor. He was personally cheerful with an occasional vein of humor, which was always helpful to present surroundings.

Professor David H. Ashman had a superior intellect. As instructor he ranked as first class, and was constantly equipped for daily duty. His lectures were of high order.

Ladies of the Intermediate and Primary departments, Mesdames Phipps and Palmer, together with the Misses Parsons, Gray, Perry, Shaw, Campbell and Fisher each showed great efficiency in their several positions and were affable and cheerful in the same.

The teachers of music in the persons of Mesdames Tarr and Rous, together with the Misses Reeves, Shipp, Bedell, Lee and Fraley, also Professors Fielding and Adair, gave cheer and animation to school life, in song and melodious accompaniment, and made an impress on student life, indelibly for good, of which the Institution was justly proud.

During the entire history of the Academy, in the devotional exercises held each morning in the chapel, preceding the regular work of the day, the teachers and students sang from the church hymn book without notes, but later on a choir of vocal music was established and a book of sacred songs with notes was introduced and used.

Honorable mention of those who were members of the Board of Trustees, Custodians, of this time honored Institution, claims our attention. They were Reverend William Campbell, William F. Wheeler, Conrad S. Bergner, John L. Smith, John H. Hull and Samuel Godfrey, together with Oliver Craven, Jeffery Horner, Baltser Kramer, M. D., Allen Younts, James Miller, Nelson W. Weakly, Samuel Cason, John T. Alford, David Binford,

Joseph Cones, George W. Cones and Joseph Shipp, all of whom have passed out of this life save Dr. Samuel Godfrey and Mr. Joseph Shipp. These were all trustworthy and rendered valuable service in this relation. Oliver Craven was the only one of this number who was a member of the Board continuously, from the founding of the Academy to the close of its history. We venerate his name and are assured we voice the belief of those now living who knew him best, that the prosperity of the financial strength and the business means devised which contributed to the success of the school were largely due to the energy, tact and generous sacrifice of this good man.

From Dr. Kramer, Jeffery Horner, N. W. Weakly and others who were constant residents of Thorntown and vicinity were obtained wise counsel, financial support and hearty co-operation in sustaining this school of Academic grade.

Of the six Principals who presided over the interests of this Institution, all were ministers of the gospel but two, namely, Professor Ridpath and Professor Rous.

All except Professor Tarr were classical graduates of Indiana, Asbury (now DePauw) University, Professor Tarr also had been a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University.

But three of them are now living, viz: Professors Sims, Smith and Rous. Some of the subordinate teachers have also passed way from this life. Likewise many students are no more among the living.

It is here just to state that some of the teachers and students once connected with this school have since those days received from Institutions of learning, honorary degrees.

While in this reunion our minds are busy with reminiscent scenes of school life, and such associations, we gratefully call to mind and pay tribute of tenderest regard to the memory of that faithful janitor, Jacob Vanarsdel. With gratitude we recall his characteristic acts of kindness. When on a stormy winter's morning a student a little behind time was hastening to the chapel exercises, as the bell was announcing the hour for the same, and fearing a record of tardiness against himself, inevitable, he is seen by his steadfast friend, the janitor, who by a continued grasp on the rope gives additional strokes to the bell, thereby prolonging the time and enabling the anxious student to gain his place in the chapel, free from the anticipated demerit. He ever greeted us with pleasing salutations. Peace to his memory.

In those days Thorntown was known throughout the state for its temperance proclivities. Dating from the spring of 1857 forward for seventeen consecutive years the town had no saloons. Its opposition to intemperance was so marked that its citizens were styled, whisky fighters and whisky spillers. It was said that the clergy of the town not only prayed that the saloon might not enter their midst but when active measures for protection were necessary in personal, physical endeavor, the preachers, led the van. In 1874, in the crusade movement, Thorntown was at the front in duty. Thus we see, the influence of sentiment established in Academy days perpetuated:

Thorntown Academy was founded in 1855 and was chartered as the property of the Methodist Episcopal church and was under its supervision. A course of study was provided which met the demands of its patrons and was fully as comprehensive as that of any school of its grade. Young gentlemen completing the regular Academic course received the Degree, Bachelor of Science. Young ladies completing the same course received the Degree, Mistress of English Literature.

The following ladies and gentlemen completed the prescribed course of study and received their respective Degree:

Class of 1858: Cynthia Cason, James F. Scull and Russell D. Utter; Cynthia Cason, deceased.

Class of 1859: Amelia J. Campbell, Emma Yount, Henry E. W. Campbell, Joseph Foxworthy, John N. Holloway; all deceased except Mr. Campbell.

Class of 1860: Mattie J. Davis, Jemima Gordon, Miss Jemima Gordon of this class was for four years previous to her graduation an efficient assistant teacher in the Intermediate department; Philora Russell, Mary A. Tiberghien, Mattie J. Wilson, Addison, O'Rear, James H. O'Rear, Archibald McCurdy, William H. H. King, Samuel L. Cason, Samuel W. Cosand and Francis M. Cones. Of this class of twelve in number eight are deceased, of the gentlemen, King, McCurdy, Addison, O'Rear, Samuel W. Cosand; of the ladies, Davis, Russell, Tiberghien and Wilson.

Class of 1861: James M. Adams, Roderick H. Galloway, Elisha Little, Alpheus Odell and Mary A. Harris. Deceased, Adams and Miss Harris.

Class of 1862: Mary A. Binford, Mary E. Holloway, Mary F. Posey, John A. Lovett and Alex H. Hendricson. Deceased, Lovett and Hendricson.

In consequence of the war the higher classes were so diminished that there was no graduating class in 1863 and 1864.

Class of 1865: Lucy E. Hargrave, Mary V. Kramer, Charles Cones and John W. Scott. Mrs. Mary V. Kramer-Stafford is the only survivor of this class.

Class of 1866: Notly S. Campbell, William C. Vanarsdel and Melchart H. Garten.

There was no graduating class in 1867.

Class of 1868: Anna Clapham, Nannie J. Alley, Albert W. Caldwell and Charles Harmon. Mrs. Nannie Alley-Berner deceased.

This was the eighth and last senior class in the thirteen years history of of Thorntown Academy. There were others, both ladies and gentlemen who did not complete the full course of study, who have occupied honorable positions in life. The voices of some who were once students of the Academy have been and are still heard from the pulpit, and others from the bar of civil justice, and others in halls of Legislation, while many have become physicians, eminent in the practice of the healing art, while others have graced the editorial chair.

In fact very many have honored their teachers and the old Academy in the various vocations of life. With sadness of heart we recall the names of others who were of great promise but failing in health fell victim to the King of Terrors, just as the avenues of usefulness were opening to them. Their record was noble and influence for good unsurpassed.

In order to a proper appreciation of the government and character of this Institution we quote from paragraphs as given in one of the earliest catalogues. It reads thus:

"The government of the Institution is mild but firm, aiming always to develop the ennobling feeling of self respect and to cultivate love for law rather than fear of authority. The social manners, and moral habits, and religious feelings, of both sexes, are strictly guarded and diligently cultivated. Therefore, it is expected that all in the Academic departments will attend some church on Sunday morning and a lecture in the afternoon, delivered by some member of the faculty in the Academy chapel. Morning worship is held in the chapel as the opening exercise of each day." This closes the quotation from the catalogue.

It was always a welcome occasion for the town as well as the Academy

when one of the faculty was to deliver the Sunday afternoon lecture. These addresses varied in topic of the highest moral and religious tone, and gave inspiration to student life in words of character building.

The government of the school was vested in the faculty; it constantly assumed the moral sense of the students and relied upon their disposition to do right for its efficiency. In all the instruction given, touching the religious character, there was freedom from sectarian bias. Among the students attending the Academy there were represented various church communions. Many of the students during their sojourn in the town had homes with families, while others chose to board themselves. To aid the student in the acquisition of knowledge, and the development of commendable character, was the purpose of the Institution. While text books were employed in the attainment of these ends the cultivation of the heart was not neglected. While the students were under the special care of exemplary instructors social meetings were instituted for their spiritual culture. In seasons of special religious awakenings many students, through the influence and ministrations of devoted teachers, found the Pearl of Great Price and henceforth lead peaceful lives.

As we revert to these scenes of the long ago, as related to Thorntown Academy, we can but say those days were Halcyon days, and our hearts in unison are expressive of this thought, when we say, hallowed associations, sacred memories.

The existence of Thorntown Academy was of no little significance. In its existence there was a prayerful, careful, judicious sowing, from which there has ever been a reaping, bounteous and fruitful of good.

THE THORNTOWN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

This school was organized in 1867 to succeed the Thorntown Academy. The first superintendent was J. P. Rous, followed by N. B. Parker, A. E. Buckley, Milton McCune, Alonzo Lyster, G. W. Shuck, H. J. Shafer, M. O. Harper, L. M. Crist, James R. Hart, J. P. Hester, A. E. Malsberry, ——— Baldwin, H. C. Neal, L. B. O'Dell, J. P. Kennedy, Frank Long, serving to this date, 1914.

THORNTOWN ACADEMY REUNION

Held at Thorntown, July 16-17, 1907.

The Methodist church which stands on the site of the old church known during the days of the Academy was made a rendezvous for the visitors.

Rev. F. M. Cones, of LaFayette, who was active in promoting the reunion, was early on the ground, Monday the 15th, looking after the details of the meeting. Several parties who had friends and relatives still living here arrived some days before. On Tuesday, the day of the first meeting, every train brought new arrivals. They were met by committees and directed or escorted to the Methodist church. At its portals there were many warm greetings and clasp of hands that had not touched in years. Early in the afternoon of Tuesday quite a number had assembled and were warmly talking of old associations and refreshing their memories of incidents of long ago. The hours flew by rapidly as comrade after comrade came dropping in and was greeted all around and was re-introduced. The years of long separation had left traces and it was interesting to see them meet, grasp the hand and query, "Is this you?" There would be smiles and then there would be tears, as the sunshine and shadow of soul would come and go, as the memory would gather in those present and the many that they could not greet until they reached the other shore.

The first formal session of the reunion was held in the lecture room and parlors of the church, Tuesday evening, 7:30, in the form of a social reception, Rev. W. P. McKinsey, of Plainfield, presiding. The meeting was called to order in such a free, open and informal way that everyone was put to ease, and made to feel at home from the start, and all with one accord joined in and sang with a spirit, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow," which was followed by prayer, led by Rev. C. B. Mock, of LaFayette, Indiana. Song, "The Saints Home," to the tune of Home, Sweet Home. This was followed by the welcome address delivered by Rev. J. C. Martin, pastor of the M. E. church of Thorntown, Indiana.

After extending a most hearty welcome to each visitor present and to all who may come later the speaker gave some thought for wholesome reflection along the lines of the earlier methods and plans of discipline and training in school life, comparing them with methods and processes of this

day, with decided conclusions in favor of the former. He thought that the spirit and methods in vogue in the days of the Academy were calculated to produce truer and more substantial characters than the processes of today were able to inspire in the body of students. Those of that day gave closer application to study and their duties in school life than those of our day manifest. It was not dreamed in that day that physical culture depended upon the ball game, as it does now. The ax helve, hoe handle and saw buck were considered more efficient in developing muscle than the ball bat. He preferred the former and never wanted his son to resort to the ball games for culture of body, much less of mind or spirit. At the close of the address the following song was sung:

LONG, LONG AGO.

(Words by J. S. Daugherty. Tune—Long, Long Ago.)

“Tell me the tales that to me were so dear,”

Long, long ago, long, long ago;

“Sing me the songs I delighted to hear,”

Long, long ago, long ago.

Now you have come each other to meet,

To clasp the warm hand, the fond heart to greet;

And talk of the days that were tender and sweet,

Long, long ago, long ago.

Well we remember the faces we met,

Long, long ago, long, long ago;

We loved them so fondly we cannot forget,

Long, long ago, long ago.

You have grown older, your hair has turned white,

Your faces have wrinkled, and dim is your sight,

You've only grown sweeter as years took their flight,

Long, long ago, long ago.

The old church is gone that we all loved so dear,
Long, long ago, long, long ago;
The school house is gone too we left with a tear,
Long, long ago, long ago.
Some have departed, their life race is run,
We too shall hear the welcome "well done,"
If we are true to the faith that begun,
Long, long ago, long ago.

Sung by Messrs. A. C. Taylor, J. S. Daugherty, T. E. Horner, and Ross Cohoon.

The chairman now introduced Rev. H. G. Jackson, D. D., of Chicago, Illinois, in the most complimentary terms as instructor in the Academy, soldier in the army for the Union, minister of the gospel, missionary in South America and an untiring worker for humanity and the Lord—to make Response. The doctor arose somewhat embarrassed by the encomiums heaped upon him that he desired some back door that he might slip out. However, he finally wore off the embarrassment and got a start by calling over the roll of long ago, telling of some of the pranks, courtships and marriages of the boys and girls of fifty years ago and came the nearest kind of unveiling some of the history of the temperance work in Thorntown of that date. He actually stirred up the memories of the past and set them going and said many good things. His remarks were pleasing and well received.

The response was followed by a song and social hour participated in by citizens and visitors, which was brim full of heart and soul, grasping of hands, smiles and study of faces to see if the storms of forty years had left any trace of past memories. It was a gladsome hour to all.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Session called to order at 10:30. Rev. L. C. Buckles, of LaFayette, presiding. Prayer, Rev. H. G. Jackson, D. D. The principal exercises of the hour was a well prepared historical sketch of the Academy, including names of teachers and graduates by F. M. Cones, D. D., which was fully appreciated by all present.

After a short recess enlivened by hearty greetings and introductions of the latest arrivals, the session was called on and warmed up by singing songs that came from the heart and full of the spirit of fifty years ago. Then followed some short talks. C. N. Sims, D. D., of Liberty, Indiana, who had endeared himself so closely to pupils and teachers during his connection with the Institution, in happiest mood related some touching incidents in connection with the sketch that had been read that were timely and well received. Mrs. Anna C. McKinsey, of Plainfield, followed with some very pleasing remarks along the same line.

We regret that we cannot give these short talks in full for they were so interesting to those present and they constitute the gems and pearls that were thrown in between the weightier articles. They were the pepper and salt, the spice and ginger and entire list of condiments in each session.

The last of this morning's feast was an original poem prepared for the occasion by Hon. Elisha Little, of Williamsport, Ind., which he pleasingly rendered.

I CAN'T.

Most worthy, venerable, high-class Seniors,
Professors and Teachers and long ago Juniors,
I come not before you with rancor or rant,
But simply defending the little word Can't.

You always declared it a fraud on a student,
The idea of using it very imprudent.
Your word was our law, we had to receive it
But fifty years later I don't half believe it.

If you can, you can, and no trouble to prove it
If you can't, you can't, and that's all there is to it.
Fishes can't fly, eagles can't swim,
And man can't do something God meant not for him.

Can't wisely say No! when you ought to say yes—
Can't answer for certain where you only can guess.
You can't give hatred in barter for love,
While hoping for mansions in Heaven above.

If your coal bin is empty and the dealer can't wait,
And you can't raise the money, the fire in the grate
Will likely get low, but you can't stand whining
While Winter on Summer's fond lap is reclining.

Heat and sunshine force upward, gravitation draws down
You can't capture a sunbeam, or make it your own.
There are things we can't gather with muscle or mind
And we'd better unbend, ere the limit we find.

Can't afford to be small for a very small thing,
Can't dare to soar high on a very weak wing.
Be sure of your coupling ere you fasten your car,
To some far away planet, comet, or star.

Can't face all directions; can't afford to play double;
Can't hope to go dodging to keep out of trouble.
Can't white wash with policy sin's deepest dye,
Like little Geo. Washington, "Can't tell a lie."

Suppose little Georgie had said "I can."
And just bristled up and lied like a man;
Although you may scoff yet I risk the opinion
Today we'd have been under British dominion.

Man can't fathom the depths of immensity,
Can't comprehend the soul's awful intensity
Of sorrow, and woe, and heart-strings breaking;
'Til his own Gethsemane garden he's walking.

There's much of humanity in I can't but God is in I can,
There's much of humanity in us too, for man is only man;
But He who doth pity the wound of the sparrow
Doth pardon the archer who sendeth the arrow.

Sir Lancelot coming home from his quest
Felt Hope's fire die, down deep in his breast.
Elijah, down under the Juniper tree
Prayed mightily to God his soul to free.

But whether a Prophet, or brave Sir-Knight
Each reaches the place where the soft green light
Of radiant Hope is no more seen beaming,
And "I can't" is no longer a cry unseeming.

We can't disremember those faces so honest
Who toiled with us here, so faithful and earnest;
Who with their triumph and failures all o'er
Now walk with the angels, that ever-green shore.

We can't help feeling that some how or other
They are hovering close on our coming together;
Though their voices are swelling the heavenly chorus,
In fancy their forms are now gliding before us.

Faith grasps what is present and makes it her own,
Hope reaches beyond for the great unknown,
While Love binds together past, present and future,
Writing in one Creator and Creature.

—*E. Little.*

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Session called to order at 1:30, Hon. John F. Compton, of Perrysville, Indiana, presiding. After the opening exercise Rev. L. C. Buckles, of LaFayette, Indiana, reviewed the doings and triumphs of the Excelsorian Society of the middle fifties. He stated that he had no data or records from which to speak, and that he was unable to call to mind anything special concerning the workings of the society. He remembered that the interest in its sessions was very inspiring and stimulating at the time to all who attended. Its warm debates, classic essays and orations were interesting, instructive and inspiring, and the music uplifting. Such was the vim and fervor of the meetings that they created an outside influence in the community and many attended their sessions.

He was followed by Capt. H. H. McDowell, of Pontiac, Ill., who spoke in the interest of the Philosonian Society. He was more fortunate than Rev. Buckles in that he was armed and equipped with a forty year old program that was able to speak for itself. He felt jubilant over the mat-

ter that he was able to bring before them a real live session of the society of which he was president. He proceeded to read from the program the name and exercise of some one on duty and comment thereon. This would elicit remarks from some one in the audience about the person named, how well he did, his characteristics, she did so and so, I remember her well, this funny incident, and so on making a running comment on each as the name and exercise was read. This awakened much interest and each was anxious to know who would be introduced next, what would be said about him or her by those present. To record this spirited comment as the program was served would require more space than we can devote in these pages. It was a happy hit of Mr. McDowell to bring a real live session of his society before the meeting and refresh their memories of its doing. There was such a stir of feeling that we believe those present forgot the forty years that had past and that they were indeed back in a real session of their loved society. The program was indeed a happy surprise to all present. It set the thinkers of all present agoing and many reminiscences were related. Mrs. Carrie Shipp-Jones very pleasantly referred to her own feelings and experiences. It had vividly come to her mind during the evening. She did so enjoy the fun side in her school life, the tendency to play sly tricks and jokes and have a good time, would so lead her away from study and duty. She stated that when C. N. Sims came in charge there was such a potent influence about him that it drew her towards better things and she was able to overcome her fun propensity and get down to real hard study and enjoy it. She got so interested and others with her that they would go without meals in order to get their lessons. To acquire knowledge and please instructors was the height of ambition.

Rev. Henry Huffman very naturally ran off along the line of the play of Cupid among the students in those days. He spoke from experience, as he himself was pierced by an arrow and fell a victim, which ended in marriage. Many stories along this line followed and heart secrets were fessed up that revealed the fact that students of the Old Academy were susceptible to the feelings and emotions that are manifest in the human heart everywhere.

Just at this juncture it was announced that the photographer was on the outside ready to take a snapshot, so a recess was given and all lined up according to directions, and the company was taken in, as shown up by the picture on the adjoining page.

Picture taken, recess over, order restored, Dr. H. G. Jackson, of Chicago, took the floor, and in his happy go easy style began to tell of this one and that, brought out many pleasant remembrances. He fixed as date February 10, 1861, and asked how many present went to the water tank that day to see Abraham Lincoln? Quite a number responded, I was there. Lincoln was on his way to Washington via Indianapolis to assume the duties of President. The train stopped, Lincoln appeared and made a short talk to the student body who surrounded the train, eager to catch the words that fell from his lips. We all remember his saying in reply to the question, "What do you think will be the outcome of the war?" "Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord" and again in the words of Caleb, "Let us go up, for we are well able to overcome it."

The speaker then gave an interesting reminiscence of some temperance work done by the boys in those days to rid the town of two saloons, which was very effectual. He came near letting out a secret as to just how the thing was done, but not quite. He closed his remarks by saying that no state in the Union unless it be Massachusetts had surpassed Indiana in its literary characters, rounding up the roll with the name of our own John Clark Ridpath as the eminent historian of our day. We are and of right ought to be proud of the educational and literary standing of our state, and to know that this Institution played a part in its early development.

Rev. N. W. Hamilton, a Methodist minister, who had come all the way from Kansas, was turned loose upon the meeting and he gave them a rouser. Before the session closed a glowing tribute was paid to the exceptional world wide work of Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews and Dr. Kate Bushnell, both of Oakland, Cal.

The emphatic thought of this session was the wonderful and beneficial work of literary societies in connection with school life. We have shadowed this line of work in our modern training by other lines and it may be a question about improvement to be solved later.

The following poem was read by the author, Dr. H. G. Jackson, during the session:

TENTING ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND.

"Turn backward, turn backward, O Time in your flight,"

We would be young once more;
Bring back the days that are gone, to-night,
"The good old days of yore."
Happy were we all in the old school then,
Yes happy, a happy student band,
Happy are we now to meet our friends again,
And clasp each welcome hand,
Meeting again; meeting again;
Meeting in old Thorntown.

O pleasant were the days of Academic life,
Bright with the hopes of youth,
Longing for the future, eager for the strife
For righteousness and truth
Ah, many are the battles which we have had to fight,
Many the vic'tries won;
Many, too, our losses, fighting for the right,
From dawn till set of sun.
Fighting for the right; Fighting for the right;
Fighting till the field was won.

We remember the fallen of other years,
The years now long gone by,
We bring them a tribute of love and tears,
In fancy they draw nigh;
Yes, many are the friends that are absent to-night,
Friends, whom our hearts hold dear;
They now are safe in the mansions of delight,
Their songs we almost hear,
Singing to-night; Singing to-night;
Singing Redemption's song.

The boys and the girls of long ago,
Are the "old folks" to-day;
Their sight is dim, their steps are slow,
Their locks are thin and gray,
Life with its duties, its sorrows, its joys,
Is passing like a tale that's told,
But love in the hearts of the girls and the boys,
True love will not grow old.
Never grow old: never grow old;
True love will never grow old.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION 7:30.

Long before the hour of meeting many gathered at the church to hold their *tete a tetes*. It seemed that they loved to linger around the consecrated ground where they would be in plain view of the old Academy site. Citizens and visitors gathered in groups with eager anticipations of the feast of good things about to be served. Each had the sunshine in the heart and countenance radiant with hope as if entertaining an old fashioned love feast without formality. The Hon. W. C. Vanarsdel, of Greencastle, with geniality of spirit was a fit person to preside over such a delightful session. Someone rolled in the "Rock of Ages" as opening song and there was a sweet melody and such a soulsome spirit thrown into it that we are sure everyone felt secure upon the rock. After which all joined in prayer, with Rev. W. P. McKinsey as leader.

The chairman in his opening remarks struck the keynote of the spirit and character of the reunion, when he said that the great success of the gathering and the influence that had inclined so many of them (over seventy,) to gather here from distant homes, forty years after the close of an Institution of a few years' duration was remarkable. It could be accounted for upon no other ground than the spirit of Christ that pervaded the school and was uppermost in the minds and hearts of instructors and students. This proves that christian morals are lasting, and that they who build upon so firm a foundation build for eternity; and that this spirit cements hearts into a union of fellowship that is indissoluble, hence the longing to come to-

gether had brought them from their homes. He stated a truth when he said that this spirit of Christ is the real essence and life of any school. If it does not exist in our public schools it will necessitate private schools. This key unlocked the hearts of the audience and there were many approving responses and acclamations.

The meeting was now in full harness and each was made to feel at home, and turned loose with freedom to pull in any direction that the heart prompted. This moved the big heart of W. P. McKinsey, who was on the floor in a jiffy, and wanted to tell how he came to Thorntown. He said his father gave him a colt, and after it had grown into a horse, he concluded to put it into his head. His father tried hard to dissuade him from so foolish a purpose, but he was set in his way and the horse had to go. So he and the horse came to Thorntown, and it was set up for a board bill and literally consumed. (That was a funny way for a horse to get into one's head, passing through the stomach.) I never regretted it. I did not eat up the entire horse. I received a great many good things here. Best of all I found Christ and by no means the least, I found my sweetheart. Adam like he laid the whole trouble on Anna, said she followed him up and laid such a close siege upon him that he had to surrender. He said she was still after him and he didn't care. She had made him what he was and they had sweetly companioned thus far in life and hoped to continue until the triumph. He added that he felt that he was the most highly favored of any old preacher in the state by the inspiration of his 500 boys at Plainfield. Elisha Little of Williamsport, sprang to the floor before the speaker had fairly got seated and said he was not surprised at the horse sense of McKinsey, since he had heard the colt story.

Dr. Jemima Gordon, of Newcastle, emphasized the thought of the opening address of Vanarsdel, and spoke of the higher spirit that prevailed among the pupils and teachers of the Academy. Rev. C. B. Mock, of LaFayette, said that he too brought a horse but did not put it all in his head. He stated that he was among the first to suggest that the Academy be merged into the public schools.

Oliver P. Stufflebeam, of Rossville, Ill., spoke of some of the difficulties that he encountered in scaling the steep of science and how he overcame his awkwardness and timidity and secured his wife. (By the way these boys let out on each other in their love stories and so many of them being

wounded for life, there must have been considerable heart work in their loved Institution as well as some head toil.)

Professor J. J. Osborn, of Cedarville, Ohio, said that he was brought to the Institution by a dispatch from Oliver Craven, President of the Board of Directors. A beautiful young lady here had highly recommended him. Rev. F. M. Cones met him at the station, they became chums and lasting friends. They were still the warmest of friends and he could speak in the highest commendation of the parentage of each, but he could not offer a syllable in favor of the posterity of either. He thought he had made a serious mistake and thought he could mend things yet, if he would go back and try it over. (The trouble was that these bachelor friends had been so intent on their duties as instructors on head lines that they failed utterly on the heart line and were impervious to the darts of Cupid that so many report as flying around here during those Halcyon days.)

Next in order comes James F. Pierce, of LaFayette, the man that feared he would overspeak his time. He had a long story to tell of how he was going to be a lawyer. That was his purpose in coming. Had his stakes set high. Wanted, a council with the Professor, about his chosen profession, the law. Appointment was made, he came, feeling very big with a cigar in mouth. The Professor asked him about it, said the best students did not smoke. He fumbled it awhile, dropped it, never picked it up again. The Professor discouraged him about the law, told of its hardships and asked if he could not think of something else he would like to do. He gave it up went home and took up the hoe handle, and to this day blames the Professor for what he and the state has lost because he was not induced to practice law. Called himself to time and sat down amid great applause.

Mrs. Mary Sims spoke of the pleasure she received from F. M. Cones' historical sketch of the Institution.

Mary Kramer-Stafford stated as the shadow in her thought that she was the only one on this side of the river of the class of 1865.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted as presented by Capt. H. H. McDowell:

Resolved: That an expression of thanks and gratitude be extended to Rev. F. M. Cones for his untiring efforts in promoting their union. To J. S. Daugherty for his faithful service as secretary. To L. M. Crist for his kindness and courtesy as editor. To Misses Mabel Miller, Flossie

Henry, Mamie Martin and Hester Seawright for decorating church, etc. To the local committee for their faithful work of preparation. To the pastor and trustees of the M. E. church for courteous use of church. To the citizens in general for the hearty reception and to those who opened their homes in particular for their splendid hospitality.

AULD LANG SYNE.

Should auld ac-quaint-ance be for-got,
And never brought to mind;
Should auld ac-quaint-ance be for-got,
And days of auld lang syne.

Chorus.

For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne;
We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.
We twa' ha'e run a-boot the braes,
And pu'd the gowans fine;
But we've wan-der'd mo-ny a wea-ry foot,
Sin' auld lang syne.

Chorus.

We twa' ha'e sport-ed i' the burn,
Frae morn-in' sun till dine;
But seas be-tween us braid ha'e roared,
Sin' auld lang syne.

Chorus.

And here's a hand, my trust-y frien',
And gie's a hand o' thine;
We'll tak' a cup o' kind-ness yet,
For auld lang syne.

Chorus.

THOSE PRESENT.

Mrs. Minta Boardman-Atkinson, Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. Addie McDowell-Taylor, Indianapolis, Indiana; J. F. Compton, Perrysville, Indiana; A. F. Wells, Lafayette, Indiana; Elisha Little, Williamsport, Indiana; H. H. McDowell, Pontiac, Illinois; F. M. Cones, Soldier's Home, Lafayette, Indiana; N. W. Hamilton, Burlington, Iowa; J. H. H. Lovett, Frankfort, Indiana; Miss Jemima Gordon, Newcastle, Indiana; Mrs. Ella VanArsdel-Baker, Salina, Kansas; Mrs. Emma VanArsdel-Lyons, Salina, Kansas; Mrs. Mary Haugh Guntle, Colfax, Indiana; W. C. VanArsdel, Greencastle, Indiana; Anson E. Buckley, Kansas City, Kansas; Mrs. C. M. Craven-King, Morgan Hill, California; H. G. Jackson, Chicago, Illinois; John C. Goodwin, West Lebanon, Indiana; Mrs. Maggie Smith Pierce, Lebanon, Indiana; Carter D. Smith, Lebanon, Indiana; W. P. McKinsey, Plainfield, Indiana; Mrs. L. J. Thompson, Bronson, Kansas; Mrs. Sallie Anderson Peebles, Darlington, Indiana; Mrs. Mary McCorkle-Sims, Frankfort, Indiana; Mrs. Anna B. Morris-Wren, North Salem, Indiana; Mrs. F. A. Baldwin, Oxford, Indiana; Rev. C. B. Mock, West Lafayette, Indiana; Mrs. C. B. Mock, West Lafayette, Indiana; Mrs. Mary C. Ashman, Frankfort, Indiana; Dr. T. H. McCorkle, Terre Haute, Indiana; Mrs. T. H. McCorkle, Terre Haute, Indiana; Mrs. Sade Miller-Royer, Stockwell, Indiana; Mrs. Sade Kring-Good, Atlanta, Indiana; Mrs. Carrie Shipp-Jones, Watseka, Illinois; Rev. Charles N. Sims, Liberty, Indiana; Mrs. Anna Cones-McKinsey, Plainfield, Indiana; Lydia M. Hoath, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Anna F. Webb, Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. Nellie Webb, Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. Eliza A. Sims, Liberty, Indiana; Mrs. Mary Kramer-Stafford, Crawfordsville, Indiana; O. P. Stufflebeam, Rossville, Illinois; Mrs. Anna Stufflebeam, Rossville, Illinois; Mrs. Malissa Allen-Custer, Lebanon, Indiana; J. N. Caster, Lebanon, Indiana; Mrs. Mollie Moore-Caster, Lebanon, Indiana; Mrs. Maria Allen-Ellis, Veedersburg, Indiana; Rev. H. O. Huffman, Bloomington, Illinois; Rev. L. C. Buckles, Lafayette, Indiana; Mrs. Ellen Martin, Otterbein, Indiana; Mrs. Ursha Kernodle Darnell, Lebanon, Indiana; Mrs. Emma Gustin-Reagan, Lebanon, Indiana; Mrs. Nervy Youkey, Lebanon, Indiana; Lewis F. Johnson, Lafayette, Indiana; L. B. Foster, Soldiers' Home, Lafayette, Indiana; P. K. Hessong, Zionsville, Indiana; Joseph Binford, Crawfordsville, Indiana; J. C.

Caldwell, Lafayette, Indiana; A. L. Welch, Lebanon, Indiana; W. S. Kinkaid, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. W. S. Kinkaid, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Esther G. Frame, Richmond, Indiana; Nathan Frame, Richmond, Indiana; Prof. J. J. Osborn, Cincinnati, Ohio; James F. Pierce, Lafayette, Indiana; H. F. Kramer, Lebanon, Indiana; John P. McCorkle, Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. Ella Craven-LaFollette, Chicago, Illinois; Henry Payne, 1237 Spann Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

COMMITTEES.

Arrangements, Mrs. Samuel Haworth, chairman; J. S. Daugherty, secretary and treasurer. Reception, T. E. Horner, chairman. Registration, C. E. Cloud, chairman.

THOSE WHO SENT REGRETS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler-Andrews, Oakland, California; Dr. T. J. Adams, North Salem, Indiana; Mrs. Anna Waring-Allen, Erie, Kansas; Mrs. Anna Clapham-Beasley, Attica, Indiana; Dr. Kate Bushnell, Oakland, California; M. Council, 328 VanBuren street, Topeka, Kansas; Mrs. Phoebe Rous-Curryer, 720 E. 15th street, Indianapolis, Indiana; John W. Dale, Danville, Illinois; Mrs. Mollie Belle Dunlap, Covington, Indiana; Mrs. Laura Essex, Atlanta, Indiana; Dr. B. F. French, 810 Olive street, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Minnie C. Goldsberry, Washington, C. H., Ohio; Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Garten, Lincoln, Nebraska; Charles Harmon, Brownsburg, Indiana; E. D. Kirby, Winona Lake, Indiana; Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Mikels, South Bend, Indiana; E. A. Mills, Austin, Texas; W. W. Mills, Austin, Texas; Zack Morris, New Providence, Iowa; J. J. Newcomer, Tipton, Indiana; Mrs. Florence Smith-Oglesby, Tipton, Indiana; Prof. J. P. Rous, Dorchester, Massachusetts; James F. Scull, Rochester, Indiana; O. H. Smith, Greencastle, Indiana; Mrs. Ella Welch, Salem, Oregon; Mrs. Mary Posey-Woodcock, Pasadena, California; M. V. Wright, Norborne, Missouri.

THE LEBANON SCHOOLS.

Lebanon has splendid schools and is justly proud of them. Able and experienced teachers are in charge, and no effort is spared to keep abreast

with all matters pertaining to public instruction. One of the first questions asked by a man intending to move to a locality is "What kind of schools are there?" In fact, a man with a family who does not take an interest in the public schools is not the kind of a citizen Lebanon wants.

The public educational institutions of this city are thoroughly adequate in every manner to cope with the demands and expectations of the people. The buildings as herewith represented are of the handsomest and most substantial kind, splendidly equipped and arranged, and of the best architectural style. They are each two and one-half stories high, made of brick with stone trimmings. The rooms are bright, spacious and airy, heated by furnace and equipped with every modern convenience, and the grounds are large and attractive. The buildings, grounds and equipment represent a cost of about \$70,000. But first and foremost is the plane of excellence upon which the local public schools are conducted. The most competent teachers obtainable are procured and the system and methods enforced are such as to merit the commendation of the whole community.

The first school house of this city was a log house, just south of the depot, and among the early teachers were Henry A. Shulse and Cyrus Wright. The county seminary was located here in 1842, after a terrific struggle with Thorntown citizens, who insisted that it should be located in that town. It was a brick building and is still standing on East Main street and occupied as the Pleasant Grove Hotel. Judge Stephen Neal opened the seminary in 1843, as its first teacher, and was succeeded the following year by John M. Patton. It enjoyed many years of a flourishing career.

In 1854 two frame buildings were erected, one on East Washington street, which has since been remodeled and occupied as a dwelling, and the other on West South street, just west of the steam laundry. This building is still standing and presents very much the same appearance as it did a quarter of a century ago. Among the early teachers there were James L. Gorman and D. M. Burns.

The old twelfth district erected a building in 1855 on South East street and these three buildings were used for public school purposes until 1870, when the old Presbyterian Academy, on the site of the present Central school building, was purchased, which was used until May, 1887, when it was torn down and the present excellent structure was erected. The South Side building was erected in 1886 and the modern, commodious North Side building was erected in 1890.

The gentlemen who have served as superintendents of the public schools since 1870 are: John R. Owen, two terms; A. O. Reubelt, two terms; J. F. Scull, two terms; O. C. Charlton, 1880-81; T. H. Dunn, 1881-82; T. H. Dunn and D. D. Blakeman, 1882-83; R. H. Harney, 1883-87; Joseph Wiley, 1887-89; D. K. Goss, 1889-91; T. H. Dunn, 1891-92; U. J. Griffith, 1892-94; J. R. Hart, 1894-1901; Charles A. Peterson, 1901-05; H. G. Brown, 1905-14.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ACADEMY IN LEBANON.

THE BUILDING.

The first catalogue was issued on June 13, 1862. It contains a picture of the building which was a three-story brick structure which stood on the lot where the Central building now stands.

The catalogue says, "The accommodations are ample. The recitation rooms are in the first story; the society halls, apparatus room, etc., in the second; chapel and music rooms in the third."

The trustees recorded are John Bell, David Caldwell, D. H. Hamilton and John Williams. The officers of the board were William Zion, president ✓ and D. H. Hamilton, secretary. The board of instruction was composed of J. M. Coyner, A. M., principal, teacher of higher mathematics, history, natural manual and moral science; Rev. C. K. Thompson, A. M., who taught the languages; Miss Maggie F. Garrett, English branches and natural science, and Miss Estelle Morrow, instrumental music and drawing.

THE COURSES.

There was a scientific course with a junior and a templar class; an irregular scientific department; an English department; a primary department; a class in instrumental music and a class in drawing.

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SOME PUPILS WELL KNOWN.

Some of the names of the pupils who became best known in the city and county are given. Of the junior class are such names as D. E. Caldwell, of

Dover; J. M. Saunders, of Boone county and M. B. Avery, of Lebanon. Of the templar some of the best known names are J. W. Kise, E. P. Stephenson, Lizzie Bell, M. L. Bell. In the irregular scientific class are enrolled such familiar names as A. M. Bell, George Busby, A. L. Caldwell, O. F. McLaughlin, W. J. McCormick, D. H. Olive, James Randall, John Saunders, S. T. Saunders, Zerilda Daugherty. In the English department are John D. Alexander, Charles Bryan, Empson Lane, James Richey, C. W. Scott, A. P. ✓ Stephenson, A. A. Zion, Sophie Haun.

Here are some from the primary department of that time: John Adair, ✓ Joseph Bratt, J. R. Cason, Zelus McCormack, John Rose, C. M. Zion, J. C. Ball, Mary Kenworthy, Kate Trips and Sallie Williamson. Of those taking instrumental music and drawing are, J. M. Saunders, H. S. Lane, E. P. Stephenson, Josie C. Ball, E. A. Bell, M. L. Bell, Zerilda Daugherty, M. M. Wilson.

THE GOVERNMENT.

A part of the statement about the government is "The government of the school is decisive and disciplinary, yet kind and paternal. Order is a positive requisite. The pupil is regarded as such out of school as well as in, and his and her conduct strictly observed.

"It will be the aim of the board of instruction so to train the pupil, in body and heart, that he or she may be prepared to govern self, and thus be prepared to control others."

SOCIETIES.

It is stated that "The young men have organized a society called the Calliopean. Their hall is well furnished. The young ladies have organized one called the Sigournian. They hope to have their hall furnished in a short time. The Temperance League and the Musical Association have been organized. The former meets monthly, and the latter weekly."

OTHER ITEMS.

A tuition was charged the pupils and the tuition of all boarding pupils was required in advance. Boarding, including room, fuel and lights \$2.00 per week.

The Bible was made a standard text book.

There were one hundred and eighty pupils in the school that first year which began in April, 1861, one hundred were males and eighty were females. Outside of Lebanon there were pupils from Dover, Northfield, Jamestown, Whitestown, Frankfort, Plainville, Berlin, Desoto, Wisconsin; Winterset, Iowa; North Salem, Reed's Mill, Columbus; Downingsville, Kentucky; Elizaville, Thorntown.

The school continued but a few years but the many who received instruction from its teachers are glad to be noticed as members of the old Lebanon Presbyterian Academy.

CHAPTER XII.

CHURCHES.

A little in advance as a forerunner of civilization, as a kind of vidette or scout, we find the man with a gun and sword. As an advance picket on the skirmish line we find the man with an ax, a mattock, a prairie schooner, a shovel and a plow. Following closely in his wake and in the front rank of the main army of civilization, we find the man with the saddle bags, a Bible and a hymn book. The pioneer history of Boone county was no exception to the rule.

In writing a sketch or history of the different churches of Lebanon, care has been taken to obtain all material facts concerning the organization of each, and while some of the statements may be disputed, no facts are cited that were not given by what was deemed competent authority. The churches are spoken of independently and not in the order of their organization.

As to which of the Protestant denominations was the first to organize in the city of Lebanon, it is somewhat difficult to determine, as both the Methodist and the Christian or Disciples were fighting the sons of Belial as early as 1835, but from the best information it is thought that the Methodists were the first.

LEBANON—THE M. E. CHURCH.

In 1835, Rev. Benjamin Griffin, an itinerant Methodist preacher, first began his work and on December 19th and 20th of that year the first quarterly meeting was held and a class organized. Rev. J. L. Thompson was the presiding elder. The class was composed of the following named persons: Josiah C. Lane, Minerva Lane, Addison Lane and wife, Judge Sims and wife and Amelia Zion, none of whom are now living. Josiah C. Lane was for many years a prominent business man of this place and doubtless served as the administrator of more estates and the guardian of more minor children than any other man who has ever lived in this county, and his fidelity to his



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—LEBANON.

—Patriot.



trusts was never questioned. He was the father of Wes Lane, a former cashier of the First National Bank. Amelia Zion, the last survivor of the class, was the wife of William Zion, after whom the neighboring town of Zionsville was named. She died a number of years ago full of honors and years, and her death was regretted by all who knew her. For some reason the mission did not flourish and there was no more preaching by ordained ministers until October, 1836, when Rev. Ancil Beach happened to discover the vacancy on the skirmish line while on his way to conference and stopped off to open fire on the cohorts of Satan. The conference appointed Rev. John Miller to fill the vacancy but for some reason he refused to accept. It may be that he was needed more at some other post, at least he didn't come here, be the reasons what they may.

In 1837 Rev. Jonas Beloct was assigned and accepted the position with all its difficulties. However he divided his time with other stations and only preached once a month. This, however, was sufficient to keep the church alive and growing, and in 1841 they began the erection of a church building south of the railroad near where the residence of Samuel Rodifer now stands. The frame work was erected and withstood the storms of winter, but succumbed to the gentle breezes of the spring-time. Soon afterward the material was gathered up and used in the erection of a frame building on the site of the present structure. This frame building was dedicated in 1843 during the time that Rev. Koontz had charge of the flock. Previous to this time the faithful had been holding services in the upper story of a log business house owned by J. C. Lane, and located on the south side of the public square. The lot was donated by William Smith.

In 1865-6 the old frame building was torn down and a brick structure erected at a cost of about five thousand dollars and called the "Centenary M. E. Church." This building was dedicated January 28, 1866, by Bishop Bowman, assisted by Revs. J. H. Hull and Griffith Morgan.

The trustees under whose auspices the church was built were Francis Apgar, J. C. Lane, A. J. Crose, S. S. Durbin, and John A. Craig, all of whom are now dead except Mr. Craig who lives at North Vernon, Indiana.

In 1886 the congregation had grown to such proportions that the building was considered too small to accommodate all who desired to attend and was remodeled at a cost of four thousand seven hundred dollars and rededicated as a place of worship by Rev. J. P. D. John of DePauw University. In

addition to the lot on which the church building stands the society owns a neat little parsonage on South East street; also residence property on the southeast corner of Meridian and South streets.

A full list of the pastors in charge of the church is as follows: 1837, Jonas Beloct; 1843, Rev. ——— Koontz; 1853, J. F. McDaniel; 1854, A. J. Sheridan; 1855, Jesse Hill and A. Gurney; 1856, John R. Edely; 1857, William Campbell; 1858, C. B. Heath; 1859, H. S. Shaw; 1860, H. Woodard; 1861, H. Smith; 1862, L. S. Buckles; 1863, J. L. Boyd; 1864-66, C. B. Mock; 1866-68, M. L. Green; 1868-70, F. Cox; 1870-71, P. S. Cook; 1871-72, J. Foxworthy; 1872-73, E. W. Lawhon; 1873-75, C. B. Mock; 1875-77, T. S. Webb; 1877-78, S. P. Colvin; 1878-79, H. A. Merrill; 1879-80, F. M. Pavey; 1880-81, J. L. Smith; 1881-82, H. C. Neal; 1882-86, A. Lewis; 1886-89, F. M. Pavey; 1889-92, W. P. McKinsey; 1892-96, H. L. Kindig; 1896-97, H. A. Tucker; 1897-98, D. M. Wood; 1898-1908, Demetrius Tillotson; 1908-1912, M. H. Appleby; 1912-1914, K. W. Robbins.

Rev. William Campbell was the first station preacher, Drs. Godfrey, McMullen and others have often filled the pulpit.

THE CHRISTIAN OR DISCIPLES CHURCH.

In 1835 some ten or twelve persons of this faith began meeting in private houses for the purpose of worship, but had no regular organization as a church until some time in 1838 when the Rev. Gilbert T. Harney, of Ladoga, discovered their needs and set the congregation in order. They had no building of their own in which to meet, so they worshipped in the old log temple of justice, and promulgated their particular doctrine as best they could. In a few years they were enabled to erect a frame church house on West Washington street on the lot now occupied by the commodious residence of J. C. Brown. About 1867, this building was sold to the Catholic congregation of St. Joachim and afterward removed to a lot on the east end of South street and was used by the congregation of St. Joachim as a place of worship until they built their present church.

In 1867 the congregation erected a brick church on the southeast corner of the crossing of East and Pearl streets, at a cost of about five thousand dollars, where it has since held its meetings. The house has been remodeled

and reseatd and is now a neat, commodious and comfortable place of worship. They also own a parsonage, situated on East Main street which they have recently purchased at a cost of about three thousand dollars. The congregation is at present under the pastoral care of Elder A. J. Frank, who is eloquent and logical and highly appreciated by his congregation.

Among others who have ministered to the spiritual wants of the church are Elders John Shulse, M. B. Hopkins, Thomas Lockhart, H. St. John Vandye, John O. Kane, O. P. Badger, O. A. Burgess, J. A. Roberts, R. Edmunson, B. F. Franklin, H. R. Pritchhard, John A. Johnston and E. T. Lane. These were, as a rule, able men and ornaments to their profession.

The Sunday school connected with this church is under the superintendency of W. O. Darnall and has an average attendance of about two hundred and twenty-five. There is also connected with this church a branch of the society of Christian Endeavor, also a Ladies' Aid Society. During its existence, this church has passed through many trials and tribulations but at present "Peace reigns within its walls and prosperity within its palaces." It is filling its mission and promises great prosperity in the future. They have a church membership of about five hundred and seventy-five.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Previous to any organization of a church society, quite a number of persons of Presbyterian belief were living in Lebanon and vicinity and realizing that wandering sheep without a shepherd were liable to be devoured by wolves in the shape of the world, the flesh and the devil, they concluded as a matter of safety to form a church organization.

In January, 1840, the Rev. W. F. Ferguson, of Thorntown, called a meeting of the faithful and organized a church society with the following membership: James Richey, Jane Richey, Henry McAuley, Henry Hamilton, Elvira Jameson, Debora Sheaf, Poly Anne Stephenson, Auley McAuley and Rebecca McConaughy. All of these persons have passed to their reward, the last survivor being Elvira Jameson. She was the wife of Dr. Jameson, long a prominent personage in this county and the sister of James Richey who was a charter member of the church. While rich in spirit they were not so bountifully supplied with worldly goods and for several years had no per-

manent abiding place as a church home, but held services in the court house, the M. E. church, the county seminary building and other places until about 1853, when having prospered somewhat financially as well as spiritually they were enabled to purchase a lot on North East street and erect thereon a very comfortable church building at a cost of about one thousand eight hundred dollars. The contractor and builder of this church was John Busby, grandfather of John H. Busby, mayor elect.

In 1872 their wants having outgrown the accommodations of their building, the society disposed of it by sale to the members of the Baptist denomination and began the erection of a neat and elegant church building on a lot on the northwest corner at the crossing of Main and East street. The cornerstone of the new building was laid September 1st, 1873, and the building partially completed but on account of the financial panic which at that time prevailed, was not entirely finished. However, it served as a place of worship until September, 1878, when the roof and the upper story were torn off by a terrific cyclone which swept over the city. The cost of the building up to this time had been about thirteen thousand dollars. A little discouraged but not entirely cast down by this catastrophe, like true soldiers, they rallied around their colors, gathered up the debris, cleaned away the wreck of their dismantled fortress, and repaired their entrenchments at a cost of about five thousand dollars and have at present a magnificent structure in which to hold their meetings.

The following persons have been in charge of the church as pastors since its organization: W. F. Ferguson, J. C. Eastman, N. P. Charlot, Samuel N. Evans, H. W. Briggs, Joseph Platt, P. K. VanWalter, John L. Hawkins, J. B. Logan, Charles K. Thompson, Francis M. Sims, John M. Bishop, D. B. Banta, S. S. Aikman, J. P. Engstrom, J. A. Pollock, and the present pastor, D. E. Williamson. The present membership of the church numbers about three hundred and fifty. The Rev. Williamson is a very quiet and pliable sort of man of more than ordinary ability and is very satisfactory to his congregation. There is a prosperous Sunday school connected with this church; also a branch of the Y. P. S. C. E., a missionary society, and a ladies industrial society. They hold their meetings regularly and are accomplishing their mission. They are doing much good.

THE ST. JOACHIM CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The next church to be organized in Lebanon was the Roman Catholic church, St. Charles, now known as St. Joachim or St. Joseph. Previous to 1862 the persons professing this faith had been compelled to seek spiritual consolation at other places, but in that year they got together and organized a society and purchased a small house and lot on the corner of Lebanon and North streets. For several years they had no regular pastor but were supplied by priests from LaFayette, Indianapolis and other places. The congregation was small and mostly farmers living in Perry and Harrison townships. About 1869 Father Winters was assigned to the charge and having by this time prospered somewhat, they sold their property and purchased the old Christian church that stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of J. C. Brown. In 1875-6, under the energetic pastorate of Father T. Ryan, they purchased the old "Nunn homestead" on Indianapolis avenue and removed the church building to that location. The church property comprises five lots and a new church was built in 1898 and 1899. Certainly a more faithful and earnest people can not be found. They are always on hand in works of charity, the care of the afflicted and the relief of the distressed. The following are the names of the priests in charge since 1874: 1874-75, Thomas M. Cahill; 1875-78, Timothy Ryan; for a short time P. J. Crosson; 1878-82, L. A. Moench; 1883-84, John Dempsey; 1884-85, D. J. Mulcahy, 1885-93, M. F. Kelly, 1893 to 1898, H. A. Hellhake; 1898-99, Wm. S. Hogan; 1899-1905, P. J. Crawley; 1905-1914, J. F. Connelly. The missions attached to St. Joachim or St. Joseph's Church include that of St. Rose of Lima, at Clark's Hill, Tippecanoe county, which was organized by the clergy of St. Mary's of LaFayette, and attended by them until 1875, when it was transferred to the charge of St. Joachim; the church building of this mission is of frame, is 20 by 50 feet and the membership numbers fifteen families, chiefly English farming people; St. George's mission at Colfax, which has about the same history as that of Clark's Hill, has also an edifice 20 by 50 feet and is attended by eight families.

They have a membership of about seventy families and as nearly every member of each family is a member of the church, it is fair to presume they have a membership of nearly two hundred.

Father Connelly, who has been pastor now ten years, is well and most

favorably known in Boone county. He is an earnest worker and deserves the confidence of the people.

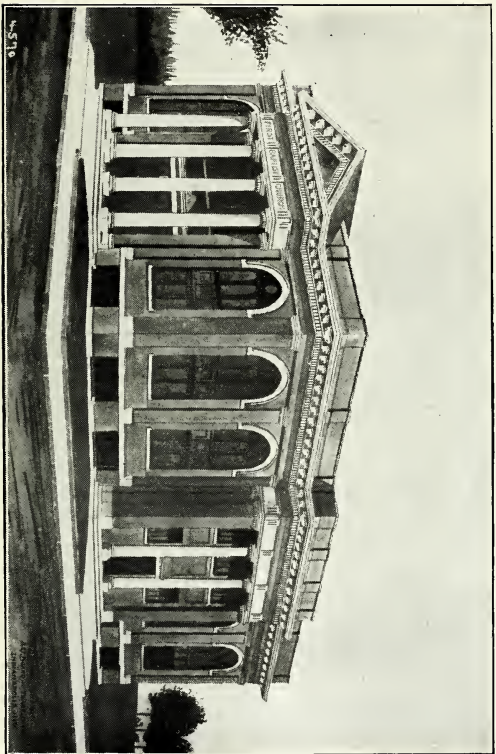
THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist church was organized in Lebanon on December 12, 1872, with only fourteen members, they being Peter Morris, Esther Morris, William DeVol, Rebecca DeVol, John R. Creigler, Martha Creigler, A. J. Adams, Julia Adams, John A. Abbott, Laura Abbott, George W. Baird, J. F. Cline, Mattie Bruce and Elizabeth Lane. The first officers were Peter Morris, deacon; George W. Baird, treasurer; John A. Abbott, clerk.

At the time of the organization, they had no regular place of worship and they met from place to place until they became strong enough to buy the old Presbyterian church which stood on the present site of the new church now to be dedicated. In 1877, the Presbyterian congregation concluded to build a new church and they sold the old frame building and lot to the Baptist congregation. Soon after the purchase and during the construction of the new Presbyterian church, a severe cyclone struck the city and both the new Presbyterian structure and the Baptist church were damaged by the storm. The cupola of the Baptist church was blown off the building and inverted through the roof, doing considerable damage.

During the first two years of the history of the church, they had no pastor nor any regular place of worship but, whenever a minister could be secured services would be held in the old central school building, the court house or at some private residence. During the forty years of the existence of the church, there have been eight pastors, all of whom are living except one, the Rev. J. F. Beaman. During the forty years of the existence of the church, the following pastors have filled the pulpit: Rev. C. B. Allen, from 1874 to 1880, a period of six years; from 1881 to 1882, the Rev. S. K. Fuson; from 1883 to 1891, Rev. J. F. Beaman; 1891 to 1896, Rev. J. A. Knowlton; from 1896 to 1907, Rev. O. A. Cook; from 1907 to 1909, Rev. George B. McKee; from 1909 to 1911, Rev. F. H. Adams and from 1911 up to the present time, Rev. F. L. Hardy.

Very soon after the organization of the church, more than forty years ago, it began to increase in membership and, during the pastorate of each of the ministers, the membership and the influence of the church has very ma-



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—LEBANON.

—Daily Reporter.

terially increased. With a beginning of only fourteen members, they now have a membership of four hundred and eighty-five. In addition to the membership, the church has materially increased in wealth.

The congregation continued to worship in the old frame church, which had become an old landmark in Lebanon, it having been built more than fifty-five years ago, until on the morning of December 12, 1912, while at worship, some one discovered smoke in the building. Upon an investigation, it was discovered that the building was on fire. The pastor pronounced the benediction and the congregation got out of the building in good order when attention was turned toward saving the surrounding property, it being certain that the church structure was doomed with no possible hope of saving it.

Before the burning embers of the old church had died away and before the smoke ceased to curl in the air, steps were taken toward the construction of a new church. The people were in sympathy with the congregation and many, who are not members of the Baptist church, subscribed freely toward the construction of the new and splendid edifice.

It was but a few weeks until the required amount of money was subscribed and guaranteed and committees were appointed to carry on the work and their faithfulness to their several trusts is attested by the completion of the new church, which was dedicated May 11, 1913. There is connected with this church a flourishing Sunday school. The average attendance at Sunday school is about one hundred and fifty. They have also a Baptist Young People's Union; also a Junior B. Y. P. U. They have a Ladies' Aid Society and a Ladies' Missionary society. The church is active in all charitable work and is ever ready to aid the needy and raise the fallen.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, LEBANON.

On the 10th day of September, 1895, in response to a call published in the Lebanon papers, a few members and friends of the Christian church met at the Baptist church, at which meeting it was decided to build a church, a lot having previously been purchased. A. D. Beck, J. J. Kern, C. O. Tribbett, L. W. Fuller and S. Stackhouse were appointed as building committee. Subsequently Mr. Kern and Rev. Stackhouse resigned and Rev. C. A. Brown and David Abernathy were appointed in their places. This committee was

given full power to solicit and collect funds and contract for the building. The lot on which the building was subsequently erected is on North Lebanon street.

