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HARDING, LEWIS A.

HISTORY OF DECATUR COUNTY,
INDIANA



Lewis A. Harding

HISTORY
OF
DECATUR COUNTY
INDIANA

ITS PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

V.
LEWIS A. HARDING
Editor

Member The American Historical Association; author, "The Preliminary
Diplomacy of the Spanish-American War," a study in international
law, "The Call of the Hour," "A Few Spoken Words," etc.

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

*Author
from Leota
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DEDICATION.

The historian, who, as Schlegel says, is "a prophet looking backwards," in these jubilee days of Indiana's first centennial, respectfully dedicates this work both to the memory of the pioneers of Decatur county and those departed, to keep their memory fragrant, and to the people of the future for the inspiration this record may be to those who follow in the never-ending flight of future days.

1635336

EDITOR'S PREFACE

In writing the history of a county, the local historian is confined to a relatively small unit and is not expected to go outside the limits of the county except so far as to make explanatory the relation of the county to contiguous counties or to the state at large. The historian is also handicapped by all the tradition which is handed down through succeeding generations, traditions with little or no historical background and bordering on the romantic. While tradition is often connected with history, it does not often carry with it the substratum of fact which should characterize real historical narrative. Personal feelings and quixotic whims find expression in the tales of our forbears and are repeated so often that they are finally accepted as the truth. The purpose of the editor of this history is to separate fiction from fact; to present in a simple and succinct manner those facts which will show the place of Decatur county among its sister counties in the state; to preserve for future generations the story of the privations and hardships which confronted our good forefathers almost a century ago.

The editor, prior to this time, had gathered a lot of mis-information as to the early events of eastern Indiana, and especially as to that part of the state now included within Decatur county. However, careful investigation has proven that, in most instances such supposed facts were nothing more than romantic tales, interesting, but with no basis of truth. Thus the editor of this history was deprived of what he had considered a large amount of valuable historical data, but in the elaboration of this work it has been the constant aim to get exact historical information. This history is an attempt to present the real truth about the growth of the county, and every event which would not stand the historical test has been discarded. Thus, many tales of romance are necessarily omitted; many supposed facts have been found to be without the semblance of truth, and hence find no place in this volume.

This history seeks to give such a review of the origin and development of the county as will make it possible for the people of today and of the future to appreciate the lives and labors of those who have made this

county what it is now. We are proud of its towns, its broad cultivated fields, its schools and churches, its beautiful homes. People take a pardonable pride in living in a county where peace and harmony dwell, where the people enjoy those blessings vouchsafed to them by the laws of an indulgent nation.

In order that the present generation may breathe the same spirit which animated the pioneers of this county, it is necessary to go back to the time when the Indian roamed this part of the state; when the beaver plied his trade unmolested by the white man; when the uncut forest and undrained swamps presented more terrors than the wild inhabitants thereof. It will be necessary to tell of the time when France had control of this territory and of the time when England drove the French from this country. The Revolutionary War bears on the history of Decatur county and it comes in for a share of attention; the War of 1812 is still closer allied with the history of the county and it is briefly noticed.

We have tried to recite these facts so that the coming generations may become familiar with them and thereby have a clearer understanding of the sterling men and women who have preceded them. May this presentation imbue us with a greater love for our county, our state and our nation, and may we highly resolve that the achievements of the past shall inspire the present and future generations in Decatur county to still higher and greater achievements.

LEWIS A. HARDING.

FOREWORD

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and sacrifice. The deeds and motives of the men who have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and state. 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 Decatur 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 valuable 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 for the present publication. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one 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 persons who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Decatur 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 Decatur 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 for corrections to the party interested, 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 effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

RELATED STATE HISTORY.

The first white men to set foot upon the Northwest Territory were French traders and missionaries under the leadership of La Salle. This was about the year 1670 and subsequent discoveries and explorations in this region by the French gave that nation practically undisputed possession of all the territory organized in 1787 as the Northwest Territory. It is true that the English colonies of Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts claimed that their charters extended their grants westward to the Mississippi river. However, France claimed this territory and successfully maintained possession of it until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763. At that time the treaty of Paris transferred all of the French claims east of the Mississippi river to England, as well as all claims of France to territory on the mainland of North America. For the next twenty years the Northwest Territory was under the undisputed control of England, but became a part of the United States by the treaty which terminated the Revolutionary War in 1783. Thus the flags of three nations have floated over the territory now comprehended within the present state of Indiana—the tri-color of France, the union jack of England and the stars and stripes of the United States.

History will record the fact that there was another nation, however, which claimed possession of this territory and, while the Indians can hardly be called a nation, yet they made a gallant fight to retain their hunting grounds. The real owners of this territory struggled against heavy odds to maintain their supremacy and it was not until the battle of Tippecanoe, in the fall of 1811, that the Indians gave up the unequal struggle. Tecumseh, the Washington of his race, fought fiercely to save this territory for his people, but the white man finally overwhelmed him, and "Lo, the poor Indian" was pushed westward across the Mississippi. The history of the Northwest

Territory is full of the bitter fights which the Indians waged in trying to drive the white man out and the defeat which the Indians inflicted on general St. Clair on November 4, 1792, will go down in the annals of American history as the worst defeat which an American army ever suffered at the hands of the Indians. The greatest battle which has ever been fought in the United States against the Indians occurred in the state of Ohio. This was the battle of Fallen Timbers and occurred August 20, 1794, the scene of the battle being within the present county of Defiance. After the close of the Revolutionary War the Indians, urged on by the British, caused the settlers in the Northwest Territory continued trouble and defeated every detachment sent against them previous to their defeat by Gen. Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. Although there was some trouble with the Indians after this time, they never offered serious resistance after this memorable defeat until the fall of 1811, when Gen. William Henry Harrison completely routed them at the battle of Tippecanoe.

TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO (1670-1754).

Ohio was the first state created out of the old Northwest Territory, although Indiana had been previously organized as a territory. When the land comprehended within the Northwest Territory was discovered by the French under La Salle about 1670, it was a battle ground of various Indian tribes, although the Eries, who were located along the shores of Lake Erie, were the only ones with a more or less definite territory. From 1670 to 1763, the close of the French and Indian War, the French were in possession of this territory and established their claims in a positive manner by extensive exploration and scattered settlements. The chief centers of French settlement were at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Fort Crevecour and at several missionary stations around the shores of the great lakes. The French did not succeed in doing this without incurring the hostility of the Iroquois Indians, a bitter enmity which was brought about chiefly because the French helped the Shawnees, Wyandots and Miamis to drive the Iroquois out of the territory west of the Muskingum river in Ohio.

It must not be forgotten that the English also laid claim to the Northwest Territory, basing their claim on the discoveries of the Cabots and the subsequent charters of Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut. These charters extended the limits of these three colonies westward to the Pacific ocean, although, as a matter of fact, none of the three colonies made a settlement west of the Alleghanies until after the Revolutionary War. New York

sought to strengthen her claim to territory west of the Alleghanies in 1701, by getting from the Iroquois, the bitter enemies of the French, a grant to the territory from which the French and their Indian allies had previously expelled them. Although this grant was renewed in 1726 and again confirmed in 1744, it gave New York only a nominal claim and one which was never recognized by the French in any way.

English traders from Pennsylvania and Virginia began in 1730 to pay more attention to the claims of their country west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio river. When their activities reached the ears of the French the governor of French Canada sent Céleron de Bienville up and down the Ohio and the rivers and streams running into it from the north and took formal possession of the territory by planting lead plates at the mouth of every river and stream of any importance. This peculiar method of the French in seeking to establish their claims occurred in the year 1749 and opened the eyes of England to the necessity of taking some immediate action. George II, the king of England at the time, at once granted a charter for the first Ohio Company (there were two others by the same name later organized), composed of London merchants and enterprising Virginians, and the company at once proceeded to formulate plans to secure possession of the territory north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi. Christopher Gist was sent down the Ohio river in 1750 to explore the country as far west as the mouth of the Scioto river, and made several treaties with the Indians. Things were now rapidly approaching a crisis and it was soon evident that there would be a struggle of arms between England and France for the disputed region. In 1754 the English started to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, on the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, but before the fort was completed the French appeared on the scene, drove the English away and finished the fort which had been begun.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1754-63).

The crisis had finally come. The struggle which followed between the two nations ultimately resulted in the expulsion of the French from the mainland of America as well as from the immediate territory in dispute. The war is known in America as the French and Indian War and in the history of the world as the Seven Years' War, the latter designation being due to the fact that it lasted that length of time. The struggle developed into a world-wide conflict and the two nations fought over three continents, America, Europe and Asia. It is not within the province of this resume of

the history of Indiana to go into the details of this memorable struggle. It is sufficient for the purpose at hand to state that the treaty of Paris, which terminated the war in 1763, left France without any of her former possessions on the mainland of America.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY (1763-64).

With the English in control of America east of the Mississippi river and the French regime forever ended, the Indians next command the attention of the historian who deals with the Northwest Territory. The French were undoubtedly responsible for stirring up their former Indian allies and Pontiac's conspiracy must be credited to the influence of that nation. This formidable uprising was successfully overthrown by Henry Bouquet, who led an expedition in 1764 into the present state of Ohio and compelled the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawnees to sue for peace.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND QUEBEC ACT.

From 1764 to 1774, no events of particular importance occurred within the territory north of the Ohio river, but in the latter year (June 22, 1774), England, then at the breaking point with the colonies, passed the Quebec act, which attached this territory to the province of Quebec for administrative purposes. This intensified the feeling of resentment which the colonies bore against their mother country and is given specific mention in their list of grievances which they enumerated in their Declaration of Independence. The Revolutionary War came on at once and this act, of course, was never put into execution.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD (1775-83).

During the War for Independence (1775-1783), the various states with claims to western lands agreed with the Continental Congress to surrender their claims to the national government. In fact, the Articles of Confederation were not signed until all of the states had agreed to do this and Maryland withheld her assent to the articles until March 1, 1780, on this account. In accordance with this agreement New York ceded her claim to the United States in 1780, Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785 and Connecticut in 1786, although the latter state excepted a one-hundred-and-twenty-mile strip of three million five hundred thousand acres bordering on Lake Erie. This

strip was formally relinquished in 1800, with the understanding that the United States would guarantee the titles already issued by that state. Virginia was also allowed a reservation, known as the Virginia Military District, which lay between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, the same being for distribution among her Revolutionary veterans. There is one other fact which should be mentioned in connection with the territory north of the Ohio in the Revolutionary period. This was the memorable conquest of the territory by Gen. George Rogers Clark. During the years 1778 and 1779, this redoubtable leader captured Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes and thereby drove the English out of the Northwest Territory. It is probable that this notable campaign secured this territory for the Americans and that without it we would not have had it included in our possessions in the treaty which closed the Revolutionary War.

CAPTURE OF VINCENNES.

One of the most interesting pages of Indiana history is concerned with the capture of Vincennes by Gen. George Rogers Clark in the spring of 1779. The expedition of this intrepid leader with its successful results marked him as a man of more than usual ability. Prompted by a desire to secure the territory northwest of the Ohio river for the Americans, he sought and obtained permission from the governor of Virginia the right to raise a body of troops for this purpose. Early in the spring of 1778 Clark began collecting his men for the proposed expedition. Within a short time he collected about one hundred and fifty men at Fort Pitt and floated down the Ohio to the falls near Jeffersonville. He picked up a few recruits at this place and in June floated on down the river to the mouth of the Tennessee river. His original intention was to make a descent on Vincennes first, but, having received erroneous reports as to the strength of the garrison located there, he decided to commence active operations at Kaskaskia. After landing his troops near the mouth of the Tennessee in the latter part of June, 1778, he marched them across southern Illinois to Kaskaskia, arriving there on the evening of July 4. The inhabitants were terror stricken at first, but upon being assured by General Clark that they were in no danger and that all he wanted was for them to give their support to the American cause, their fears were soon quieted. Being so far from the scene of the war, the French along the Mississippi knew little or nothing about its progress. One of the most important factors in establishing a friendly relation between the Americans and the French inhabitants was the hearty willingness of Father Gibault,

the Catholic priest stationed at Kaskaskia, in making his people see that their best interests would be served by aligning themselves with the Americans. Father Gibault not only was of invaluable assistance to General Clark at Kaskaskia, but he also offered to make the overland trip to Vincennes and win over the French in that place to the American side. This he successfully did and returned to Kaskaskia in August with the welcome news that the inhabitants of Vincennes were willing to give their allegiance to the Americans.

However, before Clark got his troops together for the trip to Vincennes, General Hamilton, the lieutenant-governor of Detroit, descended the Wabash and captured Vincennes (December 15, 1778). At that time Clark had only two men stationed there, Leonard Helm, who was in command of the fort, and a private by the name of Henry. As soon as Clark heard that the British had captured Vincennes, he began to make plans for retaking it. The terms of enlistment of many of his men had expired and he had difficulty in getting enough of them to re-enlist to make a body large enough to make a successful attack. A number of young Frenchmen joined his command and finally, in January, 1779, Clark set out from Kaskaskia for Vincennes with one hundred and seventy men. This trip of one hundred sixty miles was made at a time when traveling overland was at its worst. The prairies were wet, the streams were swollen and the rivers overflowing their banks. Notwithstanding the difficulties which confronted him and his men, Clark advanced rapidly as possible and by February 23, 1779, he was in front of Vincennes. Two days later, after considerable parleying and after the fort had suffered from a murderous fire from the Americans, General Hamilton agreed to surrender. This marked the end of British dominion in Indiana and ever since that day the territory now comprehended in the state has been American soil.

VINCENNES, THE OLDEST SETTLEMENT OF INDIANA.

Historians have never agreed as to the date of the founding of Vincennes. The local historians of that city have always claimed that the settlement of the town dates from 1702, although those who have examined all the facts and documents have come to the conclusion that 1732 comes nearer to being the correct date. It was in the latter year that George Washington was born, a fact which impresses upon the reader something of the age of the city. Vincennes was an old town and had seen several generations pass away when the Declaration of Independence was signed. It was in Vincennes and vicinity that the best blood of the Northwest Territory was

found at the time of the Revolutionary War. It was made the seat of justice of Knox county when it was organized in 1790 and consequently it is by many years the oldest county seat in the state. It became the first capital of Indiana Territory in 1800 and saw it removed to Corydon in 1813 for the reason, so the Legislature said, that it was too near the outskirts of civilization. In this oldest city of the Mississippi valley still stands the house into which Governor Harrison moved in 1804, and the house in which the Territorial Legislature held its sessions in 1805 is still in an excellent state of preservation.

Today Vincennes is a thriving city of fifteen thousand, with paved streets, street cars, fine public buildings and public utility plants equal to any in the state. It is the seat of a university which dates back more than a century.

FIRST SURVEYS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

The next period in the history of the territory north of the Ohio begins with the passage of a congressional act (May 20, 1785), which provided for the present system of land surveys into townships six miles square. As soon as this was put into operation, settlers—and mostly Revolutionary soldiers—began to pour into the newly surveyed territory. A second Ohio Company was organized in the spring of 1786, made up chiefly of Revolutionary officers and soldiers from New England, and this company proposed to establish a state somewhere between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. At this juncture Congress realized that definite steps should be made at once for some kind of government over this extensive territory, a territory which now includes the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and about a third of Minnesota. Various plans were proposed in Congress and most of the sessions of 1786 and the first half of 1787 were consumed in trying to formulate a suitable form of government for the extensive territory. The result of all these deliberations resulted in the famous Ordinance of 1787, which was finally passed on July 13, 1787.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

There have been many volumes written about this instrument of government and to this day there is a difference of opinion as to who was its author. The present article can do no more than merely sketch its outline and set forth the main provisions. It was intended to provide only a temporary government and to serve until such a time as the population of the

territory would warrant the creation of states with the same rights and privileges which the thirteen original states enjoyed. It stipulated that not less than three nor more than five states should ever be created out of the whole territory and the maximum number was finally organized, although it was not until 1848 that the last state, Wisconsin, was admitted to the Union. The third article, "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," has given these five states the basis for their excellent system of public schools, state normals, colleges and universities. Probably the most widely discussed article was the sixth, which provided that slavery and involuntary servitude should never be permitted within the territory and by the use of the word "forever" made the territory free for all time. It is interesting to note in this connection that both Indiana and Illinois before their admission to the Union sought to have this provision set aside, but every petition from the two states was refused by Congress in accordance with the provision of the Ordinance.

FIRST STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The ordinance contemplated two grades of territorial government. During the operation of the first grade of government the governor, his secretary and the three judges provided by the ordinance were to be appointed by Congress and the governor in turn was to appoint "such magistrates and other civil officers in each county and township as he shall deem necessary for the preservation of the peace and good will of the same." After the federal government was organized a statutory provision took the appointment of these officers out of the hands of Congress and placed it in the hands of the President of the United States. All executive authority was given to the governor, all judicial authority to the three judges, while the governor and judges, in joint session, constituted the legislative body. This means that during the first stage of territorial government the people had absolutely no voice in the affairs of government and this state of affairs lasted until 1799, a period of twelve years.

SECOND STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The second stage of government in the territory was to begin whenever the governor was satisfied that there were at least five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one and above. The main difference be-

tween the first and second stages of territorial government lay in the fact that the legislative functions were taken from the governor and judges and given to a "general assembly or legislature." The ordinance provided for the election of one representative for each five hundred free male inhabitants, the tenure of the office to be two years. While the members of the lower house were to be elected by the qualified voters of the territory, the upper house, to consist of five members, were to be appointed by Congress in a somewhat complicated manner. The house of representatives was to select ten men and these ten names were to be sent to Congress and out of this number five were to be selected by Congress. This provision, like the appointment of the governor, was later changed so as to make the upper house the appointees of the President of the United States. The five men so selected were called councilors and held office for five years.

INDIAN STRUGGLES (1787-1803).

The period from 1787 to 1803 in the Northwest Territory was marked by several bitter conflicts with the Indians. Just as at the close of the French and Indian War had the French stirred up the Indians against the Americans, so at the close of the Revolutionary War did the English do the same. In fact the War of 1812 was undoubtedly hastened by the depredations of the Indians, who were urged to make forays upon the frontier settlements in the Northwest Territory by the British. The various uprisings of the Indians during this critical period greatly retarded the influx of settlers in the new territory, and were a constant menace to those hardy pioneers who did venture to establish homes north of the Ohio river. Three distinct campaigns were waged against the savages before they were finally subdued. The first campaign was under the command of Gen. Josiah Harmar (1790) and resulted in a decisive defeat for the whites. The second expedition was under the leadership of Gen. Arthur St. Clair (1791), the governor of the Territory, and was marked by one of the worst defeats ever suffered by an American army at the hands of the Indians. A lack of knowledge of Indian methods of warfare, combined with reckless mismanagement, sufficiently accounts for both disasters. It remained for Gen. Anthony Wayne, the "Mad Anthony" of Revolutionary fame, to bring the Indians to terms. The battle of Fallen Timbers, which closed his campaign against the Indians, was fought August 20, 1794, on the Maumee river within the present county of Defiance county, Ohio. This crushing defeat of the Indians, a rout in which they lost twelve out of thirteen chiefs, was so complete that the Indians were glad to sue for

peace. On June 10, 1795, delegates from the various Indian tribes, headed by their respective chiefs, met at Greenville, Ohio, to formulate a treaty. A treaty was finally consummated on August 3, and was signed by General Wayne on behalf of the United States and by ninety chiefs and delegates of twelve interested tribes. This treaty was faithfully kept by the Indians and ever afterwards Little Turtle, the real leader of the Indians at that time, was a true friend of the whites. While there were several sporadic forays on the part of the Indians up to 1811, there was no battle of any importance with them until the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The first governor of the newly organized territory was Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who was appointed on October 5, 1787, and ordered to report for duty on the first of the following February. He held the office until November 22, 1802, when he was dismissed by President Jefferson "for the disorganizing spirit, and tendency of every example, violating the rules of conduct enjoined by his public station, as displayed in his address to the convention." The governor's duties were performed by his secretary, Charles W. Byrd, until March 1, 1803, when the state officials took their office. The first judges appointed were Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Armstrong. Before the time came for the judges to qualify, Armstrong resigned and John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. The first secretary was Winthrop Sargent, who held the position until he was appointed governor of Mississippi Territory by the President on May 2, 1798. Sargent was succeeded by William Henry Harrison, who was appointed by the President on June 26, 1798, and confined by the Senate two days later. Harrison was later elected as the first delegate of the organized Northwest Territory to Congress and the President then appointed Charles Willing Byrd as secretary of the Territory, Byrd's appointment being confirmed by the Senate on December 31, 1799.

REPRESENTATIVE STAGE OF GOVERNMENT (1799-1803).

The Northwest Territory remained under the government of the first stage until September 16, 1799, when it formally advanced to the second or representative stage. In the summer of 1798 Governor St. Clair had ascertained that the territory had a population of at least five thousand free male inhabitants and, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787,

was ready to make the change in its form of government. On October 29, 1798, the governor issued a proclamation to the qualified voters of the territory directing them to choose members for the lower house of the territorial Legislature at an election to be held on the third Monday of the following December. The twenty-two members so elected met on January 16, 1799, and, pursuant to the provisions of the ordinance, selected the ten men from whom the President of the United States later chose five for the Legislative Council. They then adjourned to meet on September 16, 1799, but since there was not a quorum on that day they held adjourned sessions until the 23rd, at which time a quorum was present.

At the time the change in the form of government went into effect there were only nine counties in the whole territory. These counties had been organized either by the governor or his secretary. The following table gives the nine counties organized before 1799 with the dates of their organization and the number of legislators proportioned to each by the governor:

County.	Date of Organization.	Number of representatives.
Washington -----	July 27, 1788 -----	2
Hamilton -----	January 4, 1790 -----	7
St. Clair -----	April 27, 1790 -----	1
Knox -----	June 20, 1790 -----	1
Randolph -----	October 5, 1795 -----	1
Wayne -----	August 6, 1796 -----	3
Adams -----	July 10, 1797 -----	2
Jefferson -----	July 29, 1797 -----	1
Ross -----	August 20, 1798 -----	4

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The twenty-two representatives and five councilors were the first representative body to meet in the Northwest Territory and they represented a constituency scattered over a territory of more than two hundred and sixty-five thousand square miles, an area greater than Germany or France, or even Austria-Hungary. It would be interesting to tell something of the deliberations of these twenty-seven sterling pioneers, but the limit of the present article forbids. It is necessary, however, to make mention of one important thing which they did in view of the fact that it throws much light on the subsequent history of the Northwest Territory.

DIVISION OF 1800.

The Legislature was authorized to elect a delegate to Congress and two candidates for the honor presented their names to the Legislature, William Henry Harrison and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., the son of the governor. The Legislature, by a joint ballot on October 3, 1799, elected Harrison by a vote of eleven to ten. The defeat of his son undoubtedly had considerable to do with the subsequent estrangement which arose between the governor and his legislature and incidentally hastened the division of the Northwest Territory. Within two years from the time the territory had advanced to the second stage of government the division had taken place. On May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act dividing the Northwest Territory by a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, in Mercer county, Ohio, and thence due north to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. Governor St. Clair favored the division because he thought it would delay the organization of a state and thus give him a longer lease on his position, but he did not favor the division as finally determined. He was constantly growing in disfavor with the people on account of his overbearing manner and he felt that he would get rid of some of his bitterest enemies if the western inhabitants were set off into a new territory. However, the most of the credit for the division must be given to Harrison, who, as a delegate to Congress, was in a position to have the most influence. Harrison also was satisfied that in case a new territory should be formed he would be appointed its first governor and he was not disappointed. The territory west of the line above mentioned was immediately organized and designated as Indiana Territory, while the eastern portion retained the existing government and the old name—Northwest Territory. It is frequently overlooked that the Northwest Territory existed in fact and in name up until March 1, 1803.

CENSUS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY IN 1800.

The division of 1800 left the Northwest Territory with only about one-third of its original area. The census of the territory taken by the United States government in 1800 showed it to have a total population of forty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-five, which fell short by about fifteen thousand of being sufficient for the creation of a state as provided by the Ordinance of 1787, which fixed the minimum population at sixty-thousand. The counties left in the Northwest Territory, with their respective population,

are set forth in the appended table, all of which were within the present state of Ohio, except Wayne :

Adams -----	3,432
Hamilton -----	14,632
Jefferson -----	8,766
Ross -----	8,540
Trumbull -----	1,302
Washington -----	5,427
Wayne -----	3,206
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Total -----	45,365

The population as classified by the census with respect to age and sex is interesting and particularly so in showing that considerably more than one-third of the total population were children under ten years of age.

	Males.	Females.
Whites up to ten years of age-----	9,362	8,644
Whites from ten to sixteen-----	3,647	3,353
Whites from sixteen to twenty-six----	4,636	3,861
Whites from twenty-six to forty-five--	4,833	3,342
Whites forty-five and upward-----	1,955	1,395
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total -----	24,433	20,595
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Total of both sexes -----		45,028
Total of other persons, not Indians ---		337
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Grand total -----		45,365

The above table shows in detail the character and distribution of the population of the Northwest Territory after the division of 1800. It is at this point that the history of Indiana properly begins and it is pertinent to set forth with as much detail as possible the population of Indiana Territory at that time. The population of 5,641 was grouped about a dozen or more settlements scattered at wide intervals throughout the territory. The following table gives the settlements in Indiana Territory in 1800 with their respective number of inhabitants :

Mackinaw, in northern Michigan -----	251
Green Bay, Wisconsin -----	50
Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin -----	65
Cahokia, Monroe county, Illinois -----	719
Belle Fontaine, Monroe county, Illinois -----	286
L'Aigle, St. Clair county, Illinois -----	250
Kaskaskia, Randolph county, Illinois -----	467
Prairie du Rocher, Randolph county, Illinois -----	212
Settlement in Mitchel township, Randolph county, Ill.-----	334
Fort Massac, southern Illinois -----	90
Clark's Grant, Clark county, Indiana -----	929
Vincennes, Knox county, Indiana -----	714
Vicinity of Vincennes (traders and trappers) -----	819
Traders and trappers at Ouitenon and Fort Wayne ----	155
Fur traders, scattered along the lakes -----	300

Of this total population of nearly six thousand, it was about equally divided between what is now Indiana and Illinois. There were one hundred and sixty-three free negroes reported, while there were one hundred and thirty-five slaves of color. Undoubtedly, this census of 1800 failed to give all of the slave population, and it is interesting to note that there were efforts to enslave the Indian as well as the negro.

All of these settlements with the exception of the one in Clark's Grant were largely French. The settlement at Jeffersonville was made in large part by soldiers of the Revolutionary War and was the only real American settlement in the Indiana Territory when it was organized in 1800.

FIRST STAGE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

The government of Indiana Territory was formally organized July 4, 1800, and in a large book kept in the secretary of state's office at Indianapolis, there appears in the large legible hand of John Gibson the account of the first meeting of the officials of the Territory. It reads as follows:

"St. Vincennes, July 4, 1800. This day the government of the Indiana Territory commenced, William Henry Harrison having been appointed governor, John Gibson, secretary, William Clarke, Henry Vanderburgh & John Griffin Judges in and over said Territory."

Until Governor Harrison appeared at Vincennes, his secretary, John Gibson, acted as governor. The first territorial court met March 3, 1801,

the first meeting of the governor and judges having begun on the 12th of the preceding January. The governor and judges, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, continued to perform all legislative and judicial functions of the territory until it was advanced to the representative stage of government in 1805. The governor had sole executive power and appointed all officials, territorial and county.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARY LIMITS OF INDIANA.

During this period from 1800 to 1805, the territory of Indiana was considerably augmented as result of the organization of the state of Ohio in 1803. At that date Ohio was given its present territorial limits, and all of the rest of the Northwest Territory was included within Indiana Territory from this date until 1805. During this interim Louisiana was divided and the northern part was attached to Indiana Territory for purposes of civil and criminal jurisdiction. This was, however, only a temporary arrangement, which lasted only about a year after the purchase of Louisiana from France. The next change in the limits of Indiana Territory occurred in 1805, in which year the territory of Michigan was set off. The southern line of Michigan was made tangent to the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, and it so remained until Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816. From 1805 to 1809 Indiana included all of the present states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and about one-third of Minnesota. In the latter year Illinois was set off as a territory and Indiana was left with its present limits with the exception of a ten-mile strip along the northern boundary. This strip was detached from Michigan and this subsequently led to friction between the two states, which was not settled until the United States government gave Michigan a large tract of land west of Lake Michigan. Thus it is seen how Indiana has received its present boundary limits as the result of the successive changes in 1803, 1805, 1809 and 1816.

SECOND STAGE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT (1805-1816.)

The Ordinance of 1787 provided that whenever the population of the territory reached five thousand free male inhabitants it should pass upon the question of advancing to the second or representative stage. Governor Harrison issued a proclamation August 4, 1804, directing an election to be held in the various counties of Indiana territory on the 11th of the following month. In the entire territory, then comprehending six counties, there were

only three hundred and ninety-one votes cast. The following table gives the result of this election:

County.	For Advance.	Against Advance.	Total.
Clark -----	35	13	48
Dearborn -----	0	26	26
Knox -----	163	12	175
Randolph -----	40	21	61
St. Clair -----	22	59	81
Wayne -----	0	0	0
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Total -----	260	131	391

It will be noticed that there is no vote returned from Wayne and this is accounted for by the fact that the proclamation notifying the sheriff was not received in time to give it the proper advertisement. Wayne county at that time included practically all of the present state of Michigan and is not to be confused with the Wayne county later formed within the present limits of Indiana. As result of this election and its majority of one hundred and twenty-nine in favor of advancing to the second stage of government, the governor issued a proclamation calling for an election on January 3, 1805, of nine representatives, the same being proportioned to the counties as follows: Wayne, three; Knox, two; Dearborn, Clark, Randolph and St. Clair, one each. The members of the first territorial legislature of Indiana convened at Vincennes on July 29, 1805. The members of the house were as follows: Dr. George Fisher, of Randolph; William Biggs and Shadrach Bond, of St. Clair; Benjamin Parke and John Johnson, of Knox; Davis Floyd, of Clark, and Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn. This gives, however, only seven representatives, Wayne county having been set off as the territory of Michigan in the spring of this same year. A re-apportionment was made by the governor in order to bring the quota of representatives up to the required number.

The Legislative Council consisted of five men as provided by the Ordinance of 1787, namely: Benjamin Chambers, of Dearborn; Samuel Gwathmey, of Clark; John Rice Jones, of Knox; Pierre Menard, of Randolph, and John Hay, of St. Clair. It is not possible in this connection to give a detailed history of the territory of Indiana from 1805 until its admission to the Union in 1816. Readers who wish to make a study of our state's history can find volumes which will treat the history of the state in a much better manner

than is possible in a volume of this character. It may be noted that there were five general assemblies of the Territorial Legislature during this period of eleven years. Each one of the five general assemblies was divided into two sessions, which, with the dates, are given in the appended table:

First General Assembly—First session, July 29, 1805; second session, November 3, 1806.

Second General Assembly—First session, August 12, 1807; second session, September 26, 1808.

Third General Assembly—First session, November 12, 1810; second session, November 12, 1811.

Fourth General Assembly—First session, February 1, 1813; second session, December 6, 1813.

Fifth General Assembly—First session, August 15, 1814; second session, December 4, 1815.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

Indiana Territory was allowed a delegate in Congress from 1805 until the close of the territorial period. The first three delegates were elected by the Territorial Legislature, while the last four were elected by the qualified voters of the territory. The first delegate was Benjamin Parke, who was elected to succeed himself in 1807 over John Rice Jones, Waller Taylor and Shadrach Bond. Parke resigned March 1, 1808, to accept a seat on the supreme judiciary of Indiana Territory, and remained on the supreme bench of Indiana after it was admitted to the Union, holding the position until his death at Salem, Indiana, July 12, 1835. Jesse B. Thomas was elected October 22, 1808, to succeed Parke as delegate to Congress. It is this same Thomas who came to Brookville in 1808 with Amos Butler. He was a tricky, shifty, and, so his enemies said, an unscrupulous politician. He was later elected to Congress in Illinois and became the author of the Missouri Compromise. In the spring of 1809 the inhabitants of the territory were permitted to cast their first vote for the delegate to Congress. Three candidates presented themselves for the consideration of the voters, Jonathan Jennings, Thomas Randolph and John Johnson. There were only four counties in the state at this time, Knox, Harrison, Clark and Dearborn. Two counties, St. Clair and Randolph, were a part of the new territory of Illinois, which was cut off from Indiana in the spring of 1809. The one newspaper of the territory waged a losing fight against Jennings, the latter appealing for

support on the ground of his anti-slavery views. The result of the election was as follows: Jennings, 428; Randolph, 402; Johnson, 81. Jonathan Jennings may be said to be the first successful politician produced in Indiana. His congressional career began in 1809 and he was elected to Congress four successive terms before 1816. He was president of the constitution convention of 1816, first governor of the state and was elected a second time, but resigned to go to Congress, where he was sent for *four more terms* by the voters of his district.

EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH SLAVERY IN INDIANA.

The Ordinance of 1787 specifically provided that neither slavery nor any voluntary servitude should ever exist in the Northwest Territory. Notwithstanding this prohibition, slavery actually did exist, not only in the Northwest Territory, but in the sixteen years while Indiana was a territory as well. The constitution of Indiana in 1816 expressly forbade slavery and yet the census of 1820 reported one hundred and ninety slaves in Indiana, which was only forty-seven less than there was in 1810. Most of these slaves were held in the southwestern counties of the state, there being one hundred and eighteen in Knox, thirty in Gibson, eleven in Posey, ten in Vanderburg and the remainder widely scattered throughout the state. As late as 1817 Franklin county scheduled slaves for taxation, listing them at three dollars each. The tax schedule for 1813 says that the property tax on "horses, town lots, servants of color and free males of color shall be the same as in 1814." Franklin county did not return slaves at the census of 1810 or 1820, but the above extract from the commissioners' record of Franklin county proved conclusively that slaves were held there. Congress was petitioned on more than one occasion during the territorial period to set aside the prohibition against slavery, but on each occasion refused to assent to the appeal of the slavery advocates. While the constitution convention of 1816 was in session, there was an attempt made to introduce slavery, but it failed to accomplish anything.

THE INDIAN LANDS.

The United States government bought from the Indians all of the land within the present state of Indiana with the exception of a small tract around Vincennes, which was given by the Indians to the inhabitants of the town about the middle of the eighteenth century. The first purchase of land was made in 1795, at which time a triangular strip in the southeastern part of the

state was secured by the treaty of Greenville. By the time Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816, the following tracts had been purchased: Vincennes tract, June 7, 1803; Vincennes treaty tract, August 18 and 27, 1804; Grouseland tract, August 21, 1805; Harrison's purchase, September 30, 1809; Twelve-mile purchase, September 30, 1809.

No more purchases were made from the Indians until the fall of 1818, at which time a large tract of land in the central part of the state was purchased from the Indians. This tract included all of the land north of the Indian boundary lines of 1805 and 1809, and south of the Wabash river with the exception of what was known as the Miami reservation. This treaty, known as St. Mary's, was finally signed on October 6, 1818, and the next Legislature proceeded to divide it into two counties, Wabash and Delaware.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

As fast as the population would warrant, new counties were established in this New Purchase and Hamilton county was the tenth to be so organized. This county was created by the legislative act of January 8, 1823, and began its formal career as an independent county on the 7th of the following April. For purposes of reference, a list of the counties organized up until 1823, when Hamilton county was established, is here appended. The dates given represent the time when the organization of the county became effective, since in many instances it was from a few months to as much as seven years after the act establishing the county was passed before it became effective.

1. Knox -----	June 20, 1790	15. Orange -----	Feb. 1, 1816
2. Clark -----	Feb. 3, 1801	16. Sullivan -----	Jan. 15, 1817
3. Dearborn -----	Mch. 7, 1803	17. Jennings -----	Feb. 1, 1817
4. Harrison -----	Dec. 1, 1808	18. Pike -----	Feb. 1, 1817
5. Jefferson -----	Feb. 1, 1811	19. Daviess -----	Feb. 15, 1817
6. Franklin -----	Feb. 1, 1811	20. Dubois -----	Feb. 1, 1818
7. Wayne -----	Feb. 1, 1811	21. Spencer -----	Feb. 1, 1818
8. Warrick -----	Apr. 1, 1813	22. Vanderburgh -----	Feb. 1, 1818
9. Gibson -----	Apr. 1, 1813	23. Vigo -----	Feb. 15, 1818
10. Washington -----	Jan. 17, 1814	24. Crawford -----	Mch. 1, 1818
11. Switzerland -----	Oct. 1, 1814	25. Lawrence -----	Mch. 1, 1818
12. Posey -----	Nov. 1, 1814	26. Monroe -----	Apr. 10, 1818
13. Perry -----	Nov. 1, 1814	27. Ripley -----	Apr. 10, 1818
14. Jackson -----	Jan. 1, 1816	28. Randolph -----	Aug. 10, 1818

29. Owen -----	Jan. 1, 1819	38. Morgan -----	Feb. 15, 1822
30. Fayette -----	Jan. 1, 1819	39. Decatur -----	Mch. 4, 1822
31. Floyd -----	Feb. 2, 1819	40. Shelby -----	Apr. 1, 1822
32. Scott -----	Feb. 1, 1820	41. Rush -----	Apr. 1, 1822
33. Martin -----	Feb. 1, 1820	42. Marion -----	Apr. 1, 1822
34. Union -----	Feb. 1, 1821	43. Putnam -----	Apr. 1, 1822
35. Greene -----	Feb. 5, 1821	44. Henry -----	June 1, 1822
36. Bartholomew ---	Feb. 12, 1821	45. Montgomery ---	Mch. 1, 1823
37. Parke -----	Apr. 2, 1821	46. Hamilton -----	Apr. 7, 1823

The first thirteen counties in the above list were all that were organized when the territory of Indiana petitioned Congress for an enabling act in 1815. They were in the southern part of the state and had a total population of sixty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. At that time the total state tax was only about five thousand dollars, while the assessment of the whole state in 1816 amounted to only six thousand forty-three dollars and thirty-six cents.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA.

The Constitution of 1816 was framed by forty-three delegates who met at Corydon from June 10 to June 29 of that year. It was provided in the Constitution of 1816 that a vote might be taken every twelve years on the question of amending, revising or writing a wholly new instrument of government. Although several efforts were made to hold constitution conventions between 1816 and 1850, the vote failed each time until 1848. Elections were held in 1823, 1828, 1840 and 1846, but each time there was returned an adverse vote against the calling of a constitutional convention. There were no amendments to the 1816 Constitution, although the revision of 1824, by Benjamin Parke and others was so thorough that it was said that the revision committee had done as much as a constitution convention could have done.

It was not until 1848 that a successful vote on the question of calling a constitution convention was carried. There were many reasons which induced the people of the state to favor a convention. Among these may be mentioned the following: The old Constitution provided that all the state officers except the governor and lieutenant-governor should be elected by the legislature. Many of the county and township officers were appointed by the county commissioners. Again, the old Constitution attempted to handle too many matters of local concern. All divorces from 1816 to 1851 were

granted by the Legislature. Special laws were passed which would apply to particular counties and even to particular townships in the county. If Noblesville wanted an alley vacated or a street closed, it had to appeal to the Legislature for permission to do so. If a man wanted to ferry people across a stream in Posey county, his representative presented a bill to the Legislature asking that the proposed ferryman be given permission to ferry people across the stream. The agitation for free schools attracted the support of the educated people of the state, and most of the newspapers were outspoken in their advocacy of better educational privileges. The desire for better schools, for freer representation in the selection of officials, for less interference by the Legislature in local affairs, led to a desire on the part of majority of the people of the state for a new Constitution.

The second constitutional convention of Indiana met at Indianapolis, October 7, 1850, and continued in session for four months. The one hundred and fifty delegates labored faithfully to give the state a Constitution fully abreast of the times and in accordance with the best ideas of the day. More power was given the people by allowing them to select not only all of the state officials, but also their county officers as well. The convention of 1850 took a decided stand against the negro and proposed a referendum on the question of prohibiting the further emigration of negroes into the state of Indiana. The subsequent vote on this question showed that the people were not disposed to tolerate the colored race. As a matter of fact no negro or mulatto could legally come into Indiana from 1852 until 1881, when the restriction was removed by an amendment of the Constitution. Another important feature of the new Constitution was the provision for free schools. What we now know as a public school supported at the expense of the state, was unknown under the 1816 Constitution. The new Constitution established a system of free public schools, and subsequent statutory legislation strengthened the constitutional provision so that the state now ranks among the leaders in educational matters throughout the nation. The people of the state had voted on the question of free schools in 1848 and had decided that they should be established, but there was such a strong majority opposed to free schools that nothing was done. Orange county gave only an eight per cent vote in favor of free schools, while Putnam and Monroe, containing DePauw and Indiana Universities, respectively, voted adversely by large majorities. But, with the backing of the Constitution, the advocates of free schools began to push the fight for their establishment, and as a result of the legislative acts of 1855, 1857 and 1867, the public schools were placed upon a sound basis.

Such in brief were the most important features of the 1852 Constitution. It has remained substantially to this day as it was written sixty-five years ago. It is true there have been some amendments, but the changes of 1878 and 1881 did not alter the Constitution in any important particular. There was no concerted effort toward calling a constitutional convention until the Legislature of 1913 provided for a referendum on the question at the polls, November 4, 1914. Despite the fact that all the political parties had declared in favor of a constitutional convention in their platforms, the question was voted down by a large majority. An effort was made to have the question submitted by the Legislature of 1915, but the Legislature refused to submit the question to the voters of the state.

CAPITALS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND INDIANA.

The present state of Indiana was comprehended within the Northwest Territory from 1787 to 1800, and during that time the capital was located within the present state of Ohio. When the Ordinance of 1787 was put in operation on July 17, 1788, the capital was established at Marietta, the name being chosen by the directors of the Ohio Company on July 2, of the same year. The name Marietta was selected in honor of the French Queen, Marie Antoinette, compounded by curious combination of the first and last syllables of her name.

When Indiana was set off by the act of May 7, 1800, the same act located the capital at Vincennes where it remained for nearly thirteen years. The old building in which the Territorial Assembly first met in 1805 is still standing in Vincennes. In the spring of 1813 the capital of the territory was removed to Corydon and it was in that quaint little village that Indiana began its career as a state. It remained there until November, 1824, when Samuel Merrill loaded up all of the state's effects in three large wagons and hauled them overland to the new capital—Indianapolis. Indianapolis had been chosen as the seat of government by a committee of ten men, appointed in 1820 by the Legislature. It was not until 1824, however, that a building was erected in the new capital which would accommodate the state officials and the General Assembly. The first court house in Marion county was built on the site of the present building, and was erected with a view of utilizing it as a state house until a suitable capitol building could be erected. The state continued to use the Marion county court house until 1835, by which time an imposing state house had been erected. This building was in use until 1877, when it was razed to make way for the present beautiful building.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Indiana has had some of its citizens in four wars in which United States has engaged since 1800: The War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War. One of the most important engagements ever fought against the Indians in the United States was that of the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. For the two or three years preceding, Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, had been getting the Indians ready for an insurrection. Tecumseh made a long trip throughout the western and southern part of the United States for the purpose of getting the Indians all over the country to rise up and drive out the white man. While he was still in the South, Governor Harrison descended upon the Indians at Tippecanoe and dealt them a blow from which they never recovered. The British had been urging the Indians to rise up against the settlers along the frontier, and the repeated depredations of the savages but increased the hostility of the United States toward England. General Harrison had about seven hundred fighting men, while the Indians numbered over a thousand. The Americans lost thirty-seven by death on the battlefield, twenty-five mortally wounded and one hundred and twenty-six more or less seriously wounded. The savages carried most of their dead away, but it is known that about forty were actually killed in the battle and a proportionately large number wounded. In addition to the men who fought at Tippecanoe, the pioneers of the territory sent their quota to the front during the War of 1812. Unfortunately, records are not available to show the enlistments by counties.

During the administration of Governor Whitcomb (1846-49) the United States was engaged in a war with Mexico. Indiana contributed five regiments to the government during this struggle, and her troops performed with a spirit of singular promptness and patriotism during all the time they were at the front.

No Northern state had a more patriotic governor during the Civil War than Indiana, and had every governor in the North done his duty as conscientiously as did Governor Morton that terrible struggle would undoubtedly have been materially shortened. When President Lincoln issued his call on April 15, 1861, for 75,000 volunteers, Indiana was asked to furnish 4,683 men as its quota. A week later there were no less than 12,000 volunteers at Camp Morton at Indianapolis. This loyal uprising was a tribute to the patriotism of the people, and accounts for the fact that Indiana sent more than 200,000 men to the front during the war. Indiana furnished practically seventy-five per cent of its total population capable of bearing arms,

and on this basis Delaware was the only state in the Union which exceeded Indiana. Of the troops sent from Indiana, 7,243 were killed or mortally wounded, and 19,429 died from other causes, making a total death loss of over thirteen per cent for all the troops furnished.

During the summer of 1863 Indiana was thrown into a frenzy of excitement when it was learned that General Morgan had crossed the Ohio with 2,000 cavalymen under his command. Probably Indiana never experienced a more exciting month than July of that year. Morgan entered the state in Harrison county and advanced northward through Corydon to Salem in Washington county. As his men went along they robbed orchards, looted farm houses, stole all the horses which they could find and burned considerable property. From Salem, Morgan turned with his men to the east, having been deterred from his threatened advance on Indianapolis by the knowledge that the local militia of the state would soon be too strong for him. He hurried with his men toward the Ohio line, stopping at Versailles long enough to loot the county treasury. Morgan passed through Dearborn county over into Ohio, near Harrison, and a few days later, Morgan and most of his band were captured.

During the latter part of the war there was considerable opposition to its prosecution on the part of the Democrats of this state. An organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle at first, and later as the Sons of Liberty, was instrumental in stirring up much trouble throughout the state. Probably historians will never be able to agree as to the degree of their culpability in thwarting the government authorities in the conduct of the war. That they did many overt acts cannot be questioned and that they collected fire arms for traitorous designs cannot be denied. Governor Morton and General Carrington, by a system of close espionage, were able to know at all times just what was transpiring in the councils of these orders. In the campaign of 1864 there was an open denunciation through the Republican press of the Sons of Liberty. On October 8 of that year the Republican newspapers carried these startling headlines: "You can rebuke this treason. The traitors intend to bring war to your home. Meet them at the ballot box while Grant and Sherman meet them on the battle field." A number of the leaders were arrested, convicted in a military court and sentenced to be shot. However, they were later pardoned.

The Spanish-American War of 1898 has been the last one in which troops from Indiana have borne a part. When President McKinley issued his call for 75,000 volunteers on April 25, 1898, Indiana was called upon to furnish three regiments. War was officially declared April 25, and formally

came to an end by the signing of a protocol on August 12 of the same year. The main engagements of importance were the sea battles of Manila and Santiago and the land engagements of El Caney and San Juan Hill. According to the treaty of Paris, signed December 12, 1898, Spain relinquished her sovereignty over Cuba, ceded to the United States Porto Rico and her other West India Island possessions, as well as the island of Guam in the Pacific. Spain also transferred her rights in the Philippines for the sum of twenty million dollars paid to her for public work and improvements constructed by the Spanish government.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

It is not possible to trace in detail the political history of Indiana for the past century and in this connection an attempt is made only to survey briefly the political history of the state. For more than half a century Indiana has been known as a pivotal state in politics. In 1816 there was only one political party and Jennings, Noble, Taylor, Hendricks and all of the politicians of that day were grouped into this one—the Democratic party. Whatever differences in views they might have had were due to local issues and not to any questions of national portent. Questions concerning the improvements of rivers, the building of canals, the removal of court houses and similar questions of state importance only divided the politicians in the early history of Indiana into groups. There was one group known as the White Water faction, another called the Vincennes crowd, and still another designated as the White river delegation. From 1816 until as late as 1832, Indiana was the scene of personal politics, and during the years Adams, Clay and Jackson were candidates for the presidency on the same ticket, men were known politically as Adams men, Clay men or Jackson men. The election returns in the twenties and thirties disclose no tickets labeled Democrat, Whig or Republican, but the words "Adams," "Clay," or "Jackson."

The question of internal improvements which arose in the Legislature of 1836 was a large contributing factor in the division of the politicians of the state. The Whig party may be dated from 1832, although it was not until four years later that it came into national prominence. The Democrats elected the state officials, including the governor, down to 1831, but in that year the opposition party, later called the Whigs, elected Noah Noble governor. For the next twelve years the Whigs, with their cry of internal improvements, controlled the state. The Whigs went out of power with Samuel Bigger in 1843, and when they came into power again they appeared

under the name of Republicans in 1861. Since the Civil War the two parties have practically divided the leadership between them, there having been seven Republicans and six Democrats elected governor of the state. The following table gives a list of the governors of the Northwest Territory, Indiana Territory and the state of Indiana. The Federalists were in control up to 1800 and Harrison and his followers may be classed as Democratic-Republicans. The politics of the governors of the state are indicated in the table.

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA.

Of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio—

Arthur St. Clair -----1787-1800

Of the Territory of Indiana—

John Gibson (acting) -----July 4, 1800-1801

William H. Harrison -----1801-1812

Thomas Posey -----1812-1816

Of the State of Indiana—

Jonathan Jennings, Dem. -----1816-1822

Ratliff Boon, Dem. -----September 12 to December 5, 1822

William Hendricks, Dem. -----1822-1825

James B. Ray (acting), Dem. -----Feb. 12 to Dec. 11, 1825

James B. Ray, Dem. -----1825-1831

Noah Noble, Whig -----1831-1837

David Wallace, Whig -----1837-1840

Samuel Bigger, Whig -----1840-1843

James Whitcomb, Dem. -----1843-1848

Paris C. Dunning (acting), Dem. -----1848-1849

Joseph A. Wright, Dem. -----1849-1857

Ashbel P. Willard, Dem. -----1857-1860

Abram A. Hammond (acting), Dem. -----1860-1861

Henry S. Lane, Rep. -----January 14 to January 16, 1861

Oliver P. Morton (acting), Rep. -----1861-1865

Oliver P. Morton, Rep. -----1865-1867

Conrad Baker (acting), Rep. -----1867-1869

Conrad Baker, Rep. -----1869-1873

Thomas A. Hendricks, Dem. -----1873-1877

James D. Williams, Dem. -----1877-1880

Isaac P. Gray (acting), Dem. -----1880-1881

Albert G. Porter, Rep. -----1881-1885

Isaac P. Gray, Dem.	1885-1889
Alvin P. Hovey, Rep.	1889-1891
Ira J. Chase (acting), Rep.	Nov. 24, 1891 to Jan. 9, 1893
Claude Matthews, Dem.	1893-1897
James A. Mount, Rep.	1897-1901
Winfield T. Durbin, Rep.	1901-1905
J. Frank Hanley, Rep.	1905-1909
Thomas R. Marshall, Dem.	1909-1913
Samuel R. Ralston, Dem.	1913-

A CENTURY OF GROWTH.