The committee at once proceeded to solicit funds and subscriptions and on October 7, 1895, awarded the contract for the construction of the church to G. W. Busby for two thousand one hundred dollars. Bad weather interfered somewhat with the completion of the building and it was not ready for dedication until May, 1896.

On May 27, 1896, a goodly number of persons met at the church and proceeded to the organization of a church society "to promote the cause of Christ in this city and to satisfy a longing desire in the hearts of many whose names appear together in a church covenant."

The following named were the charter members of the church: C. A. Brown, Augusta Brown, Alfred D. Beck, Margaret J. Beck, Jacob Harlan, Sarah A. Harlan, Margaret F. B. Young, Wilder D. Rinehart, Laura L. Rinehart, Hanna McCann, Mary E. Tracey, L. W. Fuller, Jesse S. Reagan, Orinda Reagan, Montez Staton, O. H. P. Staton, Nancy Rader, C. O. Tribbett, Dellie Tribbett, Amanda Witt, R. M. Powell, Betsy J. Powell, Daniel Abernathy, Samuel Stackhouse, Elizabeth Stackhouse, Ellen Stackhouse, Isaac McClaine, Nancy McClaine, John C. Rader, Emma Rader, Maggie Pounds, Laura Rader, Richard M. McCoy, Nancy J. McCoy, Catharine Overlease, E. M. Danewood and Cynthia Rice. After the adoption of the covenant the above named were admitted to fellowship in the church by Rev. C. A. Brown. They then adopted rules for the government of the church, after which they proceeded to elect the following officers: Pastor, Rev. C. A. Brown; clerk, W. D. Rinehart; treasurer, A. D. Beck; official board, Jesse Reagan, Margaret F. B. Young, Nancy Rader and L. W. Fuller. A. D. Beck and Jacob Harlan were the first deacons of the church.

In 1897 Rev. C. A. Brown was again chosen pastor for the ensuing year but was superseded by Elder F. P. Trotter in September.

There is in connection with this church a flourishing Sunday school, which meets every Sunday and is well attended. There are also other auxiliary societies connected with the church. They are filling their mission and are what their names imply.

LEBANON UNITED BRETHREN.

At an evening meeting in April, 1888, Rev. Stackhouse, Jacob Byerly, Nathan Haller, Jesse Arbogast, John L. Pierce and others who were present, decided that an effort should be made to erect a church building in their ward to be under the care and control of the United Brethren. Every one went to work with a will to carry out the enterprise. Before two weeks were up the money had been secured to buy a lot at a cost of \$175.00. The foundation of the building was begun in May, 1888, Rev. Stackhouse throwing the first shovel full of dirt from the excavation. John W. Lewis was employed as a carpenter, and Jacob Byerly devoted almost the entire summer to the superintendency of the work. The house was finished and dedicated February, 1889. Rev. Stackhouse preached the first sermon in the house on the evening before the dedication. On February 23, 1889, Rev. Garrigus and Elder T. M. Hamilton organized the first class composed of the following members: Nathan Haller, Martha Haller, Nettie Haller, Pearl Haller, John E. Friel, J. F. Emery and Laura Emery. Rev. Garrigus served as pastor until the following September, at which time there was a membership of sixty-three. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Meredith who served until September —, who increased the membership to eighty-three. Rev. J. T. Shagley was the next pastor in charge. He served for one year, and at the end of his term the membership had reached one hundred and thirty-six. Rev. W. H. Miller was his successor and served for two years. He was followed by Rev. W. H. Jones who for two years successfully labored and increased the membership. During all these years a flourishing Sunday school has been maintained. They have also a Ladies' Aid Society, a Woman's Missionary Society and branch of the Y. P. C. U. In 1898 a convention of the Upper Wabash Conference of the Y. P. C. U. was held at this church in May and was well attended, the pastor in charge at this time was Rev. R. D. Van Allen, who was serving in his second year.

LEBANON SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

During the summer of 1890, Elders Victor and Luzern Thompson held a series of tent meetings in Lebanon, and in the fall of that year purchased

a lot on South Lebanon street, and erected thereon during the next summer a church building. After a series of meetings held during the winter of 1892, on February 20th of that year, they organized a church and Sabbath school of the denomination of the Seventh Day Adventists. The first quarterly meeting was held by Elder Hadley in this building on the 2d day of April, 1892. The building was dedicated May 28, 1893, by Elder Victor Thompson, assisted by Elders Stevens, Bennett and Luzern Thompson. The members of the church at the time of its organization were Rose McKinsey, Thomas McKinsey, Francis Hanna, Minnie Hanna, David Hanna, Mary Lanpher, Layton Lanpher, Wade Harrison, Rachel Dill, John Hanna, Ora Stephenson, William Campbell, Fannie Campbell, Mary Huston, Lou Campbell, John N. Campbell, A. G. Tucker and Mary A. Tucker. Those admitted to membership since the organization are Justin C. Long, Della M. Brown, Jennie Grape, Mary E. Hanna, Harvey Ludington, Otto Hanna, Edith Lanpher, Lucy Buntin, Oril Buntin, Dora Ludington, Minnie Hanna, Herbert W. Purdy, Richard Ford and Edna Sunderland. The church is still flourishing, holding services on Saturday instead of the Sabbath day, as they believe in observing the seventh day rather than the first day of the week.

LEBANON AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The next church to be organized in this city was the African Methodist Episcopal church, in the fall of 1870, at the residence of Thomas Lowe on South Meridian street. The Rev. Johnson Burden, of Noblesville, organized a class consisting of the following persons: William Valentine and wife, Harriet Lowe, Mrs. ——— Terry, Mrs. ——— Brown, Mrs. John Kersey, Andrew Johnson and wife, James Lucas and wife and perhaps others as the records of that meeting are lost and the information obtained is the personal memory of William Valentine. They held their first meetings in the old school house on East Washington street which has been remodeled and is now the residence of Alex Welsh. From there they removed to a room in the upper story of the building now occupied by A. Wyson as a seed store on the east side of the square. From there they removed to a room in the Goodwin block on South Lebanon street, now occupied by Shumate's printing establishment. They remained here a short time and then found a home in a room over the store now occupied by Hauser & Hogshire as a furniture store.

In 1873, by means of various festivals and donations by citizens of the town, they were enabled to purchase a lot on South Meridian street, and built a very comfortable church edifice at a cost of about six hundred dollars. Here they have been holding their meetings ever since. During the existence of the church, the following persons have officiated as pastors: Johnson Burden, ——— Patterson, William Cole, ——— Titus, Thomas Lindsay, ——— Jones, and others. Rev. Johnson Burden who organized the church is still a resident and honored citizen of Noblesville. He still preaches occasionally and in the intervals performs the duties of court room bailiff for the circuit court of Hamilton county—a position similar to that occupied by Toll Titus in the Boone circuit court. He is universally respected and is a favorite with the Hamilton county bar.

At various times attempts have been made to establish a Sunday school in connection with this church, but they have been unsuccessful. The membership is small but strong in the faith. They are William Valentine and wife, John Valentine and wife, Sarah Lindsay, Hugh Seaton, Joshua Seaton, Ben Seaton, Cecil Scott, Melvina King, Ella Valentine, Lizzie Valentine, Lizzie Lewis and others.

JAMESTOWN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society does not appear very early at this point. The very earliest in this section of Boone county, formed a class southeast of Jamestown near the edge of Hendricks county. Among the very first members in that society we find the names of Mariah Walker, John Porter and wife, Jesse McMahan, Elizabeth McMahan, John Okey and wife, Jesse Hendricks, Mary, Henry and Martha Hendricks. This society had no meeting house but met at private houses for many years, mostly at the home of John Okey. Among the early ministers were, Enoch Wood, Rev. Utter and Jesse Hill. In 1838 a society was organized at Jamestown and the meetings were held in a church where all denominations met at that time. Among the first in this society were, Daniel Jesse, Samuel Perr, Lee Tucker, J. H. Camplin, J. Hudson. John Porter and wife, Dr. Orear, Samuel Jesse and wife, Mary Long, James Williams and Mrs. Galvin. Among the earliest ministers may be named Joseph Marsee, Daniel F. Stright and Joseph White. H. B. Ball was the

minister in the year 1869. In 1870 and 1871, James Spinks was the minister in charge. During the administration of Rev. Spinks the first church was erected, at a cost of \$3,500; it is of brick and will seat about 500 persons. It was dedicated by Bishop Bowman. At that time there was a good Sunday school and a membership of 175.

In 1872 James M. Beard became the minister; 1873, W. P. McKinsey; 1874, J. S. Woodard; 1875, D. P. McKain; 1876, M. B. Wood; 1877-1878, David Handley; 1879-1880 and 1881, W. F. Clark; 1882 and 1883, T. F. Drake, 1884 and 1885, J. L. Smith; 1886, E. W. Lawhorn; 1887 and 1888, D. A. Rogers; 1889 and 1890, J. W. Greene; 1891 and 1892, J. H. Worrall; 1893, H. C. Neal; 1894, J. M. Stafford; 1895 and 1896, W. B. Warren; 1897 and 1898, H. H. Dunlavey; 1899, Charles Jakes; 1900 and 1901, O. B. Ripeto; 1902-03-04, F. K. Daugherty; 1905 and 1906, H. C. Neal; 1907 and 1908, J. J. Fischer; 1909, A. M. Hagenbook; 1910, 1911 and 1912, W. L. Hargraves; 1913-1914, G. E. Francis. The present membership of the society is 233 and it has a lively and well-attended Sunday school.

M. E. MINISTERS, ZIONSVILLE, INDIANA.

1855, in Augusta circuit, J. Marsee and G. Morgan; 1856, F. Pierce and G. Morgan; 1857, —————; 1858, C. A. Brooke and F. M. Pavay; 1859, C. A. Brooke and C. L. Smith; 1860, J. Cozad and J. Clearwaters; 1861, L. Taylor and H. N. Ornbaun; 1862, L. Taylor; 1863, G. W. Warner; 1864, John B. Demott; 1865, —————; 1866, —————; 1867, —————; 1868, —————; 1869, Oliver C. Haskell and R. M. Brooks; 1870, William M. Freyley and Elbert R. Dill; 1871, F. P. Colvin; 1872, H. A. Buchtel; 1873, E. W. Lawhorn; 1874, P. S. Cook; 1875, C. S. Burgner and E. W. Lawhorn and W. B. Parr; 1876, C. S. Burgner and Francis Cox; 1877, Frank Taylor and Francis Cox; 1878-79, J. E. Newhouse; 1880-81, J. A. Cullen and J. Matthews; 1882-83-84, J. F. McDaniel; 1885, W. F. Clark, also 1886; 1887, D. J. Vought, also for 1888; 1889, G. W. Bower; 1890, G. W. Bower; 1891 to 1892, S. C. Kennedy; 1893, R. C. Wilkinson; 1894-95, E. W. Lawhorn; 1896-97, S. B. Grimes; 1898-99-1900-1901, J. B. Sites; 1902-03-04, E. W. Strecker; 1905-06-07-08, H. C. Western; 1909, ————— H. C. Western; 1910-11-12-13-14, A. P. DeLong; 1914-1915, G. L. Rulison.

From the *Zionsville Times* we append the following clipping intimating the story of one of the oldest country churches in the county and showing its healthy growth to this date.

SALEM M. E. CHURCH.

First Steps Taken Toward Erection of \$20,000 Structure Near Zionsville.

"The corner stone of the new twenty thousand dollar country church of the Salem congregation of the Methodist Episcopal church, near Zionsville, was laid Sunday, June 21, 1914, before a crowd of two thousand people. Prior to the ceremony an address was delivered by Raphael P. Bundy on "The Church as an Asset." T. H. Stonecipher, superintendent of the schools, also delivered an address on "The Church as an Intellectual Asset." John M. Mills spoke on the spiritual side of the church and a history of the congregation was read by E. B. Bender.

The church is one of the oldest country congregations in Indiana and is said to be the wealthiest. It was founded in 1834 on land owned by John Wood, one of the early pioneers, who immigrated to Indiana from Salem, North Carolina, and was one of the founders of the church. The first trustee was William M. Lemon, Fishback creek. It was named by Jonathan Hall and Nelson Shaw. The descendants of these men make up the church today. The church's first minister was a "circuit rider" preacher whose name has been forgotten. The present pastor is the Rev. Allen P. DeLong. The other ministers taking part in the ceremony were the Rev. F. B. Grimes and the Rev. G. L. Combs.

The church was dedicated about the last of August and became one of the most handsome in this part of the state."

THORNTOWN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The present Methodist Episcopal church is being removed in order to reconstruct. It will soon be numbered with the past. It is consecrated ground for it has served as the church home of the society from the start.

At the beginning it belonged to the Frankfort circuit. Stephen R. Ball

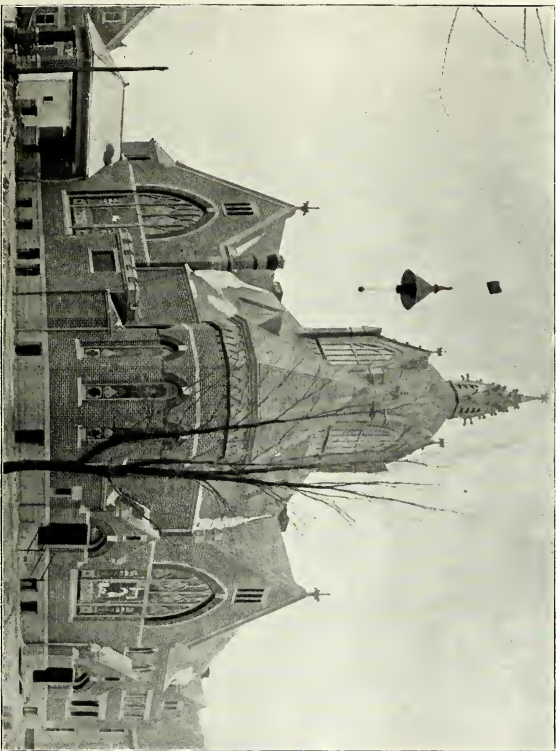
was the first pastor and preached here several times in the fall of 1832 and 1833 before a class was formed. In the year 1834 he was returned and organized a class of twenty members.

Rev. Phelps was the next preacher and preached to the class regularly. In 1835 Ancil Beach was in charge and kept up the interest. 1836 Eli Rogers was appointed but did not often preach at Thorntown. The society waned under Rogers and Thomas J. Brown as the appointed minister of 1837, found no society or organization. On the second Sabbath of May, 1838, he organized a society of eight members, viz.: Elias Tolbert and wife, Green Foster, wife and daughter, Sarah, wife of Dr. Amos Davis and a young man, name not given. The first person to join the class was Oliver Craven. He was baptized and became leader of the class. From that date to the present weekly services have been continued. Preaching every four weeks at the beginning.

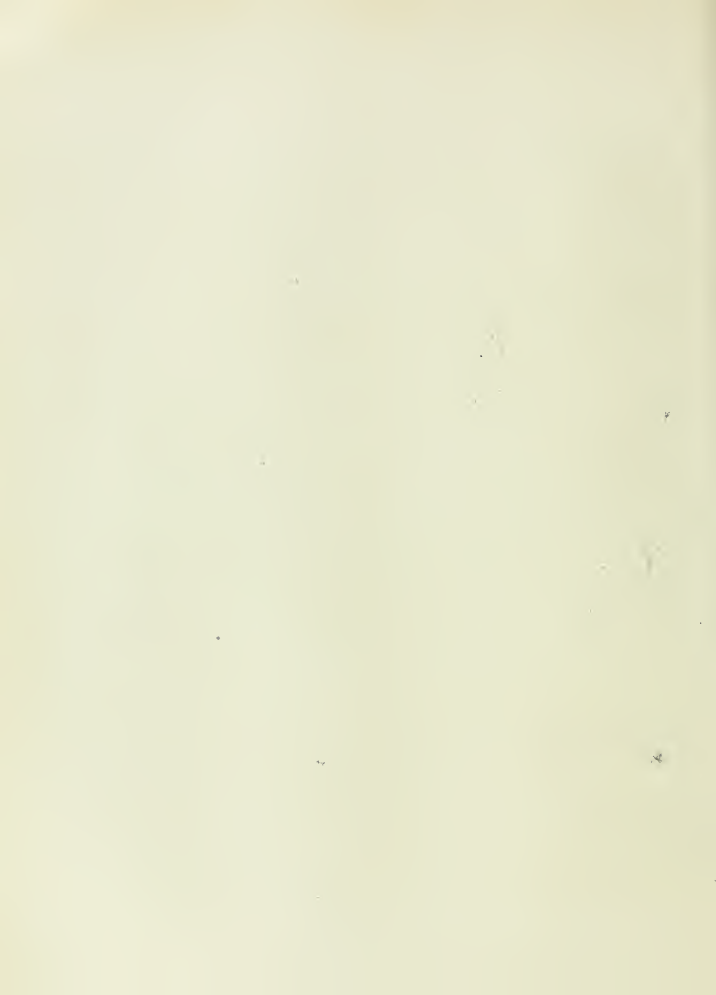
LIST OF MINISTERS.

Thomas J. Brown, Joseph White, George W. Stafford, Ancil Beach, John D. DeMott, William Wilson, Samuel Reed, John Edwards, Henry Wells, James H. Newland, George W. Stafford, William Campbell, J. W. Becketts, William H. Smith, James B. Murshon, James Aldrich, William Campbell, H. C. Wilton, Aaron Geerney, Thomas E. Will, John L. Smith, Charles A. Beck, Wiley B. Watkins, George W. Warner, T. C. Hackney, Richard Hargrave, Luke Nebucar, F. M. Pavey, Jacob C. Reed, G. W. Bower, Leander C. Buckles, Thomas Meredith, J. W. Harris, Rev. James A. Clearwaters, Isaac Dale, John Stafford, David Hanley, James G. Campbell, W. P. McKinsey, A. C. Geyer, J. T. Bassett, A. H. DeLong, J. C. Martin, J. D. Krewel, J. B. Rutter, S. A. Bender.

The first church, a frame building, was erected on the present site which stood until the year 1873 when the present brick structure was erected. It has served for over forty years and is now to give place to a modern structure. Its walls and form will pass away only to remain in pictures and memory.



CHRISTIAN CHURCH—LEBANON.



THORNTOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first church (Presbyterian) was set in order in the house of Cornelius Westfall in 1831. However the first authentic account we have of the organization of a Presbyterian church is given in the minutes of the Crawfordsville Presbytery held in Delphi in January, 1833, which reads, "Brother Young reported that he had organized a church at Thorntown, which was by motion taken under care of presbytery." A resolution passed at that same day session was the following, which is both quaint and suggestive after the lapse of eighty years, "Resolved that the missionary sermon be preached this evening at candle lighting." This was twenty years before the invention of the kerosene lamp. This shows that the presbytery had even at that early day a well defined and aggressive missionary policy. Indeed Claiborne Young, the founder of this church and its first pastor, was a missionary in the best sense of the word. He also founded the churches at Lebanon, New Bethel and Shannondale.

Prominent among those of the old school branch was Cornelius Westfall, who platted the village of Thorntown in 1830. Samuel E. McCorkle is the first elder mentioned in the new school records; it is very probable that he was connected with the organization before that time. The county at this time was almost a wilderness. There were no roads and no bridges. The people generally attended church on horse back or on foot. The inhabitants were few and widely scattered, each settler having chosen the choicest land on which to make his home, and it was chosen with regard to its proximity to a good water supply, as they universally depended on springs for their drinking water. In hunting for the early record of the Thorntown church one meets with especial difficulty as all records of the first five years of the church have been lost and there are no minutes of the old school branch until the year 1838, several years after the first church came into existence. All of the noble men and women who organized the church have long since gone to their reward and we are entirely dependent on the memory of the older citizens for information, except what information we have gathered from the reports of the presbytery to the general assembly.

The first thirty-nine years of its life the church maintained a precarious existence. In 1837 occurred the great division in the Presbyterian church

all over the United States, commonly called the old school and the new school. From one extreme of the United States to the other large and small churches were rent asunder, the real cause of which is not plain. Slavery may have had as much or more to do with the unhappy discussions as the difference in doctrinal points. However when slavery was dead and some of its great leaders had joined the general assembly above, the great Presbyterian body was again united and became one body as before the dissension. While this controversy was at its height the Thorntown church was in its infancy. The feeble church was made weaker, ministers moved more frequently, members of the churches emigrated and other denominations absorbed the children of Presbyterian families. Consequently as a denomination the growth has been slow and it is the more difficult to pursue its early history. One historian claims that the M. E. church of Thorntown was organized in 1831, one year prior to the date given the Presbyterian church. This may be doubted, as the same writer says the first religious meeting held in Sugar creek township was at the house of Cornelius Westfall under the auspices of the Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. Claiborne Young, in 1831, and that the first Sunday school was organized by J. L. McConnell and Cornelius Westfall in 1834, in a log house. They were both Presbyterian elders, belonging afterward to the first Presbyterian church. It is not known in what year the first edifice was erected, but the house now occupied by Mrs. Wyant on West Church street is known to be the first house of worship used by the Presbyterian denomination. After the division the new school branch erected the building known as the Dr. Rose residence, this was about the year 1839. In the meantime the old school branch worshipped in various places until about the year 1857-8, when they erected the building now occupied and used by the Baptist people. In the year 1853-4 the new school branch erected a frame edifice on the present site, of about the same dimensions as the one now occupied by the Baptist church. These two buildings were used by the two congregations until the year 1864, when we find this record made in the minutes of the new school church, "The church edifice was destroyed by fire this morning at two o'clock. No insurance. The congregation of the old school church unanimously and cordially tendered the use of their house of worship on alternate Sabbaths with the blending of the Sunday schools into one; which, needless to say, was gladly accepted." The fire seems to have been a blessing in disguise; while the ruins were still smoldering the men of the church met to consider the

question of rebuilding and before the close of the war the sum of five thousand dollars had been subscribed toward the cost of the present structure, which we are told in another minute cost eleven thousand dollars when completed. This generous and kindly act of the old school branch was no doubt a means of hastening the reunion of the two bodies. It is, however, within the memory of one who is still living and a member of the church, that the two congregations worshipped together on alternate Sundays and held a union Sunday school, and that the two branches affiliated with each other far more freely than with other denominations.

The building now occupied was erected in 1866 by the new school branch. During the interval between the fire and the erection of this building the two congregations used the old school church building (now the Baptist church). The union was consummated in 1870, after the new school branch had taken possession of this their new home. At the time of the reunion this church had for its pastor the Rev. H. L. Dickerson, the old school branch had the Rev. H. F. Patterson. When the union was consummated they were both retained for one year, when they agreed to resign and accept other charges and not embarrass the united church in making any choice between them. At the time of the reunion, when it became necessary to have a name for the united church, the following resolution was passed by the united church, "That for all local matters pertaining to the church, the two congregations being combined into one to be known as 'The Presbyterian Church of Thorntown.'" Thus eliminating the titles by which they had been known as the First and Second Presbyterian churches.

The last report of the old school branch gave a membership of one hundred and two. The new school branch as one hundred and thirty-eight. This should have given us a membership of two hundred and forty. However, our report to the general assembly is given as two hundred and ten. Several times since the membership has fallen below the two hundred mark. The general assembly authorizes our sessions to place non-contributing members on what is known as the retired list, this shortage may have been caused by this procedure, and although Thorntown has practically stood still for forty years, the church has grown until now we have three hundred and seventy-two contributing members, besides some who live at a distance and are not on the active roll.

The church before the division is known to have had two pastors, the Rev. Claiborne Young, the founder, and Rev. Robert Hall.

During the period of the division the old school branch was served by seven pastors, Rev. W. F. Ferguson, Rev. S. N. Evans, Rev. C. K. Thompson, Rev. S. R. Seawright, Rev. Isaac B. Moore, Rev. J. Mitchell and Rev. R. F. Patterson.

During this time the new school branch was served by Rev. David Jones, Rev. Thompson Bird, Rev. W. N. Stinson, Rev. Benjamin F. Cole, Rev. William R. Stevens, Rev. Franklin Putnam, who died here in 1859; Rev. Isaac DeLaMater, and accepted the chaplaincy of the 72nd regiment in the Civil war; Rev. R. P. Wells and Rev. H. L. Dickerson.

From the time of the union until the present time the church has had as its supplies and pastors, Rev. H. L. Dickerson and Rev. F. F. Patterson, jointly; Rev. T. B. Atkins, who is still living; Rev. D. R. Colmery, Rev. R. F. Caldwell, Rev. S. W. Elliott, who met such a tragic death at Winona a few years ago in an attempt to save the life of his grandchild; Rev. Samuel Sawyer, Rev. James Williamson, who holds the record for the longest pastorate, eight years; Rev. John H. Sherrard, Rev. U. L. Montgomery and the Rev. H. N. Ronald.

Of this number three are still living, Rev. T. B. Atkins, U. L. Montgomery and W. R. Williams; besides Rev. William Folk, who as a student of Wabash college supplied this pulpit for a short time. There are five widows of former pastors who survive. They are Mrs. S. R. Seawright, of Delphi; Mrs. R. F. Caldwell, of Sharpsburg, Ky.; Mrs. S. W. Elliott, of Lafayette; Mrs. James Williamson, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. James H. Sherrard, of Wilksburg, Pa.

There have been twenty-four men who have been ordained as elders in the church during its history, not including Dr. Hurt or the present board, which makes a total of thirty-four. These were Cornelius Westfall, J. L. McConnell, Samuel E. McCorkle, James Adams, Simon Loup, George McLaughlin, Dr. J. M. Boyd, James K. Matthews, James C. Hague, Milton McCorkle, Larkin Thompson, J. C. Maxwell, Joseph Bryan, A. F. Cochran, J. T. Williamson, Charles Welch, Mitchell Henderson, John Higgins, David Cory, John Majors, Robert Hamill, James Clark, John C. Vannice, and Dr. H. M. Rose.

Some of these men were in office for a great many years. Notably Dr.

Boyd, who was an elder for fifty-two years, and served as clerk of the session for twenty-four years, 1847-1871. Samuel E. McCorkle, the first elder of the new school branch, served as an elder for forty-eight years. Dr. H. M. Rose was elected an elder at the time of the reunion and was made clerk soon after and was continued during the remainder of his life, thirty-four years. Thomas V. Caldwell and C. W. Johnson, twenty-eight years each.

As to the personnel of these men I shall give only facts of especial interest. The election of a man to the office of ruling elder is an expression by the congregation of their estimate of his Christian character, and their reelection is to be taken as a vindication of their correct lives, and my opinion of the personal worth of any one of them might seem to detract from others, who though more humble may have been just as worthy of our praise. There were two men who were at one time or another elected to the eldership who declined the office on the ground that they considered the office should be filled only by men of the highest and most exalted Christian character, and the office so sacred that they could not assume to be fitted to occupy such, thus proving to the world that they were the better qualified to serve in such an office, having a full appreciation of the sacredness of the office. These men were T. J. McCorkle and James Johnson. No more worthy men could have been found and they thus proved their fitness by their humble attitude as they were both men of the highest Christian character, Mr. McCorkle being one of the pioneer Sunday school men of the county and serving this Sunday school as its faithful superintendent for more than forty years.

The first minutes we have of the old school branch are dated September, 1858, and signed by James Adams as clerk. We still have this family with us in the person of Mrs. Ida Patton Matthews, who is a granddaughter, and her grandchildren, who are great-great-grandchildren of James Adams. It is positively known that Cornelius Westfall and Lindsey McConnell were elders prior to this date.

We have the minutes complete of the new school branch from the date of its organization in 1838. The charter members of that organization were Samuel and Jane McCorkle, Milton and Elizabeth McCorkle, James and Mary Johnson, Thomas J. and Mary McCorkle, Margaret Higgins and others. Of this number there are two families still represented in our membership, S. E. McCorkle and James Johnson. The family of T. J. McCorkle is represented in the person of his son, James H. McCorkle, from whom we will hear later;

and also Mrs. Harrison, a daughter of Margaret Higgins. Samuel and Martha Kinkaid were admitted into the new school church at the first meeting after the organization. This family is still included in our membership, and one member, Mrs. Elizabeth Kinkaid Corrie, has the distinction of being the first name on the roll, having united with the church before any member now living. There are other families who have been connected with one or the other branches of the church for a great many years. The Hamill family is one. Mrs. Elizabeth Hamill was admitted into the new school branch in 1848, by certificate from the old school branch, and her son remembers to have heard her say that she was a charter member of the old first church. This gives this family the longest family connection. The Matthews family have been members of this church since 1851; a large family and all having been members of this church at some time. Mrs. Northrup, of Iola, Kansas, is the oldest person now living that has ever held membership in the old Thorntown church. She is still able to attend church, and she and her husband were the main stays of the Iola church from its organization to his death. She and her three sons are still among the strong supporters of the church today.

There are nineteen members of this church living here now that were members of one or the other of the churches at the time of the reunion.

Those who were members of the old school branch are: H. W. Hill, Mrs. J. C. Vannice, Mrs. Susan LaFollette, Mrs. Ida Patton Matthews, Mr. H. W. Henderson, Mrs. Sarah Henderson Hamill and Mrs. Isabell Craig Cline.

Those having membership in the new school branch are: Mrs. Elizabeth Kinkaid Corrie, Eliza Matthews, Miss Martha Matthews, Miss Alice Johnson Kinkaid, Miss Hester Matthews, Charles W. Johnson, Mrs. E. R. Jaques, Mrs. Emily Brainard, Mr. Lewis W. Jaques, Mr. Joseph C. Jaques, Mrs. Mary Belles McCorkle and Mr. George Coulson.

The Thorntown Presbyterian church has from its organization been one of the leading influences of this community, and its members among the leaders in any movement for the betterment of the moral conditions of the community. Its lady members took a very active interest in ridding the place of the doggeries which were everywhere present in our state before we had our present option and remonstrance laws. Many of the citizens witnessed the raid made by the ladies of the town in the 50's when the women rolled the

whiskey barrels into the street and one woman, a member of this church, took an ax and caved in the heads of the barrels and allowed the liquor to run into the gutter; the men standing near by to see that they were not molested. This was an act of self-protection of their families and was not condemned by the citizens. The men of the town afterward demolished and rid the town of the traffic, for a time at least.

It has always been one among the most aggressive churches in the Crawfordsville presbytery. In the report to the Home Mission Board it ranked third in amount contributed, fourth in membership, and tenth in proportionment giving.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Paper read at the eightieth anniversary of the Presbyterian church:

The following is the paper read by Mrs. T. O. Matthews at the eightieth anniversary of the Presbyterian church, giving a brief history of the Missionary society:

We are glad to have the privilege of giving you a short history of our missionary society. This is the thirty-seventh (37) year of organized missionary effort by the women of this church. We feel that we have made great progress in our work and while it may not be as interesting to all, as a few, we will hastily give you some facts. We had the two Presbyterian churches each having an aid society, but no missionary society, and it was not until several years after the union of the churches, that the great need of special work for missions was impressed upon the hearts and minds of the women of the church.

On February 6th, 1875, a company of women met at the home of Mrs. Mary Hague to consider the situation and devise some means of doing systematic work. The outcome of this meeting was the organization of a missionary society. Mrs. Robert Caldwell, our pastor's wife was the first president, Miss Anna Sims, secretary, and Mrs. Susan LaFollette, treasurer. A constitution was adopted, which is the foundation of the one we have today. At the first meeting of the society, arrangements were made for the work of helping a Home Missionary and family, by sending a box of useful articles. The charter members were: Mesdames Amanda Cory, Mary Hague, Emma Hebb, Susan LaFollette, Dr. Rose, Dr. Boyd, Ann Taylor, M. A. Brown,

Mary Sims, George Fielding, Emily Henderson, ——— Jones, Eunice Sims, Elizabeth Matthews, Robert Caldwell, Sarah Moore, Irene Hughes, Samuel McCorkle and Misses Anna Sims, Mattie Matthews, Nelia Jacobs. The amount of money raised the first year was fifteen dollars, which was sent to a home missionary, the Rev. Batesworth to help him buy a horse, as he was walking seven miles to his preaching place and was in need of a horse.

In 1880, Mrs. S. W. Elliott was our president. During this year the society took a scholarship in the Laos Mission in Siam which amounted to twenty-five dollars a year, which pays for the support of one girl for a year in our mission school. One of these girls we heard from several years ago. After leaving school she married a Christian native and they set up a Christian home, which has been a blessing to many. No doubt other Christian homes have been started in the same way. Our society now has invested eight hundred and twenty-five dollars in this way in the Laos Mission. In 1880 we sent a box of clothing valued at thirty-two dollars to William C. Smith, a home missionary in South Carolina. In 1881 we sent a box valued at sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents to a home missionary in Iowa, and this year we purchased a small library of good missionary literature. Our presidents have been Mesdames Robert Caldwell, S. W. Elliott, Amanda VanNuys, Miriam Sawyer, Martha Williamson, P. T. Hague, J. H. Sherrard, Irene Hughes, T. O. Matthews, Dr. Rose, Samuel Carter, Frank Armstrong, at the present, Mrs. Dr. Brown. For several years our pastor's wife acted as supreme president. These presidents each have had good helpers in their secretaries and treasurers. In looking over the past we realize we have accomplished much, but could have done so much more. Our membership has increased from the original twenty-one members to fifty-three at the present time. We have had all along, associate members, those who contribute but do not attend the meetings. We have lost many by removal and we have lost at the rate of one each year, by death, since our organization, Mesdames Mary Hague, Mary Shipp, Mary Kashner, John Wild Senior, Susan Patton, William Boyd, Kate Austin, Elizabeth Millikan, David Cory, Eva Woody, Elliott Senior, Samuel McCorkle, Eunice Sims, Mary Sims, Mary Corrie Mitchel Henderson, George Fielding, Nathaniel Gapen, Jane Cash, Amanda Hill, Andy Yost, Ann Taylor, Sarah Potter, Mary Brown, Mary Cochran, Emily Henderson, Nancy Rosaboom, Mary Torbett, Axy Hill, Elmer Brenton, Dr. Boyd, Amanda VanNuys, M. J. Barker, Jennie Craig, and Misses

Lizzie McCoy, Nelia Kinkaid, Mary Jaques, Euphemia Hoover, Alma Matthews. We, as members of the missionary society would honor the memory of these departed ones. We do testify to their lovely Christian influence. We have honored the memory of our soldier boys today with flowers and starry banners; so tonight we would strew the garlands and cherish in our hearts the memory of these dear missionary workers, for by their influence and their most fervent prayers, our society is the strong Christian organization it is today.

We send our offerings each year to the mission fields, both home and foreign, as much to one as another. We have sent boxes and barrels of clothing to the home field to cheer anxious hearts and have made our money in many ways. We have had the time honored mush and milk suppers, corn husking, contests, pieced quilts, sewed carpet rags and had strawberry and ice cream festivals, sold sunbonnets, had box socials, sold dinner to the election board, served dinner on rally days, had our mite boxes and birthday boxes. In 1883 we secured a window in Mr. Cole's hardware store and furnished ready made clothing, such as aprons, bonnets, children's clothing, or any article that would meet a ready sale. We continued this each Saturday from March to July then the merchantile business was suspended.

We, as a society have entertained Crawfordsville Presbyterial Society and each year we send delegates to both Presbyterial and Synodical meetings. The ladies of the Lebanon and Thorntown societies have a county organization which meets each fall and always has good speakers. For many years the young people's organization Y. P. S. C. E. made a missionary collection on the day of its anniversary and the Sunday Sabbath school gave to missions the last Sunday of each month, these offerings going through our local missionary society—but now these organizations act independently so our yearly contributions are decreased just that much. We have had organizations within ours outside of Y. P. S. C. E. and the Sunday school. We had a band called Willing Workers, consisting of Mrs. Farber's Sunday school class also the Little Gleaners organized by Mrs. Flora Welch McCoy and Miss Anna Sims. We had a boys' band and the King's Daughters organized by Miss Bell Torbet.

The Junior Missionary Society is now doing good work under the direction of Miss Mattie Matthews and Miss Ollie McKinsey. The Brier Band, composed of young ladies in memory of Mr. Brier, who was ordained in this

church at a Presbytery meeting, who with his young bride were entertained in the home of Mark Moore and immediately afterward started for Africa. The climate soon caused his death and Mrs. Brier and little daughter returned to her home in Illinois and she was the guest of the Brier Band at one of their meetings at the home of Mrs. T. O. Matthews. These young ladies did excellent work and showed much zeal, but was gradually absorbed by the older society. The Westminster Guild of today is an organization in which we are much interested; they are working along the same line of work and only a few more years hence their names will be on the secretary's book of the older missionary society. Let us give them special thought and prayer and help them all we can. In 1912 we gave thirty dollars to the Gary fund. Our Golden Jubilee offering was thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents. We have our annual Praise Service and have interesting speakers such as Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Hunter, of Indianapolis and Mrs. Starke, formerly of Frankfort. Praise offering averages thirty-six dollars. Last year we enjoyed many good talks by Mrs. Lizzie Hamilton who had recently returned from a visit with her son in China.

We have an organization called The Sisterhood, whose work is devising ways and means of raising money for the purpose of beautifying the church building and manse and when we have the Easter dinner it seems *every lady* in the church responds so readily; how glad we would be to have them be as energetic in our missionary work. Our missionary offerings have increased from fifteen dollars in the year of 1875 to one hundred eighty-five dollars and eighty-one cents in 1913. Our offerings for the thirty-seven years amount to three thousand seven hundred seventy-three dollars and eighty-nine cents, an average of one hundred and two dollars.

In June of the year 1900, we celebrated our twenty-fifth anniversary, about sixty ladies being present. Greetings from the Methodist societies were given by Mrs. L. S. Buckles: "It affords me great pleasure on this, your silver anniversary, as a representative of Methodism to voice like one of old. As our hearts are right with your hearts, we extend to you the hand of hearty greeting, and we will ride together in the great chariot of golden opportunity, slaying with the sword of the spirit, till all nations become the followers of Christ. Life is not breathing but doing, not receiving but giving. It is not how long we live, makes success, but how well. We live in deeds not words—twenty-five speak the years, but eternity alone can reveal the work

accomplished. Our hearty congratulations are yours." Mrs. Starke responded for the Baptist church. She spoke of the sacrifice missionaries made in carrying the gospel to heathen countries. It was a pleasure to be present and offer congratulations on our twenty-fifth anniversary. Warm words of greeting were read from past presidents and absent members. The silver offering amounted to fifteen dollars and sixty-two cents.

On behalf of the Missionary Society we welcome you back to our home church and voice the words of Miss Seegmiller:

Like beads upon a rosary
 We count the joys of memory.
 Blue sky seen through an open door
 A patch of sunlight on the floor.
 A sunny and a shady spot
 A single blue forget-me-not.
 Work, and rest at work day's end
 A hand clasp, yea a hand clasp friend.
 Here we pause with thoughts of thee
 And lose the count on my rosary.
 We reach our hand, thy hand to take
 Let's clasp once more for old time's sake.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

Lebanon, 1; members, 100; Wayne G. Miller, pastor.

Terhune, 1; members, 300.

Maple Grove, 1; members, 112.

Max, 1; members, 102.

Pleasant Hill, 1; members, 112; E. J. Jenkins, pastor, Crawfordsville.

Gravelly Run, 1; members, 80.

THORNTOWN CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Early in the forties, meetings of this denomination were held in a frame structure on east Church street, across the railroad, on the south side. Information is meager in regard to its earliest organization. Elder Peter

Russell is the first whose name we have been able to obtain, as a regular preacher. What he accomplished we do not know. He was succeeded by Elder Milton B. Hopkins, who served the congregation faithfully, but one day came to his death by accident. He was followed by William Young, who was not only a good preacher, but won a lasting reputation as an exhorter, unexcelled at that day. The church moved along, growing in wisdom and liberality. The times were not auspicious for women; it was considered altogether out of place for their voice to be heard in prayer or testimony. Paul's exhortion, "Let the women keep silent in the churches," was impressed upon this congregation. Alvin Hobbs succeeded to this charge, inasmuch as he had a wife, who was an able assistant to him, he was more tolerant toward the ladies and encouraged them in church ministrations.

A revival broke out and two hundred accessions were gained to the church. A new meeting house was projected. The east corner of Main and Vine streets was chosen for a site, and Mr. Condra, in whose addition it was, donated the ground. The money was soon raised by subscription and a new brick structure, commodious and in every way adapted to the needs of that day arose speedily. This church stands there yet; it has weathered the storms, the stress and strain of sixty years, but a plan is now on foot for a new edifice this coming year. The church members are on the "qui vivi," already raising funds and have met with marked success. We have not been able to secure all the names of the worthy ministers who have filled its pulpit and platform with their eloquence, fervor, earnestness and holy zeal for the cause of Christ, but we have obtained a partial list: Elders John A. Johnston, Joseph Davis, H. R. Pritchard, S. M. Conner, U. R. Brewer, A. L. Crim, ——— Morrison, E. T. Lane, B. F. Cato, Lee Tinsley, W. H. Newlin, H. A. Turney and R. E. Callithan.

In 1887, the congregation numbered seventy members. Fluctuations have taken place in membership, by colonization in the west, by removals and deaths, but a revival now in progress, will again strengthen and build the borders of Zion. The outlook is good and refreshing. A large and flourishing Bible school, ranging from three hundred to less, is constantly maintained by this denomination. The Christian Woman's Board of Missions is aggressive, looking after the welfare of missions. Various social organizations are ever on the alert and accomplish good results by their effective work. A comfortable parsonage is owned and maintained by the congrega-

tion, for the residence of the pastor in charge. A fine orchestra is kept up by this congregation and the choir contains artistic singers.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THORNTOWN.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Thorntown has been remodeled this summer, by changing it from a two-story building to a one-story and enlarging it, so as to give ample room on the ground floor for all of its services. The steeple was removed and the roof lowered. The walls on the north and south sides were moved out so as to give more room. The building was veneered with dark brown brick, giving the building a new and modern appearance. The roofing is of tile instead of slate. Under the addition on the north side, twenty by sixty feet, there is a basement room commodious and airy. The old chapel room, formerly used as the lecture and Sunday-school room, has been changed into the auditorium by cutting windows in the west end, elevating the ceiling, making openings into the additions on the north and south sides and folding doors into the east rooms adjoining. Gables were placed in the roof on the north and south sides. The doors are three for entrance and egress—one on the east side of the tower room, one on the south side just west of the tower, one on the north side in the addition of that side. The building has a modern appearance and is fitted up with all the appliances for the needs and service of the church and it will be very commodious and convenient. It is expected to be ready for services the last month of the year, when it is to be used in a series of evangelistic services conducted by Rev. Frank Wright.

SIXTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE JUDSON BAPTIST ASSOCIATION WAS HELD IN BAPTIST CHURCH IN SEPTEMBER, 1911.

The Judson Baptist Association convened in the Thorntown Baptist church. It found the local church well prepared for the large task before it. A preliminary meeting was held Tuesday night, September 12, as a service of prayer which was led by Rev. Carl Tatem of Kokomo. The leader emphasized the fact that prayer was not a gift but a spirit, "The spirit of prayer," and such a spirit characterized the entire meeting. Several remarkable experi-

ences were related. It was a good beginning for the great meeting that was to follow on Wednesday.

Wednesday morning the delegates and visitors began to arrive early, a goodly number being present for the opening session at ten o'clock. After a devotional service Rev. A. E. Clem delivered a welcome address in a few well chosen words, bidding welcome to the church, to the homes and to the entire town and on behalf of the authorities, delivering the keys of the town and bidding the guests be at home during their stay. The moderator, Rev. W. E. Abrams, of Camden, gave a most pleasing response, accepting on behalf of the association all that had been so cordially proffered.

Rev. J. H. Mitchell, of Young America, preached the annual sermon, using as a text John 12::21. His theme was "Seeing Jesus." It was a masterful discourse, awakening a longing in many hearts to better know their Master. The Thorntown Letter was then read, after which adjournment was had for the dinner hour.

At one thirty Rev. T. T. Minnis, of Russiaville, led devotional services of unusual inspiration. The nominating committee made their report and the following officers were elected: Rev. W. E. Abrams was re-elected as moderator; Rev. H. H. Hurley, of Kokomo, vice moderator; W. J. Landis, of Flora, clerk and treasurer; Miss Iva Caldwell, of Elizaville, vice clerk and treasurer.

Then followed the reading of the church letters from various churches, which showed much progress during the year, that from some of the churches being exceptionally good. Miss Nina Chaney, of Russiaville, gave a well-prepared report on Sunday school work, which was followed by an address by Rev. E. B. Devault, of Galveston, on "Qualified Teachers." He emphasized the new birth as the first requisite and the teaching of right things as essential. The teacher should be original and not simply study what others have written in the lesson helper. Adjournment was then had and the congregation assembled in the front of the church, where a photograph of the association was taken by W. E. Mundell, of Frankfort.

The evening service was largely attended, not all being able to get in to hear the addresses. Rev. G. C. Chandler, of Rochester, spoke eloquently in behalf of the "Aged Ministers' Home," and Dr. Myron W. Haynes, field secretary for Franklin College, gave a stirring address on Education. His theme was, "Things That Are Worth While." He spoke of the call to the

ministry with its difficulties and discouragements until some become weary and seek other means of livelihood. This is not only true of the Baptist denomination but he cited one instance where in one large denomination in one conference recently nineteen came up and laid down their credentials. But notwithstanding all the discouragements he would rather be a minister than anything else. Second, it is worth while to be a Baptist because of their glorious history and the principles for which they stand. But they won't stand transplanting, they must be kept in their native soil. Third, we should be intelligent Baptists; should read and especially our own denominational literature. Fourth, we should be loyal Baptists; loyal to our own educational institutions. Fifth, he made an appeal in behalf of Franklin College and asked the churches to stand loyally by him in his effort to add \$400,000 to the present endowment of the college of which the General Educational Society will give provided the rest be raised. A resolution was adopted pledging the loyal support of the association. Adjournment was then made until 8:30 Thursday morning, all feeling enthusiastic over the day's work.

THURSDAY MORNING.

After an inspiring devotional service the Women's Home and Foreign Missions were given the right of way.

The women's hour was in charge of Mrs. J. C. Smith, of Kokomo. She gave the report of the work being done by the various mission circles of the churches, and while it was encouraging in some respects, yet in others the work was not what it should be, especially in the offerings received. An appeal was made for greater loyalty on the ground of the great need and helplessness of the heathen women in comparison to the condition in this country.

Mrs. Smith then introduced Mrs. Dr. Haynes, of Franklin, Indiana, who spoke briefly of a home being built in Mandalay, Burma, for an Indiana girl, Miss Julia Parrott. She spoke very forcibly of the need in heathen land and the need in Indiana in supporting the work the women are doing. The work in the association is not what it should be. She quoted from another as saying, "The heathen may not need the American but the American needs the heathen because of the need of having a Christian love

and sympathy for others." This interesting hour closed by a beautiful solo by Miss Ward, of Kokomo, a returned missionary from Japan.

Rev. O. R. McKay, of LaFayette, spoke on Foreign Missions. He had been on the field in India and spoke with authority. He said in part: The missionary gets closer to the people than any other foreigner. The converted heathen makes a better consumer and also producer. So aids commerce and agricultural interests. Heathenism has its hand on labor but the missionary releases it and at the same time the minerals and ores and valuable products, thus adding to the world's supply. The mission schools fit young men for these pursuits not only by educating but by making them morally trustworthy.

Rev. Samuel Samuelson, from the Shahn Hills, Burma, followed with a stirring address, giving facts and figures such as only one fresh from the field can do. Rev. O. A. Cook then spoke on State Missions. Eleven hundred were added to the membership through the efforts of our state evangelists and several new churches organized. So far about twenty thousand have been paid into the state board.

In the afternoon Rev. L. O. Egnew, of Bunker Hill, led the devotional service. Rev. J. B. Morgan reported on the Crawford Industrial School. Mrs. McIlwain and Miss Nellie Morgan, whose work is among the foreign population at Brooklyn, New York, spoke on Women's Home Missions. Miss Morgan always inspires her audiences.

Report of committees followed. Among others by the committee on resolutions was one as follows: That we greatly appreciate the excellent entertainment we have received at the hands of Pastor Clem and his loyal church and the citizens of Thorntown and return our hearty thanks for the same.

In the evening the Rev. H. H. Hurley, Ph. D., pastor of the First Baptist church, Kokomo, gave a stirring address to the young people on the subject, "How to Win a Soul to Jesus."

The association then adjourned to meet at Kokomo next year.

PASTORS WHO HAVE SERVED THE THORNTOWN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Years.
Stephen R. Ball (Frankfort Circuit)-----	Sept. 1832—33
S. R. Ball and William Campbell-----	" 1833—34
B. Phelps -----	" 1834—35
Eli Rogers -----	" 1836—37
Thomas J. Brown (Lebanon Circuit)-----	" 1837—39

CLASS ORGANIZED.*

Joseph White and G. W. Stafford -----	Sept. 1839—40
Ancil Beach and John DeMott-----	" 1840—41
William Wilson and Samuel Beck-----	" 1841—42
John Edwards, first (old) church built-----	" 1842—43
Henry Wells and J. H. Newland-----	" 1843—44
George W. Stafford (Thorntown Circuit)-----	" 1844—45
William Campbell -----	" 1845—46
George W. Stafford and J. W. Ricketts-----	" 1846—47
J. W. Ricketts -----	" 1847—48
William Smith -----	" 1848—49
Jared B. Marston -----	" 1849—50
James Aldrich -----	" 1850—51
James Spinks -----	" 1851—52
William Campbell and H. C. Wilton -----	" 1852—55
Aaron Gurney and T. E. Webb-----	" 1855—56
John L. Smith (Thorntown Academy built)-----	" 1856—57
Charles A. Brook -----	" 1857—58
Wiley Campbell -----	" 1858—59
William Watkins -----	" 1859—60
George W. Warner -----	" 1860—62

*Class meetings discontinued.

T. C. Hackney -----	Sept. 1862—63
C. B. Mock -----	" 1863—64
Richard Hargrave (Great Revivals) -----	" 1864—66
Lucus Nebeker -----	" 1866—69
F. M. Pavey -----	" 1869—72

Present church built. Dedicated in 1872. First revival held—146 added to membership.

Joseph C. Reed -----	Sept. 1872—73
G. W. Bower -----	" 1873—76
Samuel Beck -----	" 1876—77
John L. Smith -----	" 1877—79
L. C. Buckles -----	" 1879—81
Thomas Meredith -----	" 1881—82
J. W. Harris -----	" 1882—85
J. A. Clearwaters (Great Revivals) -----	" 1885—86
Isaac Dale -----	" 1886—89
John M. Stafford -----	" 1889—90
David Hadley (Ester Frame Revival. Parsonage built) --	" 1890—93
James G. Campbell -----	" 1893—96
W. P. McKinsey -----	" 1896—97
A. C. Geyer (Memorial windows placed in church) -----	" 1897—99
T. J. Bassett (Parsonage burned. Rebuilt) -----	" 1899—02
A. H. DeLong (Furnaces placed. Wall frescoed) -----	" 1902—05
J. C. Martin -----	" 1905—09
J. D. Krewel -----	" 1909—12
J. B. Rutter -----	" 1912—14
S. A. Bender -----	" 1914—15

Members of first class, Oliver Craven, leader; Elias and Sarah Talbert, Gheer and Sarah Foster, and a young man whose name was lost in old records.

MINISTERS OF M. E. CHURCH AT LEBANON AND WHITESTOWN.

Ministers who have served the Methodist Episcopal church, Lebanon since 1869: P. S. Cook, J. Foxworthy, E. W. Lawhorn, C. B. Mock, T. S. Webb, S. P. Colvin, H. A. Merrill, F. M. Pavey, J. L. Smith, H. C. Neal, Allen Lewis, F. M. Pavey, W. P. McKinsey, H. L. Kindig, H. A. Tucker, D. M. Wood, D. Tillottson, M. H. Appleby, and K. W. Robins.

Ministers who have served the Methodist Episcopal church, Lebanon circuit since 1869: Feris Pierce, W. W. Barnom, E. R. Johnson, N. A. J. Clifton, S. N. G. Smith, J. G. Woodard, L. H. Hurt, J. C. Tyler, J. G. Woodard, W. Hall, E. Mason, J. M. Montgomery, L. H. Brindle, O. Wilson, J. P. Stafford, H. C. Neal, C. A. Berry, A. E. Pinkham, F. K. Daugherty, C. M. Seybold, H. Mills, J. M. Mills, W. Hall, W. T. Vessels, J. R. Lavery.

Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church of Whitestown since 1871: E. R. Johnson, Jesse Hill, W. S. Crow, H. B. Ball, J. C. Tyler, Thomas Mason, H. F. Whitsett, C. B. Heath, J. W. Shell, J. W. Loder, D. P. McClain, T. E. Webb, J. C. Reave, A. A. Hendrix, G. H. Myers, H. H. Cannon, Amos Fetzer, R. G. Hammond, Whitefield Hall, H. H. Cannon, Lynn Bates, H. N. Calpen, C. W. Farris, W. J. Taylor, W. M. Torr, W. S. Simmonson.

CHURCH CENSUS COMPLETED.

At the meeting held at the Central Christian church, Lebanon, under the auspices of the Interdenominational Council of the churches of Indiana, Ralph A. Felton, of New York City, and C. A. Neff, of Bucyrus, Ohio, taking a religious census, made a report of the results of their labors. The meeting was well attended, representatives being present from about all of the churches in the county. Mr. Felton, who has had charge of the work of making the survey in this county, gave a most interesting report, from which the following figures are taken:

Lebanon—Church members, 2,743; churches, 13; population, 5,474; average size of churches, 211; per cent. church-going people, 40.

Center township outside of Lebanon—Church members, 384; churches, 5; population, 2,278; average size of churches, 77; per cent. of church-going people, 17.

Jackson township—Church members, 1,506; churches, 10; population, 2,675; average size of churches, 151; per cent. church-going people, 56.

Sugar Creek—Church members, 1,290; churches, 7; population, 2,499; average size of churches, 184; per cent. church-going people, 51.

Eagle—Church members, 894; churches, 5; population, 1,936; average size of churches, 179; per cent. church-going people, 46.

Clinton—Church members, 520; churches, 6; population, 1,221; average size of churches, 87; per cent. of church-going people, 43.

Union—Church members, 502; churches, 8; population, 997; average size of churches, 63; per cent. of church-going people, 50.

Worth—Church members, 472; churches, 3; population, 1,000; average size of churches, 57; per cent. of church-going people, 47.

Harrison—Church members, 448; churches, 6; population, 934; average size of churches, 76; per cent. of church-going people, 49.

Jefferson—Church members, 402; churches, 5; population, 1,513; average size of churches, 80; per cent. of church-going people, 26.

Washington—Church members, 397; churches, 5; population, 1,210; average size of churches, 79; per cent. of church-going people, 33.

Marion—Church members, 380; churches, 5; population, 2,038; average size of churches, 76; per cent. of church-going people, 18.

Perry—Church members, 337; churches, 4; population, 898; average size of churches, 84; per cent. of church-going people, 37.

The total figures show that 41 3-5 per cent. of the population in the county are church-going people.

Additional information as to the number of resident and non-resident pastors was given and the recommendation made that more resident pastors be employed. Facts relating to "overlapping" and "overlooking" of churches were given.

At night Dr. John P. Hale, of LaFayette, president of the Interdenominational Council of Indiana, gave an address. Dr. Hale reviewed the purposes of the organization and told what it hoped to accomplish. He emphasized the need especially of more general co-operation among the churches of the county, believing that if this could be brought about many of the undesirable things shown by the church census could easily be eliminated and all profit thereby. Dr. Hale's comment on the facts shown by the census was very interesting and was heard with profit by all.

CHAPTER XIII.

NEWSPAPERS.

In the building of a community and a county or state, there is no more important factor than the newspaper. No community can live without it, and keep abreast of the age in which we live. A real newspaper does not belong to the printer or proprietor but to the public. Its ambition must be to serve for the good of the community. It must stand for the truth and in all cases for what is right and just. It must be a teacher and a leader to a higher standard of morals and culture. This has been the standard of the newspapers of Boone county. It is the trend of all local newspapers and largely of the city press. In a Republic like ours, it not only molds the moral sentiment, but largely the political. When we understand the power of the press, we will all the more realize the importance of keeping it pure. When we realize fully that the mind is as easily poisoned as the body and whatever enters it, is as effective and serious as whatever enters the body seriously affects it, we will be more guarded in regard to what we read. Our reading forms our character and our moral strength, just as surely as food forms and gives strength to our body. This is the mission of the press that sends forth papers and books to feed the minds of the people.