Indiana was the first territory created out of the old Northwest Territory and the second state to be formed. It is now on the eve of its one hundredth anniversary, and it becomes the purpose of the historian in this connection to give a brief survey of what these one hundred years have done for the state. There has been no change in territory limits, but the original territory has been subdivided into counties year by year, as the population warranted, until from thirteen counties in 1816 the state grew to ninety-two counties by 1859. From 1816 to 1840 new counties were organized every year with the exception of one year. Starting in with a population of 5,641 in 1800, Indiana has increased by leaps and bounds until it now has a population of two million seven hundred thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. The appended table is interesting in showing the growth of population by decades since 1800:

Census Decades.	Population.	Increase.	Per Cent of Increase.
1800 -----	5,641		
1810 -----	24,520	18,879	334.7
1820 -----	147,178	122,658	500.2
1830 -----	343,031	195,853	133.1
1840 -----	685,866	342,835	99.9
1850 -----	988,416	302,550	44.1
1860 -----	1,350,428	362,012	36.6
1870 -----	1,680,637	330,209	24.5
1880 -----	1,978,301	297,664	17.7
1890 -----	2,192,404	214,103	10.8
1900 -----	2,516,462	324,058	14.8
1910 -----	2,700,876	184,414	7.3

Statistics are usually very dry and uninteresting, but there are a few figures which are at least instructive if not interesting. For instance, in 1910, 1,143,835 people of Indiana lived in towns and cities of more than 2,500. There were 822,434 voters, and 580,557 men between the ages of eighteen and forty-four were eligible for military service. An interesting book of statistics from which these figures are taken covering every phase of the growth of the state is found in the biennial report of the state statistician.

The state has increased in wealth as well as population and the total state tax of six thousand forty-three dollars and thirty-six cents of 1816 increased in 1915 to more than six million. In 1816 the only factories in the state were grist or saw mills; all of the clothing, furniture and most of the farming tools were made by the pioneers themselves. At that time the farmer was his own doctor, his own blacksmith, his own lawyer, his own dentist and, if he had divine services, he had to be the preacher. But now it is changed. The spinning wheel finds its resting place in the attic; a score of occupations have arisen to satisfy the manifold wants of the farmer. Millions of dollars are now invested in factories, other millions are invested in steam and electric roads, still other millions in public utility plants of all kinds. The governor now receives a larger salary than did all the state officials put together in 1861, while the county sheriff has a salary which is more than double the compensation first allowed the governor of the state.

Indiana is rich in natural resources. It not only has millions of acres of good farming land, but it has had fine forests in the past. From the timber of its woods have been built the homes for the past one hundred years and, if rightly conserved there is timber for many years yet to come. The state has beds of coal and quarries of stone which are not surpassed in any state in the Union. For many years natural gas was a boon to Indiana manufacturing, but it was used so extravagantly that it soon became exhausted. Some of the largest factories of their kind in the country are to be found in the Hoosier state. The steel works at Gary employs tens of thousands of men and are constantly increasing in importance. At Elwood is the largest tin plate factory in the world, while Evansville boasts of the largest cigar factory in the world. At South end the Studebaker and Oliver manufacturing plants turn out millions of dollars worth of goods every year. When it is known that over half of the population of the state is now living in towns and cities, it must be readily seen that farming is no longer the sole occupation. A system of railroads has been built which brings every corner of the state in close touch with Indianapolis. In fact, every county seat but four is in railroad connection with the capital of the state. Every county has its local telephone

systems, its rural free deliveries and its good roads unifying the various parts of the county. All of this makes for better civilization and a happier and more contented people.

Indiana prides herself on her educational system. With sixteen thousand public and parochial school teachers, with three state institutions of learning, a score of church schools of all kinds as well as private institutions of learning, Indiana stands high in educational circles. The state maintains universities at Bloomington and Lafayette and a normal school at Terre Haute. Many of the churches have schools supported in part by their denominations. The Catholics have the largest Catholic university in the United States at Notre Dame, while St. Mary's of the Woods at Terre Haute is known all over the world. Academies under Catholic supervision are maintained at Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Rensselaer, Jasper and Oldenburg. The Methodists have institutions at DePauw, Moore's Hill and Upland. The Presbyterian schools are Wabash and Hanover Colleges. The Christian church is in control of Butler and Merom Colleges. Concordia at Fort Wayne is one of the largest Lutheran schools in the United States. The Quakers support Earlham College, as well as the academies at Fairmount, Bloomingdale, Plainfield and Spiceland. The Baptists are in charge of Franklin College, while the United Brethren give their allegiance to Indiana Central University at Indianapolis. The Seventh-Day Adventists have a school at Boggs town. The Dunkards at North Manchester and the Mennonites at Goshen maintain schools for their respective churches.

The state seeks to take care of all of its unfortunates. Its charitable, benevolent and correctional institutions rank high among similar institutions in the country. Insane asylums are located at Indianapolis, Richmond, Logansport, Evansville and Madison. The State Soldiers' Home is at Lafayette, while the National Soldiers' Home is at Marion.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, is maintained for the care and education of the orphan children of Union soldiers and sailors. The state educates and keeps them until they are sixteen years of age if they have not been given homes in families before they reach that age. Institutions for the education of the blind and also the deaf and dumb are located at Indianapolis. The state educates all children so afflicted and teaches them some useful trade which will enable them to make their own way in the world. The School for Feeble Minded at Fort Wayne has had more than one thousand children in attendance annually for several years. Within the past few years an epileptic village has been established at New Castle, Indiana, for the care of those so afflicted. A prison is located at

Michigan City for the incarceration of male criminals convicted by any of the courts of the state of treason, murder in the first or second degree, and of all persons convicted of any felony who at the time of conviction are thirty years of age and over. The Reformatory at Jeffersonville takes care of male criminals between the ages of sixteen and thirty, who are guilty of crimes other than those just mentioned. The female criminals from the ages of fifteen upwards are kept in the women's prison at Indianapolis. A school for incorrigible boys is maintained at Plainfield. It receives boys between the ages of seven and eighteen, although no boy can be kept after he reaches the age of twenty-one. Each county provides for its own poor and practically every county in the state has a poor farm and many of them have homes for orphaned or indigent children. Each county in the state also maintains a correctional institution known as the jail, in which prisoners are committed while waiting for trial or as punishment for convicted crime.

But Indiana is great not alone in its material prosperity, but also in those things which make for a better appreciation of life. Within the limits of our state have been born men who were destined to become known throughout the nation. Statesmen, ministers, diplomats, educators, artists and literary men of Hoosier birth have given the state a reputation which is envied by our sister states. Indiana has furnished Presidents and Vice-Presidents, distinguished members of the cabinet and diplomats of world wide fame; her literary men have spread the fame of Indiana from coast to coast. Who has not heard of Wallace, Thompson, Nicholson, Tarkington, McCutcheon, Bolton, Ade, Major, Stratton-Porter, Riley and hundreds of others who have courted the muses?

And we would like to be living one hundred years from today and see whether as much progress will have been made in the growth of the state as in the first one hundred years of its history. In 2015 poverty and crime will be reduced to a minimum. Poor houses will be unknown, orphanages will have vanished and society will have reached the stage where happiness and contentment reign supreme. Every loyal Hoosier should feel as our poetess, Sarah T. Bolton, has said:

"The heavens never spanned,
The breezes never fanned,
A fairer, brighter land
Than our Indiana."

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

LOCATION AND SIZE.

Decatur county is in the southeastern part of Indiana, one county removed from the Ohio boundary, and two removed from the Ohio river. Its greatest length is twenty-one miles, greatest breadth the same. Its area is approximately three hundred and seventy-five square miles.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Geologically, there is very little difference between this county and Jennings. In the deepest stream beds in the southern part of the county the soft limestones of the Hudson River formation appear. These outcrops are small and of no practicable importance, since they contribute nothing to the soils and are in themselves of no value. The southeastern third of this county is underlain by the Niagara limestone, perhaps the most valuable stone in the state, after the oolitic. In Decatur county it lies, as a rule, close to the surface, usually at depths of four to twelve feet on the level, outcropping on stream banks, and occasionally being found only at depths of thirty feet. It is a very valuable rock commercially in this county, being quarried extensively at Newpoint, Westport, St. Paul and in many small local quarries. The product is used for building stone, especially for trimming, for abutments, for flagging in sidewalks, and in a crushed state for macadam and for concrete construction. From the standpoint of soils, it is of importance chiefly from the fact of its resistance to weathering, which has resulted in very flat uplands. The northwestern half of the county is underlain at depths of five to forty feet by the corniferous limestone, a softer rock as a rule than the Niagara. Finally, the entire surface of the county, except near the streams, is covered with a mantle of glacial waste, which effectively covers the underlying rocks over practically all the county.

The topography of the county is a product of two great factors—the Niagara limestone and the arrangement of the drift. The latter is disposed in belts of one to five miles in width crossing the county from southwest to northeast. In the northwest corner there occurs a till-plain where the surface is nearly level, rolling in gentle waves and only a little broken by streams. Then comes a belt about four miles in width of upland—a glacial moraine. This is followed by another till-plain, from six to ten miles in width, gently rolling, with occasional knolls and swales, somewhat cut by streams. This is followed by a second ridge, averaging five miles in width, with the remaining southeastern corner occupied by a flat plain of loess. Under the last feature lies the Niagara limestone, at an average depth of seven feet. The streams are comparatively of little importance in this county as agents in bringing about the present surface, since this surface would be practically the same if the streams had not come into being. Their courses have been largely determined by the belts of drift.

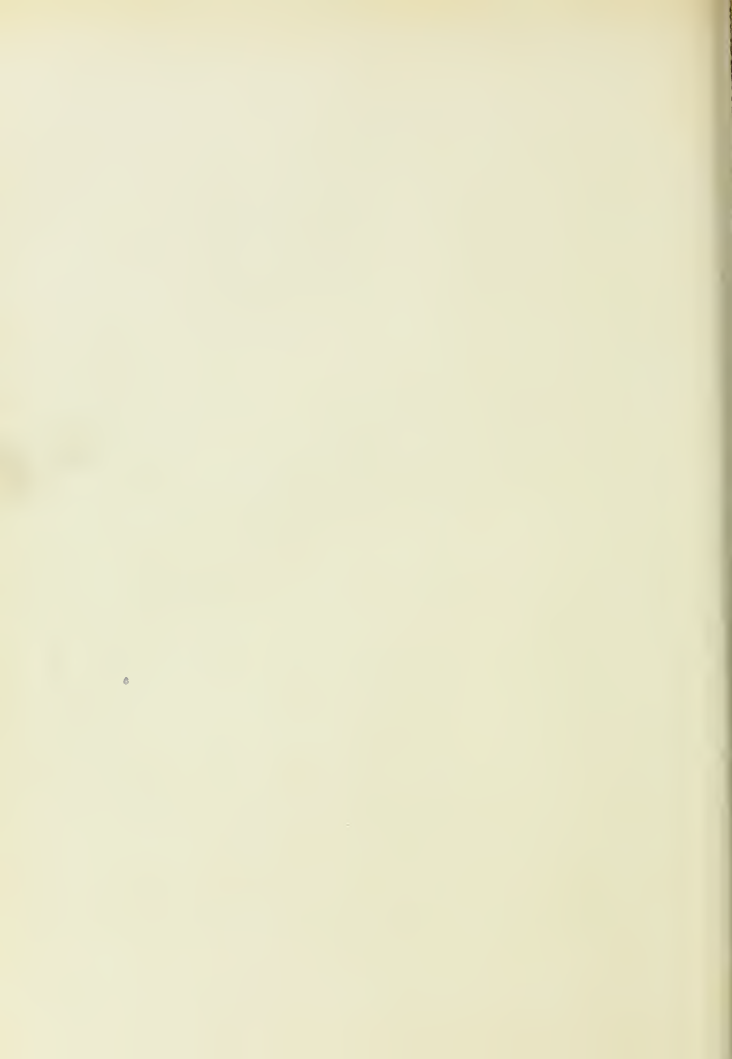
THE SOILS IN DETAIL.

In describing the soils of this county, one can do no better than take them in their order from one side of the county to the other. At the outset, it is evident that one factor which has been of the first importance heretofore will have little to do with the soils here, namely, the character of the underlying rock. It is probable that not an acre of tillable soil in this county has resulted from the disintegration of the underlying rock, but has, on the contrary, been carried here through the agency of the ice from some region to the north. We shall begin our discussion of the soils in this county with a soil which is known as the Miami clay loam.

This soil occurs in a small area in the extreme southeastern corner of the county. It is part of the great area of this soil which occurs in Ripley county. It is there described as a yellow clay, sometimes almost white where it is dry, with mottles of darker yellow in its deeper portions. This soil is underlain with blue till, and in most places grades into that form of glacial waste imperceptibly. It consists almost entirely of clay, with a small admixture (usually less than five per cent) of sand. There are practically no gravel pebbles in it. It is a pretty good material for tile and brickmaking, and has been used considerably for that in the past. From the farming standpoint it is poor. Grasses do fairly well, and wheat. Fertilizing must be constantly done, and, away from the streams, tiling.



MCCOY'S LAKE.



THE MIAMI SILT LOAM.

This soil is distributed so as to cover almost one-third the area of the county. It forms a belt in the southeastern part of the county, almost the full width of the territory on the south, and narrowing to about five miles on the north. It must be understood that this soil is not uniform throughout its extent. An average sample would show about sixty per cent clay, twenty per cent silt, fifteen to eighteen per cent fine sand, and some little gravel in spots. As one approaches the Miami clay loam, however, this composition changes until the sand is reduced to five per cent or less, and the clay correspondingly larger in amount. It is impossible to use any hard and fast rule in separating these areas, but the presence or absence of gravel pebbles gives about the line as mapped. Going to the northwest, as one approaches the ridge, this soil becomes sandier on account of the outwash from the moraine, and is to be distinguished from the Miami sandy loam because the latter has no clay subsoil, while the silt loam has.

The Miami silt loam is a yellow to brown soil with a subsoil usually darker in color, and much streaked and mottled with iron oxide. A few concretions of bog iron ore occur in this soil, and a good many glacial pebbles. Rarely bowlders are found, sometimes of large size. The subsoil grows heavier and more tenacious as one digs deeper, and at four to eight feet is a very stiff clay. It is not, however, blue till; and this character serves to distinguish the Miami silt loam from the Miami clay loam. The farming value of this soil varies considerably with reference to the place of observation. Down near the Miami clay, this soil is very much like its neighbor—poor, ill-drained and not valued very highly. It is flat and swampy by nature, due to the closeness to the surface of the Niagara. Tiling must be resorted to constantly, and the soil is so poor that often a field will not repay the expense of drainage. Practically the only good crops are grasses, and sometimes wheat, if fertilizer enough be used. As one approaches the ridge, however, the increasing percentage of sand results in a looser soil, permitting much of the rainfall to soak into the soil; tiling helps here, also. Then the Niagara is here somewhat deeper, and the surface, therefore, more rolling. In this sandier region corn can be grown with success, as well as wheat and grass. Some of the best farms in Decatur county are in this region, close to the foot of the ridge. They owe their superior fertility solely to the outwash from this ridge, for at distances of two to four miles out from it corn

makes only half a crop. It is said that one can tell within five rows where one soil begins and the other ends.

UPLAND CLAY LOAM.

A belt some four miles in width succeeds the Miami silt loam, which has been called here the upland clay loam. It has been so called for two reasons. First, much of it is really upland, standing visibly higher than the till-plains on either side. Secondly, the knolls appear to be principally clay, and very often are entirely of that material. It must not be understood that this belt is a continuous ridge, extending as a well-marked divide from one corner of the county to the other. It is, on the contrary, a belt of hill and hollow. It is made up of a great number, possibly five hundred, low, rounded knolls, with swales or sags between. The knolls average, perhaps, thirty feet higher than the plains, and the swales are probably about at the plain level. The soil of the typical knoll is yellow in color at the surface, grading into a darker yellow at depths of two to four feet. It is made up principally of clay, with a good deal (about ten per cent.) of fine sand in its composition. Besides these, it contains, here and there, small pockets of gravel, and often, at depths of sixteen to thirty feet, a gravel base; and huge boulders are often found in these gravel bases. In the swales, the soil is sandy, with little clay in evidence. It is black or brown in color, due to the presence of much humus. Usually, at depths of six to ten feet, sheets of clay are found, which dip upward in every direction, forming a little saucer-shaped depression, in the middle of which lies the lowland. Many of these little hollows were undoubtedly, in a former age, lakes. Some of them are still marshy, and practically all require tiling. The soil here is remarkably fertile, ranking with any in the state. It is great corn soil, and is rarely planted to anything else, unless it be clover. The knolls, on the other hand, are better for wheat and grass. A farm in this belt is a joy forever, with its capacity for varied crops, with its excellent drainage, and the abundance of pure water which can be had by driving wells into the gravel at the base of the hills. Very little fertilizer is used here aside from the barnyard products and clover. There are many fine farms in this belt.

MIAMI SAND LOAM.

The Miami sand loam occupies a belt averaging five miles in width lying west of the ridge soil. It is, as the name implies, a "light-colored glacial

soil." It is, however, light-colored only on the knolls and knobs, which occur plentifully in its surface, interrupted by extensive lower grounds. It is a typical till-plain, uninfluenced by anything except glacial action. In general, it would be called level, varying throughout the county probably less than fifty feet between its highest and lowest points. Yet there is not a flat farm in the area, and not many single fields so flat that cultivation is difficult. A good deal of tile is used in the lower grounds, and is said to yield a high income on the investment. The knolls, which make up perhaps ten per cent of the total area, are far less fertile than the lowlands. They contain considerable sand, and give up their water content easily, either by evaporation into the air or by conduction into the nearby lowlands. In a dry summer, even of average dryness, they therefore usually yield far less than the swales. They make up so little of the total surface, however, that one forgets their shortcomings on account of the superior excellence of the lowlands. These areas, which often are two hundred acres in extent, are the banner corn soils of Decatur county. They are carefully farmed also, being put in clover every fourth or fifth year. Oats are good here also, and, over this soil area, wheat yields well enough to be a very important crop, especially on farms where the knoll land is much in evidence. Occasionally throughout this area occur drumlins, whose graceful swells have tempted every farmer owning one to build his house upon it. Some of the famous farms of this county have, as no little part of their claim to honor, the beautiful situation of the homestead on one of these hills, commanding a view of every field of the estate. A particularly large and beautiful one of these drumlins can be seen from the cars of the Big Four railway and the interurban about one-half mile east of Adams.

The remainder of the soils in this county belong to one or the other of the soils already described. In the extreme northwest corner is a little triangle of Miami sandy loam, and just east of this there is a small belt of upland clay loam. Along the larger streams there occur little strips of bottom ground (mapped as Waverley) which differ little from the surrounding slopes, and are of such little extent as to need no extended description. These bottoms are usually not more than one-fourth mile in width, and are composed of material washed from the neighboring uplands. As a rule, they are pretty wet and require tiling, but when drained they are valuable little fields.

There are few counties in the state which are any better farmed than Decatur, especially on the sandier portions. In the southeast corner the heavy clay soil limits farming practically to the grasses and small grain, but in at least eighth-tenths of the county any crop suitable to the latitude can

be grown successfully. On the typical corn lands corn yields as well, year by year, as anywhere in the state, and the same farm which yields a "bumper" corn crop may, the same year, yield a good wheat crop on the more clayey knolls. Grasses thrive in the wet bottom grounds, and good water is easily obtained. All conditions are favorable to stock raising, and much of the corn of this county goes to market as fat hogs and cattle. Such a method, of course, cannot be otherwise than good farming, since practically everything is returned to the soil, and in Decatur county most of the farm lands are continually increasing in value. The excellence of transportation has a great deal to do with farm values here. There is scarcely a farm in the county farther than six miles from a railway, and the vast majority are within three miles. An excellent system of macadamized and gravelled roads connects almost every community with the railway.

MECHANICAL ANALYSIS OF DECATUR COUNTY SOILS.

Miami Clay Loam.

	1mm ⁺	.16mm ⁺	.08mm ⁺	.04mm ⁺	.0017mm ⁺
	Gravel.	Sand.	Very fine sand.	Silt.	Clay.
Soil -----	0.7%	11.8%	6.3%	61.3%	20.2%
Subsoil -----	.6%	16.3%	8.8%	56.6%	17.6%

Miami Sandy Loam.

	1mm ⁺	.16mm ⁺	.08mm ⁺	.04mm ⁺	.0017mm ⁺
	Gravel.	Sand.	Very fine sand.	Silt.	Clay.
Soil -----	4.6%	18.3%	18.8%	32.5%	26.1%
Subsoil -----	5.8%	19.8%	16.6%	33.8%	24.2%

CHAPTER III.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

Early in the spring of 1820 the Federal government sent out several squads of surveyors to lay out the "New Purchase," lands acquired from the Delaware Indians by the treaty of St Mary's (1819), embracing all of the eastern and central part of the present state of Indiana. Most of these surveyors were young men, some of whom were inexperienced; but they were all well endowed with high animal spirits and bodily vigor.

They worked their way through the wilderness, much of which had never before been traversed by white men, cutting their way through thickets with axes, wading swamps and fording rivers, sleeping out at nights, wherever they happened to be when the sun sank, and enduring much keen discomfort in order that the land might be surveyed and opened for settlement.

Farms and towns are still laid out in accordance with this original survey, and whenever a section is large by a few acres or small by a hundred or so, the cause can be directly traced to mistakes made by these pioneer engineers, the men who ran their blind lines through the forests. In one section of the "New Purchase" there is a point toward which all lines in that part of the country tend to veer. It is said that in 1820 a distillery stood at this place, and that, thinking of it, the surveyors unconsciously let their instruments veer in its direction.

Decatur county was surveyed by men who lived here and who later became leaders in the community, which grew up rapidly after the "New Purchase" was thrown open for settlement. The survey of what later became Decatur county was made by Thomas Hendricks and Samuel Hueston, with four assistants. Hendricks was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and it is presumed he got the job of surveying this section of the "New Purchase" through his brother, William Hendricks, who was then governor of Indiana. His assistants were neighbors whom he brought from Pennsylvania with him.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In October of the year 1820, a government land office opened at Brookville; the surveyed land was ready for settlement and the tide of immigra-

tion began. The first land patent issued in what is now Decatur county was to John Shellhorn, for what has since been known as the Shellhorn farm, between the Big and Little Flatrock, on the Moscow road. The Shellhorn family still retains this property for which its ancestor received a patent from the United States government, October 3, 1820.

Shellhorn took his claim near the junction of the Big and Little Flatrock, thinking that it would probably be but a short time until that place would be chosen for a county seat. He laid out the town of Rockville and then waited for his visions of towering spires to materialize. But the legislature, in fixing the boundaries of Decatur county, threw Rockville into one corner of the county and Shellhorn's dreams were gone forever. He died a few months later. Rockville has never appeared upon a map of the county.

Two of John Shellhorn's neighbors, James Hobbs and James Wise, took out land patents six days later, Hobbs locating one mile east of the present site of Clarksburg, and Wise one mile south of where that town is now located. Although Shellhorn was the first to enter land in Decatur county, he was by no means the first settler. No sooner was the ink on the treaty of St. Mary's dry, than the tide of immigration to the "New Purchase" began. All along the border were bold spirits waiting for this unknown country to become the property of the government. No sooner had the Indians renounced all claims to it than the settlers flocked into it.

By the treaty of St. Mary's, all land located between the Whitewater on the east and White river on the west, north of the old boundary line, was made the property of the national government. All along the borders of this territory were pioneers waiting for the Indians to be shoved out. No sooner was the treaty made than the movement of the pioneers began.

Probably the first to reach Decatur county was John Fugit and his son, John. Griffy Griffiths, with his wife and son, Ishmael, came next. Then came the remainder of the Fugit family; the wife, four sons, a daughter, and a Mrs. Garrison. Later in the spring Cornelius and Jesse Cain, Elias Garrard, William McCoy and their families arrived settling in the vicinity of Clarksburg.

About the same time a settlement was made on Little Flatrock, east of Milroy, which has produced a number of men of high distinction, among them being Dr. Raymond T. Brown, William J. Brown, three times a member of Congress, and Admiral George W. Brown, of the United States navy. Early in the spring of 1820, a number of families settled in the Clarksburg and Springhill neighborhoods, among them Dr. Andrew Rankin, David

Martin, Cornelius Cain and Andrew Rankin. About the same time Seth Lowe and William Custer settled in the Kingston neighborhood.

From the date of the first entry to the end of the year there were eighty-nine land entries. Some of these were for as much as half a section, but most of them were eighty-acre tracts. The entries this year, by township, follow :

Fugit township—John Hicklin, Nathan Lewis, John Schultz, Robert Lochridge, John Lochridge, William Henderson, George Kline, George Bryson, Edward Jackman, Jesse Robinson, William Penny, Griffie Griffiths, Cornelius Cain, George Craig, John Short, Jesse Cain, John Davison, Moses Wyley, Richard Tyner, James Henderson, George Cowan, Joseph Henderson, David Martin, William Lindsey, Joseph K. Rankin, Thomas Martin, Thomas Thorp, Adam Rankin, Martin Logan, Alex Logan, James Logan, Robert Imlay, Daniel Swem, Elias Jarrard, Thomas E. Hall, Charles Collett, William Payden, James Hobbs, David Stout, James Saunders and Joseph Hopkins.

Washington township—Benjamin Drake, William Ross, Joshua Cobb, John Marrs, Thomas Hendricks, James Wooley, James Elder, Robert Elder, Andrew Elder, Adam R. Meek, Joseph Pryor, Allen Pryor and William Parks.

Sand Creek township—Elijah Davis.

Adams township—John Shellhorn, John M. Robinson, Jonathan Paul, Isaac Sandford, Jonathan McCarty, Joseph Owens, David Jewitt, Thomas Price, Manley Kimble, John G. Dawson, Abraham Heaton, George Evans, William Copeland, Abner Leland, William Pearce, Edward Sweet, James H. Brown, Jacob Sidner, Peter Zeizler, Philip Isley, John Wood, McCoy McCarty, John Hizer and Peter Weathers.

The entries of this year were nearly all along the northern line of the county, but ten being near the center and two south of it. The entries the following year were mostly in the same section, the early settlers endeavoring to get closer to the larger water-courses, as the latter afforded drainage. The more level sections, now the best land in the county, were then worthless, as no system, other than natural drainage, was then known.

THOSE WHO CAME THE NEXT YEAR.

Newcomers in 1821 were as follow :

Fugit township—James Moss, Samuel Martin, George Marlow, Daniel Robertson, James Oliver, Seth Lowe, Nathan Smith, George Underwood,

George Kendall, George Donner, Gideon Jenks, William Braden, Robert E. Donnell, Edgar Poe, Jacob Blackledge, Nathan Underwood, Thomas Cross, Sam Githens, Robert Hall, Charles Swearingin, John Wilcoxin, John Hopkins, Samuel Donnell, Ralph Williams, Sampson Alley, William Smith, Nathan Lewis, Isaac Darnell, Daniel Caldwell, J. J. Stites, Henry Roberts, Henry McDonald, Samuel Donner, Robert Wilson, Edward Davis, Cyrus Hamilton, Zenas Darnell, Lewis Hendricks, John Chanslow, Thomas I. Glass, Daniel Bell, William W. Marlow, Peter Miller, Jacob Miller and Benjamin Snelling.

Adams township—William Harbard, Edward Tanner, William Peterson, Robert McCarty, Enoch McCarty, Martin Adkins, Jacob Johnson, Richard Guthrie, Henry Gullion, Sarah Smith, Lewis Owens, Peter Smith, Austin Clark and William Brown.

Clay township—Doddridge Alley, Josiah Dayton, M. H. Williams, George Craig, William I. Lowrey, Elijah Craig, Daniel Pike and Eli Pike.

Clinton township—Jesse Womack, John Montgomery, Joseph Weihart, Daniel Crume, Thomas Craig, Joseph Jones, Jacob Underwood, Israel Harris, John Logan, Nathan Sidwell, James Carter, John Thomson, Robert Montgomery, Henry Glass, Moses Vanlew, Matthew Campbell, George Donner, Robert Wilson, Nathan Thorp, Joseph Chambers, Joseph Clark, William Hamilton, Robert Drake, Michael Swope and William Ryan.

Washington township—John Davis, John Moore, John Walker, Benjamin Walker, Alvah H. Graves, Joseph Rutherford, Hugh Montgomery, Henry Montgomery, Andrew Horsely, Elijah Tremain, Samuel Logan, Erastus Lathrop, James Richardson, David Williamson, John House, J. P. Richardson, Otha White, Eli Eggleston, Philip Dayton, John Nelson, David Dalrymple, Charles D. Misner, William Hendrickson, Samuel Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Nathaniel Patton, James E. Hamilton, John Logan, William Elder, William Floyd, Robert Retherford, Joseph Retherford, James Sefton, Barlow Aldrich and Zachariah Townsend.

Sand Creek township—Daniel Herron, Nat Robbins and William Robbins.

Marion township—Dudley Taylor and John Robbins.

Save for a very few exceptions these entries were made for actual settlement purposes, and within a year most of the owners had taken possession of their property. At a special election in 1821 there were one hundred and forty votes cast, and as the law required a residence in the state of a year before a man could vote, it is probable that this did not number more than half the male citizens of the county.

CREATION OF DECATUR COUNTY.

Decatur county originally formed a part of Delaware county, an immense tract of land ranging east to the Ohio line and north to, and including, the present county of Delaware. But in 1821 the state Legislature provided for breaking up this territory into smaller units, and appointed commissioners to locate county seats for Decatur, Shelby and Rush counties.

In the days when Decatur county was a part of Delaware, there was no law to govern the community; for Delaware county was a civic organization without entity—a great stretch of territory extending from the ague-cursed Driftwood bottoms until lost in the swamps of the Mississinnewa and Wabash rivers. There were no courts of justice; no vested police powers, each man being a law unto himself. There is a tradition, however, that the elder Fugit had been a justice of the peace in Franklin county and that he brought his commission and docket with him, performing marriages and dispensing justice to all coming of their own accord to seek it. Those wishing to enter the matrimonial state were compelled to go to Brookville to secure the marriage license.

In the legislative act creating Decatur county, its boundaries were fixed as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of section 18, in township 8, north of range 9, east of the principal meridian; thence north fifteen miles to the southwest corner of section 6, in township 10, north of range 8, east; thence east three miles to the southeast corner of section 33, in township 11, north of range 8, east; thence north seven miles to the northwest corner of section 34, in township 12, north of range 8, east; thence east eighteen miles to the west boundary of Franklin county; thence south with said boundary to the north line of Ripley county; thence with the old boundary line to the north line of Jennings county, thence west with the Jennings county line to the place of beginning."

Commissioners appointed to select sites for the county seats of the three counties named were Edward Ballinger, Henry Ristine, Green P. Webster, and Abraham Dumont. This commission decided to meet on May 7, 1822, to select a county seat for this county, but, for some unexplained reason, only Ballenger reached Greensburg, which had been selected as the meeting place. Another meeting was fixed for June 12, on which date Greensburg was selected as the county seat; parts of tracts of land offered by Thomas Hendricks and John Walker being accepted. The tract accepted contained one hundred acres.

Four donations of land were offered for the county seat, although the records show only two. The first was the Hendricks donation of sixty acres, bounded by Lincoln street, Main street, and Central avenue, in Greensburg. The Walker donation lay just south of this and contained one hundred acres, extending from Broadway to Lincoln street. In addition, Joseph English offered a site two miles southwest of the present county seat and Richard Hall offered land three miles northeast of the city.

There was considerable bad blood existent for a time on account of the selection of the county seat. Charges were freely made that Hendricks and Walker had been guilty of log-rolling at Shelbyville and Rushville. Probably the most satisfactory location, from the viewpoint of the present day would have been the English site, but no one in that day had the slightest notion that eastern Sand Creek, and southern Marion and Salt Creek townships ever would be settled.

The site having then been fixed, the board of commissioners proceeded to lay off the city of Greensburg, and fixed Monday, September 1, 1822, for the first sale of lots.

FIRST COUNTY ELECTION.

Upon approval by the governor of the special act of the Legislature creating the county, Henry H. Talbott was appointed temporary clerk and William Ross, sheriff, until an election could be held. The sheriff was charged with the duty of dividing the county into three commissioner districts, calling an election and seeing that the same was properly conducted. As Ross decided that he would be a candidate for the sheriff's office, it was deemed improper that this office should be filled by an election at a time when he was, by necessity, in charge of the polls. Accordingly, selection of the sheriff was deferred until the regular election in the following August, when Ross was badly worsted by Doddridge Alley, who was just then entering upon his office-holding career.

Complete returns of this first county election, held May 14, 1822, follows:

Clerk of circuit court—John B. Potter, 38; Henry H. Talbott, 49; James H. Brown, 34; John B. Fugit, 31.

Recorder—John B. Potter, 34; Henry H. Talbott, 46; James H. Brown, 14; John B. Fugit, 22.

Associate judge—Martin Atkins, 47; Joshua Cobb, 31; John Lin-

ville, 45; John Fugit, 48; James C. Dayton, 19; Daniel Crume, 7; John Driver, 11; Enoch James, 32.

County commissioner, eastern district—Seth Lowe, 96; William Henderson, 45; George Marlow, 21. Central district—William Parks, 45; William Courtney, 14; John Parks, 1. Western district—William Harbord, 69; Green McCarty, 37; Doddridge Alley, 19; Paul Brown, 39; Jonathan McCarty, 1.

At the first meeting of the county commissioners the following officials were appointed: Overseers of the poor—Fugit township, William Custer and Joseph Henderson; Washington township, Robert Ross and William Floyd; Adams township, Jonathan McCarty and David Jewitt. Fence viewers—William Leopold, Robert Inlay and George Marlow, Fugit township; Abraham Miller, Jonathan Davis and Andrew Horsley, Washington township, and David Johnson, David Forester and Joseph Bennett for Adams township.

The board then appointed John Hopkins as county treasurer for one year, and Enoch McCarty was appointed lister of taxables. At the next meeting the names of Thomas Hendricks and David Montague were certified to the governor for his selection of a county surveyor. The appointment was given to Hendricks. The next appointment to be made was that of county agent, which was given to John B. Potter. His first work was to lay off the town of Greensburg, after which he turned his attention to the erection of a jail.

BEGINNING OF LAW AND ORDER.

The following grand jury was empanelled and charged on Monday, October 7, 1822: John Hopkins, foreman; Alley Pryor, Joseph Henderson, Nathaniel Robbins, Fielding Lamasters, Lewis Pleakenstalver, Isaac Darnell, Robert Harbord, John M. Robinson, Griffie Griffiths, John House, William M. Smith, Tobis Donner, Joseph Rankin, John Forsyth and Andrew Horsley.

This jury was in session only one day, its members receiving seventy-five cents each for their services; and returned eight indictments, all of which were for assault and battery. Those indicted were Patrick Hudson, William Thorp, Abraham Miller, Madison Redding, Isaac Parnell, Lodwick Cook, David Stout and McCoy McCarty.

Says the record further: "This day appeared in open court, Madison Redding, who entered a plea of guilty;" and their honors, after due delib-

eration and taking into consideration the magnitude of the offense, "made his fine in the sum of six and one-fourth cents."

When Talbott appeared at the first session of court to file his bond as clerk, objection was raised on the grounds that he was not of the legal age, and that he was not a resident of Decatur county. Says the record, "Joseph A. Hopkins moved to reject the bond, which the court, after mature deliberation, overruled." It seems appropriate in this connection to say a word concerning Talbott. It has fallen to few men to serve the public so long or in so creditable a manner as was given to Henry H. Talbott. He so thoroughly won the esteem of his fellow citizens that it was impossible for anyone to defeat him when it came election time. He served as clerk continuously until the new constitution was adopted in 1852. He was a patriot in the truest sense of the word, and although he was sixty-one years old when the call was issued for volunteers in 1861, he proffered his services. They were declined, on account of his years; so he accompanied the troops as a sutler. During the battle of Phillipi he seized a gun and followed his comrades into the fray. He died July 21, 1872.

At the first annual election, August 5, 1822, electors voted for a governor, lieutenant governor, a representative for the seventeenth Congress, to fill a vacancy, a congressman for the third district, a sheriff and a coroner. The following vote was cast:

	Fugit.	Washington.	Adams.	Total.
For Governor—				
William Hendricks-----	68	52	48	168
Julius Howe-----	3	--	--	3
For Lieutenant Governor—				
Ratliffe Boone-----	36	27	33	96
Erasmus Powell-----	34	27	--	51
William Polk-----	--	13	14	27
David Maxwell-----	10	1	--	11
For Congress (vancancy)—				
Jonathan Jennings-----	49	13	42	104
Davis Floyd -----	5	28	5	38
For Congress (third district)—				
John Test-----	28	39	18	85
Ezra Ferris-----	7	11	29	47
Samuel C. Vance-----	31	12	--	43

For Sheriff—	Fugit.	Washington.	Adams.	Total.
Doddridge Alley-----	7	18	24	49
William Ross-----	28	5	4	37
James Saunders-----	5	24	1	30
William Loyd-----	21	1	--	22
For Coroner—				
William Custer-----	18	63	9	90
Robert Shields-----	32	--	--	32
Jonah C. Dayton-----	12	2	37	51

There was at this time but one party in the state, the National Republican, and voters cast their ballots according to their individual preferences. Two years later this party split, part going with Andrew Jackson and part with Henry Clay.

COURT HOUSE HISTORY.

The first board of county commissioners met on the 14th day of May, 1822, at the house of Thomas Hendricks, a double log building, one story in height, on what is now known as Taylor avenue, Greensburg, near where East street crosses the avenue. Hendricks' house was used as a court house until 1825. In that year it was proposed to build a court house, and the following transcript of page 121 of the first book of the record of the commissioners' court shows the specifications that were drawn up for it:

"The State of Indiana

"Decatur County

"At a special meeting of the board of Justices of Decatur County on Saturday the 15th day of January, 1825, for the purpose of drafting a plan for a Court House.

"The Hon. George W. Hopkins, Zachariah Garton, Robert Church and Dillard Drake, Justices.

"This day the board proceeded to draft a plan for a Court house for the said County of Decatur upon the following plan, Towit. The foundation to be built three feet high and to be one foot above the ground at the highest part of the ground, to be laid in a workmanlike manner with good stone and lime mortar, three feet thick at the bottom and twenty-two inches thick at the top to be battered on each side equally—forty foot square. The walls of the first story twenty-two inches thick forty feet square of good brick fifteen feet in the clear, laid in a workmanlike manner, the front a flemish bond and good sand brick. One double pannel door in front lined

with inch plank on the back, with good and sufficient lock, and a bolt at the bottom on each door, the door sill cut out of stone to extend at each end six inches in the wall twenty four inches wide of a suitable thickness. the door to be eight feet high in the clear & five feet wide in the clear, and a circular glass top, the front of the house to be to the east, two windows on each side of the door, of 24 lites each eight by ten. The North and South sides of the house, to be a door in the center of each wall eight feet high and five feet wide in the clear a double batten door. with good locks & bolts at the bottom of each door. One window on each side of the doors of 24 lites. 8 by 10s—A stone sill at the bottom of each door of the same description as the sill of the front door. On the West side to be a window in the Centre six feet from the floor to the bottom of the window of 30 lites 8. by 10. with a circular glass top. One window on each side of 24 lites 8. by 10s. of the same heighth as the other windows.

"The second story of good brick 13 feet high in the clear. The walls eighteen inches thick the front of good sand brick and laid a flemish bond, One 36 lite window in front 8. by 10s with a circular glass top. And one 24 lite window on each side of it. And 3 windows on each of the other sides of the house of 24 lites each, eight by 10s. four fire places in the second story one in each corner of the house. A plain Cornice. The roof nine feet pitch, to be covered with good joint shingles five inches to the weather, shingles eighteen inches long. Cupelo twelve feet in diameter—eight square, sixteen feet high, and a circular top, a circular window in each square with Venetian shutters and necessary arrangements to receive the Spere.

"Four posts 15 inches diameter eight square, to be set on pillars of Stone in the first story, the pillars to be sunk three feet in the ground, three feet and a half square at the bottom to be equally battered to the top to a square of 22 inches to be 12 feet apart in the Center of the house; two girders to extend across the house 12 feet apart from the center of each and rest on the posts named, the girders to be 15 inches wide and 12 inches deep and the joists to be 12 inches deep by 3 inches thick, to be framed in the girders two feet apart from the Centre of each joist. The frame of the Second Story to be similar to the frame of the First Story.

"The stairs to start from the South east Corner of the house, and ascend to the passage. The window and door frames to be made in a workmanlike manner."

On March 7, following, the order was issued to receive bids for the construction of the building. The order is here given in full:

"Ordered that the Court house be built on the Public Square in the town of Greensburgh and that the Centre of the Square be the Centre of the house, to be completed on or before the first day of May, 1827. And the terms of payments as follows. four hundred dollars to be paid on or before the 25th of December next, and the balance to be paid in three equal annual instalments thereafter. Bond and approved Security will be required of the purchaser in a penalty of double the sum that the building is sold for. The person or persons bidding the same off and failing to Comply with the Conditions above Stated, will forfeit the sum of fifty dollars to be recovered by suit in the name of the County Agent to be applied to the use of the County in building said house. The person bidding off the same shall give bond and security as above stated within fifteen days from this date."

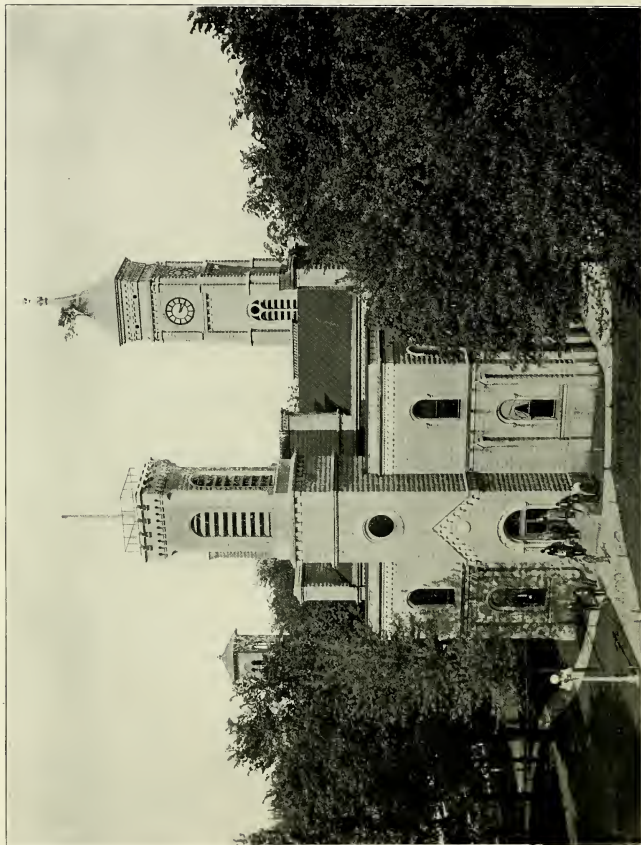
On Monday, November 6, 1826, the board of justices, which was now made up of George W. Hopkins, president; Wesley White, William E. Crawford, Griffie Griffiths, William Fowler, Samuel Bryan, James Donnell and Zachariah Garton, gave notice of the "sale" of some more work on the new court house. This time it was for some minor work, and, from all that could be determined, the building was ready for occupation by the specified time in May, 1827.

This building was occupied until 1854, when it was condemned by the board and the work of its demolition commenced that summer. However, on June 8, 1853, the commissioners—Smith Reiley, B. H. Harney and H. S. Burke—appointed B. W. Wilson, I. G. Monfort and B. H. Harney as a committee to draft plans and specifications for the construction of a new court house, "the whole cost of said house, when completed and furnished, not to exceed thirty thousand dollars." This committee reported on September 7, its report was accepted and it was dismissed. The commissioners then employed Edwin May to superintend the construction and appointed B. W. Wilson, I. G. Montfort and B. H. Harney to act as a building committee and as the representatives of the commissioners. May was instructed to consult with them on all contracts, payments and changes in the original plan.

On March 6, 1854, the contract for the stone work was let to W. W. Lowe and Jacob M. Hiltertrand. But it was not until June 19, 1855, that the contract for the brick work was placed. It went to R. B. Thomson and Henry H. Talbott for four dollars and twenty-nine cents per thousand bricks actually used, the waste and soft bricks to be deducted from the kiln count. The contractors were to furnish all labor, tools, "including hods, ladders and all necessary apparatus for the raising of the bricks on the tower and

other parts of the building, at their own cost and charges," but the county was to furnish "brick, lime and sand, water in the wells in the public square, together with all the scaffolding and nails." A bid was made by N. T. Horton, of Cincinnati, by the pound for the frame for the galvanized iron roof and the iron doors, window shutters and stairs. He asked thirty-seven and a half dollars per hundred square feet for laying the iron roof. The estimated cost of the new house on the plan as first accepted was forty thousand dollars, but the plans were changed and departed from until, when completed, it, with the improvements of the grounds and the iron fence around it, cost the county close to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

As early as 1885 the remodeling of the court house was discussed in the commissioners' court, and on June 12, 1888, the board of commissioners, after consideration of the project, decided that the county treasury was too depleted for any such step to be taken at that time; however, they directed that such be done in the spring of 1889, and on December 10, 1888, they ordered the auditor to secure plans and specifications. At a special session called on January 30, 1889, the proposals submitted by McDonald Brothers, of Louisville, were accepted and the contract of drafting plans and specifications awarded to them. On March 18, 1889, bids were received for "remodeling the court house" and for "heating the court house." The contract for the first was awarded to J. C. McGarvey & Brother, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars, with two thousand one hundred dollars reduction for certain changes that might be made. The highest bid was for thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Security was ordered to be presented on the following 25th of March. But it was on March 26, and not March 25, as stated by the tablet on the west wall of the corridor in the court house, that the contract was approved and the cost, after several changes, set at twenty-four thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars. The heating contract was awarded to I. D. Smead & Company, of Toledo, Ohio, for twenty-seven hundred and fifty dollars. The contract for furnishing the court room, library, the judge's private office, and the offices of the clerk, sheriff, recorder, superintendent of schools, treasurer and auditor was given to the Grand Rapids Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, on February 7, 1890. The building was inspected and accepted by the commissioners and architect on March 14, 1890, "excepting the painting, and a part of the wainscot in the obscure portions of the corridors, the clearing out of the cellar and refitting the same." The commissioners at the time the contract for remodeling was



DECATUR COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

let were, Everett Hamilton, Henry Steining and Ezra Guthrie, and when the building was accepted, Henry Steining, Ezra Guthrie and Augustus Miller.

In 1903 the building was in need of repairs and on March 7 the commissioners—Jethro C. Meeks, Uriah Privett and Jesse Styers—awarded H. L. Shute the contract of making certain repairs, for fifty-two hundred dollars. At this same session of the commissioners, plans for a hitchrack were submitted by the engineer, J. W. Craig, and accepted. Bids were ordered to be received for the sale of the old fence about the court house square park at this same meeting.

THE TREE ON THE COURT HOUSE TOWER.

In the summer of 1870 a citizen of Greensburg, whose name posterity has not preserved, was examining the court house tower with a spyglass, when he noticed, springing from the third crevice above the water sheet on the east side of the tower, one hundred and ten feet above the ground, a small twig. From that day down to the present time the fame of the tree on the tower has been heralded throughout the world. Apostrophes, prose epics, poems galore and even songs have been written about it. Strangers to the city always ask to be shown the curiosity the first thing, many not being convinced that there is such a tree until they actually see it.

The first picture of the tree appeared in a local paper in the issue of January 10, 1879, when the court house and tree were shown in connection with an advertisement of St. John's Lone Tree Medicine Company. Since that time the tree has been exhibited pictorially all over the world, and postal cards by the tens of thousands have convinced a doubting world that such a tree really exists. By 1884, according to one of the local papers, the bole of the tree was four inches in diameter and the tree itself was nine feet in height. Some time during the latter part of the seventies other trees sprang up on the tower, and at one time no less than seven were casting their shade over the tower. This grove was allowed to flourish until the court house was remodeled in 1888, when it was deemed necessary to remove some of them. The largest tree of the forest was getting of such dimensions that it was threatening to tear up the roof, and since it was a question of either saving the tree or the roof, the tree had to be sacrificed. Three other small trees were removed at this time. Since then all the others have died except the one on the northeast corner. At the present time (1915)

this one tree is about eighteen feet high and has a bole of about five inches in diameter. Strange to say, it never seems to be affected by the summer droughts, but remains green even when the trees in the court house yard are showing the effects of dry weather.

Among the many poems written about this famous tree, the one by D. Eckley Hunter, then of Washington, Indiana, and an instructor in the teachers' county institute at the time, is the best which has come to attention. Professor Hunter read it at the close of the session, August 22, 1884. Mr. Hunter has a fairy to explain the origin of the tree and then draws a moral. The complete poem has fourteen stanzas, but only eight of them are here given:

THE GROVE ON THE COURT HOUSE TOWER.

The wonders of nature are many, I ween,
They come to my mind in a shower;
But where may so wondrous a wonder be seen
As the grove on the top of the tower?

It troubled my dreams, it puzzled my brain,
Till Ina and Pearl with a flower,
Came in and the wonderful wonder made plain
Of the grove on the top of the tower.

They said they were rambling—Pearl told me herself—
And stopped to admire that flower
When in it a fairy they heard tell an elf
Of the grove on the top of the tower.

(What the fairy said)

It is many and many a year ago
Since the men who wielded the power
Determined to plant and determined to grow
A grove at the foot of the tower.

They planted, they watered and they waited long
For the shade of the leafy bower;
At length the reward of their labors came
In the grove at the foot of the tower.

Then angels looked down from their home above,
And smiled on these men of power;
And said, "We'll plant, yes, plant them a grove
On the topmost stones of the tower."

It is thus they smile on deeds below
That are done for a future hour;
And that none forget, they have caused to grow
A grove on the top of the tower.

May God bless the angels, and God bless the men
 Who plant for a future hour,
 And God bless the shade of the maples, and then
 The grove on the top of the tower.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

Until the organization of Decatur county, residents in this part of the "New Purchase" had been living without law, so consequently there were no legal punishments for transgressions. But with the organization of the county and the formation of a local government, a jail was rendered necessary. The board of commissioners, meeting on February 11, 1823, ordered the construction of a log jail and at a subsequent session, fixed its specifications as follows:

"To be twenty by twenty-four feet square; the walls to be of stone and two and one-half feet thick, laid with good lime mortar, and every hole to extend through the wall. The first story to be seven feet high; one window in the lower story to be fourteen inches square, to be bounded with solid rock three feet in length and not less than fourteen inches thick, the bars to be one and one-half inches square, well riveted to the frame and to be four squares of three inches."

The room last described was the dungeon, intended for the incarceration of prisoners of the worse type. Entrance to it was effected through a trap-door in the floor of the upper story. Construction of the upper story was very similar to that of the lower, save that those confined there got fresh air from two windows, instead of one. This room was intended for keeping prisoners jailed for minor offenses.

A narrow stairway on the outside of the building led to the door of the upper room, the only entrance to the jail. This building stood on the west side of the court house yard until 1832. It was very poorly constructed, and incapable of detaining anyone who really wanted to get out.

According to tradition, Hiram Hendricks, who, with Robert Church, did the stone work on the building, was the first person to be incarcerated therein. As the story is told, Hendricks was jailed for debt upon complaint of Owen O'Reiley. The next morning, when O'Reiley went to jail for the purpose of interviewing his debtor he found him seated outside, looking regretfully at a huge hole, which he had cut through the wall in order to get to the fresh air.

On May 4, 1830, the board ordered that "the Agent of the County, be instructed to sell to the lowest bidder the repairing of the jail of said

County in the following manner, towit, the sides of the Upper Story thereof to be lined with oak plank one and one-half inches thick to be set up and down, well secured at the bottom and top and lined across the same with three-quarter poplar plank, tongued and grooved and nailed with good six-penny nails not to exceed three inches apart on the whole face of the lining and that the lining be turned around the door and windows to the grates and likewise the fixing of the trap door and some convenient way to be made to descend to the lower room of said jail, the whole to be completed in a good workmanlike manner by the first day of October next."