THE PIONEER.

In 1851, when the county became of age and able to speak for itself, *The Pioneer* was started at Lebanon. Whether this was the pioneer newspaper, in fact in Boone, or only in name, we are not able to say. It is the first on record and will hold the distinction until some one claims and establishes title to the honor. Henry Hill is the hero that made the venture. He was editor and proprietor and publisher and a practical printer. He continued the publication for four years, when he closed out the plant to Dr. James McWorkman and Col. W. C. Kise, who became editors and pro-

prietors. Under this management the paper prospered. Hill has managed the paper through the uprising of the Know-nothings of 1854. It was here that the Democrats met their first Waterloo. They had the scepter in Boone from its origin until the Know-nothings came upon the political stage.

When the storm of 1856 began to gather on the political horizon, McWorkman and Kise sold the paper to George Washington Buckingham, of Newark, Ohio. He was a young man and full of fire and steered the craft through stormy seas. Those were rough seas for the Democrats. Hot disputes and divisions arose dividing parties, homes, the church and finally the country. Of course the hot blood of Buckingham boiled. Those were days that would make the blood of a phlegmatic red hot. The young man bravely stood at his post until the storm of 1860 arose, when he sold to James Gogen, who continued the publication until the war cloud burst upon the land in the spring of 1861. So intense was the fury of the blast, so feverish was the fever in Boone, that patriotism absorbed every interest and all political lines were absorbed and a Democratic newspaper could not be run without financial loss, so Gogen closed out and the publication was discontinued for lack of financial support. It took a Rip Van Winkle sleep of seven years. When you consider what took place those seven years, it was longer than twenty years.

During four long years the black cloud hung over us. The internecine struggle raged and ended. The shackles of involuntary service were ended. Lincoln dead, peace restored and Johnson had labored three years trying to heal the wound. After all this had passed and the vexed questions that came near floundering the ship of state, the spirit of sleepy Democracy of that age began to rub its sleepy eyes and to arise to new duties and issues. They knew that it could not thrive without an organ to advocate its principles. The old *Pioneer* was resuscitated and Jap. Turpin took charge of its interest. His career was short and he was succeeded by Lafe Woodard, who also made but a short stay with the people of Boone. General R. C. Kise then took charge of the enterprise and managed it with distinguished ability and great financial success, until the year 1869, when he was succeeded by Henry S. Evans. In the campaign of 1870, Benjamin A. Smith took charge of the paper. He gathered the best local writers of the party together and made a lively paper continuing until 1874, when he disposed of the entire office to

Dr. T. H. Harrison, who spared no pains to make the *Pioneer* an acceptable medium of news to the party and the people of the county.

In 1889, Dr. T. H. Harrison leased the office to Ben F. McKey, who had been in the office since 1876. The following year 1890, Mr. McKey became sole proprietor. The *Pioneer* was placed on a solid footing by Dr. Harrison and when it came into the hands of Mr. McKey, it maintained a steady growth and has continued to improve year after year to the present time. The energy and aptness as editor and manager and knowledge of all the details of the business eminently qualified Mr. McKey for success in the newspaper enterprise. He developed a system of correspondence from all parts of the county which brought in the happenings and doings from all parts of the county which created an interest in each locality and knit the county as a whole to the office as a news center. This made the paper desirable as a local paper all over the county and increased its subscription list and its value as an advertising medium. It was a true advocate of Democratic principles, of sound morals and always working for the best interest and growth of the county.

On April 1, 1914, a change was consummated by which an interest of the *Pioneer* from Ben F. McKey, the publisher, passed to Claude D. McKey, his son, and Truman O. Edwards, his son-in-law, thus instilling new and young blood into its growth. Both of these young men have had experience in the newspaper business. Claude was literally brought up in the office by his father and in addition to the experience in his father's office, he has had experience in the newspaper work in other fields not only as editor and manager but also as linotype operator. Mr. Edwards has been connected with the *Pioneer* for some time as business manager and fully recognized as a man of ability in this line.

Mr. Ben F. McKey will continue as editor-in-chief of the paper. The paper will continue in politics as it has been from the beginning, true to Democratic principles. The Democratic party of Boone county and of the Ninth District and even of the state owe much to the staunch support that has been given them by this virile newspaper.

In 1854, when the Know-Nothing wave gave a clean political sweep to Boone county, a new newspaper came upon the stage under the title, *The Boone County Ledger*. It was the organ of all voters opposed to the Democratic party. At the time of its origin the Know-Nothings were in the saddle.

Edward Bell was the practical printer. At first the paper was published by a stock company. Later it passed into the hands of Volney B. Oden, thence to David M. Burns and finally to Edward Bell. He was all right as an editor and in favor with his party, but proved a poor business manager and the concern was sold; the press to Mr. Lewis, who moved it to Danville, Hendricks county and published it as *The Hendricks' County Ledger*.

In the meantime, the Republican party grew into considerable power and the next paper established was the *Expositor* as its organ. It continued for about three years under the management of first, W. F. Smith, followed by Asa P. Taft. It weakened and died for lack of support as is the common fate of young newspapers.

In the year 1860, Joseph W. Jackson published a Republican paper at Thorntown called *The Thorntown Evening Mail*. He moved his office to Lebanon and published it as *The Indiana Mail*, which he continued to edit for two or three years. It was then purchased by John H. and J. W. Hendricks to which they added what was left of the old *Expositor*, enlarged it to a seven column folio, and named it the *Lebanon Patriot*. In 1866 T. H. B. McCain became proprietor. The plant burned down in March. Rising from the ashes it was continued for a short time by Mr. McCain, who sold it to David E. Caldwell. Steam power was introduced, being well equipped with power in addition to printing the *Patriot*, it printed the *Indiana Farmer*, *Ladies Own Magazine*, *National Farmer* and the *Sunday School Union*, which it mailed to subscribers in this and other states. In 1870 the sixteenth year of its trials and tribulations, through the next sixteen years of equal tribulations and trials it passed through various hands as proprietors and editors, among whom may be mentioned M. M. Manner, W. O. Darnell, J. A. Abbott, S. L. Hamilton, J. A. Abbott and D. H. Olive, W. C. Gerard, Charles E. Wilson. In December, 1878, Mr. Wilson added a new press, new dress and changed it to an eight column folio. July 19th, he sold the plant to W. C. Gerard and he changed it to a semi-weekly. October 16, 1884, he sold to Jacob Keiser. S. J. Thompson and son Flem, became proprietors in January 14, 1886, who made it a zealous *Republican* journal. They moved the paper to the Higgins block on the southeast corner of the public square where it remained until the year 1913. They continued its publication until February, 1891, when they sold to Albion Smith who held it for a short time and sold to S. N. Cragun.

Mr. Cragun entered the field of journalism fresh from the field of pedagogy, having served as county superintendent of Boone county. He put new energy into the soul of the *Patriot*, put it on a permanent basis, gave it a new dress and maintained its high standard in morals and journalism. It continued as an advocate of the Republican principles and faithful advocacy of the best interest of the people. After a faithful continuance of service twenty-two years, the longest time that any had been connected continuously with the paper, he sold it July 25, 1913, to Lester F. Jones of the firm of Campbell, Smith & Ritchie Company. Rev. George W. Jones, brother of the proprietor, assumed charge as managing editor. In the retirement of Major Cragun, from the newspaper field of Boone county, the county loses a true faithful worker in this important field of labor. The new proprietor greatly improved the outfit of the office with new dress and the very best of presses and machinery; and moved the office to the first floor on the east side of the court house, and connected with it the publication of the *Daily Herald*, making it the printing establishment of the county, and equipped it with a press equal to the larger cities. In September, 1914, Reverend Jones laid down the pen and returned to his first love by re-entering the ministry.

The *Pioneer* and *Patriot* are the only weekly papers in Lebanon that have run the gauntlet and secured a sure footing. Several other newspaper efforts made in Lebanon lived for a season and passed away. R. C. Kise, while an apprentice in the *Pioneer* office, made ventures with the "*Jaw Breaker*," "*Night-Hawk*," and "*Swamp Angel*"; all flourished for a season and passed from the field. The *Daily Times*, the first daily effort, was a venture of John C. Taylor and lived an ephemeral life. When the *Pioneer* sank away under the dark clouds of the Civil war, W. A. Tipton and other parties started the *Democrat* and tried to make it go but it died in infancy. In 1875, Ben A. Smith returned to Lebanon and tried his hand in resuscitating the Democratic brotherhood by starting another paper and christening it the *Democrat*. The Democratic party would not forsake their first love, the *Pioneer*, and Mr. Smith was not supported and his enterprise failed. In the year 1878, when the "National" or "Greenback" fever was burning in this land, they became anxious for an organ as an exponent of their policy. The press was established and C. M. Wyncoop, H. H. Hacker, Charles Norris and Charles Calvert each in turn, successfully drove the pen and the enterprise flourished as long as the party advocating paper money flourished. The

latter editor changed the name of the paper to the *Lebanon Bee* and finally moved the office to Kansas. Afterwards E. G. Darnell launched *The Lebanon Mercury*, an independent newspaper which he published for eighteen months and sold it to C. B. Mock.

The first paper in Thorntown was started by Joseph W. Jackson in 1858, called *The Evening Mail*, which was continued for two or three years and moved to Lebanon. In 1872, F. B. Rose started *The Thorntown Commercial*, which was published only a short time. Next on the list was L. B. Kramer, who talked to the people through the *Register* until near the close of 1873. N. C. Rayhouser brought forth *The Messenger* for a season. After the run of the above papers in quick succession, F. B. Rose came upon the stage with *The Independent* for a short time, and was followed by Galt and Runyan, who changed the name to *The Leader*, and made the paper a lively acceptable medium of news to the people. After all of these rapid changes pioneering the way, in 1879, S. W. Ferguson came forth with a new paper under the title of *Argus*. In its history it was owned and published by the following parties in succession: Messrs. Darrough and Crouch, C. W. Hazelrigg, F. B. Rose, C. B. Mock, F. B. Rose, G. H. Hamilton. It was finally purchased by The Thorntown Printing Company in 1905, and merged with the *Enterprise*. The *Enterprise* was started by L. D. Woodcock in 1898, who continued its publication until 1904, when he sold to Everett White. White sold to the Thorntown Printing Company in 1905, which was combined with the *Argus* and titled *Argus-Enterprise*, under which title it continues to this date, edited by L. M. Crist and owned by Crist and Trinkle. G. H. Hamilton in 1908 started the *Thorntown Times*, which he continues to publish. The *Times* is an up-to-date county paper and has a well equipped office.

In the years 1899, 1900 and 1901, the *Thorntown Enterprise* published the *Twentieth Century*, a monthly journal devoted to the temperance work and was edited by L. M. Crist. This was a spicy live paper that grappled with the live issues of the day.

THE ZIONSVILLE TIMES.

This is a live eight page six column paper published at Zionsville, Indiana, by the able editor Cal Gault. The paper was established at the begin-

ning of the year 1860, and will enter upon its fifty-fifth year of prosperity, the first of next January. It is the third paper in the county in age, ranking next to the *Pioneer* and *Patriot* of Lebanon.

Mr. Gault, its present editor and proprietor, is among the oldest and most experienced newspaper men in the county. He has been connected with the *Times* for nearly half a century. A. G. Abbott was the original projector of the paper in 1860 and made it a very newsy journal. He was succeeded by W. F. Morgan for a short time and then by John S. Grives. His restlessness would not let him remain long at the post and the steady enterprising editor Gault assumed ownership and control and has remained in possession until this day. He has made of the *Times*, one of the most reliable and steadfast papers of the county. He publishes a clean, lively newspaper and one that reflects a credit upon the community that supports it. Long may it live to cheer and bless its patrons and Mr. Gault be spared to give it life and character.

In 1872, the *Times* was energized by a lively competitor, which put new life and energy in its pages. There is nothing that so calls out all there is in us as a good lively competitor to make us move up. John Messler and Will Eagle, at the above date, started the *Commercial*, which flourished for a short time, until a chattel mortgage compelled it to surrender. F. B. Rose became proprietor but he was unable to resuscitate it and its remains were moved to Thorntown and Mr. Gault has held the disputed field ever since.

The *Jamestown Press*, now in its twentieth year, and nearing its majority, is published by George R. Darnell. It is a live eight page, six column, breezy local paper, that keeps the metropolis of the southwest corner of Boone county before the world. Every week it goes out fresh and clean to tell the doings of the city and let everybody know that it is alive and crowding the world to remember that fact. It must have had a stormy time at first, for the record states that one G. W. Corbin came out early with *Nip and Tuck*, *The Northern World* and *Temperance Tribune*. There was plenty of name to these journals, but not enough sales to keep them floating. In a short time A. S. Clements was at the helm of the *Tribune* as its editor. Next came W. C. Brown who for a season made of it a very newsy paper. At the last G. W. Snyder put his push and energy to the wheel and made it a first-class newspaper of that corner of our county. He continued it for a number of years and finally it was purchased by the present proprietor. The *Tribune*

was changed to the *Jamestown Press*, under which title it has continued for twenty years, growing and becoming better as the years are passing. It is a local paper of good tone and holds a high standard for morals and the best interest of the community.

WHITESTOWN—"THE HUSTLER."

In 1901, Ora McDaniel established "*The Hustler*" in Whitestown, and continued its publication for three years and sold it to H. C. Darnell, who published it for two years and sold to H. E. Rogers. Mr. Rogers' connection with the paper was only one year, when he sold to Ellis Cook, who could only stand the wear and tear for six months and unloaded upon Smith and Darnell. These gentlemen had the grit to stick to their job long enough to become acquainted with its loveliness. For four years and six months they held the scepter and power of the press in the capital of Worth province, then they disposed of it to McMakin, who is there to this day. The name of "*The Hustler*" was changed to "*Whitestown Dispatch*" by Smith and Darnell at the beginning of ownership. The *Dispatch* is a live energetic paper, looking after the interest and best welfare of the village and Worth township.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PHYSICIANS OF BOONE COUNTY.

Dr. George McCoy, writing of the pioneer physician of Indiana, has the following to say of him: "It cannot be said that our early doctors were all men of eminent scientific skill or training. Few of them held diplomas from medical colleges, for seventy or eighty years ago medical colleges were not as thick in the land as they are now. The pioneer doctors learned all they knew by reading, observation and instruction under established practitioners and by their own experience. Men of fair education and good common sense in a few years gained good reputations as successful and safe physicians. They learned and were guided by actual practice more than by theory or the formulas laid down in the few books they were able to procure. Each doctor carried his own remedial agents—a small drug store—in a pair of saddle-bags of huge dimensions, and he dosed out with a liberal hand. They rode on horseback to visit their patients, day or night, far or near, through the dense woods and over slashy paths and rough corduroy roads, fording or swimming streams and enduring innumerable hardships, which the physicians of the present day would not dare encounter."

During the years of the early settlement of Boone county the numerous rivers and creeks were fouled and obstructed by fallen timbers, drifts and other accumulations of vegetable debris. The water from freshets and overflows stood reeking and stagnant on the lowlands and in the sloughs and bayous, and gave out their noxious exhalations for miles and miles around, while thick forests and tangled undergrowth, in rich and rank profusion, almost equaled the famed valley of the Amazon. The air was laden with the pestilential miasma, particularly in the autumn season, when biliary and malarial diseases were rife. Whole settlements were at times stricken down and were almost helpless.

The doctors found the ague, in many instances, more than a match for their skill. It was of the real shaking, quaking variety, the chill lasting not infrequently three or four hours, to be followed by raging fever and intense

and insatiable thirst. So malignant was the type of fever that as many as three or four deaths of adults have occurred in one family in less than forty-eight hours. Peruvian bark and calomel would temporarily check the fever, but cold weather seemed to be the only thing that would stop this dreadful scourge, and even this failed in some instances, and the poor invalid either wore himself out or else wore out the disease. (What a blessing would have been a little of our knowledge of the relation of the mosquito to the prevalence of malaria and of crude oil to the larvae of the little pest.) In the early settlement the "regulars," in the treatment of fever, relied mainly upon one remedy—calomel. It was, indeed, extraordinary upon the part of the physician to treat any form of disease without the generous use of a large dose of calomel. One old physician has remarked that not to salivate a patient seemed to be regarded as allowing him or her to go to the grave without a saving effort.

Another idea, held by the pioneer physicians of Boone county in common with all physicians of the time, was that a patient "sick of fever" must also be bled freely before an internal remedy was administered. The lancet held sway alongside of calomel. If, in raising a log cabin, a man was thrown from his "corner" and badly bruised, the practice was to bleed him copiously on the spot as the first step toward his recovery. In conversation with some of our old physicians who practiced in the "fifties," they, without exception, still claim that phlebotomy was the correct procedure, and that our present-day doctors would not lose so many cases of pneumonia if it was practiced.

There were, no doubt, many things to criticise in the methods of the pioneer physicians, yet we must all acknowledge that they stood out as shining lights in their day and generation, the equals, if not the superiors, of their contemporaries in all the other walks of life. They did their duty as citizens, and as physicians they were always found doing their best "according to their lights." The physicians of Boone county have succeeded to a noble heritage; may they prove worthy of their great responsibility. Will Carleton has paid the old-time doctor a beautiful as well as a deserved tribute, when he says:

"This undecorated soldier, of a hard, unequal strife,
Fought in many stubborn battles with the foes that sought his life.

In the night-time, or in the day-time, he would rally brave and well,
Though the summer lark were fying, or the frozen lances fell;
Knowing if he won the battles they would praise their Maker's name,
Knowing if he lost the battles then the doctor was to blame.

'Twas the brave old virtuous doctor,

'Twas the good old faulty doctor,

'Twas the faithful country doctor—fighting stoutly all the same."

Our old-time doctor, even at a time when most men drank alcoholic liquors and really thought they were benefited thereby, knew the harm of it all. In a paper before a convention of physicians, one of them was discussing tincture of arnica as an applicant in contusions. He was of the opinion that it was the whiskey and not the arnica which was entitled to whatever credit which was due in these cases. This led him to make the following observation: "Whiskey is sometimes good as a medicine if properly used. I have never, and never will, so use it as to turn a sick man into a drunkard."

About 1824 medical books were very scarce in Indiana. The first work on materia medica was brought into this county we do not know when. The physician who could afford one work on each branch of the profession was considered well off. The book stores in Cincinnati, at this time, could not furnish a work of each branch.

In 1843 Dr. Charles Parry, of Indianapolis, read a paper on the treatment of congestive fever with quinine, before the Academy of Medicine at Philadelphia. After this, quinine seems to have grown in favor with physicians. It is said that this drug was given until, in many cases, a quinine habit was formed, and children sometimes cried for it.

Dr. Cornett, in some of his writings, narrates some very interesting reminiscences, among which is the following: "In surgery as well as medicine, there has been an advance within my remembrance. I knew a surgeon half a century ago who made it a rule to trephine in every case of fracture of the skull, whether there was depression of the bone or not. He boasted that he had bone buttons enough, bored from the skulls of his patients, to furnish a full set for a double-breasted coat." This same doctor tells us further: "For a number of years I was the only physician in the county in which I was then practicing; I had to travel all over it on horseback by day and by night, without regard to weather or remuneration for services. Occasionally

I found myself lost in the woods at night, and would' have to tie up my horse and make my bed on the ground until morning." This unselfish spirit and devotion to duty was typical of the early doctors everywhere.

The following is a copy verbatim of an old physician's account of fever treatment: "When called during the fever and wild delirium, we seated the patient on the side of the bed and held him there, by the aid of assistants if necessary, opened a vein in his arm by making as large an orifice as practicable, and allowed the blood to flow until his pulse became soft and less resisting, or until syncope supervened. We relied more on the effect produced than the amount of blood extracted, our first object being to produce a decided impression upon the heart's action. Our patient, being in a sitting posture, and the blood escaping from a free opening, it did not require a great length of time to produce the desired effect. Often within ten to twenty minutes after faintness or sickness occurred the subject of this mode of treatment would become bathed in a copious perspiration, and the violent fever and delirium existing a short time before would have entirely passed away. Now, if the indications seemed to require it, we directed an emetic to be given, usually composed of tartarized antimony and ipecac combined, or wine of antimony. After free emesis and the sickness had subsided, if thought necessary, we gave a brisk cathartic, usually containing more or less calomel. After the *primac viac* had been well cleared, it was our practice to give opium in such doses as the case required, in order to allay all irritability of the stomach and bowels. We directed the usual febrifuges to be given if the fever should return, and these were given in such doses as required to arrest or mitigate it. We used no manner of temporizing treatment, but aimed our agents directly at the exterminating of diseases. Opium, ipecac, tartarized antimony, nitrate of potassa, spirits mindereri, and spirits of niter, with other means too numerous to mention, were all frequently brought into requisition.

"Under the above manner of treating a case of remittent fever, it was no uncommon thing, on our second visit, to find our patient sitting up, feeling 'pretty well, except a little weak,' and within a few days able to return to his ordinary avocations. When we met with more protracted cases, we had recourse to the Peruvian bark, gentian, columbo, and most of the ordinary tonics of the present time, excepting quinia, which was not then in use. For some time after quinia was introduced the price was such that Hoosiers could

not afford to use it. The first I used cost at the rate of thirty dollars per ounce. I may state that tartar emetic was a favorite remedy in all the active or acute forms of disease.

"We seldom lost patients from acute diseases." It would have detracted from the standing of a medical man should it have been known that he lost a patient from inflammation. He might lose a patient from sheer debility and be excusable, but not from acute disease, provided he saw the case in an early stage of the attack."

FEES.

Many of the physicians of Boone county who have labored so long and so faithful may have gained honors, and grateful remembrance, but very few of them have accumulated wealth; none have made more than a living, with but few exceptions, and their fortunes amounting to but a few thousand dollars, were the results of careful economizing, fortunate investments, and small families. It seems that the healing art, though an honorable profession, is not a lucrative one, especially in small towns or the country.

Prior to 1820 charges were as follows over the state generally: A visit in town, \$1.50, medicines additional; extracting teeth, 25 cents; cathartic pills, 20 cents per dozen; one dose calomel, 1 ounce paregoric and vial, 62½ cents; one dose of calomel and one dose tartar emetic, 50 cents; mercurial pills, 7½ cents; accouchment cases, natural, \$5.00; bleeding, 50 cents; one dose of jalap, 25 cents; pectoral powders, 25 cents each. In 1820 there seems to have been a decrease in the prices of drugs, and the doctor very considerably reduced his charges in proportion. Also I note that a visit in town fell to \$1.00.

In 1848 I find the following fees customary: Visit in town, \$1.00; with unusual detention, \$2.00; prescriptions, with letters of advice, \$5.00 to \$10.00; consultations, \$3.00 to \$5.00; night visits, double; vaccination, 50 cents to \$1.00; venesection, 50 cents; simple medicines, per dose, 25 cents; mixtures, 25 cents per fluid ounce; blisters, from 25 to 50 cents; accouchments, \$5.00 to \$10.00. The following charges, dated 1857, are taken from bills of a Boone county physician: Accouchment, \$3.00 to \$10.00; fracture of an arm, \$10.00; setting broken leg, \$15.00; bleeding, 25 cents; letter of advice, with prescription, \$6.50; vaccination, 25 cents; two dozen powders,

kind not stated, 30 cents; one dose of calomel, one ounce paregoric, with bottle, 50 cents; six mercurial pills, 30 cents; one blister, 25 cents.

Before the days of Boone began, many of the ideas that came from the Carolinas and had filtered through Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the dark and bloody ground of Kentucky, had been materially modified. No pioneer of Boone was anxious to plant his potatoes in the moon but was only too glad to stick them down into the loose primitive soil without date or sign. He never waited for the dark of the moon to put on the clapboards or lay a fence worm. If the old black cat wanted to move into the new cabin with the family and take his place to snooze by the jamb of the great fireplace, no one objected. As a rule the early settler of Boone county had no time to wait on the moon or for signs. By the time he had felled the trees, dug the stumps, grubbed the underbrush, ditched the bogs, pulled through the mud to church and mill and fought the mosquitoes and malaria, he had no time for side shows. If you have the blood of a Pennsylvania Dutchman running in your veins, you have a pretty clear conception what the above meant to the settler of Ohio and southeastern Indiana. Old Dearborn county could fill volumes; you could not pull through the western part of Franklin county without rubbing up against all the superstition of the Teutons put into practice.

When the men of Wayne, Fayette and Union and all the counties in the southeast part of the state ventured out into the wilderness of Boone county, they carried not a little of the ideas of their parents and the old countries with them. We have heard our grandmother tell many a time about the hobgoblins and mermaids so common to the Scotch and Irish. These ideas followed the children's children to the third and fourth generation. These ideas crept into the woods of Boone with the early settlers and the pioneer doctor, minister and teacher had to meet and overcome them. As a man thinketh, so is he, is a gospel truth. The trouble is not only to get minds to think but to get them to think along right lines. It took as much grubbing to get these old superstitions out of the minds of the old pioneers as it did to remove the stumps and underbrush from the land. The teacher had to overcome the hindrance of too much "larnin", the minister had to pull in the "ends of the earth" and round down its four corners and the farmers find other light than that reflected from the moon in her rounds and changes for his potatoes, fencemaking and roofing. All men concede

that the mind can affect the body and the food that is used for its sustenance. No one knows this truth better than the "medicine man." The pioneer doctor in Boone county came in contact with all these influences. They affected him and his work in various ways, often causing him amusement, but more often vexation and disgust. These ideas dealt with almost every phase of life, from the most trivial to the most serious. If one left the house and forgot something for which he must return, he must set down before leaving again, or when leaving, pass out through a different door; rocking an empty chair was a serious offense, and was likely to cause death in the family; putting one corner of an ax bit down upon something and spinning it presaged bad luck; if in sweeping, two straws were dropped from the broom and by some means became crossed, a serious calamity was due to arrive in a year or less; in fact, one could scarcely do anything without its being an omen of some significance or other. Since these things entered so largely into the lives of our forefathers, and since, as far as I am aware, these things have not received treatment at the hands of the historian, I propose to discuss superstitions in general, and then give some attention to those having to do with our physician-friends in particular.

The derivation of the word superstition is somewhat enlightening as to its meaning. It comes from *superstitio*, which is itself a compound, being composed of *super*, above, or over, and *stare*, to stand; the word thus literally means to stand over, when we have excessive religious belief, possibly a standing over a thing in amazement or awe. The word is loosely used to include all false faith or belief, its distinguishing characteristics being its irrational estimate of something imperfectly understood. We might also further say that the answer to the question of truth or falsity varies with time and place, hence it follows that the accepted belief of one time or people may be superstition to another. Most of the popular superstitions of the present are survivals of earlier science or religion. At a time when there existed no system of recorded observations of natural phenomena conclusions were of necessity drawn from external characteristics, and objects and events were supposed to exercise influences corresponding to the impression produced upon the sense or imagination. This manner of interpretation is responsible for a great mass of superstitions, especially those having to do with the treatment of disease. It is a characteristic of popular credulity that such notions, once prevalent, do not yield to contrary experience. If observation shows the

principle to be inaccurate, reasons are always at hand to explain the error; hence the power of the ancestral habit, which we find arbitrary and which we call superstitious. With all pioneer peoples, such beliefs have an immense effect on action: the daily method of nutrition, attire, the hunt, agriculture, are determined by an infinity of regulations which are religiously handed down from generation to generation. In some cases it is possible to discover the principle of expediency which gave birth to the requirement; thus, the discovery of the ill effect marriages between near relatives and in breeding of stock, causes to be established a religious necessity, limiting the relations of the sexes according to certain rules, sometimes very complicated and ingenious, of which our present customs and laws are but the survival. But in multitudes of other cases no good reason can be offered for demands and abstentions which originally depend on inferences which it is impossible to reconstruct.

A considerable number of superstitions are connected with the heavenly bodies. From very remote times the observation of the stars and their movements has been considered important, but it has been with the night especially, that ancient religious ceremonies are associated. The most distinctive difference between the nights were found by alterations in the growth of the moon crescent; according to universal processes of thought, it was supposed that the time when the moon increases and becomes dominant, the principle of growth must prevail, and on the other hand, that her wane must be a season of general decay. Hence, it has been everywhere inferred that all operations designed to promote increase ought to be performed at the time of the new moon. That then potatoes should be planted, hair cut, etc. But if it is desired to cause shrinking, the work must be done when the moon is at the full so say the maxims of traditional agriculture, and at this time should be cut, alders, spruce, and other undergrowth, because the roots will in this case wither without sprouting. Away back in Shakespearean time men were taught "The fault is in ourselves and not our stars that we are underlings."

Not less important in popular usage is the part played by the course of the sun. As he moves in a particular direction, so it has been thought that in order to produce beneficial results, mankind should proceed in a corresponding manner; in worship it was thought necessary to adopt a processional movement in the sunwise direction. Even in the ordinary movements of daily life this order was followed and traces of it survive to the present day.

Thus, in order to make good bread or butter, it is essential that the motion should be in the same uniform direction, for reversal of the direction in which the kneading, stirring or churning is performed will undo the work accomplished, and make failure sure. From household maxims still preserved, it appears that the hand must be moved in a sunwise circuit. As the route taken by the sun is holy, so the opposite path will be evil, and has been adopted in practices of witchcraft and magic, and in the old Roman worship, the gods below were adored with this reverse circuit. It was long ago discovered by Boone county housewives that it was not necessary to stir the cake the direction the vine twines around the pole to make it good. Some good cake makers keep the old rule to this day.

Among periods of human life, the terror which attaches to death has made it the center of a vast body of superstitious habits. A great number of actions and experiences are still popularly regarded as signs of approaching departure. The principle on which the phenomena are interpreted is that of association of ideas. Thus, ringing in the ears is a sure sign of death, because the church has usually rung a "death-bell" over the departed; carrying a spade through the house has like significance, because a spade is used to dig graves; a blue flame in the candle is ominous, for the lowering of the light forecasts the decline of life; a flower blooming out of season foreshadows a decease; the unusually precocious child will never attain adulthood; and so on indefinitely. In like manner, the unusual also is a fruitful source of superstition; if every child was born with a caul (that is, a membrane encompassing the head) it is doubtful if this would have been taken as an especial sign of good luck.

A considerable number of superstitions relate to the times of the year, and revert to the practices of old religion. Thus, Hallowe'en is attended with observances which seem to have been dependent on its original character as a feast of the dead, when departed spirits were invited to partake in the fruits of the harvest; and were conceived as present at the sacrifice and merry-making. On this night it is usual to perform divinations, now reduced to mere jests, in which an unmarried person is expected to discover his or her companion for life. These practices must be regarded as the remainder of serious necromancy, in which the returning spirits were asked to reveal the future.

While the majority of superstitions are remains of antiquity, their inventions have not altogether ceased in historical times. Of this we have ex-

amples in the prejudice against the number thirteen, and in objection to Friday as unlucky, since in Christian thought the day of the Crucifixion and the number involving the addition of Judas were of necessity regarded as ill-omened. The superstition of the evil eye, that is, the belief that certain persons have the power to injure by a look, is still widespread in Eastern countries, where the belief yet lingers that the demoniac is divinely inspired. Nature worship lingers in such superstitions as those connected with the moon, the belief in its mysterious power to work good or ill, as seeing the new moon over the right shoulder being an omen of good luck, its influence on the weather, etc. The belief in ghosts reflects ancestor worship. The common notion about good luck brought by a horseshoe has been traced back to phallism. Some of the most common of those things forming a basis for superstitious divination are as follows: Appearances in the air; fowls picking up grains of wheat; anagrams of person's names; man's features; use of numbers; by dice; by the heavenly bodies; by winds; the Bible; by herbs; by playing cards; by mirrors; by dropping melted wax into water; by writings of paper; by the hand; by certain lucky or unlucky words; by the entrails of animals; by the navel of an infant; by the finger nails; and so on *ad infinitum*.

It should be said, before taking up the discussion of those having to do with healing, that there were a number of "schools" or methods of bringing about the same results, e. g., there were a number of methods of removing warts. One was by taking a part of the leaf fat surrounding, what might be called the eye of the left kidney of a hog, melting or rendering it by heating it just as hot as possible without scorching. This was to be applied to the base of the wart just where it came into contact with the healthy skin. Two applications were sufficient to remove any wart, but I am informed that you must, if treating one, go as if you intended to make the third application, when you will find the wart gone. Another method is to pick the wart until it bleeds a little, then take a grain of corn and rub it until some of the blood adheres to it, then throw it into the well. The wart will disappear as soon as the grain decays. Still another method is by making use of the three greatest names, viz.: God, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. To treat a wart by this method you should take your patient to the top of a hill at sunrise, and just as the edge of the sun appears above the horizon you must moisten the little finger of your left hand and rub around the wart three times and repeat:

"In the name of the three highest names,
That of the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost,
Just so sure as the blessed Mary
Will ne'er again bring forth a child,
Just that sure thou shalt disappear
Never again to bother this soul."

The reader will probably notice that this is "blank verse" and a little irregular, but I am assured that it never fails to bring results, if nothing more than to see a sunrise. This latter method might be called the "Eclectic" method of conjuration, for it doesn't hesitate to borrow from the others as well as furnish some original methods of its own. The three greatest names, sunrise, sunset, the north, south Zenith, nadir, magic squares, anagrams, the livers of bats, teeth of bats, the abdominal segments of the wasp are some of the agents used to bring about charms.

Measuring is another very common treatment for disease, especially "flesh decay" or "undergrowth." The patient is usually laid down upon a board and the length of the body is accurately marked. The length is then "measured" by the thumbs of the "operator" in the same way that a distance might be "stepped off," except that the unit is the width of the thumbs. During the process certain formulae are repeated, which I will not give for fear of securing the enmity of the undertakers. It might be further said that it is astonishing how many people patronize this sort of thing.

Controlling bleeding of the nose or bleeding from cuts is another class of treatments receiving special attention at the hands of the conjurer. One way of stopping the flow is by placing the right hand on the back of the head in the occipital region, the left over the lambdoidal suture so that it extends from the base to the points of the fingers, then calling upon the three greatest names and declaring that the blood shall cease just so sure as that the blessed Mary shall never again become a mother. Another method is by reading or repeating Ezekiel 16:6. I have heard some wonderful stories of the stopping of blood by this method, the conjurer being in some cases some distance away. It reminds one of Christ's miracle of healing the nobleman's son.

It is possible by conjuration to control the sex, either in children or the lower animals. Also in case of litters, as of kittens, pups or pigs to control the number as well as the sex. These results are brought about through the

three greatest names, together with certain rigmaroles. All this must be performed at sunset, facing the west, and before the mid-period of gestation. To insure the baby's never having colic, give it a meat-rind as soon as possible after birth. In most cases this had better not be done in the presence of the attending physician. It is also recommended by most conjurers to take the newly-born babe up by the heels, as this will probably free it from many ills to which flesh is heir.

This list might be extended to fill a volume as large as this and still not have exhausted the subject. Since beginning to investigate along these lines, I have unearthed an astonishing amount of beliefs, superstitions, magic and witchcraft, all having to do with the supernatural. There are plenty of people in Boone county today who believe in witches. There are a number of people of my acquaintance and of yours, my reader, who will risk a conjurer sooner than the best schooled doctor in the state. The desire of the fledgling to fly is proof of its ability to fly. Man's desire for immortality is a proof of the immortality of his soul. I wonder if all this superstition isn't a manifestation of the same thing?

Under this head I must not neglect to mention Indian doctors. An Indian medicine-man, Buck-on-ga-helas, was largely engaged in the practice of the healing arts in Fort Wayne in 1804. He was chief medicine-man and surgeon to Little Turtle, the great Miami chieftain. He acquired a great reputation in the cure of bites of poisonous snakes, but more particularly from poisoned arrows then used among the Indians. His practice was not confined to the Indians, but was quite extensive among the white settlers. There isn't much doubt but that this medicine-man had a few patients in and around what is now Thorntown. There is some slight reason to believe that another medicine-man called Ma-te-a (who) practiced his art in this county.

These Indian doctors were sharp, shrewd Indians, well acquainted with all the medicinal qualities of herbs, especially as applied to the treatment of snake bites, poisoned arrows, and the diseases incidental to savage life. By far the greater part of their practice consisted of incantations and juggleries. The doctor would usually dress himself in the most grotesque manner, with face painted to inspire fright, then with a great variety of contortions of the body approach his patient. He would breathe on him, blow in his face, squirt medicine into his mouth and nose; rattle beans or pebbles in a dry gourd over him, at the same time keeping up the most horrid gesticulations

and noises to frighten away the disease. After thus making his professional visit, he would retire to await the result of his effort. Doctor Kemper, in his Medical History of Indiana, tells us that the Indian doctor would compound his potion and then drink it himself in order to cure his patient. If our present-day doctors practiced this, would it have any effect on the taste of the potion? Longfellow, in a few of the closing lines of Hiawatha's Lamentation, has set out the rules of practice of the Indian when he tells us:

"Then the medicine-man, the Nudas,
The magicians, the Wabenos,
And the Jossakeeds, the prophets,
Came to visit Hiawatha
Built a Sacred Lodge beside him,
To appease him, to console him,
Walked in silent, grave procession,
Bearing each a pouch of healing,
Skin of beaver, lynx, or otter,
Filled with magic roots and simples,
Filled with very potent medicines.
Then a magic drink they gave him,
Made of Nahana—wusk, the spearmint,
And Wabeno—wusk, the yarrow,
Roots of power, and herbs of healing;
Beat their drums, and shook their rattles;
Chanted singly and in chorus,
Mystic songs. * * *
Then they shook their medicine-pouches
O'er the head of Hiawatha,
Danced their medicine-dance around him;
And upstarting wild and haggard,
Like a man from dreams awakened,
He was healed of all his madness.
As the clouds are swept from heaven,
Straightway from his brain departed
All his moody melancholy;
As the ice is swept from rivers.

Forth then issued Hiawatha,
Wandered eastward, wandered westward,
Teaching men the use of simples,
And the antidotes for poisons,
And the cure of all diseases.
Thus was first made known to mortals
All the mystery of Medanim,
All the sacred art of healing."

SOME PIONEER PHYSICIANS.

I feel justified in giving herewith a few sketches of the lives of some of our pioneer physicians. I think this is advisable for several reasons: (1) These men lived in times which "tried men's souls." (2) That they should be remembered for what they were as well as what they tried to do, for the record of the physicians of Boone county has been a creditable one; few moral delinquencies have existed. They have been observant and industrious. Our death rate has not been excessive even in the face of serious epidemics, which, in the past, have stolen upon us like thieves in the night.

Dr. William N. Duzan was born in Tennessee, in 1809. With his father, Rev. William Duzan, he came to Clarkstown about the year 1836. He commenced practice as a country doctor in the east part of Boone and the west part of Hamilton counties, his father's farm being on the line just east of Clarkstown. Late in life he married a lady in Indianapolis, and about the year 1856 removed to that city, where he mostly resided, except a short stay in Arkansas and California.

Doctor Duzan followed nature's methods of healing, being guided by experience in his large practice. He was very successful in business and made a host of friends. In person he was of medium size, auburn hair, small piercing eyes, indicating a quick, nervous temperament. In politics, he was an unflinching Democrat. He died at Indianapolis, August, 1886; buried at Crown Hill cemetery.

Dr. Jeremiah Larimore was born in Fayette county, Indiana, in 1825. His father, H. G. Larimore, was his tutor; he also was a physician. When but a lad, he came with his father, in 1834, to Eagle Village, where he re-

ceived the best training the common schools afforded. At twenty-one, he went to Missouri, where he attended medical school, married in 1845, and practiced for several years. He then returned to his former home in Eagle Village, where he found more work than he could well do. After four years of continuous practice, he sought recuperation in California for the next three years. Returning to his old home, he soon regained his practice, and when Eagle Village declined he went to Zionsville and practiced several years, then to Whitestown, where he also prospered in his practice. In the early eighties he died in Indianapolis and is buried at Mt. Run cemetery.

Dr. Samuel K. Hardy, one of the early doctors of Northfield, was born in Virginia, married Miss Sarah Larimore in Fayette county, Indiana. He commenced the practice of medicine in Northfield, Boone county, in 1844, where he remained a number of years and built up an extensive practice, subsequently removing to Zionsville, where he continued at work until his death. In personal appearance Doctor Hardy was tall, rawboned, of rather angular build, dark hair and complexion. He is the father of Dr. J. S. Hardy, of Whitestown, this county.

Doctor Pressly was one of Northfield's pioneer doctors, away back in the thirties. So long ago not much can be learned about him. No doubt he was highly esteemed and appreciated and filled the community's needs.

Dr. A. J. McLeod was also an early doctor of Northfield, where he came prior to 1850. He was a Baptist, which is about all that can be ascertained of him at this late date.

Dr. Rodman was born in Ohio about the year 1820; came to Boone county when twenty-one years of age; read medicine with Dr. W. N. Duzan, of Clarkstown, Indiana. In 1845, he commenced practice at Eagle Village, where he was married to Martha Rose in 1847. He built up a fair practice in Eagle Village and remained there until 1853, when he removed to Zionsville. He practiced here some fifteen years, when his wife died. He remarried this time, Mrs. Beemer, and moved to Washington territory in 1887. Doctor Rodman was a noble hearted man, full of human kindness, first, last and all the time. In politics, he was a Jacksonian Democrat. At one time he and Dr. George W. Duzan were partners at Zionsville.

Dr. George W. Duzan, Sr., was born in Tennessee in 1812; came with the Duzan family to this county in 1834. He read medicine with his brother,

W. N. Duzan, and practiced with him for years in and about Clarkstown, their early home. In 1850 he was married to a lady near Augusta, in Marion county, and there removed and practiced for several years. Finally he went to Indianapolis and died near there in May, 1886, and is buried in Crown Hill cemetery. Doctor Duzan was a strong Methodist and at one time an able preacher. During his study he overtaxed his eyesight from which he never fully recovered. He will long be remembered by many to whom he has ministered physically and spiritually. The Duzans were all kinfolks.

Dr. George L. Burk was born in Kentucky. His parents moved to this county in 1836-37, and settled in the wildwoods of Jefferson township. His father died soon after, leaving his mother with small means and a large family.

The subject of this article, while young, went to Gosport and read medicine with Doctor Taylor. In the spring of 1844, he began the practice of his profession in Montgomery county. During that year he moved to Jamestown, Boone county, where he has resided ever since. Here he went into a large and lucrative practice. None were so poor as not to be able to command his services. Doctor Burk started in the world under any but flattering circumstances, poor and comparatively uneducated; yet, by his force of character, his zeal and industry, he reached a prominent standing in the community and county, an honor to his profession and state.

Dr. John J. Nesbit came to this county in 1836 and began his professional life in Thorntown. Soon, however, he moved to Lebanon, where he had a fair practice and enjoyed the undivided confidence of the people. He was an excellent physician, but his health failing he moved back to Preble county, Ohio, where he died of consumption in 1864, lamented deeply by all those who had the pleasure to make his acquaintance.

Dr. Jesse S. Reagan was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1831, is, consequently a Buckeye, but, he came to this county in 1852 and began the practice of medicine at Reese's Mills in 1854. He made this his home. Here he has enjoyed the fullest confidence of the people and on account of his strict integrity and great energy and industry, he was elected clerk of the circuit court in November, 1886.

Dr. H. G. Larimore, one of the pioneer doctors of Boone county, came to Eagle Village in the year 1836, where he practiced medicine for over forty years as an old time doctor. He was a strict Methodist, full of old time

vim and fire. In politics, he was a Whig. In 1860 he moved to Fayette county, Indiana and died there in his ninety-first year. He was the father of Dr. Jeremiah Larimore, Thomas J. Larimore, Mrs. Eliza Imbler, G. W. Larimore, Mrs. Sarah Hogan, Mrs. G. A. Titus, Mrs. Mary ———, formerly, Miss Mary Larimore. Doctor Jerry is buried at Mt. Run cemetery.

Dr. W. P. Davis was an Ohio man. Came to Thorntown in 1837; removed to Lebanon in 1840. Was a man of more than ordinary ability, positive in his convictions and politically and radically a Whig. Afterwards he became an intense Republican. He died in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1878.

Dr. William M. Simpkins was born in Ohio. Came to Lebanon in 1839. Was as fine a specimen of manhood as any country produces, full of energy and industry; no man was ever more interested in his patients. Owing to hard work, exposure and sleepless nights, he cut short his professional career which only lasted ten years. He took consumption and died lamented by all in 1849.

In Dr. A. G. Porter can be summed all that has been said of the other Boone county physicians. Lebanon was the home of his youth, his manhood and his old days. He is honored and respected by all and as a doctor had no superior in Boone county. Always ready to go to the bedside of the sick and dying whether there was any money or not in the visit, how could he be otherwise than loved. He has always acted in the Democratic party and was the nominee for county recorder in 1886, but was defeated by a few votes, by F. M. Moody. He had a fine practice in Lebanon where he is universally respected and loved.

THE PIONEER DOCTOR.

The "Medicine Man" was here long before the white man; practicing his incantations and soothing with herbs and roots. It is not of him we wish to write, but of his brother the paleface. Just as soon as the white man came with his ax, gun, spade and grubbing hoe, the doctor came with his pill bag. It was a case of necessity. Just as sure as the country was full of game and dense woods and required the gun and the ax, so also, was it full of fever and miasma. In that age, the people were in blissful ignorance of microbes and bacteria so there was no need of the bacteriologist or microbiologist, to expatiate upon these infinitesimals that were so dangerous to the peace and

health of man. All the doctor of that day had to do, was to drag himself through the woods and over the miserable roads on horseback with his saddlebags until he would find a cabin. Having discovered the domicile of his patient in the thicket, he would dismount and tie his faithful horse to a "saplin." He would shoulder his medicine bag and enter the cabin. If it was cold or rainy, he would approach the glowing hearth-stone with his great coat and gloves and warm himself. After this precaution he would quietly approach the bedside of his patient, and question cautiously and carefully all the while looking very wise. Of course, he had to feel the pulse and test the tongue. He would then open his bag of medicine, look over his vials of quinine, calomel and the edges of his lances. At the same time he would scratch his head behind the left ear, appear in a brown study and all of a sudden brighten up, take out his bottle of quinine or calomel or lance as he had determined between blood letting, salivation or shaking up the fever. You need not smile, that was the best they could do in that age, and it answered the purpose. Some of his patients recovered, in spite of the doctor and his calomel and blood letting, and the friends were rejoiced and praised the doctor and his medicine. What else could they do? We do the same thing in our day and the world smiles on just the same.

Other patients passed away and there was mourning for loved ones gone, and there were tears, neighbors with neighbors and the grave was opened and the loved one placed in the cold earth. Among these early physicians were Jonathan Jones and John M. Steel Smith, of Marion township; George N. Duzan and S. W. Rodman, of Eagle; J. E. Anderson, L. J. Davis and E. S. Woody, of Sugar Creek; J. S. Hardy and Milton Lane, of Worth; John F. Sims, J. M. Abston and Levi J. Sticklemier, of Clinton; A. M. Bennington, of Jefferson; J. L. F. Garrison, M. H. Bounell, A. G. Porter and Abijah Robison, of Center township, and many others in various parts of the county that were classed among the pioneer doctors of the county. Each of these gentlemen could a story unfold of the hardships and difficulties of the practice of medicine in the early days of our history. The labor of these men ceased long ago, and they have been gathered with their fathers. Their work was well done, and they labored against great difficulties in their day and generation.

Among the physicians of our day may be named the following, viz.: Carter H. Smith and son, Delaski, G. K. Hurt, W. H. Williams, J. R. Ball,

L. M. Beaven, Herman A. Beck, H. L. Baker, H. N. Coons, James H. Black, Mary VanNuys, Guy Shultz, O. C. Higgins and Dr. Armstrong, of Lebanon. C. R. Armstrong, E. L. Brown, Clancy Basett, G. M. Owsley, Luella Masters, and J. S. Shields, of Thorntown; J. C. Purdy, of Terhune; C. D. Umberhine, of Mechanicsburg; Thomas Bounell, of Jamestown; J. E. Tucker, of Elizaville; O. A. Nelson, Dr. Fall, of Advance; Isaac N. Cotton, Nelson Duzan, Drs. Brendel and son, Johns, and Millikan, of Zionsville; P. B. Little, and Dr. Taylor, of Whitestown. These men and women are keeping pace with the age, and administering to the ills of the people of Boone today, with all the skill of the science of medicine up to date. There is a great change not only in the system of practice, but in the conditions and facilities to do the work. All of the inconveniences of the early day have been removed. Instead of taking two days to communicate with the out townships it can now be done inside of five minutes.

PASSED CENTURY MARK.

That Boone county is a healthful county, is the conclusion reached by Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the State Board of Health, from two reports which he has received from that county. Hugh Wiatt, who lived in Sugar Creek township, Boone county, was, at the time of his death, 109 years, two months and two days old. He was born in Kentucky, and age caused his death. Miles Carrigan, who lived at Lebanon, was more than 101 years old when he died. He was born in Ireland, and his death was due to senility and brain anemia.

CHAPTER XV.

BANKING INTEREST.

There was no need of banking institutions in the early days of Boone county, because the people did not have any money. In those days the people lived happily without money. Like the Red man, the White man bartered such things as he had to his neighbor for his goods in exchange. It was a long time before the people had money to worry them enough, to desire some one to take care of it for them. About the first banking institution of which any one has any recollection, was rather a private institution owned by individuals. They were not even incorporated, and as a usual thing there was but one stockholder in the institution. The safety vault consisted of a blue yarn sock into which the coin was placed and carefully secreted in some outaway place in the cabin. If the deposit became too large for the receptacle, vessels were used, and some were buried in an outaway place, where no one would think of looking for such treasures. There were not very many of these banks necessary to accommodate the depositors of that age, for the wealth of this county for two or three decades did not consist of filthy lucre. The wealth of the county consisted of farms of woods, principally woods interspersed with little cleared spots, with bogs here and there, a few cattle and hogs and lots of wild game. The first wealth that began to accumulate was rosy-cheeked boys and girls; for all this class of wealth that we term banks in this age was not in demand. The banking business, for a long time after it was felt necessary to have any person to look after the surplus wealth of a few persons, was conducted like schools, churches, and other social interests, by private individuals as mere care takers. If a merchant progressed far enough in business to require an iron safe to secure his valuables from plunder or fire, some of his customers would be sure to request the privilege of depositing some valuable treasure for safe keeping. Business run in this way for a few years, and the merchant would have to get a larger safe and other merchants would put in safes. In this way a real demand grew up for the banking business, and when the Wild-Cat money flooded our state, its



FIRST NATIONAL BANK—LEBANON.

—Daily Reporter.

value changing three or more times a day, and not of the same value in any two cities, everybody wanted a banker. In those days it was more difficult to take care of money than it was to earn it. By the use of the sock, the private bank and the state bank, the people of Boone county worried along as best they could until after the Civil war. After the war was over and the Nation got on its feet again ready for business, the banking business became more stable and taking care of money became a real business. The National bank was instituted and we had private, state and national banks.

The first bank in the county, of which we have record, is one organized in Lebanon, just before the outbreak of the Civil war and titled "The Boone County Bank." This institution was established under the old banking law, and proved by its conduct that the law was insufficient to protect the public safety. This first bank in the county was a bank of issue and authorized to put out sixty thousand dollars in bills of its own issue. A. W. Spooner, of New York, was its president. In the state auditor's report of the early sixties, found in the public library at Indianapolis, is found a report of this "First Bank of Boone" which is not very flattering. It states that there was an attempt to fraud. The printers had printed three or four times as many bills as the bank was authorized to put into circulation. This act was detected in time, and on investigation the bank was suspended, and the Fletcher Bank at Indianapolis was appointed to close up its business. It is stated that some of the promises of this bank to pay found their way to the soldiers of Boone in the army during the Civil war and that they were about as valuable as the Confederates' promise to pay at the close of the war. This, in brief, is a dark picture of the first effort at banking in Boone county. It had much to do with correcting the imperfections of the law, which made business more stable and more secure to the people.

The next effort at banking was at Thorntown, just after the Civil war, when "The First National Bank" was established, with a capital of \$25,000 and Dr. John Boyd as president. This bank lived out its charter of twenty years of honorable life, serving the people faithfully and closing its business.

The second bank in Lebanon was "The Lebanon Bank," organized soon after the close of the Civil war, with a capital of \$60,000. It continued in business under the above title until 1882, when it was reorganized into the

"The Lebanon National Bank" and increased its capital to \$80,000. It continued successfully until 1911, when it went into liquidation in the hands of "The First National of Lebanon," after squaring up all obligations, leaving a surplus to be divided among its stockholders.

We will submit here a brief mention of the Banks, Trust, Loan & Building institutions now operating in the county.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, LEBANON.

This company was organized February 15, 1912, with a capital stock of \$50,000.00, with the following officers: M. C. Long, president; S. R. Artman, vice-president; A. W. L. Newcomer, secretary-treasurer; G. A. Miller, assistant secretary-treasurer. Directors: M. C. Long, S. R. Artman, J. W. Brendel, M. H. Roberts, C. F. S. Neal, J. C. Brown, D. S. Whitaker, J. P. Staley, A. W. L. Newcomer.

Statement of condition at the close of business, October 24, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Farmers' State Bank.....	\$5,365.35
Merchants' National Bank.....	11,754.00
Indiana Trust Co.....	643.27
Cash	8,178.83
Total Cash	25,941.45
Loans and Discounts.....	123,815.48
Overdrafts	21.60
Furniture and Fixtures.....	3,970.07
Expense—Current	1,317.45
Expense—Interest Paid	1,134.54
Real Estate	21,000.00
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Total	\$177,200.59

LIABILITIES.

Individual Deposits	\$38,388.27
Certificates of Deposit	66,034.46
Trust Deposits	10,952.43
Savings Deposits	7,926.43
Total Deposits	123,301.59
Capital Stock	50,000.00
Exchange and Discount	3,649.00
Surplus	250.00
Total	<u>\$177,200.59</u>

The present officers are as follows: M. C. Long, president; C. O. Brown, vice-president; J. W. Witt, secretary-treasurer; C. L. Lindsay, assistant secretary-treasurer. Directors: M. C. Long, J. W. Witt, C. O. Brown, James Shera, C. F. S. Neal, J. C. Brown, D. S. Whitaker, J. P. Staley, A. W. L. Newcomer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, LEBANON.

This institution was organized soon after the Civil war, with a capital stock of \$100,000. This is the oldest bank in the county and has had a steady growth from the start. Late in 1914, a new home was erected which is a credit to the institution, city and county.

The officers are as follows: W. J. DeVol, president; J. W. Pinnell, first vice-president; A. Wysong, second vice-president; J. A. Coons, cashier.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$612,154.04
United States Bonds	100,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.	13,218.09
Banking House and Fixtures ..	15,492.60
Due from Approved Banks	63,587.56
Checks and Cash Items	8,086.03

Notes on Other Banks.....	7,750.00
Cash in Bank.....	33,700.00
Redemption Fund U. S.....	5,000.00
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Other Items Making Total.....	\$865,060.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$100,000.00
Surplus Fund	100,000.00
Due to Banks.....	10,548.46
Due to Trust Companies.....	15,492.60
Individual Deposits	344,628.70
Demand Deposits	167,947.30
U. S. Deposits and P. O. Stamps.....	1,650.68
Banking House	11,500.00
<hr/>	
Other Items Making Total of.....	\$865,060.91

THE FARMERS' STATE BANK, LEBANON.

Organized December 30, 1900.

Capital stock, \$30,000.00.

Certificate of authority issued January 2, 1901.

Opened for business March 11, 1901.

Directors elected December 31, 1900.

Original of first board as follows, to wit: J. M. Martin, R. E. Niven, Ben. C. Booher, J. P. Staley, W. C. Jaques, Frank C. Phillips, W. T. Hooton, J. M. Brendel, Anthony Kincaid.

Officers elected December 31, 1900, as follows, to wit: J. M. Martin, president; R. E. Niven, vice-president; Isaac P. Hooton, cashier; W. T. Hooton, assistant cashier; Bert Cook and Alta E. Martin, bookkeepers.

Capital stock increased April 23, 1902 to \$50,000.00.

Capital stock increased April 18, 1906, to \$100,000.00.

List Original Stockholders—R. E. Niven, Brendel & Harvey, A. P.

Fitch, Charles A. Gochenour, B. F. Simmons, James M. Nicely, Frank C. Phillips, James A. White, W. C. Jaques, Ben. C. Booher, James P. Staley, J. M. Martin, John Aldrich, J. W. Jones, B. F. Ratcliff, Charles J. Stewart, C. O. Brown, W. T. and I. P. Hooton, Martin McBroom, Anthony Kincaid, Frank LaFollette, Margaret Cunningham, M. F. Campbell, B. F. Hawkins, George T. Young, H. P. Stephens.

Present Officers—J. M. Martin, president, elected December 31, 1900; J. P. Staley, cashier, elected March 11, 1902; J. E. Morrison, vice-president, elected January 2, 1908; John L. Wade, assistant cashier, elected September 20, 1907; Homer Dale, assistant cashier, elected October 4, 1909; Alva L. Martin, teller; Ray Potts, Chester Johnson, bookkeepers.

Statement of condition at the close of business October 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts-----	\$390,185.28
Overdrafts -----	4,557.74
Banking House -----	40,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures-----	4,112.50
Other Real Estate-----	948.95
Due from Banks and Trust Companies-----	23,000.63
Cash on Hand-----	20,975.48
Cash Items -----	495.96
Current Expenses -----	3,237.88
Interest Paid -----	1,565.77
<hr/>	
Total Resources -----	\$489,080.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid In-----	\$100,000.00
Surplus -----	45,000.00
Undivided profits -----	2,000.00
Exchange, Discounts and Interest-----	9,617.52

I, John L. Wade, assistant cashier \$213,-	
006.04; demand certificates, \$65,719.12;	
time certificates, \$21,800-----	300,525.16
Due to Banks and Trust Companies-----	11,937.51
Bills Payable -----	20,000.00
	<hr/>
Total Liabilities -----	\$489,080.19

BOONE COUNTY STATE BANK, LEBANON.

Boone County State Bank was organized October 14, 1911, and has been in operation over three years.

Statement of condition at close of business October 14, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts-----	\$154,150.46
Overdrafts -----	2,699.91
Bonds -----	960.00
Furniture and Fixtures-----	7,350.00
Cash and Due from Banks-----	38,816.13
Premiums -----	<hr/>
Expense -----	48.41
Interest Paid -----	309.34
	<hr/>
Total -----	\$204,334.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock -----	\$50,000.00
Surplus -----	5,380.00
Discount and Interest-----	535.79
Deposits -----	148,418.46
Deposits, Time -----	<hr/>
Bills Payable -----	<hr/>
	<hr/>
Total -----	\$204,334.25

Present Officers—Morris Ritchie, president, B. F. Herdrick, vice-president; George E. Adams, cashier; Charles M. Forbes, assistant cashier. Directors: Morris Ritchie, B. F. Herdrick, Elbert Perkins, Pat Shahan, R. S. Stall, George E. Adams, F. E. Hutchinson.

CITIZENS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1899.

Statement of condition at the close of business September 14, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts-----	\$227,000.00
Due from Banks-----	23,000.00
Cash and Expense-----	12,000.00
Other Resources -----	7,000.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital -----	\$25,000.00
Undivided Deposits -----	216,000.00
Savings Deposits -----	37,000.00
Trust Deposits -----	37,000.00

The present officers are as follows: A. Wyson, president; W. J. DeVol, vice-president; W. T. Hooton, secretary-treasurer; J. A. Coons, assistant secretary-treasurer.

THE CITIZENS STATE BANK, JAMESTOWN.

This bank was organized July 1, 1903, with a capital stock of \$25,000 and succeeded the Piersol & Roberts Bank, a private institution. The capital stock was increased from \$25,000 to \$30,000 on July 1, 1910. The first officers were, Charles F. Martin, president; Marion Bailey, vice-president; George W. Piersol, cashier; Marion H. Roberts, assistant cashier. The first directors were, Americus C. Daily, Mat Martin, Daniel Feely, Charles F.

Martin, Marion Porter, Marion Bailey, Nathan A. Tucker, James O. Graves, David H. Shockley.

The present officers are, Charles F. Martin, president; Marion Bailey, vice-president; George W. Piersol, cashier; Marion H. Roberts, assistant cashier; Granville Wells, assistant cashier. Present directors, Charles F. Martin, Marion Bailey, George W. Piersol, Marion H. Roberts, James T. Leak, Nathan A. Tucker, Mat Martin, Richard Miller, David H. Shockley.

The capital, surplus and undivided profits at this time are \$40,000.00. This bank carries average deposits of \$175,000 and average loans of a like amount.

STATE BANK OF JAMESTOWN, INDIANA.

Statement of condition at close of business November 6, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$189,003.08
Other Items Making Total of.....	239,785.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$30,000.00
Surplus, Undivided Profits.....	9,000.00
Deposits and Certificates.....	149,024.76
Other Items Making Total of.....	\$239,785.50

GEORGE W. PIERSOL, Cashier.

STATE BANK OF ADVANCE.

This bank was established in 1901 and has had a steady growth from the start. The following is a statement of its condition:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$82,000.00
State and M. Bonds.....	2,000.00
Due from Banks.....	95,000.00
Cash and Exchange.....	6,000.00



FARMERS STATE BANK—LEBANON. —Argus-Enterprise.

LIABILITIES.

Capital -----	25,000.00
Surplus and Profits-----	7,000.00
Deposits -----	177,000.00

The present officers are W. J. DeVol, president, J. S. Wilden, vice-president; H. C. Epperson, cashier; Fred Thompson, assistant cashier.

FARMERS BANK OF ZIONSVILLE.

This is a private institution on a firm basis of a capital of \$25,000 and was organized in 1882. It is abundantly qualified to accommodate the banking interest of Eagle township and community. The individual deposits amount to about \$100,000 and the total business of the bank will average about \$125,000. The present officers are J. W. Brendel, president, M. D. Harvey, cashier, E. Harvey, assistant cashier.

CITIZENS BANK OF WHITESTOWN.

This small banking house in this village, the capital of Worth township, is amply able to accommodate all banking demands. It was organized in 1901, and at present has a capitalization of \$10,000 and an average deposit of \$100,000. This bank and the Farmers Bank of Zionsville compose a monetary for the southeast part of Boone county, including Union, Eagle, Perry and Worth townships. The officers of the Citizens Bank are, P. Smith, president; Benjamin F. Hawkins, vice-president; Roy C. Smith, cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THORNTOWN.

This bank was the first regular banking institution and was organized soon after the Civil war and continued in business during the time of its charter when it closed its business and was succeeded by the State Bank of Thorn-town in 1890, with a capital stock of \$30,000, afterwards increased to \$40,000.

STATE BANK OF THORNTOWN.

Statement of condition at close of business November 6, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts-----	\$196,856.80
Overdrafts -----	1,195.16
Other Bonds and Securities-----	353.10
Cash and Dues from Banks-----	72,738.88
<hr/>	
Total -----	\$241,143.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock -----	\$40,000.00
Surplus -----	10,000.00
Undivided Profits -----	5,599.55
Deposits -----	180,544.39
Bills Payable -----	5,000.00
<hr/>	
Total -----	\$241,143.94

HUGH NIVEN, Cashier.

HOME NATIONAL BANK, THORNTOWN.

Statement of condition at close of business November 10, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts-----	\$119,488.92
Overdrafts -----	677.57
Unpaid Bonds -----	30,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc. -----	4,260.00
Banking House and Fixtures-----	11,340.00
Due from Reserved Agents-----	23,800.68
Checks and Cash Items-----	398.73

Notes of Other National Banks-----	90.00
Nickels and Cents-----	76.37
Lawful Money in Bank-----	6,899.00
Redemption Fund U. S. Treasury-----	1,500.00
	<hr/>
Total -----	\$198,521.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock -----	30,000.00
Surplus Fund -----	7,000.00
Undivided Profits -----	1,455.66
National Bank Notes-----	30,000.00
Dividends Unpaid -----	320.00
Individual Deposits -----	102,950.03
Demand Deposits -----	22,695.68
Bills Payable -----	5,000.00
	<hr/>
Total -----	\$198,521.27

HUGH WOODY, Cashier.

CHAPTER XVI.

CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE COUNTY.

LEBANON.

Lebanon, the county-seat of Boone, is situated in the center of the county. The court house is located on the second meridian line, and five hundred and fifty-five feet north of the half section lines of section 36, town 19 north, range 1 west, and section 31, town 19 north, range 1 east, being in longitude 86" and 28' west, and latitude 40° and 4' north. Its elevation above sea level is 950 feet. It is over 200 feet above Indianapolis, and 100 feet above Frankfort and Crawfordsville. In this section of the state of Indiana, it is indeed the Lebanon in altitude when compared with other towns and cities. It was staked out in the woods and bogs on Prairie creek, about twelve miles from its confluence with Sugar creek at Thorn-town.

Abner H. Longley has the distinction of driving the first stake for a home in its limits. It will be of interest to know how he reached the point. In the spring of 1832, as he came creeping along the state highway that was marked out from Indianapolis to LaFayette, he stuck in a swamp southeast of his destination in the crossing of Prairie creek, a mile and one-half southeast of Lebanon. He had to hunt around through the woods to get someone to help him out of his difficulty. He finally found Benjamin Dunn, who resided on the same road three miles northwest of Lebanon. He had a large pioneer heart, and cheerfully yoked "Buck and Bright" and accompanied him to the place, where he had left the wagon in the swamp, and thus kindly assisted, they brought the wagon and its contents into the port of Lebanon without "steam or sail." Mr. Longley having secured a lot on the southwest corner of the public square, erected the first house in the prospective city, a rough, one-room log cabin, and into this log cabin he and his family of ten persons, consisting of his wife and six children, his wid-

owed mother and his sister, lived. In front of this cabin the first veranda was constructed. It was built by setting some rude posts into the ground and placing overhead the green, new cut branches of the trees. It made a delightful shade and was considered a luxury in its day. It was distinguished by being occupied as the first justice hall in the city of Lebanon. Here the first session of the circuit court was held. When Judge Morris, William Quarles and Calvin Fletcher, Esqs., arrived for the purpose of holding the first court they remarked, "Well, here is Lebanon, but where are the houses?" Mr. Longley was the entire town at that time. Home, school, church, court and the whole shop was under his hospitable roof. John Patterson has the distinction of being the second settler, and built the second log cabin in the flourishing city. The next year, 1833, William M. Smith swelled the population with his family, and erected the third log cabin. His home has the distinction of coming up by the first log-rolling ever held in the growing city. Soon after this the town had a boom, and S. S. Brown, J. S. Forsythe, J. C. Lane, Jonathan H. Rose, the first doctor, Levi Lane came, followed by many others. During the winter of 1835 the trees on the public square were felled and cut into logs, rolled into heaps and burned. The great portion of the town plat was yet in the woods. These few cabins were surrounded by tall trees, if they were not the cedars of Lebanon. Hickory, oak, maple, walnut and others of gigantic growth of over one hundred feet in height overshadowed their homes. The first court house was built in 1835. It was a hewn log structure. It stood immediately north of the public square and just west of the present jail. It served as a hall of justice for five years, when a brick building of two stories was erected on the present site, which cost our fathers at that time the enormous sum of four thousand dollars. This second house served until 1855, when the third house was begun and finished in 1857, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. The third house was razed in 1910 and rebuilt in 1911, at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This growth and development of court houses is an excellent index of the growth of the county-seat, and it in turn of the wonderful advance of the county from an almost impenetrable wilderness to the beauty, wealth and luxury that we behold on every hand today. To have a good idea of what has been wrought by our people in less than seventy-five years, look at Lebanon in its beginnings, and its court house of this date. All other interests of the people

have kept pace in homes, churches and schools. This great change did not all come in a day. It was of slow growth. The old citizens can remember when the city was still in the bogs. In 1840, when the first brick court house was built, it was surrounded by modest frame buildings. It was interesting at that time and even at a much later period, to know how the people got about in times when Prairie creek had possession of the town. There were a few plank walks set on blocks sawed from trees and set on end and planks laid endwise. In times of flood they became rafts and it took some art to walk on them. Often the pedestrians would be derailed and have to swim or wade owing to the depth of the water. Later, travel was by mud boats or plunging into mud from the ankle upwards. Back in those days they got it out on the Lebanonites that they were "web-footed," and the name went to all Booneites and stuck to them until they got out of the mud and water. It was this "guy" that goaded them into activity, and hastened the system of ditching and road building.

If one would look into Lebanon today, with its handsome homes, its modern public buildings, its paved streets and beauty, it would be difficult to convince him that a few years ago it was what our fathers say of it. If we could only see the town in the forties and the fifties, and behold its beauty and luxury of today, it would aid us in appreciating what our fathers endured for us. It gives some conception of the toil and hardships that they underwent to secure for us this rich heritage. They planted in the muck and the mire out of which has come the beauty of the lily of our day. They were the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, the very mud sills of our civilization. If they had not wrought and sacrificed we would yet be in the woods and wading in the swamps. We pause to give this picture of the beginnings, that we may know from whence we came, and to enable us to better appreciate the high privileges that have come to us as a heritage from our forefathers.

The town dragged heavily through the mud and made very slow progress. Ten and twenty years passed in this way until many that started to build wore their lives out in the effort, passed away or moved to a more healthful clime. It would make an interesting book to tell the story of the first twenty years of the struggle of this county-seat in the mud and woods of Boone county. The story will never be told because the participants are all gone. Now and then the curtain is drawn and a glimpse of the toilers is caught.

James Samuel Strong was born in Ohio in the year 1805. Four years later, on June 8, 1809, in the Miami valley, Miss Temperance was born, daughter of George Weller and Sarah Bell Crist. Her father moved to what is now Union county, Indiana, in 1812. Samuel Strong, as a young man, came later, wooed Miss Temperance, and on April 12, 1832, they were joined in wedlock. Before the honeymoon was over the bride and groom set their faces westward and landed in Lebanon and began to build a home. As an industry he established the first tanyard. Here he reared a large family. He was postmaster and school commissioner for a term of years in the forties. By an act of the Legislature in 1852 the town of Lebanon was incorporated in 1853. It had remained as a village for twenty-three years and for the next twenty-two years was content to be called a town. In 1875 it was organized as a city, with the following officers: Mayor, Samuel L. Hamilton; clerk, W. A. Zion; treasurer, William H. Richey; marshal, Jesse Perkins; assessor, Lysander Darnall; councilmen, A. O. Miller, A. C. Daily, Thomas Ailesworth, James Nealis, Sol Witt and Joseph Kelley. Note the stages of developments, first a village, next a town, now a city measuring well up with its neighbors throughout the great state of Indiana and royally wears the honor of being the county-seat of the foremost county in the state.

Lebanon is a solid city. It is not a mushroom growth. It has come up through hard knocks. If it was built in a swamp, its mud sills were laid deep and are down on hard pan. It is here to stay and grow. It is not one of the big towns of this day, but it is solid and brim full of energy and push. See its paved streets. It would be hard work to make one believe that for a long time in our history that they were almost impassible. See the beautiful homes, the graceful, commodious churches, the substantial public buildings after the latest improved designs, the magnificent school buildings with all modern fittings, the splendid business houses for manufacturing and facilitating trade, and above all the peaceful home-like spirit that prevails, making this a very paradise of beauty, health and quiet. When we behold all these comforts of life we want to forget all the history of the past and dwell on this picture of delight. We are not advertising, but there is no better place to live under the shining sun than the Lebanon of Boone county today. It is like all the precious things of this world, it came through toil, sacrifice and long suffering.

ADVANCE.

This town is located in the northeast part of Jackson township and on the Midland railroad, nine miles southwest of Lebanon and five miles north of Jamestown. The place is comparatively new, springing up when the above railroad was proposed. The town contains quite a number of shops, several stores, which require mechanics, merchants, of course there are doctors, good schools, churches and many good residences. There is a post-office, which is a great convenience to the people of the northeast of Jackson and surrounding country. The people possess an enviable reputation as entertainers. Some of their Sunday school conventions are passed upon as the very best held in the county, notably the one of 1908. Every interest of the community is kept thoroughly up to date.

CLARKSTOWN.

This once thriving little town was situated on the Michigan road, just north of where Little Eagle crosses the same. It kept this name for years, when it was changed to that of Hamilton, about the year 1838 or 1839. It was first named after Walter Clark, of Ohio. It was laid out on the land of Jacob Hoover in or about the year 1833. The following were the first citizens: Frederick Lowe, who built the first house and kept public house; Elias Bishop, John and George Lowe, the Duzans, Jacob Hoover. The first blacksmith was Critchfield. The first doctors were W. N. Duzan, George Selders, George W. Duzan. The first merchants were Jacob Hoover, John Duzan, Oel Thayer, Zachariah Owsley. Zachariah Turpin kept a grocery. The first tanner was James Sheets. The first carding machine was built by Jacob Hoover and Moses Lyons as early as 1837 and has been kept up ever since; is now owned by Paul D. Liebhardt, with a sawmill attached. Andrew Hopkins, Clinton Osborn and Allen Brook were the saddlers and harness-makers. The town has been allowed to go into decadence. There are only a few dilapidated houses remaining that mark the site of the once flourishing town of Clarkstown.



KITCHEN CABINET FACTORY—LIEBMAN.

—Daily Reporter.

DOVER.

This town was laid out in 1850 by Ariss Pauley. It was first known as "Crackaway." It is located near the center of Jefferson township, on the Noblesville gravel road and the Thorntown and Jamestown road, eight miles from Lebanon, in a fine part of the county. In 1860 a postoffice was established here and named Cason, in remembrance of Thomas J. Cason, of Lebanon. It has been for years the center or voting place for the township. The first merchant was Wesley Adkins, who started a store in 1860. The first postmaster was William Goldsburgh, succeeded by Joseph S. Miller. In 1851, James Stephenson built a sawmill here. The following doctors have practiced here: Doctors Clair, Oxly, C. Smith, Hamilton, John S. Smith, Finch, Crafton and W. H. Ware. The first woodshop was by J. L. Pyles; first blacksmith, William Goldsburgh. The names of merchants and mechanics are: McDaniel & Brother, merchants; Lewis Denny, blacksmith; Henry J. Frazier, carpenter; Hezekiah Kerfart, shoemaker; Robert Denny, carpenter; Lee Miles, workingman. Three churches, one school house and fourteen families making in the eighties about fifty inhabitants.

FAYETTE.

Fayette is located on Whitelick, in Perry township, and in the southern part of it near the Hendricks county line and in section ten. The town is well located on an elevated, well-drained piece of land. The town contains two stores, school house and several good private residences. Fayette was laid out on the land originally owned by Edwin Shurley and Mr. Turner. The merchants are Mr. McDaniel and Shurley; doctors, W. T. Everts and Jourden. Drug store by Josephus Dodson. Former merchants were Thomas J. Lumpkins and Thomas Fitch. Fayette is the voting place of Perry township, and is the center of considerable trade, not only in Boone but also of Hendricks county. Dr. W. E. Everts, who has a fine practice, also has charge of the postoffice. Fayette contains some three hundred inhabitants, of sober, industrious habits. The settlement here on Whitelick dates back to the thirties. The town, however, is not quite that old.

GADSDEN.

Gadsden is located in Union township, on the Midland railroad, in the center of section 31, town 19 north, range 1 east. It is the second station out from Lebanon, Heath being the first. A branch of Eagle creek, called Mt. Run, takes its rise and meanders slowly along between it and the school house located in the northeast corner of the section, a half mile north and a half mile east by road. Considerable trading is done at the flourishing department store here for neighborhood trade, and from out the smithy's shop, a necessary adjunct of all country places, his cheery anvil rings out early and late. With good roads the scattered farm houses in sight are within easy reach from this station for all visitors to the country. It maintains a weekly correspondent to the county pioneer paper in Lebanon, which furnishes the country side with news of its happenings.

HAZELRIGG.

This town is located on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & LaFayette Railroad, six miles northwest of Lebanon, in the southeast corner of Washington township. It was laid out on the land originally owned by H. G. Hazelrigg and named in his honor. It has been a stopping and shipping point of some note since its inception. While a railroad station it has all the marks of a country village store, blacksmith shop, postoffice and the usual number of dwelling houses. The Presbyterians established a church there, but the house is used now, if at all, more as a social center. Over the store established by S. Klepfer, however, is a public hall, used for general purposes, such as lectures, meetings of a religious character, etc. Hazelrigg is located in a fine part of the county. The people here could ill do without a post-office and other conveniences such as elevators and silos throughout the neighborhood to save grain and provender. The population is steadily on the increase from eighteen souls upwards.

JAMESTOWN.

This thriving town is situated in the south part of Jackson township, in section 10, town 17 north, range 2 west. It was laid out by James Mat-

lock and John R. Gibson in 1832. The first house built was by John R. Gibson in 1829. It was of round logs, with overlapping corners, of the pattern of the very first houses built in the woods of Boone county. If you get a view of one, you have a conception of all of that class. The style was not changed. It was the invariable rule for the construction of the round log cabin of the pioneer. Its rudeness was modified by the hewn log house that was the next style of the pioneer house, and marked an advance in beauty and convenience for a home. The boys and girls of our day can scarcely realize the style and inconvenience of the home of their grandparents in this county of eighty-five years ago. The first store in the village was opened by Samuel Hughes in a log cabin on the south side of Main street. For some time he sold without opposition, but in course of time, as it is in any thrifty, growing town, competition came. John Galvin started a store on the corner, and became a lively competitor, and set business a going with such vim that it attracted trade from all the adjoining country, including traders from Hendricks and Montgomery counties, more than doubling the trade of each, and making room for others in the trade and other industries, until the village grew into a lively trade center. The town being happily located, on the state road from Indianapolis to Crawfordsville, it soon became a stage town of first importance. There must be taverns to accommodate the traveling public. There must also be stables to keep and provide for the change of horses. In that age of our progress, a stage town was of more importance than it is now to be a railroad crossing. Any town so favored was set up and felt itself above its neighbors who were not so favored. It gave the town a boost and started it a going until railroads, trolleys and oil lines came in with the greater progress of our day.

MILLEDGEVILLE.

The above village is situated five miles south of Lebanon, rather in the north part of Harrison township. It was laid out by G. O. P. Crawford on section 26. Its first tradesmen were W. H. Campbell, Henry Tomlinson, J. E. Pernell, Henry Ulin, William Higgins, John, Bartlett and Theodore Dickerson. The doctors were Henry Tomlinson, Melvin Leachman, E. W. S. Hilligoss and James Turner, with others located later. The postmaster

is known as John Bartlett. The office was discontinued but restored in 1886. The blacksmiths were William Edwards, John Troutman and ———— Edwards. The village contains a good brick school house, Protestant Methodist church and several good dwelling houses. The postoffice was formerly kept by J. P. Pinnell, who was probably the first one here.

MECHANICSBURG.

This thriving town, so beautifully located on a high piece of ground near the junction of Brown's Wonder and Sugar creek, was laid out in the year 1835 by James Snow. It is near the Clinton county line and also near the line dividing the townships of Clinton and Washington, being, however, in the latter, on the road leading from Lebanon to Frankfort, about nine miles from the former and seven miles from the latter. The town contains many handsome residences, three churches, school house, etc., and is the center of a fine local trade. It has been called "The Burg" longer than the oldest inhabitant can recollect. It has a population of about two hundred. The village is well known throughout the country, as its flouring mill, at one time owned by George Ryan, was patronized by farmers far and near, not only of this, but by those of the adjoining county of Clinton. It is well supplied with fresh groceries, dry goods, ready-made clothing, boots, shoes and notions from its various shops and stores. A good drug store, conducted by E. E. Armstrong, deals out drugs, patent medicines, school books, stationary, paints, oils, cigars, tobacco and notions. This is the home of the well-known and valued citizens—Dr. Jesse S. Reagan, Dr. Walker, Nathan Garrett and many others. Dr. C. D. Umberhine, a graduate of Rush Medical College, is still in practice here. Frank Moore and W. H. Brown, who have plenty to do the year round, are its blacksmiths. William Keller is justice of the peace and works at shoemaking during odd spells. J. S. Moore ran the wagon shop and kept postoffice. Frank Mills was familiarly known as "Handle," from his varied duties, mail carrier, goods hauler and generalissimo of all work for everybody. Hart Lodge No. 413, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is the oldest secret society in the town. The membership own their hall and are in a good condition. The religious denominations are the United Brethren in Christ, Methodist Episcopal and Christ-

ian. In the eighties the pastor of the first-named church was Rev. Perry Cooper; of the second, Rev. Jesse Hill, and of the last-named, Rev. Howe, of Irvington. In recent years the Christian church replaced their structure with a fine, substantial brick building. All are in a good condition.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

This town is in the southwest part of Harrison township and about seven miles southwest of Lebanon, in a rich, fertile part of the county, containing several good residences. Christian church, brick school house, post-office, store, doctors, etc. Among the first merchants here were Samuel Vest & Son, Doctor Horner, Mr. Sexton, Aaron Frazee, Colonel Lechter, Franklin Walters & Son, D. M. Watts. I. W. Smith was postmaster and merchant in the eighties. The doctors who have practiced here from time to time are Doctors Horner, George and William Kane, W. E. Everts, James Leach and T. N. Bounell. William H. Crose was the old veteran wagon-maker. The blacksmiths, William Dale, O. C. Wilson and Joseph Chitwood. The first postmaster was Nelson Watts. The town was laid out in 1850, on the lands of Joseph and Nathaniel Wainwright.

NORTHFIELD.

Northfield was laid out in the year 1834. Jesse Lane was the proprietor. It is situated in Union township, on the Michigan road. Big Eagle crosses the Michigan road just north, and Findly creek on the south. Among the first settlers and business men were as follows: Hiram McQuidy built the first horse mill or corn cracker. A. Sanburn was the first postmaster. First merchants were Mr. Long, Chance Cole, Jacob Tipton. Doctors were Knowlton, McLeod, Presly and Samuel Hardy. First blacksmith was Mr. Robinson; first school teacher, Mr. Bray; first justices of the peace were ——— Sanburn and Riley B. Hogshier. The first church was built by the Methodists. A church, called Adventists, was built here in 1886 and dedicated in December of that year by Rev. Covert, of Howard county. It is a very good frame building; cost eight hundred dollars. Northfield is the voting place of Union township and for three-quarters of

a century has had a postoffice. Among the early families of the place were George Shirts, Hiram McQuidy, Mr. Sanburn, Jacob Tipton and Mr. Robinson. The first tavern was kept by Hiram McQuidy. The town contains a good brick school house and Methodist Episcopal church. Northfield was once the home of Jonathan H. Rose, also that of Jacob Tipton. The postmaster in 1887 was Henry Nichols.

ROSSTON.

Rosston is situated in Union township, on the Michigan road, in the center of section 34, township 29 north, range 2 east. It derives its name from the Ross brothers, whose farms adjoin it. T. M. Ross, with sixty acres on the north; J. J. and M. Ross, with thirty acres due west; N. Ross, with fifty-six acres south, and with him T. M. Ross, with thirteen acres more. Rosston is a mile north of Northfield, bearing west. It was laid out about the time the Anderson & St. Louis railroad was surveyed. There is quite a little trade here, especially since the railroad was finished from Anderson to Lebanon, January 22, 1887. There are two variety stores and a Masonic Lodge No. 528, chartered May 23, 1875. The first religious meetings held in Union township were at the home of S. Sedwick, whose farm borders Rosston on the east.

ROYALTON.

Royalton nestles among the hills of Fishback and Eagle creek and near the Marion county line on the south, in Eagle township, southwest of Lebanon. Among the first merchants were John Rodman, Doctor Horn, John W. Vaugh. The early doctors were Doctor Horn, Doctor Ross and Doctor Graham. First hotel was kept by John Smock; first blacksmith shop was that of Thomas Smock; first postmasters were Doctor Horn, John McCabe, J. W. Vaugh; first shoe-makers, Jeremiah Washburn and Daniel Thompson. Samuel Jones was the first to sell whiskey in Royalton. Mr. Strowmire was the principal merchant in the eighties. There is a postoffice kept here; also trades of various kinds going on. It was near here the

famous Forman murder occurred nearly a century ago in Marion county, and no wonder with whiskey which could be bought at Royalton.

TERHUNE.

Terhune is located on the east side of section 22, township 20 north, range 2 east, in Marion township, at the crossing of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville railroad and the pike leading from Mechanicsburg and Sheridan to Noblesville. The town was laid out early in the eighties, during the construction of the railroad. Being surrounded by very rich farming lands, it started out with the most lively boom of any prospective town in the county. Located about four miles on the railway from Sheridan, eleven miles east on pike from Mechanicsburg and fourteen miles southeast from Frankfort on the railroad, its founders thought it would become a large, flourishing town. That was the age in which everybody thought a railroad would insure a town. People flocked to the new town and it grew rapidly. In two or three years there were four stores, three blacksmith shops, many houses and other industries in proportion, sawmill, flouring mill, elevator, large livery barns and every indication of a thriving town. Terhune got its growth in less than three years and has settled down into a good trading center for Marion township. Supporting an excellent elevator, stores, blacksmith shops, school and churches, it makes, with good residences, a very desirable place for homes and country trade. It keeps in touch socially with other towns by good newspaper correspondents.

THORNTOWN.

The territory now comprising Thorntown and vicinity was known as the "Thorntown Indian Reservation" until the year 1828, when it was purchased from the Indians by the government. It was two or three years before the Indians were finally removed, when a man by the name of Cornelius Westfall purchased the ground on which the city is now situated. It was laid out in lots in 1831.

The growth of the town at first was very slow and the difficulties of the early settlers were great; log huts were at first a luxury, and the town was

surrounded with swamps and mosquitoes and forests, and the people were annoyed with the old shaking ague and malarial fever, while the country was infested with wolves, bear, deer, wild cat and numerous smaller species of wild beasts, with no roads save paths through the swampy wilderness, with no bridges across the streams, with few possible means of ingress and egress, with LaFayette and Connersville as the nearest towns, with few domestic animals and almost no markets for the products of the farm, one can gain some idea of the trials and vicissitudes of the early settlers, the men and women who subdued the forests and laid the foundation for the present prosperous and happy homes.

Among the first arrivals and earliest settlers were Cornelius Westfall, Levi Westfall, Oliver Craven, Joshua and James Van Eaton, John S. Pearce (who erected the first grist mill in that part of the county), L. McConnell, Robert Hamill, Zachariah Gapen and Isaac Morgan. Mr. Hamill was the first postmaster and Mr. Morgan opened the first hotel or tavern, a humble log structure, in which the fare was of a primitive character, where corn-pones and venison were the staple diet. Robert Hamill started the first store, and to him is due the honor of inaugurating mercantile enterprises in the town. Soon after another store was opened by Mr. McConnell; here was the first competition in trade in Thorntown, and from these two insignificant little establishments have sprung the quite one hundred business houses of today, while beautiful homes, costly church edifices and substantial school houses abound. The streets are wide and attractive and no stranger ever leaves Thorntown without admitting that it has made an excellent impression upon him.

The public school facilities are unsurpassed; the system in force is equal, if not superior, to most towns. The two large, elegant school buildings are modern, comfortable and convenient, the sanitary arrangements are perfect and a most efficient corps of teachers is in charge.

The city is well represented in the fraternal affairs, there being lodges of the following orders: Masonic, Odd Fellowship, in three branches; Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Grand Army of the Republic, Modern Woodmen, the Benevolent and Protective Elks and Daughters of Rebekah.



MILLS MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, THORNTOWN, PRESENTED BY GEN. ANSON P. MILLS.
—Argus-Enterprise.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Thorntown, Indiana, October 12, 1908.

To the Citizens of Thorntown in Mass Meeting Assembled:

Your committee, appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressing our appreciation of the generous offer submitted to this meeting, beg leave to present the following: Whereas, Gen. Anson Mills, of Washington, D. C., has, through Richard E. Niven, submitted to the people of Thorntown a proposition wherein he proposes to expend not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in the purchase of a lot, sinking wells, building pump house, the purchase of a boiler, engine and pump, build stand pipe, put in supply pipe, erect a handsome public drinking fountain (of bronze or brass), a watering place for stock, a sewer to carry all surplus water from the street to Prairie creek, all at his own expense, as a monument to his father and mother. And, whereas, he further proposes that the town of Thorntown shall have the right of attaching water mains and pipes of sufficient size to supply any or all parts of the town with water, for fire, sprinkling or domestic use. Therefore, be it resolved, that the action of General Mills in thus honoring his ancestors is highly commendable and appreciated by the people of Thorntown, and his offer to present to our citizens this tribute of respect as a memorial to his father and mother, who were pioneer citizens of this community, is recognized by us as a magnificent and generous act on the part of a dutiful son, which we accept with grateful acknowledgements to the donor.

R. E. NIVEN,
C. R. ARMSTRONG,
T. E. BRADSHAW.

ACCEPTANCE.

Thorntown, Indiana, October 14, 1908.

Whereas, a proposition of Gen. Anson Mills, of Washington, D. C., to install a pump, pumping station, power house, wells, stand pipe, fountain and conduits for water works in the town of Thorntown, Boone county, Indiana, as contained in a letter addressed to Mr. R. E. Niven, under date

of September 28, 1908, has been presented to the board of trustees of said town and said proposition has been duly considered by said board, and

Whereas, it is the desire of said board of trustees to assist in any way in their power the laudable purpose of General Mills to erect a monument to the memory of his father and mother in the place of his nativity which will prove a source of pleasure and utility to all the inhabitants of said town and community; be it

Resolved by the board of trustees of said town of Thorntown, Indiana, that the generous offer of General Mills to said town be and the same is hereby accepted.

Resolved, that upon the completion of said water works plant as contemplated by General Mills the said town will, and it hereby obligates itself, to maintain the same in a first-class state of efficiency and that it will keep and maintain over each fountain or public drinking place erected by General Mills an electric arc light sufficient to light the same during the hours of darkness.

Resolved, that the board of trustees will adopt and enact all necessary ordinances to carry into full effect the above resolutions according to its spirit and intent.

Resolved, that the clerk of said town be and he is hereby directed to transmit to General Mills a duly certified copy of these resolutions under seal of said town.

J. A. BALL, *President.*

JOSEPH MAYER,

J. E. LEATHERMAN,

J. S. OREAR, Clerk of Thorntown, Indiana.

Mr. John E. Leatherman introduced the above preamble and resolutions and moved that the same be adopted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Joseph Mayer. The president of the board of trustees, therefore, put the question: Shall the resolutions be adopted?

ALL WITH ONE ACCORD.

A large number of the citizens of Thorntown met in the high school hall to consider the proposition of Gen. Anson Mills to build a memorial

fountain in Thorntown in memory of his parents. Mr. J. A. Ball, president of the town board, called the house to order and stated the purpose of the meeting. R. E. Niven was called upon to give the purport of the proposition of General Mills. A committee of three, consisting of R. E. Niven, Tom Bradshaw and Dr. C. R. Armstrong, was appointed to draft resolutions of acceptance of the proposition and expressive of the gratitude of the citizens for the generous offer. While the committee was preparing its report, Mr. Ball made a statement of the financial condition of the town, which was very gratifying. He stated that duplicate power and generators were being installed in the light plant, and that the town would be out of debt by the first of January, excepting outstanding school bonds not yet due. He stated that the net earnings of the plant last year was two thousand dollars and that the water works could be taken up by the town board after General Mills had completed what he wished, and carried throughout the town in a few years without increase of debt or taxes.

WILLIAM T. BARRY.

Postmaster General of the United States of America. To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

Know ye, that, confiding in the integrity, ability and punctuality of Robert Hamill, Esq., I do appoint him postmaster and authorize him to execute the duties of that office at Thorntown, in the county of Boone, state of Indiana.

According to the laws of the United States and the regulation of the postoffice department. To hold the said office of postmaster, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments, to the same belonging during the pleasure of the postmaster general of the United States for the time being.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the postoffice department to be affixed, at Washington City, the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-seventh Southern Division.

Registered the 20th day of April, 1833.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

It will be observed by the following statement of the postoffice department, that there was a postoffice for this community, prior to the one established at Thorntown. It was at New Pennsylvania, which was laid out in the fall of 1831, by Enoch Davis, who built a dwelling and store-house, in which he kept a postoffice. New Pennsylvania was a rival of Thorntown, located on the Indianapolis and State road at the crossing of the road leading from Thorntown to Mechanicsburg, about the center of section 31, township 20, range 1 west, in Washington township, near the W. H. Hutchinson farm house. Robert Hamill, the father of R. W. Hamill, of Thorntown, came to Boone in 1832 and moved his family in 1833. He received his commission as postmaster.

The postmaster general informs the Honorable Mr. Tipton, that he has this day established a postoffice at Thorntown, county of Boone and state of Indiana, and appointed Robert Hamill, Esq., to be postmaster. The key for opening the mail is enclosed and the necessary blanks for the office, which are transmitted to the postoffice at New Pennsylvania.

Postoffice Department, 12th February, 1833.

Postoffice Department, Washington, 12 February, 1833.

Sir—I have concluded to establish a postoffice, by the name of Thorntown, in the county of Boone, and state of Indiana, and to appoint you postmaster thereof, in which capacity you will be authorized to act, upon complying with the following requirements:

First. To execute the enclosed bond and cause it to be executed by two sufficient sureties, in the presence of suitable witnesses, and the sufficiency of the sureties to be certified by a qualified magistrate.

Second. To take and subscribe the oath or affirmation of office enclosed, before a magistrate, who will certify the same.

Third. To exhibit your bond and qualification, duly executed, taken and certified as aforesaid, to the postmaster of New Pennsylvania, and then to deposit them in the mail, addressed to this Department, Office of Appointments.

You are then entitled to enter upon the duties of the office.

A packet, containing a mail key, blanks, laws and regulations of the department, and a table of postoffices, is transmitted to you, addressed to the care of the postmaster of New Pennsylvania.

After the receipt, at the department, of your bond and qualification, duly executed, taken and certified, and after my approval of the sufficiency of the same, a commission will be sent to you.

This letter will be your authority for calling on the mail-carrier to supply your office with the mail. It will be your duty to continue in the charge of the office, either personally or by assistant, till you are relieved from it by the consent of the department, which will be signified by the discontinuance of your office, or the appointment of your successor.

The quarters expire on the 31st of March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December. Accounts must be rendered for each quarter.

Postmasters are unauthorized to give credit for postage. Want of funds, therefore, is no excuse for failure of payment.

Payments to the department must be punctually made, if called for by drafts, whenever the draft is presented. If deposits are ordered they should be made within ten days after the termination of the quarter, unless required to be made sooner.

No postmaster must change the name by which his office is designated on the books of the department, without my order therefor previously given.

Be careful in mailing letters, to postmark each one, in all cases, with the name of your office and state; and in all communications to the department to embrace, in the date, the name of your postoffice, county (or district) and state.

Special attention to the foregoing instructions, and a careful perusal of, and a frequent reference to, the law and general instructions, are expected of you and your assistants.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. BARRY.

To Robert Hamill, Esq., Thorntown, Boone County, Indiana.

COL. ANSON MILLS.

Anson Mills, soldier and inventor, was born at Thorntown, Indiana, August 31, 1834, son of James P. and Sarah (Kenworthy) Mills, grandson of James and Marian Mills, great-grandson of James and Joanna (Neels) Mills, and great-great-grandson of Robert Mills, son of Amos and Mary, the

first of the family in America, who came from England with William Penn in 1670 and lived in Newberry township, York, Pennsylvania. Both paternal and maternal ancestors were Quakers, and for several generations followed farming as a vocation. Anson Mills received his early education in the Charlotteville (N. Y.) Academy, and was a cadet at the United States Military Academy during 1855-57. He was appointed first lieutenant of the Eighteenth United States Infantry on May 14, 1861, having received the indorsement of the entire class at West Point in 1861. Appointed captain April 27, 1863; transferred to Third Cavalry April 4, 1871; major, Tenth Cavalry, April 4, 1878; lieutenant-colonel, Fourth Cavalry, March 25, 1890; colonel, Third Cavalry, August 16, 1892, and brigadier-general, June 16, 1897. Retired on his own application June 27, 1897. He was brevetted captain December 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee; major, September 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, and during the Atlanta campaign; lieutenant-colonel, December 16, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, and colonel, February 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against the Indians, at Slim Buttes, Dakota, September 9, 1876.

After leaving West Point he went to the frontier of Texas, and engaged in engineering and land surveying, and laid out the first plan of the city of El Paso. In 1859 he was surveyor on the part of Texas on the boundary commission establishing the boundary between New Mexico, Indian Territory and Texas. In March, 1861, he went to Washington and joined the Cassius M. Clay Guards, which were quartered, armed and equipped by the Federal government, and served there, protecting Federal officers and property until relieved by volunteers. He was with his regiment in the army of the Ohio and department of the Cumberland to October 22, 1864, and was acting inspector-general, district of Etowah, to February 25, 1865. He participated in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Perryville, Kentucky; Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Hoover's Gap, Tennessee; Chickamauga, Georgia; the siege of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee; Tunnel Hill, Georgia; Buzzard's Roost, Georgia; the Atlanta campaign, Resaca, Georgia; Dallas, Georgia; New Hope Church, Georgia; Kenesaw Mountain, New Dow Station, Peach Tree Creek; Utoy Creek, Georgia, where he was wounded, and Jonesboro, Georgia, and while on the staff of General Stedman, in the battles of Nashville, Tennessee, and Decatur, Alabama.

During the four years' war he was never absent, either on leave or from sickness, and was present in all the engagements of his regiment. Fox's "Regimental Losses" states that his regiment (Eighteenth Infantry), lost more in killed and wounded than any other regiment in the regular army, and that his company (H), First Battalion, lost more in killed and wounded than any other company in the regiment.

After the war he served at Fort Aubrey, Kansas; Forts Bridger and Fetterman, Wyoming; Fort Sedgwick, Colorado; Fort McPherson, Georgia, and Columbia, South Carolina. He joined the Third Cavalry April 15, 1871, and served with it at Forts Whipple and McDowell, Arizona; Fort McPherson, Nebraska; North Platte, Nebraska, and was in the field commanding the Big Horn expedition from August to October, 1874. At Camp Sheridan, Nebraska, and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to May 18, 1876. He commanded expeditions against the Indians at Tongue River, Montana, June 9; at Rose Bud river, Montana, June 17, and at Slim Buttes, Dakota, September 9, 1876. At Camp Sheridan, Nebraska, to May 21, 1877, where he had charge of Chief Spotted Tail and his tribe of six thousand Ogalala Sioux Indians. He joined the Tenth Cavalry in April, 1879, and served at Forts Concho and Davis, Texas (and commanded battalion of regiment at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, during the Indian outbreak to November, 1881), to April 1, 1885; commanded Fort Thomas, Arizona, to August 26, 1886, and Fort Grant, Arizona, being frequently in the field, to September 24, 1888; on duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, under special orders, assisting officers of the interior department (U. S. geological survey) in surveys near El Paso, Texas, with the object of reclaiming arid lands in the Rio Grande valley, to April 2, 1890, when he was transferred to the 4th cavalry, and served at Presidio, California, to October 31, 1891. Commanded regiment and post of Fort Walla Walla, Washington, to February, 1893. Joined Third Cavalry as colonel February 28, 1893, and commanded post at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and Fort Reno, Oklahoma, to August, 1893; made brigadier-general and retired.

General Mills invented the woven cartridge belt and loom for its manufacture and founded the Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts, which manufactures woven cartridge belts and equipment for all the world. He was a member of the board of visitors at West Point in 1866, and was United States military attache at the Paris Exposition of 1878. Since October, 1893, General Mills has been United States

commissioner on the international boundary commission, United States and Mexico, during which he originated the principle of eliminating bancos (small islands) which are formed by the action of the Rio Grande and much complicated the boundary question previous to the treaty of 1905 for the "elimination of bancos in the Rio Grande," which he prepared. He was also appointed commissioner in 1896 to investigate and report upon a plan for an international dam near El Paso, Texas, for the purpose of equitably distributing the waters of the Rio Grande between the United States and Mexico. The American section of the boundary commission has published, under General Mills' direction, many valuable reports, including the proceedings of the commission, in two volumes (1903); two reports on Elimination of Bancos in the Rio Grande (1910-12), and Survey of the Rio Grande, Roma to the Gulf of Mexico (1913).

He sat on the arbitral commission for the hearing of the Chamizal case, Hon. Eugene La Fleur, of Canada, presiding, which case involved the question of international title to land forming part of the city of El Paso, Texas, and his dissenting opinion in the findings of the arbitral board was approved by his government.

General Mills is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and was commander of the Washington commandery in 1908; Order of the Indian Wars of the United States and was commander in 1911, Society of the Army of the Cumberland, American Society of International Law, honorary member Society of Indiana Engineers, Army and Navy Club and Metropolitan Club of Washington. He was married October 8, 1868, to Hannah Martin, daughter of William C. Cassell, of Zanesville, Ohio, and had two sons, Anson Cassel and William Cassel Mills (both deceased), and one daughter, Constance Lydia, wife of Capt. Winfield Scott Overton, United States army.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, February 24, 1897.

Statement of the military service of Anson Mills, of the United States Army, compiled from the records of this office:

He was a cadet at the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1855, to February 18, 1857.

He was appointed first lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry, 14th May, 1861; captain, 27th April, 1863; transferred to Third Cavalry, 1st January, 1871; major, Tenth Cavalry, 4th April, 1878; lieutenant-colonel, Fourth Cavalry, 25th March, 1890; colonel, Third Cavalry, 16th August, 1892.

He was brevetted captain, 31st December, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee; major, 1st September, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, and during the Atlanta campaign, lieutenant-colonel, 16th December, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, and colonel, 27th February, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians, at Slim Buttes, Dakota, September 9, 1876.

SERVICE.

He was on recruiting service July 19, 1861, to February 17, 1862, with regiment in Army of the Ohio, and Department of the Cumberland, to October 22, 1864, and Acting Inspector-General, District of Etowah, to February 25, 1865. He participated in the siege of Corinth, April 29th, to June 5, 1862; battles of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862; Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 29, 1862, to January 5, 1863; Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, June 25 and 26, 1863; Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19 and 20, 1873; siege of Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 21, to November 4, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 24 and 25, 1863; Tunnel Hill, Georgia, February 23 and 24, 1864; Buzzard's Roost, Georgia, February 25 and 26, 1864; Atlanta campaign, May 3 to September 8, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 13 to 15, 1864; Dallas, Georgia, May 24 to June 5, 1864; New Hope Church, Georgia, May 29 to 31, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 22 to July 3, 1864; Neal Dow Station, July 4, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864, where he was slightly wounded; Utoy Creek, Georgia, August 7, 1864; Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864, and Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 and 16, 1864.

He was on recruiting service from February 25, 1865, to November 15, 1865, when he rejoined his regiment and served with it in Kansas to March, 1866; on leave to October, 1866; (member of Board of Visitors at United States Military Academy, in June, 1866); with regiment at Fort Bridger,

Wyoming, to October, 1867, and at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, to May 10, 1868; on leave to July 10, 1868; with regiment at Fort Sedgwick, Colorado, to April, 1869, and in Georgia and South Carolina, to January 15, 1871.

He joined the Third Cavalry, April 15, 1871, and served with it in Arizona, to December 1, 1871.

He commanded his troop at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, January 17 to May 1, 1872; at North Platte, Nebraska (on leave December 2, 1872, to March 9, 1873), to August 13, 1874; in the field commanding the Big Horn expedition, to October 13, 1874; on leave to January 18, 1875; commanding troop and post of North Platte, Nebraska, to April 14, 1875; at Camp Sheridan, Nebraska, to November 20, 1875; at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming (in field February 21 to April 26, 1876, being engaged in action against Indians at Little Powder river, Montana, March 17, 1876), to May 18, 1876; commanding battalion of regiment in the field on expedition against hostile Indians, to October 24, 1876, being engaged against them at Tongue River, Montana, June 9, at Rose Bud River, Montana, June 17, and at Slim Buttes, Dakota, September 9, 1876 (where he commanded), commanding his troop at Camp Sheridan, Nebraska, November, 1876, to May 21, 1877, and on leave of absence to February 27, 1878; on duty in Paris, France, with the United States Commissioner, Paris Exposition, to November, 1878, and on delay to March, 1879.

He joined the Tenth Cavalry, April 11, 1879, and served with regiment in Texas (on leave March 23 to June 30, 1880, and August 26, 1880, to March 21, 1881), to May 21, 1881; commanding battalion of regiment at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, to November, 1881; on duty at Fort Concho, Texas, to July, 1882; at Fort Davis, Texas (on leave October 26, 1883, to January 2, 1884), to April 1, 1885; commanding post of Fort Thomas, Arizona, to August 26, 1886; on leave to March 27, 1887; on duty at Fort Grant, Arizona, being frequently in field to September 24, 1888; on sick leave to May, 1889; on duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, assisting officers of the Interior Department in surveys (before Congressional Committee in this city, January to March, 1890), to April 2, 1890, and on leave and under orders to July, 1890.

He joined the Fourth Cavalry, July 13, 1890, and served at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, to October 31, 1891; commanding regiment and post of Fort Walla Walla, Washington, to February 11, 1893.

He joined the Third Cavalry, February 28, 1893, and commanded it and the post of Fort McIntosh, Texas, to June 21, 1893, and the post of Fort Reno, Oklahoma, to August 12, 1893; on leave to October 26, 1893, and since then on duty as Commissioner of the United States International Boundary Commission of the United States and Mexico.

(Signed) GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

ADDITION TO THE RECORD OF COLONEL ANSON MILLS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
NOT INCLUDED IN THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CERTIFICATE OF MILITARY SERVICE.

He left West Point in 1857, went to the frontier of Texas and engaged in engineering and land surveying; laid out the first plan of the city of El Paso; in 1859 was surveyor to the Boundary Commission establishing the boundary between New Mexico, Indian Territory and Texas; in February, 1861, on submission to the popular vote of the state of Texas, the question of "Separation" or "No Separation," he cast one of the lonely two votes in the county of El Paso against separation, to nine hundred and eighty-five for separation; in March, 1861, he abandoned the state, going to Washington, and there joined the military organization known as the "Cassius M. Clay" Guards, quartered, armed and equipped by the United States government, and served there protecting federal officers and property, until relieved by volunteer forces called out by the President. On May 14, 1861, was appointed first lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry on the following recommendation from the then first class at the military academy.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., April 30, 1861.

Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, members of the First Class at the United States Military Academy, respectfully recommend to your favorable consideration the claims of Mr. Anson Mills, an applicant for a commission as second lieutenant in the United States army.

Mr. Mills was formerly a member, for nearly two years, of the class preceding ours, when he resigned.

During that time his habits and character conformed to the strictest military propriety and discipline, and we feel assured that he would be an honor to the service and that its interests would be promoted by his appointment.

Respectfully submitted,

James F. McQuesten, Charles E. Hazlett, Henry B. Noble, Francis A. Davies, John I. Rogers, J. W. Barlow, W. A. Elderkin, A. R. Chambliss, Emory Upton, Eugene B. Beaumont, J. Ford Kent, J. S. Poland, Addebert Ames, A. R. Buffington, C. E. Patterson, Leonard Martin, Sheldon Sturgeon, Wright Rives, Charles C. Campbell, M. F. Watson, Ohio F. Rice, Erskene Gittings, Franklin Howard, Charles Henry Gibson, J. H. Simper, H. A. Dupont, J. Benson Williams, Charles M. K. Leoser, R. L. Eastman, Leroy L. Janes, Guy V. Henry, N. W. Henry, John Adair, Jr., Judson Kilpatrick, S. O. Sokalski, Samuel N. Benjamin, J. B. Rawles, L. G. Hoxton.

During the four years of the war he was never absent either on leave or from sickness and was present in all of the engagements of his regiment.

Fox's "Regimental Losses" states on page 3, that his regiment (Eighteenth Infantry), lost more in killed and mortally wounded than any other regiment in the regular army and that his company, H, First Battalion (page 420), lost more in killed and mortally wounded than any company in his regiment.

He invented the woven cartridge belt (and loom for manufacture) now adopted and exclusively used by the army and navy of the United States.

He stands No. 24 on the lineal list of seventy-one colonels in the army.

PRIVATE RESOLUTION NO. I.

Joint resolution permitting Anson Mills, colonel of Third Regiment United States Cavalry, to accept and exercise the functions of boundary commissioner on the part of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Anson Mills, colonel Third Regiment United States Cavalry, having been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as a commissioner of the United States under

the convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico concluded and signed by the contracting parties at the city of Washington, March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, is hereby permitted to accept and exercise the functions of said office of commissioner; *Provided*, Said officer shall continue to receive his emoluments in pay and allowances as colonel in the army while holding said office of commissioner the same as he would receive were he performing such duty under military orders and no other or additional pay or emoluments for his services as such commissioner.

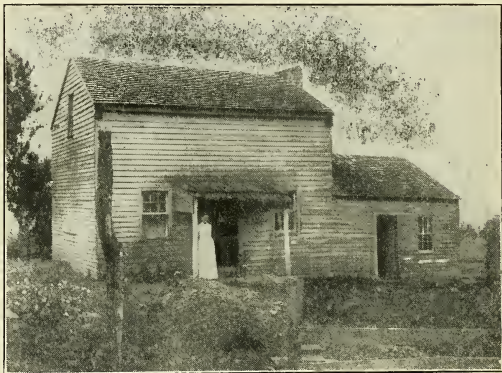
Approved, December 12, 1893.

JAMES P. AND SARAH KENWORTHY MILLS.

One hundred years ago there was born August 22, 1808, at York, Pennsylvania, a male child, who was christened James P. Mills. At the early age of eight years he was left an orphan. He was bound out and apprenticed to learn the tanner's trade. When he reached his majority he caught the fever of Greeley's advice to go west, before that sage thought of giving it, and in his twenty-second year crossed the Alleghanies in a Dearborn wagon and continued his journey towards the setting sun, until he reached Crawfordsville. Here he became a citizen of the young state of Indiana, and as such we wish to follow him closely as a factor in the development of the state. His life is typical of the body of men that laid the foundations of the commonwealth. In this age he would not be termed educated.

The opportunities in Pennsylvania were meager a century ago, for the average young man, yet many of her sons, possessing brawn, grit and a sense of honor, forged to the west, and laid strong arms against the dense forests of Indiana. Our hero was one of that number. As soon as he was in Crawfordsville, he began to cast about for land. He had the ambition of ownership. He had planned in his mind to be a freeholder and purposed in his heart to own land with intent to build a home. On this sentiment the basis of this story is cemented. It's the same old story that lies at the foundation of every pioneer family in the state. Mr. Mills' employer recommended him to go to Thorntown in lieu of there not being desirable land to enter around Crawfordsville. This was the time when the question of

organizing Boone county was before the legislature of the state. There were about six hundred souls living in this section of territory at that time. The county was organized in 1830. James P. Mills was one of the stalwart young men that stepped upon its wild soil with the nerve to build a county. In that year he came to Thorntown and sought employment with one Gapen, a tanner. It was not long until he drove his stake for life and received title to his homestead from Uncle Sam for portions of sections 6 and 7, in township 19 north and range 1 west.



PIONEER HOME OF JAMES P. MILLS.

—Argus-Enterprise.

About the same time his heart sought a fair maiden by the scripture name of Sarah, daughter of Judge Kenworthy, who was among the first white men who took up their abode in the old French and Indian village of Thorntown, as early as 1819. Now Sarah was fair and kind of heart and James was drawn towards her. She was born in Miami county, Ohio, on next to the last day of the year 1810, and her parents moved to Thorntown when she was of tender age, and settled just east of the old French and

Indian trading point in section 31, township 20 north, range 1 west, just a little over one mile across the woods from where our hero had located his home. There is no positive record of the process of movements, but the sequence tells the story. It must have run the same old road of lovers. There were meetings and cooings, horseback rides to the old church, apple parings, corn huskings, etc., during which the young man lost his heart. It put nerve into his arm. He drove a stake for his home just north of a gurgling spring, laid the ax to the root of the tree, like a tanner, not a woodman with trained chopping art. He hackled all round and round the tree until it fell in the line of gravitation. Thus he cleared the spot, hewed the logs and reared the home to the gables and put on the roof. All this while his heart strings were pulling stronger and stronger towards the Judge's daughter. He could wait no longer, not even to build the gables.

On the twenty-second day of November, 1832, James P. Mills was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Kenworthy and after one month of honeymoon, the bride at mother's and the groom trotting back and forth to his farm, one mile, and working like a beaver each day, fitting the home for his queen, at the close of the year 1832, with ax, mattock, handspike, hackle, loom and high hopes, they began home building in earnest in the wilderness. The story of this home is the story of Indiana. Its struggles, its privations, its hardships, its joys, its sorrows were the common lot of all. In this sketch we cannot stop to give the colorings, but must pass on.