But in 1832 it was decided that a new jail was needed and the following order is taken from page 204 of the commissioners' court records:

"Ordered by the board that the sheriff of the county do proceed after (after giving three weeks' notice in the *Political Observer*) to sell on the 2d Saturday in June next, at the door of the court house in Greensburgh, the building of a jail for said county of the following description, to wit:

"To be of hewn timbers not less than twelve inches square, the whole of the timbers to be eighteen feet long, a double wall, the corners dove-tail notches, the inside walls to extend and notch on the outside walls, a space between the walls of six inches to be filled with wide rocks set on edge, the under floor to be the same as the wall with stone between, the logs crossing each other, the foundation or joist course of the floor and the bottom rounds of the outside walls to be of white oak, the timber of the balance of the walls of good, sound wood such as beach, sugar, etc., two windows in the lower story one on the west and the other on the east side of the house, opposite each other of the following description, six inches in height and four feet wide to be filled with grates of iron one inch square, three inches apart, to stand up and down and to pass through a bar of iron half an inch thick and three inches wide to cross the grate in the center, the bar to extend in the timbers two inches, a plate of rolled iron half an inch thick and to extend in the walls a proper distance, the rolled iron to cover and be well spiked on the jams around the windows, the logs of the walls to be notched close and the inside walls to be laid in lime mortar. The second floor to be of one tier of logs hewn twelve inches in thickness, the edges hewn square. The second story to be in like manner of the first, with a tier of joists one foot thick, laid close, resting on the inside wall, and butting against the outside wall to be hewn to a thickness of twelve inches, the edges squared and one tier crossing them in the same manner to extend out for the room to stand on—and window in the upper story similar as in the lower story—one door of common size

to be cut in the end well on the north side, in the upper story a door frame to be made as wide as the thickness of the walls and well fastened in both walls, the frame to be of white oak four inches thick and to be lined on the inside on the walls, and the frame well spiked to the walls with sufficient iron spikes, not less than eight inches long. The shutter to be two and a half feet wide and six feet high, to be made of two-inch oak plank, made double, well spiked together with strong iron spikes, a strong lock with double bolts to be well imbedded in the door with a sufficient key—both sides of the door to be entirely lined with strong sheet iron nailed on with one nail to every three inches, a sheet of hammered iron, half an inch thick, twelve inches long and eight inches wide to be set in the frame with strong spikes to receive the bolt and to be bent so as to cover the inside of the frame. A substantial stairway to be erected on the outside of the jail to reach the door with a good platform, the timber of white oak; the building to be well covered with shingles, the gables weatherboarded, the eaves boxed and plain cornice, the corners of the house to be neatly turned down, a hatchway to be made in the center of the second floor two feet and a half square with a sufficient shutter lock and key. The doors to be hung with strong wrought iron hinges. The whole of the work to be completed in a strong workmanlike manner. Stories to be seven and one-half feet high in the clear inside. The building to stand on a stone foundation of one foot underground and six inches above the surface of the earth three feet thick, to be of good stone, laid in a workmanlike manner. The grates in the windows to be set in a frame in the center of walls to be made strong and rabited in the logs two inches, the inside of the frame to be lined with iron half an inch thick, well spiked on. And the logs where they are cut to make the windows to be lined with rolled iron half an inch thick, well spiked on.

“The whole to be completed by the fourth Monday in October next. The payments to be made when the work is completed by orders drawn on the treasury of the county. One bid reserved for the use of the county. We undertake to give bond and security to the acceptance of the sheriff for the faithful performance of the work.

“And it is further ordered that the sheriff, at the time and place aforesaid, sell the old jail on a credit until the first of January next, for the best price he can obtain for the same, one bid reserved for the use of the county—bond and security required.

“And it is further ordered that George Q. McCoy be appointed to

inspect the work of the new jail as it progresses, who will report the same to this board."

The report of the day's session is signed by Seth Lowe, George W. Hopkins and Edward Tanner, commissioners.

On June 15, 1859, the board of commissioners passed a motion to remove the county jail from the corner of the court house square and ordered the sheriff and auditor of the county to purchase a suitable site, and to remove all material from the old to the new site. A site on the north side of West Main street, a half block from the public square, was selected and the old jail was removed in September, 1859. Edwin May was engaged, at the price of two hundred and fifty dollars, as the architect and superintendent of construction. Bids were received for the construction of the building on September 30, 1859, and the contract awarded to Henry H. Talbott and Richard B. Thompson. The contract price of the building and the date of its acceptance by the board could not be ascertained.

This building was in continuous use as the county jail until 1880. On March 10, of that year, the commissioners made it a matter of record in the minutes of their court that they had "visited the jails of Shelbyville and Columbus, with the view of better determining plans for erecting a jail in this county." On April 13, 1880, the commissioners, S. H. Logan, Wren Grayson and Henry W. Badeker, accepted the plans and specification for a new jail submitted by Edward Carlisle, an architect. At a special session on May 20, 1880, bids for its construction were examined and the contract awarded to Rosebrough & Company, of Greensburg, for eleven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and the old jail was sold to Richard J. Braden, the highest bidder, for three hundred and fifty dollars cash. However, on the next morning, May 21, Rosebrough & Company refused to accept the contract and the work was let to the next best and lowest bidder, the Greensburg Limestone Company, of Greensburg, for twelve thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars. The new building was to be built on the site of the old one and was to be completed by October 1, following. This building is still in use as the county jail.

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

COMMISSIONERS.

Four distinct boards of county commissioners and two boards of justices have had charge of the affairs of Decatur county since its organization. The first board of commissioners held office from 1822 to 1824. It was then succeeded by a board of justices, composed of two justices of the peace from each township. This board held its last meeting on July 4, 1831. A board of three county commissioners then had charge of affairs until 1835, in which year a board of eighteen justices was created. The latter board held sway until June 7, 1847, in spite of the fact that the Legislature, in 1842, had dissolved such boards in Indiana. The Decatur county board was dissolved by a special act of Legislature, January 14, 1847. A board of three commissioners then took office and when the new constitution was adopted, in 1852 this arrangement was continued. The three commissioners held full sway until 1899, in which year the legislative act creating county councils restricted their powers to a limited extent.

The first board of county commissioners met on May 14, 1822, at the home of Thomas Hendricks, in Greensburg, and were sworn in by H. H. Talbott, clerk of the county, through appointment by Governor Jennings. This board was composed of Williams Harbord, William Parks and Seth Lowe. The first action of this board was to divide the county into three township, Fugit, Washington and Adams. The first day of June was then fixed for holding township elections. Superintendents of the school sections were then named as follow: Thomas Thorp, James McLain, Thomas Hendricks, Nathaniel Robins and Paul Brown. Enoch McCarty was appointed tax lister and John Hopkins, treasurer.

When the three original townships were laid off, Fugit township had the same boundaries as at present; save that a strip one and one-half miles wide and four miles long has since been stricken off and attached to Clinton. Adams township contained all its present territory, and, in addition, a strip

two miles wide and four miles long, that has since been added to Clay, and all of Clinton except the Fugit strip, above mentioned. The remainder of the county lay in Washington township.

Even in that early day, the high cost of living was sufficiently assertive to demand attention. The board accordingly fixed the following prices that might be charged by tavern keepers: Rum and wine, fifty cents a half pint; whisky, twenty-five cents a pint; French brandy, fifty cents a half pint; meals, twenty-five cents, and a night's lodging, twenty-five cents.

THE BOARD OF JUSTICES.

The first board of justices met on September 6, 1824. There were eight members of this board, there then being four townships in the county. The board was composed of the following justices of the peace: Robert Church, George W. Hopkins, James Caldwell, Zachariah Garton, Griffie Griffiths, Dillard Drake, Edward Turner and James Donnell. Other members of this board, before it passed out of existence in 1831, were Milton N. Williams, John McCarty, Samuel Bryan, Dan Bell, Robert Church, Wesley White, J. S. Forsythe, Davis Jewitt, Thomas Hamilton, G. W. Hopkins, W. E. Crawford, William Fowler, James Saunders, Alex M. Elliott, William Switzer, J. K. Rankin, Benjamin Jones, Ebenezer Douglas, T. C. Pemberton and Thomas Horton.

This board was followed by a second group of county commissioners composed of Seth Lowe, a member of the first board, George W. Hopkins and Edward Tanner. Thomas E. Pemberton later filled a vacancy on this board. The most important matter to receive the attention of these early county officials was the location of highways, and many pages are given in the records of their early meetings to such business. This board held its last meeting on January 5, 1835, and was followed by a board of eighteen justices, there then being nine townships in the county.

The second board of justices met on March 2, 1835, it being composed of the following: Zachariah Garton, Ezra Lathrop, James Howard, R. M. Jamison, Thomas Powers, John Hazelrigg, Theophilus Lee, Samuel Williams, James Johnston, David Jewitt, Nathaniel Robins, W. E. Crawford, J. G. Kindall, John Scriptor, John Plymate, Enoch James, Dan Barker and James Lewis. The only new members upon this board in the next twelve years were Henry Critzer, Robert Kennedy, Dan Barker and Ebenezer Douglas.

The county again returning to the board of three commissioners in

1847, the following commissioners were elected: Henry S. Burk, Tom Powers and Seth Lowe, the latter of whom had twice previously been a member of this body. New members elected in 1850, were Smith Reilly and Barton H. Harney. This board passed out of existence in 1853, following the adoption of the new constitution. Commissioners were then elected as follows: Caleb Stark, Andrew McCoy and William Magress. Since that time the board of commissioners has managed the business affairs of Decatur county. The present county commissioners are Charles W. Worland, William H. Logan and John W. Tremain.

SHERIFF.

The office of sheriff has been an elective one from the beginning of the state and was so provided for by the constitution of 1816. The first sheriff, William Ross, was appointed by the governor when the county was formed, to take charge of the first election. He served only from March until August, 1822. Doddridge Alley was the first elected sheriff. He was followed by John Parks, who was elected in 1826 and again in 1828. When Parks had collected the taxes for the latter year, he bought a large drove of horses and started with them for Lynchburg, Virginia. He was never heard of afterward. Abraham Hendricks was appointed to serve out his unexpired term.

The other incumbents of this office have been: John Thomson, 1829-33; James Morgan, 1833-37; Wyatt R. Henderson, 1837-41; Abraham Hendricks, 1841-45; Michael Swope, 1845-49; John Imlay, 1849-52 (died in office); John D. Wilson, 1852-53; Joseph V. Bemusdaffer, 1853-57; Edward A. Jocelyn, 1857-61; Philip Mowrer, 1861-65; Charles Sherman, 1865-67; Charles Woodward, 1867-69; Henry Reddington (died before taking office); Charles Woodward, 1868-70 (by appointment), Giles E. White, 1870-74; James Fiscus, 1874-76; John A. Meek, 1876-78; Andrew J. Smith, 1878-80; John W. Stout, 1880-84; Merrit C. Welsh, 1884-88; George S. Dickey, 1888-92; Taylor F. Meek, 1892-96; William T. Stott, 1896-1900; Jeff C. Davis, 1900-04; Jacob Biddinger, 1904-08; S. N. Patterson, 1908-12; John W. DeMoss, 1912.

TREASURER.

General Foley, the first holder of the office, had two opponents at the election, James Johnson, an independent Whig, and John Thompson, the

regular nominee. Although Foley won the first election in a walk, he was defeated, when he asked for re-election, by Captain James Saunders. Saunders served one term and declined a renomination. One of the songs of his campaign was:

"Get out of the way, ye geese and ganders,
Folks can't come it 'gainst Old Jim Saunders."

From the time the county was organized until 1841, the county treasurer was appointed by the county commissioners, or the board of justices, for one year. Since the office was made elective, it has been filled by the following: James B. Foley, 1841; James Saunders, 1844; Abraham Hendricks, 1847-50-53-55; Robert Cones, 1856-58; James Morgan, 1860-62; Thomas B. Perry, 1864; William L. Miller, 1866-68; Benjamin F. Henry, 1870; Conway O. Lanham, 1872; Charles Zoller, 1874; Henry C. Stockman, 1876-78; Angus M. McCoy, 1880-82; William D. Dailey, 1884-86; John W. Nation, 1888-90; John P. Thompson, 1892-94; Dyar C. Elder, 1896; George P. Shoemaker, 1898-02; George W. Lanham, 1902-06; Oscar B. Trimble, 1906-10; I. L. Doles, 1910-12; Albert Boling, 1912-16.

RECORDER, CLERK AND AUDITOR.

The recorder's office was filled by the county clerk for several years, the clerk also acting as county auditor. Henry H. Talbott performed the triple duties of clerk, auditor and recorder until 1841, in which year the office of auditor was created by the Legislature, after which he continued to act as clerk and recorder until 1859.

Successors to him as county clerk have been elected in the following order: James Gavin, 1863; Ira G. Grover, 1867; John M. Stevens, 1875; Evander F. Dyer, 1879; John G. Garrison, 1883; Jesse M. Thompson, 1887; Alfred Gaines, 1891; Marine D. Tackett, 1899; M. C. Jenkins, 1903; J. W. Rhodes, 1911, and George W. Fraley, 1915.

Putnam Ewing followed Talbott as recorder in 1859 and since that time the office has been filled by the officers whose names follow: James R. Cox, 1863; William B. Harvey, 1867; Edward Kessing, 1875; James E. Mendenhall, 1879; Rufus P. Hamilton, 1885; Aaron Parker, 1895; Marsh Thomas, 1903; Newton Paramore, 1911 (died in office), and James A. Meek, 1912.

County auditors have been elected as follows: Andrew Dyer, 1841; Joseph Remusdaffer, 1855; William H. Reed, 1859; John D. Spillman,

1863; Frank M. Weadon, 1871; John L. Dobyns, 1875; James Kennedy, 1882; John J. Puttman, 1890; Coleman T. Pleak, 1894; Frank E. Ryan, 1902; Linton W. Sands, 1910, and John C. Barbe, 1914.

Andrew Dyer, the first county auditor, was re-elected three times and held the office for a period of fourteen years and three months. The records do not disclose the reason of this seeming irregularity. Dyer was defeated for a fifth term by Remusdaffer. Of the first eight men who held the office of county auditor, none was a native of Decatur county. Dyer came from Tennessee, Remusdaffer and Weadon from Virginia, Spillman and Dobyns from Kentucky, Reed from Franklin county, Kennedy from Union county and Puttman from Ripley county.

STATE SENATORS.

Decatur county has been represented in the state Senate since 1825, on which year it was served by James Gregory, who represented seven other counties. It had no senator of its own until 1836, by which time it had so increased in population that it was given separate representation in the upper house of the Legislature. This continued until 1869, when, in order to maintain an equitable representation in the Senate, the county was again thrown into a joint-senatorial district. Decatur county has had the following representation in the state Senate:

1825-6—James Gregory, joint senator, Hamilton, Marion, Madison, Henry, Shelby, Decatur, Rush and Johnson counties.

1826-7-8—James Gregory, joint senator, Decatur, Shelby, Johnson and Morgan counties.

1829—James Gregory, joint senator, Decatur, Shelby and Morgan counties.

1830—James Gregory, joint senator, Decatur, Shelby and Johnson counties.

1831-2-3—Thomas Hendricks, joint senator, Shelby and Decatur counties.

1834-5—William Fowler, joint senator, Shelby and Decatur counties.

1836—William Fowler, senator, Decatur county.

1837-45—James Morgan, senator, Decatur county.

1846-8—Joseph Robinson, senator, Decatur county.

1849-50—James Morgan, senator, Decatur county.

1851—Robert H. Crawford, senator, Decatur county.

1853-5—W. J. Robinson, senator, Decatur county.

1857—John F. Stevens, senator, Decatur county.

*†1858-59—J. F. Stevens, senator, Decatur county.

*†1861—Richard Robins, senator, Decatur county.

1863—Joseph Pleak, senator, Decatur county.

*†1865—Dan R. Van Buskirk, senator, Decatur county.

1867—Will Cumback, senator, Decatur county.

*†1869—William J. Robinson, joint senator, Rush and Decatur counties.

1871—William J. Robinson, joint senator, Rush and Decatur counties.

*†1872-5—George B. Sleeth, joint senator, Rush and Decatur counties.

*†1877-9—William A. Moore, joint senator, Rush and Decatur counties.

*†1881—Francis M. Howard, joint senator, Decatur and Shelby counties.

1883—Francis M. Howard, joint senator, Decatur and Shelby counties.

*†1885—Francis M. Howard, joint senator, Decatur and Shelby counties.

1887—Francis M. Howard, joint senator, Decatur and Shelby counties.

1889—S. J. Carpenter, joint senator, Decatur and Shelby counties.

1891—Cortez Ewing, joint senator, Decatur and Shelby counties.

1893-5—Albert E. Wray, joint senator, Decatur and Shelby counties.

1897—Everett F. Stroup, joint senator, Decatur and Shelby counties.

1899-1901—W. W. Lambert, joint senator, Bartholomew and Decatur counties.

1903-5—M. E. Newhouse, joint senator, Bartholomew and Decatur counties.

1907-9—William E. Springer, joint senator, Bartholomew and Decatur counties.

1911-13—Emanuel Trautman, joint senator, Bartholomew and Decatur counties.

1915—E. A. Norman, joint senator, Bartholomew and Decatur counties.

*Special session.

†Regular session.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

Being organized by the Session Laws of 1821, Decatur county first secured representation in the House of Representatives of the state Legislature in its eighth session, 1823. It has since been served by representatives, by joint representatives and by both. The representation of the county in the lower house has been as follows:

1823-5—Thomas Hendricks, joint representative, Rush, Decatur, Shelby and Henry counties.

1825-6—Thomas R. Stanford, joint representative, Rush, Henry, Decatur and Shelby counties.

1826—Doddridge Ally, representative, Decatur county.

1827-30—Thomas Hendricks, representative, Decatur county.

1831—Doddridge Ally, representative, Decatur county.

1832-3—William Fowler, representative, Decatur county.

1834-5—Samuel Bryan, representative, Decatur county.

1836-7—James Elder, representative, Decatur county.

1838—Abram Hendricks, representative, Decatur county.

1839—Martin Jamison, representative, Decatur county.

1840—James Blair, representative, Decatur county.

1841—James Saunders, representative, Decatur county.

1842-3—James Montague, representative, Decatur county.

1844—Ralph Robinson, representative, Decatur county.

1845—William J. Robinson, representative, Decatur county.

1846—P. Hamilton, representative, Decatur county.

1847—Philander Hamilton, representative, Decatur county.

1848—James Morgan, representative, Decatur county.

1849—William J. Robinson, representative, Decatur county.

1850—Robert H. Crawford, representative, Decatur county.

1851—John Stevens, representative, Decatur county.

1853—Alex. L. Underwood, representative, Decatur county.

1855—Samuel A. Bonner, representative, Decatur county.

1857—Davis Batterton, representative, Decatur county.

*†1858-59—William J. Robinson, representative, Decatur county.

*†1861—Ira C. Grover, representative, Decatur county.

1863—Daniel Van Buskirk, representative, Decatur county.

*†1865—William H. Bonner, representative, Decatur county.

1867—William A. Moore, representative, Decatur county.

*†1869—Oliver P. Gilham, representative; David M. Stewart, joint representative; Decatur and Rush counties.

1871—William T. Strickland, representative; Benjamin T. Hill, joint representative; Decatur and Rush counties.

*1872-73—George Goudie, representative; John D. Miller, joint representative; Decatur and Rush counties.

*†1875—John W. Shaw, representative; Barker Brown, joint representative; Ripley, Rush and Decatur counties.

*†1877—Zachariah T. Riley, representative; Arch M. Kennedy, joint representative; Ripley, Rush and Decatur counties.

*†1879—John S. Donnell, representative; Chester E. Faulkner, joint representative; Ripley, Rush and Decatur counties.

*†1881—James B. Robinson, representative, Decatur county.

1883—Oscar L. Pulse, representative, Decatur county.

*†1885—Erastus L. Floyd, representative, Decatur county.

1887—William R. Pleak, representative, Decatur county.

1889—James B. Robinson, representative, Decatur county.

1891—Jacob L. Doll, representative, Decatur county.

1893-5—Marshal Newhouse, representative, Decatur county.

1897—William H. Goddard, representative, Decatur county.

1899—John W. Holcomb, representative, Decatur county.

1901—Noah T. Rogers, representative, Decatur county.

1903—Henry B. Sherman, representative, Decatur county.

1905-7—Webb Woodfill, representative, Decatur county.

1909—Jethro C. Meek, representative, Decatur county.

1911—S. B. Eward, representative, Decatur county.

1913-15—W. J. Kincaid, representative, Decatur county.

*Special session.

†Regular session.

CHAPTER V.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS OF DECATUR COUNTY.

The townships of Decatur county were organized by the county board in the following order: Washington, May 14, 1822; Fugit, May 14, 1822; Adams, May 14, 1822; Sand Creek, May 2, 1825; Clinton, July 6, 1829; Marion, May 3, 1831; Jackson, in March 1834; Clay, March 3, 1836; Salt Creek, September 6, 1836.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

On May 14, 1822, the county commissioners established Adams township with the following limits: Beginning at the county line on the township line dividing townships 10 and 11, range 8, thence east with the township line to the line dividing sections 32 and 33, range 9, township 11; thence north to the southwest corner of section 21 in the town and range aforesaid; thence east to the southwest corner of section 23, range 9, township 11; thence north with the section line to the southwest corner of section 14, thence east to the southwest corner of section 17, range 10, township 11; thence north with the section line to the county line; thence west with the county line to the northwest corner of said county; thence south with the county line to the place of beginning.

This was one of the three original townships laid out in the county, and has been cut down three different times: First, by the formation of Clay township in 1825, sections 27, 26, 25, 30, 34, 35, 36 and 31, township 11, range 8, being cut off to give Clay its present size; second, when Clinton township was formed, Adams suffering the loss of fourteen whole sections and five half-sections, township 11, range 9, as follow: 23, 24, 14, 13, 18, 11, 12, 7, 2, 1, 6, 35, 31 and the half sections, 34, 3, 10, 15 and 22; third, two sections, 19 and 20, township 11, range 9, were added to Washington township. This left the limits of Adams rather ill defined and after the last cut was made from this township, is found the following extract in the minutes of the commissioners' records: Adams township limits (Vol. 1, page 135): "On May 2, 1825, the limits of Adams township were redefined by the board of justices as follows: Beginning at the county line on the

range line dividing ranges 9 and 10; thence south five miles to the southeast corner of section 24, range 9, township 11; thence west to the county line; thence with the county line to the place of beginning."

THE SQUATTER.

Prior to 1818 a small portion of southeastern Indiana, only, had been purchased from the Indians and partially settled. In that year a treaty was concluded with various tribes of Indians, by which most of the land in the interior of the state, south of the Wabash river and not previously purchased, was deeded to the United States. Immediately, emigrants began to push their way into the "New Purchase," as it was called. The lands were not yet surveyed nor ready for sale; still, choice selections could be made preparatory to purchase when the land should be offered for sale—the "squatter," in the meantime, clearing a small piece of ground in some eligible situation, where he hoped soon to buy. This small tract, with the game, which was abundant, produced sufficient to satisfy his wants.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

The first white man to take up his abode in Adams township is believed to have been John Gullion. He came from Switzerland county, and was an old Revolutionary soldier—said to have been perfectly irrepressible and uncontrollable in battle. He had been shot through the cheek and mouth in some of the battles of that war, and was greatly disfigured. It is believed he visited the country above Big Flatrock in the fall of 1818, building a "shanty" and, perhaps, clearing some ground in the bottom near where the Michigan road crosses that stream. In the spring of 1819 he moved his family and took up his permanent residence. In the same spring, Abraham Heaton settled about one mile further up that stream. He cleared land and raised a crop of corn in the bottom just below the mouth of Little Flatrock, in what in later years has been known as the Manley Kimble bottom.

In November, 1819, Edward Tannor arrived and settled on the school section near where Nelson Jewett now lives, building a shanty and covering it with bark taken from an abandoned Indian shanty near by. In the spring of 1820, Heaton was joined by Peter Zeigler and Philip Isley, who raised a crop of corn in the same bottom, buying corn of Heaton of the previous year's raising, at one dollar in silver per bushel.

The Miami tribe of Indians were still in the country. The new settlers

hunted with them, and lived on terms of mutual friendship. In the fall of 1820, the land, having been surveyed, was offered for sale at Brookville. Abraham Heaton bought one hundred and sixty acres where he had located. Peter Zeigler bought one hundred and sixty acres, which was soon afterward sold to Martin Adkins, and is now owned by Joseph D. Pleak. He also bought one hundred and sixty acres just west of the present site of St. Omer, on which he lived until within a few years. Jonathan McCarty bought one hundred and sixty acres where the Michigan road crosses Big Flatrock; J. M. Robison, two hundred and forty acres immediately south of McCarty's, and Mr. Sanford, one hundred and sixty acres east of the same. Jonathan Paul entered a half section or more at the falls of Mill creek, near to the present St. Paul, and was one of the first, if not the very first, to erect a mill in the county. Col. W. W. Pearce entered one hundred and sixty acres one mile northwest of St. Omer, on the Michigan road, and William Peterson, one hundred and sixty acres just east of the present site of St. Omer. John Shelhorn entered lands between Big and Little Flatrock, and erected a mill on the latter stream about the time, or soon after, that Paul built on Mill creek. Of course, these were small affairs compared with modern mills. They were devoted mostly to grinding corn, but were provided with bolts which were turned by hand and each customer had to turn his own grist.

SHATTERED HOPES.

Shelhorn also, in 1821, laid off a town on the bluff immediately above the confluence of Big and Little Flatrock, called Rockville, which was the first town laid off in the county. The county line not yet having been established nor the county seat located, it was hoped to make it a county seat. The town plat is recorded at Brookville, and the only evidence of its existence in our records is in the records of deeds to certain lots—Main street and Broadway being given as part of the boundary. The site was a beautiful one for a town, but, failing to be made a county seat, all further effort to build up a town was abandoned.

David Jewett entered a considerable tract of land just east of Shelhorn, on Little Flatrock. Daniel Stoggsdill arrived either in the fall of 1820, or very early in 1821, and was the first minister of the gospel in this section of the country. His home was in the corner of Washington township, yet the church which he founded, and to which for a long time he ministered, was in Adams, with whose people he would be more properly classed than

anywhere else. The same may be said of Richard Guthrie, who settled in 1821, in the corner of Clay, just below the present town of Adams. Solomon Turpin entered one hundred and sixty acres of land on Clifty, where the Michigan road crosses that stream, and Jonas Long, it is believed, the same year entered eighty acres one mile farther west, just east of the present town of Adams. Rev. Joel Clark entered lands in the east part of the township in 1821, where Phillip Martin subsequently lived. He was a Baptist minister and quite an old man at that time. His son, Austin Clark, was a Methodist exhorter and, in connection with Jonathan Tindale, who came at the same time, established the first Methodist society in the township. Archibald Clark, a brother of Austin, settled on Little Flatrock, near the center of the township. Joseph Lee came in the fall of this year and settled on the school section. Enoch McCarty, Hershon Lee, Daniel Howard, and perhaps others, were in the county, but had not at this date, entered lands with a prospect of becoming permanent residents.

Enoch James, a young man who had accompanied a family to which he was related, was the first to procure a marriage license in the township, and, it is believed, in the county. He was married in the spring of 1822.

EARLY MAIL FACILITIES.

Jonathan McCarty and Edward Tannor were the first justices of the peace, elected in 1823. The first postoffice was established in 1822, or 1823; W. W. Pierce was postmaster. The mails were carried on horseback from Lawrenceburgh to Indianapolis, once in two weeks, and afterwards weekly. The streams were all unbridged, and in times of high water, which sometimes continued for weeks, the mail carrier had no means of crossing but to swim. A canoe was usually kept at the crossing, and sometimes he would go over in that with the mail bags, swimming the horse by the side of the canoe; but if the canoe happened to be on the other side, or no one could be found to row it, he would plunge boldly in, protecting the mail bags as best he could. Samuel Frazier was for a long time the carrier, a good-natured, lively young fellow, and, let the weather or streams be what they would, he seldom failed to get the mails through on time. He was long remembered by the old settlers on that route.

PRIMITIVE CONDITIONS.

This sketch would be imperfect if it did not give some idea of the state of the country and of the difficulties these first settlers had to encounter,

yet no description can give to one who never saw the country in its native wildness, any just conception of what it was. Half the country seemed to be under water, hence settlers mostly selected lands near water courses, where, the lands being more broken, dryer situations could be found. In passing from Flatrock to Clifty, in the spring of the year, and sometimes a good part of the year, water from one to three feet deep would have to be waded for near half the distance, the scene being enlivened by the croaking of innumerable frogs, and occasionally by a deer which went bounding through, or over, the thickets of spice and other underbrush.

Of roads there were none that deserved the name. Wilson's "trace," from Napoleon through by the present site of Greensburg and on to Flatrock, and perhaps farther west; Freel's "trace," which, branching off from the former at the big fallen timber, ran through by the forks of Clifty and on to Connersville; and another from Brookville, through or near the present town of Clarksburg and on to the settlements on Clifty and Flatrock, were the roads followed by settlers. The trees along the route were merely "blazed," and a few brushes cut out. The logs that could be easily removed were taken from the track, and others were frequently crossed by piling chunks on each side which enabled the teams to draw the wagons over.

There were no mills in the country, and meal was made by pounding corn in a mortar. This was made by burning a hole a foot or so deep in a solid sugartree, beech or other log, setting this up on end and erecting over this something exactly like a well sweep, only, in place of rope or chain to attach to a bucket, was a pole with the butt end down, and fitted nicely to the shape of the mortar. A small portion of corn was put in at a time and pounded till sufficiently fine, and the coarse parts removed by a sieve. This process, hard and tedious as it was, was easier for most than going to mill—the most convenient being four miles below Brookville. Colonel Pierce, who was the first to sow wheat in the township, and perhaps in the county, that being in the fall of 1821, was compelled to go to that distance to get it ground—taking two days to go and two to come back.

EARLY WEARING APPAREL.

It was some years before a store was established in the township, the nearest being Benson's, where Spring Hill now is, and at Arthur Major's, two or three miles below the present St. Paul. But very little store goods sufficed in that day; all articles of wear were home-made; spinning and weaving were a part of the regular employment of the women of every

household, wool being carded into rolls for spinning by hand, and flax was frequently partly prepared for spinning by the same hands; some, before flax could be raised, substituted nettles, which grew luxuriantly on bottom land to the height of three or four feet; when they had lain sufficiently long to become rotted, they were prepared the same as flax, and made a very good article of linen. Garments were made with but little regard to fashion. The men sometimes wore what was called a hunting-shirt, fringed round the edges with red or blue fringes, and a coonskin cap, with the striped tail hanging down the back—these being the only efforts at style.

The women wore dresses of home-made linsey, or linen striped with indigo or copperas color, to suit the taste, exactly such as can be seen at the present day worn by emigrants from the mountainous regions of Tennessee and North Carolina. Deerskins were, after a home tanning, converted into moccasins. Some of the more well-to-do aspired to shoes (boots were not thought of), but one pair usually lasted a good while, and so careful were the girls of their shoes, that it was the custom, when they went to meeting, to carry their shoes and stockings in their hands, putting them on only when they arrived within a short distance of the meeting-house. Hats were frequently made of buckeye splits, plaited and sewn together, and were quite a stylish article when new, the only draw-back being that after two or three wettings they turned a mouldy, dirty-looking brown color that was anything but handsome.

Wolves, though not very numerous, were still troublesome to those who attempted to keep sheep. Rattlesnakes were abundant, and, though a source of great dread, yet accidents from this source were not frequent. On one occasion about seventy were killed in one day near Paul's mill, where they had crawled out from their den in the rocks. This was considered rather better than an ordinary day for snakes.

Horses were turned out, after work, to range in the forest, as it was impossible to procure food otherwise, the precaution being taken to fasten a bell to the neck in order that they might be easily found in the morning. But, as the season advanced, the malaria from the swamps, coupled with the continued hardship and exposure, began to tell on the settlers, and nearly all were afflicted with chills and fever. Some continued to shake until Christmas, others recovering in a few days or weeks; sometimes they were scarcely well enough to attend the sick, yet very few cases were fatal, whether from the mildness of the malady or the scarcity of doctors, it would be impossible to tell.

WILD GAME.

One year was noted for a wonderful beech mast. This brought in the pigeons by the millions, squirrels also, and the wild turkeys in vast numbers. It was no uncommon thing to see the whole heavens covered for hours at a time, like a cloud, with pigeons going to the roost in the evening or returning in the morning. Squirrels were so thick as to, in some instances, destroy whole fields of corn in the fall; the trees left standing gave them shelter, so that they ravaged all parts of the field alike. Squirrel hunts were sometimes made to try to exterminate them, and it was not uncommon for one man to kill one hundred and fifty in a day. Turkeys, too, were so abundant that frequently only the breast was saved to dry, the balance of the carcass, though fat and fine, being thrown away. Hogs multiplied rapidly and, feed being abundant in the woods, they soon sought their living there altogether, and became as wild as the deer. Almost everyone had wild hogs in the woods and those who had not, bought a real or pretended claim from someone else; these claims never ran out or became worthless while the hogs lasted, there being no first mortgages to come in, as in later times, to swallow up all minor interests. In the fall or beginning of winter it was the custom to go to the woods, strike a camp, and hunt and kill wild hogs till enough were secured for the year's supply. The hogs, being almost wholly unmarked, few could tell their own from others, nor did they seem at all particular, the fact that one had a claim being thought sufficient to justify him in taking the first he came to.

DISTILLERIES.

The temperance reformation had not yet commenced and all classes used whiskey as a regular beverage. To supply this want, whiskey being thought indispensable, still-houses were very early erected, and there have been as many as six in a township, though not all in operation at one time. They have long since disappeared, yet their influence probably long survived them.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

Amidst all disadvantages, the interests of education, morality and religion were not wholly neglected. Rude school houses were put up by the voluntary aid of contiguous neighbors. A log was usually cut out of the wall on one side and over this greased paper was pasted, this serving for a

window. Under this was the writing-desk—a board laid on pins, driven in the wall; and the seats were split puncheons, without backs. The teachers, sometimes, very well matched the school house, while some would compare very well with those of the present day. People with such rude surroundings sometimes gained a very good practical knowledge of arithmetic, going clear through and doing every sum in a single quarter, a feat that under modern teaching is seldom accomplished under three or four, so little do the surroundings of a scholar have to do with his advancement.

The present officers of Adams township are: Trustee, L. A. Jewett; assessor, Ed Shower; advisory board, William Larrigan, J. S. Townsend and Manford Slifer; road supervisors, Ed Hoffman, T. M. Favor, George Smith and Thomas Teitsort.

ST. OMER.

The little village of St. Omer is located in section 2, Adams township, and appeared on the horizon for the first time in 1834, when it was laid out by John Griffin and A. Major. It is on the old Michigan road and was formerly an important trading center of Adams township. Scattered along either side of the famous old thoroughfare, which is the main street of the little village, may be seen quaint old cottages, once the home of happy and contented people. The first building in the town dates from 1830. The Michigan road was once an Indian trail which wound its way through this country, and, from the opening of the "New Purchase" to settlement, the trail became the main road from the southeastern part of the state to the new capital at Indianapolis. With the opening of the Michigan road by government and state aid, in the early part of the thirties, taverns sprang up at intervals throughout its entire length, and these taverns, in many instances, became the centers of hopeful villages. In St. Omer may still be seen a few buildings which were once used as taverns. The Wilder property was once such a tavern.

VISIONS OF RAILROADS.

In the early forties, St. Omer began to see visions of a railroad, but the vision was all the people ever saw. The present Big Four was first planned to run through the village, but subsequent surveys showed that it would miss the town by about two miles. Another projected road which was to pass through St. Omer was a line from Greensburg, part of which was actually graded. However, this line never materialized, and since that time the town

has given up hopes of ever having a railroad. This projected road explains the huge cuts and fills which may still be seen along the Michigan road between Greensburg and Shelbyville. The work had even proceeded so far that part of the abutments for the bridge across Flatrock were in place. Thousands of dollars were expended, to say nothing of the time and labor and blasted hopes.

An interesting incident connected with this visionary railroad was a clan feud between the Irish laborers of Shelbyville and those stationed at St. Omer. So bitter became this strife that they took their old flint-lock muskets with them to their work day after day and stacked their arms along the right of way, to be used in case trouble might arise. Several skirmishes actually occurred and some blood was shed, but there were no fatalities.

Few people know that the timber was prepared for the construction of a depot in St. Omer, but such was the case. The depot was to stand on a spot just south of the later residence of Wesley Wilder, but when it was decided to change the route of the railroad, the timbers were hauled to St. Paul and became a part of the residence of Joseph Eck. So much for the railroad history of St. Omer.

EDUCATION.

The subscription school furnished all of the education for the youngsters of St. Omer before the adoption of the new Constitution in 1851. When the system of free schools came into operation, in that year, St. Omer was divided between two school districts, one school house being in the village and the other in the woods near where John Leach later lived. This did not prove satisfactory and in 1856 the citizens of the village secured a graded school and placed it in the hands of Franklin Pearce and Samantha Mann, the mother of Dr. E. Jewett. A few weeks after school began, Mr. Pearce was hit on the head with a stick of wood in the hands of one of his pupils, and killed. Whether it was accidental or intentional, is uncertain. The school was one of the best in this section of the state at the time. Latin, German, algebra, music and other higher branches were included in the curriculum. The present school building was erected in 1879.

CHURCHES.

There have been three churches in St. Omer, the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and United Brethren. The Presbyterian church was destroyed

by fire several years ago and never rebuilt, tradition saying that the church was burned as the result of some courageous preacher pointing out in too plain a manner the future destiny of a certain young man whose agricultural efforts were devoted to the sowing of the wrong kind of oats. The history of the other churches is given elsewhere in this volume.

St. Omer has never boasted of a large population and today can scarcely claim over half a hundred. There were never any factories of any importance in the village, but from the earliest history of its career there were artisans capable of supplying most of the local wants. Plows, wagons, saddles and harness, hats, beds and many other articles have been made here in a small way. Coopers, butchers, blacksmiths, wood-workers, carpenters, and even tailors, have pursued their trade here in the past. At one time there were four general stores, two drug stores, a hotel or two, and the ubiquitous saloon in St. Omer, and all of them appeared to thrive. John F. Harwood opened the first hotel and Harvey Vaupelt established the first store. Today there is not a single store in the village, the proximity of St. Paul, two miles away, having made it impossible for a local merchant to continue in business.

A COUNTY-SEAT PROSPECT.

The history of this once prosperous little hamlet cannot be dismissed without mentioning an interesting dream of its former inhabitants. Before the Civil War, St. Omer entertained aspirations of being a county seat. A project, fathered by some politicians, proposed to make a new county out of parts of Decatur, Shelby and Rush counties, with St. Omer as the county seat. However, so much opposition was encountered that the proposal never did anything more than raise the hopes of the guileless people of St. Omer. The promoters of the new county even went so far as to select the site for the new court house, the site being located across the road and west of Smith's garage. The failure of the new-county scheme and the shifting of the railroad, two miles to the west, was the death-knell of St. Omer. Its oldest citizens can still tell of the halcyon days when they fondly imagined great things for the town. They planned for its future with every confidence in the promises of the railroad people, and likewise gave every encouragement to the county-seat proposal—but, alas, it was all in vain.

ADAMS.

The village of Adams is situated on the Big Four railroad and also the interurban line. It is only five miles from Greensburg and in the extreme

southern part of the township bearing the same name. The village was laid out by Aaron H. Womack, January 1, 1855, two years after the completion of the railroad through this township. It is located in the center of a rich agricultural district and, although there has been a great falling off in the population of some of the smaller towns since the general influx to the cities began, Adams has continued to grow. Mr. Womack was the first merchant in the village, although William Gouldsbury is credited as being the first settler. Mr. Gouldsbury erected the first residence in the town and also established the first industrial enterprise in the form of a blacksmith shop and wagon works. Around this nucleus soon gathered a prosperous settlement of industrious, intelligent and progressive people.

Adams was incorporated in September, 1877, for school purposes, but the school was taught only one term under corporate management. Confusion and jealousies arising among the officers and citizens, it was determined, by a unanimous vote, to abolish the corporation and return to the management of the township trustee.

The business interests of Adams in 1915 are as follows: Auctioneer, A. F. Eubank; barber, George Baumgartner; blacksmith, J. S. Hichney and I. N. Con, John Inman, Charles Adkins; boarding house, Mrs. Mae Longstreet; contractor, James Inman; elevator, Albert Boling; general merchandise, Arthur Toothman, J. J. Mull, Walter Marshall; implements, L. R. Davis; livery, William Jackson; meat market, A. R. Coy; physician, M. A. Tremain; paper hanger, Ed Shauer; restaurant and confectionery, A. R. Coy; veterinary, Morton Tanner.

Adams has a well organized band of fifteen members, with Justin Guthrie as leader. They were organized in the winter of 1913 and have two thousand dollars invested in instruments. This band has recently purchased new uniforms and renders concerts during the summer months for the entertainment of the townspeople.

Adams is accommodated by the Big Four railroad, with A. R. Coy as agent, and also the electric line, with Arthur Toothman as agent. Grace Jackson is the present postmistress. The town has a population of four hundred people.

DOWNEYVILLE.

Downeyville is a small hamlet in Adams township. This village was never platted and, although the name covers considerable space on the county map, there are only four or five houses in the cluster that marks the town limits. The business interests, which consist of a general store, are conducted by J. F. Downey & Sons.

ROCKVILLE, A PROSPEROUS COUNTY SEAT.

Few of the present generation know that the first town laid out within the present limits of Decatur county was located in Adams township. Shortly after land in the "New Purchase" was offered for sale at Brookville, Abraham Heaton bought one hundred and sixty acres in section 6 of Adams township. In the early part of the following year John Shelhorn entered a tract in the same section and these two men conceived the idea of laying out a town above the confluence of Big and Little Flatrock. The county of Decatur had not yet been organized and no one, of course, knew how much territory the new county might include. Heaton and Shelhorn hoped to induce the authorities to select the site of their proposed town for the county seat and when they laid out their town provided for a public square. On the Franklin county records may still be seen the town of Rockville, which these two enterprising Yankees laid out in the early spring of 1821. The plat was recorded at Brookville, February 19, 1821 (Deed record E, page 76), and shows one hundred and eight lots. The streets were one chain in width and seventy-five links in length. The plat shows the following streets: Main, Broadway, Walnut, Water, Mulberry and Market. While the site was a beautiful one, the proprietors never realized anything from their patriotic efforts to make it a town. During the following year the locating commissioners placed the county seat of the new county at Greensburg and thus blasted any hopes that Heaton and Shelhorn might have entertained for their town. The present town of Downeyville is in the neighborhood of this long-forgotten, prospective county seat of Decatur county.

ST. PAUL.

The town of St. Paul came into existence at the time the Big Four railroad was built through Decatur county, in 1853. The town is on the line between Decatur and Shelby counties, although the greater part of the town is in Decatur county. Jonathan Paul was the first settler to locate on the present site of St. Paul, entering all of section 33, township 11, range 8, except eighty acres; the patent for this large tract being dated October 20, 1820. The Pauls came from Jefferson county, Indiana, where one of the members of the family had laid out the town of Madison. A sister of Jonathan Paul became the wife of William Hendricks, congressman, United States senator and governor of Indiana.



OLD HOUSE MILL, NEAR GREENSBURG.



OLDEST BUILDING IN ST. PAUL, BUILT BY JOHN P. PAUL ABOUT 1854 AND STILL STANDING.

The original Paul home in Adams township, Decatur county, was a log cabin near the road, at the foot of the present Paul Hill cemetery, at St. Paul. There was a semblance of a village many years before the town was laid out, the hamlet being known as Paultown. The older residents still speak of the place as Paultown, but few of the present generation are aware of the first name.

The first Paul cabin burned a few years after it was erected and another log structure was built on the same spot, which served as a home for the family until the erection of a substantial brick building. The contract for the erection of the brick house was let to Daniel French, who made the brick near where the house was built. The evidence of this worthy contractor's work still stands in St. Paul and bids fair to stand for many years yet to come. Shortly after getting his first cabin erected, Paul established a rude mill on Mill creek, a short distance above where the later Paul mill stood. This first mill—and it was probably the first mill in the county—was not much larger than a smoke-house, but it served the purpose for which it was built. He ground only corn and this was done in an old-fashioned hand "hopper."

A few years after Jonathan Paul put his first mill into operation, his son, John Paul, built another mill a short distance below the old mill and operated it by water-power. Sometime later John Paul saw that there was an excellent water-power site at the confluence of Mill creek and Flatrock and proceeded to build a woolen-mill on the west side of Mill creek near where it empties into Flatrock. He built a dam across Mill creek and the race which he constructed may still be seen. John Paul also had a saw-mill near the same place, deriving his power for its operation from Flatrock. The two mills were close together and it was his original intention to utilize the same race for both mills, but such a plan was found impracticable. These two mills gave employment to several men and were the means of attracting a number of families to the little hamlet of Paultown, or "Bull Town," as it was frequently called. In the spring of 1847 the two mills were swept away by a flood and Paul also saw his dam across Flatrock disappear at the same time.

RAILROAD BOOMS THE TOWN.

From 1847 to 1854 was a period of depression in the once thriving village, but with the building of the railroad through the place in the latter year, things began to look more auspicious. Paul rebuilt his mill, and, with the assistance of his son-in-law, Erastus M. Floyd, laid out the town into

lots; giving it at the same time, the name of St. Paul. From that time forward the town had prospered and today is one of the best trading centers in the county. By 1859 the town had increased in population until that year saw the erection of thirty buildings. According to a local account, there were the following enterprises in St. Paul in 1859: Merchants—Caldwell & Dorsey, Drummond & Buell, Ridlin & Company, John DeArmond and Benjamin Jenkins; steam and water mills—George Wooden; cabinet shop—Hann & Haymond; two hotels; woolen factory—John Paul, and a number of other industries.

A word should be said regarding the old Paul mill, which no longer greets the eye of the fisherman as he wanders along Mill creek in search of chubs and slickjacks. Amateur photographers no longer compete in efforts to get the best pictures of the building, with its quaint overshot wheel. The old mill was razed in 1909 and nothing now remains of an industry which was once a boom to the settlers who flocked from far and near to take their turns in getting their grist ground. Never again will the curious gather to watch the water, freed from the race by the lifting of the old water gate, rush down over the wheel and fill the buckets. The hum of the old French burrs is silenced forever; no more will the youth of the village, stripped to the skin, stand under the falls of the race overflow; no more will boys borrow the old miller's spade, with which to dig worms when fishing in the old mill race; no more will they parch corn on the top of the old box-stove, fired with cobs, and listen to the miller's stories of pioneer days.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first school house in St. Paul stood on the site of the store now owned by the Benning Brothers, and the second one was located where Walter Hungerford's residence now stands. School was also held for a time in the second story of Oddfellow hall, now the carriage and buggy factory of Jacob Johannes. During the early seventies a school was maintained in both the Methodist and Catholic churches. After leaving Oddfellow hall, the public school was stationed in the building now owned by Henry Neidigh, which was also used for religious purposes at the same time. In 1870 the school district built a school house about one hundred feet back of where the present school building now stands. This building was used until it was destroyed by fire in 1901, and, until the completion of the present building in the following year, the Floyd building was used for school purposes.

The first church building dates from 1857 when the different denominations of the town erected what they called a union church. Each denomination interested in the erection of this edifice was to be allowed to use it at regular intervals, but it seems that, owing to the predominance of the Lutherans, it was commonly known as the Lutheran church. However, other denominations used it for services for a few years. Just when the Lutherans gained complete control of the building is not known; but it is certain that it was unused several years previous to the time the Christian church got possession of it in 1874. The Christians seemed to have rented it until 1892 when they purchased it and made many extensive improvements in it. The Methodists built about 1858 and the Catholics in the same year. The first Methodist church burned in 1892 and in the same year the present church was erected. The Catholics are still using the church they built in 1858.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The stone industry in St. Paul was started in the 'fifties by John Scanlan, who established a stone quarry south of town, which gave employment to a large number of men. Later, William Lowe established a quarry at the junction of Mill creek and Flatrock, on the site of the old woolen-mill. Later H. C. Adams opened a quarry opposite the Lowe quarry on Flatrock. In 1913 P. J. McAuliffe, who had leased the Lowe quarry, some years previously, closed the quarry as a result of the extensive damages suffered by the March flood of that year. In 1907 Greely Brothers built a large stone crusher on Flatrock east of town. This is one of the largest concerns of its kind in Indiana and produces from fifteen to twenty car loads of crushed stone daily. In addition to crushed stone for road material, a large amount of what is locally known as "dimension" stone is quarried. This stone ranks second in the state to Bedford stone and is shipped for building purposes all over the United States. It was used in the construction of the custom house at Cincinnati and in the state house at Indianapolis. The only other industry of any importance now in St. Paul is the buggy factory of Jacob Johannes. This was established by the present proprietor in 1878 and has been in continuous operation since that year. Formerly carriages were manufactured as well as buggies, but at the present time only buggies are made. The factory has an annual capacity of one hundred buggies and on an average of seventy-five are now made each year. Only first-class vehicles are turned out and the product finds a ready sale, despite the heavy inroads which the automobile has made in the vehicle industry. In addition

to the manufacture of buggies, Mr. Johannes does a large amount of repair work.

The first merchant in St. Paul was a man by the name of Hungate, who sold a little of everything, as was the custom in those days. The business enterprises of the town change from year to year, and scarcely a year passes that there is not some change in firms. New enterprises are being added from year to year, and it is impossible to predict what a new year will bring forth.

A survey of the business and professional interests of St. Paul in the summer of 1915 discloses the following: Automobiles, St. Paul Hardware Company; bakery, St. Paul Baking Company; barbers, Jacob Wise, William Favors, Carl Brooks; blacksmiths, Merritt Copeland, Manlief & McAuliffe; buggy factory, Jacob Johannes; building and loan association, George W. Boling, secretary; bank, St. Paul Banking Co., Orlando Hungerford, owner; cement products, Joseph Eck; carpenters, George W. Swartz, Albert Haymond, Miller Brothers; dentist, Leslie Rivers; drugs, Dr. D. J. Ballard, H. H. Gladish; elevator, William Nading; feed and milling products, W. T. Bolling; flowers, Mrs. H. W. Ballard; furniture, Charles H. Wiley; general stores, R. D. Templeton, L. A. Jewett & Son, A. B. Mulroy; groceries, Benning Brothers, John B. McKee, James Embry; harness, Garrett & Conrad; hardware, Bolling & Thompson, I. W. Martin; hotel, Diltz & Adams; ice dealer, F. M. Favors; ice cream parlor, Mrs. H. H. Gladish; insurance, Mrs. John Harwood, George W. Bolling; interurban agent, Joseph Miller; implements, W. W. Townhend; jeweler, C. F. Kappes; livery, Ottis Thompson; lumber and building supplies, John Simpson & Son; meat market, Carl G. Wolfe; millinery, Mrs. B. F. Mason; moving pictures, Howard & Pleak; newspaper, *St. Paul Telegram*, O. C. Pearce, editor; notions, B. F. Mason; painter and paper hanger, Amos Dodds, Orla Wadkins, Pearce & McAuliffe; plumber, Garrett & Conrad; physicians, G. J. Martz, F. M. Howard, Earl Jewett, D. J. Ballard, William R. Turner; pool rooms, Charles Neal, Wallace McCain, Bush Brothers; rural mail carriers, Clarence Ketchum, Orla Guess, Denzel Doggett; restaurant, Joseph Miller; stock buyer, Carl G. Wolfe; saloons, George Hess, Jasper Linville (both on the Shelby county side); Standard Oil Company agent, Charles Ross; tinner, George Scheiderman; undertaking, Charles H. Wiley; veterinarian, W. R. Chrisler.

DISASTROUS FIRES IN ST. PAUL.