We have spoken of James P. Mills as a pioneer, and it might be well on this occasion to speak of him as a man and citizen. As an orphan and apprentice, his youth passed without opportunity of education to qualify him as a public man. Landing in Indiana as he entered upon his majority, he at once became too busily engaged in subduing the wilderness and in his zealous home-building and struggles to provide for his family to look into books. He was a devoted husband, a provident and faithful father, and a conscientious citizen. With all these duties pressing upon him continuously day by day there was little opportunity for mind culture. In the very prime of life, when the light of a better day was dawning, the angel of death entered his home and took away the companion of his struggles.

There he stood, having passed the wilderness, in full view of the Canaan land. ready to pass over and feed on its honey and milk, but alas! The companion of his joys and sorrows, of all his toils and hardships was called away

and left him standing on the shore, with all the little ones clinging to his knees and pressing on his heart. This was a time to try his soul. Dazed, bewildered and uncertain how to move, he stood as a father true to his trust, even clinging to his babe in his desperation to hold the family of children together. He rose to the emergency of filling the place both of father and the truest of mothers. What a task of love! What a test of manhood! Few men would have borne the burden. He held his place as the head of the home, protecting and providing for his children until they grew to manhood and womanhood. He not only provided food and raiment, but saw that the fundamental principle of government was instilled and imbedded in their nature, that comes from the law of obedience. His word was the law of the family. He also provided for their education, even to the sacrifice of sending them from home, where they could have better facilities.

During the lonely days of his widowerhood he read much of patriotism and obedience to her call took all the sons from the home. Later Cupid entered and the daughters fell by his darts and the house was left desolate and the hero of all its conflicts stood solitary and alone. It was in the midst of this period of his life we first met him. For one year in the early eighties we sat at the same table three times a day. Mr. Mills was reticent by nature and slow to form acquaintance, but he grew upon you slowly and surely. He possessed more in mind and heart than appeared on the surface. If you came in touch with him where he lived you would find him a live coal. He was a graduate in the affairs of life. He may not have had the culture of college training, but he did have that high sense of honor and manhood that comes through the school of life's duties and trials. He was polished by the friction of hardships and refined by the pressure of a life devoted faithfully to duty under the most trying circumstances. He was indeed truly educated and his life is a rich legacy to children and children's children.

GOVERNMENT DEED TO MILLS.

The government deeded to James Philips Mills, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, the following described land: The east fraction of the northwest quarter of section seven in township nineteen, north, range one west, in the district of lands subject to sale at Crawfordsville, Indiana, containing eighty

acres, deed dated, Washington, D. C., March third in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one and the year of the Independence of the United States of America Fifty-fifth. Signed Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

In the pioneer home were born all the stalwart sons and fair daughters. Anson, August 31, 1834; William, Marietta, Eliza Jane, Emmett, Allen, Gilbert John, Caroline and Thomas Edwin. Sacrifices were necessary to educate them. Schools there were none and they must needs be sent from home to the far east and south. The parents rose to the emergency. The mother spun, wove, made the garments and prepared food; the father tilled the soil and economized to provide means. In this home amid all the hopes and anxieties of the parents came the white-winged cupid with orange blossoms and daughters were given in marriage; came dark-winged death with sorrow also, bearing away its inmates in infancy, childhood and in young manhood's ripened prime on the field of battle. Saddest of all became the home when the mother, the light of its hearth, the bond of its union, was borne from their midst on September 4, 1849.

The mother and children, all gone by marriage or death, the father was left alone to live over and over the joys and griefs of the household. He trod the way companionless, down the sunset of life, until he passed under the shadow April 22, 1889, survived by three sons and two daughters. Thus ended the life work of one pioneer family of Indiana, after a full half century of toil.

Industry, frugality, truth, honesty and temperance were the cardinal virtues that made the sure foundation of this home. Such as these made the great republic possible. Parents of nine children, self-sacrificing, self-denying, self-reliant and peaceful, joint occupants of the same farm with the Pottawattamie Indians.

The house has mouldered away and given place to the new and modern, but the spirit generated in it is alive today, of which this occasion is a glorious and lasting witness.

IN MEMORIAM A. D. 1909.

A live memorial is erected upon our streets by the eldest son, General Anson P. Mills, Washington, D. C., to commemorate these lives. As the

warp and woof of mother's loom ran down like a golden web through his mind and heart, inspiring success in life, mayhap there was also a continuous silver thread, flowing from the gurgling spring at the old home to this memoriam.

As the iridescent spray flying crystal-white from its sculptured forms and flowers, thrill our being with a sense of beauty and perfection of taste, it is well for us to remember the story of the toil and sacrifice of hands and hearts that made it possible.

Marietta Mills, daughter of James P. and Sarah Kenworthy Mills, was born December 31, 1837 and died February 12, 1914. She is a sister of Anson P. Mills.

She was united in marriage to John T. Burckhalter, April 15, 1858. To this union were born ten children, three having preceded the mother in death. The surviving ones are, Abraham, of Montana; Rembrant W., of Pennsylvania; Sarah and Grace, of Thorntown; Rosa, of Hazelrigg; and Bertha and Howard, who lived with her and administered to her in her declining years.

She leaves six grandchildren and one great grandchild, her namesake, Marietta, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, of Rochester, Indiana. Besides these two brothers, Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, of Washington, D. C., Allen Mills, of Thorntown, and one sister, Mrs. Jane Smiley, of Thorntown.

She became a member of the Christian church in 1857 under the preaching of Rev. A. L. Hobbs.

Mrs. Burckhalter was a woman of very fine type of mind, taking a very philosophical view of affairs at all times and up to the very time of her death her mind was exceptionally clear and keen.

Mrs. Burckhalter was born in an old log house that stood on the-site of the present modern home, in fact her death occurred within a few feet of the place of her birth. The farm on which she was born, lived and died, was entered by her father, James P. Mills, September 30, 1834, who also on March 18, 1837, entered a tract of land adjoining. Sheepskin letters of patents are still in possession of the family, the first signed by Andrew Jackson, the second signed by Martin Van Buren, presidents of the United States at the time of entry.

Mrs. Burckhalter had witnessed the greatest era in the history of the nation and the most wonderful era, scientifically in the history of the world.

She had a large part in the history of the state and nation, one brother being consul to Mexico, while the illustrious Anson Mills, so distinguished himself in time of war as to secure the position of brigadier-general. During all these years she quietly remained at home, keeping the family together and rearing to sturdy manhood and winsome womanhood her sons and daughters who give to our nation those qualities and virtues which make us great among the nations of the earth.

It is intensely interesting to note the kaleidoscopic changes that have taken place in the life-time of this good woman. Born as we have said in a log house with its great open fire place that with tropic heat drove back the frost line from the window pane. This early home giving place to the present modern house with its conveniences and equipment. The old swinging crane and bake pan for the corn pone to the modern culinary effects. The tallow dip giving place to candle "by which you could read and not be nearer than four feet," then that revelation the kerosene lamp, "that lighted all the room" and then the present acetylene plant that rivals the daylight.

She saw her father haul great logs and place them end to end for fence, with chunks between to keep the pigs in or out. She saw him cut his grain with the sickle, this giving place to the rhythmic swing of the cradle and then the drone of the modern harvesting machinery. In her early days the rap, rap of the flail, then the steady tramp of horses in the threshing of grain and now the whirl of the modern thresher.

When she was a girl the nearest markets were LaFayette and Cincinnati. On the farm are still the old tanning vats where hides were prepared for the annual arrival of the shoemaker who came and stayed until he had made shoes for the whole family.

Mrs. Burckhalter walked to Thorntown to see the first train arrive on rails made of wood and shod with iron and "you must not get closer than twenty or thirty feet for fear of getting hurt."

During her time she had witnessed the coming of telephone, telegraph, wireless telegraphy, electric lights, automobiles, balloons and flying machines. Space forbids to enumerate further, but what a wonderful age in which this pioneer lived, and what a legacy such people as she have left to their children and to generations yet to come.

There is a little romance connected with the home place of Mrs. Burckhalter. Two young Indian chieftains fell in love with the same dusky maiden

and fought a duel with knives over her, each struck the other a fatal blow at the same moment and the graves of these young chieftains are known today by members of the family.

Mrs. Burckhalter's life was spent at home caring for her children; this was her Christian duty and it was performed well and today her boys and girls can rise up and call her blessed.

WARD.

The above village is located in the northeast part of Jackson township, in section 20. It was laid out in 1883 and named after Congressman Thomas Ward, who was instrumental in getting a postoffice established there. It is situated in a fine, productive country, about seven miles southwest of Lebanon, and five miles northeast of Jamestown. The first merchant was John B. Bennington, succeeded by Greenville Dodd, and he by Thomas Burris & Company. The first postmaster was J. C. Bennington, followed by G. Dodd, and he by Thomas Burris. There is a Christian church, a brick school house, and several residences. About the year 1870 George Jackson built a steam sawmill here, which is still in operation.

WHITESTOWN.

This town is the capital of little Worth, the baby township of the county. It is situated near the middle of the township on the Chicago division of the Big Four, midway between Zionsville and Lebanon, about seven miles from each. It is the center of trade of the best agricultural districts in the county. It was laid out in 1851 at the time the railroad was built, on the land of Abram Neese. Harrison Spencer is said to be the first man to sell goods in the town. He was soon followed by Henry Lucas and William Laughner. Isaac Dye and Alfred Osborn were the first to venture to build a grist mill to manufacture breadstuff for the people. The milling privileges at Whitestown were poor. They would have to go to Zionsville, Mechanicsburg or Thorntown to have grain made into flour or meal. There was no water power in Worth township so the early citizen had to depend upon steam. The first mill was in a few years burned and Henry Lucas rebuilt it. The

third mill was built by J. W. Bowser and was the most improved pattern. It gained a reputation throughout the county and other counties for good work and was patronized from near and far.

Among other early business men may be mentioned F. M. & Caesar Echman, Neese & Keefe, Drs. I. T. Ross, Starkey, Larimore and Hardy. The early school houses and churches were up-to-date, and every interest of the community was looked after with great care and earnestness. The village soon rose to be an important trading center for the township and from other townships and has held the position to the present time. Worth township could not do without Whitestown. There, all elections are held, and all the business of the township is transacted. It is the center of trade, of politics, of social interests and of every other interest of the people. It is near the highest point in the county and is trying to conduct itself so as to be worthy of the respect of all its neighbors and hold a high place in the estimation of its neighbors.

ZIONSVILLE.

Zionsville is located in Eagle township in the southeast part of Boone county, on the banks of Eagle creek, just below the junction of Big and Little Eagle creeks. It was organized and laid out in 1852, on the completion of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and LaFayette railroad now known as the Big Four and belonging to the New York system. It was named in honor of William Zion of Lebanon. It is about half way between Indianapolis and Lebanon.

Among the first business men were John Vaughn, John Smith, Daugherty and Nichols, B. M. Gregory, merchants; C. H. Tingle, J. M. Biggers, grocers; J. M. Bradley, Perrell and Perrell, druggists; Croplen and Mills, undertakers; M. S. Anderson, wagonmaker; doctors, S. W. Rodman, Samuel Hardy, N. Crosby, M. S. Larimore, F. Long, G. W. Duzan and H. T. Cotton; J. O. Hurst, dentist; attorneys, Jesse Smith, H. D. Sterrett, M. M. Riggins, John A. Pock and C. N. Beamer. The first hotel was kept by John Miller. John Holmes built an extensive grist mill in 1854. It was afterwards perverted into a distillery and operated a short time and failed. M. S. Davenport built and operated the first tan-yard.

The thriving town grew rapidly from the beginning, owing to the railroad and the beautiful rich country that surrounds it. The country was

rolling and easily and naturally drained and developed into productive farms. Zionsville soon became an extensive trading center. Beautiful dwellings, extensive business rooms, excellent school buildings and churches evidence the energy and thrift of her citizens. The census of 1910 gives the population to be eight hundred and forty and the third town in size of the county. There are few towns of its size that can boast of better school buildings and facilities and none have more beautiful locations for such. There are four churches in the town, Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian and Christian Union, all of which support ministers and are alive in the work. In addition to these, the enterprising citizens have established Zion Park and maintain it from year to year by ten days of program each August with the best of talent for religious and intellectual instruction. Zionsville is above the average of towns of its size for its beautiful location, business enterprise and the social and moral character of its inhabitants.

As Zionsville was an afterthought, not coming until after the location of the railroad, it does not figure in the early settlement of the county. Eagle village on the Michigan road claims that credit. This was the first town established in the county by white men. It was noted in the early day for its energy and push. It was the first hotel center of the county and led off in many enterprises. The building of the railroad was its death knell. The laying out and building of Zionsville on the railroad so close was more than it could endure. Its most enterprising men moved to the new city and took their business with them and soon the town was gone. The fact that Eagle Village flocked to the new city gave it a great boom, and it soon became very lively and pushed forward rapidly, so that its friends thought it would become the metropolis of the county. It pushed forward for a few years until, Lebanon got out of the mud and other towns along the railway line began to wake up and move into life.

Zionsville at this juncture settled down to business and became one of our steady growth substantial towns. It soon became a center of trade for a considerable area of rich country and business of all lines was established to supply the demand. Mills, shops, stores and industries of all kinds necessary to meet the wants of the people were established and are maintained to this day. Zionsville is a live town with energetic business men, up-to-date schools, spiritual churches, beautiful residences and a hopeful outlook for the future.

CHAPTER XVII.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The Boone county court house was dedicated July 4, 1912, and is one of the most classic and commodious court houses in Indiana. It is of Oolitic limestone, three stories and a basement for storage purposes. On the first floor are located rest rooms for women and men, the surveyor's office, county superintendent's office, county assessor's office, prosecuting attorney's office, and the Grand Army of the Republic hall. On the second floor are the offices of the auditor, clerk, treasurer and recorder, with vaults for each office for the storage of books and records. The circuit court room, a small court room, an assembly hall, 'witnesses' rooms, the library, and the sheriff's room are located on the third floor. There are ample storage rooms for books and records in the upper part of the building, with lavatories for men and women on every floor. Every want of the county and community is embraced in the arrangement of the building for the next hundred years to come.

The agitation for the new building was commenced the last week in December, 1908, and continued until it resulted in the commissioners making an order for the building.

After mass meetings, and circulation of petitions asking for the construction of a new court house, the commissioners made an order April 7, 1909, for a new building.

That there might be no question of graft or politics, the commissioners asked that a citizens' committee be appointed to work with them; this was done and Messrs. W. J. DeVol, James M. Nicely, John E. Frost and Dr. H. N. Coons were selected.

After visiting several Indiana court houses, to get ideas, the committee employed Joseph T. Hutton, of Hammond, Indiana, as architect to draw up plans and specifications, these being approved by the committee August 16, 1909. The contract for the erection of the building was let to Caldwell & Drake, of Columbus, Indiana, on the 4th day of October, 1909. The work

of tearing down the old building completed in 1857 was begun August 17, 1909, it being sold August 16, 1909.

Excavation for the new structure was begun in October, 1909, the first concrete in foundation placed November 17, 1909, and the building completed and accepted December 20, 1911, at a total cost of \$265,000.00, and the building thrown open to the public New Year's day, 1912.

The building which is of granite and Bedford stone has a total width of 105 feet and a total length of 142 feet, exclusive of entrance projections, and is 120 feet, 9 inches from the ground to the top of the clock tower, the flag staff extending about 20 feet above this point.

The main square of the building is 51 feet, 6 inches high, the stone work in the tower 80 feet high and the floor of the clock tower 101 feet and the north and south pediments 66 feet. The huge monolithic columns at the north and south entrances are a distinguishing feature of the structure being the longest one-piece limestone columns in the United States and perhaps in the world, being exceeded in size by a few granite columns in New York City.

The eight were quarried in one huge piece, 80 feet long and having no machinery at the mills sufficient to work them out they were scabbled into hexagonal shapes about 38 feet long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter and shipped here one to a car, each one weighing about 40 tons. They were then cut by hand to their present shape, being 35 feet $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, exclusive of cap and base and 3 feet 6 inches at top and weighing about thirty tons each. The cap on top of each weighs about five tons.

The smaller columns on east and west are $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 2 feet 10 inches in diameter. Another distinguishing feature is the size of the dome, being 52 feet across, it being said that there is but one other dome in the state having a greater diameter, the one at West Baden.

The interior of the building is exceptionally well lighted, there being no part of the building that is not well lighted, there being no dark corridors or rooms.

The building has a basement, and four stories above; the basement is unfinished and houses pipes for heating, water, ventilation, etc., the fresh air for the building being taken in through the basement passes through a current of running water to remove dust and other impurities, and in winter passes over heated coils to raise the temperature, and is then driven by a huge motor driven fan to various parts of the building.

On the first floor is found the Grand Army of the Republic room, set apart for the use of the old soldiers. This room is very appropriately decorated with the emblems of the Grand Army of the Republic and the names of some of the battles of the Civil war that Boone county boys were engaged in.

The old soldiers have nicely furnished it, decorating the walls with pictures of war time leaders and have started a collection of war time relics.

The county offices on this floor are prosecuting attorney, superintendent of schools, surveyor and county assessor. Each has a private office separated by a partition of ornamental imperial plate glass.

Toilet rooms finished in white Parian marble, tile floors, and nicked brass fixtures are found on each floor. The rest room for men on the first floor is one much visited, but perhaps the most appreciated room is the women's rest room, in the southwest corner of the building. This latter room is a large, airy, well-lighted one, fitted with chairs, rockers, settees and tables with a telephone booth, a dressing room and toilet in connection.

The floors of the corridors, rotunda, lobbies, toilets and public space in offices on the second floor are of ceramic mosaic tile with a border in colors, laid on a reinforced concrete base; the floors in the various rooms are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch quartered oak laid on reinforced concrete or hollow tile and concrete base.

An attractive feature of the building is the immense rotunda, which floods the interior with sunlight by day and electric light by night; the interior dome is very attractively finished in art glass, as are the ceiling lights of the court rooms, convention hall and court library. The distance from the first floor to the top of the art glass dome is 84 feet.

The wainscoting of corridors and rotunda is a white Italian marble, five feet high on the first floor and three and one-half feet high on the others, with a verde green Vermont marble base. The stairways from first to second floors are massive ones of white marble throughout; those from the second to the third have marble treads and platforms.

The columns in the rotunda are heavy steel, protected by concrete, covered by an imitation marble called scagliola, made of a Keene's cement, shipped from England with the coloring incorporated to imitate the kind of marble chosen.

In the south corridor is a massive bronze tablet, costing \$500.00 inscribed with the date of construction, names of commissioners, citizens' committee, architect, builders, etc.

Up to the time of the Revolutionary war, lands were described by "metes and bounds," and that system is still used in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, part of Ohio, and all of the New England states. In this system all lands were described by following roads, streams, or compass lines, and as compass lines vary, and the other lines shifting or easily changed, litigation was constantly coming up.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, when the United States had received a title to all the lands lying between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and Virginia had ceded all her right by the Ordinance of 1787, Thomas Jefferson devised a better plan for the survey of lands in this territory. Up to that date lands had been marked and designated by the French system. For an example, note how the lands in Knox and Clark counties are laid off. The system introduced by Jefferson was to designate a meridian line as a base from which to measure land east and west, and designate this line by number. The first meridian is the boundary line between Ohio and Indiana. The second meridian is a line from the Ohio river due north to the northern boundary of the state. This second meridian passes through the hall of the court house at Lebanon, and divides the county into two equal parts east and west of this line. Each meridian line has a line crossing it at some point at right angles running east and west and it is called the base line. The base line of the second meridian crosses in Orange county. Parallel with the meridian line are drawn lines six miles apart, dividing the land into strips six miles wide called ranges, and numbered from the meridian one, two, three, etc., east or west, owing to which side east or west of the line it is located. The lines that are drawn parallel with the base line six miles apart are called town lines and numbered one, two, three, etc., north or south of the base line. These range lines running north and south and the town lines running east and west, cut the lands into squares six miles on each side and each forms a Congressional township, and each is named by numbers range east or west and town north or south of the second meridian or whatever may be the number of the meridian line the survey is made from. For example, Lebanon is located in the east half of section 36, town 19 north,

range 1 west, second meridian, and in the west half of section 31, town 19 north, range 1 east of the second meridian. Each Congressional township is divided into thirty-six sections, each containing six hundred and forty acres and numbered, beginning at the northeast corner, counting to the west until six, then drop down one and count east to twelve, thus back and forth until you reach the southeast corner No. 36.

Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were surveyed as one unit, and a base line was established in southern Indiana, the first principal meridian on what is now the Ohio-Indiana line, the second through central Indiana and the third through central Illinois.

This second principal meridian passes through the center of the court house, and is marked by a tablet consisting of an arrow of white and black marble, with the words "Meridian Line" in bronze letters, the design set in a mat of brown tile.

On the second floor are found the four main offices, the county auditor, recorder, clerk and treasurer, with commissioners' room located between the auditor's and treasurer's offices and toilets on the north.

Each of the main offices has a private office and a fire-proof record room; these rooms have heavy brick walls, hollow tile and concrete floors, and iron doors and fitted up with metal furniture, making them as nearly fire-proof as is possible. Each main office is about thirty-five feet by forty-two feet square; the record rooms about seventeen feet by thirty-two feet.

On the third floor are the large and small court rooms, the convention hall, court library, sheriff's office, judges' and stenographers' rooms, jury rooms and toilets.

Court room number one, or the large court room, is eighty-two feet long and forty-two feet wide, with art glass ceiling lights, making it a well lighted room. This room is very artistically decorated and has an eight-foot paneled Keene's cement wainscoting. On the north, over the judge's stand is a very fine oil painting costing \$500. The pilasters of the court rooms and convention hall are of verde green scagliola work surmounted by artistic caps and brackets.

The small court room is thirty-two feet by forty-two feet, with art glass ceiling lights. The convention hall is forty-two feet by fifty feet, with art glass ceiling lights; this room is fitted up with opera chairs and arm chairs to be used for writing. On the landing of the stairs from the third

to the fourth floor or mezzanine floor is a cell room for placing prisoners in during trial intermissions; it has a steel cell and toilet.

On the fourth floor is the upper part of the library and fire-proof rooms for the storage of old records; these old records have been arranged in proper places, each office separately. On this floor are also found two motor driven fans which take the foul air from the toilets of the entire building. The building is heated by about 14,000 square feet of radiation attached to the city hot water plant, so arranged as to heat the building nicely at all times. The lighting is taken care of by about 1,500 sixteen-candle power electric lights, there being 245 in the corridors and rotunda, 100 in the large court room arranged around the art glass ceiling lights, fifty-six in the small court room, and sixty in the convention hall. The offices on the second floor are also fitted up with gas lights. The lighting fixtures are of plain antique brass.

The wood trim throughout the building is of heavy quarter sawed oak, finished a medium golden oak as is the furniture, which is plain and massive. Each room and corridor is very artistically decorated in oil, no two rooms being decorated in the same color designs.

The busy officials are reminded of the time by a system of clocks, which are regulated and worked automatically by a large master clock located in the janitor's room on the first floor, the smaller clocks being run by compressed air. The tower clock is of the Seth Thomas type, worked by weights, and automatically wound twice a day, by an electric motor.

The four faces are each six feet in diameter, and lighted at night by five electric lights back of each dial; the bell weighs 1,500 pounds and the weights about 1,400 pounds, the ball of the pendulum weighing 175 pounds.

The following are some of the principal items of cost: The building proper, \$217,891.90; heating, \$9,400; lighting fixtures, \$3,000; wood furniture, \$7,032.20; metal furniture, \$5,000; art glass and decorations, \$5,250; architect, \$13,000.

PRELUDE TO HON. CHARLES FAIRBANKS' SPEECH.

(Dedication of Boone County Court House.)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—We are assembled under happy auspices to participate in an event of historic importance. Our people are in

the enjoyment of the fruits of orderly government, which they have won in the various avenues of activity which call into play the qualities of a fine order of citizenship. Our state, which celebrates a few years hence the one hundredth anniversary of her admission into the union, has achieved high place in the respect and admiration of the country; she has become a factor of consequence in the commercial and industrial world; and in the literary field she occupies a position of exceptional eminence. Our population of nearly three million is enamored of its state and has a profound respect for its self-enacted laws and yields to them loyal obedience.

We are a state in which there are no great extremes of either poverty or wealth. We are not divided into classes, warring with one another. Here men are appraised for what they are and not for what they possess. We are essentially a state of home lovers and home builders. We have a neighborly, genuine regard for each other's welfare, and I hope that neither increasing population nor growing wealth may destroy this splendid characteristic of Hoosier life.

The people of Boone county are to be congratulated upon the erection of this building. There is no other in the state of Indiana which surpasses it, either in architectural design or in the excellence of its construction. There is a beauty, strength and majesty about it which in the best sense typifies the citizenship of the county which has built it.

Long after this scene has faded from the memories of men this temple of justice and this home of the public business of Boone county will stand as physical evidence of your breadth of view in public affairs and of your regard for the future. These massive walls will long survive you, blessing your children and their children yet to be. A great edifice dedicated to public uses should symbolize the character of the community; it should be a truthful expression of its intellectual, artistic and material attainments, and in a measure anticipate its future needs.

No one can look upon this achievement in art—unsurpassed anywhere in its class—without a sense of exaltation, and for years to come it will tend to shape the ideals of those who behold it, both the old and young; they will draw from it a sense of proportion and grace, beauty, utility, solidity and strength; it will impress them with the power and permanence of the government—the necessity of law and order. The people will reverence it because it will link them with the past; they will perceive in it the

splendid contribution which you their fathers, have made to them and emphasize their duty to build also for the future. They will behold in it one of the rich trophies of civil liberty.

This is one of the assurances against social disorder and anarchy. To this sanctuary the oppressed may come for the redress of their wrongs; here men whether favored by fortune or otherwise, will stand equal before the law.

BOONE COUNTY JAIL.

The first jail in Boone county was built on the east side of the public square. It was made of hewed logs one foot square, with one door and one window. It was not a very imposing structure but sufficiently large and safe to house all the county boarders of that early date.

The second jail was built much after the pattern of the first. It was located on the north side of the public square on the lot where the first court house stood. It was of hewed logs one foot square. It was a little larger than the first jail and was considered at the day in which it was constructed, an improvement on the first building. It was larger and better ventilated and better adapted for its use.

The third jail was built of brick, stone and iron. The main thought in view was to make it secure and fire proof. There was not any increase in size. In fact at that period it was not thought that Boone county would grow any more and there had been little use of the former jails so there was no increase in size, in fact it was no larger than the first jail. The commissioners concluded that the material of which it was made would make for any deficiency of size.

The fourth jail, the one now in use, stands on the northeast corner of the public square. It is a more modern structure built for the health, comfort and security of its occupants. The sheriff's residence is constructed together with it and is of brick, stone and iron. It was built in 1877 by order of the county commissioners, Jesse Jackson, Nathan Perrill and James Coombs. The plans were drawn by T. J. Tolan and Sons and the contract was let to J. W. Hinkley. The cost was eighteen thousand dollars.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The county infirmary or poor farm of three hundred and twenty acres is located one mile southeast of Lebanon. It is choice land and the buildings are modern and excellent in every respect for the purpose for which they were designed. It is modern in structure and handsome in appearance. It was built in 1895 at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars by order of county commissioners Stucky, Shaw and Martindale. Very few counties in the state have better provisions for caring for the unfortunate than Boone, which speaks louder than words for the progressive generosity of its people.

ORPHAN'S HOME, LEBANON.

This home-like structure is adjoining to the poor farm on a forty acre lot. It is as homelike and comfortable as the best of homes in the county. The same commissioners that improved the poor farm, remodeled and improved the home for the children. When the county adds to these two institutions a home for the aged, she will have reached the highest mark in civilization in providing for the unfortunate poor, the childhood and the aged. The spirit of this county will doubtless take this step in the near future and provide a home for the worn out men and women in its service outside of the infirmary in the shape of a nice comfortable home.

THE CRAWFORD HOME, ZIONSVILLE.

Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Crawford, a large tract of land, part in Marion and part in Boone counties, just east of Zionsville, was given for a Children's Home and Industrial School. This home is under control and management of the Baptist church. It contains three hundred and fifteen acres of splendid soil, productive and remunerative. It is open to children of all religious denominations, children of the Baptist having the preference, if there is not room for all that apply. It was open for the reception of children August 26, 1906. The children are received at any age and are kept until they are fourteen or fifteen years of age, unless placed

in desirable homes sooner. The system of the institution is to find suitable homes for the children as soon as desirable, keeping in touch with them until the above stated age. The children have three hours of school work each day and eight months of school work each year. In addition to the school work the girls receive practical training in household and domestic work and the boys are taught practical farming and manual training.

LIBRARIES.

Early in the history of the schools of Indiana the law provided for public school libraries. After the organization of the State Teachers' Association early in the fifties the agitation of all questions pertaining to the welfare of the schools came to the front and were discussed and recommendation made to the legislative body for advancement in legislation. The State Superintendent was established, State Board of Education created, provisions for building school houses, institutes, State Normal, county supervision and many other steps were taken for the advancement of the educational interest of the state. Not the least among these was the provision for public libraries. Each township was to provide a township library where the children could have access to the books. This system spread until each township of Boone county, was supplied with a circulating library and all the children of the county had access to a well-selected class of books for general reading and information. In the report of the state superintendent of 1911 and 1912, Boone county is given as having 2,567 volumes in her township libraries, 1,750 in her towns, and 6,100 in her cities, making the total of 10,417 in the county, and there was an addition of 1,350 books made to the libraries the last year. In addition to these public school libraries there were other private libraries in Sunday schools and other organizations in the county.

There are also two Carnegie libraries established in the county. One at Lebanon that has been in operation for several years containing 9,500 volumes and one at Thorntown under construction and intended to supply the children of Sugar Creek township and Thorntown with reading matter.

Boone county has made ample provisions for her young people to improve their minds with knowledge and general information through books



CITY BUILDING—LEBANON.

—Patriot.

and other educational advantages. In fact this county has left nothing undone that is necessary for physical, intellectual and moral wants of her children. Most liberal provisions have been made for the comfort and advancement of her children. This advancement and public spirit for the comforts and luxuries of life are remarkable, when we consider the great hardships and privations through which her citizens came.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

POLITICS OF BOONE COUNTY.

Boone had politics and she had it pretty bad along with her sister counties. Old Hickory was the chief man of the Nation, when she was born, and as he signed most of the deeds granting lands to the pioneers of the county, the political complexion of the county was marked by President Andrew Jackson, and the pioneer babes of the woods were sung to sleep in the sugar trough cradles, by the lullabies of Jefferson and Jackson. The sound democratic principles of the father of democracy and of the emphatic expounder of its doctrines, were faithfully impressed upon the minds and hearts of the rising generation; and the county was not only born, but also trained along the lines of these two illustrious leaders of the party. Is it any wonder that the principles of these fathers became imbedded in the character of the men of Boone and that it stuck and is to this day a prominent element in her character. It is a forcible illustration of the axiom, train up a child in the way he should go and he will not depart from it. The citizens of the young county stuck faithfully to Jackson all through the eight years of his administration, and on through the term of Martin Van Buren. The crisis that came in 1837, in monetary disaster of that day, was all laid at the door of the President, and it brought on the disturbance that elected William H. Harrison as captain of the Whig band, president of the United States. In the crash some of the Democrats went down, and part of the officers of the county were elected by the Whigs. These conditions did not last long. The war with Mexico arose, the spirit of Jackson came to the front, and James K. Polk was elected President, and the Democrats followed the trend of National politics, and restored that party into power in the county. They continued to bear the scepter until the storm of 1854 arose. The political arena had been stirred by the slavery issue, and the American idea had come to the front, so everything was ripe for a political revolution, and it came. That year

the Know-Nothings swept the field and elected most of the county officers. This was the second storm that swept over the county, and made a break in the ranks of the followers of Jefferson and Jackson. It did not last long, for the forces of 1856 led by the Bachelor, James Buchanan, knocked the Know-Nothings out, not even sparing those of Boone county. Only a few remained, and they were set aside in 1858, and Boone was back in her native element again. The agitation in politics became more furious. The slavery question that was back of all, and each political faction was afraid to touch it in any shape. It would not down. The spirit of 1856 came to the front in 1860, and stirred the whole country, as it had never been stirred before in its history. Boone county was drawn into the whirl, and was torn from its moorings. Some of the Democratic officers went down with the tide, and the flood of 1862 and 1864 swept it clean. The war settled the slave issue; and the old Jacksonian and Jeffersonian Democracy in the North went down with it and out of Boone county. New issues came to the front, and the men of Boone lined up along the new lines, and began to make inroads upon the ranks of the Republicans. The Green-Backs were an entering wedge, and helped break the phalanx. There was a division of the political spoils of the county so that, when the storm of 1884 came and was led by Grover Cleveland, the officers were divided. The county now became a close county in politics, and the result of the election depended much upon the personality of the candidate. This continued until the campaign of 1896, when the Republicans came into power again and remained so until the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, when it began to weaken and has continued to swing off until now it has full sway in the county, controlling almost everything political. Thus the political pendulum has swung back and forth during our history, and has made what we term a close political county. This has been beneficial to the county in more ways than one. No political party has a walkover in the county. They cannot afford to put dead-beat political riders on any ticket, and hope to carry him through on party strength. Hence, the very best men must be placed on the ticket as candidates. The result of this is that our best men are put to the front. The county has had a few men that have fallen through personal weakness, but none have ever wronged the county by defaulting. This speaks well for the political history of the county. Few counties in the state can produce a better record. Her officers have been

true and faithful, and her people have been wise and fortunate in selecting them. This record of Boone county is evidence, that it is best for a community to be closely divided in its party lines. This principle will hold good in the Nation as well as in the county. It would be well if the different branches of our state and National legislative bodies were never all of one political complexion at the same time. If this was the case, legislation would be for the good of the Nation, instead of for the party. They would watch each other more closely, and be held in the line of rectitude and patriotic duty. Few counties in the state can boast of a cleaner record than Boone county. The charge of fraud or rake-off has never been preferred against any of her officers. After all, a person's political and religious complexion has little to do with his virtues as a citizen and a neighbor. If he has in his heart love for God and love for man he will be able to keep the "Golden Rule" and faithfully discharge all his obligations to his fellow-man, and be faithful and true in all positions and relations of life. About every political complexion in the land has had following in Boone and as our citizens have stood as advocates of these different political views, it did not change their character as neighbors or as citizens. In fact, our county is an object lesson that men of independent political and religious views can live together harmoniously, and put in practice the teachings of the Great Master of Judea. It demonstrates the fact that no matter what may be the peculiar religious beliefs and political notions, men do right and are men. No matter what style of hat one may wear, it is the same head under it; and whatever may be the color or texture of his vest, it is the same heart that beats and throbs underneath. These very differences in views elevate men into higher intelligence and they are able to think better and to love better. The friction of views polishes, and makes the virtue in us shine, with more burnish, and we become more cultured and refined. These very refining influences have worn away the Hoosier, cut out the web-foot so that Booneites today will measure up to the standard of culture and refinement of a free and independent citizen of the world in the Twentieth Century Civilization. Through hardships and privations of pioneer life, we developed muscle and vitality; through the friction of contact with men of different views, all the corners have been smoothed and polished into the similitude of ideal men and women. We can thank our stars for different views in religion and

politics, for it is the process of making of us just such types of men as the world needs for social and civic development.

The following shows the vote for governor and secretary of state from 1888:

Date.	Office.	Democrat.	Republican.
1890-----	Secretary-----	3,063-----	2,957-----
1892-----	Governor-----	3,097-----	3,126-----
1894-----	Secretary-----	3,029-----	3,350-----
1896-----	Governor-----	3,668-----	3,439-----
1898-----	Secretary-----	3,630-----	3,106-----
1900-----	Governor-----	3,692-----	3,341-----
1902-----	Secretary-----	3,352-----	3,337-----
1904-----	Governor-----	3,276-----	3,606-----
1905-----	Secretary-----	3,610-----	3,462-----
1908-----	Governor-----	3,519-----	3,452-----
1910-----	Secretary-----	3,519-----	3,251-----
1912-----	Governor-----	3,356-----	3,288-----
1914-----	Secretary-----	2,820-----	1,881-----

The Progressive vote for governor in 1912 was 2,026, and in 1914 for secretary was 1,619.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

No. of Dist. and Representative.	Date.
2d—John Carr -----	1831 to 1833
6th—George S. Kinnard -----	1833 to 1837
6th—William Herod -----	1837 to 1839
6th—William W. Wick -----	1839 to 1841
6th—David Wallace -----	1841 to 1843
8th—John Petit -----	1843 to 1845
8th—John Petit -----	1845 to 1847
8th—John Petit -----	1847 to 1849
8th—Joseph E. McDonald -----	1849 to 1851
8th—Daniel Mace -----	1851 to 1853
8th—Daniel Mace -----	1853 to 1855
8th—Daniel Mace -----	1855 to 1857

No. of Dist. and Representative.	Date.
8th—James Wilson	1857 to 1859
8th—James Wilson	1859 to 1861
8th—Albert S. White	1861 to 1863
8th—Godlove S. Orth	1863 to 1865
8th—Godlove S. Orth	1865 to 1867
8th—Godlove S. Orth	1867 to 1869
7th—Godlove S. Orth	1869 to 1871
9th—John P. C. Shanks	1871 to 1873
9th—John P. C. Shanks	1873 to 1875
9th—Thomas J. Cason	1875 to 1877
9th—Michael D. White	1877 to 1879
9th—Godlove S. Orth	1879 to 1881
9th—Godlove S. Orth	Died in office
Charles T. Doxey	To fill vacancy
9th—Thomas B. Ward	1883 to 1885
9th—Thomas B. Ward	1885 to 1887
9th—Joseph D. Cheadle	1887 to 1889
9th—Joseph D. Cheadle	1889 to 1891
9th—Daniel Waugh	1891 to 1893
9th—Daniel Waugh	1893 to 1895
9th—J. Frank Hanly	1895 to 1897
9th—Charles B. Landis	1897 to 1899
9th—Charles B. Landis	1899 to 1901
9th—Charles B. Landis	1901 to 1903
9th—Charles B. Landis	1903 to 1905
9th—Charles B. Landis	1905 to 1907
9th—Charles B. Landis	1907 to 1909
9th—Martin A. Morrison	1909 to 1911
9th—Martin A. Morrison	1911 to 1913

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1853—Stephen Crane, First District; William M. Burroughs, Second;
Noah Chitwood, Third.

1854—Stephen Crane, First District; William M. Burroughs, Second District; Noah Chitwood, Third District.

1855—William Thompson, First District; William M. Burroughs, Second District; Noah Chitwood, Third District.

1856—William Thompson, First District; Sol. Beck, Second District; Noah Chitwood, Third District.

1857—William Thompson, First District; Sol. Beck, Second District; F. C. Gillaspie, Third District.

1858—William Staton, First District; Sol. Beck, Second District; F. C. Gillaspie, Third District.

1859—William Staton, First District; John A. Potts, Second District; F. C. Gillaspie, Third District.

1860—William Staton, First District; John A. Potts, Second District; Levi Lane, Third District.

1861—Samuel H. Schenck, First District; John A. Potts, Second District; Levi Lane, Third District.

1862—Samuel H. Schenck, First District; Stephen Gapen, Second District; Levi Lane, Third District.

1863—Samuel H. Schenck, First District; Stephen Gapen, Second District; Levi Lane, Third District.

1864—Samuel H. Schenck, First District; Stephen Gapen, Second District; Levi Lane, Third District.

1865—Samuel H. Schenck, First District; James L. Hickerson, Second District; Levi Lane, Third District.

1866—Samuel H. Schenck, First District; James L. Hickerson, Second District; A. Robinson, Third District.

1867—Manson Head, First District; James L. Hickerson, Second District; A. Robinson, Third District.

1868—Manson Head, First District; Stephen Gapen, Second District; A. Robinson, Third District.

1869—Manson Head, First District; Stephen Gapen, Second District; A. Robinson, Third District.

1870—William Staton, First District; Stephen Gapen, Second District; William Stephenson, Third District.

1871—William Staton, First District; Geo. Conrad, Second District; William Stephenson, Third District.

1872—William Staton, First District; Geo. Conrad, Second District; William Stephenson, Third District.

1873—William Staton, First District; Geo. Conrad, Second District; Levi Lane, Third District.

1874—William Staton, First District; Jesse Jackson, Second District; Levi Lane, Third District.

1875—William Staton, First District; Jesse Jackson, Second District; Levi Lane, Third District.

1876—Nathan Perrill, First District; Jesse Jackson, Second District; James Coombs, Third District.

1877—Nathan Perrill, First District; William Curry, Second District; James Coombs, Third District.

1878—Nathan Perrill, First District; William Curry, Second District; James Coombs, Third District.

1880—Nathan Perrill, First District; William Curry, Second District; G. W. Campbell, Third District.

1882—Nathan Perrill, First District; B. C. Booher, Second District; G. W. Campbell, Third District.

1884—Nathan Perrill, First District; Jacob Miller, Second District; W. C. Crump, Third District.

1886—Nathan Perrill, First District; Jacob Miller, Second District; W. C. Crump, Third District.

1888—Bell, First District; J. C. Stucky, Second District; W. C. Crump, Third District.

1890—George Stephenson, First District; J. C. Stucky, Second District; Isaac S. Adney, Third District.

1892—George Stephenson, First District; J. C. Stucky, Second District; M. L. Martindale, Third District.

1894—George Stephenson, First District; J. C. Stucky, Second District; M. L. Martindale, Third District.

1896—John A. Dulin, First District; J. C. Stucky, Second District; James A. McLean, Third District.

1898—John A. Dulin, First District; J. H. Caldwell, Second District; James A. McLean, Third District.

1900-2-4—The same as 1898.

1906—Littleton B. Walker, First District; Marion A. Davis, Second District; James A. McLean, Third District.

1908—Thomas O. Cash, First District; Marion A. Davis, Second District; James Cobb, Third District.

1910—Thomas O. Cash, First District; John A. Potts, Second District; James Cobb, Third District.

1912—James A. Smock, First District; Charles W. Bristley, Second District; James Cobb, Third District.

1914—F. A. Staton, First District; C. W. Bristley, Second District; C. Creasy, Third District.

Since 1832 the following have been circuit judges in this county: 1832-35, B. F. Morris; 1835-39, William W. Wick; 1839-42, James Morrison; 1842-43, F. M. Finch, James Morrison; 1843-48, William J. Peaslee; 1849-52, William W. Wick; 1852-53, Isaac Naylor; 1853-59, William P. Bryant; 1859-71, John M. Cowan; 1871-73, T. F. Davidson; 1873-84, T. H. Palmer; 1884-90, T. J. Terhune; 1890-96, C. F. S. Neal; 1896-1908, Barton S. Higgins; 1908-14, Willett H. Parr, who was re-elected in 1914.

From 1832 to 1852 there was what was known as associate judges, and the following held such positions: 1832-37, William Kenworthy, Jacob Johns; 1837-39, Samuel Cason, Jacob Johns; 1839-46, Samuel Cason, Samuel Dooley; 1846-52, Samuel Cason, Nash L. Pitzer.

Since 1830 the following have been probate judges in this county: 1830-35, William Rodman; 1835-36, William Rodman, C. Westfall; 1836-37, C. Westfall, Samuel McLean; 1837-43, Samuel McLean; 1843-44, Samuel McLean, Seaman Buckles; 1844-45, Seaman Buckles, William McDaniel and J. H. Rose; 1845-46, William McDaniel, Samuel McLean; 1846-51, Samuel McLean; 1851-53, James A. Thomson; 1853-61, L. C. Daugherty; 1861-62, John Coburn; 1862-65, Charles A. Ray; 1865-67, Sol Blair; 1867-1871, T. J. Cason; 1871-72, T. H. Palmer.

Since 1830 the following have served as circuit court clerk in this county: 1830-36, David Hoover; 1836-44, Samuel S. Brown; 1844-45, John Chrisman; 1845-46, John Chrisman, Levi Lane; 1846-51, Levi Lane; 1851-59, W. C. Kise; 1859-61, Henry Shannon, Silas A. Lee; 1861-69, Silas A. Lee; 1869-71, A. O. Miller; 1871-76, Jesse Neff; 1876-80, Lindley M. Cox; 1880-86, George Houser; 1886-90, Dr. Jesse Reagan; 1890-98, Charles W. Scott; 1898-1902, Samuel M. Good; 1902-06, Clark Lindsay; 1906-10, George E. Adams; 1910-14, James Gardner; 1914, Leonard Titus.

AUDITORS.

1841-44, A. J. Boone; 1844-49, F. A. Gilmore; 1849-59, James A. Nunn; 1859-63, Joseph B. Pitzer; 1863-67, A. C. Daily; 1867-72, Robert W. Mathews; 1872-76, John M. Ball; 1876-77, J. W. Hedges; 1877-90, Lindley M. Cox; 1890-98, James P. Staley; 1898-02, David H. Shockley; 1902-06, B. F. Simmons; 1906-10, B. F. Herdrick; 1910-14, David M. Clark; 1914, Cleveland Goodwin.

TREASURERS.

1841-51, James McCann; 1851-60, Thomas P. Miller; 1860-64, Sanford Daily; 1857-60, A. H. Shepard; 1860-63, David Kenworthy; 1863-64, John Kenworthy; 1864-68, Francis M. Busby; 1868-72, John H. Dooley; 1872-76, Samuel S. Daily; 1876-80, William D. Hudson; 1880-84, G. F. L. Essex; 1884-86, Eli Smith; 1886-90, J. H. Harrison; 1890-92, Preston Smith; 1892-96, David W. Osborn; 1896-98, William H. Stewart; 1898-02, Charles A. Gochenhour; 1902-04, Lafayette Wilson; 1904-06, George C. Shirley; 1906-08, Walter Porter; 1908-10, John B. Routh; 1910-12, John A. Flaningham; 1912-14, J. T. Frank Laughner; 1914, Nelson J. Parr.

RECORDERS.

1841-51, James McCann; 1851-60, Thomas T. Miller; 1860-64, Sanford Peters; 1864-68, John Thomas; 1868-71, F. M. Davis; 1871-75, John W. Kise; 1875-80, William F. Morgan; 1880-86, S. Peters; 1886-90, F. M. Moody; 1890-02, John Masters; 1902-06, A. W. L. Newcomer; 1906-10, John Huber; 1910-14, Wilford Hooton; 1914, John T. Brown.

SHERIFFS.

1830-32, A. Davenport; 1832-36, Jacob Tipton; 1836-40, William Zion; 1840-44, John S. Forsythe; 1844-45, Samuel Daily, Jacob Tipton; 1845-47, F. Utterback; 1847-51, William Staton; 1851-53, John Hazlett; 1853-57, A.

W. Larimore; 1857-59, John H. Rodman; 1859-63, Riley Colgrove; 1863-67, John Kenworthy; 1867-69, L. B. Edwards; 1869-71, William R. Simpkins; 1871-75, R. S. Camplin; 1875-80, Edward Reynolds; 1880-84, M. C. Moore; 1884-86, Isaac T. Davis, Jacob S. Cobb; 1886-88, Nathaniel C. Titus; 1888-90, James G. Edwards; 1890-92, Joseph S. Miller; 1892-94, John M. Troutman; 1894-96, Beck Hull; 1896-98, William E. Price; 1898-1900, Robert N. Etter; 1900-02, Allen Gardner; 1902-04, Douglas Neas; 1904-06, Samuel M. Storms; 1906-08, B. B. McRoberts; 1908-10, George M. Mangus; 1910-12, George J. Goodwin; 1912-14, B. B. McRoberts; 1914, C. Roberts.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—(Circuit Court).

1832-33, ——— Grigg; 1833-36, William Herod; 1836-39, William Quarles; 1839-40, Joseph E. Hocker; 1840-41, William J. Peaslee; 1841-42, Hugh O. Neal; 1842-43, A. A. Hammond, William J. Brown; 1843-45, A. A. Hammond; 1845-46, ——— Matlock; 1846-47, A. A. Hammond; 1847-48, William B. Beach; 1848-49, ——— Lander; 1849-51, William B. Beach; 1851-52, A. J. Boone; 1852-53, ——— Wallace, David Gooding; 1853-54, I. Naylor; 1854-55, Daniel W. Voorhees; 1855-56, J. G. Crain, O. S. Hamilton; 1856-57, Henry Shannon; 1857-59, Thomas N. Rice; 1859-63, R. W. Harrison; 1863-69, Samuel F. Wood; 1869-71, R. B. F. Pierce; 1871-73, James V. Kent; 1873-74, G. H. Goodwin; 1874-76, W. B. Walls; 1876-78, Henry C. Wills; 1878-80, William R. Moore; 1880-86, F. M. Charlton; 1886-88, C. M. Wyncoop; 1888-90, J. R. Beamer; 1890-92, H. P. New; 1892-96, P. H. Dutch; 1896-02, Reed Holloman; 1902-08, Frank E. Hutchison; 1908-10, Fred Graves; 1910-12, William J. Wood; 1912-14, Vasco Dodson; 1914, P. E. Smiley.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—(Common Pleas Court).

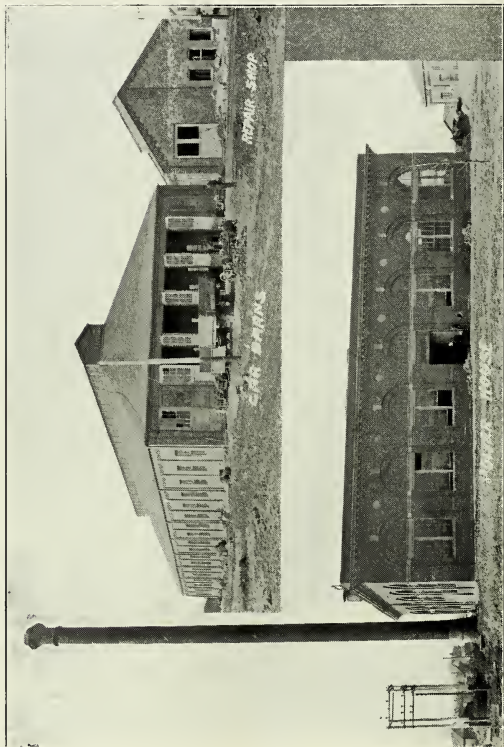
1853-55, A. V. Austin; 1855-57, Michael D. White; 1857-58, Henry Shannon; 1858-59, O. S. Hamilton, C. C. Galvin; 1859-60, D. H. Hamilton; 1860-61, John Morgan; 1861-65, John C. Buffkin; 1865-67, W. W. Woollen; 1867-71, Samuel Doyal; 1871-73, James Kent; 1873, G. H. Goodwin.

SURVEYORS.

1832-33, William Delvin; 1833-34, Abner H. Longley; 1834-37, Joseph E. Hocker; 1837-40, H. Laphan; 1840-50, John M. Burns; 1850-52, James Mullikin; 1852-56, Henry Taylor; 1856-58, William Ensminger; 1858-60, James Brock; 1860-76, David M. Burns; 1876-80, Thomas W. Huckstep; 1880-84, C. F. S. Neal; 1884-86, M. F. Orear; 1886-88, A. K. Warren; 1888-90, S. R. Artman; 1890-92, J. C. Barb; 1892-96, William U. Lane; 1896-98, Josiah T. Ashley; 1898-1900, George D. Jones; 1902-04, Samuel W. Coulson; 1904-06, George H. Carriger; 1906-08, Ora J. Brookshire; 1908-10, Charles C. Tansell; 1910-12, Ollie M. Dodd; 1912-14, Walter W. Cotton; 1914, Byron Moore.

CORONERS.

1831-33, George Walker; 1833-35, Demor Bard; 1835-37, Henry Dever; 1837-39, Michael Witt; 1839-41, John R. Lawrence; 1841-44, William McLean; 1843-47, Michael Witt; 1847-49, Adam Hendricks; 1849-55, James Jackson; 1855-59, Martin T. Jones; 1859-63, George Coombs; 1863-65, Milroy Lane; 1865-67, Henry Hicks; 1867-69, Joseph A. Thompson; 1869-75, J. M. Atkinson; 1875-77, Ratliff Baird; 1877-80, R. A. Williamson; 1880-84, E. W. S. Hilligoss; 1884-86, Doctor Coons; 1886-90, Thomas E. Bounell; 1890-92, F. B. VanNuys; 1892-96, John R. Porter; 1896-98, C. R. Armstrong; 1898-02, James L. Hendricks; 1902-04, Delaskie Smith; 1904-06, Lewis P. Ingleman; 1906-08, Rolin G. Hendricks; 1908-10, Ivory C. Tolle; 1910-12, William D. Fall; 1912-14, Onis E. Brendel, who was re-elected November, 1914.



POWER HOUSE AND CAR BARNS T. H., L. & E. R. R., LEBANON, IND.

CHAPTER XIX.

RAILROADS, TRACTION LINES, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

The railroads of Boone county have made a marvelous growth, keeping pace with the development of the county, and doing much toward facilitating its progress.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD.

This was the pioneer railroad of the county. It made its appearance at the beginning of the fifties. It enters the county from Hendricks county at the southwest corner of section 12 in town 17 north, range 2 east in the southeast corner of the county; thence north to Zionsville; thence northwest diagonally across the county passing through Zionsville, Whitestown, Lebanon, Hazelrigg and Thorntown; passing out of the county into Clinton county near the middle of section 16 town 20 north, range 2 west. A distance of 28.76 miles of main track and side tracks 8.21 miles; assessed in 1914 for taxation in the county at \$1,001.230. This road is now known as the Chicago division of the Big Four or Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

The Central Indiana railroad enters the county from Hamilton county at the southeast corner of section 36 town 19 north, range 2 east; thence west on the half section line through Rosston, Gadsden, Heath, south of Ratsburg into Lebanon. Thence in a southwesterly direction through Max, Advance at the southwest corner of section 30, town 18, north range 2, west, 25.25 miles. Side track 2.36 miles. Assessed for taxation in 1914 at \$195,335.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE (MONON ROUTE).

It passes through the northeast corner of Marion township in a northwest direction, a distance of 4.68 miles main track, and .27 of a mile side track. Assessed at \$119,279.

Vandalia (Michigan division) passes through the northwest corner of Sugar Creek township, a distance of .40 of a mile and is assessed at \$6,000.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Peoria division) crossing the southwest corner of Jackson township in a northwesterly direction and passing through Jamestown. Length main track, 4.65 miles, side track, 1.22 miles. Assessed value, \$97,230. The five roads have a total mileage of 75.80 miles and a total assessment of \$1,419,974.

TRACTION LINES.

LEBANON-THORNTOWN TRACTION COMPANY.

The line runs from Lebanon to Thorntown, a distance of 9.33 miles, side track .05 of a mile. Assessed value for 1914, \$39,393.

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANAPOLIS AND EASTERN TRACTION COMPANY.

This line enters the county at the southeast corner and parallels the Big Four line to Lebanon; thence one branch to Frankfort and one branch to Crawfordsville, a total distance of 40.81 main track, and .72 of a mile side track, with a total assessed value of \$433,933.

Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western (Ben Hur) paralleling the Peoria division of the Big Four in the southwest part of Jackson township and passing through Jamestown, a distance of five miles. Valued at \$49,000.

The Pullman Company—sleeping car—is assessed on 38.09 miles at \$325 per mile, giving a total of \$12,379.25.

In addition to the above the following telegraph, telephone, express, gas and oil companies are doing business and have lines and properties in Boone county and assessed as follows:

Telegraph companies—Postal Telegraph and Cable Co., 66.50 miles, at \$40 per mile, \$2,660; Western Union Telegraph Co., 728 miles, at \$55 per mile, \$40,040.

Telephone companies—American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 401.38 miles, at \$75 per mile, \$30,103.50; Central Union Telephone Co., 570.25 miles, at \$36 per mile, \$20,529; New Long Distance Telephone Co., 131 miles

at \$46 per mile, \$6,026; Advance Telephone Co., 260 miles, at \$18 per mile, \$4,680; Big Spring Telephone Co., 148 miles, at \$20 per mile, \$2,960; Central Indiana Telephone Co., 4.50 miles, at \$50 per mile, \$225; Citizens Telephone Co., of Zionsville, 156 miles, at \$25 per mile, \$3,900; Consolidated Telephone Co., 12 miles, at \$23 per mile, \$276; Elizaville Co-operative Telephone Co., 45.50 miles, at \$30 per mile, \$1,365; Hazelrigg Co-operative Telephone Co., 215 miles, at \$10 per mile, \$2,150; Lebanon Telephone Co., 325 miles, at \$115 per mile, \$37,375; People's Co-operative Telephone Co., of Bowers, 10 miles, at \$15 per mile, \$150; People's Co-operative Telephone Co., of Colfax, 25 miles, at \$15 per mile, \$375; People's Co-operative Telephone Co., of Jamestown, 200 miles, at \$20 per mile, \$4,000; Reese Mills Co-operative Telephone Co., 216 miles, at \$8 per mile, \$1,728; Shannondale Co-operative Telephone Co., 90 miles, at \$12 per mile, \$1,080; Terhune Co-operative Telephone Co., 16.15 miles, at \$60 per mile, \$969; Thorntown Co-operative Telephone Co., 550 miles, at \$15 per mile, \$8,250; Whitestown Citizens' Telephone Co., 158 miles, at \$32 per mile, \$5,056.

Express companies—Adams Express Co., .40 mile, at \$185 per mile, \$74; American Express Co., 38.09 miles, at \$100 per mile, \$3,809; United States Express Co., 66.06 miles, at \$30 per mile, \$1,981.80.

The pipe lines in Boone county are assessed as follows by the state board of tax commissioners:

Indiana Gas Transportation Co.—Pipe lines, Center township, \$2,245; same, Washington township, \$5,838. Total for county, \$8,083.

Ohio Oil Co.—Pipe lines and telegraph, Jackson township, \$100,330; telegraph, Jamestown, \$84; pipe lines, Harrison township, \$63,095; same, Center, \$194,426; Union, \$19,138; Marion, \$122,461. Total for county, \$499,534.

THE TELEPHONES OF BOONE.

Only a few years have passed since the first establishment of telephones in Boone county. Now there are five thousand and ninety-two, or one phone to about every five persons in the county. There are fourteen centrals in the county, distributed as follows, with the number of phones given as follows for the years 1910 and 1914:

Name.	1910.	1914.
Lebanon -----	1,417	1,498
Advance -----	286	300
Big Springs -----	219	254
Elizaville -----	210	235
Fayette -----	48	40
Hazelrigg -----	191	211
Jamestown -----	270	350
Max -----	58	77
New Brunswick -----	164	220
Reese's Mills -----	200	252
Terhune -----	164	215
Thorntown -----	614	625
Whitestown -----	329	405
Zionsville -----	365	410
Total number -----	4,535	5,092

This is a great luxury that has come to us in this day. It has knit our hearthstones nearer together and enables us to talk to each other from one extreme of the county to the other. How different is this from the privation of our fathers who lived here in the woods. The forests were so dense that they could not see each other's homes or even the smoke curling from the chimneys. The roads were so bad that often they could not visit each other. What a lonely time it must have been. How different today. Do we appreciate it? Do we fully realize what a blessing has come to us of this day? Are we grateful for our homes, our great blessings and towards those who toiled and endured privations that we might be so blessed? How would we feel if we were back seventy-five years in this county? Think of 1840 and the condition of this country at that date and compare it with the present and you will be thankful to some person, if it is only your stars.

THE FLYING VOICE.

Little box, where the voices start
Rhythmic throbs in its carbon heart—

Carbon quarried from burning fire ;
Throbs that thrill o'er a nerve of wire
Mined and brought from the copper hills,
Rolled and drawn in the busy mills,
Sheltered under a silken skin—
Warp that the worms of China spin.
Iron sinews from Norway's shore
Shaped and forged from the rugged ore,
Sending back to the rhythmic wave
Double force for the strength it gave.
Vibrant message of human will,
Infinitesimal, feeble, still
Speeding lightly across the land,
Borne aloft on a metal strand,
Poles of cedar, naked, tall,
Roughly torn from the forest wall,
Guard the path that the message sought—
Sentinels of a passing thought.
Turning in where the line is led,
Passed again through a copper thread,
Coiled and whirled on a tiny reel,
Magnetized on a rod of steel ;
Trembling disc where the forces start
Rhythmic throbs in its iron heart—
Throbs that thrill with the current's play
And echo the voices of far away.

—Telephone.

CHAPTER XX.

CIVIC AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The essential basis of most secret orders is to bring together men of every sect and opinion and to establish friendship among those who might otherwise remain at perpetual distance. These organizations give their membership a broader idea of and a greater field for practicing the principles of charity, benevolence, love, truth, hope, fidelity, patriotism, friendship, etc.

Many of them have also incorporated in their tenets the dispersal of benefits to the sick and distressed and to the relief of the widow and orphan. These institutions have thousands of members, each obligated to work for the betterment of society and the elevation of their fellowmen. We have sought information from the various lodges of the county, but in many cases have received no response. It shall be our endeavor to make brief mention of each lodge and society in the county and should any lodge not be mentioned it will be because no data has been received from it.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

The first Free and Accepted Masons of Boone county were organized at Thorntown, among the very first in the state.

Boone Lodge 9, Thorntown; this was among the early lodges of the state. The charter was granted to Harvey G. Hazelrigg, worshipful master; Silas M. White, senior warden and Joseph D. Davis, junior warden, and was continued at Thorntown until 1849 when the place of meeting was changed to Lebanon and named Boone Lodge No. 9, and Thorntown lodge was given 113 instead of No. 9; Zion 197, Zionsville; Hazelrigg 200, Jamestown; Celestial 525, Whitestown; Rosston 528, Rosston.

Lebanon Chapter No. 39, Royal Arch Masons, organized May 1858.

Boone Council No. 45, Royal and Select Masters, received its charter October 18, 1876.

Lebanon Chapter No. 23, Order of Eastern Star was chartered April 5, 1876.

BOONE LODGE NO. 9, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

This lodge was organized in some southern county of the state, afterwards discontinued, and the number was given to the lodge organized at first at Thorntown and called Thorntown Lodge No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons. It was discontinued at Thorntown and the number given to Lebanon and name, Boone Lodge No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons was given. The charter was granted May 29, 1845.

Past Grand Master of Indiana, *Harvey G. Hazelrigg, 1865 to 1868.

Past Masters—*Harvey G. Hazelrigg, 1844 to 1867; *Silas A. Lee, 1868 to 1872; *Robert W. Harrison, 1873, 1874, 1883, 1884; *John M. Atkinson, 1875; *David M. Burns, 1876, 1878, 1881, 1882, 1885, 1887, 1888; *William A. Millet, 1877 to 1892; *Americus C. Daily, 1879, 1880, 1886; *Thomas W. Lockhart, 1889; Joseph F. Trowbridge, 1890 to 1891; Samuel R. Artman, 1893, 1896, 1899; Joseph A. Coons, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1902; Ross R. Donovan, 1801; Adam H. Felker, 1903, 1904, 1906; Harry Bohanon, 1905; William A. Fish, 1907; Ivory C. Tolle, 1908 to 1909; Thomas W. Huckstep, 1910; Ben H. Coombs, 1911 to 1912. *Deceased.

Officers 1912—Ben Hartley Coombs, worshipful master; Louis S. Sterling, senior warden; Earl Higgins, junior warden; Will Sims Ritchie, treasurer; Ivory C. Tolle, secretary; William Henry Orear, Jr., senior deacon; Edward George Orear, junior deacon; Brush H. McIntire, steward; Rolla C. Williams, steward; Perry C. Swiggett, tyler. Stated meetings, second Friday evening of each month.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, THORNTOWN, INDIANA.

Thorntown Lodge No. 113. This charter was issued to Darlington Lodge, May 30, 1851. The name was changed May 25, 1852, to Thorntown Lodge No. 113.

Past Masters—*George M. Higgins, *John C. Daily, *Myron North, *Stephen Gapen, *Levi Guston, *Peter Sando, *James H. Miller, *Charles J. Brundage, *James C. Long, *Israel Curry, *William H. Sims, *Madison

B. Garten, George W. Coulson, *Solomon Sharp, *Samuel Oldendorf, Thomas C. Bradshaw, *James S. Burnham, Edward C. Weakley, Ira M. Sharp, Charles R. Armstrong. *Deceased.

Officers 1912—E. A. Godley, worshipful master; Nathan Riley, senior warden; Earl B. McCorkle, junior warden; Frank N. Armstrong, treasurer; William M. Myers, secretary; Virgil W. Moore, senior deacon; George W. Ritter, Jr., junior deacon; Edward C. Weakley, steward; William A. Pearson, steward; Baxter McBain, tyler. Stated meetings first Tuesday of each month.

ZIONSVILLE LODGE NO. 197, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, ZIONSVILLE,
INDIANA.

Charter granted May 26, 1856.

Past Masters—Manson Head, William T. Shelburne, Harry McDaniel, Elmer D. Johns, Benjamin E. Gregory, Joseph C. Beeler, *Jesse Shaw. *Deceased.

Officers 1912—George Berry, worshipful master; Hugh A. Johnson, senior warden; Pirtel N. Shaw, junior warden; Ira E. Conrad, treasurer; H. H. Avery, secretary; William H. Palmer, senior deacon; Raphael P. Bundy, junior deacon; Henry C. Berry, steward; John R. Moore, steward; Frank S. Anderson, tyler. Stated meeting, Tuesday on or before the full moon.

HAZELRIGG LODGE NO. 200, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, JAMESTOWN,
INDIANA.

Charter granted, May 26, 1857.

Past Masters—*Danbridge Tucker, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1861, 1865, 1866, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1879; *John D. Trotter, 1859, 1860, 1864; *Larkin H. Hurt, 1862, 1863, 1873; *Howard Anderson, 1864, 1870; *Reese Trowbridge, 1867, 1868, 1871, 1872; *Stephen G. Hudson, 1869; *David W. Osborn, 1877; James M. Ergabright, 1880, 1881; *George W. McKeegan, 1882, 1883; Charles C. Young, 1884, 1889; Marion Porter, 1885, 1895, 1896; Charles F. Martin, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1894, 1903; *William S. Heady, 1890,

1891, 1893, 1898, 1899; *William H. Wilhite, 1892; William H. Cox, 1897; William S. Porter, 1900, 1901; Charles Henry, 1902; *James O. Graves, 1904; Marion H. Roberts, 1905; John Hendricks, 1906; Thomas A. Bounell, 1907; Paul Martin, 1908, 1909; Frank D. Porter, 1910, 1911; Marvin M. Porter, 1912. *Deceased.

Officers 1912—Marvin M. Porter, worshipful master; Thomas R. Johnson, senior warden; Elmer Shirley, junior warden; Frank Porter, treasurer; Paul Martin, secretary; Elisha M. Dale, senior deacon; Arthur Joseph, junior deacon; James Routh, steward; George W. Grove, steward; Harvey D. Raninger, tyler. Stated meetings, Friday on or before the full moon.

WHITESTOWN, INDIANA, CELESTIAL LODGE NO. 525, FREE AND ACCEPTED
MASONS.

Chartered, May 23, 1876.

Past Masters—*John W. Bowser, 1881, 1882; *David D. Doyal, 1880; *Samuel N. Good, 1899 and 1900; *John W. Ground, 1878; Milton Lane, 1875, 1876, 1877; *William A. Livengood, 1888 to 1898; Morgan Thomas, 1884, 1885; *Sidney Pitzer, 1878; *Jacob T. Ross, 1879; William N. Casey, 1901 to 1906; G. Groover, 1909; John S. Hardy, 1883; Alexander Hull, 1886 to 1887; J. T. Frank Laughner, 1911; Perrin B. Little, 1902, 1903, 1907, 1908; Walter Schooler, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1910.

Officers of 1912—Clyde Hull, worshipful master; Francis A. Stark, senior warden; Clive Cline, junior warden; Walter Schooler, treasurer; Clyde O. Laughner, secretary; Minnis L. Ottinger, senior deacon; Charles Good, junior deacon; Butler Huckleberry, steward; John Ditzenberger, steward; Edward Livengood, tyler. Stated meetings, Wednesday, before the full moon.

ROSSTON LODGE NO. 526, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, ROSSTON, INDIANA.

Chartered, May 23, 1876.

Past Masters—Isaac Monet, William F. Cobb, Sidney S. Nichols, A. B. Foote, W. A. Sparrow, Henry M. Marvin, William H. Foote, Oliver Clark, George H. Kincaid, Daniel C. Bush, Benjamin W. Whitehead.

Officers 1912—John W. Wills, worshipful master; Perry T. Hancock,

senior warden; Frederick U. Lanham, junior warden; Ben W. Whitehead, treasurer; John M. Kiser, secretary; James P. New, senior deacon; Arlis Staton, junior deacon; Charles O. Peters, steward; Thomas W. Padgett, steward. Stated meetings, second and fourth Saturday each month.

SILOAM NO. 609, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, REESE MILLS, INDIANA.

Chartered, May 25, 1897.

Past Masters—Harry E. Huntington, 1895, 1902; David R. Walker, 1896, 1898; Henry Lough, 1897, 1899; A. T. Parker, 1900; William H. Clark, 1901, 1907, 1912; *L. P. Engleman, 1903 to 1906.

Officers 1912—William H. Clark, worshipful master; Samuel McMullin, senior warden; Levi M. Craig, junior warden; Richard R. Ryan, treasurer; Harry B. Harting, secretary; Omer Love, steward; Jesse Blaubaugh, steward; Richard R. Ryan, tyler. Stated meetings, second and fourth of each month.

ADVANCE LODGE NO. 664, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, ADVANCE, INDIANA.

Chartered, May 24, 1905.

Past Masters—*James O. Graves, Marion Riner, H. O. Bennett.

Officers of 1912—H. O. Bennett, worshipful master; John M. Sandy, senior warden; Joseph B. Graves, junior warden; Marion Riner, treasurer; Thomas E. Burrin, secretary; Ivan Crawford, senior deacon; Carl Riner, junior deacon; Ralph Jones, steward; Pierce McClain, steward; Merrit McClain, tyler. Stated meetings on or before each full moon.

LEBANON CHAPTER NO. 39, ROYAL ARCH MASONS, LEBANON, INDIANA.

Dispensation granted, May 21, 1857. Charter dated, May 21, 1858.

Most Excellent Great High Priest of Indiana, Companion *Harvey G. Hazelrigg, 1868, 1869.

Past High Priests—*J. L. Smith, 1857, 1858; *Harvey G. Hazelrigg, 1859, 1866; *Silas A. Lee, 1867, 1872; *David E. Caldwell, 1873; John M. Atkinson, 1874, 1875; *David M. Burns, 1876, 1889, 1891, 1897; William

A. Millet, 1890, 1898, 1899; *William H. Schultz, 1900, 1903; Charles M. Zion, 1904, 1910; Thomas W. Huckstep, 1911. ✓

Officers 1912—Thomas W. Huckstep, high priest; Henry A. Flickinger, eminent king; George W. Campbell, eminent scribe; Will S. Ritchie, treasurer; Ivory C. Tolle, secretary; William H. Orear, captain of hosts; Ben H. Coombs, principal sojourner; Earl B. Cox, royal arch captain; James A. Bassett, master third vane; Louis F. Sterling, master second vane; Edward G. Orear, master first vane; Perry C. Swiggett, guard. Stated meetings, second Wednesday of each month.

BOONE COUNCIL NO. 45, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

Charter dated, October 18, 1876. Stated assemblies, third Wednesday evening of each month.

Most Illustrious Grand Master, *David M. Burns, 1897 to 1898.

Past Thrice Illustrious Masters—*John M. Atkinson, 1875 to 1876; *Robert W. Harrison, 1876 to 1877; David M. Burns, 1877 to 1897; William A. Millet, 1897 to 1907; William H. Schultz, 1897 to 1909; Charles M. Zion, 1909 to 1910; Charles D. Orear, 1911. *Deceased.

Officers 1912—Thomas W. Huckstep, thrice illustrious master; Carl Higgins, right illustrious divine master; Will S. Ritchie, illustrious past senior warden; Joseph F. Trowbridge, treasurer; Ivory C. Tolle, recorder; Ben H. Coombs, captain of guards; William H. Green, conductor of council; George M. Comley, steward; Perry C. Swiggett, sentinel.

Lebanon Commandery No. 43, Knights Templar, Lebanon, Indiana. Charter dated April 20, 1899. Past Eminent Commanders: *David M. Burns, 1899; Joseph A. Coons, 1900; Charles M. Zion, 1901; Will S. Ritchie, 1902-5-6; Strange N. Cragun, 1903; Charles D. King, 1904; Demetricus Tillotson, 1907; Thomas W. Huckstep, 1908; Charles D. Orear, 1909-10; Charles C. LaFollette, 1911-12.

Officers 1912—Charles C. LaFollette, eminent commander; Earl Higgins, generalissimo; Charles Hartman, captain; Gen. Ben F. McKey, senior warden; Ben H. Coombs, junior warden; Lester F. Jones, prelate; George W. Campbell, treasurer; Ivory C. Tolle, recorder; Bert Winters, standard bearer;

Nathan Riley, sword bearer; Everett N. Hurst, warder; Perry C. Swiggett, sentinel. Stated conclaves, first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

LEBANON CHAPTER NO. 23, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR, LEBANON, INDIANA.

Organized, June 22, 1874. Charter surrendered, May 15, 1883. New charter, dated May 11, 1886.

Past Worthy Matrons—Minta Harrison, 1874, 1875, 1876; Louisa Busby, 1877 to 1881; Maggie Daily, 1882, 1883 and 1886; Dora Campbell, 1896; Jessie Coons, 1897; May Schultz, 1898, 1899, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1908, 1910, 1911, 1912; Addie Artman, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1907; Alice Campbell, 1906; Edna Porter, 1909.

Past Worthy Patrons—Francis M. Busby, 1874 to 1875; Americus C. Daily, 1876 to 1879; David M. Burns, 1880, 1883 and 1886; Samuel R. Artman, 1896; Charles M. Zion, 1897, 1898, 1902 and 1905; Will S. Ritchie, 1899 to 1901, 1903, 1904, 1906 to 1912.

Officers 1912—Mrs. May Schultz, worthy matron; Will S. Ritchie, worthy priest; Mrs. Dora Campbell, assistant matron; Mrs. Della Van Nuys, secretary; Ben F. McKey, treasurer; Miss Kate Moler, conductress; Mrs. Nannie Storm, assistant conductress; Mrs. Maggie Davis, chaplain; Mrs. Mary Clay, marshal; Mrs. Addie Monroe, Adah; Mrs. May Knosman, Ruth; Mrs. Edna Harvey, Esther; Mrs. Ocia Jackson, Martha; Mrs. Alice Campbell, Electa; Mrs. Hester Shore, warden; Miss Kate Orear, organist. Regular meetings, first Tuesday night of each month.

ZION CHAPTER NO. 235, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR, ZIONSVILLE, INDIANA.

Chartered, February 22, 1899.

Past Worthy Matrons—Mrs. Maggie F. Shelburne, 1899, 1900; Mrs. May McDaniel, 1901 to 1902; Mrs. May Booher, 1903, 1904; Mrs. Rose Conarro, 1905; Mrs. Lillie Harrison, 1906, 1907; Mrs. Pearl Bailly, 1908; Miss Manda Stultz, 1909, Miss Edith Bailly, 1910; Mrs. Dora Wood Crouch, 1911; Mrs. Margaret McGuire, 1912.

Past Worthy Patrons—William T. Shelburne, 1899 to 1900; Harry McDaniel, 1901, 1902, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909; Manson Head, 1903; Ben

C. Booher, 1904; John Hussey, 1905; Everett M. Hurst, 1910, 1911, 1912.

Officers 1912—Mrs. Margaret McGuire, worthy matron; Everett M. Hurst, worthy patron; Mrs. Effie Johnson, assistant matron; Mrs. Missouri Avery, secretary; Miss Nettie Cropper, treasurer; Mrs. Minnie Atkinson, conductress; Mrs. Hallie Beamer, assistant conductress; Mrs. Laura Brendel, chaplain; Mrs. Alice Gregory, marshal; Mrs. Nora Day, Adah; Mrs. Hanna Pease, Ruth; Mrs. Margaret Palmer, Esther; Mrs. Myrtle Shelburne, Martha; Mrs. Rebecca Gates, Electa; Mattie Anderson, warden; Frank Anderson, sentinel; Mrs. Mayme Breedlove, organist. Regular meeting, first and third Wednesdays of each month.

WHITESTOWN CHAPTER NO. 248, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR, WHITESTOWN,
INDIANA.

Charter dated, April 26, 1900.

Past Worthy Matrons—Mrs. Jennie Little, 1900; Pearl Linville, 1901, 1902; Dora Groover, 1903; Mrs. Ada Bruce, 1904; Mrs. Pearl Goodwin, 1905, 1908, 1909, 1912; Mrs. Maggie Barns, 1906; Mrs. Laura Scott, 1907; Mrs. Mary Marshal, 1910; Mrs. Effie Livengood, 1911.

Past Worthy Patrons—William A. Livengood, 1901, 1905; William Threewits, 1902, 1903; John Bruce, 1904; Walter Schooler, 1906, 1907, 1909, 1910 and 1912; Harley Goodwin, 1908, 1911.

Officers 1912—Mrs. Pearl Goodwin, worthy matron; Walter Schooler, worthy patron; Julia Dulin, assistant matron; Mrs. Effie Livengood, secretary; Mrs. Maggie Huckleberry, treasurer; Ina Morris, conductress; Mattie Schooler, assistant conductress; Mrs. Mary Marshall, chaplain; Emma Turner, marshal; Mrs. Eva Dulin Ottinger, Adah; Vina Dulin, Ruth; Bonnie McKinsey, Esther; Oma Dulin, Martha; Savanah Bryce, Electa; Ida Livengood, warden; Butler Huckelberry, sentinel; Cora McKinney, organist. Regular meetings, after the full moon of each month.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Lebanon Lodge No. 635, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was instituted on July 25, 1901, with thirty-four charter members, as follows:

J. W. Shumate, Elbert Perkins, Charles E. Norwood, O. Rush Daily, Morton Eichman, James N. Ritchie, Martin Mayer, O. E. Wilcox, Ellis G. Darnall, Samuel H. McDaniel, Alonzo Varutz, Philip Adler, Frank Daily, Arthur R. Brown, Charles J. Stewart, E. T. Collings, Charles D. King, Walter G. Brown, Oliver P. Perkins, John B. Shelby, Carl M. Bounell, Max Eichman, Frank E. Parr, Isaac P. Hooton, Isadore Eichman, C. D. Daily, J. E. Riley, P. C. Shoemaker, R. C. Peters, A. J. Shelby, W. E. Price, Charles Legan, George M. Comley, John H. Hoy.

Lebanon Lodge has one hundred and seventy-two active members December 1, 1914, and the officers are as follows: Exalted ruler, Walter H. Hodge; esteemed leading knight, Omer A. Burgin; esteemed loyal knight, William J. Wood; esteemed lecturing knight, Noble P. Shelby; secretary, J. Richard Beck; treasurer, Len Titus; tyler, Norval H. Neas; esquire, Floyd N. Worrell; inner guard, John Huber; chaplain, Asher C. Jacobs; trustees, J. Ed. Riley, Earl M. Adney, Frank O. Meyers.

MODERN WOODMEN.

This order has several flourishing camps located in the county, but we have not been able to obtain a full report of each that we desired for this work. There is a camp at Thorntown, Number 5069, Dr. J. S. Shields, clerk. There are two camps at Lebanon. Ora Nelson is clerk of the old camp. There is also a camp located at Zionsville, with Doctor Brendel as clerk, one at Elizaville, with Ed. Silver as clerk. There are also camps at Whitestown, Max and at Jamestown.

Modern Woodmen, Lebanon.—Lodge No. 3286 of this order holds its meetings regularly on each Tuesday evening at Woodmen Hall.

Cedar Camp No. 1019, Royal Neighbors of America, is the ladies auxiliary of the Modern Woodmen and meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month. It was organized May 15, 1897.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Winnebago Tribe No. 36 Improved Order of Red Men was organized May 15, 1873, at Lebanon, Indiana, by the Court Chiefs of Indiana and

members of Red Cloud Tribe No. 78, of Indianapolis, Indiana. The chiefs elected were: Prophet, L. V. B. Taylor; Sachem, John M. Scott; Senior Sagamore, Dr. W. P. Parr; Junior Sagamore, William O. Berryhill; Chief of Records, Robert W. Matthews; K. of W., Samuel S. Daily.

Other charter members were Charles S. Riley, William A. Kenworthy, Ben. A. Smith, Charles W. Scott and William O. Darnell.

The Great Council of Indiana held its session in the Wigwam of Winnebago Tribe in Lebanon, Indiana, on the third Tuesday of October, 1879.

Members of Winnebago Tribe organized the tribes at Frankfort, Clinton county; Zionsville, Thorntown, Jamestown, Advance, Whitestown, Fayette, Elizaville, Mechanicsburg and Rosston, Boone county. They also have been factors in the organization of several tribes in adjoining counties.

Tribes now in Boone county are as follows: Winnebago No. 36, Lebanon, 508 members, Chief of Records, W. D. Martin; Nipmuck No. 141, Advance, 216 members, Chief of Records, Charles E. McClain, box 135; Calumet No. 166, Jamestown, 70 members, Chief of Records, C. H. Goudy; Oniska No. 225, Reese's Mill, 114 members, Chief of Records, John S. More, R. R. 9, Lebanon; Metoska, No. 273, Rosston, 146 members, Chief of Records, Perry T. Hancock; Ouequa No. 386, Elizaville, 115 members, Chief of Records, John F. McKinley, R. R. 6; Merrimac No. 404, Whites-town, 92 members, Chief of Records, L. E. Smith; Tonapah No. 429, Fayette, 88 members, Chief of Records, Ronald Everett, R. R. 1, Brownsburg; Zecana No. 504, Zionsville, 121 members, Chief of Records, Andrew Sheets.

All of the tribes pay a sick benefit and care for the sick when necessary by nurses.

All pay a death benefit on death of the wife of a member, also a funeral benefit on death of a member, the majority of the tribes pay \$1.00 for each member in good standing to the family on the decease of a member.

The order also has a fund for the relief of orphans, who are cared for in private families, when there are no relatives to care for them.

There is also the degree of Pocahontas which is under the control of the Great Council of the United States Improved Order of Red Men; this branch of the order is prospering and doing a good work. While this degree is controlled and directed in this state by the women, who are the chiefs and officials, any Red Man in good standing in his tribe can become a member of this degree and have a voice in the proceedings of councils.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The second Grand Army of the Republic organized in the state of Indiana was the McPherson Post No. 2, at Lebanon, was in 1866. It continued for several years, but finally surrendered its charter. Among its original members were Capt. Felix Shumate, Capt. J. O. Pedigo, J. M. Martin, H. Olive, Capt. T. H. Martin and others.

Rich Mountain Post No. 42, Lebanon, was organized January 19, 1882, with the following post officers: Jesse Neff, post commander; W. H. Schultz, senior vice-commander; Jacob S. Cobb, junior commander; Felix Shumate, officer of the day; W. H. Jacks, officer of the guard; Charles W. Scott, quartermaster; J. O. Pedigo, adjutant and D. M. Burns, chaplain. The post was organized by Gen. James R. Carnahan, who was Department Commander at that time.

In the new court house is provided commodious apartments for the Grand Army of the Republic on the first floor, well fitted and arranged, for their accommodation and comfort. The long lapse of time since the Civil war has thinned the ranks of the veterans, so that the post at Thorntown and many other posts in the county, have been discontinued and the few remaining have changed their membership to the post at Lebanon. A few more years at best, and all the braves of the war of 1861-65 will be at rest in the realm of triumph where they war no more. The honored band becomes history complete and their names will be retained in the memory of a grateful people as the years roll by. The country with its preserved institutions of liberty and equal rights will remain as the lasting monument of their bravery and sacrifice. The baptism of that struggle established the permanency of our institutions and the stability of our union. Wars may cease, and the Grand Army of the Republic, as an institution may pass away in the progress of civilization, but the principles and the sacrifices of men to maintain them, will stand as the rocks and be a lasting monument to the memory of those that stood in battle for their maintenance.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The local organization of the Woman's Relief Corps was instituted June 21, 1889, by Mrs. Melissa Caylor, of Indianapolis, who was then department president. She was assisted by the Westfield corps. There

were forty-two charter members, as follows: Annie Anderson, Lizzie Anderson, Addie Artman, Laura Abbott, Mary Bennett, Julia E. Bower, Maggie Bragg, Rebecca Breedlove, Sarah J. Browne, Malinda Campbell, Mary Conyers, Sophia Cook, Mary Davidson, Mattie Dicks, Mollie E. Felton, Julia Hardy, Celia Hardy, Lizzie Harrison, Ann Jacks, Mary E. Kersey, Susan E. Kise, Alice Lanpher, Martha Ludlow, Carrie Olive, Mary E. Pedigo, Ann Perkins, Mary Perkins, Sallie Powell, Lizzie Scott, Hester Shore, Rebecca Small, Mattie Smith, Lizzie Thompson, Mary Walker, Sarah Watts, Nancy Whitt, Addie Williams, Ella Wills, Nora Woods, Isabelle Woods, Amy Wright. Ten of these ladies still retain membership in the corps—Alice Lanpher, Malinda Campbell, Lizzie Anderson, Anne Anderson, Mary Davidson, Mattie Dicks, Hester Shore, Nancy Whitt, Martha Ludlow, Sophia Cook. The deceased charter members are, Mary Perkins, Martha Kersey, Mattie Smith, Mary E. Kersey, Amy Wright, Sallie Perrill, Mary Bennett, Mary Conyers. The other charter members have withdrawn from the corps.

The local Woman's Relief Corps now has 112 members, and the organization is doing much good in looking after the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. The present officers of the Woman's Relief Corps are: President, Isabelle Bennett; senior vice, Lizzie Roberts; junior vice, Eliza Powell; secretary, Alice Lanpher; treasurer, Sarah Watts; guard, Emma Hamilton; assistant, Nannie Trees; conductress, Dorothy Kincaid; assistant, Pet Cobb; chaplain, Sadie Saunders; press correspondent, Sarah Osborne; patriotic instructor, Anna Frank; first color bearer, Alice Stephenson; second color bearer, Nora Chambers; third color bearer, Mattie Abernathy; fourth color bearer, Nora Chambers; pianist, Martha Wheeler.

The following are the names of Lebanon clubs, giving the names of the president and secretary of each: Magazine, federated, Mrs. Ethel Coombs, president; Mrs. Winifred Fish, secretary; Research Club, federated; Mrs. Belle Hutchings, president; Mrs. Ella Lane, secretary; Tourist Club, federated; Mrs. Cora Williams, president; Mrs. Clara Bush, secretary; Bay View Club, federated; Mrs. Ella Shumate, president; Mrs. Della Jones, secretary; Florentine Club, not federated; Mrs. Mary Hadley, president; Miss Helen Caldwell, secretary; Travel Club, not federated; Mrs. Carrie Edwards, president; Miss Katherine Wilson, secretary; Domestic Science Club, not federated; Mrs. Jessie Coons, president; Mrs. Adah Richey, secretary;

Cooking Club, not federated; Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, president; Mrs Ruth McIntire, secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Lebanon Lodge No. 45, Knights of Pythias, instituted April 16, 1874, with fourteen charter members. Present membership, 328.

Lodge is now located on third floor of Castle Hall building.

It owns 114 of the 250 shares in the Castle Hall Building Association. Par value of the lodge's stock, \$11,400.00.

EDMUND CONNOR, K. of R. & S.

The lodge also owns a house and lot in which the family of Joseph Beard, deceased, are living, rent free.

Thorntown Lodge No. 124, present officers, July 1, 1914: Chancellor commander, Albert Cassady; vice-chancellor, Fred Campbell; prelate, John Hewett; master of exchequer, Arthur C. Taylor; master of finance, Joe C. Jaques; keeper of records and seal, W. W. Smiley; master of arms, Bert Miller; inner guard, J. Denney; outer guard, Sherman Gregory; trustees, S. V. Titus, H. W. Huber, Al Griffin.

Thorntown Lodge No. 124, Knights of Pythias was organized April 27, 1885: Chancellor commander, Milroy L. Witt; vice-chancellor, J. W. Witt; prelate, S. L. Potter; master of Arms, Foster Vestel; master of exchequer, Everett E. Moffitt; master of finance, Charles M. Thompson; keeper of records and seal, Carrol E. Young; inner guard, J. D. C. Hammond; outer guard, F. E. Clark; trustees, R. S. Stall, James P. Staley, T. E. Bradshaw.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Lodge number, location, noble grand, financial secretary and meeting follow:

Osceola 173, Thorntown, Ernest McKern, W. W. Morris, Thursday.
Luther 227, Jamestown, J. F. Proctor, K. F. McCormick, Tuesday.
Zionsville 285, Zionsville, Frank Petry, John E. Beelar, Wednesday.
Whitestown 355, Whitestown, Ora Caldwell, S. R. Neese, Saturday.
Hart 413, Reese's Mills, O. T. George, J. S. Moore, Saturday.
Ben Adhem 472, Lebanon, John Budd, C. F. Langjahr, Monday.
Max 759, Max, William DeBard, William L. Bennington, Tuesday.
Pride of Boone 782, Terhune, J. D. French, L. O. Wallace, Friday.

Advance 806, Advance, Emery Proffitt, F. M. Craver, Wednesday.
Fayette 839, Fayette, Fred C. Thorp, C. B. Phillips, Thursday.

CHAPTER A, P. E. O. SISTERHOOD.

Organized Thorntown, Indiana, March 26th, 1886.

Charter members, Mrs. Laura (Craven) Rice, Miss Lottie (Crouch) Osborne, Miss Luella Masters, Mrs. Emma (Campbell) LaFollette, Mrs. Clara (LaFollette) Nash, Miss Olive Welch and Miss Anna Welch.

Number of active members in 1914, fifty-two; non-resident members, twenty; total, seventy-two.

A chapter was organized at Lebanon in August, 1888. Charter members, Mrs. Kate Kelsey, Mrs. May Wilson, Mrs. Josie Saltzgaber, Mrs. Mollie Lane, Mrs. Maggie Davis, Mrs. Della Vantruys, Mrs. Neva Busby. Was disbanded later.

Two other chapters were organized in the state, one at Knightstown in 1888; was but a few years old when it disbanded.

The one at Knox, organized in 1898, is a flourishing chapter.

Thorntown P. E. O. Chapter has lived to be near twenty-nine years old and is a loyal P. E. O. chapter. All the members are busy women, with the various duties that come their way as housewives, teachers and various occupations—but by adhering to the principles of this sisterhood, the P. E. O. star brightens the path and distributes pleasure in the lives of those with whom it comes in contact.

“In Life—not death

Hearts need fond words to help them on their way,

Need tender thoughts, and gentle sympathy

Caresses, pleasant looks to cheer each passing day

Then hoard them not, until they useless be

In Life—not death

Speak kindly, living hearts need sympathy.”

FACTS ABOUT P. E. O.

Organized by seven girls at Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in January, 1869, composed of local chapters, state grand chapters and supreme chapter.

Largest exclusive woman's organization in the world.

Object and aim is general improvement. Influence is educational.

Direct work is along literary, social, charitable and philanthropic lines.

Official magazine is P. E. O. Record, published monthly and furnished each member.

Points of the P. E. O. star worn by members represent Faith, Love, Purity, Justice and Truth.

Colors are yellow and white. Flower is the Marguerite.

P. E. O. may have been established half in jest, half in earnest but the permanence and rapid growth of the order appears phenomenal.

MORE THAN A CENTURY OF TEMPERANCE.

From the time of Noah there has been drunkenness in the land. The first temperance association on record, since the days of the Rechabites—the first society organized—was at Moreau in Saratoga county, New York, in the year 1808 and was called the Moreau and Northumberland Temperance Society. Forty-seven citizens signed the articles of association and began operations. They sent out circulars to different parts of Europe giving the rise and purpose of their organization.

The constitution of the society provided that no member should drink rum, gin, whiskey, wine, or any distilled spirits, under a penalty of "twenty-five cents." It was deemed prudent to make an exception in favor of wine at public dinners.

In 1809 at New York "The Greenfield and Milton Temperance Society" was organized, on a similar basis except the wine clause was rejected. In June, 1812, a temperance society was organized at Bath, Maine, and a great bloodless revolution was begun by the General Assembly of Connecticut, recommending all the ministers to preach on the evils of intemperance as it then existed. A careful estimate gave 40,000 distilleries throwing out thirty million gallons of intoxicants among nine million people. In 1813 the Massachusetts society was organized at Boston and exerted a wide-spread influence.

In 1825 the Virginia State Society was formed. All the states of the north had been previously organized.

The years of 1826 and 1827 brought a new phase to the temperance movement. Total abstinence from wine and malt liquors indicated a second

epoch at hand. It was during these years that Dr. Lyman Beecher published his series of sermons, which produced a great excitement wherever read.

In February, 1826, "The American Temperance Society" was organized in Boston and grew rapidly into favor and influence.

In 1828 there were over two hundred societies in the United States; in 1829 their number had increased to one thousand; and in 1832, ten thousand societies were reported by the American Temperance Society, embracing a membership of five hundred thousand.

In 1833 the American Temperance Union organized on the 24th day of May in Philadelphia, two hundred and forty delegates present declared the "traffic in ardent spirits is morally wrong." A number of societies were organized on this broad platform, and in May over eight thousand members of the New York State Societies had signed the cold-water pledge, which number in two years grew to eighteen thousand members. Sweden, Denmark, Prussia and Russia had also become interested in the temperance doctrine wafted to their shores by American philanthropy.

In 1840 Washingtonianism arose. In less than two years some hundreds of thousands signed the pledge of total abstinence, among whom were reputed to be fifty thousand drunkards.

In September, 1842, in Teetotaler's Hall, 71 Division street, New York, "The Order of Sons of Temperance" was formed, which in time arose to a national division, which became the guiding intellect of the movement, while the grand and subordinate divisions are its actual existence, as the representative of temperance.

In 1845, December 5th, the Good Templars were organized in New York, the first temple being in that city. No one was eligible as a member except a member of the Sons of Temperance. There arose a controversy between Templars and the Sons of Temperance, which was never harmonized and the Good Templars declared themselves free at Cincinnati in the year 1849.

In 1846 the liquor traffic was suppressed in Maine. In 1851 the Neal Dow Prohibition Maine law was passed, with a penalty of confiscating the liquors. This led to the organization of the National Liquor Dealers' Association in New York the same year, 1851. This association passed a resolution and stuck to it to this day: "That no candidate of any political party or

faction will be supported by us who has not given his declaration in writing, that in case of election, he will act and vote against the Maine liquor law, or a law similar to it."

The early agitation of the slavery question was contemporaneous with the agitation of the liquor question. Each had been fomenting from the beginning of the century. It waxed hotter and hotter. The great senator of Massachusetts was caned in the senate because of his speech against slavery. The primary battle was fought in Kansas, where blood ran hot and fierce radicals were bred on either sides. John Brown carried the war into the Old Dominion and drew sword for the freedom of the slave. The powers of Virginia were too much for him, and Governor Wise had him swung between heaven and earth. The real fight was now on. Blood ran hot. The temperance question was overshadowed. Thorntown, Boone county, was in the forefront of the double battle against slavery and the liquor vending. Kansas won for freedom. Lincoln was elected, and the real fight was on in earnest. The sword was drawn across the continent and blood flowed freely. The Rumites were vigilant for their own interests and the government was so eager in the fray against the slave power that was threatening the life of the government, that it lost sight of this subtle enemy, and actually took him into partnership, to raise money to prosecute the war for the salvation of the nation. During the smoke and din of the fearful battle, the red-dragon was hid from sight. All eyes and all forces were turned against the armies for slavery. As soon as the battle was over, and the smoke cleared away his heinous form arose to view; and men began to organize for a continuance of the battle, until men are free indeed and the last despot in the nation is subdued. In 1869 the Prohibitionists organized for political action; the fierce Crusade of the Women came upon the stage in 1873 and 1874 which sowed the seed for the W. C. T. U. that stands as an invincible army to this day. The sly "Raster Resolution" was passed that pledged the second great political organization to the liquor interest. Thus early in the 70's the great battle for moral principles is lined up for action. For more than a century the war has progressed and it is still raging. When and where the end will be, God alone can tell. We rest in the assurance that as sure as there is a living God in the heavens the right must triumph. The flood of rum became so overwhelming that the blue and red-ribbon movements were organized to save the victims that were swept down by the Phlegethon of rum.

In 1884, July 24th, the men and women of Indiana met in convention to organize for political action against the rum power. This division of the army is still in the field with its armor on to do battle at the polls. We are living in an age when the church, all benevolent orders, commercial interests, our institutions of learning and public sentiment are lined up against the advocates of the liquor traffic.

In 1854 Indiana voted for prohibition and the following legislature enacted a law to that effect. It stood for about six months and was knocked out by the Supreme Court of the state.

THE LOCAL FIGHT.

Soon after the court's decision, localities over the state took up the fight. The citizens of Thorntown were in the midst of this fray, with the women in the foreground. The keepers of the doggeries were asked to desist their business of making drunkards. They were at that time not dignified as saloons and cafes with a license on the wall from the state to do the deadly work. The men did not close their doggeries and the women armed themselves with axes and clubs, marched in a body to the dens and demolished them and poured the vile stuff into the gutters. The bravest of the heroines knocking in the heads of the barrels with an ax. This action ended the traffic in Thorntown and the moral standing of the community kept it out for seventeen years.

After the organization of the national prohibition party in 1869 and the adoption of the Raster resolution by the Republicans in national convention of 1872 came another woman's crusade, with songs and prayers, this time instead of clubs and axes. The movement was simply marvelous, since it was God's work. The women actually prayed the saloons out of business. This tide arose in New York and Ohio and swept over the land. The women of Boone county were in the midst of the moral fight. As soon as the wave passed, the saloon men, backed by the strong arm of the license law, resumed business. The crusade and its prayers were overwhelmed by the statute of the state that supported the iniquity. Then came the organization of the W. C. T. U. that stands to this day in the fight. We would like to mention the noble women in Boone county that led out in this work and call the roll of honor that hold up the banner.

The liquor traffic, backed by the law of the state, prevailed and set up business in Lebanon, Thorntown and all other towns in Boone county. The local fight and throughout the state continued. The state prohibition party was organized at Indianapolis July 23-24, 1884, to oppose the law that legalizes the saloon. The first Prohibition convention held in Boone county was at Zionsville September, 1884. The first prohibition address in the county was at the Baptist church in Thorntown, October, 1884, by Col. Eli F. Ritter, of Indianapolis. During this long fight it was found out that prayers, and moral sentiment would not keep out the saloon as long as it was set up by the votes of men. From this knowledge came local and county option and by votes the saloon was shut out of Thorntown and Lebanon and the entire county. We trust under this system they are out to stay, although in some localities they are reinstated and retained by the votes of the people. Whenever civic ethics attain to the point that there are things that majorities have no right to enforce over minorities, then the liquor curse is doomed in all civilized lands. Class drunkard making as a crime, which it is, of deepest dye—and its legalization, will end as others have ended. The majority has no right in civics, or under the law of God to take property or life or character of the souls of men. Slowly and surely the people of Boone are growing toward this acme of civilization. It is a fight typical of the conflict in the state and the nation, aye, is world wide. Wherever there is a human being this principle of humanity must content. The church must lead if it follows the Master and all other forces must join hand and heart against the common enemy. The most effective implements of warfare must be used. We are glad to live in a county where no one has legal authority to make another drunk, to take his life, character or soul. This standard means lots in progress. Thanks to the men and women who helped lift up the standard. We trust that it will never be lowered, but spread until it involves the state and all mankind in its righteous folds.

AN INDIAN'S PLEA FOR PROHIBITION.

(By Simon Pokagon, Chief of the Pottawattomie Indians.)

Awah-kon-tay ne-bosh au-no-ke-win wau-be-au-ne-ne mau-tchi-mon-i-to
(Fire-water is the work of the white man's devil).

(The following article is written for *The New Times* by the venerable Simon Pokagon, chief of the Pottawattomie Indians. It will be remembered that Chicago stands today on the land which was ceded by the fathers of Pokagon to the United States government for a small consideration. A large portion of Chief Pokagon's life, however, has been spent in securing from the government payment for the land thus purchased.

There is something very charming in the quaint phraseology and the earnest rhetoric of this child of the forest, while his appeal, coming as a warning voice from an honored patriarch among a vanishing people, has a melancholy interest.—B. O. F.)

Although by nature a child of the forest, and born a chief, yet by adoption I am a citizen of the United States, having the right of petition. I must confess I hate the "beverage of Hell" with a bitter hate. Were it an enemy outside our lines I should not so fear the dangerous foe. But alas, it is a traitor within our camp that embraces with a kiss, then bites like a snake, without the warning rattle. Pokagon has felt in his heart for half a century that there is no good reason why this soulless monster should not be utterly destroyed. My native brain is, indeed, puzzled to understand how it is that the incoming white race, who, by their intelligence and skill, have invented instruments whereby they can measure the heavens above and tell the substances of which the stars are composed, who have provided means whereby they can travel at ease in palaces, sweeping above rivers, cutting through mountains, and outstripping the flight of birds in their migrations, who have constructed vessels in which they can enjoy parlor life while crossing oceans in the face of the wildest storm; who have perfected inventions which enable them to rise above the eagle in his heavenward flight or to descend into the depths of the sea where fish can scarcely swim, whose subtle brains have devised means whereby they can send communications around the world with lightning speed; whose ingenuity can successfully preserve human speech, so that generations yet unborn may listen to the voices of their forefathers, from whose brains have emanated that marvelous invention by means of which a button pressed by the finger of a child causes mountains to be rent asunder, but, notwithstanding such marvelous, almost divine works, declare to all the world by words and deeds that they are not able to provide means whereby they can destroy that great devilfish which their own hands have fashioned and launched upon the sea of human life. Day by day and year

by year the tentacles of this monster are permitted to reach out to do their wicked work alike in the wigwam and in the palace, in the halls of legislation, and in the courts of law, and which, all unsought and unbidden, crushes in its coils the trusting heart of the young bride, the wife, the mother, and the little child. Now, if it be true that they lack the power to destroy this great evil born of their own race, then it must also be true that the moral science of good government for the best good of all the people has not kept pace with their remarkable discoveries and inventions.

Some of the best brains of our country are now laboring night and day to perfect means by which the seeds of disease or any foreign substance in the human body may be detected, so as to aid surgery in relieving the afflicted. The people are loudly applauding their achievements, and yet these benevolent researchers and their followers, as also most of our political and moral scientists, can not, or will not, see in broad daylight the curse of the glass between the lips of our boys and young men, who are gliding down the toboggan slide of shame and disgrace to the broad gateway of physical ruin and moral death. It is well for the agriculturist to study chemistry that he may understand the properties of the soil so that he may prepare it for the golden grain. But he who would so prepare his land and sow it with the best seed and then allow the grass and weeds to choke out the young and tender plants would be considered worse than foolish. Our country is one vast field for cultivation. Science with a lavish hand has contributed ample means to properly cultivate and make it productive, and yet to the shame of this nation, cigarette weeds, whisky weeds and all manner of weeds are running it over, demoralizing alike the old man, the young man, and the little boy. Fathers and mothers, Pokagon asks you in the name of the sons of the forest, and in the name of the Great Spirit of his fathers, he asks you in the name of the God of your fathers, in the name of Christianity and humanity, is it not your duty to destroy these deadly weeds? Certain it is that in order to attain to the most perfect type of civilization, the best good of all the people must be equally advanced along moral, mental and physical lines, and yet it must be plain to every candid thinking man who beholds intemperance sweeping over our land like a prairie fire, that the lack of moral education to map out and enforce needed legislation is the most lamentable defect of the present age.

In the great onward march of research and improvement Pokagon does

not desire to tighten the reins, to curb physical or scientific development, but in driving the triple team that moves the giant car of civilization he would urge forward the one that lags behind, that all in harmony may keep step side by side until the goal is reached. My humble prayer is that the great and learned of this land of my fathers may in future labor as zealously to search out the true science of good government for the best good of all as they have in the past to search out the science of the physical world about them. Let knowledge and righteousness march shoulder to shoulder onward and upward until the mountain top is gained, when the perpetual sunshine of social purity will cleanse the hearts of all, breaking asunder the degrading chains of intemperance, and letting the oppressed go free.

All along our seacoasts and the shores of the Great Lakes have been erected by the United States nearly three hundred life saving stations, from whose watch towers a lookout is kept day and night for the rescue of wrecked passengers and crews. These life stations are manned by thousands of stalwart men and experienced seamen, equipped with all the latest improvements of the service at an expense of millions of dollars annually. During the last fiscal year the general superintendent of the lifesaving service with much pride reported that six hundred and thirteen lives were saved from shipwreck. The work is indeed a noble one and worthy the hearty approbation of all. And yet how limited is the field it offers for the saving of shipwrecked humanity compared with that along the vast shore of the sea of intemperance, whose tides and overwhelming waves sweep over and drown its hundreds of thousands each year. When Pokagon reflects upon the ruin this child of the devil has brought upon his once sober and happy race, he feels moved to cry aloud from the depths of his soul to the present lawgivers of his fathers' land, "Extend your life-saving service to the great ocean of struggling humanity. Throw out the life line of prohibition and save the perishing!" For nearly sixty years I have associated with the white race as well as my own, and from close observation during that time I am compelled to believe that the only safe tower of refuge from the ravages of the blighting curse of intemperance is total abstinence.

In the stillness of the night, while wandering alone under the glistening canopy of heaven, asking the Great Spirit to teach Pokagon if there is any reasonable excuse why partisan politicians and statesmen should not tread upon the neck of this soulless tyrant of humanity, my petitions have always

been answered. Not in the voice of thunder, nor emblazoned in characters of living fire across the vault of heaven, but in murmurs soft and low the answer has fallen upon my waiting heart as gently as the dews of evening upon the grass and flowers, whispering in my soul, "Pokagon, there is no good excuse." Christian charities may try to clothe their nakedness by declaring to the world that they are so blinded by the love of party and so fearful of the liquor ballot that they will not hear the widow and the mother pleading; they will not see the little child and the orphan weeping; but this is no excuse. Again and again I am told that it is an easy matter to find fault; and so it is. But not until the dove shall cease to fear the hawk that steals her young will Pokagon cease to sound the war whoop of alarm against the destroyer of your children and ours.

Come, all lovers of justice, equity, and humanity, and in the name of your God, and in the name of home and country, move bravely forward under the glorious banner of temperance. Let the general government decree that noble motto, royally begot of duty and love, to be the law of the land, and Pokagon in faith believes that the great destroyer of honor and manhood will abdicate his throne and the glorious sun of universal temperance shine upon our loved country, bringing hope and joy to millions of hearts now sad and despairing, and lighting the way to the crushing out of other giant evils which at present darken our land.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

In the summer of 1892, on July 17, the first of a series of Gospel Temperance Meetings was held in the open, at L. M. Crist's Grove. There were three hundred present, who listened to a specially prepared program. The meeting had a good effect. A number expressed a willingness to attend regularly, and would make the needed sacrifice, to make the meetings a success. So programs were statedly prepared for each summer, and the work grew in interest and educational facilities, until these gospel temperance meetings covered a period of six years. Many notable speakers, both at home and abroad, filled the platform with eloquence, logic and sound gospel each Sabbath at 3:30 to 4:30 p. m. Not only the people from the villages and county-seat were there, but the country side oft swelled the crowd.

The highest attendance reached one thousand, July 31, 1892, when Rev. W. H. Jones, of Chicago, addressed the meeting. It was not uncommon for three hundred to be present, and on threatening shower days the crowd would dwindle down to the faithfuls, a half hundred or so; but the fort was always held. A notable outcome of the work was the pledging of the people to total abstinence by the signing of the temperance and narcotic pledges. In this way the grown-ups setting the example, many if not most of the children were saved. Someone has well remarked that "A child's training should be ethical, rather than intellectual. It is easier to make a person bright than sound. Intellectual training may be gained from books, but morality cannot be printed." When the fall of the year would of necessity shut down these meetings, the faithful women workers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union gathered in the harvest of this out-of-doors work by organizing the children pledge-signers into Loyal Temperance Legion Bands, and continuing the instruction in scientific temperance at a meeting held once a week at a hall prepared for the training. Many useful exercises and public exhibitions grew out of this work. We note with very great pleasure that the Sunday schools are now organized to carry it on successfully. We herewith submit one of the programs, showing the term covered, from June 2 to September 30, 1895, and giving the character of the meetings, which had a warm place in the hearts of the community. These meetings were held every summer for six years, beginning the first Sunday in June and closing the last Sunday in September, the first meeting being the exception, that program being a little short on time, but not in quality or tone of the speaking.

June 2—	W. C. T. U. Day	Mary E. Balch, Cor. Secy.
June 9—	"Politics of Sodom"	Rev. Jas. B. Converse
June 17—	"Is There Not a Cause?"	Rev. W. L. Northam
June 23—	"Christian Kings"	Dr. R. E. Pretlow
June 30—	Laissez Faire	Dr. J. G. Campbell
July 7—	The Second Commandment	Rev. G. W. Reber
July 14—	A Plea	Rev. Demetrius Tillottson
July 21—	Young Men's Day	I. S. Wade
July 28—	The Two Tyrants	John Darter

Aug. 4—Y. W. C. T. U. Day	Margaret I. Dickson
Aug. 11—Socialism	Rev. G. W. Bower
Aug. 18—Children's Day	Mrs. L. M. Crist
Aug. 25—W. C. T. U. Day	Mrs. L. E. Scott
Sept. 1—The Three Reforms	Prof. F. T. McWhirter
Sept. 8—The Defense of Women	J. T. McKim
Sept. 15—Individual Responsibility	Rev. Eber Teeters
Sept. 22—Prison Reform	Rev. Henry K. Boyer
Sept. 29—Closing Day	L. M. Crist

WOMAN AND THE CHURCH.

Some say "there is no scriptural authority for the prominence of woman in the church." Paul says, in Philippians 4:3, "I entreat you also, true yoke-fellow, help those women who labored with me in the gospel of Christ;" then there are mentioned in Acts the four daughters of Philip, who were preachers and prophesied; and Luke speaks of the aged prophetess, Anna, ministering in the temple. Some say that woman is not capable of leadership, Joan of Arc followed God, and led an army to victory. Mrs. Stowe's pen was more potent than the sword of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Hancock, for it molded public opinion and gave inspiration to the whole Union Army. Frances E. Willard in leading the temperance host of Christian women to victory proved herself as possessing in the highest degree all the graces of true leadership. Yes, woman as well as man has genius, talents, ambition, and aspirations, and nature teaches that there is a field of action for fundamental wants or inherent desires. A worker for God and humanity is the most exalted position either for man or woman. When woman's qualifications are fully recognized as being equal with man, then the home will be more secure; saloons and gambling dens will be voted into oblivion, then Christ's kingdom will be on earth, and there will be neither Jew nor Gentile, bond nor free, male nor female. Joseph Cook says, "Hand in hand man and woman build the home; hand in hand they ought to build the state and church; hand in hand they left an earthly paradise lost; hand in hand they are likely to enter, if at all, an earthly paradise regained."

A HISTORY UNIQUE.

For twenty-four years straight suffrage planks were in the Prohibition platform, viz.: First National nominating convention, Columbus, Ohio, 1872. "The right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of color, race, sex or nationality, but inheres in the nature of man."

Second nominating convention, Cleveland, Ohio, 1876: "The abolition of class legislation and special privileges in the government, and the adoption of equal suffrage and eligibility to office without distinction of race, religion, property or sex."

Third nominating convention, Cleveland, Ohio, 1880: "We also demand as a right that women, having in other respects the privileges of citizens, shall be clothed with the ballot for their protection, and as a rightful means for the settlement of the liquor question."

The called convention of New York, 1881, consisting of the strongest men and women of the prohibition movement throughout the Union; adopted the following, prepared by Miss Anthony: "The withholding of the elective franchise on account of sex, in direct violation of the fundamental principles of our government is disastrous to moral, social, educational, industrial, civil and political interests; therefore we demand the ballot for women as inherent right, and as a potent weapon for securing prohibition."

Fourth nominating convention, Pittsburg, Pa., 1884: "That, believing in the civil and political equality of the sexes, and that the ballot in the hands of woman is her right for protection and would prove a powerful ally for the abolition of the liquor traffic, the execution of the law, the promotion of reform in civil affairs, the removal of corruption in public life, we enunciate the principle and relegate the practical outworking of this reform to the discretion of the Prohibition party in the several states according to the condition of public sentiment in those states."

Fifth nominating convention, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1888: "That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color, sex or nationality, and that where from any cause it has been withheld from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored by the people through the legislatures of the several states on such educational basis as they may deem wise."