There was probably more excitement in St. Paul during the summer of 1912 than any time since the Civil War. Beginning on December 22, 1911, there were a series of seven fires, in number, which wrought up the inhabitants of the little town to a high pitch of excitement, and if the guilty parties, suspected of being the cause of the fires, had been caught after the seventh fire, they might have expected severe treatment at the hands of the indignant citizens. The first fire took the elevator; the second, John West's residence; the third, the Big Four depot; the fourth, February 5, 1912, the drug and general store of Daniel Hazelrigg, as well as the postoffice, which was in his building. Hazelrigg's loss was about three thousand dollars, most of which was covered by insurance. The most destructive fire was the fifth one. On March 12, 1912, the stores of A. F. Hier & Son and John R. Turner were burned to the ground and by this time the citizens began to investigate matters. Many indications pointed to incendiaries and detectives were engaged to ferret out the cause of the many fires which had come so close together. But there was still more excitement yet to come. On May 3, 1912, the store and residence of William Kelso burned with all of their contents. The barking of a dog in the middle of the night wakened the Kelso family and enabled them to save their lives. By this time the inhabitants of St. Paul were on the border of a panic and there was a mass meeting to decide upon some definite plan of action to find out the cause of all these many fires. However, the fears of the people gradually subsided and nothing was done. Just about the time that they had come to the conclusion that the fire-bug had decided to burn no more buildings in the town, the new residence of Dr. J. W. Bell burned to the ground on the night of July 10, 1912, and the seventh fire had occurred. According to the newspaper accounts, the same dog which had warned the Kelso family two months previously again appeared on the scene and, by his barking, awakened the Bell family. This was the first fire in which lives were nearly lost, Mrs. Bell being severely burned before she escaped from the house. As might be expected, the people of St. Paul were aghast at this final calamity, and determined to leave no stone unturned in an effort to solve the cause of the seven fires which had taken place within a period of seven months. But it was to no avail; the mystery never has been solved, although some people had strong suspicion as to the guilty parties. Fortunately, this fire of July 10 has been the last one inflicted on the suffering town.

BIG JOHN OF ST. PAUL.

In the summer of 1911, there arrived a big dog in St. Paul via the box car route. A brakeman, on opening a car, was astonished to see a dog of unusual size leap out and run down the railroad track. This particular dog was destined to become the hero of the fire-stricken town in the summer of 1912. He was a friendly sort of a canine and was soon a favorite of every one in the town, and the whole town shared in providing him with dainty bones and all those delicacies dear to the palate of a dog. When the assessor came around in the spring of 1912 and began to inquire concerning the ownership of the dog, he was told that the dog belonged to the town. Such an ownership was a puzzler for the assessor and he was in a quandry how to collect the two dollars from the town. But he was soon to find out to what degree the dog had endeared himself to the citizens of the town. The business men took up a collection for "Big John," and thus satisfied the craving of the law and thereby gave the dog another year of legal existence.

This is only half of the interesting story of this dog. The grateful citizens wanted to show their appreciation of his valuable barking and finally decided to present his dogship with a gold collar. The collar bore the engraving, "Big John. Hero. May 3, 1912, St. Paul, Ind." This inscription will enlighten the world where he mingles that this canine is a real hero, and that in St. Paul, Indiana, a dog has appreciative friends.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Clay township was organized in March, 1836, and was laid off by the board of commissioners of Decatur county at their March term for that year. It is bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the county line on the section line dividing sections 22 and 27, town 8, range 11; thence east four miles to the northeast corner of section 30, town 11, range 9; thence south eight miles to the township line dividing townships 9 and 10; thence west to the county line; thence with the county line to the place of beginning.

This township bears the distinction of being the only one in the county which contains an entire congressional township. It is composed of the whole of township 10, range 8, and six sections of town 10, range 9, six sections of town 11, range 8, and two sections of town 11, range 9. After this township was organized, and evidently on the same day, the board made the following entry on the record: "Ordered that sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9,

in range 8, township 9, be attached to the township of Clay." This gives the township its present limits.

The history of the settlement of Clay township may be divided into four parts, namely: The Buck-run settlement; the Clifty settlement; the Middle Fork settlement and the Duck Creek settlement.

BUCK-RUN.

The first to settle here was Milton Williamson, who, in 1822, with his family, located in the northeast part of the township. William Hartford and Bartemus Johnston, soon afterward (the same year), moved in and settled on this section. These three assisted each other in raising houses, clearing lands, and soon succeeded in establishing pleasant and comfortable houses—for that time.

In 1823 Caleb Stark settled on the quarter south of, and adjoining, the other three, the farm known as the Buck-Run spring, on the Vandalia road. He held the office of county commissioner at the time of contracting for and during the erection of the present court house. He lived to see the fruits of his labors in the development of many of the other interests of the county. The same year, Daniel Stoggsdell (or, "Elder" Stoggsdell) settled on Buck-Run, just above Mr. Stark, in which region, and afterwards throughout that and adjoining counties, he preached the Gospel in "God's first temples," the groves. He was many years ago gathered to his fathers, but "his works do follow him."

In 1823 David Johnson settled on the "quarter" north of Mr. Stark, where he lived until the year 1834, when he moved to Missouri. In the same year, George W. and Jeremiah V. King, emigrants from Maryland, settled in the same section. In 1835 George W. removed to a farm adjoining the small village of Needmore (since changed to Milford—the name being derived from the fact of a mill being erected at the ford, near that place), where he died some years thereafter.

CLIFTY SETTLEMENT.

In 1823, Doddridge Alley, an industrious and energetic farmer, removed from the Saltcreek settlement, in Franklin county, and located on Clifty, about one mile north of the place where Milford now stands. He was elected the first sheriff of the county, serving four years, and afterwards served two years in the state Legislature. Many amusing anecdotes are told of him

(some of which have some foundation of truth), and one of which is here related:

On being elected to the Legislature, he started on his journey to the capital, on horseback, and arrived there in due season; but, on being questioned by the clerk, it was found that he had forgotten his credentials. So he returned on his long, weary ride to obtain them. After a long night's ride he again made his appearance at the capital, and, on examination, his papers proved to be correct, when he was told that he was entitled to his seat. He replied: "No! no! I thank you; I have been riding hard all night, and I would rather stand." The clerk, accordingly, gave him the privilege. He lived on the farm he first settled on until the year 1861, when he died and was buried in a stone wall enclosure, with a beautiful monument upon it, which he had erected during his life.

John Brinson was the founder of the town of Milford. In 1824 he removed to that place, and established a drinking saloon; he lived there about five years, and then left for parts unknown. In the same year William Crawford moved to this place, made a plat of the town and lived there until 1837, when he moved to Missouri. Elijah Martin settled three-fourths of a mile north of the town, in the same year, and in a short time moved away.

In 1823, William Richie settled near Milford, where he lived until the year 1834, when he died. Mr. Richie was an old Revolutionary soldier, and was the first man buried in the graveyard in Milford. By his side sleep two of his comrades, William Crawford, and George W. King, Sr., who died in the ninety-third year of his age.

MIDDLE FORK SETTLEMENT.

In 1824, John Fugit, afterwards associate judge of Decatur county, settled in the central part of the township, on Middle Fork creek. He held the office of judge for a number of years, and died in the year 1846. James O'Laughlin settled, in the same year, in the same part of the county. He lived there a considerable length of time, from whence he moved to Milford. Richard Johnson settled at the same time and place, and died a resident of the same place. Walter and Jackson Braden settled in the year 1824, about two and one-half miles southeast of Milford, where they improved a considerable portion of the land. Jackson died at this place, in the year 1850. Walter Braden, a few years ago, removed to Greensburg, where he resided until his death. Thomas H. Miers settled one mile east of Milford, on the land

adjoining Walter Braden on the north, in the year 1824, and died at the same place in 1847. Samuel B. Todd, in the same year, settled about one and a half miles south of Milford on the land which has long been known as the Hittle farm. He lived there until 1837, when he removed to Illinois. Abel Todd, a brother of the above, settled two and one-half miles southeast, on the land where James Byers later lived. He lived there a short time, and removed to Iowa, where he died. David Douglass, a minister of the New-Light persuasion, settled in the year 1824, on the land later owned by Nelson Mowrey. He preached in the settlements adjoining him, lived to a good old age, and died on his farm. Patrick Ewing came from Kentucky in the year 1826, settling on the land adjoining Mr. Douglass. He built a rude log hut, and in the yard there grew a small sprout about the size of a riding whip. He spared it, and it grew to a great tree of four feet in diameter. Under its boughs he reared a family of fifteen children.

DUCK CREEK SETTLEMENT.

McClure Elliott, in the year 1824, settled on Duck creek, three miles west of Milford. William J. Lowrie, in the same year, settled two miles southwest of Milford, where he lived until 1852, when he died, and was buried by a large concourse of Sons of Temperance.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The first school house was built on Dodridge Alley's land, in 1825. It was built of logs, with a fire-place occupying one end. Logs were sawed out at each side, greased paper being put in their place. This composed the model house of that time. Middle Fork school house was built in 1826. Buck Run and Duck Creek school houses were built in 1827. These school houses were used for preaching and for various other purposes. Harvey Harbinger was the first teacher in the Buck Run settlement and afterwards taught in the other districts. In 1836 the township was divided into districts. At this time the houses in the townships were built of logs. In 1837 a frame school house was erected in Milford. This was the first structure here for school purposes which was built of frame. In a few years afterward frames were erected, which have now become useless, and brick school houses have been erected over the township.

CHURCHES.

The Baptist, Methodist, New Light and Presbyterian denominations held meetings in the various school houses, from 1825 until 1832, when the Hardshell Baptists erected a church. In 1842 the Methodists erected a church in Milford. The Christians, in the year 1843, built a church in Milford. Salem church, near Milford, was built in 1833, by the Associate Baptists. The history of the churches is found in another chapter.

MANUFACTORIES.

The first mill was established by Jesse Fugit, a son of Judge Fugit, in 1825, and was run by horse-power. The first water-mill was built by Eli Critser, in 1826, near Adams, where the relics of the old Doddridge Alley mill now stands. In 1838, James Rose erected a woolen factory one-half mile west of Milford, which was run by horse-power. Edward Warthin established a distillery near the same place in 1836, the only one ever erected in the township; it continued for about five years. A tan yard was established in 1830 by a man named Wilkinson, on the land of Doddridge Alley.

The present officers of Clay township are as follows: Trustee, Francis M. Pumphrey; assessor, William Wilson; advisory board, J. W. Corya, Frank Tompson; road supervisors, John Kanouse, James Cory, Ewing Arnold and Morgan J. Ewing.

Clay is now the wealthiest township in the county, with the exception of Washington. The Columbus, Hope & Greensburg railroad runs east and west through this township and gives the inhabitants of this locality a ready outlet for their produce to the leading markets. It also has one railroad station on the Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville railroad, which cuts off a small corner of the southeast part of the township.

MILFORD.

Milford is the oldest town in this township. It was platted and laid out by James Edwards, August 25, 1835, and was originally known by the name of Needmore; but just why this little village was encumbered with such a name is left to the imagination of the reader. Later additions to the original plat were made by William Crawford, George W. King, Silas Craig, James L. Fugit and James Marshall.

The first merchant to open a store in Milford and offer his wares for

sale was John Brinson. Mr. Brinson also bears the distinction of being the first merchant in Clay township and was well patronized by the early settlers who had taken up claims in this part of the county. The first millers to locate in this part of the county were the Critsers, who owned several mills along Clifty creek and for a time had a monopoly on the milling industry in this section. Their monopoly was contested for a time by William Burton, who owned and ran a horse-mill near Milford, to which he attached considerable importance. Mr. Burton put up a strong opposition for a time, but soon abdicated to the Critsers and left them in full sway. The first tannery was built and operated by James Wilkinson and McClure Elliott and furnished all the leather goods for the early consumption of the county. John Henderson was the first blacksmith to settle here and ply his trade, and was familiarly known to the early settlers of the time, far and near, as "Jackie." Mr. Henderson ironed the first wagon in this county for Fielding Peak. The first steam engine in this township was owned and operated by Edwin Warthin, in 1836 or 1837. It was used to drive the machinery of a mill on Clifty creek, a short distance below Milford. This mill also bears the distinction of being the first steam grist-mill, with a bolting apparatus, in the county. This was a great advertising asset to the owners, for it attracted settlers from all parts of this section to see the mill in actual operation. Before this advancement, the mills had been run by water power supplied by Clifty creek.

It is impossible to trace the various business changes in Milford from the beginning of the town down to the present time. The business interests of 1915 include three stores, owned by E. E. Lewis, J. F. Goff and Harry Peterson. The Lewis store is a well-stocked general mercantile establishment and is one of the best general stores in the county. The stores of Goff and Peterson carry only a small stock of groceries and depend for their patronage on the restaurants which they run in connection. Mr. Lewis also operates a restaurant and soda fountain in connection with his store. The village has one blacksmith, Lincoln Vandiver. There is no factory of any kind in the town, although Albert Sanders operates a flour-mill on Clifty creek, a half mile from town. His mill is run by water power when there is plenty of water and by a gasoline engine at such times as the water power is insufficient. The professional interests of the village are represented by Dr. George S. Crawford, who has been practicing in the place for a period of forty years. The history of the lodges of Milford (the Masons and Odd Fellows) and the churches (Methodist and Christian) will be found in their respective chapters elsewhere in this volume. The town is incorporated for

civil purposes only. The present town clerk is Doctor Crawford. The town once had a population of four hundred, but now has only about one hundred.

BURNEY.

The village of Burney, in Clay township, on the Columbus, Hope & Greensburg railroad, was laid out on May 2, 1882, by James C. Pulse. It has enjoyed a steady growth from the beginning and is now a thriving town, with flourishing business enterprises and many attractive and comfortable homes. A fine, modern school building and two churches, Methodist and Baptist, take care of the educational and religious life of the community. The business and professional interests in 1915 are as follows: Bank, Burney State Bank; barber, Thomas J. Henderson; blacksmith, J. E. Wasson, G. M. Miner & Son; carpenter and contractor, Edward Clapp; coal dealer, Sidner & Price; dentist, Frank Davis; elevator, Sidner & Price; express, American Express Company; garage, Smiley & Dean; general store, A. E. Howe, J. C. Hayes, H. C. Lawrence; hardware, McCullough Hardware Co.; hotel, Mrs. M. J. Luther, Mrs. Clay Alexander; livery, Clay Alexander; lumber, Padgett & Son; meat market, W. S. Miner; music teachers, Alice Arnold, Mrs. Elsie Gartin; notary public, L. T. Howell, Fannie Johnson, W. W. Barnes; photographer, F. W. Kean; physician, C. G. Harrod, Edward Porter; painter, Thomson & Luther; postoffice, W. S. Miner; paper hanger, Miers & Galbraith; restaurant, F. W. Kean, W. S. Miner; real estate and insurance, L. T. Powell; saw-mill, Otto Detrich; shoe cobbler, Frank Hiner; station agent, J. S. Miner; stock buyer, Pumphrey & Son, Davis & Davis, W. W. Lane.

Burney is justly proud of its band, which was organized in the spring of 1915. Although at this time it has been practicing but a few months, it has already given concerts which were well received. It is under the direction of George Dunn, of Adams. The members of the band are as follows: Cornets, Herbert Lawson, Lora Hayes, Walter Bailey, Ralph Howe, Roscoe Arnold, Walter Galitine, Robert Champ and Russell Emlay; baritone, John Christian; alto, Jasper Spaug and James Galbraith; tenors, Harry Jackson and H. C. Miner; clarinets, Ernest Miner and L. D. Lambert; trombones, Fred Luther, T. J. Hendrickson, Edwin Gibson and Roy Emlay; melophone, Clarence Thomson; tuba, Burney Jackson; bass, Clifford Thurston; snare drum, Henry Emlay; bass drum, Charles Gartin.

WYNCOOP.

Wyncoop is the next town in size in this township. It was platted on February 23, 1881, by James Wyncoop and bears the founder's name, although the name of the postoffice has been changed to Horace. This town is situated on the North Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville railroad, in the extreme southeastern part of the township.

The business interests of the town in 1915 are confined to a general store, owned by E. A. Gibson, and a blacksmith shop, operated by Clyde Purvis. The station agent, Orlando Robbins, also buys grain. The postmaster is Mr. Gibson. The town has less than a dozen houses and a population of about thirty.

Ewington completes the list of towns in Clay township. This was formerly a postoffice for the convenience of the country people, but the rural free delivery has taken away its usefulness and at present only the name remains.

FUGIT TOWNSHIP.

Fugit township was one of the three original townships laid off by the board of commissioners on May 14, 1822. The other two townships were Adams and Washington, the latter of which embraced considerably more than the southern half of the county. Fugit township, as originally set off, contained all the territory now within its limits with the exception of sections 32, 5, 8 and 17, and half sections 33, 4, 9 and 16. These four full and four half sections are now in the eastern part of Clinton township. They being a part of Clinton when it was organized July 6, 1829.

The original limits of the township as defined by the commissioners on May 14, 1822, are as follow: Beginning at the county line on the line dividing townships 10 and 11; thence west with township line to the southwest corner of section 35, range 10, township 11; thence north with the line dividing sections 34 and 35 to the southwest corner of section 26 in the township and range aforesaid; thence west with the section line to the southwest corner of section 28, in range 10, township 11; thence north with the said section line to the southwest corner of section 16, range 10, township 11; thence west with the section line to the southwest corner of section 17, range 10, township 11; thence north with the said line to the county line; thence east with the county line to the northeast corner of said county; thence south

with the county line to the place of beginning (Commissioners Record, Vol. I, page 1).

The next change in the territorial limits of Fugit township was made on March 7, 1825, at which time the board of justices issued the following ambiguous order: "That part of Washington township which lies east and north of a road viewed from Henderson's to the county line near Alexander McCall's, including said road, to be attached to and made a part of Fugit township" (Board of Justice Records, Vol. I, page 128). Just where this strip was located is impossible to determine from the records, since it is not defined by section, town or range. However this slip on the part of the board of justices was rectified on May 2, 1825, when the commissioners re-defined the township limits in the following definite manner: Beginning at the county line, on the range line dividing ranges 9 and 10; thence south on said line to the southwest corner of section 19, township 11, range 10; thence east two miles; thence south one mile; thence east two miles; thence south one mile to the township line dividing townships 10 and 11, thence east with said line to the county line; thence with the lines of the county to the place of beginning (Board of Justice Records, Vol. I, page 128). Subsequently, on May 3, 1830, the board of justices ordered that the west half of section 21, township 11, range 10, which lies in Clinton township be and the same is newly attached to the township of Fugit in the said county of Decatur (Vol. II, page 87). This gives Fugit township its present limits.

SETTLEMENT.

Several families had settled within what is now Fugit township before the county of Decatur was organized in 1822. The county was carved out of the "New Purchase," which had been bought from the Indians in the fall of 1818, although the lands were not offered for sale at the Brookville land office until the fall of 1820. During the winter and spring of 1818, seven families came over from near Matamora, Franklin county, and "squatted" in what is now Fugit township. This was probably the first effort toward a permanent settlement in the new territory. Just about the same time, there were three other settlements in the southeastern part of the "New Purchase"—one on Flatrock, in Rush county; a second on Haw creek, in Bartholomew county; the third on Big Flatrock, in Shelby county. Of course, these first seven families could enter no land here, as it had not yet been surveyed; who they were, where they finally located, and whether they became permanent settlers in the county later on has not been determined. Nearly one hun-



ADAM RANKIN.

Born in Kentucky in 1790; died at Spring Hill in 1866.
CYRUS HAMILTON. Born in Virginia in 1780; died near
Born in Kentucky in 1800; died near Kingston in 1879.

SETH LOWE.

Born in North Carolina 1787; died in Iowa in 1871.
SAM'L B. DONNELL. Born in Virginia in 1769; died near Kingston in 1850.

dred years have elapsed since that day and no records are available to trace the mysterious seven families.

It is taken by common consent that the Fugit family were the first real settlers in what is now the township bearing their name. John Fugit, and his two children, John and Mary, came to the township in the latter part of February, 1819. They selected a site for their cabin and, while engaged in putting it up, were joined by Griffy Griffith, his wife and son, Ishmael. The Griffiths located one mile west of Clarksburg, where they lived until the death of the father and mother.

After Fugit and his son had their rude cabin ready for occupancy, the whole family, consisting of the father, mother, four sons and two daughters, made this township their permanent home for a number of years. The Fugits entered no land and citizens of the township have never agreed as to the exact spot where the old Fugit cabin stood. Some have maintained that they settled northeast of Clarksburg, while others hold that they located one mile east of Clarksburg on land later entered by Benjamin Snelling. Still others believe that the Fugits squatted on the old Luther Donnell place. Strange to say, neither James L. Fugit, one of the sons of the old pioneer, nor Mary, a daughter (who became the wife of David Garrison), could identify the exact spot where their father had settled. They had removed to Clay township in 1825 and when they revisited their first home in the county, several years later, the surroundings were so changed that they were unable to agree as to where the family cabin had stood. It is probable that it was on the Donnell farm, which had been entered by Thomas Donnell, Sr., in 1822. They doubtless purchased the improvements on the place from Fugit.

At the first election in 1822, John Fugit was chosen associate judge. His daughter, Sarah, married Joseph Webb, and this was the first marriage in the county. The license was secured at Brookville in the fall of 1819 and the marriage took place presumably in the log cabin in Fugit township. John Fugit died at Milford (Clifty) in 1844. At the present time the Fugit line is not represented by any male bearing the name in the county.

Shortly after the Fugits and Griffiths had located here, in the spring of 1819, they were joined by five other families: John and Elisha Jerrett (Gerrard), Jesse and Cornelius Cain and William McCoy. John Jerrett died in the spring of 1820, and was, as far as is known, the first one to die in the county. A daughter of Jerrett, Nellie by name, was born in the fall of 1819 and was the first white child to be born in the county. The Cains settled near Spring Hill, but a few years later moved into Rush county, where

Jesse lived until his death. George Cain emigrated to the west and within a few years the family name disappears from the records of both Decatur and Rush counties. McCoy first located near Griffith and then moved over into what is now Adams township north of Downeyville. The McCoy family have been prominently identified with the history of the county from its beginning down to the present time. Ishmael Griffith married a daughter of William Walters, near Kingston, and at his death left two sons, John and James. John was accidentally killed near Downeyville and James served in the Civil War as a member of Company F, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This disposes of all the important incidents connected with the immigrants of 1819.

During the spring and summer of 1820 the land in this county was surveyed by Col. Thomas Hendricks and in October of that year it was placed on sale at Brookville. However, before the land was formally opened for settlement the settlers began to pour in at a rapid rate. In the summer and fall of 1820, the following families located in what is now Fugit township: Seth Lowe, William Custer, George and Samuel Donnell, James Saunders, Nathan Lewis, James and Moses Wiley, Robert Hall, Rev. James Hall, David Stout, Joseph Rankin, John Bryson, Adam Rankin, William, Joseph and James Henderson and Joseph A. Hopkins.

LAND ENTRIES.

The first land entry was made on October 9, 1820, by James Wiley, who entered one hundred and sixty acres in section 1, township 10, range 11. John Shelhorn and John M. Robinson entered tracts shortly afterwards. From the 9th of October, 1820, to December 31, there were forty-eight entries in what is now Fugit township, while there were only forty-five entries made in all the rest of the county.

These forty-eight pioneers were as follows: James Wiley, John Shelhorn, John M. Robinson, George Kline, John Bryson, James Saunders, Joseph K. Rankin, Thomas Martin, Griffy Griffith, David Martin, Cornelius Cain, Joseph Henderson, Edward Jackman, William Henderson, William Lindsey, George Marlow, Adam Rankin, Joseph A. Hopkins, Thomas Throp, Samuel A. Githens, Robert Imlay, Daniel Swem, John Hicklin, Aquilla Cross, William Custer, John Shutz, Martin and Alexander Logan, James Logan, William Pruden, John Dawson, Elias Garrard, Charles Collett, John Linville, James Hobbs, Jr., Robert E. and Henry Hall, Thomas Hall, Moses Wiley, George Donnell, John Smart, Robert and John Lockridge, Richard

Tyner, George Cowan, James Henderson and Nathan Lewis. The striking fact of these entries is that practically everyone entering the land was a bona fide settler on the land he entered. Only two or three never became residents of the townships.

During 1821 there were fifty-nine additional entries in the township—thus making a total of one hundred and seven entries before the county was organized in the spring of 1822. As a matter of fact, there were a number of entries in the township between January 1, and May 14, 1822, the date on which the township was formally organized. It seems there were only thirteen entries during the whole of 1822.

The fifty-nine entries of 1821 were as follow: James Oliver, David Robertson, Samuel Marlow, Henry Glen, Jacob Blacklege, John Wilcoxon, Jesse Womack, Robert Wilson, Adam R. Meek, George Marlow, William Braden, Jacob Underwood, Columbus McCoy, Hugh McCracken, Nathaniel Smith, Henry McDaniel, John Lockridge, Jacob F. Miller, Isaac Donnell, John Hopkins, Zenas Powell, David Caldwell, Lewis Hendricks, Charles Swerengin, George Kendall, John Chanslor, Samuel Donnell, Thomas I. Glass, Jonathan J. Stites, William M. Smith, John Thompson, Thomas Cross, William M. Smith, Seth Lowe, Thomas Hamilton, Cyrus Hamilton, James Moss, Peter Miller, George Kendall, William Lippard, Jesse Cain, Jesse Robinson, George Conner, William Penny, Henry Roberts, William Snelling, Edgar Poe, Sampson Alley, Edward Davis, William Marlow, Benjamin Snelling, George Craig, James Sefton, Daniel Bell, Daniel Ryce, Frank Kitchin, Nathan Underwood, Ralph Williams, James Caldwell, Samuel Donner and David Robertson. It will be noticed that some of these men entered more than one tract in that year; some had entered land in the previous year also.

The entries of 1822 were as follow: David Vancleave, James McCracken, R. B. Donnell, Andrew Calloway, John D. Henry, John P. Mitchell, John Smart, Joseph Snelling, William Kennedy, Sarah Linville, Mary Munns and William Munns. The year 1822 practically closed the sale of government land in Fugit township. Not all of the land was yet taken, but that which was left was a narrow strip on the eastern side of the township, known as the "Poor Woods," and was not entered until after the thirties. Most of it was taken up by German immigrants, who have succeeded in making it as productive as most of the rest of the township. The first German settlers in the township were George Schellings, Antwa Charles and John Arnold. They were stone masons and found plenty of work in their profession. Elsewhere in this volume is a special chapter on the German element in Decatur

county, together with a list of the Germans who became naturalized citizens of the county.

It might be well at this point to make mention of the colored settlement in Fugit township. Early in the forties a few colored families located a few miles east of Clarksburg and by 1852 they numbered about seventy-five souls. Some of them owned small farms, but the most of them depended for a livelihood on working on the farms of the white citizens. They took an active part in helping fugitives slaves to make their way across the county and over into Union county. Their participation in the "underground railroad" enterprise is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. When the fugitive slave law of 1852 was passed many of them left the county, some going to other parts of the state and many of them finally reaching Canada. There is now only one left in the township, Margaret Wilson, of Kingston.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

As has been stated, Decatur county began its independent career on May 14, 1822, on which day the commissioners held their first meeting. On this day the whole county was divided into three townships, Washington, Adams and Fugit. The county commissioners appointed officers for each township, those for Fugit being as follows: Isaac Darnall, inspector of elections; Henry Hobbs, constable; Thomas Throp, superintendent of the reserve section (school section) in township 11, range 10; William Custer and Joseph Henderson, overseers of the poor; William Leopard, Robert Emily and George Marlow, fence viewers. On this same day (May 14, 1822) the commissioners ordered elections to be held at the house of Thomas Throp, the first election to be on June 1, following, for a justice of the peace.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The first store in the township, and perhaps in the county, was started at Spring Hill by James Conwell, of Laurel (Franklin county), in 1823. Conwell was a thrifty trader and established the store here as a branch of his large store in Laurel. He placed Martin Benson in charge of the store at Spring Hill. The first postoffice was at this place and John Bryson became the first postmaster. Bryson was later an associate judge. Nathan Lewis had a corn-cracker, operated by horse-power, early in the twenties. Later Lewis converted his mill into a bark grindery and pulverized slippery elm, dogwood and sassafras barks for the Eastern markets. Edward Jackman

was the first to install a carding machine and found plenty of business to keep him busy. William Henderson was interested in a number of enterprises; he operated a grist-mill, a carding factory and a distillery and found a ready sale for the products of all three establishments. He was located a short distance east of Spring Hill. A grist-mill was operated at an early date about a mile south of Kingston by a man named Smith. Lewis Lacker opened up a tan yard on the farm later owned by Everett Hamilton and furnished the community with leather for several years. Joseph Henderson opened the first tavern in the township a short distance east of Spring Hill.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The early settlers of Fugit township were very much interested in education and shortly after they located here they began to make provisions for educating their children. In 1901 Camilla Donnell, a descendant of one of the most prominent families of the township, prepared a paper on the "Early Schools of Fugit Township," and the historian is indebted to her excellent article for the main facts concerning the schools of the township. Just where the first school house was located is not definitely known, although it is certain that schools were kept in log cabins for some years before a school building was erected. There appear to have been three or four schools in operation in 1823-24 in as many different neighborhoods. They were situated in the midst of thick woods and blazed trails led the way to the school house door. The first school in the Kingston neighborhood was held in an empty log cabin on the line between the farms then owned by Seth Lowe and Aquilla Cross. Whether Samuel Donnell, a man well known in early religious, educational and reform movements, or Samuel Henry, an intelligent farmer and excellent scholar, was the first teacher has not been established. Both taught at one time or another in the township. Elijah Mitchell, who taught at various places over Decatur county, was another of the early wielders of the rod. Still other teachers were the Misses Howe, two Eastern women, who conducted a school at the home of the first Presbyterian minister, Mr. Lowry. All the schools were subscription schools up to 1832 and the teacher was usually compelled to take his pay out in farm produce. In about 1832 the township was organized into school sections and received a small amount of money from the sale of school lands. A few school houses were built in the township about this time and three months sessions were held. Most of the buildings were also used for subscription schools for a few months in addition to the three months of public school. In 1833 the first brick school

house in the township, and probably in the county, was erected on the farm of Cyrus Hamilton, in the field southwest of his house. Rev. James McCoy, Elijah Mitchell, Davis Henry and many other excellent old pioneers taught in this building.

A second district school building was built a little later on the old Throp farm, near the homestead of Andrew Robison. It was known as the Robison school house until its subsequent removal to Carmel. A third school house of the early days stood on the farm of Martin Benson, later owned by Warder Hamilton. The salaries of these faithful teachers were very meager. The mother of Camilla Donnell (then Mrs. Minerva Bartholomew), who taught at the brick school house and also at the Benson school, received only eight dollars a month. But it must be remembered that able-bodied men were glad to work for twenty-five cents a day in the early history of the county.

About 1845 a school was established by Rev. King, a Presbyterian minister, in the town which still bears his name (Kingston). A private school was also taught by Rev. Cable, another Presbyterian minister, near Kingston. These two excellent schools so weakened the Brick, Benson and Robison schools that they were finally abandoned. The houses were sold or moved away and the district school was permanently established in the village of Kingston about 1852 or 1853. Rev. Benjamin Nyce, an educator of great originality and ability, became its head, and it entered on a career of unparalleled usefulness and prosperity.

In 1853 William Dobyys, for Clarksburg, Thomas Hamilton, for Kingston, and James Bonner, for Spring Hill, were appointed a board of township trustees, one retiring each year. Their duties were to arrange the township into school districts, provide suitable buildings and engage teachers. Other members of the school board at different times were Henry Kerrick, S. A. Donnell, J. H. Cartmell and George Kennedy. This board of three members continued at the head of the township schools until 1859, when Luther Donnell was elected trustee under the new law. He had complete charge of the schools of the township and since that time the affairs of the schools have been concentrated in the hands of one man. While the board of three had charge of affairs, the Kingston school was established in the Presbyterian church, which had been bought for that purpose.

The new Constitution of 1852 provided for a system of free public schools and funds were set aside for one building for each school district. The public-spirited citizens of the three larger districts—Clarksburg, Kingston and Spring Hill—raised enough money by private subscription to erect

two-story buildings in their respective towns, the law providing only sufficient money for one-story buildings.

The first Spring Hill school was housed in one of the traditional empty log cabins. It stood on the big hill, just east of the present road, on the farm of James Martin. It was begun not earlier than 1824, since its first teacher, Thomas Meek, the assessor of a large part of the Spring Hill community, did not emigrate from Kentucky until 1823. Its second teacher was William Marlow. Another early school was held in the old Bryson homestead, but the Martin school seems to have been the forerunner of the Spring Hill district school.

Probably as early as 1835 a district school house was built on the farm of Adam Rankin, not far from the present school site. It was afterward rebuilt and enlarged and remained in use until the erection of the two-story brick building early in the Civil War. It was burned down in 1894 and replaced by the present one-story building. Among the teachers of Spring Hill may be mentioned some men who later made a reputation in the world—such men as Stanley Coulter, now of Purdue University; Rev. Thomson, of Tarkeo, Missouri; R. M. Miller and Marshall Hacker were principals of the Spring Hill school at various times.

The Carmel neighborhood was the home of John Bell, one of the earliest and best-known teachers in the township. Its early school history has been lost in oblivion, but it is probable that early schools were held in the cabin near the home of Andrew McCoy and in a deserted shop on the McCracken farm. The first district school in the Carmel neighborhood was built on the farm of Jacob Miller sometime in the thirties. It was probably in use until the fifties when it was succeeded by a second building. The third building is now in use, a neat and comfortable structure which meets all of the modern requirements.

The Clarksburg community had some of the earliest settlers and undoubtedly some of the earliest private schools. Unfortunately, it seems impossible to get exact data concerning them. The best known of these schools was held in a cabin on the farm of Luther Donnell. Another early private school was held in the home of Nathan Lewis. It is probable that the first district school was located on South Main street, in a building which had been used as a residence. Mrs. Minerva Bartholomew taught in 1837 in an empty shop in the eastern part of the town. The forerunner of the present village school was located opposite the residence of J. N. Moore. Among the early teachers of Clarksburg may be mentioned Elijah Mitchell, John Bell, Joseph Rankin, George McCoy and Nimrod Kerrick. Of these

early teachers Nimrod seems to have been the most successful and best beloved. A two-story brick building was erected in 1856 in Clarksburg on the present school site and remained in use until about 1880 when a four-room building was erected. In 1910 a modern, eight-room brick building was erected.

Sufficient has been said of the early schools of Fugit township to show that its public-spirited citizens were keenly alive to the value of good schools. The fact that so many men and women have gone out from the schools of the township well equipped to take their place in the world is ample evidence that the schools have been doing their work well. Clarksburg now has a consolidated school and gives a four-year commissioned high-school course. The schools will rank well with any in the state and the citizens of the community may take a just pride in the work they are doing. There are seven teachers in the town and five teachers in the rural schools of the township in 1915.

CHURCHES.

The history of the many churches of the township may be found in the special church chapter. Fugit township has been a peculiarly religious community. Most of the early settlers were Presbyterian in faith, although the Methodists and Christians have been strong enough to establish churches. The Germans who settled in the county were nearly all Catholics and they support a strong congregation at St. Maurice. At one time or another there have been three Presbyterian, two Methodist, one Christian and one Catholic church in Fugit township.

The officers of Fugit township are as follow: Trustee, Albert T. Brock; assessor, David D. Morgan; advisory board, Clinton B. Emmert, Walter Scott and Carl E. Brown; supervisors of roads, Frank Winger, John Handiges and Jacob Mauer.

KINGSTON.

Situated in the southeastern corner of Fugit township is the pretty little village of Kingston, which was laid out in 1851 by Seth Lowe and others. It was one of the first settled points in the county and there was a straggling village there many years before it was formally platted and an attempt was made to make it a town of any importance. The town has grown up around the Presbyterian church, formerly known as the Sand Creek congregation, but now called the Kingston church. The complete history of this interesting church is given in the church chapter elsewhere in

this volume. A general store, run by W. K. Stewart, and a blacksmith shop, operated by Harry Walker, are all the industries of the town at the present time. The town has a population of about fifty souls.

ST. MAURICE.

As its name indicates, the town of St. Maurice is of Catholic origin. It was laid out by D. Montague, August 12, 1859, primarily because of the Catholic church which was located here. It is in the south central part of Fugit township and is the center of the Catholic population of this part of the county. The present enterprises include the following: General store, Frank Kramer; tailor, Martin Moser; saw-mill, Benjamin Moorman; blacksmith, Albert Walke. There are less than fifty people in the town.

SPRING HILL.

A postoffice was maintained at Spring Hill, in the northwest corner of Fugit township, but it has long since been discontinued. The first settlers of Decatur county located near this point and the first store in the county was established here by James Conwell. When Clarksburg began to grow in importance, Spring Hill rapidly declined and today there is only one building left on the site of the once thriving village—the Spring Hill Presbyterian church, the most beautiful country church in the county. In this case the best part of the village has survived the longest.

CLARKSBURG.

The town of Clarksburg was laid out, April 9, 1832, by Woodson Clark, who had, however, bestowed his name on the little village prior to that date. Clark erected the first house and James Wiley, who entered the first land in Fugit township, put up the second log cabin. The town is one of the oldest in the county and had it been fortunate to attract a railroad it would undoubtedly have become a trading center of importance. It is surrounded by a rich farming community and the high character of its citizens from the beginning has made it a favored section of the county. Its churches and schools have always taken a prominent part in the life of the community and their influence has been such that the people of Clarksburg and Fugit township have taken the lead in many of the religious, educational and reform movements in the county. Much of the early history of the town is

covered in the discussion of Fugit township, while the churches, schools and lodges are treated in special chapters.

Clarksburg has always been an excellent trading center, despite the fact that it is several miles from a railroad. Daily hacks make the trip to Greensburg, and now a large automobile truck makes a round trip daily with freight and passengers. The main industries of the town in 1915 are as follows: Apiarist, Alexander Walker; bank, Clarksburg State Bank, A. T. Brock, cashier; barber, Clarence Cornelius, George Rogers; blacksmith, W. W. Gross, John Brodie, Charles Brown; carriage painter, Elmer Hutton; carpenter, James Moore, Morgan & Hall; drugs, A. C. Shumm; flour-mill, C. B. Emmert; garage, C. C. Jeffrey Smith, French & Martz; general store, Fred Lampe, Homer Russell, D. R. Higgins; hardware, H. C. Doles; hotel, Mattie Miller; harness, James L. Burns; livery, Jasper Jackson, George Davis; millinery, Mrs. Emma Shumm; paper hanger, C. L. Sample; painters, A. C. Burns, John Bruner, John VonRissen, Glen Gross, M. B. Hite; photographer, C. B. Harrell; pool room, Waldo McGuire; physician, C. M. Beall, Prosser E. Clark, W. E. Thomas, J. L. Smith; restaurants, Morgan Brothers, Monte Linville; saw-mill, C. B. Emmert; stone and brick mason, Peter Christy; truck driver, Oscar F. Kuhn (daily auto trips to Greensburg); veterinary, A. E. Alexander; well digger, J. W. Christian.

The town receives a sealed pouch daily from the Greensburg postoffice. J. L. Smith is the postmaster. The town has never been incorporated.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson township was established by the board of commissioners, March 3, 1834. It is bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the county, thence north to the township line, dividing townships 9 and 10, thence east four and a half miles to the center of section 2, on the north side thereof; thence south to the Jennings county line; thence west to the place of beginning. These limits have never been changed.

Jackson township was among the last to be settled, as its soil was black and wet and the early settlers sought land with natural drainage, that could be cultivated early in the spring. Since farmers have learned the use of tile ditches, Jackson township has come into its own and its burr oak flats are now considered the equal of any farming land in the county. Following the subdivisions of the original government survey, most of the farms

in this township are square or oblong, and the roads run on section lines, which make it very convenient in getting about.

Among the early settlers of the township were Henry Hawk and Enoch Foster, who came from Ohio; Daniel Sullivan and Charles Guinea, who came from Jefferson county, and Samuel Eli, from Union county. These men are supposed to have settled in Jackson township in 1828. Others who came soon after were: Samuel Thomson, William Evans, Adam Hall, Adam Petree, Abram Barrett, James Wheeldon, William H. Eddleman, John Chambers, Chesley Woodard, Daniel Eddleman, William and James Chambers, Eliza Moncrieg and Jack Herring.

William Evans built the first saw-mill in Jackson township and the first church in the township was built by the Baptists upon land donated for that purpose by Charles Woodard. Early school teachers of the township were P. N. Bishop and John McCleary. The first school building was built in 1834 on the farm entered by William Evans. Unlike the present comfortable school houses of the township, this early building was very primitive. It had a puncheon floor, clapboard roof and door, split sapling for seats and the large fireplace had only a dirt backwall. The only writing desks were rough boards on two sides of the building, supported by pins driven into the walls. Light was provided through windows made of oiled newspapers.

Writing of this early school, J. A. Dillman, one of its first pupils says: "McCleary was too tender hearted to whip, but one day some of us boys did something that it was necessary to punish us for in order to maintain his authority. Eight of us were sent to the woods and each of us brought in a good-sized beech 'gad'. Then he paired us off and made us whip one another, lap-jacket fashion, only that one of us whipped at a time. I was a weakly boy of ten, and my opponent was a big boy of fourteen, with a pair of buckskin breeches and a fawn-skin vest with woolsey blouse. I whipped first and laid it on light, hoping that my friend would do the same—indeed it was no use to strike hard, for you might as well have tried to hurt a rhinoceros; but when it came his turn he brought down his "gad" like whipping a balky ox, while I yelled and screamed with pain. But then ends of justice were satisfied and so were McCleary and the big boy."

The southern part of the township was crossed by a railroad in the eighties and thus the farmers got a much easier access to the markets. Along the railroad sprang up the flourishing towns of Sardinia and Alert. Other towns in the township are Waynesburg and Newburg (Forest Hill).

The present officers of Jackson township are as follow: Trustee, Sam

Kelly; assessor, William Barton; advisory board, Albert Moncrieff, Jacob Thurston, John H. Cooper; road supervisors, Ed. T. Fraley, Walter Shaw, Dan Carnes and William Golay; justice of the peace, Joseph A. Burns.

FOREST HILL.

The town of Forest Hill was laid out on March 17, 1852, by Newberry Wheeldon as Newburg. It is an inland village, in the extreme northern part of Jackson township, and is two miles from the Michigan division of the Big Four railroad. The fact that it does not have railroad connection has made it impossible to enjoy much of a growth. It is a pleasant little village, with good, well-shaded streets, and a quiet air of prosperity. A Presbyterian church and a modern two-room school building take care of the religious and educational life of the community. It was once incorporated for both civil and school purposes, but the village did not prove large enough to support itself as an independent community. The present interests are confined to the following: Blacksmith, J. K. Devening; general store, E. T. Fraley; grocery, A. W. Crigler; physician, M. C. Vest (county coroner); restaurant, Emmett Watson. The present population is about one hundred and twenty-five.

WAYNESBURG.

Waynesburg was laid out in the central western part of Jackson township by George Lough on November 4, 1844. It is three miles from a railroad and for this reason has never become a town of any importance. The fifteen houses of the town shelter a happy community who find employment in the various enterprises of the town or on farms in the vicinity. The stores are those of Thomas Burch, George Himelich and Henry Purvis. A saw-mill is operated by William Barton and Frank Van Scyoc. John Cornelius is the village blacksmith.

ALERT.

James Bannister is the patron saint of Alert, a town which he laid out on August 30, 1886. It is located in the southeastern part of Jackson township, on the Chicago, Terre Haute & Eastern railroad, and is a thriving business little place which lives up to its name. Several years ago there was a two-story sash saw-mill here which did a big business for many years before it was finally closed down in 1876. The logs were cut with a cross-cut saw instead of a circular saw, a fact which explains why it was a two-



SCENES ON MARION ELLIOTT STOCK FARM, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.



LESTER ELLIOTT, JACKSON TOWNSHIP CORN PRIZE WINNER.



story building. A bank has been recently established in the town and a canning factory was built in the summer of 1915, which was ready to handle the crop of that year.

The business and professional interests of Alert in 1915 included the following: Bank, Alert State Bank; barber, Albert Jordan; blacksmiths, A. B. Blazer, Earl Wright; canning factory, Frank Doty, Jr.; dentist, C. L. Hill; elevator, Blish Milling Co., of Seymour, Edward Talkington, manager; garage, John Saters; general store, S. B. Leach, W. E. Wolfer; harness, J. H. Burns; house mover, Jacob Wolfinger; postmaster, Thomas J. Morton; veterinary, Raymond Bannister; woodworker, Ora Clayton.

In 1914 the railroad company built stock sheds at Alert and a large amount of stock is now shipped from the town. Large quantities of hay and grain are bought annually by the Blish Milling Company, of Seymour, through its local agent, Edward Talkington, and his assistant, Earl Arnold. The Alert Telephone Company has sixty-two patrons on its own line, which is operated through an exchange in charge of J. C. Nicholson. It has free service with all exchanges in Decatur and Bartholomew counties and pay connection with the Bell and Independent long distance lines. Samuel Kelly, who lives at the edge of town, has one of the best small fruit farms in Decatur county and ships a large amount of fruit to the city markets.

SARDINIA.

Sardinia, the largest town in Jackson township, was laid out on May 17, 1865, by J. S. Harper and fifteen others. For a number of years J. S. Harper operated one of the largest stores in the state here, but too much credit forced him out of business. The historian was told that when he closed his store he had ninety thousand dollars worth of accounts due him. Certainly no man could keep a business going on such a basis. Harper built what is still probably the largest house in the county—a magnificent nineteen-room, brick mansion, which cost upwards of twenty thousand dollars. He lived in regal style and his many colored servants and lavish entertainments are well remembered by the older citizens. As long as he was in the town Harper was its main attraction and with the closing out of his business the town settled down to a quiet existence which still continues undisturbed by the whirl of the outside world. The postoffice was formerly called Big Creek.

The present interests of the town, few in number, include the following: Barbers, Roscoe McKelvey, Earl McGovern; blacksmiths, Samuel Ammer-

man, Albert Cornelius; flour mill, George Claypool; general store, McNelan & Anderson; grocery, Harry Taggart; hardware, John Gross & Son; hotel, John Bowen; ice cream parlor, Wilson & Vanblaricum; livery, John Bowen; saw-mill, John Gross & Son; station agent, W. H. Petree; stock buyer, John Dennison, John Smith.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Marion township, originally a part of Washington township and later of Sand Creek township, was organized by authority of the county commissioners on May 2, 1831, when its boundaries were defined as follows: "Beginning at the Washington township line on the section line dividing sections 27 and 28, township 10, range 9; thence north on the section line to the county line; thence eastwardly with the line of the county and Salt Creek township to the Washington township line; thence west with the line of Washington township to the place of beginning."

The population of Marion township is largely German. The northern half of the township is rolling and in some places the land is rough and broken. The eastern and southern portion is flat and was originally covered with oak, maple and gum. A good share of it is poor woods land. The first church in the township was that of the Immaculate Conception at Millhousen, which was erected in 1840, when Maximillian Schneider donated forty acres of land for this purpose. The first school house was also built by the Catholics and was placed close to the church. Maximillian Schneider, who was one of the leading spirits in the new community, kept the first store, which was located at Millhousen. Later he sold the store to Barney Hardbeck, who had built the first mill at Millhousen. The first mill in Marion township was erected by a man named Bush and was located on the banks of Sand creek.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers of Marion township, as indicated by the original land entries, were: John Robbins, Sampson McConnell, Abisha Matherly, John McConnell, James Parnell, John Hazelrigg, Dilliard Hazelrigg, John Lineville, Thomas McLaughlin, Jonathan Thompson, Isaac Ricketts, Dudley Anderson, W. White and Thomas Fortune. Other early-comers were John Myres, John and Hiram Fortune, Sarah Anderson, James Hooten, Dudley Taylor and John Morton.

Early German settlers were Maximillian Schneider, Christian Ruhl, Theodore Frey, Frank Rubard, George and Francis Verkamp, Henry Pulse, Gabriel Pulse, John and Adam Hessler and Theodore Willmer. In another chapter is given an account of the Germans and their part in the county's history.

The present officers of Marion township are as follows: Trustee, Dan Holcomb; assessor, Frank Vaske; advisory board, John B. Rolfes, Anthony Schroer and Simeon H. Kennedy; road supervisors, John Vanderpohl, Leonard Alexander and Bernard Kohrman; William Forket, justice of the peace; William J. Robinson, constable.

MILLHOUSEN.

Millhousen is a Catholic village located on Squaw run, in Marion township, ten miles southeast of Greensburg. Maximillian Schneider, who settled here in 1838, donated forty acres of land on June 29, 1840, to Bishop La Halandiere, of Vincennes, for the purpose of establishing a church and laying out a town. The name Millhousen was adopted for the proposed town in honor of Mr. Schneider's native town of the same name in Germany. The first settlers were composed of emigrants from various parts of Germany, among whom were thirteen families, most of whom were mechanics. All were poor and dependent upon their daily labor for subsistence. In 1840 a plain chapel, twenty by twenty-four feet, was erected, and ten years later a larger building, thirty-eight by sixty feet, was built on the same site. In 1857 a parochial school was added. The present church is one hundred and forty by fifty-five feet, and has a beautiful tower in which is a large clock.

There have been several business enterprises in the town in the past, but changing conditions have seen the disappearance of most of them. The first store and postoffice was kept by Maximillian Schneider. Barney Hardebeck followed Schneider in the same store. Hardebeck also built the first mill in the town, a woolen-mill which was run under several different managements until the early eighties. Other owners of this same mill were B. Zapfe & Brinkman, followed by Zapfe alone. Hardebeck again took charge of the mill after Zapfe and, while he was operating it a second time it was burned. He at once rebuilt it and continued to run it until it was permanently closed down.

The town was once larger than it is today and formerly boasted of a population of about four hundred; today there are approximately three

hundred in the town. The business and professional interests in 1915 in Millhousen are as follows: Barbers, Joseph Pfeifer, John Green; Blacksmiths, Edward Henninger, John and Louis Scheidler; brick and stone masons, John Green, Frank Klosterkemper; carpenters, Theodore Schneider, Anthony Reisman; drugs, Dr. J. C. Glass; flouring-mill, Joseph Herbert & Sons; general store, B. W. Zapfe, Philomena Moorman; hack line (Millhousen & Greensburg), Andrew Butz; harness, Joseph Herbert & Sons; hotel, Ferdinand Wittkemper; ice cream parlor, Mrs. Mollie Herbert; livery, Edward Henninger; painter and paper hangers, Joseph Pfeifer, John Herbert, Anthony Reisman; photographer, Louis Scheidler; postmaster, Dr. J. C. Glass; physicians, J. C. Class, Nicholas Bauman; saw-mill, Joseph Herbert & Sons; tinner, Louis Scheidler; saloons, Will Link, Ferdinand Wittkemper; wagon makers, George Scheidler, Charles Henninger.

Millhousen is not on a railroad and thus is seriously handicapped in various ways. The mail comes daily from Greensburg in a sealed pouch. B. W. Zapfe runs an automobile truck daily between Millhousen and Greensburg and hauls all of his goods from the county seat. Zapfe also runs two huckster wagons the year round. The Millhousen Telephone Company, a local concern, has one hundred and twenty-six subscribers. The exchange is now located in B. W. Zapfe's store.

The town has three public buildings—a town hall, with a seating capacity of one thousand, a solid stone jail, with two cells, and a fire engine house. The town has recently completed four large fire cisterns, which are so located as to provide ample protection for the whole town. Four years ago there was a destructive fire in the town which burned the hotel, saloon and livery stable of John Spander, the store of J. W. Hardebeck and the dwelling house of Barney Koors. The town now has an excellent eight-man-power fire engine, which is capable of throwing water over any building in town. Edward Henninger is the present fire chief.

The town was platted on April 10, 1858, and has been incorporated for several years. The town officers for 1915 are as follow: Clerk, Will Dailey; councilmen, George Walters, first ward; Edward Henninger, second ward; Anthony Harping, third ward; marshal, John Stuehrenberg.

OTHER VILLAGES.

Gaynorsville is located in Marion township and, although never platted, is given a place on the county map. There are about ten families in this little village. This is merely a country trading point and its business inter-



PAROCHIAL HOUSE, MILLHOUSE.



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, MILLHOUSES.

ests, which consist of a general store and blacksmith shop, are taken care of by Enoch Parker & Son.

Smyrna is also a small hamlet in Marion township, but only a small cluster of houses marks the place at present.

Layton's mill is only a voting precinct in Marion township.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

On July 6, 1829, on the petition of Isaac Seright and others, the board of justices organized Clinton township, with the following limits: Beginning on the county line at the center of section 34, township 12, range 9; thence south to the Washington township line; thence east five miles to the center of section 21, township 11, range 10, on the south line of said section; thence north to the county line; thence west with the county line to the place of beginning (volume II, page 43).

The original limits as prescribed by the board of justices who organized this township, have remained the same with two minor exceptions. On September 7, 1829, the board of justices ordered that sections 19 and 20, township 11, range 10, be stricken off from Clinton township and attached to Washington (volume II, page 47). On May 3, 1830, the board of justices "ordered that the west half of section 21, township 11, range 10, which lies in Clinton township, be and the same is newly attached to the township of Fugit in the said county of Decatur." With these changes, the township stands today as its first boundaries were given.

The same board which ordered the organization of Clinton township, at the same meeting ordered the first election to be held in the township at the house of George McLaughlin on the last Saturday in July, 1829. This election was held for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace. Benjamin Jones was appointed election inspector. Alexander Hamilton and John Small were appointed as overseers of the poor for that year (1829). James Hudson, Robert Wilson and Joseph Lindsay were appointed as first fence viewers (volume II, page 44). In 1830, Joseph Lindsay and James Wilson were appointed as overseers of the poor.

SETTLEMENT.

It is impossible to determine who was the first settler in this township, but it is improbable that there was anyone with a fixed habitation there

before 1821. There were no land entries from this township during the first year after it was open for settlement, which leads to the supposition that there were people living there who wished to protect their claims to their places of residence.

The first known settler was Jesse Womack, who entered a small tract of land early in 1821. Others who came immediately afterward were John Montgomery, Thomas Craig, Daniel Crume, Joseph Jones and Joseph Weihart. Among those who came later this year were Matthew Campbell, Robert Wilson, James Carter, John Thomson, Israel Harris, Henry Glass and George Donner.

Among the other early settlers who located here and contributed to the early progress and history of the township are: Reuben Johnston, who came here from Virginia with his family, and died in 1857; David Munns, who was one of the early Kentucky pioneers; also William Ruddell, from Kentucky; Thomas Power, Robert Crawford, John Lyons, William Sefton, William Bird, Baily Johnston, Josiah Kemble, Elijah E. Smith, Peleg Wheeler, George Butcher, A. E. Rankin, D. Cramer, Benjamin Jones, Philip Martin, Edward Ricketts, Dr. Abram Carter, Gabriel Harrold, William Jones, Robert Wilson, Joseph Lindsay and Andrew J. Dale, who came here from South Carolina, are all numbered among the early settlers of the township and contributed toward its settlement and advancement.

EARLY MILLS.

The first grist-mill in this township was built by John and William Hamilton, two brothers from Virginia, who settled here. This mill was erected in the year 1822 and the power to run the machinery was furnished by Clifty creek. A short time after this mill was erected, another mill, which was only used for cracking corn for feed, was constructed by Thomas Lanham for William Buchanan, the proprietor. This mill was located on the South fork of Clifty creek, and was well patronized by the settlers in this locality, as meal was used more extensively for breadstuff than it is at the present time. About the same time, the first saw-mill was erected by a Mr. Douglas on the south fork of Clifty creek. This mill was well patronized and the owner was doing a thriving business, but his prosperity was to be short-lived, for he met with an accident in the mill which cost him his life. The first horse-power mill was introduced and placed in operation on the farm of Thomas Powell, near the poor farm. Mr. Powell owned and

operated this mill for a number of years, and at that time it was quite an advancement from the old form of water-power mill.

The county poor farm is located in Clinton township.

The first church in the township was built by the Christians. This was erected near the residence of Nathan P. Swails and was known as the Clifty church.

The general surface of this land is unbroken and slightly undulating and there is no great extent of broken land in the township, although it has excellent drainage from the different branches of Clifty creek which flow through the township. The land all drains to the southwest and the soil is uniform and of an equal quality. There is no other township in the county which can boast of so few acres of waste or untillable land as Clinton.

The timber furnished one of the greatest industries in this township in the early days, stave-mills being the chief consumption of this natural resource. The forests consisted chiefly of walnut, poplar, sugar, elm, burr oak, hackberry and beech, but since the timber has become scarce the energies of the settlers have been turned toward agricultural pursuits, and this is yielding equally as great results as did the timber products of old. The blue grass land in the southeastern portion of the township rivals even the famous blue grass districts of Kentucky, and has no equal in any part of the home state.

Another great asset to the farmers of this section is the North Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville railroad, which runs through the township. It enables them to place their products on the markets of the leading cities and furnishes railroad facilities for all the different lines of transportation.

The trustee of Clinton township is Henry Mazingo, and Orville Garrett is assessor.

SANDUSKY.

Sandusky, the only town in Clinton township, was laid out along the Michigan division of the Big Four railroad on October 7, 1882, by Olliver C. Sefton. The building of the railroad through the county has made Sandusky a shipping point of importance, especially so since it is the nearest market for most of Fugit and a part of Adams townships. The business interests of 1915 include the following: Blacksmith, Harrell & Cowan, W. O. Rozell; carpenter, A. T. Stanford, Stillman Bros., Elmer Ruddell; elevator, Sandusky Farmers Elevator Company, Jesse Anderson, manager; general store, Horace McDowell; hardware and implements, Horace McDowell; livery, Charles Ray; painter and paper hanger, Fleetwood & Seright;

saw-mill, Steward & Tilley; station agent, A. C. Thorpe; warehouse, H. C. Doles, of Clarksburg.

J. T. Stanford operates a stone crusher a short distance from the town and furnishes most of the crushed stone used on the roads in the township. In the spring of 1915 about forty of the leading farmers of the community surrounding Sandusky formed a company to operate the elevator at the town and are making extensive repairs to the building which they acquired. They intend to put in a grinding outfit and handle food stuffs of all kinds. A gas company, composed of Knox, Hall & Williams, has four wells, which furnish an abundant supply of gas for the town. They give a flat rate of one dollar a month for a stove and furnish one light. Additional lights cost fifteen cents a month. The county farm, of one hundred and sixty acres, is located a mile southwest of Sandusky. Superintendent D. A. Burroughs now has twenty-seven inmates on the farm.

Williamstown is a joint Decatur and Rush county town, and is located on the county line in Clinton township.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Salt Creek township bears the distinction of being the last township laid out in the county. It was established by the board of county commissioners of Decatur county, September 5, 1836, and, as recorded in the records of that date, its boundaries were as follow, to wit: "Beginning on the Franklin county line on the line dividing townships 10 and 11; thence west to the northwest corner of section 2, township 10, range 10; thence south to the northwest corner of section 26, township 9, range 10; thence east two miles; thence south one mile; thence east to the Ripley county line; thence north to the place of beginning." This was taken verbatim from the record books of the county commissioners (volume III, page 104), but there seems to be some discrepancy in this record, as seen by following the line of boundary, for it would not strike the Ripley county line. The error may come in supplying the name Ripley when in fact the Franklin county line was meant.

The next record which we have defining the boundary of this township is given as follows, to wit: "Beginning on the Franklin county line on the line dividing townships 10 and 11; thence west to the northwest corner of section 2, township 10, range 10; thence south five miles; thence east two miles; thence south one mile; thence east one mile; thence south one mile



JOHN HARDING.



DOUBLE LOAD OF PILES, 78 FEET LONG, CUT IN DECATUR COUNTY BY T. E. DAY AND LOADED AT NEWPOINT, FOR USE BY THE BIG FOUR RAILROAD AFTER THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1913.

to the Ripley county line; thence northeast with the Indian boundary line and north with the Franklin county line to the place of beginning."

Although the soil of Salt Creek township is not so productive as that of other subdivisions of Decatur county, its thrifty farmers, most of them of German descent, have brought the land to a state of dependable production, have erected commodious barns and substantial dwellings, so that, in most respects, Salt Creek township takes a high rank among the nine townships of Decatur county.

SETTLEMENT.

Robert Ross and John Harding were two of the first six men to settle in Salt Creek township. Others who made homes in this township at an early date were: James Cook, William Barclay, Parkinson Barclay, Eli Pennington (who later laid out New Pennington), Lewis Castor, Wilson Ross, William Hart, Charles McHugh, John Calicott, Robert Atte, William Walker, Milton Walker, George Osborn and John Snediker.

Salt Creek township abounded in game in the days of the early settlements, and the pioneers of this locality never had any trouble getting a supply of bear meat, but, of course, pork was a scarce article until bruin had been exterminated. Wild turkeys were seen in the vicinity of New Pennington as late as 1875.

The general character of the soil of this township is clay. However, it responds readily to scientific farming, so that, with careful attention, it produces a profitable crop every year. Salt Creek township timber is mostly oak and gum, of which a large amount has been sold for the manufacture of furniture.

The township was crossed by the Big Four railroad, from east to west, in 1853, this being one of the earliest railroads in the state. Newpoint and Smith's Crossing are located on the railroad.

The following are the present officers of Salt Creek township: Trustee, Harley S. McKee; assessor, Elza O. Walker; advisory board, William Schilling, Isaac Parmer, Sr., and Henry Travis; road supervisors, Clarence Colson, Rudolph Kramer and Taylor Ramer; justice of the peace, William Haas.

NEWPOINT.

The town of Newpoint is located in Salt Creek township on the Big Four railroad. It was laid out on November 11, 1859, by Ebenezer Nutting and has enjoyed a steady growth from the beginning. A struggling village

had existed at this place ever since the railroad had been built in 1854, but it was five years later before it occurred to an enterprising proprietor that it would make a good site for a town. The stone industry has always been the chief business of Newpoint, and the stone quarry of J. J. Puttmann, a mile north of town has employed more men than any other enterprise in the community. He has employed many men and has the only quarries of importance in the township.

Among the men earlier connected with the commercial life of Newpoint were: George Brown, Joel Colson, W. E. Barkley, James Hart, Warner Clark, Leander Storks, John Lewis Hilliard. On September 2, 1866, Mr. Hilliard began his long and honest career as a clerk when he sold the first order in the store of W. E. Barkley, which stood on the site of the store now owned by George W. Metz. Joel Colson made to the town of Newpoint the addition which bears his name. From its founding, Newpoint has always been the chief trading and shipping point in the township and remains so at the present time.

The town is incorporated and divided into three wards. The town clerk is Robert Carr, and John W. Snedeker officiates as marshal. A volunteer fire department is maintained, which has proven equal to every emergency thus far. Three fire cisterns, a hand-power fire engine, hooks, ladders and an ample supply of hose are kept in the town house. A stone jail takes care of such offenders of the law as need incarceration. The town is well lighted with gas, street lights being located at appropriate intervals all over the town. The Newpoint Gas, Oil and Mineral Company has ten wells in the immediate vicinity and sells its gas for fifteen cents a thousand. There is plenty of gas for both light and fuel. John Giberson owns the local telephone line and maintains a switchboard at his home, half a mile northeast of town, which connects with about seventy-five patrons. The White River Creamery Company, of Cincinnati, has a shipping station at Newpoint, in charge of Sanford S. Starks. Starks was granted a state license as milk tester by the state examining board on June 7, 1915. From forty to sixty gallons of cream are shipped daily from Newpoint to Cincinnati.

The business and professional interests of Newpoint in 1915 include the following: Bank, Newpoint State Bank; barber, Henry Wolf and James Myers; blacksmith, George Cornelius and Ephraim Deen; carpenter, Adam Hoover, James Blaire and Peter Grove; general store, H. M. Loyd, G. W. Metz, John Hoff and George Myers; grist-mill, Germany & King; harness, Benjamin Kaneve; hardware, J. J. Puttmann & Company; jeweler, E. F. Starks; livery, Fred Wolf; meat market, Fred Wolf; millinery, Mrs.

Henry Ennebrock; painter and paper hanger, Robert Moulton; physician, Harley S. McKee and Joseph Coomes; restaurant, Ruth Gouge and Frank Hooten; saloon, Peter Schuh; saw-mill, J. J. Puttmann and T. E. Day; stock buyer, Wolf & Barnard; wholesale liquor dealer, Greensburg Mercantile Company, William McWilliams, manager.

The present officers are as follow: Councilmen, George A. Redelman, Henry Ennebrock, Al Thomas; clerk, Robert Carr; treasurer, Will Thomas,

SMITH'S CROSSING.

Smith's Crossing is now only a flag station on the Big Four railroad. It is situated in Salt Creek township, about two miles west of Newpoint. This little hamlet was laid out, January 2, 1859, by R. S. Ward. For many years a postoffice was maintained here under the name of Wintersville, but it was discontinued with the establishment of the rural free delivery. There are only three or four houses in the place at present, and the only business interest is the store of Mrs. Edward Little.

OTHER VILLAGES.

There are three small places in Salt Creek township which appear on the maps of Decatur as towns, but none of them can hardly be said to deserve the title now. The first of these is Mechanicsburg, which was laid out by Robert Garrison and others, October 10, 1846. The next is New Pennington, which was laid out by Eli Pennington in 1851 and bears the founder's name. Last, but not necessarily least, comes Roszburg, which was laid out by D. Montague, founder of the town of St. Maurice, March 16, 1836.

SAND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Sand Creek township was organized by the board of justices on May 2, 1825, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the county line on the township line dividing townships 9 and 10, range 8; thence east seven miles; thence north two miles to the line of Washington township; thence due east with the said township line to the county line; thence south (with a westerly direction) with the county line to the southwest corner of the county; thence north with the county line to the place of beginning." On

July 6, 1829, on the petition of Francis Myers, the board ordered "that sections 30 and 31 in township 10, range 9, be attached to and made a part of Sand Creek township."

Sand Creek township was formed from the southern part of Washington, and, like Washington, in its original boundaries was much larger than it is at present. As established originally, it embraced the townships of Sand Creek, Jackson, Marion and a portion of Salt Creek, but between the years 1825 and 1836 its boundaries were greatly reduced by the formation of the latter townships. The present limits of this township have not been reached through a definite location of its own boundaries, but by the boundaries of the townships which were established from its territory and bound it on three sides. The present limits are as follow: "Beginning at the Jennings county line, on the section line dividing sections 9 and 10, township 8, range 9; thence north to the Washington township line; thence west from the northeast corner of section 28, township 10, range 9, two miles; thence south two miles to the northeast corner of section 6, township 9, range 9; thence west two miles and a half to the center of section 2 on the north side thereof; thence south to the Jennings county line; thence east on the Jennings county line to the place of beginning."

As a whole, Sand Creek township is uneven and contains several kinds of soil, from rich black lands on the Sand Creek bottoms to the poor land common in Salt Creek and Marion townships. Part of the township is very hilly and broken.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Elijah Davis was the first settler in Sand Creek township, so far as can be ascertained. He took out a claim in 1820, the only man to do so that year. In 1821 three others bought government land and made homes for themselves in this township. They were Daniel Herron, Nat Robbins and William Robbins.

Four years later, when the township was organized, it had grown but little in population, as but nine votes were cast in the first township election held in 1825 for the office of justice of the peace. Just one-third of the male population that had reached the age of twenty-one was then willing to serve the public, there being three candidates for the office. Nat Robbins was elected.

James Holmes, John Bagley, Robert Courtney and Samuel Stevens are supposed to have settled in Sand Creek township during the same year, but if they did, they merely "squatted" until they could raise sufficient cash to

purchase government land. Other early settlers were John Robbins, Simeon Sharp, Daniel Meredith, William Schultz, John Cann and Samuel De Armond.

Samuel Stevens built a brick house in 1834 and about the same time Simeon Sharp opened a tavern where Westport now stands. Elijah Davis and John Robbins both started water-mills and some time after William Robbins built a horse-mill, so that the early settlers were not altogether dependent upon the waters of Sand creek and Millstone creek for their bread. The first church in the township was organized by Samuel Strickland, of the denomination then styled "Campbellites."

The present officers of Sand Creek township are as follow: Trustee, James Armstrong; assessor, Jesse Blauvelt; road supervisors, James L. Gaylor, first district; Ransom O. Davis, second district; Charles Brannon, third district, and James McFall; advisory board, George M. Keith, John A. Jackson, William A. Barclay; James R. Scott, justice of the peace.

WESTPORT.

Westport is located in Sand Creek township on the North Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville and the Chicago, Terre Haute & Eastern Railroads. This little village was laid out on March 23, 1836, by Simeon Sharp and Hockersmith Merriman, and has enjoyed a steady growth from the beginning. A marked proof of the growth is shown by the fact that it was necessary to lay out an addition in 1838 for the accommodation of people who wished to locate here. This was made by John Cann, and other additions followed soon after.

The first house was built in the town by William Shultz, who also kept the first store. Mr. Shultz seems to have been a man of many trades and callings, for he is also accredited with being the first physician in Westport. Frank Talkington was the first blacksmith to ply his trade here. John Conwell served as the first postmaster.

Westport is noted for its excellent stone quarries in close proximity to the town. The product of these quarries is a high-grade building stone, which will bear favorable comparison with that of any other section of the state. It is also used quite extensively for curb and gutter, and many car loads of crushed stone are shipped from the quarries annually. At present it is under the management of a Cincinnati corporation and bears the name of the Westport Stone Company. John Ballman, of Cincinnati, is the present superintendent and he is ably assisted by J. L. Jackson, of Westport.

The output varies from three to five carloads per day and in times of rush orders for crushed stone as much as sixty to seventy carloads extra are put out per month. This has been one of the greatest factors in making Westport among the most progressive business towns of the county.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The business and professional interests in Westport in 1915 are as follow: Barber, Ronsie Boicourt, J. N. Keith; bank, First National Bank; bakery, Westport bakery, Jacob Bacher, manager; basket maker, W. J. Richardson; blacksmith, Carl Keith; contractor, Moir and Davis, James E. Burk, Benjamin Benifield; drug store, Conwell and Harding; dentist, F. M. Davis; furniture and undertaking, J. F. Hamilton Furniture Company; general store, George B. Hendrickson, Frank Manuel, J. T. McCullough, W. T. Stott & Co.; garage, Ned Burney; grocery, Pete Barnes; hardware, Westport Hardware Company, Cox and McGinnis, managers; Whalen & Ostymer; grain company, Tyner Grain Company, Glen Gartin, manager; hotel, Joe Tucker, Eva Lowe; harness, C. E. Pierce; insurance, Levi Burns, T. W. Robinson; jeweler, H. J. Riedenbach; livery barn, Albert Robbins; milliner store, Etta Boicourt; meat market, J. H. Retherford; optician, J. M. Burk; paper hanger, Bert Ross, E. A. Shaw; physician, O. F. Welch, Charles Wood, J. A. C. Reiley, J. P. Borrowghs; plasterer, Samuel Grayson; plumber, Walter Waterman; restaurant and confectionery, H. D. Richardson, William McCullough; shoe cobbler, B. P. Rogers; tailor, Rogers; stock buyer, Mr. Tyner; undertaker, J. F. Hamilton; veterinary, Claude Keith; wagon maker and wood worker, Frank Pope; watchmaker, J. M. Burk; Westport Stone Company; Westport Amusement Company, Alex Cornutt, manager.

There are few towns in this section of the country which present in their business associations a more reliable and intelligent class of men, or whose enterprise is more clearly rewarded by an established and growing trade, than Westport. Although its population may not be so large as other towns with which it competes, yet its aggregated commercial transactions will scarcely be found excelled by any town of its class in the state. It is accommodated by two railroads which give it an excellent outlet to the different commercial centers. J. L. Houston acts as agent for the Big Four and Charles Hunt serves in a like capacity for the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern (Southern Indiana). W. S. Sanders is the postmaster and three rural routes serve the country people with mail from Westport. The

Courier Independent, managed by J. M. Keith, furnishes the community with local items of interest and also aids in every way possible in boosting the interests of the town.

The town was incorporated in 1859 for civic and school purposes. The following are the present town officials: R. D. Patrick, clerk; Ed Whalen, treasurer; J. H. Retherford, Joe Tucker and Carl Davis, councilmen; school board, John Morris, president; Benjamin Gunder, secretary; Edward Davis, treasurer. A volunteer fire department is maintained; with E. G. Davis as chief, and has rendered excellent service on every occasion which has arisen that demanded their service. A hand-power fire engine, hose truck, hooks, ladders and an ample supply of hose are kept in the town engine house. In 1910 the town suffered a very disastrous fire which destroyed a hotel and livery barn, hardware store, opera house, millinery store and dwelling. The total loss was estimated at fifteen thousand dollars, but this fire-swept district was soon rebuilt with modern and much more substantial buildings. In 1913 the corporation purchased a town hall of the Red Men. The second floor is used for meetings, but the first floor is used for the fire apparatus.

Westport has a Standard Oil station, which is under the management of George Kelley. At present the town has a population of eight hundred.

Recently a Commercial Club has been formed, to promote the civic and moral improvement of the town and also aid in any commercial enterprise which may desire to locate here.

LETTS.

The village of Letts, situated on the Michigan division of the Big Four railroad, was laid out on September 30, 1882, by Joab Stout and others. Letts is one of the late towns laid out in this county and has had a very prosperous existence in its thirty-three years of life. It is situated in the center of a rich farming land and each year its exports in grain are enormous. Recently two new store buildings were erected, which add to the prosperous business atmosphere of the town.

The business interests of Letts in 1915 are as follow: Barber, H. L. Williams; blacksmith, J. E. Carder; bank, Letts State Bank; contractor, Moore & Crise; elevator, Moore & Crise; garage, J. E. Carder, also gasoline station and sub-agency for Buick cars; general merchandise, W. A. Taggart & Company, Letts Merchandise Company, John McCammon, manager; hardware, Letts Hardware Company, K. L. Adams, manager; hotel, J. Henry

Gibson & Sons; livery and feed barn, J. Henry Gibson & Sons; harness shop, Samuel Ketcham; physician, J. A. Welch; restaurant, Alice Gardner.

The postmaster is George W. Davis. The railroad station is known by the name of Letts Corner and O. E. Hedrick is the agent. Letts is supplied with ice by the Meek Ice Company, from Greensburg, which makes trips once a week. The population of the town is estimated at three hundred.

HARRIS.

No town in Decatur county has experienced a greater change in the past quarter of a century than Harris City, which was once the center of the largest blue-limestone quarry of stratified rock in the state, if not in the United States. From this quarry have been shipped thousands of car loads of stone and when it was in the height of its prosperity it frequently turned out more than a hundred car loads of stone a week. Three hundred people were dependent on the operation of the quarry and the busy hum of industry which pervaded the place was an apparent indication that the place would one day become a town of some importance.

But today it is all changed. The quarry has closed down; the few remaining houses are nearly all deserted; the once neat homes of the thrifty German laborers are surrounded with sweet clover; the din of the hammer is stilled; the cheery ring of the blacksmith's anvil no longer greets the ear; the towering derricks, the smoking engines, the hurrying feet of the hundreds of employees—all have disappeared. Where once massive blocks of stone were piled waiting for the skilled hands of the workmen, may now be seen a waving field of fragrant sweet clover.

This is the simple narrative of the energy and enthusiasm of one man—and this is the story:

Morgan's men were riding through the counties of southern Indiana in July, 1863, and some of them chanced to pass by what is now Harris City. One of these same men must have been looking for a future place to locate, or at least one of them returned to Decatur county immediately after the close of the Civil War and made a close examination of the spot which had attracted his attention on that hot sultry day in July, 1863.

This man was B. B. Harris, the founder of the town which bore his name and the man who was responsible for the opening of the quarry which was destined to become one of the largest of its kind in the whole country. By 1869 Harris had the quarry opened and was turning out considerable stone, although he was badly handicapped because he was so far from a

railroad. However, the possibilities of the quarry were so apparent that he had little difficulty in organizing a hundred thousand dollar company in 1873. The company made Harris president and manager and five years later the business had reached such dimensions that it was deemed imperative to build a spur of track to Greensburg, six miles away. The right of way, the building of the track and the purchase of a railroad engine entailed an expenditure of fifty thousand dollars, but the increased business brought about by the better shipping facilities was sufficient to pay for the heavy outlay. The company had secured a contract for a large amount of stone to be used in the new state house at Indianapolis and this fact was largely responsible for the building of the railroad to Greensburg. In fact, they could not have taken the contract without so doing. At the same time they were furnishing stone for the United States custom house at Cincinnati. Three thousand carloads of stone went out from this quarry for the state house and six thousand for the Cincinnati custom house. At least ten thousand car loads of this stone was sold to Proctor & Gamble for their immense soap factory at Ivorydale, a suburb of Cincinnati. The company also furnished the stone for the abutments of the Chesapeake & Ohio bridge at Cincinnati and the stone for hundreds of other railroad bridges. The stone for the cells in the Mansfield, Ohio, reformatory were cut in this quarry and smoothed with chilled shot in the local yards. There is no machinery which will smooth this stone on account of its excessive hardness, and all the stone had to be smoothed by hand.

The company built thirty-seven houses for its employees and erected a large three-story boarding house which would accommodate two hundred men. The business prospered until the latter part of the nineties, but the hard times of 1897, combined with the poor management of Harris, forced the company into bankruptcy. In the following year W. C. Patton took charge of the quarry and operated it until 1904, when S. B. Eward became the sole owner and manager. Eward had been connected with the company since the beginning and was thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business, having for many years been the treasurer. Eward continued to operate the quarry until his death, December 31, 1914, although very little stone was quarried for a few years before his death. The use of cement had made such heavy inroads into the business that the sale had dropped sharply away. In addition, the equipment was getting old, the track was too light to stand the heavy freight cars which had come into use, and, in short, the quarry was closed for the simple reason that it had ceased to be a profitable enterprise with the present demand and prices. The quarry and

the one hundred and fifty-three acres of the old company are now the property of L. D. Eward, of Greensburg. In 1914 thirty-one of the houses of Harris were moved away. The store is owned by Mr. Eward, after having passed through several hands in the past quarter of a century. What the future of the quarry may be is entirely problematical; the stone is still there in abundance, only eleven acres of stone having been removed. In order to put the quarry in operation again it would be necessary to rebuild the railroad track to the quarry switch, a distance of four and a half miles, and install a complete equipment for getting out the stone. Undoubtedly the quarry will be opened some day, but only the future can tell when the blacksmith's anvil will again ring. Until then the fragrant sweet clover will reign undisturbed and the silence will be broken only by the wayfarer who stops to inquire what village once occupied this picturesque spot.

SARDINA CROSSING.

Sardina Crossing is a flag stop on the Big Four Railroad. A postoffice was maintained here for a number of years and bore the name of Harpers, but the rural free delivery has long since taken its place and at present nothing remains to mark the town.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

On May 14, 1822, the county commissioners established Washington township with the following limits: Beginning at the county line on the line dividing townships 10 and 11; thence west with said line to the southwest corner of section 35, range 10, township 11; thence north with the line dividing sections 34 and 35 to the southwest corner of section 26; thence west with the section line to the southwest corner of section 28, range 10, township 11; thence north with said section line to the southwest corner of section 16, range 10, township 11; thence west with the section line to the southwest corner of section 14, range 9, township 11; thence south with the line dividing sections 22 and 23 to the southwest corner of section 23, range 9, township 11; thence west to the southwest corner of section 21, range 9, township 11; thence south with the line dividing sections 28 and 29 to the township line dividing townships 10 and 11; thence west with the said line to the county line; thence south with the county line to the southwest corner of said county; thence with the county line to the place of beginning.

Washington township as originally laid out embraced the entire southern half of the county and contained more square miles of territory than Adams and Fugit combined. It comprised the territory from which the townships of Washington, Sand Creek, Marion, Jackson, Clay and a part of Salt Creek were later formed.

On May 2, 1825, the board of justices re-defined the limits of Washington township as follow: Beginning at the county line on the township line dividing townships 10 and 11, range 11; thence west on the township line to the southwest corner of section 35; thence north one mile; thence west two miles; thence north one mile; thence due west seven miles to the northwest corner of section 29, range 9, township 11; thence south six miles to the southwest corner of section 20, range 9, township 10; thence due east to the county line; thence with the county line to the place of beginning (volume I, page 136).

But this was not to be the final boundary of this township, for, in 1836, Salt Creek township was organized and Washington underwent another change of boundary. The limits of the township as permanently defined are as follow: "Beginning at the northwest corner of section 29, township 11, range 8; thence south six miles on the section line dividing sections 29 and 30, township 11, range 8, to the northwest corner of section 29, township 10, range 9; thence east nine miles to the Salt Creek township line; thence north on the section line dividing sections 22 and 23, township 10, range 10, to the northeast corner of section 34, township 9, range 10; thence west two miles; thence north two miles; thence south one mile; thence west to the place of beginning."

Washington was one of the three original townships laid out by the board of county commissioners of Decatur county, when it held its first meeting at the home of Thomas Hendricks, May 14, 1822. The two other townships were Fugit and Adams. The board fixed the first day of June as the date for holding a township election for selection of two justices of the peace and fixed the place for holding it at the residence of Thomas Hendricks. Richard J. Hall was appointed inspector.

This township is located in almost the exact center of the county and contains fifty-four square miles of territory. According to the census report of 1910, the entire population of the township, exclusive of the city of Greensburg, was one thousand four hundred and eight. The entire township is underlaid with a bed of limestone, which has proved of utmost value in the construction of highways.

On account of the good roads, the productivity of the soil, and nearness

to the county seat and shipping facilities, land in Washington township has always commanded a high price in the real estate market. Most of the farms have good buildings and are well improved. As a result, farms frequently sell at one hundred and fifty dollars an acre and even higher figures.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlers of the township were Thomas Hendricks, Elijah Davis and Benjamin Drake. Thomas Ireland, Samuel Logan and Samuel Houston came about the same time. Houston was a surveyor and is supposed to have been the first justice of the peace in Washington township. He died a few years after the organization of the county.

Hendricks himself was a surveyor and had surveyed the greater portion of Decatur county for the federal government in 1820, when engineers had been sent out to run lines through the "New Purchase." His assistants were Houston, the two Stewarts, Logan and Sam Gageby. He was by all odds the leading spirit in the new community, as he came of stock richly endowed by nature for leadership. He was a brother of William Hendricks, second governor of Indiana, and an uncle of Thomas A. Hendricks, later vice-president of the United States. He built the first house, conducted the first tavern therein, and later opened the first hotel in the county on the site of the present DeArmond Hotel. He entered the first land in Washington township in October, 1820.

About the same time, Rev. James Lathrop, a Vermonter, who had reached Dearborn county, entered land in Washington township and then went back to Dearborn county to bring on his family to the new settlement. While making preparations for his removal, he fell ill and died. The responsibilities of the head of the family of ten children then fell upon his son, Ezra, father of Rev. James B. Lathrop.

Ezra Lathrop, with a younger brother and a hired man, then came to Washington county and made preparations for caring for the remainder of the family, when it should arrive. In the spring of 1821 the widow and family came to Decatur county and settled on land that had been entered by her husband and improved, through erection of a log cabin, by her sons.

Next among the early settlers came Henry H. Talbott, a young Virginian, who promptly made love to and married one of the five Hendricks daughters. The two Stewart brothers had previously formed matrimonial alliances with the Hendricks family. Talbott possessed an excellent education and was unusually adept with a pen. He was clerk of the county for a

long period, and his early records are still considered marvels in penmanship.

Talbott was an unusually talented representative of a type that made its presence felt in each new community in the days of county organization. They were the seekers after office, and early records of Indiana counties show that it was a very common custom for politicians failing to land jobs, in one county when it was organized, to quit the county and try their luck again in the next one organized. Talbott, however, had not yet attained his majority when he came to Washington township. Talbott and Robert Murphy, who came with him, boarded at the Hendricks house. Talbott brought some goods with him and started a store, which may have been the first one in the township, although this distinction is also claimed for a man named Riley. The next newcomer was David Gageby, who had resided at Vernon. He started a cabinet shop on the northwest corner of the public square. He was later joined by his brother James. David then turned his attention exclusively to carpenter work, leaving the management of the shop to his brother. Other early settlers were Martin and John Jamison, hatters. In 1821, William Lloyd settled on what is now called the Madison road, about two miles south of Greensburg. He brought with him from Jefferson county, where he had stopped a few months, a number of hogs and cattle. Rattlesnakes killed off a good many of the cattle and a good share of the hogs wandered away into the woods and were lost.

Thomas Perry emigrated from Bath county, Kentucky, to Washington township in 1823 and settled four miles east of Greensburg. Samuel and John McConnell, two other Kentuckians, also came about the same time. Both were powerful and muscular and possessed great physical courage. It is related that, while living "on the dark and bloody ground," John McConnell was once beset by two Indians. He whipped them both and took away from one a very business-like war club, which he preserved as a trophy of the encounter.

Others who found homes for themselves in Washington township before the organization of the county were Rev. John Strange, John House, Samuel Anderson, Jephtha Conner, William Bell, Daniel McCormick, Joseph English, John Messinger and David Messinger. Most of these settled in the southeastern part of the township. Still others who settled in the township about this time were: Abraham Garrison, Thomas Chinn, Benjamin Walker, Benjamin Drake, Otha White, Paris Aldrich, George Hopkins, Robert Elder, John Hazelrigg, Matthew, William and James Elder, Thomas Doles, John and Elijah Davis and John Robbins.

Before John McConnell settled here, the land he later occupied was

held by a squatter named Gartin. William Ross, first sheriff of the county, and William Parks, a member of the first board of county commissioners, were among the earliest to arrive.

Washington township has two villages marked on the map. The first of these is McCoy, which was platted on August 11, 1871, by J. C. Adams, but this failed to materialize and at present nothing remains to give semblance to a town. Quarry Switch was the point where the switch from Harris connected with the Big Four. At this point the Big Four branches, the Columbus, Hope & Greensburg branch going west and the Michigan branch going south.

The officers of Washington township are as follow: Trustee, Charles S. Williams; assessor, Henry C. Snell; advisory board, Dan S. Perry, Joseph B. Kitchen, Charles I. Ainsworth; board of supervisors, P. L. Doles, Oliver A. McCoy and Nathan Vandivier; justices of the peace, William W. Dixon and Thomas W. Hamilton; constables, William Dorsey and Reuben Smalley.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CITY OF GREENSBURG.

SONG OF AN "INLAND TOWN."

Apropos of the Flood of 1913.

If I could write a poem like Jim Riley ust to write,
If I could ketch his rhymin' scheme in which the words unite
With a movin' kind o' music that'll start your sluggish blood—
I would sing a song of Greensburg where we didn't have no flood.
The scen'ry 'long ole Gas Creek don't compare with Brandywine,
And we're glad the bloomin' Wabash and Ohio, broad and fine,
And the other ragin' rivers are miles and miles away—
Ruther be an "inland town"—kind o' like it thataway.

A little taste o' trouble 'mong our neighbors, left and right,
Helps us 'preciate our home town more'n oratory might.
When the trains are kind o' backward and we're missin' half our mail,
When the juice is off the cable and the rust is on the rail,
Then we realize the blessin's and the comfort's that we've got—
There may be places just as good, but there's heaps o' them that's not.
We hev counted all our noses and we've called our little roll.
And there's nary one a missin', not a single bloomin' soul.
Now the streams are in their channels and the trains are comin' back,
And the juice has hit the trolley and the rust is off the track.

—Smiley Fowler.

The original plat of Greensburg was located on the southeast quarter of section 2, township 10 north, range 9 east. This tract was entered by Thomas Hendricks on October 27, 1820, and there is little doubt but that this shrewd Yankee selected this particular tract because he thought it would be near the center of a county, which would be organized within the next few years. At that time the territory now within Decatur county was a part of Delaware county, then unorganized. Franklin county had

civil and criminal jurisdiction over this part of Delaware county, and all marriage licenses and town plats are found recorded in the court house at Brookville up until Decatur county was organized, in the spring of 1822.

Greensburg was laid out on August 26, 1822, by John B. Potter, and, so tradition says, was named, at the request of Mrs. Thomas Hendricks, in honor of her old home town in Pennsylvania. An interesting story is told regarding the naming of the town. Mrs. Hendricks had four charming daughters, all unmarried, and the question of the selection of the name for the new town was left to a vote of the men of the town, most of whom were unmarried. Seventeen of these men were young unmarried fellows and the desire to stand in the good graces of the four handsome daughters was the decisive factor in the selection of the name of Greensburg.

The act providing for the organization of the county made provision for a commission of five men to locate the county seat, and this commission reported on June 14, 1822, that they had selected Greensburg as the seat of justice. Thus the hopes of Hendricks were realized and the first settler had the satisfaction of knowing that he had been fortunate enough to enter the tract on which the future county seat was to be located. Unfortunately, records are not available which will disclose the early history of the town. It takes no stretch of the imagination to picture the log cabins which clustered around the public square. In fact, it was not until 1860 that the last log house on the public square was razed. It stood on the west side of the square, north of the alley, and had been occupied for many years by W. T. Green as a chair factory. The lot is now occupied by the meat market of McCornick & Richey.

It is interesting to note the prices paid for the first lots sold in the embryonic city. On July 28, 1822, the county board of justices appointed John D. Potter "to proceed immediately to laying off the town of Greensburg, to-wit: Public square in the center and lots extending two squares north, two squares east and two squares west." He laid off sixty-four lots, eighty by one hundred and sixty feet. He was ordered to have thirty-five acres grubbed, although the persons doing this work had to agree to wait one year for their pay. The sale of lots took place on the first Monday of September, 1822, and on that date thirty-six lots were sold, most of them being around the public square, although a few were sold on Broadway, Franklin and North streets. The highest price paid for a single lot was the one now occupied by the DeArmond hotel, the drug store of Joseph Moss and Eubanks' grocery. Thomas Hendricks bought this lot for one hundred and twenty-one dollars. The cheapest lot brought twelve dollars and forty-six

cents and is now occupied by Dr. J. H. Alexander on East North street. The lot on which Col. Thomas Green's home stands brought twenty-four dollars, thirty-seven and one-fourth cents. The lot occupied by Wirt Woodfill's store, the Kessler bakery, the Habig real estate office and the Knights of Pythias block was sold to Barlow Aldrich for eighty and a half dollars. However, he repented of this rash act in bidding so liberally and refused to give a note for the same. This lot was later sold at a private sale. The thirty-six lots sold on this first day brought one thousand, five hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty-one and one-fourth cents. The records disclose the fact that not one of the lots is in the hands of any of the heirs of the man who bought it at this sale. It was not until the May term, 1823, of the county board that Thomas Hendricks received the residue of the thirty dollars, forty and one-fourth cents which he charged the board for surveying the town and for whiskey which he furnished the agents on the days of the sale of the lots.

EARLY GROWTH.

The town had a steady growth from the beginning, and, on February 4, 1837, fifteen years after it was laid out, it was incorporated by an act of the Legislature. James Blair, Caleb Luther, Isaac House, John Thomson, James Freeman, James Lusk and William B. Ewing were appointed to serve as trustees until January, 1838. The legislative act further provided that tippling houses should not be licensed for less than three nor more than ten dollars a year.

From a local paper of 1844, it has been ascertained that the most prominent business concerns of Greensburg at that time were as follow: D. Stewart & Sons, drugs and groceries; A. G. Stout & Company, general store; W. P. & J. F. Stevens, dry goods; Henry Sefton, plow maker; Lathrop & Cooley, hat factory; J. & W. W. Freeman, general merchants; Bryan & Hueston, Forsyth & Gilham, Hall & Callen, tailors; John Mackey, saddler; Belmont & Ricketts, cabinet makers; Robinson & Houser, carriage builders; I. T. Gibson, grocery; J. S. Scobey, J. & S. W. Robinson and S. Overturf, attorneys. A gazeteer of 1845 credits Greensburg with a population of twelve hundred and says that the flourishing town had seven blacksmith shops, employing a total of seventeen men; four wagon shops, employing ten men; four shoe shops, with eight men; two cabinet shops; two tan yards and two carding machines.

QUEER REGULATIONS.

Some ludicrous ordinances have been gleaned from the old records of Greensburg. In 1857, an ordinance was passed limiting the speed of all vehicles to four miles an hour, and it appears to have been more rigorously enforced than the speed laws of today. The records disclose one citizen who drew a fine of one dollar for venturing to drive at a perilous speed of more than four miles an hour down the main street. This ordinance soon disappeared, however, and the citizens were free to travel on the streets at a more rapid pace. In 1861 an ordinance forbade owners of hogs to permit them to run at large unless they had rings in their snouts. Old residents tell how the pigs of the citizens around the public square rooted for grub worms in the court house yard. Convenient mud holes were provided on the streets around the public square for the pleasure of the hogs. In 1862, Marshal Eudaily took up some hogs belonging to G. B. Roszell for not wearing the required rings in their snouts and advertised the ringless porkers for sale. Before the day of the sale, however, the owner slipped the hogs out of town, and for a time the city meditated bringing suit.

INCORPORATION.

Greensburg was incorporated as a city in 1859, and the first city election resulted as follows: Mayor, R. B. Thomson; clerk, F. M. Weadon; treasurer, B. H. Harney; assessor, Amos Sparks; engineer, D. Batterton; marshal, George Pilling; councilmen: first ward, D. Lovett and Thomas Sefton; second ward, D. Moss and I. T. Phares; third ward, J. A. Boyer and Henry Doles; school trustee, B. W. Wilson.

The corporation has grown steadily from year to year since that time and fully merits the title of city. As its railroad facilities have improved, factories of various kinds have been located in the city, and today thousands of dollars are paid out weekly to workmen in a score or more establishments. The seven thousand people who claim Greensburg as their home are justly proud of its industrial position, of its schools and churches, its well-managed public utilities, its enterprising merchants and the general high standard of citizenship which prevails.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Greensburg fire department was organized in 1874, with Arthur Hutchison serving as the first chief. This was a volunteer company, made up of three hundred men, who served without any remuneration for their services. A hand-power engine and one thousand feet of leather hose were purchased for six thousand dollars. Later, each volunteer fireman who was a property holder was exempt from taxes to the value of seven dollars and fifty cents, but non-property holders received nothing for their services.

Some years later a horse was purchased to pull the hose reel, but the hook-and-ladder was still pulled by hand. After the city waterworks was installed in 1889, the engine was disbanded and a new wagon and hose were purchased.

The fire chiefs who have served since Mr. Hutchison are as follow: D. C. Elder, Ralph Buckley, W. I. Johnson, W. S. Harvey, James Randall, W. I. Johnson and the present incumbent, Joseph Kelly. Tom Morgan drove the first team and he was followed by Dick Morgan, William Weathers. Bill Dwire drove the hose reel wagon and was followed by Bud Alyea, Bud Short and Link Beeson. The present drivers are James Robbins, driver of the hook-and-ladder wagon, and Robert Alexander, driver of the hose wagon. These men stay in the fire-engine house and receive sixty dollars per month. Mr. Isaacs was the first engineer and was followed by Mat Jackson, Billy Tussey and William Kirkpatrick, who served until the waterworks was put in.

The present volunteer fire department consists of the chief, assistant chief and sixteen members of the squad. The chief receives one hundred and twenty-five dollars per year for his services, the assistant chief receives seventy-five dollars and the members of the squad receive sixty dollars. A complete list of the fires is kept. From 1882 until 1902, there were two hundred and forty fires. The year 1893 had the greatest number in any single year. There were twenty-four in that year, seven of which came in August, two on the 10th and two on the 11th.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The police department in Greensburg began with one marshal, who, alone, kept the quiet and peace of the town for a number of years. Later, another man was added to the force and two men served in the capacity until 1904. George Dickey was the first chief, with four men under his

charge. He began his term as chief in 1906, and served for four years, although he was on the force for eight years. W. I. Johnson, the present chief, was appointed by the mayor in 1910. John Loudon is the day policeman, who assists the chief. James Underwood and Harry Lacey serve as night men at the present time. The headquarters of the police force are located in the city hall.

WATERWORKS.

The Greensburg waterworks was organized in 1889, and the plant was completed in 1890. The Greensburg waterworks is a private corporation, with the following officers: David A. Meyer, president; Harry Emmert, vice-president and general manager; J. B. Kitchin, secretary and treasurer; Will H. Robbins and W. W. Woodfill, who complete the board of directors.

The water is taken from thirty wells, which are the property of this company. The entire cost of the plant is placed at two hundred thousand dollars. Two large reservoirs, with a capacity of one million gallons, are provided in case of fire and also to insure a surplus supply. There are eighteen miles of mains, which cover the entire town and furnish water for private use and also for factories, railroads, etc. A direct-pumping system is used and two pressure pumps, with one and one-half million gallons capacity per day, respectively, have been installed. This company furnishes its patrons with water at a flat rate or by meter.

STREET PAVING.

The first street paving in Greensburg was done in 1909, when Main street was paved with brick throughout its entire length of one and one-eighth miles. An interesting fact concerning the paving of this street relates to that part traversed by the interurban traction line. The track had been laid several years previously, but there seems to have been nothing in the franchise which they got from the city of Greensburg to compel them to pave their own tracks. Neither was the traction company compelled to do any repairing along their right of way. In 1913, Broadway, Franklin and part of North streets were paved with tarvia. The other streets of the city are well graded and macadamized.

CITY HALL.

The Greensburg city hall is located on the west side of South Broadway, in the first block off the public square. It is a brick structure and was



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF GREENSBURG, 1894.



erected in 1874 at a cost of eight thousand dollars. It is two stories in height, the first floor being devoted to the fire department and the second floor to various city offices. The mayor, chief of police and city clerk have private rooms, while there are bedrooms for the drivers of the fire-trucks. The largest room is the council chamber, which also serves as a city court room.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Greensburg began the installation of a sewerage system several years ago and has added to it as the corporation limits were extended and the population increased. Owing to the fact that the city is not on a waterway, it has been compelled to provide an artificial means for the disposal of its sewerage. This is done in what is known as a disposal plant, which was installed in 1906-7, at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars, and has proven very satisfactory. The disposal plant takes care of the sewerage by automatic syphons, and for this reason the plant does not need the constant attention of an attendant. The street commissioner, who has general charge of the plant, makes daily trips to it in order to see that it is working properly.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY IN 1915.

Abstractors—P. T. Lambert, J. H. Parker.

Agricultural Implements—Bonner, Hart & Ryan; H. O. Craig & Company.

Art Studio—H. M. Aultman, J. W. Beck.

Attorneys—T. E. Davidson, J. K. Ewing, Oscar G. Miller, Goddard & Craig, E. E. Hite, Tremain & Turner, Lewis A. Harding, William F. Robbins, Osborn & Hamilton, J. H. Parker, M. C. Jenkins, F. Gates Ketchum, Roy E. Glidewell.

Auctioneers—Earl Storms, A. F. Eubank, Earl Gartin.

Automobile Dealers—E. E. Arbuckle, Roy Privett, Mrs. C. C. Low, Harlan Overleese, Miss Anna Stewart, E. C. Phelps.

Auto Garage—Goyert's Rapid Garage and Auto Agency, Frank McCracken, Roy Privett, A. P. Powell.

Automobile Radiator Company—Take-Apart Radiators.

Bakeries—Gem Bakery, Henry Kabey, Zoellner Bakery, F. Kessler.

Banks—Citizens' National, Greensburg National, Third National, Union Trust Company.

Barber Shops—George O. Baumgartner, W. E. Golay, W. F. Martin, W. S. Meadows, J. F. Strausburger, James Andrews.

- Bazaar Stores—The Fair, Morris Five-and-Ten-Cent Store.
Bicycles and Sundries—Albert Gilham, L. N. Marlow.
Bill Posters—Fred Seitz & Sons.
Billiard Rooms—DeArmond Hotel, James Ford, Pierson Cigar Store.
Blacksmiths—C. F. Brown, Brodie & Ricketts, S. E. Cline, Wade Coil,
Hiram Collins, William Espy, Charles Ferris, Arthur Terrell.
Boiler Works—Joseph L. Luchte.
Bottling Works—Michael O'Conner.
Bowling Alley—Pierson Cigar Company.
Brick Manufacturers—W. H. Isgrigg & Son.
Buggies and Carriages—Haas & Son, Isaac Layton, George Montgomery.
Building and Loan Associations—Greensburg Building and Loan Association, Workmen's Building and Loan Association.
Building Material—Jones Lumber Company, Pulse & Porter, Strickland & Trester.
Cab and Transfer Lines—Big Four Livery, Charles Beeson, Powell & Son.
Carriage Painter—Edward Roberts.
Cement and Drain Tile—Greensburg Commercial Club, Allen Brothers.
Chiropractor—Dr. H. Dennis.
Cigar Manufacturers—William Oliver, Harry Suttles, Erdman & Sons.
Cigar Stores—John Ford, Pierson Cigar Company.
Clothing—Carter & Company, Huber Clothing Company, Ironclad Clothing Company, J. M. Woodfill's Sons.
Coal Dealers—D. M. Blackmore, Ewing & McKee, R. S. Meek & Sons, Clifford Jones.
Concrete Building Blocks—F. W. Willey.
Contractors—Allen Brothers, Barringer & Tumilty, Edward Dille, James Duncan, W. H. Isgrigg & Son, Joseph Kelley, M. McCormack, Pulse & Porter, J. A. Roszell, Smith Brothers, Williams & Son.
Dentists—Orlando Burns, F. C. Eddelman, A. E. Gilchrist, A. O. Hall, H. S. Hopkins, C. A. Kuhn, E. D. McLaughlin, R. J. Russell.
Drugs—J. H. Batterton, Henry & Company, Magee's Pharmacy, Joseph S. Moss, St. John & Guthrie.
Dry Goods—Dalmbert & Company, The Enterprise, George W. Magee, Minear Dry Goods Company, W. W. Woodfill.
Electric Company—Greensburg Electric and Gas Company.
Express Companies—Adams, American.

Feed Dealers—D. M. Blackmore, Nading Elevator Company, J. M. Hornung & Son.

Florists—Ira Clark & Company, W. C. Konzelman, R. Burtsch.

Flour Mills—Garland Milling Company, Hornung Mills.

Foundries—Greensburg Foundry and Machine Works.

Funeral Directors—Kirby Bros., E. G. Schultz & Company, Eugene Rankin.

Furniture Dealers—Woodward & Christian, E. A. Rankin, E. G. Schultz & Company, Styers & Son.

Gas Companies—Citizens Gas and Supply Company, Greensburg Gas and Electric Company, Muddy Fork Gas Company, Sand Creek Gas and Oil Company.

Groceries—Fred Wetzler, Bee Hive Cash Grocery Company, Crooks, D. A. Morris, Woods & Gray, A. L. Everhart, Golden Rule Store, Louis Huber, Linegar Brothers, James Littell, Samuel V. Littell, J. C. Marshall, New York Grocery, People's Grocery, Robert Huber, Sherman Doles, Littell & Stewart, Sturges & Wilson, Max Penn, Norman Eubanks.

Groceries (wholesale)—W. H. Robbins & Company.

Hardware—Bonner, Hart & Ryan, Corbett & Rohe, Barnard, Garver & Shively.