Sixth nominating convention, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1892: "No citizen

should be denied the right to vote on account of sex; and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex."

The seventh nominating convention, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, 1896, after adopting a straight suffrage plank, nine to one, it is said, bolted from the women by substituting a single issue plank for all that was before the convention.

EFFECTS OF WOMAN'S FRANCHISE.

New Zealand enfranchised woman in 1893, and in 1894 a local option law was passed. In 1910 it was made illegal to sell liquor to a person under twenty-one and the employment of bar-maids was prohibited.

In New South Wales woman was enfranchised in 1902.

In South Australia woman was enfranchised in 1903.

In Queensland woman was enfranchised in 1907.

In Finland woman was enfranchised in 1907, and in 1910 a prohibition bill was passed which the Czar vetoed to please France so she could have a market for her wine.

In Norway, women were enfranchised in 1908 and a bill was passed for prohibition. The government wanted to borrow money to build a railroad. They vetoed the prohibition bill to please France so she could sell her wine and she loaned them the money.

In Wyoming, woman was enfranchised in 1869—90 per cent. of the state is dry.

In Colorado, women were enfranchised in 1893, there has been a steady increase in its no license territory since the granting of suffrage to women.

Idaho, women were enfranchised in 1896. A law has been passed forbidding the sale of alcohol to persons under sixteen. The sale of liquor is prohibited on election days.

In Utah the women received full suffrage in 1896; every county in Utah but one is dry.

Washington, women's suffrage was granted in 1910. Since the granting of suffrage to women there has been a gain of 115 dry towns.

California, woman's suffrage was granted in 1911. There has been an increase of 475 dry towns in the two years women have had the ballot.

Kansas, Oregon and Arizona granted full suffrage to women in 1912. Kansas is a prohibition state.

Oregon and Arizona are using the women's vote against the liquor traffic and we believe that when the women of the United States are enfranchised as a whole we shall have found the strongest weapon against the liquor traffic, and every kindred evil. The liquor men are opposed to the right of franchise for women, because they feel that she will stand for the home and the child against the liquor interest or it would grant franchise to women.

Boone county is dry without the direct vote of the women. If they had the say in this county the liquor interest would never have a shadow of a chance to resume its business in Boone county.

Give the women of Indiana a chance at the monster and he would never lift his head again in the state. Dr. Anna Shaw, the accomplished and world-renowned suffragist, is quoted as saying, at the National American Woman Suffrage Association in session at Nashville, Tennessee a short time ago: "Men say the voice of the people is the voice of God, but they refuse to permit the soprano to be raised along with the bass. The great difficulty with this government is that we have been listening to one big bass solo."

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, THORNTOWN, INDIANA.

In coming to this wide-awake, beautiful little village in the early eighties we found here the usual gospel temperance work going on. Regular weekly meetings were held in the various churches, and they were interdenominational, and always well attended. The spirit of these meetings was to keep the saloons out of Thorntown. In connection with this was the taking of pledges from the youths against the use of narcotics, and alcoholics, and an especial war was made against the use of cigarettes. Work with the legislature was carried on extensively to frame and pass a law against the use of cigarettes. Governor Claude Matthews signed the Scientific Temperance Bill, that instruction should be given statedly in our public schools against the use of alcoholics and narcotics. Miss Lodie Reed was presented by him with the pen with which he signed the bill. It was placed in the archives of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and heart rejoicings went up all over

the state from every county and local union. (a) Jail and prison work; (b) social purity; (c) flower missions, to visit the sick and shut-ins, and solace them with loving words and bouquets of flowers; this was the most popular department; (d) medal contest work, the winner receiving, 1st, a silver medal; 2d, a small gold medal; 3rd, a large gold medal; and 4th, a diamond medal; (e) mothers' meetings, largely attended always; (f) peace meetings, well received; (g) the franchise department; and so on up to three score and ten departments, really growing into a college extension work to those who did their duty. It was incumbent upon the county president to attend each fall a state convention and report proceedings for her county work. From there, if choice fell to her, she would attend a national convention, usually at some city far distant, and lucky was the one who was chosen to represent her people in an international convention, such a privilege occurring usually but once in a lifetime. Boone county Woman's Christian Temperance Union was a regularly organized auxiliary of the state from the inception of the Woman's Crusade of 1873-74. Our knowledge of it begins with the early eighties. The payment of \$1.00 dues entitles one to membership. It was customary to choose from the forty departments blocked out by 1st, the national; 2nd, the state organizations, such departments as were deemed best fitted for the environments with which each county had to deal. It was deemed proper to hold at the county-seat Woman's Christian Temperance Union Institutes, by some specially prepared state workers to help the local unions at Jamestown, Zionsville, Lebanon and Thorntown to fix upon the lines of work which they felt willing to take up; the state, which kept oversight, used its best endeavors to keep all in a uniform line. First, in importance stood: (a) School of Methods, to train the workers to become most efficient; (b) Evangelistic work, to keep each worker imbued with the spiritual power, which introduced us into the White Ribbon movement; (c) department of literature, intended to furnish us with correct data and knowledge of our movement; (d) scientific temperance instruction—showing the evil effects of narcotics and alcoholics. It was made a duty of the various Woman's Christian Temperance Unions to, as far as possible, co-operate with the public schools in securing this instruction. In coming to this wide-awake, beautiful little village in the early eighties we found here the usual Gospel Temperance Work going on. Regular weekly meetings were held in the

various churches and they were interdenominational and always well attended. The spirit of these meetings was to keep the saloons out of Thorntown. So far, Thorntown had fought a good fight and had held the fort for prohibition, but by the aid of the legislature on March 17, 1875, the saloons were growing arrogant, and began to creep insidiously into all Indiana towns and cities; and the day came when two regularly licensed saloons were operating in this clean, classic little village to the detriment of our schools, churches and society at large. It was then that the women met in solemn conclave to pray and consider what they could do to save their sons and daughters from the ravages of the saloons. By appointment on March 26, 1885, an organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was effected by Mrs. Cowan, of Frankfort, at the home of Mrs. Harriet Buser, with the following as installed officers: President, Mrs. Joseph Meyers, Methodist church; corresponding and recording secretary, Mrs. A. E. Allen, Friends church; treasurer, Mrs. Hattie Buser; vice-president at large, Mrs. A. H. Moffit, Friends church; vice-presidents, Mrs. Maiden, Baptist church; Mrs. Phebe Curryer, Methodist church; Mrs. Kate Austin, Presbyterian church; Mrs. L. M. Allen, Friends church. The constitution was read and explained by Mrs. Cowan. Thirteen ladies signed it and became supporting members. This organization grew and did heroic work for several solid years; then deaths occurring in their midst and removal of some of the younger members, the organization was abandoned. A lapse of three years occurred at this juncture in our history. In February, 1889, there was an arousalment on the part of Indiana state officers, and a communication was received by this local union from Miss Lodie Reed, corresponding secretary of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who wished to make arrangements for Miss Alice Palmer, state organizer, to visit our city with a view of organizing a local union. A number of ladies met at the home of Mrs. Charles LaFollette. Miss Palmer was introduced, and after reading a choice selection from the Bible and commenting impressively thereon, she, by request, gave a brief talk, explanatory of Woman's Christian Temperance Union methods; read the constitution for the local work, and solicited joiners to sign and form a local union. The following ladies responded to the call, and became members: Mrs. Nancy J. Roseboom, Mrs. Mary E. Taylor, Mrs. George Gray, Mrs. ---- Maiden, Mrs. Lucy Bower, Mrs. J. P. Moore, Mrs. Orpha G. Crist, Mrs. Phebe Curryer

An election of officers was held, resulting in the choice of Mrs. J. P. Moore as president; Mrs. Lucy Bower, vice-president; Mrs. Nancy J. Roseboom, treasurer; Mrs. Phebe Curryer, secretary, and the regular time of meeting was fixed for the second Friday of each month. After a few meetings, over a score of names were enrolled, which steadily grew in numbers and influence, and is today in existence accomplishing effective work. This society casts a most lasting influence over the young, the most popular lines of work being pledge signing and Demorest medal contests, these being held steadily and prizes are given; first, a silver medal; second, a gold medal; third, a large or grand gold medal; and fourth, a diamond medal, which entitles the winner of it to a scholarship in "The Chicago School of Expression." At the last contest held recently in Montgomery county, the prize of a grand gold medal was awarded to John Hewitt, of Thorntown, Indiana. Scientific temperance instruction is one of the important lines of work and receives its full share of attention. It pays to train the youth along moral lines. Usually from five to six out of the forty departments of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union is all that is taken up by any one local union, but all are unanimous on mothers' meetings. They are considered the "sine qua non"—no doing without. The following are the present officers of the Thorntown Woman's Christian Temperance Union: President, Mrs. Myrtle Lyster; vice-president, Mrs. Estelle Stubbs; treasurer, Mrs. Len Pauley; secretary, Mrs. Mattie Peery.

The following is a report of Mary D. Hendricks, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Boone county:

"I joined the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Lebanon in 1898. This was a new organization (the old organization had disbanded). I was made vice-president at that time. Served in that office for one year. The next year was made president of the local Lebanon union, serving four years. In 1902 was elected county president, serving continuously to the present time. The union has had a steady, healthy growth from the beginning. The first work we did was to petition for and get the curfew ordinance. It has been kept in operation ever since. Then we organized the young people and the children. Their organizations were very prosperous for a long time and did much good work. Finally they had to give up for want of a steady leader, but the work begun with the children and young people is still going on; the oratorical contests have been a special work,

and a great many contests have been held annually. Contestants from neighboring counties and in some instances from other states have come to Boone county to contest for medals. All grades of contests have been held, from the lowest to the highest. Contestants ranging in age from eight years to way past middle life have been represented in the contest work, creating temperance sentiment in a very telling way and educating the public to total abstinence and prohibition. The work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union broadens each year and new departments are taken up as conditions call for them. The departments of Equal Suffrage, Publicity Bureau and Co-operation with Missionary Societies have been added to the long list of other departments.

The local Woman's Christian Temperance Union got the blame for putting the last saloon off the public square in Lebanon a few years ago, thus crowding them all into one ward (at least the saloon keeper said if it hadn't been for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union he would have got through all right); and later on helped in putting them out of Lebanon.

Boone County Woman's Christian Temperance Union is working fourteen of the departments of the organization; the local unions are working about the same.

The county meetings, institutes and conventions have all been held regularly and in harmony with the state plan of work. Local meetings are held semi-monthly. Petitions for special work, legislation, etc., have always received prompt attention in our county. We also have had some of the best talent, not only of the state but of the nation, on several occasions to come before the people of Boone county to promote the cause of temperance."

THE W. C. T. U.

BY EVA EMERY DYE.

Like the old Crusader on Saracen hills,
The heart of our Union exultingly thrills;
Hope, health, and the promise of conquest are ours,
We plead not for ease nor for couches of flowers,
For the war we've enlisted, we're armed for the strife,
And the battle that ends but with ending of life.

The shots may be falling in tempests of flame,
Some heroes may leave but a grave and a name,
But our ranks close up and our lines march ahead,
With a smile for the living, a sigh for the dead.
There are foemen to fall at the stroke of our steel,
There are wrongs to be righted and sorrows to heal,
There are millions that cry for delivering hands
To shatter oppression and break off their bands.
There are nations to conquer and kingdoms to win,
A cry of entreaty rolls under the din
Of markets and cities and railways and ships,
Humanity calling with livid white lips
For the white-ribbon army to march in its might,
To scatter the darkness and bring in the light.
O comrades, my comrades, the world is awake,
The seas in commotion heave higher and break
On the time-worn shore of convention and form,
As tidal waves tell of the on-coming storm.
Men, *men* is the cry, and women of worth,
To march in the vanguard of truth on the earth,
Whose pennons shall gleam ever bright in the sun,
Till the conflict is ended, the battle is won.
Though we seem but a handful we hear the firm tread
Of the army of Progress, aye marching ahead,
And our feet fly to join them, we fling away fears,
Not drafted we go, but as bold volunteers.
Around and about us the drum-beat is heard,
To new resolution the nation is stirred,
The tents have been struck and the banners unfurled,
Our ranks are out marching wide over the world.
"All round the Ribbon White is twined."

ANANIAS STORY.

The Ananias Club is in a furor. There is an application from Missouri for membership. The question is on qualifications. There was a committee

appointed to examine the applicant. One of the jolliest members was selected to take the Missourian down to Sugar Creek and put him through the regular prescribed practical tests and interrogations. Of course it is not expected that a new member will make a full hand the first day. He should have ample time to get his lines out and his hands in. If he is from Missouri where people do not know Ananias, he will have to be given still more time to get his tongue in proper tune and all the organs in gear so as to spin off a good thread of a story, one that will not ravel or fray at the ends. With these instructions and modifications in mind the committee man proceeds and makes report as follows: Everybody remembers that Fourth, it was ideal for fishing and testing. It was warm and rainy like. Occasionally the sun would beam out as if it was April, we were sure the fish would forget it was July and think it was April. A good place was selected by deep waters under the spreading boughs of a sycamore tree that sheltered us alike from the rain and the sun beams. They made ready for business, adjusting lines, hooks and poles and baiting properly. All the while these preliminaries were being arranged Billy in a modulated voice was telling what a good place this was to fish, what marvelous success he had had. The great string of fish he had caught and so on but at the same time admonishing Tom to keep still and not talk any or the fish would not bite. Now it so happened that our new member was not made of taciturn stuff, and his loquacity welled up and he begged permission—a story or so about his experience in fishing—while the fish were getting ready for their part of the game. I will give you some of the latest, and began in a low mellow voice, by saying, out in Missouri the streams are full of fish. The water is always muddy so you can't see them to gigger, snare or shoot, so there is no way to get them except by the skill of the hook. You are not allowed to seine. I went occasionally when I could get away from the office—we were so busy all the time that it was seldom I could get out—and always caught a good string of them just about as fast as I could throw in the hook, pull out the fish, take him off and rebait. It would only take a few moments to catch as many as I could carry home with my board bill for a week until surfeited. I want to tell you about one time especially. The day was fine, I think about the first of May. It had rained the night before but the sun shone out bright and warm. I went to the place where I had often met with good luck. The stream was muddy as usual. In that particular place it was very muddy. The old fishermen say that is a

good sign. You see the fish are hungry and are rooting around for food just like so many pigs and that makes the water riley. Well I got ready in a hurry and cast out my line hoping for a good catch. I waited a long time for a bite, became impatient, drew up my line, rebaited, flung it out, waited, got restless, fidgeted around, thought some bad words, and—and—finally felt something at my hook. I still waited and watched. It pulled, I pulled, it would not budge. I held on, pulling steadily and felt it move and was sure I was hooked on to a log or something. It rose toward the surface slowly. I noticed the water began to broil around and became very muddy and finally the head of a huge turtle appeared above the water and then his whole back. My! What a whopper!! He scared me. He would open his big mouth, snap at the line and try to twist it off. By and by he tucked his head under the water used his four big oars and in spite of all I could pull dived down to the bottom and anchored himself in the mud as firm as Gibraltar. I would pull, could feel him stretch out his long neck as far as it would go and then fall back quickly. I did not know what to do. There was my new dollar line that I bought that morning and promised to pay for so I did not want to lose it so I kept on pulling until I got red in the face. At this juncture there came up a brawny looking fellow with sleeves above elbows, a broad brim merry widow, and still broader grin on his face. Say! mister, wot you got? One of them ar turtles? Lots of 'em in that ar hole. I seed one in thar tother day when the water was clar five foot over. I specks yo've got 'em. Want eny help to git 'im out? I've got a rope we can yank 'im out with. We'll make a noose, put it over your line, run it down on it to the old fellow's head, slip it over his neck when he stretches it up and we will have him. While talking he was working and it was not long until we had him and went out pulling, both of us, our level best. We could not budge him. You just wait and I'll get him, and ran over in the field where he was plowing with a yoke of oxen, unhooked, brought and hitched them to the rope. He stood off a bit, cracked his whip, Tom! Dick!! now to it, down!!! Well they did. Bowed their heads, bent their knees and something began slowly to come. That old turtle reluctantly walked out on shore behind the oxen like a prisoner of war. What did you do with him? Why, you see, that old farmer charged me a quarter for hauling him out and I did not have the money, as is always my luck, and he took the turtle. He was worth five dollars.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Just as early as settlements became established and there were enough to form a society for a church, it was organized in each neighborhood throughout the county, then followed the establishment of Sunday schools and the children were gathered in and taught to spell and read. There would be songs, prayers, scripture-readings and study of the scriptures, all the work trending towards the uplift of the moral and religious standard of the community. This work was of very slow growth at first, especially in the rural districts. For a long time there were not enough people to support a Sunday school except in the more thickly settled portions of the county. Thorntown, Jamestown and Eagle Village were among the first to establish and maintain a Sunday school. The first struggle was to start the Sunday school. Then came the long, patient work to maintain it all through the year. In every neighborhood it was first continued through the summer, when the weather was good and the days were long. In each Sunday school the question would come up every fall, whether they should close the Sunday school until spring or continue through the winter season. Brave hearts would grapple the question and the effort would be made. Often the Sunday school would continue half-winter over and be reluctantly closed until spring. The next fall the effort would be made again and thus continued until success crowned their efforts. It was in this way through perseverance that Sunday schools were established in almost every neighborhood in the county. Like every other good work of the county, it took hard work and lots of patience and perseverance by the men and women in various sections of the county to accomplish and maintain the Sunday schools in many sections of the county. The armies of self-sacrificing Christians that carried on this pioneer work were true and faithful and have passed to their reward in glory. It was not done in a day or year but by persistent and continuous labor for years. At first, in many cases, the Sunday schools were undenominational and taught the elements of Christian living and thereby sowed the seed for a church and it came forth as a tower of strength in the wilderness to lead the people into Canaan land.

In this way and this slow process Sunday schools were established all over the county and organizations were formed to advance the general welfare of the good work. As early as 1876, county conventions were held,

looking forward to the organization of the Sunday school workers throughout the county. Just when this organization was effected we are unable to gather the data. We learn that in 1876 there was a two days' county convention held at Mechanicsburg and presided over by Rev. E. R. Johnson, a Methodist minister. We regret that we have not at hand a full record of this meeting, for it must have been the beginning of a new epoch in Sunday school work in this county. Out of this meeting came a spirit that brought together the Sunday school workers of the county, which grew into a permanent organization that has continued to this day. We can find dates back to the early eighties. Partial records show the following progress of the work to the present date. The following persons have served as presidents of the association: L. M. Crist, from 1883 to 1886; James C. Hague, 1886 to 1892; W. F. Taylor, 1892 to 1900; W. T. Hooton, 1900 to 1902; B. F. Ratliff, 1902 to 1903; E. C. Gullion, 1903 to 1905; S. T. Johnson, 1905 to 1909; F. B. Brock, 1909 to 1912; J. F. Hussey, 1912 to 1914; R. S. Crose, 1914 to —.

The following are the officers of the various departments elected at the convention at Zionsville in 1914, to serve one year from date of election. These various departments have been created from year to year, showing how the work of the organization has grown since its inception. List of officers for 1914-15:

- President, Robert S. Crose, Thorntown, Indiana.
- Vice-President, E. E. Smith, Whitestown, Indiana.
- Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Luna T. King, Jamestown, Indiana.
- Home Department, Mrs. Nettie Kirkham, Lebanon, Indiana.
- F. B. Brock, Adult Department, Zionsville, Indiana.
- Omer Beck, Secondary Department, Lebanon, Indiana.
- Mrs. J. D. Emmert, Elementary Department, New Ross, Indiana.
- Alonzo Nay, Training Department, Lebanon, Indiana.
- H. P. Sicks, Temperance Department, Lebanon, Indiana.
- Minnie Beaman, Missionary Temperance, Whitestown, Indiana.
- J. T. Frank Laughner, Press Department, Whitestown, Indiana.

The following report of the Elementary Department of the Boone county Sunday school work, for the year 1913, was given by Mrs. J. D. Emmert, superintendent of the elementary work of Boone county, at the Indiana State Convention, held at Evansville, June 17, 18 and 19, 1913:

Number of schools reporting, sixty-one; number of cradle rolls, forty-three; number of babies enrolled, nine hundred and forty-seven. One school is a union school. Its babies' names are enrolled on other rolls. The two African Methodist Episcopal schools, one at Thorntown and one at Lebanon, have no babies. The youngest member at Thorntown is eleven years of age; at Lebanon, four, consequently these schools have no roll. Smallest enrollment, one baby; largest enrollment, ninety-five babies. Number of teachers taking teacher's training course, ten; number of teachers teaching children under thirteen, one hundred and eighty-three; number of schools having a separate class or department for beginners, twenty-one; primaries, twenty-one; juniors, sixteen; number of schools having regular promotions from beginners, twenty-nine; primaries, twenty-eight; juniors, twenty-four.

Report shows thirteen different denominations in county: Thirteen Methodist Episcopal, eleven Disciples, nine First Christian, six Missionary Baptist, five United Brethren, four Methodist Protestant, three Presbyterian, three regular Baptist, two African Methodist Episcopal, one Friends, one Lutheran, one United Presbyterian, one Holiness. First report was received from Esther Hopkins, Mt. Zion, Center township. First township sending in complete report, Jackson. Each school is requested to prepare hand work such as map drawing, biographies, pasting of pictures, complete books of the different grades in each department for a display either at fair or county convention.

The elementary report of 1914 shows the following growth: Number of cradle rolls, fifty-eight; number of babies enrolled, one thousand and ninety-five. The largest cradle roll in the county is at the Christian church at Zionsville, one hundred and fifty.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

The Indiana Sunday School Association began its work in 1857 and was reorganized in 1865. The first county convention that we have been able to obtain date was held at Mechanicsburg in 1876. We presume conventions were held prior to that date and that they were held annually ever since then but we have not been able to obtain the dates or the places where they were held.

We have record of the following conventions and their dates:

1883—Thorntown.	1906—Lebanon.
1884—Sugar Plains.	1907—Thorntown.
1886—Lebanon.	1908—Advance.
1887—Mechanicsburg.	1909—Zionsville.
1888—Zionsville.	1910—Whitestown.
1892—Sugar Plains.	1911—Mechanicsburg.
1901—Lebanon.	1912—Jamestown.
1902—Sugar Plains.	1913—Lebanon.
1903—Zionsville.	1914—Zionsville.
1904—Whitestown.	1915—Thorntown.
1905—Mechanicsburg.	

William H. Levering, of LaFayette, the most eminent Sunday school worker of the state was invited to be present at the county convention at Thorntown of 1907, but was unable to come, owing to sickness. It proved to be his last sickness and we publish his letter in the matter which gives the facts in the case.

SUPPOSED TO BE LAST LETTER.

LaFayette, Ind., August 6, 1907.

Mr. S. T. Johnson, President, Lebanon, Ind.:

My Dear Brother: I have just received your kindness of yesterday—an invitation to attend and take part in the exercises of your Ninth Annual Boone County Convention, to be held at Thorntown, September 3, proximo, for which I thank you right warmly.

It is well known that for a few years I have had to withdraw from travel because of physical disability—and the doctors. In this case I have consulted my care taker, Mrs. Levering, and she thinks I can undertake it if she goes with me. September 3rd occurs on Tuesday, I think.

The Big Four trains run on convenient time, I think, leaving here at 8:15 A. M., would put me in Thorntown about beginning time and a return passing Thorntown about 4 P. M., to bring us home—providing that train stops at Thorntown.

I note your instructions: "If you can come, please give subject of your

address." Had you not said that, I would have suggested that you appoint for me an 'address,' but since you request it I will say, let it be some homely topic; some conversational, everyday talk with the faithful, say, "The Ideal County Convention."

Perhaps that is all I need say now, but desire to add: For me please give loving regards to all the Sunday school friends in Boone—I well remember their courtesy.

In fellowship,

WM. H. LEVERING.

In 1866 he aided in organizing the Tippecanoe County Sunday School Union and was its president for nearly thirty years.

He aided in the Indiana Sunday School Association in 1857, was at the reorganization in 1865 and was a member of the committee that framed the constitution. Served as president of the association from 1874-77 and again from 1881-87, when ill health compelled him to withdraw. During his first presidency he traveled over the state and organized conventions, institutes and normal classes in each of the ninety-two counties.

In 1869 he became interested in the National Sunday School Association and attended the convention during twenty years.

For twenty-three years he conducted Sunday school and evangelistic work for two churches of colored people in LaFayette which required attendance at three sessions each Sabbath.

He has collected and published a large amount of literature giving the history of Sunday school work in Indiana and the world, has it neatly bound and tabulated, placed in an elegant case, all of which he has bequeathed to the state library at Indianapolis. All of this work was without any compensation and he paid his own expenses of travel besides systematic contribution. His rule of life and conduct can be embraced in the following epigram: "Blessed are those who know their opportunities and improve them; their abilities and use them; their duties and do them."

If there is one man in Indiana that ranks in front of all others in long, earnest and faithful work in the Sabbath school field, it was William Hagy Levering, of LaFayette. All who knew him and his labors would concede to him this honor. On the 19th ult, thirteen days after his letter of acceptance

at 10:15 P. M., he passed the border into the haven of rest. Mr. Levering left a widow and three children, viz: Mortimer Levering, of Lexington, Kentucky; Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, of Chicago; Mrs. A. H. Diver, of Trenton, Ontario.

JESSE (MILLIKAN) NEWLEY.

The subject of this sketch, Mrs. Jesse (Millikan) Newley, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Millikan, of Thorntown, Indiana. Her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Millikan, were early pioneers of Boone county. Allen Millikan, apprentice of Mark A. Mitcham, made the first saddle in Thorntown, and afterward opened a saddle and harness shop of his own, carried on the business until his death, and was succeeded by his son, William, who still runs the shop, in partnership with his son. They have no competition. Jessie is the only daughter of William and Sadie Millikan and was carefully reared. In early life she attended the "Old Brown Academy," passing through all its grades. When it was razed to the ground, and supplanted by the commodious new brick grade school building, she continued her work in this; and graduated from the commissioned high school in the early nineties. For several years following, she was a pupil of Miss Baker's Kindergarten College, in Indianapolis. In September, 1907, she was employed by the Government, in a school at Ponce, Porto Rico. Here she instructed the children in English, while she took occasion to employ her leisure time in the study of the Spanish language. She remained two years. Came home in July, 1909. In the following August she received from the Government an appointment to Hoonah, Alaska, to teach the Indians. She took the long trip unattended, and taught in Alaska two years. At the end of that period she was promoted and assigned to a school at Susitna. She performed the work here with her usual vigor, skill and success. Her great zeal and energy attracted the admiration and attention of the superintendent of the school, Mr. H. W. Newley, to whom she was married, July 6, 1912. At the close of the year they gave up mission work and settled down to make Susitna their home, Mr. Newley entering the mercantile business, and she devoting herself to the duties of home-making, after having had so successful a career. Our best wishes attend them onward through life's journey, for she was a faithful member of our Berean Sabbath school class for quite a number of years.

FORTY-FOUR YEARS IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

The subject of this sketch, Miss Mattie Matthews, a cultured Christian lady, has been a life-long resident of Boone county, Indiana. In early life she began teaching in a country district school, in the year 1868, when the demand for lady teachers was created by the decimated ranks caused by the bloody internecine strife between the North and the South over the question of civil rights. The following year, 1869, she entered the Thorntown grades, where she remained guiding the footsteps of recreant youth, and teaching their young ideas how to shoot, for the space of six years. It was here that we first made her acquaintance, and learned to love her gentle and persuasive ways. She then went to Lebanon for one year, 1875. Not being able to forget her first love, she returned at the close of the year's successful work and took up work with her first love remaining in Thorntown until 1890, a period of fourteen successful, happy years. Again, strong inducements being urged upon her, namely to assume principalship of the schools there, she returned to the capital of Boone, resolving to make the science and art of teaching her life work. She applied herself assiduously to her new and complex duties and turned out pupils who became noted for brilliant scholarships in the states and in the Old World. To make note of her successes would make fine reading chapters in her life history, and would fill volumes. In the year 1912 she resigned her field of toil and sought a surcease from labor, crowned with the golden meed of praise which has rung down for centuries from the ages. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things. I will make thee ruler over many things."

LYDIA M. HOATH.

Rev. Lydia M. Hoath was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1867. Four years later she came with her parents to Thorntown, Indiana. At the proper age she was entered in the Old Brown Academy as a pupil. Here her childhood and girlhood were spent in innocent glee and happiness. At the age of 12 years she united with the Methodist Episcopal church. When this academy became merged into the public school she passed up through all its grades, until it was rebuilt and became "The Thorntown Commissioned High

School." From this, she graduated with the class of 1885. She entered the ranks as teacher, giving good satisfaction at Edinburg, Indiana, for two years. Then coming home, she taught in the neighborhood of Thorntown two years. She then took a trip west to Kansas City, Missouri, and while there accepted a fine business position for four years. Returning home she accepted a call to teach Latin and mathematics for two years in the Thorntown High School. In 1897, she classified as junior at DePauw University. Recognizing a divine call to the ministry, she united with the Friends Church in 1901, recorded as a minister of the Western yearly meeting same year. The years since have been spent in Bible study, pastoral work and Bible teaching. Two years were employed in religious work as director in the Young Woman's Christian Association in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. A year was then spent at Oberlin, Ohio, studying for the ministry. The last three years of her pastoral work she has occupied the pulpit and taken charge of the work of Sugar Plain, Thorntown, Indiana, which work she accepted so as to be with her mother, who was left widowed in the homestead.

MABEL BONSALL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Burlington, Iowa, December 21, 1872. Her parents brought her to Thorntown in 1875, where at the school age she entered the public schools, and attended continuously until she graduated from the Thorntown High School in 1888. She immediately entered upon the work of teaching for the first two years in the country. She then attended the State Normal, graduating from there in 1896; afterwards taught in Lebanon, Edinburg, Franklin, New Albany, Alexandria, and graduated from the State University in 1900. When President Roosevelt sent Dr. E. B. Bryan to the Philippines to establish a normal school for the Filipinos, she went as one of the faculty of twenty-five teachers in 1902. Mathematics was her specialty. She remained there two years and four months. After she returned home, on account of having contracted malaria, and had recovered and rested up, she was appointed as one of a commission to meet at Yonkers, New York, to assist in drafting an arithmetic for the Philippine schools. Her suggestions received the preference, and she was employed by The American Book concern of New York to

prepare an arithmetic suitable to the needs of the Filipinos; which was adopted for five years, by the commission of education in the Islands. She has since revised and added to the book, as their advancement required, and it is still retained in their schools. In 1908 she was called to the State Normal at Terre Haute, and she has been there continuously ever since.

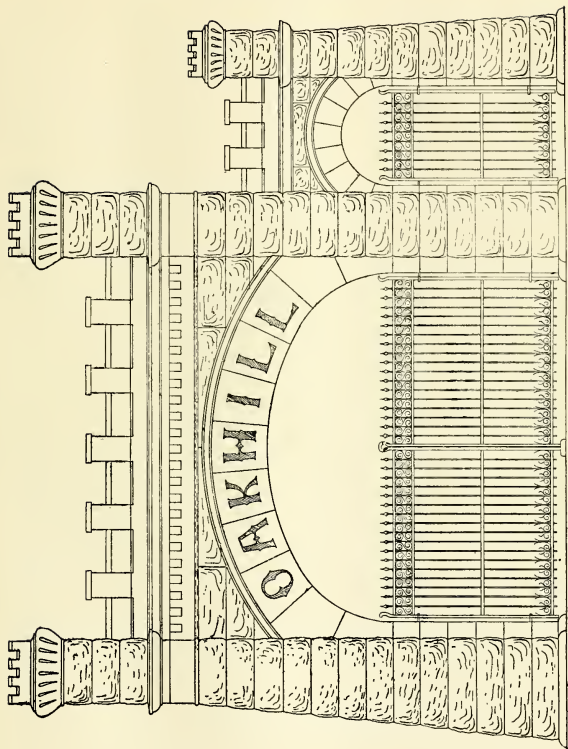
A FOREIGN MISSIONARY SIXTEEN YEARS IN CHINA.

Luella M. Masters, M. D., the subject of this article, attended the district school in Washington township, Boone county, Indiana; then attended the Frankfort High School, and from there went to "The Ladoga Normal," where she graduated. She taught several terms of school in the country, and taught one year in the Thorntown public schools. She attended the University, Syracuse, New York, one year, and then entered the Syracuse Medical College, Syracuse, New York, from which she graduated in 1891. While in Syracuse she joined the Student Volunteer Movement. In 1891, she was accepted by the N. W. branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in August, 1892, sailed for China from San Francisco. She has spent sixteen years in medical work in China, and while there had charge of a hospital for women and children; also opened medical work in the interior. While in China she did medical work at Foo Chow, Foo Chow City and Nencheng, South China; Chung King, West China, and at Tientsin, North China. She was in China during the vegetarian trouble in 1895, during the Boxer uprising in 1900, and during the Revolution, which began in 1911. The greater part of her mission work was at Foo Chow. In 1910 she returned, going via Trans Siberia railway to China. She was at Chung King, West China, only one year, when the Revolution broke out, and she, with hundreds of other refugees, was ordered to Shanghai for safety. While a refugee she did two months post-graduate medical work in Tropical diseases; three months medical work with the Methodist South at Soo Chow (the Venice of China). In June, 1912, she was sent to take charge of the medical work at Tientsin, where she remained until March, 1913. In April, 1913, she returned to the States, and at present is practicing in Thorntown, her former home before going to foreign lands.

CHAPTER XXI.

BOONE COUNTY CEMETERIES.

If there was anything dearer to the heart of the Aborigine than his hunting ground, it was his burial place. Their usual method in burying their dead, was to cover the body with a slab of wood, and then place five or six inches of dirt over that; but this method was not always followed. In one instance the body of a child was found buried in a hollow log. In another case the body of an old chief was placed, according to his request, in the branches of a tree where his bones yet remained when the first settlers came. For generations, the child of the forest would visit the burial place of his fathers, and ever held it in his memory as sacred. As far back as the white man's knowledge of the trading-place of Kawazakee or Thorntown, there were at least three of these sacred spots, one on the hill on the west side of the Prairie creek; and one on the hills on the east side of Prairie creek, a third one about a mile further east on the Hamill farm. Long after the Indians sold out their reserve, the chiefs and principal Indians, were accustomed to return and visit the burying places of their fathers. The early white settlers respected these resting places of these warriors, and they remained undisturbed by the settlers; a story is extant, that an archaeologist from Yale, came one time, and exhumed a skeleton from the Indian graveyard and the State punished him severely, which taught all intruders a lesson. The white man, too, was immortal, and soon after coming to this new Western wild, being exposed to its hardships, miasmas and privations, he, too, passed away, thus making the necessity of a burying ground. Some high knoll on his own premises, or, neighbors near by, was selected. In this way each cemetery was first a private graveyard, being increased by the addition from time to time of some neighbor or friend, and in this way "God's Acre" first took its start. The first grave of a white person known in this "Indian Reserve" was that of a young girl, just entering her teens, known in history as Jemima Harness. The family moved away. No one was ever buried by the side of her, and the sacred spot remains to this day



ARCHWAY—BUILT BY THE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.
—Argus-Enterprise.

a lonely, unmarked grave. Civilization owes it to her to plant there a tomb to her memory. Far too many burial places were established. Some became only dear to a single family, others were deserted or removed; only those which became of community interest remained and are being developed. There are at least, in this county, sixty burying places, not counting those which belong exclusively to a family. They are distributed generally over the county from three to six in a township. In these consecrated spots are resting this day all that remains of the early pioneers of this county. Some of these resting places are organized and incorporated, others are not. Some are in charge of the township trustee, under the provisions of the law regarding cemeteries. Not a few are being discontinued, because the friends have died or have moved away.

We can not here enumerate and locate each, but will simply mention those with which all are most familiar: Oak Hill, Lebanon, Center township; St. Joseph, Lebanon, Center township; Brown's Wonder, Center township; Elizaville, Clinton township; Hopewell, Clinton township; Bethel, Marion township; Mud Creek (Salem), Clinton township; Bethel, Washington township; Mechanicsburg, Washington township; Jones, Marion township; Mount's Run, Union township; Center, Center township; Lutheran, Eagle township; Pleasant View, Union township; Jones, Union township; Pitzer, Union township; Mt. Tabor, Perry township; Smith, Perry township; Howard, Perry township; Johnson, Perry township; Mount Union, Center township; Robinson, Harrison township; Old Union, Jackson township; Mt. Zion, Jackson township; Pleasant View, Jefferson township; Cason (Dover), Jefferson township; Cox, Jefferson township; Poplar Grove, Harrison township; Brockway, Jackson township; Jamestown, Jackson township; Sugar Plain, Sugar Creek township; Taylor (Hazelrigg), Jefferson township; Beck, Washington township; Salem, Eagle township; Bethel (Precinct), Washington township; Milledgeville, Harrison township; Rosston, Union township; Salem (near Zionsville), Eagle township; The Old Graveyard, Thorntown, Sugar Creek township; Maple Lawn, Sugar Creek township; Brush Creek, Washington township.

SKELETON OF INDIAN CHIEF.

While workmen were excavating a small outlet for an eave-trough at the home of Frank Coolman, at Thorntown, another Indian skeleton was un-

earthed. Those who saw the skeleton and the Indian relics which were found buried with it thought the skeleton that of a former Indian chief. The skeleton was in a fairly good state of preservation. With the body was found a nine by twelve inch silver cross with the initials P. H., and word Montreal inscribed thereon. This is the third cross found buried with Indian skeletons within the past few years, and the third skeleton found buried on the Coolman premises. A stone peace pipe, a gold thimble and other trinkets were also found. The Indian graves have all been unearthed at a depth of about two feet.

John Hewitt is in possession of a peculiar design in silver that was found where the relics of crosses and bracelets were found in the exhumed on front street. The figure seemed to be a six pointed star in looks and all inclosed with a ring. It was a curio upon which you could place the pencil and trace all the lines without removing the pencil.

INDIAN LORE.

James Davis' Story of the Tree that Laughed and Cried.

Over the nom de plume of "Ancient Mariner" the following appeared in the *LaFayette Sunday Times*, of March 15, 1914:

I met a man on a traction car the other day who told me that James Davis was dead. He was a very old man. I knew him and my father and grandfather knew him. Then I thought of a story he told me about a big tree that laughed and cried. He and I were sitting on a bench in front of the postoffice in Thorntown, the day the beautiful fountain given the town by a General Mills as a monument to his father and mother, was dedicated and he told me the story. I believe I will try and tell it to the boys and girls who read the *Sunday Times*. I mean the little boys and girls.

Thorntown is on the Big Four railroad, about half way between LaFayette and Indianapolis. It is a very old town, older than LaFayette or Indianapolis. It was an Indian town long before it was a white man's town. There were a great many thorn trees growing around there with long sharp thorns on them and that was why it was named Thorntown. Of course the Indian word for Thorntown [Ká-we-ah'-kē-ūn-gi], was different but that was what it meant. The town is located on a fine level plat of land and on

the east side down a nice grassy, sloping hill, is Prairie creek. All along at the top of the hill were a lot of fine big oak trees, just a good deal like the trees at Battle Ground. Jimmy's home was on this hill and one of the largest of these trees was in his yard.

Jimmie Davis was one of the liveliest boys you ever saw. He could shoot with a bow and arrow and throw awfully straight with a sling. In summer time he ran barefooted and hunted—and fished—and swam. In winter he skated, hunted rabbits with his dog and threw snow balls. In fact, some of the neighbors thought Jimmie was a little terror; but he was not. He was just so full of life and fun that he could not be awake and be still a minute. He was really a very kind hearted little boy.

There were two very odd things about the big oak tree that grew in Jimmy's yard. One was that it made a strange noise when the wind blew, especially at night. Sometimes it would wake Jimmy's father and he often said he was going to cut it down but he never did. The other odd thing was that there were no limbs on the tree until it got away up above the house except at a place about as high as a second story window, a big limb grew right straight out. It was almost as big as a man's body. All the boys and girls of the town would gather and play in the shade on the hillside and they were always talking about what a nice limb that was to put a swing on. Ropes were very scarce and high priced and people did not have much money then, so Jimmy took the boys and they went to the woods and got a big wild grape vine.

The next thing was to get it fastened around the limb. The boys got a long pole and Jimmy climbed up to the limb, with a string in his mouth to pull up the vine. When he got astride of the limb and boosted himself along about ten feet, he came to something that fairly made his hair stand straight up. There was a nice trough or box-like hole cut in the limb. It was about eight inches wide and three feet long and over six inches deep, and in it was the skeleton of a little Indian boy or girl, laying there just perfect. Jimmy scampered down, told all his playmates and then ran for his papa, who got a long ladder and climbed up to see. Then all the little boys and girls climbed up, and everybody from the town came. Then Jimmy's father went down by the creek and got a big piece of bark and covered it over nice so the rain would not rain in on it any more.

Long before, an Indian had lived under that tree and his little girl had

died and he could not bear the thought of putting her in the ground, so he had climbed up and cut that place in the limb and laid her there, where she could swing in the breezes and the birds would sing to her.

That night the wind blew gently and Jimmy's room being upstairs on that side of the house, he heard the noise, but it was not a strange noise at all. It was "Tee he, tee he, tee he" and "oo, ho, oo, ho, la lee, la lee," and all just like a little Indian girl swinging and singing in the tree. At first he was a bit scared and got up easy and looked out at the window, but he could not see a thing but the big limb just swinging in the breeze. Every night when the breeze would blow Jimmy would hear the singing and laughing.

The fall of the year came and one night it turned cold suddenly and rained and it turned to sleet and the wind blew hard. Something waked Jimmy and he listened, but it was not singing and laughing he heard. It was crying and shivery wailing and screaming. He knew the little Indian girl was cold and scared, and he was scared too, and he cried, and crawled away down in his bed and covered up his head. Pretty soon he heard two piercing screams and then a big crash. Then everything was still. When he went out in the yard the next morning the big limb was laying on the ground all broken. Jimmy hunted all round and found two little copper nnger rings and some pretty beads.

Jimmy never heard any more singing and laughing in the tree after that, but he kept the rings and the beads to remember the little Indian girl that so often sang him to sleep.

The house Jimmy lived in is gone long ago and now Jimmy, who grew up to be a fine man, Mr. James Davis, is gone. All the other little boys and girls who played with him are gone too, Grandma Burk and Hines and Cones. I think Camilla White's great-grandma Buckles was one of the little girls who was helped up the ladder.

The big tree died and rotted away long ago, but if you ever go to Thorn-town inquire for my friend, Theodore Van Eaton, and he will take you over back of the old Uncle Billy Roberts' home and show you where the tree stood, or Mr. McCurry, the clothier, can show you. It was about one square south of where his great-grandfather lived and was buried.

Here is another story. There was an Indian chief living at Thorn-town who had a very beautiful daughter. Her name, as near as I can indicate the sound, was Wah-neh-te-mah-nah. It meant, some said, "Sunbeam

in the Morning," and some said, "Rainbow in the Morning." She must have been something of a coquette, anyway there were two young Indian braves who were very much smitten with her. One named Tonawah lived in Thorntown and the other was a Shawnee who lived mostly near Shawnee Mound. The Thorntown Indians were Miamis and of course they did not like the Shawnees very well and would not have permitted them to go into the village to pay court, although the Shawnee went sometimes on pretended friendly visits, but really to see Wahnehtemahnah. When he wanted to visit Wahnehtemahnah, he would slip up into a thicket and whistle like a bird. She would be listening and would slip away and join him and they would go and spend the afternoon on the banks of Wolf creek about two miles west of the village. This creek was called Wolf creek (in Indian) because once when the Indian chief was fishing a hungry wolf attacked him and he caught it in his hands and held its head under the water until it was drowned.

The Shawnee Indian brave's name was a word meaning "black bass fish." He was named that because he caught a very large black bass fish when he was a very little boy. One summer afternoon when he had been visiting, Black Bass came back so close to the village that Tonawah saw him and drew his bow and shot just as Black Bass threw his tomahawk. The arrow pierced Black Bass' heart and the tomahawk buried its blade in Tonawah's brain, and both dropped dead. Wahnehtemahnah had run a little ways and stopped beside a big tree. When she saw both drop she screamed, dropped her bright shawl and ran. Other Indians hearing her scream came quickly, found the two dead, and her shawl. They hunted all night for her but did not find her until the next day. She had run south, circling around near where the Big Four depot now is, down the hill across Prairie creek, getting her moccasins wet, and to the Indian cemetery. There they found her lying dead with a long sharp thorn piercing her heart.

The Indians buried her there, then built a log pen about four feet high around the grave and squatted the dead Indian brave at the foot of the grave, with the arrow through his heart, and the other at the head of the grave with the tomahawk sticking in his head. Then they covered the pen with brush. The pen was still standing when my grandfather came to Indiana, but some of the logs were badly rotted. Several years later grandfather, whose first name was Joseph, and his brother Wesley, and another brother,

John, and James Smith, a brother-in-law, were hunting. They came by there, cut some more logs and rebuilt the pen. After that it was repaired with rails a few times. It was still there when I was a very little boy. I saw it and heard this story. It is all gone now.

If you ever go automobile riding to Thorntown, go west on Main street, past the fountain two squares, and down the street to the left about fifty or sixty feet, where the Indians killed each other, and over east in the second back yard is about where the tree stood that Wahnehtemahnah dropped her shawl by. Then you can ride out east across Prairie creek, up the hill, and a little farther on see on the left the old Indian grave yard. It has never been plowed. The grave is about half way along and west of two trees, if they still are standing,—and they are.

A REAL STORY OF 1830.

Back in the early years of Thorntown, when the village was just on the border of civilization; at the time when the Red men made occasional visits to the old trading village of Kaweahkeungi, and took farewells of their hunting-grounds and the burial places of their fathers; there lived on Church street a family of pale-faces. It was the maternal grandparents of our worthy trustee elect, S. V. Titus. The front name of the pater-familias of the manor was George. His spacious cabin of two rooms stood on the north side of the street, between Vine and Market, just a little west of the home of our esteemed citizen Cal Graves. There were no frame buildings on this first street of the young town of that day, but here and there a log cabin, stretching from West street to the burial grounds of the Red men on what afterwards was known as the Curry Hill. These houses were all after the same pattern, with variations of the shape of the logs from round to hewn, and from one room to two or more with attics above. These grandparents' home was a little aristocratic for that day. It actually had a door made of boards, and a floor of boards and a fire place with chimney made of mud and sticks to carry off the smoke. Just back of the home a little to the northwest, was a gurgling spring called in the Indian tongue Kahwazakee, around which they often gathered from the excitement of the chase to quench their thirst. We can not stop to tell you how old and young gathered at the spring, and the

papooses played, and the lithe maidens of the woods ran with bottles of hide, gourds and polished horns, and dipped them full to the brim of the cooling liquid. The white man made much of this spring afterwards. He curbed it, placed rock for it to bound laughingly over, and made cement tiling to lead it across the field north, to the track of the iron horse, to quench the thirst of the steed of iron when it speeded by. We are not so much concerned about the old spring, as we are the inmates of the cabin home. The spring was simply the attraction that led up to the more exciting events. It lured visitors to that spot, sacred to the memory of those who had quaffed of its cooling sparkles in the past. No Indian ever visited the old village from their new home on the banks of the Wabash, without visiting the old spring, and quenching his thirst from its sweet and refreshing waters. One bright morning in early spring before the buds had bursted their winter overcoats and thrown off their jackets and before the robin built its nest, George was from the home at some log rolling or cabin raising, and the cherub of the home, the mother of S. V. Titus was fast asleep in the artistic sugar trough cradle, that the father with adz and the skill of his own hands had hewed out of a large linn log. He had placed beneath it polished rockers upon which it was swung to and fro to lull to sleep the little one. All was quiet within and without. The babe was snugly tucked in the cradle soft and warm and the busy housewife was about her morning work, when a glance through the partly opened door revealed to her the approaching line of Indians in single file coming from the spring to the home. Dreadful fear for the safety of her babe seized her. She quickly stepped to the door. Her first thought was to close and bolt it. The Indians were too close at hand. It would look like banging the door in their faces, which would be unkind and unhospitable. No pioneer would be guilty of such a breach of etiquette even to an Indian. She stood her ground at the entrance of her citadel ready to do and dare for its defense and for her innocent. The Indians lined up before the door. The mother's heart rose to her throat, almost smothered with fear. There stood the braves of the woods, clothed in buck-skin and trimmed with turkey feathers about the limbs, up the back with a cluster on the back of the head. There was Shaw-po-to-se-aw the medicine man, with his companions O-megh-quah, Wetche-ke-te-ta, Toth-te-non-ga, Ke-osa-osa-kun-ga, Ne-go-ta-kaup-wa and Wa-haw-ko-se-aw, Oseas and Mackinsas. There they stood around the door of the cabin silent, somber and savage look-

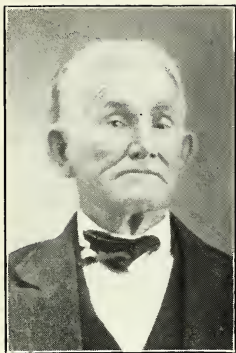
ing. The pale mother in the doorway silent and white as marble with fear, regarded keenly their every movement. After a silence that seemed an age to the mother the medicine man broke it by opening the parley. It was in an unknown tongue, finally by signs and now and then a word of broken English it was made known that it was "Fire Water," that they wanted. The white man had bartered rum for their furs and taught them to drink it. They could not quench their thirst now with the sparkling water at the spring. The good mother made it known to them that she had no whiskey in the house. This disappointed them. They frowned, pow-wowed and gesticulated. She knew nothing of what they said except, she could see by their expression that they were displeased and disappointed, because she did not supply their needs with whiskey. They approached nearer the door and made it known to her that they wanted to enter and see for themselves. She withdrew a little though getting closer to her babe, and the medicine man who seemed to be the leader entered. The rest followed quickly after until the squad of eight were within. The mother instinctively sprang to the side of the cradle and there stood quaking with fear. The Red men peered with argus-eyes into every corner and when they failed to find what they inquired for, gathered around the cradle. The mother was speechless with fear, she could not even scream for help, silently the Indians stood. There was but a murmur of parley a short shrug or so, and the medicine man ventured to lift the covering from the child, and they all peered at it with expressions of wonder and admiration. The medicine man broke the silence in such a tender tone as to quell the fears of the mother. He ran his hand lightly over the sleeping innocence pronouncing incantations and blessing. It all ended with a few voluntary remarks of advice from the doctor, stating that she could never rear the papoose, if she cuddled and smothered it down with blankets, "too softly, no air, no sunshine, no strength, ugh: off! tumbley, jump, and no rappie all time." After these friendly admonitions the unwelcome callers retired from the cabin, to the great joy of the mother. When they were fairly out of sight she grabbed the unconscious child and ran swiftly to the nearest neighbors. There, out of breath she stammered out the story of her unwelcome visitors. They, it seems, had been misdirected, for on the street above, at the corner of West and Bow streets they found what they had sought in vain at the former home.

A LIVE MONUMENT.

Adaline (Burk) Boyd was born 1809, in Massachusetts. Early in life her parents moved to Indiana, settling in Union county, on the banks of White river near a place known as Dunlapsville, a Presbyterian settlement in which at an early date was established a Presbyterian Academy, that attained considerable note in its day. At an early date Mrs. Burk came to Thortown, with her young family and later was married to ——— Boyd who passed away. For almost a generation she was familiarly known as grandmother Boyd. She was a strong character of more than usual power of thought and originality. She did her own thinking in social, political and religious lines. She passed four score year of active, industrious life before called to her reward in the Glory land.

In an item of her will, she provided that the residue of her savings, after settling all her debts, should go for the purpose of building and establishing a church home, for the Wesleyan Methodist church. Upon the settlement of her estate, there was paid into court for the board of trustees of said church organization at Thortown, the sum of two hundred and thirty-one dollars. This money was safely cared for by said board of trustees and placed at interest until Thanksgiving week, 1914, when it amounted to the sum of seven hundred and sixty-two dollars, to which was added one hundred and thirty-eight dollars, donated by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference and private individuals, making the sum of nine hundred dollars, which was paid for the local Friends church in Thortown, which is to become the home of the Wesleyan Methodists in this place. It is to be a perpetual living monument of the loving thoughtfulness and benevolence of Grandma Adaline Boyd. By her quiet unostentatious life she has set in motion an influence for good, which will live on and bear fruit for the Master, until the second coming of Christ, when he will gather his Saints into the Kingdom. Her body has mouldered into dust in the narrow chamber in the city of the dead, but her good works go on in their influence for the uplift of the world. By her will she set in motion an influence that evolves by compounding and gathering power, as it rolls toward eternity.

There is a lesson in this to the living. Surely death does not end all. The influence of our life goes on after we are silent in the tomb. We can



ADAM F. FRENCH.
—Daily Reporter.



NEAL MEMORIAL GATEWAY TO OAK HILL CEMETERY, LEBANON.

think of our loved ones as they were to us as close companions. The world feels the impulse of their life for good or evil, as their acts proved to be, and the legacy of good or evil deeds that mark their doings. The legacy we leave to the world is all important, and should stimulate us to right and noble action. The appropriate tablet to hang upon the wall of the Wesleyan Methodist church in Thorntown, will teach coming generations, "Loving Remembrance of Adaline Boyd, for her thoughtful benevolence." Through her long life she toiled and economized, that she might be able in some way, to add to the comfort and happiness of those who would come after her departure.

CHAPTER XXII.

STORY OF EARLY LIFE IN BOONE COUNTY AND EARLY SETTLEMENT IN EACH TOWNSHIP.

Away back in the woods of Boone before the county was set off by meets and bounds by the state there was a baby boy born to Mr. and Mrs. Austin Davenport. It was a bright morning in April that joy came to a little cabin of one room round logs on the banks of Eagle creek in what is now known as Eagle township, Boone county. Although the sun was bright that April morning not one direct ray could reach the cabin home. Perchance at high noon the sun for a short time could peep in on the home through the spot cut away for the cabin. Pretty nearly all the sunshine that came to the early homes in the big woods came from within, from the glow of the great fireplace and from warm contented hearts. This day there was a particular glow for a new joy had come to greet the family. This particular baby boy was christened Milton S. and he still lives and although he is an octogenarian he is active, and serves as town clerk of Zionsville and is full of stories of the pioneer life in this county.

At the age of eighteen he witnessed the bear fight and shooting match of the Dye brothers. He said that the bear that did the fighting with the dogs was chained and yet while thus hampered he made way with four dogs by hugging and biting them. The other bear was disposed of by the shooting match and the winners and their friends had bear meat to eat. There was a great crowd present and as whiskey flowed freely there was much drunkenness. It was a great day for Eagle township.

Mr. Davenport has in his possession the long rifle of his father with which he gathered in wild meat in abundance, turkey, deer, squirrels and etc. At that time the gun was discharged by a flint lock. He states that his mother brought down a deer with the old gun one morning, evidencing that the pioneer women knew how to shoot and defend themselves. The most exciting story in the Davenport home was as follows: One morning a squaw

called at the home and asked for some meal. While Mrs. Davenport was waiting upon her caller, baby Mary was tucked away in the sugar trough cradle fast asleep, and when the mother was not looking, the squaw gathered up the baby girl and was making away with it, when another child told the mother. The mother was out in a jiffy after the kidnapper and reached her just as she had mounted her pony and dragged her off and secured her baby which the Indian had put under her blanket on her back in regular papoose fashion.

AN APOTHEOSIS OF THE PIONEER.

It is a singular fact that general praise has not been given to the American pioneers, or they have been praised for services in wars rather than for their conflicts with nature in the forests and wilderness. It is true that certain classes of the early settlers have been lauded sufficiently. We have heard much of the hardships endured by the Pilgrim Fathers and the New England Puritans; and we know something of the virtues of certain early settlers in Virginia, but it is nevertheless true that the pioneers of the whole country have not been sufficiently praised. As the battles of the world have been fought, not by a few officers, but by great hosts of men whose names have been ignored by history, so the subjugation of this continent to civilization has been accomplished by unnoted heroes.

It is time that a just meed of praise should be given to all those men and women who went alone into the wilderness with ax and gun to make homes for themselves and to prepare the foundation of the Republic. We have societies composed of descendants of the soldiers of each one of our wars, and these are admirable in their way, but we need to recognize that the battlefield is not the only place where heroism has been displayed; that the contests of the wilderness also required heroism. We should have a society of the sons and daughters of the pioneers; it should be recognized that to be able to trace back to any man who settled in the wilderness and recovered a few acres of land from savages and beasts and an untilled condition is to have an honorable pedigree.