Hair Dresser—Mrs. James Eaton, Mrs. A. J. Kendall.

Harness—J. Haas & Son, James H. Randall, Charles Woods.

Hardwood Lumber—E. E. Doles, N. G. Swails, Frank Donnell.

Horse Buyers—J. H. Christian, Hunter & Crews, Carl Swift.

Hotels—Cottage, DeArmond, Espy House, Portland.

Hides and Furs—Samuel Levenstein, Weaver & Company.

Ice Cream and Confectionery—John Cosmas, Frank S. Kabey, American Candy Kitchen, George Kessler.

Ice Cream Manufacturer—Link & Kabey.

Ice Manufacturers—Meek Ice Company.

Insurance Agencies—Albert Morgan, Mrs. C. C. Lowe, A. Habig, A. L. Howard, Miller & Ryan, J. H. Parker, Charles Zoller, Patrons of Husbandry, Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company, Mendenhall & Grant.

Jewelers—George W. Clemons, J. W. Owens, Philip H. Spohn, C. H. Thomson & Company, C. D. Tillson, C. B. James.

Junk Dealers—Samuel Levenstein, W. H. Weaver & Company.

Justices of the Peace—W. W. Dixon, C. E. Shields.

Job Printing—Charles Childs, All City Papers.

Livery Barns—Applegate & Parker, Big Four Livery and Feed Barn, J. F. Clemens, George S. Littell, Moss House Livery.

Loans and Rentals—William Flenning, A. Habig, L. E. Laird, P. T. Lambert, Oscar G. Miller, J. H. Parker, G. M. Thompson, Charles Zoller, Frank Ford.

Loans and Chattels—Capital Loan Company.

Lumber Yards—Jones Lumber Company, Pulse & Porter.

Machine Shops—Joseph L. Luchte, Greensburg Foundry and Machine Works.

Meat Markets—Louis R. Bobrink, H. Kammerling, McCormick & Richey, Robert Huber.

Millinery—Dalmbert & Company, Lena Littell, Anna Wheeldon, Mary L. Hatfield, Minear Dry Goods Company.

Monuments—South Park Monument Works.

Musical Instruments—George Lanham, Christopher Link, J. W. Owens.

Newspapers—*Standard, Democrat, News, Review, Daily Times, Graphic.*

Optometrist—C. C. McCoy, Phillip H. Spohn.

Osteopath—G. C. Flick.

Physicians—P. C. Bentle, Charles Bird, F. P. Bitters, D. E. Douglass, C. B. Grover, T. B. Gullefer, C. F. Kercheval, C. C. Morrison, E. T. Riley, I. M. Sanders, R. M. Thomas, Paul R. Tinsdale, D. W. Weaver, B. S. White, James S. Woods, S. V. Wright.

Planing Mills—Greensburg Planing Mills.

Poultry Fanciers—C. J. Loyd, J. F. Strasburger, A. Goyert, C. Brown.

Poultry Remedies—A. Lowe.

Poultry Supplies—C. J. Loyd & Company.

Produce Merchants—Goyert & Company.

Restaurants—Benjamin Meyer, Michael O'Conner, Seitz, Garrett Sparks, J. P. Phillips, J. Turaschi.

Second-Hand Dealers—Oscar Sparks, J. E. Mobley, J. W. Jackson.

Shoe Repairers—John Doerflinger, George Tekulve, Michael McCormick.

Shoe Dealers—Donnell & Son, Edkins & Son, I. Carl Mitchell, Roy C. Kanouse, Styers & Son.

Sign Painters—James Duncan, Blaine Ham, Morton Davis.

Steam Laundry—Greensburg Sanitary Laundry.

Stone Quarries—Greensburg Limestone Company.

Telegraph Company—Western Union.

Telephone Companies—Central Union, Decatur County.

Transfer Companies—Greensburg Transfer Company.

Tailors—Will C. Ehrhardt, J. D. Ford, W. C. Hann, D. R. Kerr, George J. Kratt, H. L. Wittenberg, Ware & Cassler.

Upholstering—E. G. Schultz & Company, E. A. Rankin.

Vacuum Cleaning—J. W. Parrish.

Veterinarians—C. B. Ainsworth, A. D. Galbraith, I. B. Levy, L. A. Wood.

Wire Factory—Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Company.

THE DECATUR COUNTY INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The first attempt in Decatur county to secure local telephone service was made in June, 1900, when two hundred leading citizens of Greensburg and farmers of the vicinity, at a mass meeting, organized the Decatur Telephone Company, and made provision for the sale of stock, erection of lines and the installation of a switchboard at Greensburg. Since its beginning, the concern has had its share of ups and downs, but now is in a very comfortable financial condition, with more than two thousand subscribers.

Stock was sold at twenty-five dollars a share and the company was capitalized at thirty thousand dollars. At the beginning, there were about one hundred subscribers. The first officers of the company were: S. L. Jackson, president; Morgan Miers, vice-president; Charles Zoller, Jr., secretary, and J. H. Christian, treasurer. These officers, with C. P. Miller, formed the board of directors.

In 1902 the telephone companies at Westport and Letts Corners sold out to the organization, and by this deal three hundred additional subscribers were added to the Greensburg exchange. Some time later the Newpoint Telephone Company and the Alert Telephone Company arranged to lease the privilege of the Greensburg exchange and the one hundred patrons of these two companies are now served free.

H. C. Stockman, then county treasurer, had the honor of introducing the first telephone used in Greensburg and Decatur county. In November, 1877, he opened a private line between his office, in the court house, and his grain elevator, six squares away on Monfort street. It was a great curiosity and many Greensburg residents heard their first "hello" over this line.

The Greensburg switchboard is of the highest type now in use and is designed for both speed and secrecy. It is known as the North automanual system and is a combination of the automatic and the old-style switchboard.

Only a few operators are needed at this board, and they are unable to hear conversations that take place on the various lines.

Recently the company has been making an annual profit of eight per cent., which is given to stockholders in the form of reduced rates. Stockholders are limited in voting to four shares and all business of the company is transacted at an annual stockholders' meeting, which is always largely attended. There are now about one thousand stockholders. The present officers of the company are: C. P. Miller, president; W. V. Pleak, vice-president; J. H. Christian, secretary and treasurer, and F. S. Chapman, general manager.

MILEAGE AND VALUATION.

The total mileage and value per mile of all telegraph and telephone lines in Decatur county are as follow:

	Miles.	Value per Mile.
Western Union Telegraph Company-----	385	\$55
American Telephone and Telegraph Company-----	391.2	75
Central Union Telephone Company-----	516.5	36
New Long Distance Telephone Company-----	40	46
Decatur County Telephone Company-----	1,659	23
Napoleon Telephone Company-----	7	10
Zenas Independent Telephone Company-----	12.5	20

THE GREENSBURG IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

The Greensburg Improvement Association had its birth in 1892, when the Baxter Carriage Company, of Cincinnati, hunting another location, sought to secure a manufacturing plant in Greensburg. There were a number of concerns manufacturing cheap buggies in the Queen City, and the town had fallen into disrepute from the carriage manufacturer's standpoint. A number of prominent citizens of Greensburg pledged themselves to provide the necessary funds to build a plant, and arrangements were made to move the plant here.

Then some difficulties arose between the company and the Greensburg people, and the latter, for self-protection, incorporated the Greensburg Improvement Association. The first officers were Marshall Grover, president; W. B. Hamilton, vice-president, and D. A. Myers, secretary. Other members of the board of directors were Louis E. Lathrop and Henry Christian.

The difficulties were amicably adjusted and the association purchased one hundred and ten acres adjoining the city on the northwest, known as the Meek farm, which it split into town lots and sold, netting a profit of about thirty thousand dollars, which was applied to the erection of a suitable plant.

The company operated for a few years, but could not breast the hard times of 1896, and went into a receivership. When its affairs were wound up, the plant was sold to the Lincoln Carriage Company, headed by W. B. and Edward Austead, of Connersville. This company operated the plant successfully until 1905, when it was wiped out by fire, the entire brick building being destroyed, with a loss of one hundred thousand dollars.

The plant was partially rebuilt and a hay bailer company, organized to commercialize a new invention, was launched, but this concern was unsuccessful and the building is now occupied by the Kelly Manufacturing Company.

At least one growing concern had its inception and start in Greensburg. This was the Greensburg chair factory, which is now located at Anderson, Indiana. The company outgrew its space here and received an offer of a free factory site in Anderson. Local stockholders were bought out and the factory moved. It has grown to be one of the best manufacturing enterprises of Anderson.

The Greensburg Improvement Association now owns the Kelly plant and a number of lots which were parceled from the original plat and never sold. These plats contain five acres each and are suitable for improvement as suburban homes.

GREENSBURG COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Recognizing the fact that no city grows and accumulates wealth, save under wise direction and careful safeguarding of its interests by its own citizens, leading business and professional men of Greensburg took steps, in 1906, for the organization of a commercial body, which would afford these essentials for the future welfare of their municipality.

The first meeting was held in the office of the mayor, March 5, 1906, when a committee was named to draw up plans for organization and draft a constitution and by-laws. This committee was composed of George E. Erdmann, Harry Lathrop, Charles M. Woodfill, Dan S. Perry, C. D. Tillson, Oscar G. Miller and James E. Caskey. At a later meeting, the constitution prepared was adopted and Walter W. Bonner became the first president.

Other officers elected were: Charles Zoller, Jr., vice-president; Oscar Miller, secretary, and Dan Perry, treasurer.

The enterprise was made a stockholding concern and six thousand and forty dollars was subscribed. A tract of land was bought and sold in town lots, netting the club a profit of three thousand, five hundred dollars, which was made the nucleus of a factory fund. A hay-bailer factory and a shoe factory were brought to Greensburg, but both discontinued operations after a short time. A large number of factories which sought sites in Greensburg were, after careful investigation, refused financial assistance, and many thousands of dollars thereby saved local investors.

Since its organization, the club has always maintained a very substantial balance. The latest report of the treasurer places the assets of the organization at four thousand, nine hundred and thirteen dollars. Most of it is invested in short-time securities, so that it can be made available at any time needed.

When the automobile manufacturing fever was at its height, and mushroom plants were springing up in all parts of the state, a company was organized in Greensburg for the manufacture of a six-cylinder car, to be called the Hamiltonian. The sum of fifty thousand dollars was raised and the company was incorporated. Some steps were taken toward opening a factory, and then the entire matter was dropped. Officers of this company were: W. W. Bonner, president; Harry Woodfill, vice-president; C. P. Corbett, secretary and treasurer, and Harry Hamilton and D. A. Myers, directors. Although this company had the endorsement of the commercial club, it was in no sense an organization undertaking.

New directors of the organization elected in 1913 were: Locke Bracken, John H. Batterton, C. C. McCoy and Ed. G. Schultz. The holdovers were John F. Russel, Roy C. Kanouse and James E. Caskey. John F. Russel served that year as chairman, C. C. McCoy was elected secretary, and Roy C. Kanouse was re-elected treasurer.

Stockholders in the club authorized the directors to sell the Skeen building, which the organization owned, to George Montgomery. Mr. Montgomery had recently lost his place of business through fire. The building was sold to him at a price somewhat less than its estimated worth, as it is the desire of the organization to foster any enterprise which tends to build up the city.

At a later meeting, that year, Edwards Doles applied to the board for a loan at less than the usual rate. His spoke and rim factory had been burned and he wished to rebuild. The Commercial club responded to his

request and loaned him several thousand dollars at very liberal rates and on very easy payments.

In 1914, J. F. Russel, James E. Caskey, Roy C. Kanouse and E. G. Schultz, directors, whose terms expired that year, were re-elected. Georg E. Erdmann was elected to membership on the directorate, taking the place made vacant by the removal of Locke Bracken. John H. Batterton was elected president, the other officers remaining unchanged.

In 1914, the club pledged fifteen hundred dollars to secure the A. L. Lewis plant, located at Marion, Indiana, for Greensburg. The offer was accepted by the Marion company, which is now a permanent fixture, with bright prospects of becoming a large manufacturing plant. Old directors and officers were re-elected in 1915.

Since its formation in 1906, the present Commercial Club has accomplished a great deal for the city of Greensburg and the citizens thereof. The worth of a commercial club is not always to be measured by the number of manufacturing plants it secures for a city, but more often by its success in sifting out the good from the many fraudulent schemes offered to gain the public confidence. A commercial club is a guide post, or financial advisor to a city, to clear the way to safe investment, and the Greensburg Commercial Club has ever been on the alert, truly active in behalf of the best interests of the city.

THE GREENSBURG BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Co-operation is the watchword of modern business. Lawyers and physicians, recognizing the value of mutual helpfulness, long ago, organized county, state and national organizations and used these bodies for the purpose of furthering their professional work through more efficient service. Followers of the other professions were not slow to fall in line.

The retail merchant has, in almost every instance, been the last to avail himself of the advantages of co-operation. The keen competition of present-day business life has in a measure been responsible for this condition. While retailers realized that there was a great economic waste through purely independent business methods, for a long time they felt themselves powerless to change conditions.

If John Smith, deadbeat, beat a hardware store out of a bill, the owner of the grocery, who had previously lost through extending credit to Smith, laughed in his sleeve at the owner of the hardware store. It was amusing to learn that some other unfortunate had run counter to the bill-beating

Smith. The groceryman nursed his feelings in secret for a time and then turned to laugh at the deadbeat's next victim.

After a while, Smith made the rounds of all the places where credit was obtainable and then found but two courses open to him—either he must pay his bills as he contracted them or move out of town. Now, the merchants of his town knew that he would not pay his bills, but they had paid high for their knowledge.

This sort of thing went on for years. Perhaps Smith left town, but others of his kind, under the same or other names, came in his place and the economic loss continued, a heavy drain not only upon the merchants, but also upon honest customers who were saddled with a goodly portion of the merchants' losses.

At last, the retailers roused themselves. They were confronted with the knowledge that if credit was to be extended at all, in fairness to the man who paid cash, it must be extended wisely. Accordingly, various merchants arranged for exchange of confidential credit information. In a short time every merchant in town was attracted by the idea and an organization was perfected.

Four times the business men of Greensburg have attempted such an organization and three failures have resulted. They relied largely upon word-of-mouth information and transacted what little business they had through officials chosen from the standpoint of popularity rather than from any unusual ability in organization work of this nature. Consequently, each of these three organizations, started under most auspicious circumstances, worked energetically for a time, lost efficiency, lingered for a time and then passed out of existence so quietly that even the professional dead-beats scarcely knew the exact hour of their passing.

The Greensburg Business Men's Association, the Greensburg merchants' fourth co-operative venture, was organized May 6, 1914. It differed from its predecessors in that it had a central office, with a paid secretary to do the work of the organization and look after details which had formerly been neglected by volunteer workers.

The first officers of this organization, who still manage its affairs, were Samuel Bonner, president; George Parish, vice-president; D. A. Betterton, treasurer, and Harry Lathrop, secretary. These officials are assisted in the management of organization matters by the following men, who, with them, comprise the directorate of the association: Clyde L. Meek, W. W. Bonner, Walter W. Crisler, Lemuel Dobyns, Roy C. Kanouse, Mort Richey, E. G.

Shultz, Robert St. John, George Shoemaker, Charles Thomson, C. P. Corbett and W. C. Pulse.

Besides guarding its members against losses through unwise credit extensions, through its confidential exchange file, the association also protects them against loss at the hands of promoters of valueless advertising schemes and itinerant peddlers. Members of the association agree to pay out no money to solicitors of any kind unless they have received the sanction of a special committee.

This committee is composed of three men, whose identity is unknown to the general membership and to one another. They report upon each applicant to the president and if two approve his project he receives the committee's sanction before he begins his canvass. During the first year of its existence, this committee passed upon twenty proposed advertising schemes and declined to sanction all but four. The estimated saving to the merchants of Greensburg through protection from the unworthy sixteen was placed at four thousand dollars.

Membership dues in the association were one dollar a month, and Greensburg merchants found its assistance so valuable that all but eight business men in the city had identified themselves with it before the end of its first year. At the end of its first year the organization had one hundred and ten members, eleven of whom lived in Adams, St. Paul, Letts, Sandusky, Newport and other parts of the county.

As a result of this co-operative venture, a better feeling grew among business men of Greensburg and the organization aimed at larger undertakings. Membership meetings are held each month and are well attended. During the summer a "Big Wednesday" is held once a month and special entertainment features are offered to bring citizens of Decatur county to Greensburg. The association conducts an annual street fair, works for good roads, sanitary living conditions and is a twenty-four-hour-a-day booster for Greensburg and Decatur county.

THE GREENSBURG CHAUTAUQUA.

In the last decade, a large number of chautauqua programs have been offered in cities and towns through the Middle West. In some instances, the public has held aloof or, at best, taken but a mild interest in efforts made by public-spirited citizens to bring the best in music, in oratory and kindred arts to them at prices so low as to belie their real worth. In such locations, the Chautauqua was a failure from the start and was rarely repeated after the first attempt.

But in places where there is a genuine public interest in matters of political importance, where there is a real appreciation of music, where people are alive to other things which make for sound knowledge and a more than veneered culture, the chautauqua has taken deep root and is accomplishing results which can be obtained in no other manner.

The success of the Greensburg Chautauqua Association, which offered its first program in 1911 and has occupied the field ever since, speaks well for the citizenship of Greensburg and Decatur county. As was of necessity the case, the first chautauqua held in Greensburg was something of an experiment. No one knew whether the event would prove a splendid success or an ignominious failure. In order to make the experiment, it was necessary that some one should guarantee the promoters against loss. The merchants of the city readily agreed to become guarantors of the undertaking and the first program was announced. It was so popular and so successful from every standpoint, that it was repeated the following year without first securing a list of guarantors and has been so conducted ever since. For business reasons, the association was incorporated in 1914, under the laws of Indiana, as an organization to promote general culture, and not for profit.

Management of the Greensburg chautauqua is vested in the board of directors of the association, together with James L. Loar and James Shaw, of Bloomington, Illinois, who were largely responsible for the introduction of the chautauqua in Decatur county. These men had been engaged in the business in Illinois for some time, but made their first attempt to conduct a program away from home in Greensburg.

Although the association has, in several instances, made money from its programs, it has, in all cases, given its patrons the benefit, by spending it the following year upon better and more expensive numbers. Since the first year, all meetings have been held at West Academy. The program is given about the middle of August and usually lasts ten days.

The following celebrities, among others, have spoken from a Greensburg chautauqua platform: William Jennings Bryan, Richmond P. Hobson, Senator Thomas P. Gore, George W. Bain and Bishops Quayle, Hughes and McDowell. Innes' and Vatales' bands have given concerts and some high-class dramatic talent has added variety to the programs.

Officers and directors of the association are: J. W. Craig, president; Dr. C. R. Bird, vice-president; G. G. Welsh, treasurer; Will Ehrhardt, secretary; Dr. P. C. Bentle, E. C. Jerman, Judge Hugh Wickens, R. C. Kanouse, Bert Morgan, Mrs. J. F. Goddard, Mrs. Alex. Porter and Miss Edith Patten. Mr. Ehrhardt is platform manager. Although the chautauqua grounds are

not exceptionally attractive as a camping place, a considerable number of patrons camp there each season.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF GREENSBURG.

The Associated Charities of Greensburg was organized in response to a definitely-felt need in November, 1906, and has been in active operation since 1907. Charities, public and private, had, of course, existed in the city previous to this date, but the board of directors, recognizing the necessity of placing the matter of relief upon the most sensible and most practicable working basis by bringing into co-operation all charitable agencies, so that they should not duplicate each other's work, such as keeping of records, friendly visiting among the poor and the organization of charitable effort so that it might be directed more effectively. Their first endeavor was to obtain a general secretary, who should organize and push forward the work. They were very fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Emma Sefton, who, for five years, discharged the duties with exceptional intelligence and devotion. Besides the general secretary, the chief agency of the work is the board of nine directors, representative men and women, who give their services gratuitously and have no other object in view than the proper care of the unfortunate. Monthly meetings are held and the general operation and policy of the association are under their direction. Four of the members of the board, Mrs. F. P. Montfort, vice-president; C. W. Woodward, treasurer; Margaret Drake, secretary, and Harry Lathrop, have served continuously since the organization of the society. George Erdmann, president; John F. Russel, I. Carl Mitchell, Mrs. Emma Hamilton and Robert St. John have since been elected directors. Mrs. Carrie F. Meek, the present general secretary, has served in this capacity for almost three years and has, with a singleness of purpose, endeavored to increase the scope and usefulness of the society. Its methods have been worked out slowly by careful experiment. Many of its cherished ideals are as yet unrealized, but each year some new things are accomplished that had before been unattainable.

The Girls' Cooking School, the fifth session of which is now being held, is one of the most helpful and practical departments of the association's work. The thirty girls enrolled are taught to cook, wash dishes, set the table and to serve. The excellent quality of the food prepared by them and the neatness and skill displayed attest how effectively instruction is given. The linen loan department, maintained by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, contains almost everything needed in a sick room and has carried

comfort and cheer into many homes. An employment bureau is maintained, at which a registration is made of both employers and men seeking work. This department has done some excellent work in relieving distressing situations by helping the heads of families to find employment. Each year a number of vacant lots are given out for gardening purposes to families that need them. Complete records of over four hundred cases of persons applying for assistance are on file in the office of the association. These are not for public inspection, but are kept in order and up to date, that intelligent aid may be rendered.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

After the incorporation of the town of Greensburg, the following letter was drafted, asking that a postoffice be established there:

"Greensburg, Indiana, September 11, 1822.

"Hon. Return J. Meigs, Postmaster General of United States:

"The undersigned respectfully represent that a postoffice is much wanted at Greensburg, Indiana. This place is selected as the seat of justice for the county of Decatur, established and organized at the last session of the Legislature of this state; it is situated on the waters of Sand creek, forty-four miles southeastward of Indianapolis, and on the mail route leading from Lawrenceburg by way of Napoleon, to that place.

"They recommend _____ for the appointment of postmaster and request that the office papers may be directed to Madison, from which place they can be speedily transmitted to this. They further request that the mail route aforesaid be put into immediate operation."

From the fact that no names are attached and no one is recommended for the office of postmaster, it is to be inferred that this was probably the first draft of the petition.

The first postoffice in Greensburg was established when the town was first laid out and Thomas Hendricks was the first postmaster. The next was Andrew Davison, Democrat, appointed by Andrew Jackson in 1829, who served until William Henry Harrison took office. Then, in 1841, Davison resigned, whether of his own volition or by request, is not known. His successor was Silas Stewart.

The *Greensburg Repository* for May, 1841, says: "Barton M. Harney, Esq., has been appointed postmaster at this place, in the place of Silas Stewart, resigned. We believe this appointment will give universal satisfaction. Bart is an uncompromising Locofoco, an honest man, a good tailor, a clever

fellow, and we doubt not that he will make an accommodating and efficient postmaster."

Harney did make a good postmaster—for one day. When he received his commission, he removed the postoffice sign and the few mail pouches to his tailoring establishment. After conducting the office for one day he concluded that patrons of the office were damaging his stock. That same night he moved the "office" back to its old location and appointed John Stewart, a drug clerk, deputy postmaster.

John B. Covington, a Democratic editor, was appointed postmaster in 1854, and had the office on the north side of the square. Later, he sold his newspaper to William Van Horn, and the postmastership was transferred with it. The next postmaster was John Watson, during whose term the office was located near the railroad.

During the war the postmaster was John J. Hazelrigg. He was followed by James King. While King was postmaster the office was in the basement of the Presbyterian church. George H. Dunn, his successor, held the office for the longest period in its history. He was appointed by President Grant in 1869 and served until 1886. His deputies were Sam McGuire and George Dunn, Jr.

Henry E. Black served as postmaster from 1886 until 1890. His deputy was Miss Ida Black. The office was then located on South Franklin street. Thomas Hendricks was appointed to the office in 1890 and Stephen Rogers in 1894.

The next postmaster was James E. Caskey, during whose administration both urban and rural free delivery was established, and the business of the office correspondingly increased. While Caskey was postmaster, the safe was blown open and a small amount of money and stamps abstracted. A. M. Willoughby, editor of the *Greensburg Review*, was appointed postmaster in 1902, and served four years. He was followed in 1906 by L. D. Braden, editor of the *Greensburg Standard*. Mr. Braden made way, in 1910, for Bert Morgan, who served until 1914, when the present incumbent, George E. Erdmann, was appointed by President Wilson.

There are now thirteen rural routes radiating from the Greensburg office, supplying Decatur county farmers with daily papers and placing them in close touch with the city by means of the parcel post, which has shown a wonderful development during the past year. Including messenger boys, twenty-five persons in all are now employed at the Greensburg office.

No county in the state surpasses Decatur for completeness of service, it is said. Patrons of the rural routes leading from Greensburg are peculiarly

fortunate in their service, as they, in most instances, receive their mail in the forenoon. Carriers get away from the office and sometimes have their routes half covered, when carriers from other offices are still waiting for the morning mail train to arrive.

The chief rural free delivery center of the county is Greensburg, which has thirteen routes leading from it. In addition, it supplies postoffices at Millhousen, Clifty and Clarksburg. Rural routes are also operated from the Letts Corner, Westport, Newpoint, St. Paul and Burney postoffices.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The inception of the Greensburg public library dates from the latter part of 1901, when A. M. Willoughby, then mayor of Greensburg, opened correspondence with Andrew Carnegie regarding a donation for a library in this city. Correspondence was continued with Mr. Carnegie, which resulted in his making a proposition to furnish fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of a building, providing the city would furnish a suitable site and agree to support the library. In May, 1902, a vote was taken at the regular city election on the question of taxing the city for the support of the library and the resulting vote was practically unanimous in favor of the imposition of the tax. On August 1, 1902, the city council accepted Mr. Carnegie's gift formally and passed resolutions authorizing the levying of the library tax.

The next question was the location of the proposed building. The council advertised for property suitable for a library site and, after considering several locations, the site of the W. A. Watson foundry, on North Michigan avenue, was chosen. The council paid six thousand dollars for the lot, Mr. Watson donating one thousand to the city, which, with a donation of eighteen hundred dollars by citizens, reduced the amount paid by the city to thirty-two hundred dollars.

In October, 1902, a library board of seven members was appointed, as follows: By the judge of the Decatur circuit court, Hon. Will Cumback, Hugh D. Wickens and Mrs. Ida L. Ewing; by the common council, Mollie Zoller and Thomas E. Davidson; by the school board, Mrs. Anna C. Grover and M. D. Tackett. The board met at the house of Mrs. Grover on October 24 and organized by electing the following officers: Will Cumback, president; Hugh D. Wickens, vice-president; Mollie Zoller, secretary; Thomas E. Davidson, treasurer. Several architects submitted plans for a building and, after careful consideration, the firm of Harris & Shopbell were employed to

furnish the plans and specifications. On April 16, 1909, Pulse & Porter, of Greensburg, were awarded the contract for the construction of the building, the contract calling for \$10,725. This did not include the heating plant, which was awarded to Watson Sons, of Terre Haute, for \$741.63, and the wiring and plumbing to Watson & Company, of Greensburg, for \$450. This brought the total cost of the building up to \$11,916.63, of which amount the architects were to receive four per cent. The remainder of the fifteen-thousand-dollar donation of Mr. Carnegie was applied to the furnishing and interior decoration of the building. The cornerstone was laid on August 21, 1903, and on January 24, 1905, the library board formally tendered the completed building to the citizens of Greensburg. On the following day the library was opened for the circulation of books and during the decade which has elapsed since that time the library has continually increased in usefulness to the community.

The present library board is composed of the following: Samuel Bonner, president; Mrs. Kate Minear, vice-president; Mrs. Ida L. Ewing, secretary; Mrs. Will Pulse, Charles H. Ewing and Oscar G. Miller. Bessie Montfort was the first librarian and served in this capacity until her death, on September 17, 1905. Her father, Frank P. Montfort, was then elected librarian, and still continues in that capacity. The library now has a total of eight thousand volumes on the shelves and a wide variety of standard magazines. The records show that in June, 1915, about eleven hundred persons were taking advantage of the library.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In 1915 there was completed in Greensburg what is probably the finest Y. M. C. A. building in the United States for a city of its size. Certainly there is no building in Indiana which approaches it in completeness. Another distinctive feature of this building is the fact that it is the gift of one man, and he not only gave the money for the site, the building and its equipment, but also an endowment fund for its perpetual maintenance. As far as is known, no other Young Men's Christian Association building in the world has been established under such conditions.

Nelson Mowrey is responsible for this magnificent building, which will stand as a tribute to his philanthropy for many generations yet to come. As a youth, Mr. Mowrey was deprived of educational advantages and it has been his desire for several years to do something for the city of Greensburg

which would help the boys and young men of the town to improve their opportunities. It was not until, after careful investigation and long conferences with intimate friends, that he decided to build and endow a Young Men's Christian Association building for his native city.

On July 30, 1914, Mr. Mowrey made a donation of sixty thousand dollars for the purchase of a site and the erection and equipment of a Young Men's Christian Association building. But his beneficence did not stop here. Realizing the difficulty which a city of this size would have in maintaining a building of this size, he provided for a permanent endowment fund of forty thousand dollars, which was to be kept intact, only the interest to be used for maintenance. Since making this original gift of one hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Mowrey has made an additional donation of twelve thousand five hundred dollars in order that the building and grounds might have certain desirable improvements.

When Mr. Mowrey made his original donation he provided for a board of ten representative citizens of Greensburg (he being one of the number), and this board became the incorporators of the Young Men's Christian Association. These incorporators included himself and nine other citizens of the city, as follows: Dr. C. C. Morrison, D. A. Myers, E. C. Jerman, Robert Naegel, C. P. Corbett, George P. Shoemaker, Frank Bennet, R. C. Kanouse and Henry Hodges. Furthermore, Mr. Mowrey designated the first seven of these men as a board of directors. The directors at once organized, with the following officers: Frank Bennet, president; D. A. Meyers, vice-president; E. C. Jerman, secretary. Mr. Bennet resigned in November, 1914, to move to California, and Dr. C. C. Morrison was elected president to fill the vacancy. In order to keep the number of incorporators up to the local requirement, W. W. Bonner was selected to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Bennet. The board of trustees consists of D. A. Meyers, R. C. Kanouse and Henry Hodges.

As soon as the two boards were organized, steps were taken at once to select a site, to plan the building and equip it in such a way as to make it as good as any in the country. Many sites were suggested before the present location on North Broadway, a half block from the public square, was finally selected. This site, purchased from Doctors Kercheval and White, has a frontage of one hundred and twenty and a depth of one hundred and sixty feet. Several architects submitted plans, but those of Shattuck & Hussey, of Chicago, were finally selected. The contract for the building was let on February 15, 1915, to W. H. Isgigg & Son, of Greensburg, the same to be completed by the 15th of the following October.

The main building is seventy by one hundred feet, with annex extending thirty-seven feet in the rear. It has a basement and two stories, with a total of thirty-eight rooms. The style of architecture is known as early English and the architects have succeeded in designing a building which combines beauty and utility.

The basement has three educational rooms, separated by accordion doors so that the rooms can be thrown together for banquet purposes. Two hundred people can easily be seated in the three rooms. A kitchen, completely equipped, adjoins these three rooms. It was the desire of Mr. Mowrey that the girls and women of the city might have accommodations in the building, and for this reason a ladies' rest room, cloak, locker and toilet rooms are provided in the basement for their use. An outside entrance is provided for the ladies. Furthermore, the basement is so arranged that they have access to the swimming pool and it is the intention to set aside certain days in each week when the girls and women may have the use of the pool. On the opposite side of the basement from the ladies' quarters, are found the lockers and toilet rooms for the boys and men. The distinctive feature of the basement is the swimming pool, which is twenty by sixty feet, with maximum depth of nine feet. The pool itself, as well as the room in which it is placed, is floored with tile and a wainscoting of the same material extends around the room. The pool extends back into the annex of thirty-seven feet, which has been previously mentioned, the whole of the annex being roofed by a skylight. The rest of the basement is taken up with the heating plant and coal room. It should be mentioned in this connection that it was thought desirable to have additional coal space and Mr. Mowrey very generously provided for an outside underground bin, adjoining the boiler room, which has a capacity of two car loads. The basement, as originally planned, had a cement floor, but, at the suggestion of the board of directors, Mr. Mowrey made an additional donation for a terazzo floor. This flooring is used in all the basement except the pool room, which is of tile, and the boiler and coal rooms, which are of cement.

The first floor is reached by marble steps from the front of the building. The vestibule has two doors, the right door opening into the men's side and the left door into the boys' department. Between the two doors, facing the outside door, is a magnificent bronze plaque of Mr. Mowrey in bas-relief. The rooms set aside for the men are provided with books and magazines and wholesome games of various kinds. The reading room faces the front and is a large, airy room, with beautiful appointments. The boys' rooms, on the left, correspond in a general way to those of their elders on the right. The

secretary's office is placed in such a manner that he can oversee not only the rooms of the men and boys, but also the gymnasium, which occupies the rear of the first and second stories. The gymnasium extends the full height of the first two stories and is surrounded with a gallery. In this room are found all the latest physical appliances, while the room is amply large enough for basket ball, hand ball and various other kinds of indoor sports. A cork running track is also provided. The office of the physical director adjoins the gymnasium.

The second floor contains seventeen dormitories, which are to be rented to members of the association. This floor is provided with shower baths and toilet rooms. As has been said, the gymnasium extends through the first and second floors.

The building is heated with hot water and lighted by electricity. Nothing but the best of material was used in its construction and the board of directors have taken pride in making this building the equal, to say the least, of any building of its kind in the country. The grounds are surrounded with a nine-inch coping, which adds not a little to the general attractiveness of the building itself. A croquet ground is provided in the southwest corner of the grounds and a tennis court in the northwest corner. It was an afterthought of Mr. Mowrey to provide for the paving of the alleys, which are on the side and rear of the grounds.

Such, in brief, is a description of one of the most unique buildings which has ever been erected in the United States. Mr. Mowrey has taken an active interest in the building from the start and the board of directors have found in him a sympathetic assistant in their labors. To Dr. C. C. Morrison, as president of the board, should be given a large amount of credit. As the closest personal friend of Mr. Mowrey, he has tried to carry out his wishes in a faithful and conscientious manner and Mr. Mowrey is free to acknowledge the indebtedness which he owes to Doctor Morrison. The other members of the board have labored no less zealously to make this building what it is and the city of Greensburg owes a debt of gratitude, not only to the donor of this magnificent building, but to the men whom Mr. Mowrey chose to take general management of his gift. It is to be hoped that the boys and young men of Greensburg will properly appreciate this building and that it will mean a better citizenship and a better city.

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The finances of the city are in the hands of the clerk, who, at the end of each year, issues an annual statement showing the financial condition of the

city. The city clerk, Cortez Patton, furnished the following financial statement for the year ending December 31, 1914:

LIABILITIES.

Schools bonds, issued August 15, 1899-----	\$22,500.00	
Refunding bonds issued December 30, 1909-----	20,000.00	
School site bonds, issued June 1, 1912-----	6,500.00	
Miscellaneous -----	439.00	
Total -----		\$49,439.00
Assets -----	\$60,705.00	60,705.00
Excess of assets over liabilities-----		\$11,266.00

RECEIPTS.

Regular receipts -----	\$35,347.00	
Special improvement assessment -----	3,342.00	
		38,889.00

EXPENDITURES.

Regular -----	\$39,731.00	
Carnegie Library Board -----	2,419.00	
Interest and principal on bonds-----	3,236.00	
		44,386.00
Deficit for year -----		5,497.00

CITY OFFICERS.

The present officers of the city of Greensburg are as follow: Mayor, James E. Mendenhall; clerk, Cortez Patton; council, Wesley Lanius (first ward), Harry Mount (second ward), Marion Allen(third ward), Thomas Tumilty (fourth ward), and two-at-large, Frank Magee and I. B. Levy; chief of police, W. I. Johnston; chief of the fire department, Joseph Kelley; health officer, Dr. B. S. White.

The churches, schools, lodges, newspapers, banks, building associations, railroads and industries of Greensburg are referred to in separate chapters.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

The educational history of Decatur county falls into two divisions, the period from the organization of the county, until 1853, when the present system of public schools was adopted, and from that date to the present. Free schools were provided for by the Constitution of 1851, but it was not until two years later that they went into operation. From 1822 until 1853 there was not a single free school in Indiana, for even the old academies were supported, in part, by tuition.

All education was obtained in what were known as subscription schools, parents paying the teacher so much a term for each pupil they sent to school. Teachers were not examined and taught only the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic. The three R's formed the basis of all work in the school room, although in the more pretentious institutions geography and history were taught.

EARLY RURAL SCHOOLS.

The usual school term in Decatur county during the early days was three months, and the school day began early in the morning and lasted until sundown. The teacher would be at his desk at sunrise and the first pupil to arrive at the school house would be the first to recite. This privilege of reciting first was much sought by those more eager for knowledge and there was usually keen competition among the star pupils, and consequent early rising. There were a few drones, however, who cared little whether school kept or not, and therefore, as if to show their contempt for learning, would come straggling in about ten o'clock, or in plenty of time for the noon recess.

Early schools were held in vacant log cabins, chinked with mud, provided with puncheon seats and oiled-paper windows. Text books were the American Primer, Dilworth's and Webster's spelling book, Guthrie's or Pike's arithmetics, the English Reader, the Bible and, sometimes, Weem's "Life of Washington." This last book was a novel, but won a place in the list of text books because of the excellence of the moral carried by the cherry tree story.

School houses were not provided with bells in those days and when the teacher wished to call his pupils from play, he would step outside, pound upon the side of the school building with a stick and shout, "Books! Books!" at the top of his voice.

Pupils studied "out loud," and the resultant bedlam was audible for some distance from the building. The experienced teacher could tell in an instant when some youth wavered in his pursuit of learning or sought to engage in conversation, at the expense of his lessons.

Sometime near 1840 Miss Jane Bartee taught a school in the southern part of the county. She must have possessed an ear for both rhyme and rhythm, for she gave her school rules a metrical embodiment. The following classical fragment is still extant:

"No rippin', no tearin',
No cussin', no swearin',
No clingin', no swingin', to trees."

The father of this poetical school ma'am was a justice of the peace, and, by virtue of that office, a member of the county board, which performed the duties of the present-day county commissioners. When the board met in Greensburg, Mr. Bartee would walk thither, barefooted and garbed in undyed homespun, and, thus attired, enter upon his official duties with all due dignity.

Teachers were expected to treat their pupils at Christmas. Whisky and sugar were common delicacies for teachers to serve to boys and girls at this glad season. Sometimes a teacher, with more than ordinary moral and physical courage, braved public opinion and declined to treat on this occasion. Often it went hard with him. A Mr. East, teaching in Marion township, once declined to follow precedent in this respect. He was seized by the larger boys and hustled most ingloriously toward a nearby pond. He yielded to the inevitable just in time to escape a ducking.

Singing was a common method used by teachers in inculcating familiarity with multiplication tables and geographical facts. The pupils sang their tables through, from the "twos" to the "twelves," forward and backward, and then, with what spirit they had left, swept into the strains of the geography song, the first line of which went something like this:

"Maine, Maine, Augusta, on the Kennebec river; Maine, Maine, Augusta, on the Kennebec river."

Some of the early teachers who had charge of schools in Decatur county during the twenty years following its organization were: J. H.

Rankin and William Marlow, Springhill; John Goddard, Clinton township; "Uncle Jack" Bell and John Hopkins, Mt. Carmel; Sam Donnell, Samuel Henry, James McCoy, William Thomson, Kingston; Tom Peery, Elijah Mitchell, Enoch Tackett, J. S. Quant and Garrard Morgan, near Greensburg, and Joe Patton, Samuel Sebaugh and James Brockmare, in Greensburg.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

In the early days, not much preparation was required in order to "teach school." The pedagogue looking for a school for the winter, with an opportunity to "board round" and so eke out his scanty earnings, went to the township trustees, applied for a place, and if they liked his appearance he was hired without much of an examination into his qualifications. In most cases, the trustees themselves were men with very little education and would not presume to question the ability of anyone seeking a position as teacher.

When examinations were given, they were usually oral and, in most cases, delightful farces. In the early days, so the story goes, a young woman applied to Doctor Moody for a license to teach. Doctor Moody was a member of the board of county examiners. He asked her a few questions and then gave her the following certificate:

"This certifies that Miss ——— can read *a little* and write *a little*."

In 1835 Dr. S. H. Riley, then a young man, wanted a license to teach and presented himself at the drug store of County Examiner Daviess Batterton, in Greensburg. Mr. Batterton wrote down a question upon a slate and Riley, seated upon a box, would write the answer upon paper. Meanwhile Mr. Batterton would wait upon a customer or two and then write down another question. When the examination was completed, Batterton wrote out a teacher's license for Riley.

Residents of Springhill called a meeting on July 2, 1843, for consideration of methods for improving the common school system. George Anderson presided and E. Mitchell acted as secretary. The following organization was effected: Adams Rankin, president; William Anderson, secretary; W. M. Herrick, Rev. James Worth and John Bell, directors. Rev. Hugh Maime and P. Hamilton were requested to address the meeting at a future date.

THE DECATUR COUNTY SEMINARY.

In 1818 the Legislature passed a law providing for a trustee for each county, whose duty it should be to accumulate and invest funds arising from exemption money and fines, for the establishment of a secondary school in each county, to receive pupils from township schools and fit them for the State University. This law was superseded in 1824 by an act providing for county seminaries. The Greensburg seminary was authorized by an act of the Legislature on January 20, 1832.

In 1833, eleven years after its organization, Decatur county availed itself of this law. A sufficient sum had been raised from sources mentioned to build a seminary. The location selected was the corner of Franklin and McKee streets, one square from the railroad. Contract for its erection was awarded to Jacob Stewart, who completed the building in 1834, at a cost of two thousand dollars. Stewart had formerly been a land surveyor under Colonel Hendricks.

The first trustees of the institution were: James Freeman, James Elder, Abraham Garrison, Benjamin Jones, Morton Atkins, David Montague, David Johnson and Samuel Donnell.

The old building, which is still standing, is a large, square, two-story brick structure, surmounted by a brick cupola. The grounds about the institution covered an entire block, giving the few pupils a considerable amount of territory over which to romp and play. The seminary was opened in September, 1834, but, like other institutions of this character in the state, it relied entirely upon tuition fees to pay teachers and meet other expenses. The day of free schools was still far distant.

James G. May was the first instructor. He had been employed as assistant teacher for a time at Salem and was well qualified to take charge of the institution. He was assisted by his wife and sister and Elias Riggs, a Princeton man and uncle of Riggs Forsyth, at one time head of the old First National Bank. The first pupils were Orville Thompson, Orieon Thompson, Camilla Thompson and James B. Lathrop.

May was succeeded, in 1840, by Abram T. Hendricks, a graduate of Hanover College, who taught for one year and then quit to enter the ministry. While he was in charge of the seminary he had the valuable assistance of his younger brother, Thomas A. Hendricks, who later became vice-president of the United States.

Dr. J. B. Lathrop, who was one of the first students at the old seminary, remembers Mr. Hendricks very well, as he and the man who later became

governor of Indiana and then vice-president, read Virgil together in the old building. The last time Mr. Lathrop met the distinguished man, Mr. Hendricks told him that, while he didn't know whether or not he had accomplished much good in the world, he did know that he had many pleasant recollections of days spent at the old seminary.

Speaking of Mr. May, the first instructor, Mr. Lathrop says: "He was assisted by his sister, Miss Elizabeth May. I can say for him that, while he licked them every day, the boys who went to school to him have a profound reverence for his memory. I remember that he was very anxious to organize a Latin class. I was nine years old and was one of its first members. Mr. May taught later in Salem and New Albany. He taught until he was eighty-two years old. When he became so old that he was no longer wanted in town, he went out into the country to teach."

The next superintendent of the seminary was Philander Hamilton, a product of the institution which was placed in his charge in 1841. When but a small boy, he met with an accident and was badly crippled. He first studied in the seminary under James May and later graduated from Hanover College. He managed the institution for one year and then retired to edit the *Greensburg Sentinel*. Hamilton turned a year later to the study of law and died after practicing a few years. He served one term in the Legislature.

Francis P. Monfort, graduate of Oxford College, and later a Presbyterian minister, followed Hamilton. He is said to have possessed marked ability as a poet. Monfort was assisted by Agnes Neal until 1844, when he was succeeded by Dr. Andrew M. Hunt, later founder of Sioux City, Iowa.

Davies Batterton, an Indiana University man, was the last head of the seminary. He took charge of the institution in 1847. In 1852 the new state constitution abolished the seminary system, the building was sold and the money applied to the school fund. As Greensburg was not incorporated until 1859, the building was rented and maintained by private enterprise as a grammar school.

Among students at the seminary who achieved success in later life were: Thomas A. Hendricks, United States senator and vice-president of the United States; Dewitt C. Rich, who represented Jennings county in the Legislature; John F. Ewing, who became a successful lawyer at Burlington, Iowa; James N. Sander, noted Presbyterian minister; Orville Thompson, printer, soldier and writer, and James B. Lathrop, minister and banker.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

About 1840 Benjamin Nyce and his sister Elizabeth conducted a school in a small building on the site of the present county jail. Miss Nyce taught the smaller children and her brother the larger ones. Eight years later a subscription school was started on Jackson street by Miss Martha Ann Gageby. Dennis Coakley, an Irishman, had a school during the spring of 1849 on North Franklin street. Another school was opened in the basement of the Presbyterian church in 1850 by Rev. David Monfort and Miss Mary Carter. In 1851 Mrs. Luther taught a subscription school in a little one-room frame house on West Washington street.

Later, private schools were started for those who wished to secure a higher education than they could obtain in the public schools. Miss Abbie Snell, a New Englander, taught a class of twenty regular high-school subjects in the rear of the present Greensburg National Bank building. Associated with this school was one taught by Miss Hood, later Mrs. James Bonner. Miss Snell later married Judge Bonner. Miss Hood, with the assistance of Belle Carroll, conducted a school in the basement of the old Presbyterian church. It was organized in 1869 and continued until 1875.

FIRST FREE SCHOOL.

The first free school in Greensburg was opened on July 20, 1857, with four teachers: Mrs. McCollough, Miss Eunice Paul, B. F. West and I. G. Grover. Text books used were: McGuffey's readers, Ray's arithmetic, Pineo's grammar, Goodrich's history, Bullion's languages, Comstock's philosophy and chemistry, and Davies's legends. The higher branches were taught by Mr. Grover. The first school trustees under the new system were W. W. Lowe, A. I. Hobbs and B. H. Harney. The primary department, taught by Mrs. McCollough, was located in the basement of the Baptist church; the next grade, taught by Miss Paul, met in the basement of the Presbyterian church, and the other two teachers held forth in the seminary.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

The first graded school in Greensburg was in 1861. It was conducted in the basement of the old Baptist church. Miss Drucilla Warthin was principal and Miss Rebecca Richmond, assistant. The school was free for town pupils, but those coming from the country were charged six dollars for the

three-months term. The curriculum embraced philosophy, algebra and ancient history, in addition to the common school branches of learning.

Upon the organization of this graded school, Doctor Moody, A. R. Forsyth and J. B. Lathrop were named trustees. There was only sufficient money to run the school for a term, with no allowances for incidentals. Money was raised to hire a janitor by assessing each pupil fifty cents.

It was during this term that Doctor Moody displayed true Solomonic wisdom in settling a rather delicate matter. One of the patrons of the school came to him and protested because a little negro girl was attending the school. He said he would take his own daughter out unless the colored pupil was removed. The colored girl was very light in color, while the protesting citizen's daughter was a very dark brunette. "Very well," said Doctor Moody. "We will send a man around tomorrow to pick out the negro. If he picks out the negro, she goes out, and if he picks out your child, she goes out." The irate citizen was content to drop the matter.

By the school law of 1853, civil township trustees were authorized to establish a sufficient number of public schools to care for the education of all white children. Negroes and mulattoes were not to be admitted; neither could they be taxed for school purposes.

The following old petition, presented by Greensburg colored people to the school board, is preserved in the public library: "We, the colored people of the city of Greensburg, respectfully ask you that our children be admitted to all the rights and privileges of the public schools. We beg to say that we make this request for the reason that there are not sufficient colored children in the city to justify the organization of a separate school for them." The petition was signed by J. W. Therman, Richard Lewis, Mitchel Tracy, W. B. Scott, S. Crewett, W. Sanders, John Morgan and George W. Lee. Richard Lewis was the father of a subsequent graduate of the Greensburg high school who became professor of mathematics at Hampton Institute.

In 1870 a separate school for colored children was operated for a time in rooms over the First National Bank, with a Miss Anderson as instructor. The project was abandoned after a short trial.

TEACHERS' GATHERINGS.

The first recorded gathering of Decatur county pedagogues took place in Greensburg in 1857. Two teachers in Sand Creek township, Kidd and Chaffin by name, had been raising a considerable amount of rhetorical dust in arguments on corporal punishment. Debates had been held in various

parts of the township, and they arranged to conduct a debate in Greensburg, in order that teachers from all parts of the county might be present.

Fifteen teachers assembled in Harney's hall to hear the two worthies present their arguments. But, before either of them could take the floor and open the meeting, W. H. Powner arose and, after pointing out the futility of such a discussion, proposed that an organization be effected for improvement of methods of instruction. The suggestion was followed and Davies Batterton was elected president and J. A. Dillman, secretary. Neither of the authorities upon corporal punishment was given an opportunity to loose their floodgates of oratory. The first teachers' association met in Greensburg the first Saturday in December, 1859, and the last Saturday of the same month a permanent organization was effected with Davies Batterton at the head.

This organization conducted the first teachers' institute in August, 1860. G. W. Hoss, later state superintendent of public instruction, was the lecturer. The following year an institute was held at Clarksburg.

Probably the first class of any kind to be conducted for the benefit of teachers was one held in Milford, in August, 1862. This institute was in session five weeks, with an attendance of forty-five. One of the members of this class was Elizabeth Riley, who later became Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart. The instructors were County Examiner William H. Powner, J. B. Mallett, G. W. Stotsenberg, Jacob Dillman and a Mr. Merritt. At the end of the term a written examination was conducted. Most of the male teachers left in the middle of the term, when news of a Confederate raid was received, to volunteer for home defense.

Those who were successful in passing the examination received a teacher's license, issued by the county examiner, which had been written by Mr. Sinks, a writing teacher. The county examiner delivered them in person and collected a fee of fifty cents from each person who secured a license. A local newspaper of that day made the following pertinent comment on the meeting: "Professors Powner and Merritt have solved two important problems: First, that institutes in this county are a fixed fact and will be held annually, and, second, that this county has no need to import teachers to conduct normal schools."

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Need of some educational advantages for professional teachers was first officially recognized in 1870, when a county normal school was con-

ducted by C. W. Harvey, although we find the following article in the *Standard* files of 1862: "The Decatur County Normal School closed its first session of six weeks on August 15, at Milford. Dr. D. S. Welling, Prof. G. Hoss and Prof. W. H. Venable were the lecturers, and held an examination the last week. There were enrolled sixteen males and thirty-one females, whose names are given. R. W. Miers, L. H. Braden and Misses Maggie Logan and Louisa Marshall and Mrs. Mary Sefton still survive."

Thirty teachers attended this training school of 1870, which continued for three weeks. Although the results accomplished were of great value, no effort was made to give another normal course until 1879, when E. L. Duncan and Dr. J. A. Carr, then county superintendent, conducted a six-weeks course at Adams, which was attended by thirty-five teachers.

In 1880 Messrs. Duncan and Carr held their first normal in Greensburg. It continued for six weeks, was attended by sixty-four teachers and closed with the county teachers' institute. The feature of this course was the professional instruction given by Mr. Duncan. The following summer, C. L. Hottell, principal of the Clarksburg schools, opened a normal school, which had only a fair attendance.

A third normal course was given in Greensburg in 1892 by W. P. Shammon, George L. Roberts and C. T. Powner. Other courses of a similar character were given in Greensburg in 1893 and 1897. Most of them lasted for six weeks and were held for the purpose of making an academic review of the common branches. Lectures were also given upon psychology and other subjects, with the idea of fitting those attending to pass teachers' examinations.

Since the passage of the act requiring all candidates for teachers' licenses to have taken a prescribed course in normal work, this training has been given at state institutions and other educational centers, and the county normal is a thing of the past. In its time it did a great deal of good, and many teachers received excellent preparation for the school room by attending its sessions.

THE FLAG.

Today the American flag flies over every school house in the country. There was a time when it was not customary to display the national ensign from such places, and an attempt to fly it over the school house in Milford caused considerable trouble, resulting in the arrest of a number of prominent citizens there. In honor of the election of Abraham Lincoln, two of his ardent supporters raised a flag above the school house. That same night

it was taken down by others, who saw in the action an affront to themselves. Another flag was secured and placed upon a pole in the school house yard. This pole was cut down and the flag removed. At the next session of court ten Milford men were required to answer to charges of riot.

During the Civil War the schools of the county were closed for one year, on account of financial troubles. Trustees had been hiring teachers a year before money with which to pay them became available. The Legislature passed a law requiring the necessary money to be in the township funds before teachers could be retained. This made it necessary to close the schools until operating funds could be secured. During this period a large number of subscription schools were conducted.

SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

Before the creation of the office of county superintendent by act of the Legislature in 1872, the duties of that position were discharged by school examiners. There were at first three examiners for each county, but later the number was reduced to one. The powers of the school examiner were slightly broader than those wielded by the board of examiners. The first examiner to be appointed was William H. Powner, who was given the office in 1860. J. B. Mallett took the office in 1866. He was followed by James R. Hall, who served until the reappointment of Mr. Powner in 1871. Powner then held the position until it was abolished.

Establishment of the office of county superintendent in Decatur county did not work the marked changes which were experienced in other parts of the state. Powner, who had been school examiner, was continued in charge of the schools of the county, at a slight increase in salary, with but slight changes from the duties he had been performing during the ten years previous.

In 1873, under the amended superintendency act, the board of county commissioners appointed Philander Ricketts superintendent. The amendment to the original law curtailed the salary of the office and also reduced its powers. Ricketts served for a year and then tendered his resignation. Meanwhile, the amended law had been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. The board of county commissioners then, in 1876, appointed James L. Carr. John H. Bobbitt was appointed the following year, and, after serving for a short time, resigned. W. B. Ryan was appointed to complete the unexpired term. Mr. Carr then held the office for a term of two years. J. H. Bobbitt was elected in 1881 and served for three terms, or

until 1887. He was again a candidate for the office in this year, but was defeated by John W. Jenkins in a close contest. Eighty-six ballots were taken by the township trustees before either candidate secured a majority of the votes.

County superintendents elected since that time have been: L. D. Braden, 1889; John W. Jenkins, 1891; E. C. Jerman, 1897; Edgar Mendenhall, 1903, and Frank C. Fields, 1911.

The school enumeration for Decatur county for 1872, as taken by Superintendent W. H. Powner, was seven thousand and fifty-eight. The number of school children in the county, according to the latest enumeration is five thousand ninety-eight.

FIRST SCHOOL BUILDING.

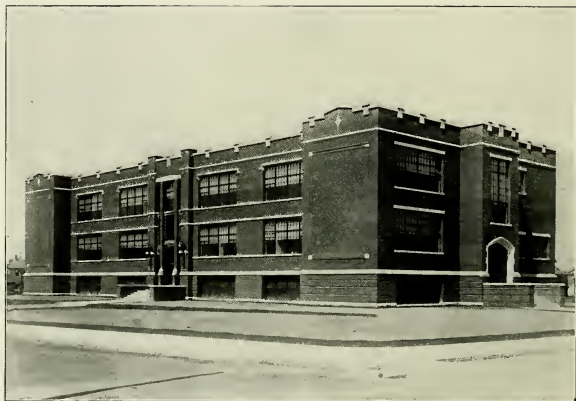
The first school building in Greensburg was completed in 1863 by R. B. Thomson, contractor, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. It was located on Monfort street, midway between North and Washington streets, on what was then known as the Luther lot. The erection of this building was begun by the town school board, composed of Samuel Christy, W. A. Donnell and Barton Wilson. Two additions were later added to this lot. The high school addition, a two-story affair, was erected in 1876, and used until the present high school building was opened.

When the first building was in the course of construction a workman fell from its walls and was killed. For many years the tradition lingered that the ghost of the unfortunate mechanic lurked in the basement of the building, and many a child held to the straight and narrow path of school discipline through fear of being sent to the basement in punishment for misdemeanors.

The real beginning in earnest of the schools was not until 1862, when the "seat of learning" was transferred from the "old seminary" in the southeast part of the city, to the present site on West Washington street. The location of this site was made by popular vote.

B. F. Brewington was superintendent when the new building was first used in the fall of 1862, and he remained four years, being succeeded by J. R. Hall, who was at the helm in 1866-67, and J. W. Culley in 1867-68. The school had grown in 1867 until the enrollment was six hundred and sixty-nine.

A new era dawned on the schools in the fall of 1868, when Prof. C. W.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, GREENSBURG.

Harvey became superintendent. He remained at the head of the schools for thirteen years, and by his planning and firm executive ability he set the schools upon a higher plane of usefulness than they had ever been before. At the conclusion of his term in 1881 there were eight hundred and twenty-six pupils in the schools and fourteen teachers employed.

GREENSBURG HIGH SCHOOL.

Near the close of Professor Harvey's first year, 1869, the high school department was instituted in the same building where the common branches were taught. Until 1875, when the high school addition was erected, the school had the competition of the private school which was managed by Mrs. Abbie Bonner.

The Greensburg high school began its career on September 5, 1869, with Miss Rebecca Thomson as principal. Rev. J. R. Walker, a native of Ireland and a well-remembered United Presbyterian preacher, was professor of languages. Prof. C. W. Harvey was superintendent, but was ill and not able to be in school the first week. Miss Thomson came here from Rising Sun in 1868, and went from here to Franklin College.

Other teachers of the schools at this time were: Mary Howells, Cincinnati; Mehitabel Fowler, Troy; Amelia Holby, Kate Cunningham, Mary Wilson, Almira Thomson, Bell Carroll and Mrs. Rebecca Rhiver.

The first high school commencement exercises were held at the Baptist church on May 19, 1871. There were two graduates, Miss Ida R. Stout and Miss Anna Myers, who afterward won distinction in the New York journalistic field. On this memorable occasion the two young lady graduates read essays which were pronounced creditable productions by the hearers.

There were five graduates at the second annual commencement, which was held at the Christian church. Those who were members of the class of 1872 were Mollie Paul, Mary Christy, Jennie Williams, Lizzie Shirk and Lou Pope. Mr. Pope later became head of a Chicago educational concern. In 1873 Ida and Herschel Wooden and Belle White were granted diplomas. There were about fifty students in high school at that time.

The grade teachers then were as follows: Rebecca Rhiver, Seymour Pierce, Allie Thomson, Mamie Wilson, Lizzie Dobyns, Mary Howells, Amelia Holby, Mary E. Wilson, Maggie Stoner and Mary Elcock.

The high school grew steadily in popularity as people perceived its value and in a very few years classes of considerable size were being graduated.

As years went by, more and more students saw the necessity of secondary school training and entered the high school direct from the common branches.

In 1876 the attendance had so increased that added quarters were rendered necessary, and a brick addition, fifty by eighty feet, was built, in 1877, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. The trustees then were W. A. Donnell, Samuel Christy and Doctor Bracken. The addition is still in use for the grades. The first principal of the new high school was W. P. Shannon, who served until 1882, when he became superintendent of the city schools, succeeding Superintendent Harvey. Mr. Shannon died on December 16, 1897.

C. T. Hottell became the principal when Mr. Shannon was given the superintendency. He was followed by David Curry and George L. Roberts. Mr. Roberts served the high school for ten years and then went to Indiana University in the summer to take his Bachelor's degree. He returned to Greensburg for the following school year, and upon the death of Mr. Shannon was appointed to take the superintendency. He remained here until 1901, and then went to Frankfort, and later to Muncie. He is now at the head of the department of education in Purdue University.

The next high school principal was Edgar N. Mendenhall, who served six years and resigned in 1903 to become county superintendent. Superintendent Roberts was succeeded in 1901 by D. M. Geeting, former state superintendent of public instruction, a man of broad experience, who was thoroughly acquainted with all branches of school work. He served until 1903, and then left Greensburg to become deputy state statistician, a position he held until his death. Superintendent Jerman, the present incumbent, succeeded Professor Geeting in 1903.

There have been graduates every year except 1883, when the high school course was enlarged and another year's work added. There have also been five colored graduates from the Greensburg high school, but none of recent years. The enrollment in 1908-09 had been the largest up to that time. It was as follows: High school, 184; West building, 679; East building, 284. Total, 1,147.

The high school had reached such proportions by 1912 that it was deemed necessary to provide larger and more modern quarters. The contract was let on August 16, 1912, for the erection of a new high school building by Trustees W. C. Woodfill, John F. Russell and Dr. R. M. Thomas. Pulse & Porter were awarded the contract for \$65,410.09. It was completed in the winter of 1914, and, although not entirely finished, the high school classes were first held in the new building in the winter term of that year.

There have been 753 graduates from the Greensburg high school in its forty-six years of existence, 267 boys and 486 girls making up the list, according to the figures gleaned from the *Standard*.

The Greensburg schools have attained their high state of development through a long series of educational efforts, and the good citizens of this city deserve a great amount of praise in contributing so nobly to this cause and standing behind all educational ventures which have been carried on by the different heads from the beginning of the school systems. The high school stands today in the front ranks, and in looking back over the educational history of the county it can be seen that the early seeds of education which were sown by such illustrious men as Professor May and others are being reaped by our present generation in their modern building and the up-to-date instructors.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The present status of the schools in Decatur county may be discussed by townships. Adams township has three consolidated schools and one district school. The largest of these schools is located at St. Paul. This is a commissioned high school and its history and developments will be taken up later. The next consolidated school in this township in point of size is located at Adams. This school is equipped with a modern building and, in addition to the regular grade work, three years of high school work are taught. Four hacks serve as a means of transportation to the children who attend this school and five teachers administer to the intellectual wants of the children. The third consolidated school is located at St. Omer. The regular grade work is taught in this school, but the high training is secured at St. Paul. The district school is supplied by one teacher, who has charge of all the grades.

CLAY TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

Clay township has within its limits two consolidated schools and two district schools, in addition to a joint district school which accommodates the pupils from Clay and Sand Creek township and is located on the township line. The largest of these consolidated schools is located at Burney. This is a commissioned high school and affords excellent opportunities to the pupils of this section for high-school training. The children are furnished with seven hacks to bring them to the seat of learning in the township and the school is well attended. Although the building is large and the school

has been provided with sufficient teachers to accommodate them in the past, still in the last few years, owing to the general trend of children from the district schools to the consolidated schools, the capacity of the school has been crowded to the limit and plans are already under way to enlarge the present building in order that the increase in enrollment can be properly taken care of. Clifty is also provided with a consolidated school, but only for grade work. This school has three teachers who administer to the grade pupils. Two district schools are located in the rural districts of the township and are each supplied with one teacher, who has charge of all the grades.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

Clinton township was originally divided into four school districts, each district being accommodated with a one-room school building. The school enumeration of Sandusky having increased, it was necessary to add another room to the building there.

The first steps toward consolidation were made in 1894 under rather singular circumstances. A teacher had been hired to teach the school at district No. 2. When the day arrived for the opening of the school year the teacher was present, but not a pupil put in his appearance, as they had all entered the Sandusky schools. The teacher continued going to the school and finally the trustee compromised with her for one-half of her salary. This was the beginning of consolidation in Clinton township.

The enrollment steadily increased and in 1896 another room was added. In 1900 one school hack was introduced for the transportation of children to and from the Sandusky schools. The second district school to be abandoned was district No. 4, which occurred in 1905. The following year the third and last district school was abandoned, with the resignation of the teacher in charge of that school.

This left Sandusky the center of the schools of Clinton township and, with the added enrollment from the other three districts, the school building was not large enough to accommodate the pupils. In August, 1907, another room was added to relieve the congestion. In 1898 the two-year high school course was offered and in 1907-08 the rooms were divided and a teacher placed in charge of each room. The state superintendent's report shows that Clinton was the first township in the state to have a completely consolidated school, with necessary conveyances to carry the children to and from school. All was progressing very nicely until January 21, 1910, when the entire building and its contents were destroyed by fire. The term of

school was unfinished and it was necessary to finish the school in the Methodist church and three private dwellings.

In the spring of the same year (1910) Trustee E. L. Meek let the contract for a \$15,750 school building, which was to be erected during the summer. The building is located on the north side of town and on the Ft. Wayne pike. It is on the site of the old building, but the grounds were enlarged by the purchase of an acre of ground. This building was completed in the fall of 1910 and school was held in it for the first time that year. The building is one of the most beautiful, modern and well-equipped consolidated school buildings in this part of the state. There are three rooms on the first floor for the different grades and the second floor is taken up with the eighth-grade room, high school room and auditorium.

The enrollment for 1915 in the high school was seventeen. There were four grade teachers and the high school superintendent. The teachers, and grades over which they have charge, are as follow: Kirby Payne, high school; Carrie Thackery, seventh and eighth grades; Janie Martin, fifth and sixth grades; Mary Cushman, third and fourth grades; Mabel McDowell, primary. The basement is divided into two large play rooms, one for each sex. Six hacks are utilized in transporting the children to and from this seat of learning. Consolidation has proved successful in Clinton township on account of the small size of the township and the excellent financial condition at the present time.

FUGIT TOWNSHIP.

Fugit township has not made such rapid advancements in the lines of consolidation as some of her sister townships. The only consolidated school in this township is located at Clarksburg. This school received its commission in 1913, graduating the first class in 1914. This school is well attended and has a very modern course of study. Kingston has one of the most unique schools in the county. A new country school building was erected, at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars. It was the intention of the founder to form a community school. This building has two rooms, with a large assembly room in the basement, covering the entire first floor, and is modern in every respect. One striking feature of this building is the lighting system which includes a large skylight. At present only one teacher is employed in this school and the attendance the past year was only twenty. A Catholic school is located at St. Morris. This building is owned by the church, but the teachers are employed by the township and are approved by the citizens

of this parish. The building has two rooms and two teachers are regularly employed. There are also two district schools in this township.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson township has the greatest number of consolidated schools, no district schools remaining in this township. The five consolidated schools in this township are located as follows: Newburg, Waynesburg, Alert, Big-horn and Sardina. The four first-named schools have only two teachers, who administer to the wants of the children, while the last named has three. Two years high school work is taught in all of these schools, in addition to the regular course of study for the grades.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Marion township, owing to its unfortunate location in not being supplied with the proper railroad or interurban facilities, has made no advancement in the line of consolidation. The condition of the roads in this township make consolidation almost an impossibility. There are eleven district schools located over this township and one teacher supplies each of these schools. There is also a parochial school, located at Milhousen. Four teachers are employed to administer to the children of this locality. One of these teachers, however, is employed by the public, the church exercising power in the choosing of this teacher.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Salt Creek township has lately made rapid advancements in the consolidation of its schools. In 1909 a school building was erected at Newpoint, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. This school maintains a three-years high school, in addition to the grade work. There are also three district schools remaining in this township, which have not been changed by the consolidation. Among those, who, in more recent years, served as teachers in the schools of Salt Creek township, are: G. M. Gard, Ellen Moody, James D. White, John H. Bobbitt, Dennis O'Dea, H. W. Jenkins, Mrs. H. W. Jenkins, Ed Glidewell, Grover C. Harding. J. G. Collicott, now superintendent of the Indianapolis city schools, received his elementary education in this township, as did also Lewis A. Harding, prosecuting attorney, and Anna B. Collins, of Indiana University. Fred Baas was principal of the Newpoint schools in 1915.

SAND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Sand Creek township has one consolidated school, located at Letts. This school building has been remodeled and affords very modern and commodious quarters for the young aspirants for knowledge. This school also presents a commissioned high school course of study and the enrollment for the past year totaled forty-four. Westport also has an up-to-date high school, with an enrollment of eighty-five. There are six outlying district schools in this township, which have not experienced the advantages of a consolidated district.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington township has two consolidated grade schools, supplied with two teachers each. There are also three district schools in this township, which cannot be consolidated. The high school students of this township are accommodated by the Greensburg high school, which is dealt with in its proper place.

Summarizing the different township schools of this county, it can be easily seen that there is a marked advancement toward consolidation and centralization. The citizens of this county, as in other counties, are beginning to realize the greater advantages which can be gained from a consolidated school, which affords more high-salaried teachers and better educational facilities than could be received through many scattered one-room schools.

WESTPORT HIGH SCHOOL.

The first school at Westport was taught in the year 1845 by a Mr. Biddinger. This school house was a one-room log building, having seats around the wall, a large stove in the center of the room and recitation benches arrayed in a quaint manner around the stove. These benches and seats were made of rough-hewn logs which were not promoters of comfort. The sessions of the school during the first winters after the building was erected never exceeded three months and the average attendance was estimated at about thirty.

In 1859 this log building was replaced by a two-story brick structure, erected on the site of the old log school house. The upper room was used as a town hall, but soon the school attendance was increased and consequently this was used for class purposes. Mr. Strickland taught the first school in this new brick building. He also was the first teacher to introduce

high-school studies in the curriculum of the school course. When he retired from the field of teaching this work was dropped and was not taught again until the present school building was erected. Under Mr. Strickland's leadership the attendance of the school was increased, the average then being about sixty-five pupils. Two teachers were regularly employed and, some years, the attendance was increased until it was necessary to add another teacher.

The increased attendance also brought about the necessity for larger and more modern quarters, but this could not be provided at that time, so a frame room was built for a temporary means of relieving the congestion. The publication of a weekly school paper was begun about this time and became quite an interesting factor among the students. After the building of the railroad, the attendance of the school rapidly increased and the school soon boasted of an attendance of one hundred and twenty students. The majority of these were enrolled at the brick building, as the frame room was only used for the primary grades. The average length of the term was from six to seven months, and from three to four teachers were employed.

The present building was erected in 1896. It was originally a two-story brick building, containing four rooms and two halls. The average attendance at that time was about two hundred and twenty-five and from four to five teachers were employed. In 1909 the building was enlarged by the addition of two new rooms. The original two upper rooms were converted into one large auditorium and a laboratory, and a recitation room was also added to the basement.

The school was commissioned in 1909-10 and additional improvements have been made to the building since that time. The school is furnished with modern equipment and devices, is both comfortable and attractive and has an average attendance at present of two hundred and eighty. The school has been under the leadership of Supt. Oscar W. Holmes since its commission to the first grade ranks. Superintendent Holmes is a graduate of Indiana State Normal School and ranks with the foremost educators of the day. Since its commission Westport high school has graduated eighty students from its ranks who are now engaged in various callings.

Athletics is a great factor in the regular work of the school life. Domestic science and agriculture have also been added to the curriculum of studies. The common school attendance averages two hundred and the high school attendance is placed at eighty. Seven teachers are employed.

ST. PAUL SCHOOL.

The history of the St. Paul schools, as with all of the early schools of Indiana, begin with the little log school house. In the year 1851, when the surrounding country was one vast wooded territory, with scattered settlements, there was established a small school in the little village of St. Paul. This was the beginning of an educational program, the end which has not been reached, but is still pushing ever higher. The interior of this room was characteristic of all the early log school buildings. A large fireplace occupied one end of this building, and at the opposite end was a small platform, on which the early pedagogue held his sway. The desks were made of half logs, with their flat face hewn smooth, and the seats were similarly constructed. Along the wall was a long, smooth, wide board used for writing. The three R's—reading, writing and arithmetic—were the only subjects taught. Such was the beginning of the school system in St. Paul.

About the year 1856 the quarters of the school was changed to a frame building, but this was only a temporary change. The next move was to the second story of what was then known as the Ridlen building, but is now occupied by Mr. Johannes' buggy shop. Some of the teachers who saw active service there were Mr. Madison, George Stotsenburg, David Sutton, Dr. and Mrs. Ballard. Spelling was one of the chief diversions in the schools of this time and many good spellers were developed.

After several years, the school again shifted and this time established in the building which is now the home of Henry Neidigh. The growth of the schools had reached such proportions at this time that two rooms and two teachers were required. Among the names of the teachers who served at this time were James Scull, Mrs. D. J. Ballard, Eunice Paul, Charles Powner, George Stotsenburg and Doctor Ballard. One of these who is especially remembered by the pupils is Charles Powner. Mr. Powner was a near-sighted man, of little training, and the boys found plenty of time and opportunity for fun at his expense. It was during this period of school that the people became divided on religious and political views and this, in turn, split up the school system. There were then established three different schools, besides the remnant of the public school. They were located as follows: One in the Methodist church, one in the Catholic church, and one in the Floyd building. The latter was a private school established by the Madison and Woodard families, the former being sectarian schools. This factional difference was soon adjusted and in 1870-71 a new school build-

ing was erected on the site of the present high school building. This was a large, square, brick building erected by Trustee Benjamin Jenkins. It contained six class rooms and a large assembly room. Each morning the entire school would gather in the large assembly room for the opening exercises, which consisted of singing, etc.

Gradually the courses were enlarged by the addition of a few high school subjects, but the exact date of this is unknown, although the first graduates of this one-year course are given as Flo Hoover and Frank Ray. The first teacher in that high school was Mr. Alcott. This was merely an incentive toward the greater work of making this a standard high school. A short time later a three-year course was added and this was maintained until the old building was destroyed by fire. The teachers who assisted in the old building were Mr. Lewark, principal; Mr. Jewett, number four; Mrs. Jewett, number two, and Mrs. Viola Palmerton, number one.

The building was destroyed by fire in 1901 and work was immediately begun on the erection of a new building, but this was not accomplished in time for school work that winter and, in consequence, school was held in the rooms of the Kanouse and Floyd buildings. In 1902 the building was completed, but the courses of study remained the same. A little later the standard for Indiana high schools was raised by the Legislature and Mr. Crawley was placed in charge of the schools. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Crawley for his efforts in raising the St. Paul schools to their present standing. The advancement of this high school has been marked and, with the assistance of the patrons, Mr. Crawley has been able to meet all of the demands of the state board of education and keep St. Paul high school in the first rank of commissioned schools of the country. It was commissioned in the fall of 1911.

Nearly all lines of work are now demanding a high-school education. Competition is driving men in every field of endeavor to make better preparation. As a result, advanced schools for farming, business, theology, medicine and law are demanding that students shall have completed a standard four-year high school course before taking up their college or advanced work. The patrons of this school have fully realized this and, in order that their children might be able to go forth into the world and cope with graduates from other schools on an equal footing, they have seen to it that their high school should add all of the different advanced courses in learning and offer every inducement for the home training.

The high school has graduated approximately thirty-five students in

their four years of commissioned standing. Professor Crowley have served as superintendent for the school for thirteen years and deserves a good portion of the praise due this high school. There are seven teachers and two hundred students at present in grades and high school. The high school alone employs three teachers and has an enrollment of fifty students.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE CHURCHES OF DECATUR COUNTY.

There is no more potent factor in the life of any community than the church, and the influence of an active denomination is measured by the wholesome spirit which may be found in the community. More than ninety years have elapsed since the first settlers of Decatur county made their permanent homes here, and within that time more than ninety churches have arisen in the county. Many of them have long since closed their careers, but the good which they accomplished still remains. There are those who maintain that the people of today are not as religious as the pioneers of the state, but things religious are not to be measured by human standards. The mere fact that there are fewer churches in Decatur county today than fifty years ago does not argue that the people are any the less religious; neither does it imply that the life of people is of a lower standard than it was in the "good old days," which some like to think were nearer the millenium.

Churches may come and churches may go, but a better civilization is not gauged by the mere number of churches. Many factors have entered into the disappearance of the rural church, and not the least of these is the shifting of population from the country to the towns and villages. For this same reason, there are hundreds and even thousands of public schools throughout Indiana which have been discontinued within the past twenty-five years. Many a neighborhood which had from fifty to seventy-five school children half a century ago cannot even support a school with the minimum number of twelve required by the law at the present time. This ever-increasing drift from rural to urban centers affects not only the church and the school, but our national life along all lines. Nor does it mean, in any sense of the word, that we are becoming less religious because of fewer churches, or more ignorant because of the abandonment of so many rural schools.

There can be no questioning the fact that Decatur county has passed through a marked religious change during the past three-quarters of a century, nor can it be denied that things might be better. Yet it must be admitted that the people of the county are living lives today much closer to the Ten Commandments than ever before. History tells us that our good fore-

fathers were not always as good as we have usually pictured them; could we of today see them in their daily life we would be surprised at some of the things they did. The great majority of them drank—and drank whisky; they were very profane; they were prone to fight; they grafted in public affairs just as has been done since; they had many shortcomings which we have not been accustomed to associate with them. Yet, they were religious—though the preacher often worked his sermon out with the aid of a whisky flask. In those cold churches of the twenties and thirties the bottle was called upon to supply the heat denied by the old fireplace or rude stove. It was the way people lived in those days; in their view a bottle of whisky was as essential to the farmer on harvest day as the bottle of machine oil is today.

Under truly pioneer conditions did our forefathers live for many years, and to see them file into church on Sunday morning in the thirties, one would certainly think so. An old settler, writing in 1830, tells of going to church at Westport, "where most of the congregation was barefooted. Some wore moccasins, some buckskin breeches and hunting shirts, with coon, fox or 'possum-skin caps on their heads. Many of the caps were ornamented with fox tails. One old man and his spouse rode to the meeting on a big red bull."

According to the custom of the period, the men sat on the left side of the center aisle and the women on the right. Husbands and wives and sweethearts went to and from church together, but sat apart during services, lest their attention be distracted from the parson's discourse.

Says Mrs. Martha Stevens, writing of a Greensburg church of early days: "Then ladies used to sing treble, and you would often hear a lady away above the congregation. They thought it was fine, but, under the new way, the men sing the tenor. The hymns were lined, as it was then called. Two lines would be given out by the minister or clerk, then sung by the congregation, then two more lines would be read and sung."

Our forefathers in Decatur county did not worship in beautiful churches, but gathered in their own homes, in school buildings, in groves when the weather permitted, and even in barns. They neither grumbled nor complained, but were joyful and happy with the lot Providence had seen fit to give them. Their services were very irregular; they had no Sabbath schools and no musical instruments. Without any of the modern attractions which are now deemed a necessary part of the church, they worshipped in a quiet, simple and very unostentatious manner. Often weeks must pass without a regular minister, and then some pioneer conducted the services, if not in an

orthodox manner, yet with that true Christian spirit which found favor with the Giver of all good things. In these humble meetings—and often the little band did not number over a dozen—they thanked God for what He had vouchsafed them and asked Him to continue His blessings toward them. And who is there to say that they did not do all they could to advance the kingdom of Heaven.

We want a religion that softens the step and tunes the voice to melody and fills the eye with sunshine and checks the impatient exclamation and harsh rebuke. A religion that is polite, deferential to superiors, courteous to inferiors, and considerate to friends; a religion that goes into the family and keeps the husband from being cross when the dinner is late and the wife from fretting when he tracks the floor with his muddy boots, and makes him mindful of the scraper and doormat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross, and amuses the children as well as instructs them; cares for the servants besides paying them promptly; projects the honeymoon into the harvest moon; makes a happy home like the Easter fig tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that shall interpose between the ruts, gullies and the rocks of the highway of life and the sensitive souls that are traveling over them. And who shall say that the simple faith of our forefathers was not as potent in bringing all this about as the religion preached today.

The Baptists and Methodists were the first to establish churches in Decatur county, and they were closely followed by a number of other denominations. The Presbyterians and Christians (erroneously called the Campbellites) were early in the field, and by the middle of the last century more than fifty churches were scattered throughout the county. The Protestants had the field to themselves until 1840, when the first Catholic church was established, and since that year the Catholics have steadily grown in power and influence. They have many strong congregations in the county, most of their members being of German birth or descent. But, whether Protestant or Catholic, the influence of the church is always exerted in behalf of cleaner living and for a higher conception of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

In the discussion of the churches of Decatur county it seems best to submit a list of all the churches, both active and discontinued, which have appeared at one time or another in the history of the county. For the purpose of location, they are given by townships, and by section if in the rural districts.

It may be a surprise to many people of Decatur county to know that

there have been more than ninety different church organizations in the county since its organization in 1822, but a study of the religious history of the county reveals the fact that there have been that many in existence at one time or another. A surprisingly large number of these churches are now discontinued and many others are struggling with a few members and irregular services.

Churches representing the following denominations have been found in the county: African Methodist Episcopal, Baptist (three kinds), Christian (Campbellites), Christian (Newlights), Christian Science, Christian Union, Episcopal, Free Will Methodists, Holiness, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Pentecostal, Presbyterian (two branches), United Brethren and Catholic.

In many cases the location of the church is designated by section. Where the section is given it refers to the section, township and range of the particular civil township. The list follows:

Adams Township—Baptist, Adams, Mt. Moriah (discontinued) and New Little Flat Rock; Catholic, St. Paul; Christian, Adams and St. Paul; Methodist, Adams, St. Omer (discontinued), St. Paul and Shiloh (discontinued); Presbyterian, St. Omer (discontinued); Union church, section 34; United Brethren, St. Omer and Union Chapel.

Clay Township—Baptist, Burney and Mt. Hebron (discontinued); Christian, Clifty; Methodist, Clifty and Burney; unknown, section 36, south.

Clinton township—Christian, section 2; Methodist, Sandusky.

Fugit Township—Catholic, St. Maurice; Christian, Clarksburg; Methodist, Clarksburg, Mt. Carmel and St. Maurice (discontinued); Presbyterian, Memorial (section 20), Kingston, Clarksburg and Springhill.

Jackson Township—Baptist, Dry Fork (discontinued), Mt. Pleasant, Sardinia, and Mt. Pisgah (discontinued); Christian, Waynesburg; Christian Union, Alert; Methodist, Alert, Asbury (discontinued) and Wesley Chapel; Presbyterian, Forest Hill and Sardinia (discontinued); United Brethren, Sardinia.

Marion Township—Baptist, Sandcreek, Rock Creek and Antioch; Catholic, Millhousen; Christian, Antioch (discontinued); Methodist, Burke's Chapel and Mt. Pleasant; unknown, section 27, north.

Salt Creek Township—Baptist, Rossburg; Catholic, Enochsburg; Christian, Mechanicsburg and Newpoint; German Lutheran, section 26; German Methodist, section 23; Methodist, section 32.

Sand Creek Township—Baptist, Mt. Aerie, Letts, Friendship, Westport,

and section 28; Christian, Westport; Methodist, Westport, Letts, section 23 and section 18, south; United Brethren, Fredonia; unknown, section 4, east.

Washington Township—Baptist, Liberty, Sandcreek (moved to Marion township); Baptist, section 28; Christian (Newlight); Methodist, section 15, south.

Greensburg—African Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Christian Science, Episcopal, Holiness, Lutheran, Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal (two churches), Presbyterian.

One difficulty in locating these churches is in identifying the church with the local name. Three Sand Creek churches, two Antiochs, two Mt. Pleasants, two Mt. Moriahs and two Flat Rocks have been found. One church still shelters two separate congregations—Lower Union—in Marion township. The Baptists call it Rock Creek and the United Brethren know it as Lower Union, the oldest title by which the people of that neighborhood know it. One of the Antiochs was torn down several years ago, moved to Greensburg and is now the home of the Pentecostal (Holiness) band of worshippers. Another place of worship in the county seat enjoys the suggestive title of Ark.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

In 1915 there were eighteen active Methodist churches in Decatur county, as follow, the names of the pastors also being given: Greensburg, First, J. H. Doddridge; Greensburg, Centenary, J. Ed. Murr; Greensburg, Colored, T. W. Daniels; Milford, J. A. Gardner; Adams, J. A. Gardner; Westport, T. J. Lewis; Letts, T. J. Lewis; Mt. Pleasant, T. J. Lewis; Burk's Chapel, T. J. Lewis; Clarksburg, C. E. Hester; Sandusky, C. E. Hester; Mt. Carmel, C. E. Hester; Newpoint, H. A. Broadwell; Middlebranch, H. A. Broadwell; New Pennington, H. A. Broadwell; Alert, William De Hart; Wesley Chapel, William De Hart; Burney, Joseph H. Laramore.

Although there were Methodist meetings in Decatur county at a very early date, little is known of the activities of this denomination before 1835, as most of the work was done in small classes and no records of them were kept. But it is known that among the first settlers of this county were hardy, two-fisted Methodist ministers, ready to turn a hand in the clearing and at other rough toil or to preach, pray and exhort. Uncultured and unkenpt as most of them were, yet they brought with them a message that could not pass unheeded, for they were marching in the vanguard of a militant denomination.



CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.



BAPTIST CHURCH.



OLD FIRST M. E. CHURCH.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

SOME GREENSBURG CHURCHES.

Most of these early ministers of the gospel have been forgotten, the names of many of them have been lost, forever, and stately temples tower high on the sites of the rude cabins in which they first summoned sinners to repentance. The names and deeds of a few of them are still preserved through the lapse of almost a century.

James Murray was the first of the Methodist circuit riders to enter the "New Purchase." Then there was James Havins, "Old Samuel" they called him, who for fifty years rode circuits and served as presiding elder. There were John Havens and John Linville, camp-meeting singers, well worthy of the name, who would compare most favorably with the evangelistic singers of today. Nor should Daniel Stogsdill be forgotten, "old Dan Stogsdill," who walked more miles, organized more churches and preached more free sermons than any other man in Decatur county. And last, there was James Hobbs, one of the first settlers at Clarksburg, and an old man then. "Preacher of the gospel—ordained," he styled himself. Besides, there were many others, but their names have been lost to the historian.

METHODISM IN GREENSBURG.

During the ninety-three years which have elapsed since 1822 the Methodist church has been an active factor in the religious life of Greensburg. Its history, like that of Ancient Gaul, may be divided into three parts, for in the ninety-three years there have been no less than three separate congregations in the city—and all three claiming to be founded on the doctrines as enunciated by the Wesleys. The historian in attempting to follow these three distinct congregations from their inception down to the present time is seriously handicapped by not having access to all the several church records. Then again, there is no question which excites such violent prejudices as does the religious question. The causes leading to the various divisions in the Methodist church in Greensburg are fairly well defined, yet an impartial historian in such a case would not dare to rely altogether on what people have to say concerning the matter. The following discussion of the First Methodist, Centenary and Methodist Protestant churches of Greensburg is based on church records which have been examined, on articles appearing in the newspapers at the time the various divisions occurred, and, finally, on personal interviews with people representing each of the three churches. An attempt has been made to treat the question from a historical and not a doctrinal viewpoint.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It should be stated in the beginning that there was only *one* Methodist Episcopal church in Greensburg up to the spring of 1866, the year when the first division occurred which resulted in the establishment of the present Centenary church. These two congregations still maintain their separate organizations. The third Methodist church was the result of a split in the congregation of the Centenary church in the spring of 1877, but this third branch has long since disappeared. With this brief statement of facts, the history of the First Methodist church, the only one in the city from 1822 to 1866, is taken up and followed to the time of the great schism of 1866.

In a ponderous volume, entitled "Church Record," the history of the beginning of Methodism in Greensburg has been preserved. While Rev. Charles Tinsley was pastor of the First Methodist church in 1881, he prepared a "History of Methodism in Greensburg, Indiana," which appears on the first few pages of the above mentioned "Church Record." His account was undoubtedly prepared with a view of presenting the main facts and the historian uses it verbatim:

"John Robbins, who is living at this date (September 13, 1881), in Greensburg, states that he settled near Mt. Pleasant Methodist Episcopal church, March 28, 1822, four miles south of Greensburg. The first Methodist sermon he heard in the county was about September of the same year by Rev. James Murray, of the Connersville circuit—then of the Ohio conference—at the double log cabin of Col. Thomas Hendricks [in Greensburg]. Mr. Robbins immediately afterward received authority by letter from Mr. Murray to organize a class, which he did at his own house, and from this [grew] the first religious organization in the county. After this he [Robbins] attended the organization of the Baptist church at Sand Creek.

"The members of this first Methodist class were John and Ruth Robbins, Robert Courtney, Elizabeth Garrison, John H. Kilpatrick and Mary, his wife—seven persons, and soon afterward [they were joined by] Jacob Stewart, A. L. Anderson, Mary Garrison, Tamzen Connor, Lydia Groendyke, Rev. Wesley White and wife Elizabeth, and James and Polly Armstrong.

"When the Greensburg class was formed Jacob Stewart was transferred to it. [Where he had previously belonged is not stated.] The Robbins neighborhood has remained a preaching place ever since. In 1834 a log

church was built and called Mt. Pleasant—it was about twenty-four by thirty feet, and in 1870 this was replaced by the present frame of about thirty-six by fifty feet, at a cost of three thousand dollars. [This is the church four miles south of Greensburg.] The most remarkable revival at this place was conducted by Landy Cravens, when sixty persons united with the church. Rev. George Winchester, the present [1881] pastor of the Greensburg church, to which this society belongs, says it is the strongest society on the circuit. It now [1881] has a membership of eighty and is prosperous. [This whole paragraph seems to have no connection with the Greensburg church, but it given just as Rev. Tinsley wrote it.]

“Aaron Wood succeeded Mr. Murray for two months in the fall of 1823. He preached at Greensburg, Robbin’s, McClain’s, Emlie’s, John Miller’s and John Shultz’s in the county. Mr. Wood attended camp meeting on Shultz land, September 22, 1823, but, meeting Jesse Hale at John Havens’ house, he found he [Wood] was in the bounds of Mr. Hale’s circuit and withdrew. [At this point in the narrative of Rev. Tinsley he gives a list of the pastors of the Greensburg church from 1822 to 1866, and then a list of those serving the First Methodist church up to the time his article was written in 1881. The complete list of pastors will be given later in the chapter.]

“Father Robbins and Ezra Lathrop recollect the preaching of Jesse Hale at Col. Thomas Hendricks’ house, where all preachers were welcome. Mr. Hendricks was a Presbyterian, yet a generous-hearted gentleman. His first cabin was situated near where Porter’s old saw-mill stood. He built the first house on the public square and invited the preaching to that house. John Havens, a local preacher, who supplied the circuit, probably organized the first class. It consisted, perhaps, of Jacob Stewart and wife, Silas Stewart and wife, John Ford and wife, Jared P. Ford and wife, Martin and Nancy Jamison, Isaac Plue and ——— Plue. John F. Roszell and his brother Nehemiah were members in 1826. John Ford was class leader and a good one. The Roszells and Plues were blacksmiths—the former the first in the county.

“Rev. Joseph Tarkington was appointed to the circuit, then called the Rushville circuit, in the fall of 1829. William Evans, his assistant, was married by Tarkington, the latter still being single. Evans lived in a log cabin on the corner of Franklin and Central avenues. Brother Tarkington’s first sermon was in the grand jury room of the court house—southwest upper room. There were about thirty persons present. This room was frequently used by the Presbyterians and Baptists. Reverend Lowrey was

the Presbyterian minister and Rev. Daniel Stogsdale, the Baptist minister. Jacob Stewart was the class leader and steward. James Freeman was a local preacher. It was a four-weeks' circuit."

Thus closes the history of "Methodism in Greensburg," as written by Rev. Charles Tinsley in 1881. He devotes two pages and a half to a brief summary of the lives of Joseph Tarkington, Asbury Wilkinson and Lewis Hurlbut, but of the history of the church since 1829 there is no account. It is to be regretted that he did not go into a discussion of the memorable division of 1866, but of this schism he makes no mention whatever, nor, of course, says anything of the split in the Centenary church in 1877. It is to be hoped that the Reverend Tinsley was a better preacher than he was a historian. In this "Church Record" is given a list of the probationers from March 7, 1863 (Martha Carter), to August 28, 1892 (David Mason Murphy). There is a record of several classes, but most of them are undated, the last date appearing being September, 1887. An "Alphabetical Record of Members in Full Connection" occupies several pages and was evidently started after the division in 1866, since the first date noticed is October 6, 1867. The last date of the reception of a member is June 12, 1892. Thirty-four marriages are recorded, dating from December 25, 1867 (William I. Grant and Indiana Mendenhall), to June 8, 1873 (Tamor McGranahan and Ellen Millis). The ministers have indicated the fees they received and it seems that the bridegrooms rated their brides at varying values. Some paid the minister nothing, some one dollar, other two dollars, several ten dollars and one man (Albert T. Beck) gladdened the preacher's heart with twenty dollars.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH (1829-1915).

The Methodists gradually grew in strength and influence from the beginning and when the schism of 1866 occurred they were by far the strongest church in the city. The first house of worship was built on lot 66 in 1834. The lot was purchased, February 23, 1834, for twenty-five dollars. This remained the home of the congregation until 1849, when a two-story brick, forty-five by sixty feet, was built on the lot now occupied by the church. For a quarter of a century the congregation worshipped in this building and it was while they were still using it that dissension arose which ultimately divided the congregation. During Doctor Gillett's pastorate arrangements were made to erect a new house of worship.

The present building was finished and dedicated on December 12, 1875. Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, preached the dedicatory sermon and the news-

paper account of the meeting says, "Many wept as the eloquent bishop touched the sympathies of the many hearts that were moved by his eloquence." Reverend Johnson, of Spring Hill, and Rev. C. P. Jenkins, of Centenary, were in the pulpit. Hon. Will Cumback made a statement at the close of the sermon that the church had cost thirty thousand dollars and that twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars had already been raised. There was still two thousand dollars of unpaid pledges. The Bishop asked for six thousand dollars and the generous assemblage raised four hundred dollars more than this amount before the meeting closed. David Lovett and Doctor Bracken gave five hundred dollars each; Mr. Cumback, Walter Braden, John and William Thomas, three hundred dollars each. The building is fifty by ninety feet and will accommodate six hundred in the auditorium. The church spent about six thousand dollars in improvements in 1912. The present membership is about seven hundred.

THE SCHISM OF 1866.

History records that every innovation introduced into our social fabric is met with more or less opposition. An enumeration of all the causes which have lead to schisms in churches would reveal some very interesting things. Before the Civil War the question of slavery divided thousands of congregations into two rival camps. The use of intoxicants has been a prolific cause of dissension, and at least one church in Decatur county split on this question. Secret societies have been the means of creating hundreds of new congregations, especially in the United Brethren church. Missionary work, and even Sunday schools, have been opposed in Baptist churches in the past, and thus have arisen "Hardshell" and "Softshell" Baptists. But of all the nonsensical causes for church divisions, the question of music seems to the modern way of thinking the most ludicrous. Just why so many of our good forefathers should have thought that an organ was an instrument of the devil is hard to say—but they did. Not only were many of them violently opposed to instrumental music, but they refused to associate in church relationship with those who countenanced such an innovation.

And the innocent organ—which today peals forth in both Methodist churches in Greensburg—was responsible for the schism of 1866. Christian charity and forbearance were thrown to the winds; the precepts of the thirteenth chapter of Corinthians were forgotten: "love thy neighbor as thyself" was relegated to oblivion; men and women who had worshipped in the same pews for years, who had knelt around the altar rail in humble confession to

their Maker, now separated their ways. And the innocent organ was to blame.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. B. Lathrop, of Greensburg, then presiding elder, presided over the meeting on March 1, 1866, when one hundred members withdrew from the First Methodist church (which before the schism had two hundred and seventy-eight members) for reasons above stated. Services were held in the high school building until the church was ready for occupancy. On March 18 they bought a lot for a new building; ten days later they formally organized a church; on April 1 they began work on their new building, although the cornerstone was not laid until August 25, 1866. By the last day of the year the lower story was ready for the first service, the sermon on that occasion being preached by Rev. F. C. Holliday. The building remained unfinished during 1867, and in January of the following year work was resumed and the auditorium completed. The dedicatory services were held on July 12, 1868. The building cost nineteen thousand dollars, of which amount the late Gabriel Woodfill contributed fifteen hundred dollars. This building is still in use, although extensive improvements were made on it in 1912. A new furnace, choir loft, inside stairway, opera chairs, hardwood floor, new roof and a refrescoed auditorium were the main improvements. Six months were consumed in making the repairs, which cost a little over five thousand dollars, three thousand of which had been raised before the church was rededicated on Sunday, April 6, 1912. Bishop D. H. Moore, of Cincinnati, preached the sermon, and at the end of his discourse appealed for help to cancel the debt. The sum of \$1,009.80 was raised at the morning service, and the amount was increased to \$1,288.55 at the evening service, leaving a debt of only \$836.45. A parsonage, adjoining the rear of the church, had been constructed in 1904, under the ministry of Rev. J. E. Fisher. During the present pastorate of Rev. J. E. Murr the church has been cleared of debt.

The Centenary church, born under the influence of those opposed to the use of the organ in the church, waxed and grew strong. A revival under Rev. G. L. Curtis in 1867 resulted in the addition of sixty new members, and another revival during the winter of 1869-70, under the same pastor, added eighty-two more to the membership. The present membership is three hundred and fifty. About twelve of the charter members are still living. In June, 1867, a Sunday school was organized, which has continued to hold regular services from that date. Wesley Chapter, Epworth League, was organized February 23, 1893, and it has been a potent force in the life

of the church during its whole existence. The league now has a membership of forty-seven.

It has been said that the church grew in strength from year to year, but history must record a lamentable division which took place in the church in 1877. Starting out with the avowed determination of never allowing an organ in the church, the passing of years brought about a change of sentiment in some of the members. Before a decade had passed away it was discovered that some of the children were drifting to the Sunday school of the First Methodist church, and inquiry revealed the fact that the hated organ was the cause of the deflection. The death of some of the more radical anti-organists, the wise foresight of some of the leaders, and the wish to keep the congregation together, finally was the cause of an organ being installed, for Sunday school purposes only. Evidently the once despised instrument had won some friends in the church, and it was not long before the organ was being carried upstairs for church services. This was more than some of the members could stand. Just as they had split off from the mother church in 1866, so did they decide to do the same thing from the Centenary congregation—and thus we come to the third and last division in Methodism in Greensburg.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

In July, 1877, fifty-two members of the Centenary church withdrew their membership and at once proceeded to build a church on Broadway across the railroad. It was a frame building, thirty by forty-five feet, and cost thirteen hundred dollars. They were not put to an expense for musical instruments, their outlay in the musical line being confined to a nominal sum for hymn books. But there was one fact which they had evidently not considered. They were, in a sense, outside the pale of the Methodist Episcopal church, and were not recognized by the conference. They dropped the suffix Episcopal and denominated themselves the Methodist Protestant church. They added some members to their original roll, and at one time had a membership of something more than a hundred. The main families to throw their support to this third branch of Methodism in Greensburg were those of Gideon Drake, John Robbins, J. E. Roszell, James L. Fugit, Calvin H. Paramore, D. Patton, J. B. Roszell, John A. Turner and C. Boring. They continued to hold together as a separate congregation until the early eighties, when the organization was disbanded. Some of the members returned to one or the other of the two Methodist Episcopal churches, some joined other

churches, but most of them, being well along in years at the time of the division in 1877, have long since gone to the King of that kingdom where church schisms are unknown.

EFFORTS TO UNITE FIRST AND CENTENARY CHURCHES.

The discussion of Methodism in Greensburg cannot be dismissed without reference to an effort made in 1909-10 to unite the First and Centenary churches. At that time Rev. T. K. Willis was pastor of the Centenary church and William G. Clinton was presiding elder. At that time the Centenary church was not in a very flourishing condition, and Rev. Willis became convinced in his own mind that the best interests of Methodism would be served by a union of the two churches. He talked over the matter with some of his parishioners and advised them to take out their letters from the Centenary church and place them in the First church. Quite a number followed his suggestion, although their action was deplored by a large portion of the Centenary congregation. Rev. Willis communicated with the presiding elder, Rev. W. G. Clinton, in regard to the union of the two churches and the latter came to Greensburg, called a meeting of the official board of the Centenary church and ordered them to disband and unite with the First church. Evidently the presiding elder had been misinformed in regard to the feelings of the congregation, for he found that most of them were very much opposed to the union. The church absolutely refused to follow his order, and consequently nothing was done by the church as a congregation. However, some individual members withdrew and affiliated with the First church, while others withdrew their membership and still have the letters, having never placed them with any church. At the time the papers of Greensburg took up the agitation, and it seemed to be the opinion of those whose articles appear in the papers that the union of the two churches was a very desirable thing. This movement toward union, which came to a climax in 1910, has been the last concerted effort looking toward a consolidation of the churches. Shortly after this both began to make plans for the complete overhauling of their buildings, and since then have spent more than twelve thousand dollars in improvements. At the present time there does not appear to be any hope of a union for many years yet to come.

PASTORS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, 1822-1866.

The following ministers have served the Greensburg First Methodist Episcopal church: James Murray and I. Taylor, 1822; Aaron Wood, Jesse Hale and George Horn, 1823; John Havens, 1824; Stephen Beggs and John Strange, 1825; N. B. Griffith, 1826; James Havens and John Kerns, 1827-28; Joseph Tarkington and William Evans, 1829; J. B. Sparks and J. C. Smith, 1830; S. W. Hunter and J. Kimble, 1831; C. Bonner and C. Swank, 1832; Joseph Tarkington, 1833; W. M. Dailey, 1834; C. Bonner, 1835; J. Scott and L. M. Reeves, 1836; C. Bonner and A. Bussey, 1837; A. Bussey, Melville Wiley and E. G. Wood, 1838; W. B. Ross, 1839; G. C. Beeks, 1840; J. W. Sullivan, 1841; F. C. Holliday, 1842; J. S. Barwick, 1843; J. A. Brouse, 1844; James Havens, 1845; C. B. Davidson, 1846; J. W. Sullivan, 1847; E. H. Sabin, 1848; J. B. R. Miller, 1849; James Crawford, 1850-51; S. P. Crawford, 1852; A. Wilkinson, 1853; A. Nesbit, 1854; W. W. Hibben, 1855-56; Joseph Cotton, 1857-58; W. W. Snyder, 1859; J. W. Mellen-der, 1860-61; E. D. Long, 1862; S. Tincher, 1862; Charles Tinsley, 1863-64; W. Terrill, 1865-66.

With the schism of 1866 begins two separate Methodist churches in Greensburg and both have been independent charges from that date down to the present time. The following ministers have served the First church: R. M. Barnes, 1866-69; S. T. Gillette, 1870-72; M. L. Wells, 1873-74; L. G. Adkinson, 1875-76; Sampson Tincher, 1877-79; Charles Tinsley, 1880-81; John G. Chafee, 1881-84; E. L. Dolph, 1884-88; E. B. Rawls, 1888-92; J. W. Dashiell, 1896-97; F. S. Tincher, 1897-1900; John Poucher, 1900-01; George H. Murphy, 1901-05; A. R. Beach, 1905-08; S. S. Penrod, 1908-10; M. B. Hyde, 1910-13; J. H. Doddridge, 1913 to the present time.

PASTORS OF THE CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.