Let us consider what it meant to be a pioneer in the early days of America. It meant much more than it means now to go forth to make a home in Australia or Africa, or any place else on the habitable globe. There were then

no steamships to make brief and relatively safe voyages from the old countries; machinery had not been prepared for the comparatively easy conquest of nature. The pioneer required hardihood and courage to tear up his roots from the soil of his home in the old land, and this, while not uncommon, is by no means an easy thing to accomplish. He cut loose from the past and set forth to face unfamiliar and to some extent unknown conditions; he went forth usually with very little of this world's goods, and was tossed for many weeks upon the ocean in a slow sailing ship. When he had come to land he had nothing to depend upon but what he could wrest from nature, and he found a land of forests, filled with wild beasts and savage red men. The pioneers had come from tilled farms, villages and cities, and they arrived in a wilderness, with no market but the streams and the woods, and with no roof but the trees.

They had no weapons or implements save the gun and the ax with which to make a home; they were exposed to heat and cold, rain and snow, until they had erected their cabins. When we consider the amount of force and muscle required to hew down one tree, we are prepared to realize somewhat that it was no slight task for each pioneer to cut enough logs to build for himself even the rudest cabin. The log cabin of the wilderness was, under the circumstances, a triumph of toil, industry and architecture.

Again, we must consider that the pioneer had no food ready to hand, but that he must need search for it in the forest with his gun; he must seek the bear and the deer, and carry their carcasses to his cabin upon his own shoulders. He was compelled to cut away the trees, in order to make a place in which he might sow some of the nourishing grains which he had brought from the old lands. To clear an acre of ground meant that he must cut down multitudes of trees, thick and hard and growing close together, and between the stumps he scratched the surface, as best he might, for the depositing place of the seeds of his future harvest. He was compelled to defend his little field against hordes of squirrels, raccoons, flocks of birds and all manner of enemies.

In the midst of these labors he was exposed to attack by savage beasts, such as panthers and bears and venomous snakes, lurking everywhere. The pioneer had to contend not only with these difficulties, but the land was pre-occupied by the aboriginal tribes, and these were naturally opposed to the in-

vasion of their country by the white people, and their methods of showing displeasure were by no means gentle ones. The red men had no scruples in regard to burning down the cabin which the pioneer had patiently erected, or slaughtering men, women and children; so that the pioneer's life was one of constant peril and watchfulness. He never knew as he went into the forest when an arrow, sent from the hand of a lurking Indian, might pierce him; he never knew, when he laid down at night at what hour he might be aroused by yells of Indians surrounding his home. When we consider that these pioneers came from pleasant homes and quiet conditions in the old lands, we cannot but be impressed by the indomitable courage and iron muscles and nerves and resolute purpose which enabled these heroic men to surmount all these difficulties and perils.

These men, indeed, were clad in skins and in homespun, and their manners doubtless were uncouth; their speech was possibly reckless of grammar; yet the important fact is that they were real men—heroic, dauntless, tried men. We should no more allow the uncouth conditions of their lives to diminish our appreciation of their qualities than a Greek sculptor would have permitted himself, when standing in one of the noted quarries from which marble for Athens was being hewed, to have found fault with a mighty block lying before him because it was not already a frieze on the Parthenon. The pioneers had all the qualities of body, mind and heart from which free men for this Republic were to be made; they were inexhaustible quarries of manhood; they were deposits of gold ore which nature was making in this land, from which the minted coin of more accomplished men were to be made. The pioneers were the magnificent, indomitable vanguard of our Republic. The day when any American grows ashamed of the log cabin, the rifle, the ax, the gun and coon-cap of his ancestors will be a sad one for our people.

There is a tendency in human nature to underrate the qualities and characteristics of men and women whose outward conditions are crude, but more careful consideration leads us to realize that the mighty pioneer whose ax struck true and strong with reverberating blows into the sides of the huge trees of the original forests, and in whose brawny hands the long rifle rested firm as in a vise, and whose heart never quailed within him before either panther or Indian, was a man, while the embellished dandy, whose chief accomplishment is knowledge of neckties, is not worthy of comparison with the other. We must not forget that the accomplishments of the pioneers

were in their way very memorable ones; as rifle shots the world has never excelled them; they scorned to strike a squirrel in the body or to do more than stun it by sending their bullets whizzing close to its head.

In their isolated conditions, each man in his own clearing, with nature, beasts and savages, these men developed such powers that when the call of the Colonies came for war with the mother country they were already soldiers better prepared for the condition of the revolutionary contest than all the military schools of the world could have made them. They were able to endure the longest marches, to bear starvation, exposure and wounds. It was in the previous lives of the soldiers of the Revolution that the success of that struggle had its ultimate foundation. Without the discipline of the wilderness these men could never have borne the hardships and privations of that long contest, and when the foreign armies came they were met by men who had slept for years with their rifles by their sides in their cabins, or out in the forest, men practised to strike with their unerring bullets minute marks at long distances, so that the riflemen of the army of the Revolution seldom wasted their lead when it was aimed against the Red Coats.

The magnificent qualities and the splendid services of the pioneers of the Republic cannot be overrated, and must not be forgotten. The memory of their hardships, the glory of their deeds, the splendor of their accomplishments, must not be allowed to perish from the memory of our people. Our children must be taught that the chief glory of an American pedigree is not that it can be traced back to some Englishman of a so-called noble family, or to a Norman baron who followed William the Conqueror; but that the best American pedigree needs only go so far as a log cabin in the original wilderness, where lived a real man, who with rifle and ax conquered a home for himself and his children, and who laid the foundations of a free land.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

In the year 1832, Abner H. Longley, the first settler, located in Lebanon, Center township, and erected a one-room log cabin on lot No. 1, block 16.

The first court house, a hewed-log structure, was built in 1835. Among the early citizens of Lebanon were A. H. Longley, John Patterson, William Smith, David Hoover. James Pricely was the first tailor; A. H. Shepherd

the second. Joseph Hocker was the first attorney, associate with Jacob Angle, Stephen Neal and William B. Beard. Lorenzo C. Daugherty was an attorney in Lebanon who attained high standing, was selected as Representative and in the Senate. O. S. Hamilton and T. J. Cason also made their mark. From 1843 to 1852 Hiram Brown, William Quarles, Hugh O. Neal, A. A. Hammond and Jacob Landis, of Indianapolis, were regular attendants of the circuit courts of this county. From 1852 to 1886, the resident lawyers of Lebanon were T. J. Cason, A. J. Boone, R. W. Harrison, T. H. Lockhart, J. W. Clements, T. J. Terhune, C. M. Zion, O. P. Mahan, B. S. Higgins, C. S. Wesner, J. R. Abbott, I. M. Kelsey, M. C. Wills, C. M. Wynkoop, J. S. Pierce, Stephen Neal, D. M. Burns, J. O. Pedigo, and S. A. Falkner. Stephen Neal practiced in the county for half a century.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The first settler was George Harness with a wife and twelve children, about the year 1829. This township was organized in 1831. The first election was held at the house of William Kenworthy in April, 1832, when Benjamin Sweeney and James Van Eaton were elected justices of the peace and Green Foster and David Laudrum, constables. The first white child was born at the house of Green Foster in 1831. The first death was Jemima Harness, October, 1829. The second death was Mary A. Westfall. She was the first person buried at the old cemetery north of Thorntown, marked off by Mr. Lavebin the surveyor. The first marriage was that of John Pauley and Emily Sweeney in July, 1832. The first religious meeting was held at the house of Cornelius Westfall by Claibourne Young. The first church organization in the township; Stephen Ball was the preacher. Soon after the Presbyterians organized with Claibourne Young as minister in 1833. The first tan-yard was started in 1832 by Zachariah Gibson. Isaac Morgan kept the first tan-yard. The first merchant was A. H. Baldridge and the first tailor, Robert Hamill. The first carpenter was John Alexander. The first blacksmith, Moses McClure and the first shoemaker, Thomas Young. The first hatter was Samuel Daily. The first wagon-maker was George McLaughlin. The first potter was Oliver Craven. The first saddler was Mark A. Michem and the first doctor was Mr. Farmer. The first attorney was Rufus A. Lockwood, followed by Jacob Angle and John S. Davis. The first

post office was opened at the house of William Kenworthy, east of Thortown, in 1832. Robert Hamill was the first postmaster proper in Thortown [certificate of appointment]. The first school teacher in Thortown was Jefferson Hillis. The first hotel was kept by Isaac Morgan, the next by David Daily. This hotel was a double log house, which stood where the old Brown Academy was afterwards built.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

It was first settled about the year 1829. Claibourne Young conducted the first religious services in the year 1831. William Young was the first justice elected in the township. The first election was held at the house of Michael D. Campbell, in the spring of 1833, at which time William McBurrows was elected justice of the peace.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Among the first to settle in this township were Edward Jackson and Caleb Richardson in 1831. The first school taught in Marion was in the winter of 1833. The first equipments for a scholar then were a goose quill and a spelling book.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

One of the first and therefore one of the oldest roads in the county passes through this township, known as the Indianapolis and State road. It is now and has been for over eighty years a highway very much traveled. Perry township was settled in 1830. Mr. Schenck taught the first subscription school in this township in 1836. The famous old Mount Tabor church, Baptist, was built here in 1835.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The settlement of this township dates back as far as 1826. The first religious meeting was 1832 and the first election in 1834, and John Berry was elected first justice. The first mill was built and run by Hiram McQuidy and the Methodists built the first church. Followed soon after by the Bap-

tists. The first religious meetings were held at the house of Mr. Sedgwick. They were conducted by Thomas Brown.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

The first land entered was by James S. Dale in 1834, who also built the first cabin. The first death was the wife of David James in March, 1837. The first meeting was held at the house of George H. Johnson in 1835, where a few pioneers gathered to hear a Baptist minister preach. Early meetings were also held at the house of George Sheeks. The first election was held at the cabin of W. Logan in 1836, when William Buttery was elected justice of the peace. Among the early marriages were William Johnson to Isabella Dale, G. T. Buttery to Barbara Scott and Jeremiah Craven to Miss James.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

Clinton township was first settled in 1834. Hugh Sample, son of James H. Sample, was the first child to see the light of day in 1837, in this township. He is yet living. Among the early ministers were John Reynolds, Presbyterian; John Bonner, William Hall, William Turner, Carson Burckhalter, Christian; and Henry I. Bennett. The following are among the early school teachers: James H. Sample, Hiram J. Roberts, Henry I. Bennett, James Mulligan and John Foley. The first religious meeting was held in 1835 at the house of A. B. Clark. The first election at the home of Newton Cassady. First marriages were John Stephenson to Miss Adams; Eros Stephenson to Margaret Wylie; John M. Burns to Miss Wylie.

J. M. Larimore, of Eagle Village, was the first Odd Fellow in Boone county. He was the son of Daniel Larimore, who came from Fayette county, Indiana, early in the thirties. J. M. Larimore died in 1849, of consumption. T. P. Miller, of Zionsville, was the second Odd Fellow in the county.

There was a Saleratus factory in Eagle Village in an early day, the only one in the county. It was started by J. M. Larimore and the factory was called "The Ashery."

The Odd Fellows organized a lodge at Eagle Village in 1846 or '47. Charter members were J. M. Larimore, T. P. Miller, J. F. Daugherty, Joseph

Larimore, James Handly, Oel Thayer, I. L. Davenport, Jacob Tipton, T. W. Oliphant and L. Oliphant.

EAGLE TOWNSHIP.

Patrick H. Sullivan was the first settler in Eagle township, also the first settler in the county. He was on the committee that located the county seat. Jacob Sheets, John Sheets, David Hoover followed him. In December, 1831, occurred the first marriage, Elijah Cross to Mary Hoover. The first brick house in Boone county was on the Michigan road between Clarkstown and Eagle Village, was built by Austin Davenport in 1835. First doctors were William M. Duzan, H. G. Larimore, Warner F. Sampson, S. W. Rodman, N. Crosby and G. W. Duzan.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

George Walker, Baptist, was the first minister in Jackson township, and held first meeting at the house of John Porter. Brown's chapel, built in 1832, was the first Methodist meeting house, named in honor of Thomas Brown. Jackson township was settled in 1828. Jackson is one of the best townships in the county.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Before the sale of land in 1829, settlers came to this township, viz: John N. Fall, John Wilky, Joshua Allen, William West and Able Pennington. They were followed by others in 1832. The first election was held at the house of John S. Polk, April, 1832, when John Slocum and J. S. Polk were elected justices of the peace, sixty votes being cast. John Pauley and William Brown were elected constables at the same time. The first religious meetings were held at the house of William Pauley, about the year 1830. The first school was taught by Daniel Ellis in 1830. The following year David Ross built the first grist mill on Spring Branch. James P. Mills built the first tanyard in the township. The Cason graveyard in the south part of the township was the first burying ground, likewise Bethel, where are many monuments erected to the memory of the pioneers.

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

Among the first pioneers to attack the forests in this part of the county were the following who came in the year 1830: Richard Hull, John and James McCord and James White. This little band was soon joined by Thomas Harm, Adam Kattering, Joseph White and John Smith; a few years later many others came. The first school was taught by Henry Lucas, in 1837. Among the early ministers we find Rev. John Good, Sr., J. A. Rudasill, Rev. E. S. Hinkle, John Good, Jr., and Reverend Livengood.

OUR FOREMOTHERS.

Today all over our land, orators will speak and editors will write of the glorious deeds of our forefathers; ours be it to keep green the memory of our foremothers. We are glad that in many parts of the country our national anniversary is being observed as Foremothers' Day; it is most appropriate that on this day dedicated to patriotic memories, the organ of the largest organization of women the world has ever seen should recall some of the mothers who have so wrought that their names are worthy

"On Fame's eternal bead-roll to be filed."

Foremothers is a most appropriate title, for ever since the world began mothers have been at the fore wherever hard or heroic work was to be done.

First, alphabetically and as regards her influence in shaping the nation's destiny, is Abigail Adams, wife of one president and mother of a second. No other American woman ever bore this honor, and it came to her, not accidentally, but as the natural result of her character. It is not too much to say that had Abigail Adams been a weak, silly woman, neither John Adams nor John Quincy Adams would have been fit for president. Through all those terrible years when the fate of the nation trembled in the balance, she was in reality "the guide, philosopher and friend," who held steady the often wavering faith and courage of her husband. During these years she was carefully training her son for his life-work, instilling into

his mind those principles which shone so conspicuously when he became Chief Executive. In an age when it was considered a disgrace for a woman to be "learned," she was a thorough student, though it had often to be by stealth; she bore all the burdens of the family care during the long years that the country's service demanded her husband at the seat of government or in foreign courts. As Charles Francis Adams, speaking of her power to adapt herself to most opposite duties, says: "She is a farmer, cultivating the land, and discussing weather and crops; a merchant reporting prices-current, and directing the making up of invoices; a politician speculating upon the probabilities of peace and war; and a mother writing the most exalted sentiments to her son."

It is proof of the excellent way in which she conducted business that, as her husband relates, the neighbors used to remark that they could always tell when John Adams was at home, for he did not keep the farm up as well as Abigail did in his absence.

Her studies of political economy, and her good, hard sense, early brought her to a conclusion which a century has not sufficed to make clear to some of her daughters. Writing to her husband while he, as a member of the Continental Congress of 1776, was wrestling with the great question of an independent nation, she said: "I long to hear that you have declared an independency. And, by the way, in the new way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you to remember the ladies, and be more generous and favorable than your ancestors were. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands."

Her oft-quoted utterances show that even then she foresaw that the ballot in the hands of woman was a necessity for a stable, pure government. No less than emphatic was her conviction of the need of higher education for women. August 14, 1776, she wrote: "If we mean to have heroes, statesmen and philosophers, we should have learned women. The world, perhaps, would laugh at me and accuse me of vanity, but you, I know, have a mind too enlarged and liberal to disregard this sentiment. If much depends, as is allowed, upon the early education of youth, and the first principles which are instilled take the deepest root, the great benefit must arise from literary accomplishments in women."

Another foremother of Revolutionary days, described by Lossing as the "Lady of Three Manors," is Mrs. Van Cortlandt Beekman, of whose courage

and patriotism many instances are related. Once a party of Tories rode up to the manor-house, and insultingly demanded of Mrs. Beekman: "Are not you a daughter of that old rebel, Pierre Van Cortlandt?" Drawing herself up to her queenly height she answered: "I am daughter of Pierre Van Cortlandt, but it is not becoming for one like you to call my father a rebel." He raised his musket to strike her, but she never flinched. Instead, she looked him square in the eye, reproved him sharply, and bade him leave her house. Abashed by her courage and her flashing eye, he slunk away like the coward he was.

At another time her regard for her promise, aided by her womanly intuition, saved West Point, and with it the nation. Colonel Samuel B. Webb, father of James Watson Webb, and his brother John, known as "Lieutenant Jack," were on General Washington's staff, and frequent visitors to the Beekman mansion. One day Jack rode up hastily, gave his valise, which he told her contained a suit of clothes and a considerable sum of money, to Mrs. Beekman, charging her not to deliver it to any one without a written order from himself or his brother. A fortnight after, Joshua H. Smith, one of her neighbors, came and asked Mr. Beekman for Jack's valise, saying he wanted it in a great hurry, and had not time to write an order. Mr. Beekman sent a servant for it, but Mrs. Beekman refused to give it to him. In vain Smith pleaded, and finally flew into a passion, urging that his knowledge of the valise being there, and that it contained Lieutenant Jack's uniform was sufficient evidence that he was authorized to get it. But, as Lossing tells us, "Mrs. Beekman persisted in her refusal. She felt an intuitive and indefinable distrust of Smith, and even the expressions of displeasure by her husband for such treatment of a neighbor did not move her." The result proved her distrust well grounded. That uniform was wanted for Andre, who was just Lieutenant Jack's height and figure. Had he secured it, his escape, in all human probability, would have been accomplished, and West Point would have fallen into the hands of the British.

The preservation of that vast domain "where rolls the Oregon," to the United States is due, in large measure, to the heroic endurance of Mrs. Spaulding and Mrs. Whitman, the first white women to cross the Rocky Mountains, and by their crossing, proved the path was possible. We honor Fremont as the Pathfinder, and inscribe his name on mountain pass and peak. This is well, but on the same rocky tablet which bears the inscription, "Fre-

mont, 1842," should be inscribed "Mesdames Whitman and Spaulding, 1836," their names above his, for they were six years in advance of him. Read the story of these heroic women, as told by Barrows, in "Oregon," if you doubt that here, as everywhere, women were "to the fore."

During the third decade of this century two parallel columns of the English race were marching across this continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The one represented men's occupancy, "seeking to perpetuate wilderness and propagate fur," for which work no woman's hand was needed; the other sought to carry Christian civilization beyond the Rockies, and realized that without woman's aid no Christian civilization is possible.

The Hudson Bay Company was the embodiment of the first idea; and Prince Rupert's Land illustrated its development. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions embodied the second idea, and its realization is seen in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Four Nez Perce's Indians had brought from the far Pacific coast the Macedonian cry, "'Come over and help us,' by giving us *The Book*," and the missionary boards responded. To send men over the thousands of miles of trackless wilderness was difficult enough; to send women was declared impossible. But the American Board feeling that without true family life, such as can exist only where husband and wife together build their home, it was useless to attempt either to civilize or to Christianize, decided to send two newly-married couples on this hazardous mission. Dr. Whitman was first chosen, and, with his fiancée, accepted the trust. Before his marriage he went over the ground and returned, pronouncing it possible, though very difficult, for women to make the journey. Mr. Spaulding and his bride were chosen to accompany the Whitmans. Mrs. Spaulding was just recovering from a long fit of sickness. Her husband said to her, "It is not your duty to go, your health forbids it; but the decision shall be left to you after we have prayed together." After their prayer the young bride was left alone. Ten minutes later, with a radiant face she called to her husband, "I have made up my mind for Oregon."

We leave to your imagination the storm of entreaties from friends—the pictures they drew of the dangers of the way—a three-thousand-mile journey, two thousand miles by canoe, saddle, or on foot, the danger from savages, but to all this her answer was: "What mean ye to weep and to break mine heart? For I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die on

the Rocky Mountains for the name of the Lord Jesus Christ." This spirit actuated both these heroic women, and enabled them to surmount all the difficulties of the way and, arriving triumphant at their journey's end, proved to the world that Oregon was accessible from the east, and that it was a country worth saving to the nation.

Besides the name of Mrs. Spaulding and Mrs. Whitman, we would inscribe that of Jesse Benton Fremont, worthy daughter of a noble sire, without whose help and inspiration the work of her husband never could have been accomplished.

All frontier life is full of the heroic deeds and the more heroic sacrifices of the foremothers of civilization. No records show, no honor can overestimate the debt America owes to her pioneer foremothers.

Among the mightiest forces of civilization is the press; the foremothers of the press deserve our recognition today. The world's first daily newspaper was established and edited by a woman, Elizabeth Mallett, in London in 1702. The reason she gave for establishing it was "to spare the public half the impertinences the ordinary papers contain." Woman's journalism today, by its high tone, its freedom from scandal and personal vituperation, testifies to Elizabeth Mallett's clearness of insight, and is the realization of her faith concerning what woman in journalism would accomplish.

The first American newspaper of which we have any record is the Massachusetts *Gazette and News-Letter*. Its founder died, and his widow, Margaret Craper, conducted the paper for several years after his death. Her pluck and persistence are shown by the fact that the *News-Letter* did not suspend during the British siege and occupation of Boston, and it is the only paper of which this can be said.

Mrs. Marion McBride, secretary of the National Woman's Press Association, among other interesting facts on this subject tells us that Rhode Island's first newspaper was owned and edited by Anna Franklin. It was started in 1732; she not only edited it, but with the assistance of her two daughters, set the type, and their servants worked the printing press, steam presses being then undreamed of. History records that for her quickness and correctness she was appointed printer to the colony. Among the other documents issuing from her press is an edition of the Colonial Laws, of 340 pages. Today a woman, Myra Bradwell, stands acknowledged head of legal printers and editors. Her reports in the *Legal News* are received as author-

ity in courts East and West, North and South. While visiting New Orleans with her, I heard Hon. E. C. Merrick, for many years one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, tell her he had on file every number of her paper from its commencement, eighteen years ago; this shows the value he attaches to it.

Today the country is flooded with picture advertising cards; so common are they it seems that, like Topsy, they "weren't made, they grewed." But think back twenty years, if you are old enough, and you will remember that they were then unknown. How they came to be is in this wise: A young lady, Mary E. Wilson, was employed in the photographic gallery of Gutekunst, Philadelphia, as a retoucher; she had much artistic taste, and in idle moments sketched flowers on the back of his advertising cards and sent them to her friends. They were so pleased that it occurred to her to suggest to Mr. Gutekunst that such flower pictures would enhance the value of his advertising cards. She painted two, a trailing arbutus, and a flowering quince. At once he seized the idea and had them lithographed. He sent them out broadcast, and this new method of advertising spread like wildfire. If Mary Wilson had patented it, she would be a rich woman today.

Frances Power Cobbe says that when left free to act, woman naturally gravitates to the philanthropies. That this is true is proved by the fact that in the philanthropies woman is always "to the fore."

Elizabeth Mallett's newspaper was a reformatory journal; and if today you look through the literature devoted to, or springing out of, the philanthropies, you will find that it emanates largely from the brain and heart of women. We doubt if there is in America a church in which the women do not outnumber the men, yet in the majority of churches their voice must not be heard except in singing and Sabbath-school teaching. They are to the fore in all missionary enterprises, and what they are doing for temperance let the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with its forty well equipped, well-conducted lines of work, testify.

Today we would especially remember the services of those robust angels of the camp and field, Mother Liebreich and Mother Bickerdyke, both of Illinois, whose ministry on battle field and in hospital "was worth ten thousand men." No pension makes their infirm old age comfortable, but thousands of soldiers recognize, if the government does *not*, the value of their services. Grant once said of Mother Bickerdyke, "She outranks me."

So we, today, in grateful recognition of what women have done for our country, declare America's foremothers outrank her generals.

The same spirit that actuated these brave women of national and international reputation, was exemplified by the women who braved the hardships and privations of the wilderness, when they came with their husbands and fathers into the wilds of Boone county, during the twenties and thirties; and helped with hand and heart to build homes. The woods of this country were as uninviting and dangerous, as the wilds of Oregon or the Rockies. The savage Red Man was here, the same wild beasts, the same privations and hardships. The young wife and mother that came into this wilderness and faced all these privations, hardships and dangers had the same daring spirit; the same bravery and heroic courage that actuated the courageous women whose names are inscribed on the roll of honor in national history. If you could lift the impenetrable veil that shuts in the deeds of the women, that were to the fore in the settlement and development of Boone county, you would discover just as brave and heroic heroines as ever faced and overcame difficulties. Look into the round log cabins of one room, planted in the almost impassable forest without neighbors in sight or hearing; with prowling beast and wild men; perhaps, no shutter to the door and at times all alone, and you may form some conception of the solitude and the dangers that the brave heart had to face. You might be able to imagine, the bravery that was required to face such perils day after day, but you could not enter into the full conception, without the actual experience of those who endured. If there had not been just such courageous spirit as this of woman, to walk right into the face of danger and hardship necessary to redeem the wilderness, and make it into homes, it would never have been done by man alone. There is not a settlement in Boone county, but what had its heroines. Their names may not be in the niche of fame, but nevertheless, they were here and their names are written on the true record, and will come to light in the *Day* of Great reckoning. It is the same old story expressed in Shakespeare, one heroine sung ten thousand perished in the wilderness unknown.

CHAPTER XXII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DANIEL BOONE.

As our county has been named in honor of this noted hero of our sister state, Kentucky, we can afford to spend some time with him, that we may know more of him and his life and character. He was among the greatest of pioneers of this northwest territory. Just how our fathers came to name our county in his honor is not known to the writer. It would be an interesting information if any one knows the story. The birthday of our hero is not definitely known. The most of the record points to the date of February, 1735. It is not essential, so we will let it go at that. He was the son of Squire Boone and his mother's name was Miss Sarah Morgan. He was blessed with six brothers, James, Samuel, Jonathan, George, Squire, Edward; and four sisters, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary and Hannah. Some say that he was born in Virginia, others say in Pennsylvania. No matter, he is an honor big enough for both states.

He was among the very first pioneers in Kentucky, coming to that state in 1769. Early in his teens he began explorations into Tennessee. It was here that he received his education that fitted him for his great life work. He qualified in Brush College, one of the best institutions in the land. At the age of twenty he married Miss Rebecca Bryan, of North Carolina. To this union there sprang nine children, James, Israel, Jesse, Daniel, Nathan, Susan, Jemima, Lavinia and Rebecca. He moved his family to Kentucky in September, 1775. His wife and daughter, Jemima, were the first white women that ever stood on the banks of the Kentucky river. All the hardships and extreme danger of pioneer life came to him and his family. He never heard a college yell, but he heard many an Indian owl-hoot. He never engaged in the tango dance, but he could make back tracks so the Indians

could not trail him. He was often captured by the Indians who planned to take his life but as often he made a marvelous escape. As soon as society became established and the Indian was gone, Boone became lonesome and nothing would do for him except the wilds of Missouri. He and his wife moved to that state where he spent the remainder of his life. Here he recovered his lost fortune and paid all his debts.

He died in his home in Missouri at the ripe age of eighty-five. Twenty-five years afterwards his bones and those of his wife also, were taken up and buried at Frankfort, Kentucky. The story of his life is a thrilling one of real struggle, and it will do any one good to read it and ponder over its lessons. His entire life was brave, noble and honest to the fullest extent and brimful of service, suffering and sacrifice. The poet Byron immortalized his memory in a memorial poem.

BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURES.

Lebanon, the capital of the county, and situated in the center with roads, railroads and trolleys radiating to every part of the county, is well located to attract the trade of the entire county. It has a live, energetic class of business men, and all lines of business are represented with lively and healthful competition. There are three extensive dry-goods stores; eight beautiful drug stores; four large hardware stores; five clothing stores; six shoe stores; three toy or ten-cent stores; three furniture stores; ten grocery stores; four bakeries; three meat markets; one fruit store; two candy kitchens; six restaurants; four tailoring shops; two laundries; four steam cleaners and pressing outfits; eight barbers; four milliners; two hotels; three plumbing houses; four art galleries, and two movies; one seed store; one paint shop; one green-house; one wheel works; one flouring mill; one sawmill; two elevators; five coal yards; one power-house and shops; three Building Loan Companies, lately merged into one; one cement factory; two lumber yards; one chair factory; one kitchen cabinet factory; one cream separator factory; two trust companies; three banks; four livery stables; four garages; one electric light company; one gas company; one insurance company; two weekly and two daily newspapers to collect the news of the city and county; one job printing establishment; a score or more as pleasant and handsome doctors as ever helped

poor mortals over the passage; three undertakers, who will kindly administer the last services; and one cemetery where all will be laid to rest; one monument shop to mark your final resting place with a memorial. Last of all there are two abstractors and a posse of gifted attorneys to see that your estate is properly titled and distributed. In fact you will find in this capital city, of the county, every article that is necessary, for your comfort and every artisan ready and willing to serve well and gracefully.

REPORT OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

County Superintendent E. M. Servies completed his annual statistical and financial report to the state superintendent of public instruction for the year ending July 31, 1914.

The report shows that the total enrollment of pupils for the school year 1913-14 was 5,186, and that the average daily attendance was 4,461.2. The enrollment included 22 colored children—9 boys and 13 girls. Of the white children enrolled 2,646 were boys and 2,518 girls.

In the high schools of the county, included in the above total, there were enrolled in the first year 203; second year, 185; third year, 135; fourth year, 139, a total of 662.

The total enrollment of the Lebanon schools was 1,218; Thorntown, 362; Marion township, 419; Clinton, 243; Washington, 229; Sugar Creek, 165; Jefferson, 257; Center, 362; Union, 194; Eagle, 501; Perry, 195; Harrison, 184; Jackson, 599; Worth, 258. The Crawford Home school, in Eagle township, has an enrollment of 40, and is the only private school in the county.

The total amount paid the teachers in the city, town and township elementary schools of the county was \$74,156.21; total paid for apparatus, etc., \$20,625.73; grand total, \$94,781.94. Average cost per pupil in the elementary schools of the county, \$20.95.

In the county's high schools the teachers were paid a total of \$27,869.93, and there was paid for apparatus, etc., \$5,856.56, a total of \$33,726.49, or \$50.95 per pupil.

The total number of teachers employed in all the schools of the county was 184, and the salaries paid aggregated \$101,743. The average wages paid high school teachers in the county was \$5.55 a day to men and \$4.86 to

women; average wages paid men as grade teachers, \$2.68; women, \$2.89. The average wages of teachers in the district schools was \$2.83.

During the year five new school houses were erected in the county, at a cost of \$12,871. There are 121 school buildings in the county, 94 of which are brick, and 27 frame.

The financial report of Superintendent Servies shows that the entire amount expended by the county for school purposes for the year ending July 31, 1914, was \$216,625.71.

There were outstanding in the county on July 31, 1914, warrants aggregating \$2,700 and bonds aggregating \$157,950 for school purposes, as follows: Clinton township, \$10,600 bonds at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Eagle township, \$1,400 orders at 6 per cent. and \$29,350 bonds at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Jackson township, \$41,000 bonds at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Washington township, \$1,300 orders at 6 per cent.; Thorntown, \$12,000 bonds at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Lebanon, \$65,000 bonds at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

It is a good thing to know what other people think and say about us. An individual or community is not of much force unless they will say and do things that will set others to talking. In this respect Boone county is all right, for she was talked about when she was back in the woods; and as soon as she began to level down the trees and let in a little sunshine there was all the more talk until her name became a household word in every home. Her sister county, Posey, down on the river, came in as a rival in this reputation. It went all over Hoosierdom that Posey county was noted for its pumpkins and hoop-poles, and it was said of Boone county that her people were web-footed. We never did believe either of these stories yet they were out and they helped these counties to grow; and to become the leading counties of the state. Posey leading in the culture of wheat and Boone in the front ranks of the state in the cultivation of corn. It illustrates the old saying that you will never be much account until people give you a good round of free advertising. It does not matter much what they say so it attracts the public ear.

In the eastern part of Indiana there are plenty of hills, so that some

farms have two sides, the vertical as well as the top surface. When machinery came into use on the farm, people began to look around for level farms. Of course they came to Boone and you should hear their stories when they returned. We have heard more than one state that the land in this county was so level that the water had to run up hill to get off. About the time that it was half-cleared and before there was a law to force outlets for drainage, a person from the hill country investigating here, would go home and tell his neighbors that there was no way to drain Boone county because it was nothing but one succession of bogs and swamps. They would say that there was no way to go about until they made pontoon bridges over the swamps. Of course, there was some truth in these stories, and the early settlers here had a tough time of it at the start. They did have plenty of water before the drainage system was initiated and they did have to build corduroy roads in many places before they could get about.

We knew a family in Union county, 1852, that visited friends in this county. They first visited in Montgomery county and came into Boone from the southwest aiming for Lebanon by way of Jamestown. Now it chanced at that time it was a rainy season and Boone was in her glory. Any one acquainted with the roads from Jamestown to Lebanon in the early fifties during a rainy season, they would just smile and turn the head at the thought of strangers trying to navigate them in a one horse buggy. It would take a week to tell the story. Those folks after they returned to Union, never did get through talking about that journey through Boone. When they got out of the mud on to a strip of the corduroy, they called it glory road. It was bump-i-ty-bump and shook them up a bit; but they had the blessed assurance that there was a bottom and they would not sink. All day long they enjoyed the pleasure ride and reached Lebanon at sunset. Uncle Samuel Strong smiled on them when they remarked that the roads were not very good. The rains continued and they shut up in an ark at Lebanon until the flood subsided and the waters were assuaged. Their description of Lebanon, at that time would hardly be recognized at this day; and some might think that it was colored, so we deem it wise to omit the coloring. Any one living at that date would take the story for granted rather than run the risk to give it a personal investigation.

We have a letter in our possession written by Willis Sullivan giving a description of Boone county in the late forties that makes a picture of past

glories. Whether Willis was a brother or relative of Pat Sullivan, who claims to be the first white settler in the county we cannot tell, but we know him to be a traveler. He was at Alamo, Texas, just a few days before it was captured and its defenders were killed. He had been all over our western coast and of South America and lived in Peru many years. He had also been in all of our southern states. In his travels he had taken in the county of Boone. He would not have been a finished traveler without this latter sight-seeing. Hear his comment: "I have been all along our southern and western coasts and made land trips across the continent and all along the coast of Central and most of South America and pretty well over Boone county, but I never saw a country in all my travels that seemed so unlikely to become a suitable place for happy prosperous homes."

If Mr. Sullivan would visit us now, he would have to change his opinion. This statement speaks volumes, for the push and energy of our people that could so soon change an uninhabitable wilderness into a very Eden of homes. We could multiply these stories indefinitely, also give pictures from the memory of many of our citizens that are in keeping with what outsiders say of us.

We will publish here a letter, that was written twenty-eight years ago, which explains how this country was changed from an almost uninhabitable wilderness into the beautiful country that we now enjoy.

THEN AND NOW.

(By Sol Sering, of Ward Post Office.)

The writer of this sketch was born in Liberty, Union county, Indiana, on March 29, 1837. While thinking of the past, our mind runs back into the forties and we remember of hearing grandfather and grandmother Dunbar tell of their trip to Boone county to see the country. They came on horse-back to Jackson township, which was at that time an almost unbroken wilderness. There were no roads and they rode through the woods as best they could and camped at night, using their saddles for pillows. They had to keep a fire burning to keep the wolves away. There were only two houses (both log), between Lebanon and Jamestown, one at the farm then owned

by Strodder Wall, now owned by M. M. Henry, the other at the farm of Meiken Hurt, now owned by J. M. Martin.

In February, 1837, grandfather entered the land we now live on with several other pieces. He gave my father this and the land now owned by Wash Emmert. Father made regular trips to Boone to pay his taxes. This required two weeks and we children were always anxious for his return to hear him tell about the west. As we grew up we had an anxiety to see some of the world. In August, 1860, we packed our carpet bag, walked sixteen miles to Centerville, the nearest station, and for the first time we boarded the cars for a ride. In due time we arrived at Crawfordsville and for a week took in the sights of the mighty west in that vicinity. Again taking our carpet bag in hand, we started on foot for the long heard of land of ponds and frogs, with a few chills mixed in.

We followed the state road to Fredericksburg, thence to Beckville and just one-half mile east of the latter place we struck the "Promised Land." O Lord, we thought, if this be Boone, we don't want any more of it. The farther we got into the country the harder it looked. From Shiloh church west it was almost a wilderness, or at least we thought so, but here and there we saw a cabin with a small clearing around it. As we passed along the children would perch upon the rude fence to get a good look at us, while the mother looked at us from the inside of the door. The hazel brush came up to the road on either side. As we were passing up the road west of Shiloh, we were startled by some one saying, "Good morning, stranger, come out and get some blackberries to eat." He was a tall, raw-boned man, with an ax on his shoulder. We sized him up and thought it was no use to run. We soon found that he was from old Union county. His name was Shelby and he did his part in building up the country in which he lived. After resting we trudged on and for the first time saw Jackson township. We staid a week with uncle George Sering on the farm that Shiloh church stands on, now owned by Budd Jones.

Our uncle came out from Union county in 1849, and has lived in Boone nearly all the time since. We believe he has done as much hard work to build up the country as any other man. He and his wife are still living in Lebanon at the ripe age of seventy-five years. One day we went south to where Advance now stands. There was not even a house—nothing but a rail pen inhabited by a man and woman. We thought the place ought to have

a name, so we put up a board with the name Osceola on it and it was known by that name until the post office was established. We passed on to Raccoon, thence east to the farm of John M. Shelley, who came from Union county in 1859. His farm was like the rest and he lived in a little cabin. On east to the township line it was the same, the only signs of civilization we saw was an old church. It stood a little to the northeast of the farm owned by George Bush. After spending a few days there, I went home, and, as a trip to Boone was then equal to a trip to California now, I had to answer a good many questions.

That winter my father gave me forty acres of this half quarter if I would buy the other at five hundred dollars. The trade was made, that was easy enough, but I had no money; but where there is a will there is a way. In the winter I cut wood at forty cents a cord, and in the summer worked for thirteen dollars a month, and kept it up until the land was paid for. Then I began to look around for a wife, for I always said I would not marry until I had a home for her, let it be ever so humble. To make a long story short, I found a wife. Her name was Mary Jane Demoret, of Butler county, Ohio. We were married October 3, 1867; afterward came to the farm we now live on. We will pass over eighteen years. Every man that has cleared a farm in Boone knows that it takes courage and hard work. Today as I look over the same country I did twenty-seven years ago, a finer country and better improved would be hard to find. The log churches have been replaced by good frame ones; we see brick school houses every little way, but we must hasten on. Here we are at J. M. Shelley's, our old friend and pioneer, but we look in vain for the cabin. In place of it we see three nice frame dwellings occupied by himself and his sons. With the cabin has disappeared the logs, brush and ponds and a finer farm you will not see on the Ladoga gravel road. Just above us you can see the farm of William Mangers, an old Virginian. He came to Boone in 1857. As you pass along take a look at his farm, call in and see the old folks—you will always find the latch-string out.

On we go, and what's this? Why, that is Ward, a new town, only three years old. It has one store, postoffice, brick school house, Christian church built in 1882, through the perseverance of elders Smith and Heckathorn, who never gave up the good work till they got the house finished and now they number sixty members. The store was put up by elder Bennington, who also worked for and got the post office established. George Jackson, who is

a native of Boone county boy, runs the sawmill. James H. Fink is principal of the school which enrolls about sixty-five scholars. Ward is on the Lebanon and Ladoga gravel road, seven miles southwest of Lebanon. The road was built in the year 1884. It is thirteen miles long and cost twenty-one thousand dollars. Land can not be bought for less than fifty or sixty dollars per acre.

THE FAITHFUL OX.

We can not close this record of the early history of Boone county without giving a meed of honor to the faithful ox that was with our fathers in all their toil and privation. Of course, the horse, the cow and other animals did their duty and bore their part of the burden. These latter are still with us and are enjoying with us the pleasures of our developed country as we have it today. But the ox is gone. The boys and girls of our day know nothing about his toil and faithfulness except as it has been told to them by their grandparents or some uncle or aunt that remembers the faithful animal. It was the ox that helped to roll the logs into heaps for the burnings. It was the ox that so faithfully and steadily pulled the plow that broke the roots of the clearing and made it possible for cultivation. We do not want to minify the services of the horse, the noblest of all animals but we do want to remember our dear old friend the humble ox that would toil all day and not a moan of complaint. He must have his meed of praise for his faithfulness, and the very hard work that he performed for man in the early days of great hardship. It was the ox that turned over most of the virgin soil. It was by his willing shoulders that bore the yoke that broke the roots for the first time in the new soil. Well do we remember when the great plow with four strong oxen at the yoke was drawn through the clearing for the first time. What a cracking, snapping time there was among the roots. It was not safe to walk behind such a plow for there were flying roots that would pop you on the shins with a vigor that would fairly make one dance and sometimes let off expletives that were not proper for oxen to hear or even the dead stumps.

What is true of Boone county is true all over the state of Indiana. The ox was first in the push. The white man with his faithful team of oxen was the force that first turned the primitive soil and fitted it for cultivation. We were not here in our boyhood, but we were in another county of the state and the same old story holds good of the faithful services of this useful force

in our early farming. There is not a county in the state but that this story will hold good, and could be multiplied by hundreds in each county, and wherever an old citizen will read these lines, it will bring to his memory visions and experiences of his boyhood. We venture that there is not a man in the state that was reared on the farm and is past three-score years and ten but will call to mind the old team of oxen and his experience in connection with them. They were universally used in this state and others in its early development. We call to mind our experience with the ox team on the farm in our boyhood as forcibly as if it occurred but yesterday. We can see them today as plain as we did over sixty years ago, when we drove them at the plow. How the soil did roll over in a great roll and how steadily they pulled.

We append here a true story of the work of the oxen in another county of the state and couple with it an act of the oxen that we witnessed with our own eyes and ears. This story made a deep impression upon us in our youth, and in all the years that have passed, we have never forgotten our feelings as a mourner in that procession and the deep feeling manifested by the animals in that woodlot that attended that funeral. We can see and feel the deep and sincere emotion and sorrow that was evidenced by every animal in the pasture that day. This story has had an effect on our entire life and we feel that it should be put on record, so that it will live in the memory of others and help us all to hold a tenderer feeling in our hearts for the animals that so faithfully serve us year after year without a word of complaint. This story is dedicated to the memory of all the oxen that ever toiled in Boone or other counties in honor of their faithfulness and the true affection that they hold for their companions and playmates in the field. The animals that we consider are beneath us surely have feeling for each other that is akin to the emotion in the breast of man who is the Archon of animals, and there are times when they manifest it sincerely. This should make us more considerate of them, help us to treat them more kindly and avoid giving pain of body or heart affections.

TOM AND DICK.

They were as perfect a yoke of oxen as ever existed. They lived in the forties, were born just south of Liberty, Indiana, where they grew up, served and died. Tom was tall, long and raw-boned, and always wore a black and

white spotted coat. He carried a long tail with a huge white brush on it, which he used vigorously in fly time. He held in front of him always a pair of wide-spreading, slender, glistening horns, which stood up like bayonets ready to charge. He presented a warlike appearance but was always peaceful and docile. His place of duty was ever on the right, where he served faithfully and well. His yoke fellow, Dick, was of a more phlegmatic temperament. He was a chunk of an ox. His coat a solid red, one horn short and thick, pointing upward, the other down, giving him a very odd and quizzical expression. He always looked sleepy, but never failed when duty called. He was just the ox to hold the post of honor and keep his mate Tom in line.

They were well matched and having been trained from their boyhood, grew into strength and usefulness, until they became a powerful team. They were monsters for the day in which they lived. We remember them well. How we stood in awe before their huge bodies and prodigious strength. We called them our elephants. At their best they turned the beam in joint weight four thousand five hundred pounds. They never were hitched to a load that they did not draw. In that early day there were times that the roads were in bad condition. Well do we remember while yet a small boy, when coming to one of these bad places in the road, father would stop before entering and say, "Now boys, you must do your best; this is a hard place." He would pat them on the head, caress them and talk to them as to human beings. They seemed to understand. Tom, who was always demonstrative, would moan his assent, while Dick would put on a determined expression, which said with more emphasis than words, "I'll be there." They always pulled through. They were great loggers. Could drag almost anything that could be moved. When they were hitched at the plow it moved along as if it was greased. It would move right along and heave over the earth, sod or fallow ground, stumps, roots and all. If it was in the fall of the year, they would manifest a great abhorrence to the upturned angry yellow jackets, and the disturbed bumble bees. Tom would ply his tail vigorously, twist his back and moan and Dick would do his best to hustle out of the reach of the disturbed elements.

We never knew but one mean trick of these faithful oxen. Father had gone to town with them hitched to the cart. It may be that some of our

boys and girls never saw an ox-cart. It was a two wheeled vehicle, with a large stiff tongue passing between the oxen, and through a large iron ring in the yoke and held there by a bolt. There was a large box bed balanced on the axle and resting in front on the tongue. After unloading and heading the oxen homeward, father stepped into a store. Upon returning he saw the cart far down the road, moving off faster than a usual ox gait toward home. They pulled in at the farm gate without driver or damage.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

It is not usual for what we term dumb animals to conduct funeral services. We witnessed one such service in our life, in which these noble animals were the principal actors. They had had a young companion whom they dearly loved. In their younger days they had fed in the same pasture, played upon the same hillside, drank from the same running brook and rested beneath the same shade in summer. They grew up together. In the fourth year of his life, their young companion had gone to the great city by the beautiful river, and contracted a severe cold. It fastened upon his lungs and he grew weaker and weaker. Late in the spring of 1848, after the birds had returned and the trees had put on their dress of verdure, Charley, for that was the name of their friend, a spirited young horse with a bright bay suit, was nearing the sunset of life. It was a lovely bright day in May. The oxen, horses, cattle and sheep were in the sugar orchard. Charley was too weak to move around; too weak to lie down. He dropped dead. No sooner had he fallen than Tom set up a moan on the far side of the pasture, and headed toward his fallen friend. Dick was soon by his side, yoked by the bonds of sorrow, stronger than those of wood and iron. The horses and the remainder of the cattle joined in the procession. The sheep came in from the other side. All gathered around the dead. The oxen kneeled near the corpse and caressed him. Tom set up a moan of lamentation; the cattle joined in the sad refrain; the sheep bleated, while Dick poured forth a silent manifestation of grief.

As boys we watched the scene with awe and a deep feeling of admiration for the creatures which dwell below us in intelligence, but not in heart affection. There were no hired mourners at that service. Our heart was sad

and touched by the scene. We have never forgotten it. It has followed us all through the journey of life. It created in us a tender feeling for what we term the lower animals. We realized then and all through life that they have the same tender feeling and are susceptible to joys and sorrows. They have attachments and know what it is to lose a loved one.

We could weave a long story about Tom and Dick, full of pathos and humor, but space forbids. They performed well their duties in life and have gone to their reward. It makes us heart-sick when we think of these faithful animals, passing from earth through the cruel lines that superior intelligence has made for them. Long ago we bade them farewell.

THE OUTLOOK FOR BOONE COUNTY.

We are not a prophet, neither are we proposing to prophesy in the matter. No one can lift the veil and picture the future. We know not what a day will bring forth. Yet we may judge of the future by the past. There has been a growth in our history. A wonderful change has taken place since the first settlements were made by the white man. As long as the Indian was in control there was no perceptible change. See what has been accomplished since the organization of the county eighty-four years ago. The county as it exists today with all of its beautiful homes, its public highways, its magnificent public buildings and splendid farms has all been developed from a wilderness of forests and swamps. The change has been marvelous. It took bravery, great toil and sacrifice to do all this. The spirit that was in our fathers and mothers is in a measure in their descendants. Boone county is in fact native born. There are but few foreign born citizens within our borders. We doubt if there is a county in the state, with so small a per cent. of foreign citizens as this one. This shows that we are Hoosiers to the manor born. We are forced to conclude that the spirit of our fathers still exists. The county is not through growing. It has not reached its highest development. Much has been accomplished, much more remains to be done, and we presume that those who come after us will carry on the good work. The forest has been hewn down, the low places drained, roads in every direction made and beautiful homes and farms established, but there is much

more to do before the ideal is attained. It is under this view that we are expecting great changes for the better in the near future. The next twenty-five years will witness as great a change in development as any quarter of a century in our history. The county is growing and it is not reasonable to suppose that it will cease growing all of a sudden. The impetus that it has already attained will force it onward and upward for some time to come, and it will be in keeping with the law of inertia for it to continue its growth. We are expecting greater things of Boone than she has yet attained. She is blessed with as good soil as any section under the sun and it is as capable of improvement as any spot on earth. We have produced and kept pace with our sister counties in improvements, but that is not all that is required of us. We have facilities that should make us a leader instead of being content to keep up with others. If we do not do more than try to keep up, others will outstrip us and we will be dragging along in the rear. Let us look at the farming in our past history. There has been at least three stages. First the clearing period. The main thing at first was to remove the forest. That was the first thing to be done. They could not strike a lick with the plow until the trees were down to let in the sunshine. The main work of the pioneer was to fell the trees and remove the stumps. The present generation can scarcely conceive of the hard work that this required. The handspike, grubbing hoe, and stump puller (that was before the day of blowing up stumps), all called for strength and endurance. As the shadow of day came on, many a pioneer farmer pulled into his cabin so tired or shins so sore, with the returning stub of a broken root by the plow that he could hardly walk. The only thing that could revive him, and fit him for the duties of the morrow, was the sleep of the just that was sure to come to him, and knit up the tired muscles and bruises. This was a luxury of early farming in this county that none except, those who came in the woods have experienced. This period of farming has passed into history, and the actors have been gathered to their long rest. The next period of farming may be classed as the skimming era. After the stumps were removed the soil was in its virgin richness, and would produce with proper culture to the satisfaction of the husbandman. For years this was the process, the farmer adding new fields by removing more of the forest, and in this way letting the land rest in pasture or some tillage that was not so exhaustive. By this process the land became less and

less productive and more difficult to farm, until it awakened a feeling that something must be done to keep up the strength of the soil.

This condition ushered in the third period of farming. It dawned upon the farmer, that there must be something more than mere raising of grain in the art of true farming. The observing tiller of the soil saw that it was becoming impoverished by the present system and that something must be done or the land would become worthless. This idea soon became the thought of the farmer and was discussed on every occasion, when the craft came together in their homes, at the cross road store and especially in the agricultural societies. It was not long until the wide-awake farmer found out that agriculture meant more than raising grain. It means in reality raising a field to a higher state of cultivation and productiveness. This became the ambition of the third period of farming, and every live man in the county went at it with as much energy as the pioneer did in removing the stumps. The first great movement was in draining off the water. Many enterprising farmers had already begun this good work and their farms stood out as object lessons to stimulate others. Thousands of miles of ditching made a net work over the county and opened up great quantities of land in its primitive state. It was the very best of land and increased the productiveness of the county wonderfully in a few years. It was found out that most plants desired above all things dry feet and the farmers set about to supply this long needed want of the plant. Following this great improvement was the question of fertilization, which brought into discussion all the different views of men on this subject. The question is becoming more and more intense as the years roll by. The subject is now uppermost with every farmer. It is in our agricultural schools and in all our farmers' associations, so we may say that it is now at fever heat, and ready to crystallize into some form and practice, definitely demonstrated, and we now know how to build as well as how to plow to obtain results. Along with land culture has come seed selection in full blaze, until now the average farmer talks about breeding corn the same that he does about breeding hogs or chickens. Yes, the boys are interested in the works and even the girls. In other words, the brain is taken into partnership with the muscle on the farm, and we may expect that something will be done worth while.

It was thought for a long time that muscle was the only force needed

on the farm. Something has let loose. We are now right up against a revolution that will change the whole face of things in the near future. It is now dawning on the public mind that there is no calling anywhere that requires such general wideness of information, such culture of the intellect and such broadness of brain power as successful farming. The days of the clodhopper are over. This new standard is in the land, and Booneites have the fever and in proportion as it burns she will come to the front. Just where it will land us we are unable to say. One thing we will say, that if the boys and girls of Boone that are now looking into this matter, will manifest the pluck and hard work that their fathers did in removing the stumps, Boone county will not be second to any county in the state when this new idea gets into full operation. Why not? This county has as good soil as there is in the state. It is as susceptible to as high a development as any in the state. We doubt whether there are anywhere, men and women more fully determined and able to push the battle to victory's goal. With these elements at hand and in our possession what is to hinder us from rising to the highest development in modern improved farming? Just as soon as we dignify the tilling of the soil as it deserves, all this trouble about our boys and girls going to the city will cease and the tide will turn. Everybody will want to live on the farm. It is the place of real art, and art applied is the ecstasy of life.

We do not propose to indulge here in classical or scientific terms but just plain words without embellishments. Mary is interested in birds. She knows the name of every songster in the county. She has their names all written down and classified, she knows their distress call and their joy song. She can step to the piano and give the key note of each bird. She knows how it builds its nest, what it feeds upon, where it goes in winter and whether it is beneficial or injurious to the farmer. In short, she has made the bird a study and greatly improved her mind, and gathered a world of useful knowledge that helps her to enjoy life and to be of great use on the farm. She is a full-fledged ornithologist and reaps pleasure untold from her bird companions, and would not harm one of them or permit her brother to fling stones at them or rob their nests. There is her brother John, having a regular sly turn of mind always going about turning over logs and stones, and pulling bark off of trees as if he did not know how to entertain himself. One day Mary caught him clawing an old stump to pieces and asked him

what he was about. Oh, hunting a bug, he exclaimed. In course of time he had a selection of every kind of bugs, and all manner of creeping things and flying insects in the neighborhood and knew their names, manner of living and was trying to find out all about them. In short he was developing into a full-fledged entomologist, one of the most important branches of knowledge on the farm, and one which can give great pleasure to the mind and great utility to the successful farmer. This is just a touch of the line of knowledge, that will become very useful to the farmer in the coming era of farming. He will not only have to know the nature of his soil and what to do to each field, but he must be able to care for his stock, his fruit, his plants and above all his household, and have the art to make every creature on his premises happy, and all his plants healthful and fruitful. Some say that is ideal farming that can never be realized. Be that as it may, one thing is sure, you can never have a real farm until you first have a high ideal. Another thing is sure, there must be an upward move in farming, or we will bring a reflection on the calling that will injure every interest in society. We must make the farm home attractive. We must take the drudgery out of the business, so that the farmer can sing to his corn while plowing and see beauty and pleasure all around him and enjoy life. He must produce more grain to the acre, have fat sleek animals and the jolliest boys and girls in the land. We are expecting that the coming farmer of Boone county will know more about farming, and more about the essentials of happy life in the future so he can produce more and do it with less hard labor. Every one will put his hand up and want to know how we are going to do this. It is not my purpose to tell in this article. It is a case of have to or fail. Other folks are doing it, and we must be as smart or go without some things. The old country raises two bushels of grain where we raise one. Why is this? Are they smarter than we are? Have they better soil? We would not want to own to any of these questions as being true. There must be a difference in the method of farming which it would be well for us to consider. If an English dairyman can sustain four cows on one acre of land, why can not we do the same in America? Here it used to be four acres of land to support one cow. It is not so bad now, but we can not measure up to the Englishman in caring for stock. The investigation of how other folks do things will bring us up to the measure, or at least make us put forth an effort. If our land increases in value the next twenty-five years as it has in the past twenty-five years,

it will take three hundred dollars an acre to buy a first-class farm. We will have to increase our production fifty per cent to reap returns from our investment. That means that we will have to raise one hundred bushels of corn and forty bushels of wheat per acre. Will we do this? There is room for this improvement, and yet we would be short of the productions of some localities. We must do a better job in our drainage. We must introduce aeration and let in the air, as well as withdraw the excess of moisture. We must devise a better system and more economic system of fertilization, or know how to feed the soil, so as to gain the best results, as well as to know how to feed our stock so as to get the best returns for our food. These are problems for investigation and much study. It will take some careful planning and experiments, before we will know just how to treat every field on the farm to the best advantage and gain the best results. We feel confident that the farmers of Boone county will come to the front in what is termed intense farming, and measure up to the best in the land, so we may expect this county to hold her place among the first ten in the state in advance farming for the next twenty-five years; and she will hold her standard as among the first agricultural counties of the great state of Indiana.

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