The following ministers have had charge of the Centenary church: J. S. Winchester, 1866-67; G. I. Curtis, 1867-71; R. R. Roberts, 1871-73; Harvey Harris, 1873-75; G. P. Jenkins, 1875-76; J. W. Mellen-der, 1876-78; W. S. Falkenburg, 1878-80; J. H. Doddridge, 1880-82; C. C. Edwards, 1882-85; R. D. Black, 1885-88; W. W. Reynolds, 1888-92; L. D. Moore, 1892-95; W. P. Barnhill, 1895-96; J. Wesley Maxwell, 1898-1901; John Machlin, 1901-03; J. E. Fisher, 1903-06; A. L. Bennett, 1906-08; J. U. Brown,

1908-09; T. K. Willis, 1909-10; H. H. Sheldon, 1910-13; J. W. Wasburn, 1913-14, and J. Ed. Murr, the present pastor.

AN UNIQUE COURTSHIP.

Mrs. J. H. Alexander, wife of the oldest physician in Greensburg, is the daughter of Joseph Tarkington. She has preserved her mother's account of her father's very ministerial courtship. It runs as follows:

"One Sunday in the spring of 1831, as I was on horseback riding home from John Cotton and Amanda Clark's wedding, he rode up by my side and asked me if I had any objections to his company, and I said I did not know as I had. He had been stopping at father's on his rounds of the circuit. It was one of his homes. Mr. Tarkington, some time after this, about a month before we were married, as he was starting away on his circuit, handed a letter to my father, which is as follows:

"August 30, 1831.

"Dear Brother and Sister,—You, by this time expect me to say something to you concerning what is going on between your daughter and myself. You will, I hope, pardon me for not saying something to you before I ever named anything to her, though she is of age. Notwithstanding all this, I never intended to have any girl whose parents are opposed. Therefore, if you have any objections, I wish you to enter them shortly. I know that it will be hard for you to give up your daughter to go with me; for I am bound to travel as long as I can, and of course, any person going with me must not think to stay with mother and father.

"Yours very respectfully,

"J. TARKINGTON."

"Father thought that there would be so many dangers, with suffering and poverty, in being a minister's wife, that it was a very serious matter, and though he was a man of very few words, he told me as much, while he appeared to be very gravely affected. But he wrote a note and gave it to him when he came around next time, which is as follows:

"September 4, 1831.

"Reverend Sir:—You express a wish to know if I have any objections to you forming an affinity with my daughter Maria, to which I would reply: If you and my daughter are fully reconciled to the above proposition, which

I have no reason to doubt, I do hereby assent to the same; nevertheless, if such a union should take place, it would be very desirable, if you should settle down here, that you would not be too remote from us.

“Yours most respectfully,

“S. AND M. SLAUSON.

“Pleasant township,

“Switzerland county, Indiana.’”

But before the Reverend Joseph rode home with the fair Maria from the wedding, he had a disagreeable duty to perform. In accordance with Methodist discipline, he could not speak of love or matrimony until he had “consulted his brethren.” He hastened to see his presiding elder and, without disclosing his secret, said: “I am thinking of getting married before next conference.” The elder replied, coldly, “I reckon you are old enough, if you ever intend to,” and the interview ended. Shortly after he had “consulted” the presiding elder, the ride referred to occurred.

For many years the Reverend Tarkington rode circuits all over Indiana. When superannuated he came to Greensburg to spend the remainder of his life. He died in 1891, two years after the death of his wife. He was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1800, and gave practically his entire life to the service of the church.

EARLY MINISTERIAL EXPERIENCES.

Rev. Joseph Tarkington, in his autobiography, writes of his early experiences in Greensburg as follows:

“The fall of 1833 conference was held at Madison, and I was sent to the Greensburg circuit. When we came to Greensburg things appeared discouraging. The town had been visited by typhoid fever and many had died—Doctor Teal, George Robinson, Mrs. Silas Stewart and others. There had been no religious services for some time. There was no Methodist church. I preached in private houses, and in David Gageby’s cabinet shop, where the Rogers house now is, on the northwest corner of the public square. I went to work visiting the sick and praying for them. It was a long time before Silas Stewart got restored from his sickness to health of body and mind. Until he got to walking about he thought he owned the town.

“The church members were collected together and had prayer meetings in private houses, such as Freeman’s, Rozell’s, Stewart’s, and sometimes in the old court house. Preaching was had in the old court house, but it was

a hard house to preach in. In the spring I got fifteen dollars from Silas Stewart, five dollars from Jacob Stewart and five dollars from James Robinson and bought the lot that Mr. F. Dowden owned on Franklin street, and built the house that is now on the lot.

"The Greensburg circuit was cut out of the Rushville circuit in 1828. In 1833 it had appointments at Greensburg, Robbins', Burke's, W. Braden's, Cox's, George Miller's, Biggott's, Gray's, Sharpe's, T. Perry's and also at Burney's, south of where Milford now is.

"We lived in a little frame house which stood where S. Bryant built on Franklin street. There the Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists had one place of worship. David Gageby was chorister for all alike. The Presbyterian preacher was Rev. Lowrey, the Baptist was Rev. Daniel Stogsdell, and we would all meet together. One would preach, another exhort and the third pray. There was no complaint of large meetings, although some persons would come from eight to ten miles to attend."

AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH.

There have never been many colored people in Greensburg, and at the present time (1915) there are only ten families. In the latter part of the seventies the colored people established a Methodist class and held meetings at private homes and in rented rooms. At one time they held services in a room at the southwest corner of the public square. About 1880 they built a frame house of worship at the corner of Lincoln and North streets, and this has remained their church home since that time. The church records are not available, but it is known that the following ministers have served the church: Jasper Siler, 1906-08; C. P. Smith, 1908-10; Clayton A. D. Evans, 1910-11 (died before the end of his first year and his wife filled out his year); Mrs. Clayton A. D. Evans, 1911-12; W. T. Anderson, 1912-13; William Kelly, 1913-14; T. W. Daniels, 1914 to the present time. The trustees of the church are Samuel T. Evans, Adolphus Frazier and W. S. Meadows. The stewards are Mrs. Irene Hood, W. S. Meadows and Adolphus Frazier. The president of the Mite Missionary Society is Mrs. W. S. Meadows. The Sunday school of fourteen pupils is under the superintendency of W. S. Meadows. The church now has about twenty active members.

WESLEY CHAPEL.

Wesley Chapel, located one and one-half miles north of Sardinia, in Jackson township, was organized in 1830. For the first five years services

were held in the homes of the members and the preaching was very irregular. Regular class meetings were held, however, and the infant church grew in strength from year to year. By 1835 there were sufficient members to warrant the erection of a house of worship, and a hewed-log church was raised on an acre of ground donated by Daniel Shafer, one of the leaders in the society. Here the little band worshipped for nearly twenty years before they felt strong enough to build a more pretentious structure. In 1854 the old log house was torn down and replaced by the frame building which is still in use. The records of the church are not available and consequently it is not possible to give a list of the charter members or the faithful pastors who have served the church during the eighty-five years of its existence. Several years ago Wesley Chapel was considered the strongest rural church in the Southeastern Indiana conference. It was often remarked that a minister, after a two- or three-year pastorate at Wesley Chapel, was eligible to the office of presiding elder. There is scarcely a notable minister of the conference who has not at one time or another served as pastor of this church. Of recent years the church has lost many of its strongest members by death or removal and it is now but a shadow of its former self. The church is now on the Elizabethtown circuit and is served by William De Hart. The present membership is thirty-six.

SANDUSKY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Sandusky was organized in 1887 by Rev. F. S. Potts and S. W. Troyer, with the following charter members: Mr. and Mrs. John Harrell, Albert and Kate Higgins, Mrs. Phillip Harrell, W. O. Rozell and others whose names have not been preserved. Until 1892 services were held in private homes and school buildings, but in that year a substantial frame building was erected, which is still used by the congregation. The church has maintained a steady growth from the beginning and now numbers one hundred and thirty members. A Sunday school and an Epworth League are important auxiliaries of the church and exert a wholesome influence on the church and the community in general. The following pastors have served this church: F. S. Potts and S. W. Troyer, S. W. Troyer and James Gillespie, J. W. Allen and H. O. Frazier and J. T. Jones; D. Ryan and D. C. Benjamin, C. E. Hester, J. L. Brown and W. G. Proctor, A. N. Marlatt and C. C. Bonnell and E. I. Larue, E. P. Jewett, L. M. Edwards and A. L. Bear, F. A. Guthrie and P. W. Coryea, F. M. Westhafer and J. L. Brown, T. J. Anthony, J. W. Dashiell, W. M. Creath, J. E. Sidebottom and C. E. Hester.

The Sandusky church was first attached to the Milroy circuit, a large circuit in charge of two ministers, until Rev. F. M. Westhafer took charge in 1905. At that time Sandusky and Shiloh churches were made a separate circuit and placed in charge of Rev. T. J. Anthony, through whose efforts a parsonage was built at Sandusky. It was called the Shiloh circuit until the Shiloh church was discontinued, and then the Sandusky circuit was organized, with Sandusky, Clarksburg and Mt. Carmel churches, in charge of one minister. At the present time it is listed in the conference minutes as the Clarksburg circuit, although it is still composed of the same three churches.

CLARKSBURG METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The early history of the Clarksburg Methodist church dates back to the beginning of the settlements in the county. Concerning its first members and ministers very little is known, but the same men who preached in the other Methodist churches of the county from the beginning also filled the pulpit at Clarksburg. The location of the church has been changed at least once. For many years it was at the head of a circuit including Mt. Carmel, Wesley Chapel and Stips Hill (Franklin county). The present building in Clarksburg was erected about 1856 and the church property is valued at fifteen hundred dollars. The congregation numbers one hundred and twenty and maintains an active Sunday school and Epworth League. It has always been a strong congregation.

MT. CARMEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Mt. Carmel Methodist church had its inception in 1823, when a few members met at the home of John Miller, which stood just north of the present residence of Maggie Thorp. The first members were the families of Linville, Hobbs, Jarrard, Griffiths and Hobbsin. The first pastors were probably Aaron Wood and John Havens. Shortly after the organization of the class, Daniel and Nancy Bell joined the society. During 1824-25 Rev. James Hanes was the pastor. This church was one of the leaders in the temperance movement in the county and early organized a Washingtonian Society, every member of the congregation signing the total abstinence pledge. Their first house of worship was a rude log structure, and this has been succeeded by three successive buildings, each being demanded because of the ever-growing congregation. For many years the church took an active part in the life of the community which it seeks to serve, but within the past

few years deaths and removals have decreased the membership until now there are only about thirty members. At the present time the church maintains neither a Sunday school nor an Epworth League. However, this church had the honor of establishing one of the first Sunday schools in the county, and for a long time kept it in operation. It is impossible to give a complete list of all the pastors, with their dates of service, but practically every pastor of the Clarksburg church also preached at the Mt. Carmel church. Among the pastors who have had charge of this congregation may be mentioned the following, arranged chronologically as nearly as possible: Nehemiah B. Griffiths (1826), Robert Burns and Isaac Elsburg (1828), Amos Sparks (1829), Isaac Kimball, Elijah Burriss, William Evans, E. Whitten, Amos Bussey, Charles Bonner, O. H. P. Ash, M. Wiley, Joseph and William Carter, Hayden Hayes, James Conwell, John Winchester, Williamson Gerril, John H. Bruce, Lewis Hurlburt, Jacob Whitman, Samuel P. Crawford, John Wallace, Lemuel Reeves, Wesley Wood, Benjamin F. Gatch, Joseph McCrea. The dates of the remainder of the pastors have been found: J. V. R. Miller, 1851; Landy Havens, 1852; G. P. Jenkins, 1853; John I. Tevis, 1854; Robert S. Beswick, 1856; Benjamin F. Gatch, 1858; Landy Havens, 1859; J. C. Crawford, 1860; Jacob Whitten, 1861; Jacob Whitman, 1862; W. A. Thompson, 1863; J. S. Winchester, 1864-67; R. A. Lameter, 1868; J. S. Alley, 1868-73; J. D. Pierce, 1874; G. E. Neville, 1877; Isaac Turner, 1879; James McCaw, 1880-82; G. W. Winchester, 1882-85; J. H. Norton, 1885; J. D. Current, 1886; D. C. Benjamin, 1887; G. C. Clouds, 1888; Andrew Ayer, 1890; James P. Maupin, 1891-93; Charles Ward, 1895-96; George Reibold, 1896-98; D. A. Wynegar, 1898-00; William Telfer, 1900-02; M. S. Taylor, 1902-06; H. D. Sterrett, 1906-08; T. J. Anthony, 1908-10; E. L. Wimmer, 1910-11; U. M. Creath, 1911-12; J. E. Sidebottom, 1912-14; C. E. Hester, since 1914.

MT. PLEASANT CHURCH.

The first Methodist sermon preached in the county was delivered by James Murray, in September, 1822, in the home of Thomas Hendricks, then the only house in Greensburg. The first class to be organized in the county was at Mt. Pleasant, about four miles south of Greensburg. The story is told that John Robbins, one of the early settlers, was at work near his cabin, when two men approached on horseback and bid him the time of day. They talked for a while and then Robbins said: "You men look like Methodist ministers." The strangers admitted that they were and said that

they were on their way to attend conference. Robbins wanted them to stop a while and organize a class, but they stated that they had no time to spare then, but that they would gladly do so on their return. One of these horse-men was John Strange, an early minister.

When conference was over the men returned and organized a class in Robbins' cabin. Another story is to the effect that Robbins himself organized the first class at the direction of James Murray. At any rate, the members of this first class were John and Ruth Robbins, B. Courtney, Elizabeth Garrison, J. H. Kirkpatrick and his wife Mary and Nat Robbins—seven persons. Later additions were James and Polly Armstrong, Jacob Stewart, A. L. Anderson, Nancy Anderson, Mary Garrison, Tamzen Connor, Wesley and Elizabeth White and Lydia Groenendyke.

The first church was built in 1834 and called Mt. Pleasant. It was a log structure, twenty-four feet wide and thirty feet long. This building was used until 1854, when a new church was built. The present pastor is T. J. Lewis, who has built up the church until it numbers one hundred and thirty members.

ADAMS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Adams Methodist church was organized January 14, 1859, by the Rev. Jesse Brockway, of Milford circuit. The church was organized with seven members: William Ryan, Mary E. Ryan, Barnard Young, Jane Young, Minerva Young, J. W. Deem and Lemuel Deem. Some time later, Jonathan Tindall and family and George W. Kirby united with the church. Jonathan Tindall was appointed class leader.

Reverend Brockway preached until the conference of 1859 and was followed by Rev. Jacob Montgomery. In 1860 the class was placed on the Westport circuit by the Rev. Joseph Tarkington. A subscription was taken by the Reverend Tarkington in the spring of 1861 for the erection of a church at Adams. The trustees chosen were J. G. White, J. T. Hamilton, D. N. Hamilton, T. W. Deem and William Ryan.

Rev. James Tarkington, G. W. Pye and T. S. Turk preached until the conference of 1861, when Rev. P. J. Rosencrans was placed in charge. He served one year and Rev. J. B. Lathrop was sent in the fall of 1862. The church was built during his pastorate. The building committee was G. W. Kirby, Lemuel Deem and William Ryan. The church was erected by Anderson Stevens and dedicated on January 14, 1863, by Rev. Samson Tinchler, the presiding elder. Adams was then taken into the Milford circuit, with Rev. James McCann as pastor. The Sunday school was organized on Easter

Sunday by Rev. P. J. Rosencrans. The church now has a membership of one hundred and sixty-two and is served by Rev. J. A. Gardner.

MILFORD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Milford Methodist Episcopal church, which is one of the original outposts of Methodism in Decatur county, was organized in 1834, at the home of Samuel Burney, by Rev. William Daily. Early records of the church have disappeared, but it is known that the Rev. Joseph Tarkington was the first pastor appointed to the charge. He was followed by a long line of ministers, earnest, hard working and prayerful, who, with dauntless courage and matchless energy, wrought a church in surroundings that were none too favorable.

The ministers who served this church have been the following: William Daily, James Scott and C. M. Reeves, Amos Busey and Allen Wiley, Elijah Whittier and C. Carey, T. Hurlburt and Edward Burris, L. Havens, Jacob Miller, John Reisling, John T. Keely, Seth Smith, C. B. Jones, Lewis Doles, Lundy Havens and John S. Lewis, Nimrod Benick, John Winchester and J. Crawford.

In 1854, during the pastorate of John Winchester, the church was erected at a cost of nine thousand dollars. Following Reverend Crawford, came Rev. Jessie Brockway, during whose pastorate the Adams church was added to the Milroy circuit. Since then the two charges have been tended by the following ministers: Jacob Montgomery, J. S. Barnes, W. F. Maulsin, James McCann, T. B. McClain, J. S. Winchester, F. S. Woodcock, J. C. White, M. H. Mullin, J. N. Dashiel, John Machlan, J. R. T. Lathrop, T. N. Jones, T. Kennedy, H. Morrow, T. D. Keys, W. R. Plummer, S. C. Clouds, S. A. Morrow, 1900-03; H. M. Elwyn, 1903-4; C. R. Sylvester, 1904-06; P. E. Edwards, 1905-09; J. T. Perry, 1909-12; C. E. Smith, 1912-13, and J. A. Gardner, 1913 to the present time. The present membership of the Milford church is one hundred and ten.

ST. PAUL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodists organized a class in St. Paul about 1857, and for a time met in the upper room of the building now occupied by the Johannes buggy factory. The early records of the church were destroyed when the parsonage burned in 1914, and hence the early history of the church is lacking in

many of the minor details. About 1858 a union church was erected in the town and it seems to have been used principally by the Methodists and the Lutherans. The fact that the Lutherans outnumbered the Methodists caused the church to be usually known as the Lutheran church. This building was bought by the Christian church in the seventies and is still used by them.

During the Civil War the Methodists erected a house of worship, which remained in use until it was burned down in 1891, during the pastorate of Rev. S. W. Troyer. The same year the congregation erected the present building. Extensive repairs, to the amount of twelve hundred dollars, were made on the building in 1913, while Rev. E. T. Lewis was pastor. The pulpit was changed from the end to the side of the building and a choir loft was installed in the rear of the pulpit. The pews were changed and art windows and frescoing added to the general attractiveness of the interior.

A parsonage was acquired early in the seventies and when it was burned with all its contents in the spring of 1914, the present beautiful parsonage was erected, at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars.

For a number of years the St. Paul church was in the St. Omer circuit, but in 1866, at the close of the first year's pastorate of Robert Roberts, it was placed in the St. Paul circuit, where it has since remained. The ministers since 1859 have been as follow: S. B. Falkinburg, 1859; Asbury Wilkinson 1860; H. M. Lore, 1861; J. H. Stallard, 1862; Joseph Tarkington, 1863; G. M. Hunt, 1864; Robert Roberts, 1865-66; William A. Thompson, 1867; J. S. Winchester, 1868-69; J. Crawford, 1870; B. F. Morgan, 1871; W. S. Jordan, 1872; Asbury Wilkerson, 1873; M. Black, 1874; Landy Haven, 1875; M. H. Molen, 1876; J. D. Pierce, 1877; William Evans, 1878; J. McCaw, 1879; J. D. Pierce, 1880-81; J. T. Pell, 1882-83; J. W. McLain, 1884; D. C. Benjamin, 1885; Henry Morrow, 1885-88; G. W. Winchester, 1889-90; S. W. Troyer, 1891; T. K. J. Anthony, 1892; J. P. Maupin, 1893-94; D. A. Wynegar, 1895-97; G. H. Reibolt, 1898-99; H. C. Pelsor, 1900-01; H. D. Sterrett, 1902-03; C. R. Stout, 1904-05; C. W. Maupin, 1906; J. W. Cordrey, 1907; J. L. Brown, 1908-10; C. S. Whitted, 1911; E. T. Lewis, 1912-13; S. L. Welker, 1914 to the present time. St. Paul has been in the following districts: Greensburg, 1859-62; Indianapolis, 1862-68; Lawrenceburg, 1868-71; Greensburg, 1871-73; Indianapolis, 1873-76; Connersville, 1876-1915. The present district superintendent is Rev. V. W. Tevis.

MIDDLE BRANCH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist church at Middle Branch, in Salt Creek township, was organized in 1867, with fifty charter members. They worshiped in private homes until a building was erected for worship in 1872, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. The same building, with various improvements from time to time, is still in use. Class meetings, Sunday school and Epworth League are maintained and the work of the church in the community which it serves is such as to commend it to all worthy people. It is attached to the Batesville circuit. The following pastors have served the church: Mapes, Hunt, J. W. Mendell, Starks, A. M. Loudon, R. L. Kinnear, J. S. Winchester, F. A. Guthrie, W. F. Smith, E. L. Moore, W. Maupin, F. M. Westhafer, J. W. Recter, McDuffey, V. Hargett, Wolf, J. L. Jerman, Stout, Sylvester, W. H. Thompson, W. H. McDowell, C. M. Vawter, J. H. French and H. A. Broadwell, the present pastor. The trustees in 1915 were: Isaac Doles, Thomas Doles, William Caldwell, William Duncan and Isaac Reddington.

DISCONTINUED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Just how many discontinued Methodist churches there are in Decatur county is not known, but among them may be mentioned the following: St. Omer, St. Maurice, Shiloh, Center Grove, Finley and Fredonia. Little has been learned about these half dozen churches, although an effort has been made to trace the history of each. Shiloh was discontinued a few years ago, the members going to the Greensburg and Sandusky churches. Finley church was organized by the anti-war Democrats, who sent to Kentucky for their preacher. It disappeared long ago. Fredonia was in the Tucker neighborhood in Marion township and was made up in large part of Free-will Baptists, who came to the church in a body. It was on the Holton circuit and was an active church until about six years ago.

NEWPOINT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Newpoint is the newest church in Salt Creek township, having been founded a little more than twenty years ago. The erection of the building was superintended by John Anedeker, Jr. One of the first pastors of this church was Will Smith. Generally, the same pastors have served this church that have served the New Pennington Methodist Episcopal church, since the organization of the Newpoint church.

The trustees in 1915 were Leonard P. Hart, Charles Williams, Walter Stanley, William Koenigkramer. The Sunday school superintendent in that year was Leander Carr.

NEW PENNINGTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Ever since it was founded, the New Pennington Methodist Episcopal church has been one of the most active country churches in the eastern part of Decatur county. Its history is embodied in the lives of men like the late John Collicott, who, during his lifetime, was a spiritual adviser and leader in the church. He was a member always faithful in exhortation and in the practice of the "old-time religion."

The following pastors have served the church: John Collicott (exhorter), F. M. Westhafer, Albert Stout, Will Smith, French, Wilbur McDowell, W. H. Thompson, C. M. Vawter, V. Hargett, Claude Sylvester, J. L. Jerman, W. Maupin and H. A. Broadwell, the pastor in 1915. The trustees of the church are: Charles Williams, Leonard P. Hart, Alfred Ahring, William Koenigkramer.

OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES.

Unfortunately, there were several Methodist churches in the county which failed to give any data for their history, and all that is known of them has been gleaned from the 1914 conference report. Rev. T. J. Lewis has four churches on his circuit: Westport, one hundred and seventy-five members; Mt. Pleasant, one hundred and thirty members; Letts, sixty members, and Burk's Chapel, twenty members. Only one of these churches responded to a request for data, the Mt. Pleasant church. The pastor on this circuit lives at Westport. Newpoint, Middlebranch and New Pennington are served by Rev. H. A. Broadwell from the Batesville circuit. New Pennington is credited with ninety-four members and Newpoint with seven in 1914. William De Hart serves the charges at Alert and Wesley Chapel, but nothing has been learned concerning either church. The church at Burney is in charge of Joseph H. Larmore.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The following is a list of the Baptist churches in Decatur county, together with their present membership and name of pastor:

Flatrock Association: Greensburg, four hundred and forty-five mem-

bers, J. W. Clevenger, pastor; Salem, one hundred and eighty-two members, A. A. Kay, pastor; Sand Creek, one hundred and thirty-one members; W. O. Beatty, pastor; Mt. Moriah, ninety-eight members, J. A. Ellis, pastor; Rossburg, thirty-eight members, W. O. Beatty, pastor.

Sand Creek Association: Mt. Aerie (Letts), three hundred and twenty-five members, W. C. Marshall, pastor; Liberty, two hundred and eighteen members, I. B. Morgan; Westport, one hundred and ninety-one members, A. A. Kay; Union, one hundred and seventy members, J. C. Nicholson, pastor; Mt. Pleasant, eighty-seven members, J. C. Nicholson, pastor; Friendship, thirty members, Eber Tucker, pastor; Rock Creek, twenty-nine members, P. A. Bryant, pastor.

The Baptist church was one of the first to get started in Decatur county, and, at one time or another, has had nearly a score of different congregations in the county. It should be noted that this church was strong in the county of Franklin, which joins Decatur on the east, and that many of the ministers from Franklin served the early Baptist churches of Decatur county. This church, like many others, has seen many of its congregations divide on questions of polity, music, secret societies, whisky, slavery and on other questions, some of minor importance which today seem very frivolous. More than one Baptist church of Decatur county has been rent asunder over some petty differences, while, to their credit, they have later reconciled their differences and again united.

SAND CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first church of this denomination in Decatur county was established in 1822, the same year the county began its independent career, thus making the church coexistent with the life of the county. In fact, the actual organization of the Sand Creek church antedated the actual official opening of the county by about three months. It was on the third Saturday in January, 1822, that eight people—Rev. John B. Potter, Jennie Potter, Zachariah Gartin, Polly Gartin, Dudley Taylor, Nancy Taylor, Rebecca Loyd and Jennie Miller—met for the purpose of organizing a Baptist church. Their first meeting was held in Washington township and sometime later they erected a building, which they used for many years. Rev. Potter donated five acres of ground to be used as a cemetery. This church became the mother of the Baptist churches of Decatur, and, as other branches were established, many of the members joined other congregations.

Shortly after effecting a permanent organization, the Sand Creek church

elected a council, consisting of Joel Butler, Basil Meek and Polly Baker. The church was first attached to the Silver Creek association, but later, upon the organization of the Flat Rock association, joined the latter. Many able men have served as pastors of this church and the following list represents some of the ablest ministers the church produced in the early history of the church: John B. Potter, Daniel Stoggsdill, Abraham Bohannon, James McEwen, John Pavy, Jacob Martin, I. Christie, James W. Lewis, James Pavey, M. B. Phares, Joab Stout, Preston Jones, J. W. B. Tisdale, J. W. Potter, G. W. Bower, C. N. Gartin, W. T. Jolly.

The Sand Creek Baptist church was organized under the following constitution: "Being sensible of the advantages and benefits of church privileges and gospel ordinances, we do agree to give ourselves, by the will of God, to God and to one another as a church, in order that we may keep up a church government and discipline according to the New Testament regulations; also, to watch over one another in love for the benefit of the church of Christ and the glory of the religious cause of God, we do covenant together as a regularly constituted church on the articles of faith of the Silver Creek association." The following constituent members signed these articles of faith: Zachariah Gartin, Polly Gartin, Dudley Taylor, Nancy Taylor, Jennie Miller, Rebecca Loyd, Rev. John B. Potter and Jennie Potter. These members received the hand of fellowship from a council composed of Elder Joel Butler, from Union church, Basil Meek and Polly Baker. A year later the church joined the Flat Rock association, with which it has since been affiliated.

Originally, the Sand Creek church embraced a wide scope of territory, being the second church of the denomination in the county, and holding the most central location. As suggested before it may very appropriately be called the mother of the many Baptist churches which were to follow. Large and flourishing churches have arisen in all parts of the county, until at the present time the field of Sand Creek is confined to a comparatively small territory. However, it is a strong congregation, and is constantly growing in strength and influence. Originally located about a mile and a half southeast of Greensburg, it changed to its present site in Marion township in the fore part of the eighties. The first meetings were held at the homes of the members, and, even after a log church was erected, meetings were often held at the homes of the centrally located members in the winter. In April, 1823, Nathaniel Madison Potter donated three-fourths of an acre of ground and William Loyd a half acre, for church and cemetery purposes. A building, twenty-four by thirty feet, was constructed of logs on the site so donated,

on the Michigan road, a mile and a half southeast of the county seat. The cemetery is still there, but the building has long since disappeared.

The first services in the new log building were held in April, 1824, and on that day the following contributions were made to Pastor Stogsdale for his services: Three dollars in cash, twelve days' work, two days' work, fifty cents and one day's work, one dollar and one bedstead, two days' work, two days' work, one dollar, two and a half bushels of corn. It was agreed that the members donating work were to contribute it at certain specified times, and, presumably, when the pastor could use them to the best advantage.

John B. Potter served the church until a building was erected and had the honor of being the first pastor and moderator. He died in February, 1823. His grave marks the resting place of the first member of the Sand Creek church. He preached the first Baptist sermon, if not the first of any kind, in Decatur county, on Clifty creek at a spring just above where the old Moriah Baptist church stood, in Adams township. The pastors in the log church were Daniel Stogsdale, Abraham Bohanon, James McEwen, John Pavy, Daniel Stogsdale and Jacob Martin, serving in the order given.

In 1842 a contract was let for a new building to be located on the same site, a short distance east of the log building. It was a frame structure, fifty by forty feet, and cost six hundred dollars, the contractor and the congregation both furnishing part of the material. The building was dedicated in the due course of time, with appropriate services, and continued to be the home of the church until 1883. During the early years services in the summer time were frequently held under the shade of a large poplar tree which stood near the south end of the church. Across the road a spring of excellent water gushed forth and the friendly gourd was ever hanging by it for the use of the members. In those days the evening services were conducted under the flitful gleam of the candle, and many people are still living who can recall the sputtering candles and tallow dips which were in use until the time of the Civil War.

The pastors in the frame building were Jacob Martin, Daniel Stogsdale, I. Cristy, James Lewis, John Pavy, M. B. Phares, Joab Stout, Preston Jones, J. W. B. Tisdale, James Lewis, J. W. B. Tisdale, J. W. Potter, G. W. Bowers, C. N. Gartin, W. T. Jolly and H. H. Smith.

In 1863, more ground was purchased from Mr. White for cemetery purposes, making about four acres altogether. About this time services were held in three different places—at the church, the Layton school house and the Middle Branch school house. As the years went by and new Baptist churches were organized, the question of moving the church farther south

was seriously discussed. It was not until 1882, that a final decision was made on this momentuous matter. In that year it was decided to locate on the Michigan road, in Marion township, about four and a half miles southeast of Greensburg, just across the Washington township line. Three and a half acres of ground were bought from J. D. Price for fifty dollars, and a brick building was at once planned. This building, thirty-two by forty-eight feet, was completed in the fall of 1883, and furnished in January of the following year.

Rev. J. E. McCoy was the first pastor in the new building, being called in February, 1884. In June of the same year the formal dedicatory services were held by Rev. I. N. Clark, who preached from the text, "For we are laborers together with God; ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building." (I. Corinthians, third chapter, ninth verse.) The well, wood shed, tenant house and bell were added later, the total cost of the lot and buildings being two thousand, seven hundred fifty-seven dollars and two cents.

The pastors at the present building have been as follows: J. E. McCoy, W. H. Craig, T. A. Aspy, J. A. Pettit, J. F. Huckleberry, E. C. J. Dickens, Charles M. Phillips, Dennis O'Dell, A. J. Foster, Chesley Holmes and W. O. Beatty, the present pastor.

The Sand Creek church has been wholly, or at least partly, responsible in constituting the churches at Greensburg, Liberty, New Pleasant, Pleasant Grove, Mt. Zion, Columbia and Muddy Fork. Some of these churches are now extinct. On three occasions Sand Creek has entertained the association. Sand Creek is proud of the fact that it has furnished so many faithful ministers to the church at large. The following men have gone out from this congregation as pastors: Licentiates—Ransom Riggs, Shelton P. Lowe, Nathaniel Madison, Potter, John D. Parker, Washington Pavy, A. J. Martin and J. W. Potter; ordained ministers—Ransom Riggs, Washington Pavy, John W. Potter and William H. Le Masters.

The ministers deserving special mention for their long connection with the church are Daniel Stogsdale (sixteen and a half years), J. E. McCoy (eight years) and John W. Potter (eighteen years). Rev. Potter probably did more for the church than any other man. Nathaniel M. Potter was a deacon in the church for nearly nineteen years, while R. E. Caffyn was a deacon for nine years and clerk for fifteen years. Jacob McKee served as deacon for twelve years, Dora Privett was clerk for sixteen years, James Clemons was moderator for thirteen years and T. M. Clark was superintendent for ten years.

The church has enrolled approximately one thousand members in the

ninety-three years of its existence and now has a membership of one hundred and thirty-three active members. The yearly expenses average between three hundred and fifty and three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Under the leadership of the present pastor, W. O. Beatty, the church is enjoying a steady growth. A Sunday school is maintained; a Young People's society meets every Sunday evening and an active Ladies' Aid society is doing efficient service in the Master's cause.

If the good pioneers who established this church nearly a century ago could know how much good had been done for the Redeemer and how many souls have been added to his kingdom through its instrumentality, they would rejoice indeed and feel that their early labors had not been in vain.

MOUNT MORIAH BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Mt. Moriah church was organized on May 23, 1823, with nineteen members: Rev. Daniel Stogsdill, Jonas Long, Joel Clark, William Harbord, Richard Guthrie and fourteen others whose names have not been preserved. This was the first branch of the Sand Creek church and included some who had belonged to the mother church. A building was erected on land donated by Solomon Turpin and stood in Adams township, on the old Michigan road, about a mile north of the present village of Adams. A brick church was built in 1834. This congregation flourished for twenty years before any dissension arose. In 1843 there was a great temperance wave sweeping over the country, and many churches became divided on the question of total abstinence. One of the members of the Mt. Moriah church, in an unguarded moment, either to drown some secret sorrow, or in libation to the sheer joy of living, had taken on a greater cargo of alcoholic liquor than his navigatory powers could handle. He became gloriously intoxicated and was brought before the church for trial. He was found guilty and expelled from the congregation. At the same sitting, the congregation heard the case of a member charged with the heterodoxy of having joined a temperance society. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was also expelled from the congregation. Whereupon a member, having more of a sense of humor than the others, arose and asked: "Brethren and sisters, just how much whisky must a man drink in order to be a good churchman?" Some time later, a minister at this place joined a temperance society and was promptly ousted by the congregation. This did not deter him from preaching, however, for he held services in homes of members of the congregation who stood with him on the temperance question, and he was later taken back into the pulpit.

Then the conservative Baptists of the Mt. Moriah congregation, finding themselves outnumbered by the temperance members, withdrew from the Mt. Moriah congregation and organized a church one mile below Adams, which they called Mt. Hebron.

MOUNT HEBRON AND ADAMS BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The Mt. Hebron church, as has been stated above, was the result of the split in the Mt. Moriah congregation, the cause of which may seem so surprising to us today. This temperance branch of the old church built a house of worship in Clay township about a quarter of a mile south of the present village of Adams. These two rival churches, the "wets" and the "drys," stationed within about a mile of each other, maintained their separate organizations for more than twenty years. By 1863 their ranks were becoming thin and they were growing so weak that they were scarcely able to keep up their organizations. It was at this juncture that Rev. J. B. Lathrop, who had established a Methodist church at Adams, suggested to the two churches that they forget their differences, unite their congregations and build a church at Adams. The Civil War was in progress, many of the members of both churches had gone to the front, and most of the few remaining finally decided that nothing could be gained by attempting to keep up two separate organizations. In this year the two churches—Mt. Moriah and Mt. Hebron—tore down the Mt. Moriah church and used the brick to erect a new house of worship in Adams. This building is still standing and is now occupied by the congregation. Whether it was in the nature of a compromise or not is not known, but it is interesting to note that it was agreed to use the Mt. Hebron cemetery. This final union of the two sister churches shows that most of the members could forgive, even though they might not forget. Some of them, however, were not able to reconcile themselves to the new order of things, and within five years they withdrew and formed the little Flat Rock church. The pastors of the Adams Baptist church from 1865 have been: Preston Jones, Daniel Stogsdill, A. Bohannon, James McEwen, J. Currier, J. M. Smith, E. J. Todd, I. Christie, J. W. B. Tisdale, Evan Snead, J. Chancey, James Pavey, John Pavey, Preston Jones, F. M. Huckleberry, L. E. Duncan, L. A. Clevenger (1880-83).

LITTLE FLAT ROCK BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Little Flat Rock church was organized by twelve members of the Mt. Moriah congregation, the "wet" branch, after Mt. Moriah and Mt.

Hebron had decided, in 1865, to unite in building a new church at the village of Adams. These twelve were B. W. Stogsdill, A. A. Stogsdill, Lewis and Malinda Shelhorn, D. W. and Mary Shelhorn, S. A. and Eliza Shelhorn, H. L. and Emily Doggett, Mary Snickler and Elizabeth Shelhorn. Whether they withdrew at once after the union of 1865 is not known; at least, they did not erect a house of worship and effect a permanent organization until 1870. On the first Saturday in March of that year they met and decided to build a church in the Shelhorn neighborhood on the banks of Little Flat Rock. A commodious building was erected and in a few years the church had enrolled over a hundred members. Rev. Preston Jones was the leading spirit in the church for many years and served as pastor until along in the eighties. Other ministers have been: F. M. Huckleberry and S. P. Smith.

LIBERTY BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Liberty Baptist church was the third of the denomination to be organized in Decatur county and dates from 1827. In that year nine members met at the home of Charles Taylor, three and one half miles west of Greensburg, on the second Saturday of August. The original members were Obadiah Martin and wife, Elizabeth, John Whitlow and wife, Thomas Keel and wife, Moses Sally and wife and Andrew Nicholas. At the second meeting the members selected Obadiah Martin as their minister, he being at that time a licentiate. They set aside the second Saturday in November, 1827, for his ordination, but this ceremony was later postponed until the second Saturday in May, 1828. At that time the council, composed of Daniel Stogdel, Adam Cantwell, James Long and John Wheeldon, performed the ordination services. On the second Saturday in June following, Rev. Martin was chosen moderator of the congregation. He continued to serve the church faithfully until his death, six years later. At the third regular meeting after his death, James McEwin was invited to become the pastor, and he remained with the church as pastor until 1836, at which time the church granted a license to preach to Joseph A. Martin and John T. Warren. These two men then ministered to the congregation jointly until 1839, when the church granted a license to Samuel Williams. From the time of Williams' advancement to the position of licentiate until October, 1840, the three men—Martin, Warren and Williams—served the congregation. At the latter date the congregation ordained Martin and Warren and the two served the church together until 1843. In July, of that year, the church called John Pavy for one year and at the same meeting chose John T. War-

ren as assistant moderator. In 1846 the church again selected Pavy as their pastor and the following year called Archibald Leach for a period of one year. The pastors from that year down to the present time have been as follow: Jacob Martin, 1848; Daniel Stogdel, 1849; Joseph Sampson, 1850; Joab Stout, 1850, until his death. The dates of the remaining pastors have not been furnished. They are: Albert Carter, F. M. Huckleberry, Alexander Connelly, W. W. Smith, T. A. Aspy, John Huckleberry, E. Sanford and I. B. Morgan, the present pastor. The deacons of the church have been as follow: John Whitlow, 1828-37; Benjamin Taylor, 1837-1853; Elijah McGuire, 1840-1851; Pleasant Martin, 1852-1915; Elijah Markland, 1854-1856; Simpson Turner, 1857-1915; James M. Brown, 1871-1915. Among the clerks of the church may be mentioned Moses Sally, Pleasant Martin, William Douglass, Samuel Howell and Richard Wright.

The first building was a log structure, twenty-two by twenty-six feet, which, however, was never completely finished. It was built about one mile north of the present building. In 1844, the church started to erect a second building, but it was not completed until 1852. In 1855 the congregation built a substantial frame building, thirty by thirty-six feet. It was destroyed by fire in 1866. In the same year plans were made for the erection of a brick building and it was finished and dedicated in 1868.

For many years after the church was organized there was little money for church expenses. The first sexton received two dollars and a half a year for his services, while today he receives a salary of fifty-two dollars. The total expenses for 1915 are as follow: Pastor, \$150; assistant, \$150; visiting ministers, \$100; home missions, \$53; foreign missions, \$11.25; sexton, \$52; Sabbath school, \$50. Four members of the church gave a total amount of \$251 for the endowment fund of Franklin College during 1914.

The Liberty church was first a member of the Flat Rock association, but in 1850, it united with the Sand Creek association. During the twenty-three years preceding 1850, the church admitted one hundred and three persons to membership. Of that number, eleven have been excluded, and of the members in 1850, there are two still living. In the last twenty years the church has admitted two hundred and twenty-three to membership. In the spring of 1912, Rev. S. G. Huntington conducted a revival, which brought twenty-nine new members into the church. The total membership at the present time is two hundred and eighteen.

SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Salem Baptist church was established on the third Saturday of February, 1831, at the home of John S. Rutherford, one and one-half miles northeast of Milford. The constituent members were: Ruchard and Fannie Johnson, James and Elizabeth Dunn, James and George M. O'Laughlin, Mathias and Margaret Mount, Thomas and Elizabeth Jones. The first house of worship was erected in 1831, and this remained in use until 1888, when the present building was erected. It was remodeled in 1909, and is now provided with all the modern improvements. The church property is valued at three thousand dollars.

The ministers include the following: John Pavy, J. W. B. Tisdale, W. E. Spear, James Pavey, J. W. Potter, A. A. Downey, W. A. Pavey, Alonzo Aspy, T. A. Aspy, J. A. Pettit, J. F. Huckleberry, Noah Harper, E. C. J. Dickens, M. C. Welch, L. T. Root, D. P. Liston, D. P. Odell, R. H. Kent, H. W. Clark, C. B. Jones, and A. A. Kay, the present pastor. The clerk is F. L. Sasser, who furnished all the data for the history of the church. The church now has a membership of two hundred. A Baptist Young People's Union was organized in 1914.

GREENSBURG BAPTIST CHURCHES.

According to the early records, the Greensburg Baptist church was founded in 1841, by the Rev. Joshua Carrier, of Connecticut, sent here by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Prior to his coming, the Greensburg Baptists held membership in some of the older churches of the denomination in the county. The missionary was a thrifty New Englander and both he and his wife were well endowed with those attributes necessary for success in this particular field.

From their hillside home on the left of the present entrance to South Park cemetery they worked, taught and visited for seven years. The church was organized July 17, 1841, with eighteen members and united the following month with the Flat Rock association. Eight members were added the following year, after which the new church only held its own until 1848, when, with thirty-three baptisms and twelve additions by letter, the number of members was raised to ninety-seven.

Just a little later it suffered a heavy loss through the removal of the pastor and several families to Iowa. The next minister was the Rev. M. B. Phares, a young college man, who served in 1849-50. Following him came

Ref. D. G. Heuston (1853-54), who was also a Franklin College man. During his pastorate, fire destroyed the meeting house. This building had been purchased of the Presbyterians, who had erected a new edifice. The pews of this church faced the doors and it was lighted with candles.

For a time the congregation used the office of Ezra Lathrop for business and prayer meetings. Occasional preaching services were conducted in other churches. Plans for rebuilding were laid at once, and the church was completed during the pastorate of the Rev. J. W. B. Tisdale (1856-59). The basement of the new church was occupied as soon as it was completed. Private schools were conducted in it for a time, the teachers being James Caffyn and Rev. J. W. Potter.

The new church was a two-story structure, with thick brick walls and heavy stone steps, with iron railings. It was lighted with kerosene and heated with two large stoves. Rev. Harry Smith was the pastor in 1860, and was followed in 1861 by Rev. M. B. Phares, who had previously served the congregation.

During the anxiety and depression of the Civil War, when many of the able-bodied members of the congregation were at the front, the Greensburg church shared its pastor with the Sand Creek congregation. Rev. Phares was unable to bear up under the consequent heavy labor and died before the war was over. He lies buried in the Sand Creek cemetery.

Rev. Ira C. Perrine, who was also a physician, served the church for a time and then retired on account of failing health. Upon his death, which took place soon after his retirement, the pulpit was supplied by a number of ministers until the coming of Rev. J. Cell, in 1864. He served for two years and was followed by Rev. L. D. Robinson, who remained for three years. During the latter's pastorate there were a number of innovations introduced into the church, including the introduction of instrumental music, a choir, Christmas trees, church socials and other means of supplementing the regular church revenues. In this period the church membership was considerably augmented through additions by baptism and letter.

Rev. J. S. Green, who served the church as pastor for some time, absconded in 1870 after forging the signatures of a number of his parishioners. He was located in Portland, Connecticut, where he was working in a tinware factory. He had formerly preached in a Methodist church there under another name. He was kept in jail for a time, during which he improved his leisure by writing a series of letters to the newspapers.

The next pastor was Rev. John Chambers, who remained for a year. Then came Rev. W. A. Caplinger, a supply, who conducted a revival with

the assistance of Rev. J. Cell, and the heart of the congregation turned to the former pastor, who was gladly recalled. He died after a few months' service and lies buried in South Park cemetery in Greensburg.

Rev. B. F. Cavons came in 1870, with his young bride, and remained for seven years, during which the church enjoyed a steady growth. The baptistry was constructed and other needed improvements added. Hitherto baptismal services had been held in Little Sand Creek, usually near Michigan avenue and Washington street.

The next pastor was Rev. W. E. Pritchard, who had been trained in Spurgeon's London college. He came to the church in 1881. About this time agitation was started for the erection of a new church or enlarging the old one. The church building then in use was twenty-five years old, and the congregation was much larger than at the date of its erection. No decision could be reached and the agitation continued throughout the pastorate of Reverend Pritchard and that of his successor, Rev. J. A. Kirkpatrick (1885-86).

Reverend Kirkpatrick devoted his energy to strengthening the body of the church and added many new members. During his ministry the fiftieth anniversary of the church was fittingly celebrated. During the tenure of his successor, Rev. D. W. Sanders, the church united on building plans, tore down the old building and erected the present structure, which was cleared of debt after several years of heroic effort.

Rev. J. B. Thomas was the pastor in 1892, and was followed by Rev. W. W. Smith, who served the church with zeal and industry for four years. In 1900 Manford Schuk was called and ordained. He occupied the pulpit for a year and then left to continue his studies. His successor, Rev. H. W. Davis, served two years. The last four named were students at Franklin College and three of them spent their early life in the vicinity of Greensburg. During the pastorate of the Rev. Davis, the pipe organ was installed.

The next pastor was Rev. J. Heritage, another English-trained minister. While he was minister, Mrs. Joseph Wynn presented the church with an individual communion set. He was followed in turn by Rev. J. F. Frazer, Rev. J. F. Fradenburg, and Rev. J. W. Clevenger, the present minister, who took the pulpit in 1914.

In its history of three-quarters of a century the Greensburg Baptist church has had twenty-four pastors, two of whom were recalled to the pulpit. There were times when the pulpit was filled by supplies, but, for the most part, services have been regular since the organization of the church.

A number of Baptist ministers have spent their last years in Greens-

burg and have added considerably to the power of the church. Among them have been Rev. J. W. B. Tisdale, S. M. Stimson, D. D. (for twenty-five years secretary of the Foreign Mission Society), Rev. T. J. Connor, Rev. F. M. Huckelberry, Rev. Alexander Connoley, Rev. C. M. Phillips and Rev. A. D. Berry, who brought the office of the *Baptist Observer* to Greensburg for a time.

The first license to preach was granted by the Greensburg church to Thomas Edkinsom, one of the constituent members. Dyar M. Christy was given a license in the late sixties, and he preached until his death, twenty-five years later. E. Hez Swem, who was the third sent out, has spent a useful quarter of a century in Washington, D. C. Three ministers have been ordained by the church, Rev. Manford Schuk, Rev. William LeMasters and Rev. O. A. Bowman.

A few legacies have been left the church. Ezra Lathrop bequeathed it fifteen hundred dollars, and Mahalla Ragan and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wynn left it one thousand dollars. The church has been host to the Indiana Baptist state convention four times: 1861, 1868, 1878 and 1913. It has entertained delegates and messengers from the churches of the Flat Rock association three times, in 1866, 1889 and 1913.

The first clerk of the church was Jabez Edkins. Z. A. Withrow is reported as occupying that office in 1852. Among those who held the office during long terms of years were J. N. Shirk, F. C. Eddleman, R. T. Wright and C. W. Woodward. Ezra Lathrop, George Fletcher, George Perrine, Isaac N. Shirk and Benjamin Bowers were among the early deacons. The following among others have served as church treasurer: Ebenezer Edkins, R. T. Wright, Everet Marsh, Charles Schuk, C. W. Woodward, Harrington Boyd and Hugh Taylor.

Some of the Sunday school superintendents have been I. N. Shirk, W. B. Harvey, Ira Hollensbe, R. T. Wright, Charles Williams, Everett Marsh, G. G. Welsh, Herbert West and William G. Bently. Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston was a loyal and efficient leader of the primary department for more than thirty years.

The Woman's Missionary Society was organized in 1877, with Mrs. Joseph Wynn as president, and women's prayer meetings have been a continuous feature of the life of the church. The early meeting places were the homes of Mrs. Abi Lathrop, Mrs. T. Edkins or Mrs. Fletcher. For a period of ten years these meetings were held regularly at the home of Mrs. J. B. Wheatley.

MT. PLEASANT BAPTIST CHURCH.

The members of the Baptist church living in the southern part of Jackson township met at the home of James Blankenship on the third Saturday of February, 1835, and organized the Mt. Pleasant church. The constituent members had been attached to the Bear Creek church, in Bartholomew county, before this time. They numbered ten, as follows: William T. Stribbling, Achsa Stribbling, John Chambers, Elizabeth Chambers, John Graham, Eliza Graham, James Blankenship, Mary Blankenship, Mary Chambers and Catherine Eli. At the home of John Chambers the new church was reorganized by the council on February 28, 1835, Bear Creek, Mt. Moriah and Vernon being represented in the council. They worshipped in private homes for two years, and in 1837 erected a log church, which was supplanted in 1860 by a brick building. The church has drawn her membership from a large territory, with Sardinia as her center. Among pastors of this church are the following: Chesley Woodward, William Vawter, John Pavy, Hiram Pond, John Stott, Ira Gleason, Albert Carter, F. M. Huckleberry, W. Y. Moore and J. C. Nicholson.

DRY FORK BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Dry Fork church was constituted in February, 1835, at the home of Enoch Garrison, with the following constituent members: John Patrick and wife, Enoch and Margaret Garrison, Elizabeth and Sarah Patrick, Susan Morgan, Rebecca Black and Eleanor Tazewell. For the first six years after the organization, the congregation held services in the homes of the members, and then built a rude log church. In 1852, a substantial frame structure was erected one-half mile south of Newburg in Jackson township. The pastors of this church include the following: A. Leach, John Vawter, James Blankenship, William Moore, G. W. Pavey, Evan Snead, G. W. Patrick, Absolom Pavey, James Pavey, Joab Stout, B. Denham, Hugh McCalip, W. E. Spears, F. M. Huckleberry, John W. Potter and Albert Carter. Dry Fork is the mother of the churches of Westport and Mt. Aerie (Letts).

WESTPORT BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Westport church is an arm of the Dry Fork church and was organized January 4, 1851, with twenty-three members, as follows: Richard

Childers, Benjamin Childers, Elizabeth Childers, James Hamilton, John Buck, Lewis T. Scott, Catherine Shields, Susan Morgan and sixteen others, whose names have not been preserved. The formal organization was in charge of a council from Mt. Pleasant, Dry Fork and Sand Creek churches. A building, erected in 1852, is still in use. The pastors of the church include the following: Hiram Pond, G. W. Patrick, Joab Stout, Hiram Christie, J. W. Reynolds, G. W. Herron, Benjamin Wilson, Jonathan Allee, W. E. Spear, John Waters, John Stott, J. C. Remy and A. A. Kay.

ROSSBURG BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Rossburg church was established on March 1, 1851, by a council representing the churches of Pipe Creek, West Fork, Delaware and Napoleon. The charter members were as follow: James Alexander, William W. Hollensbe, John F. Hollensbe, James Updike, Andrew J. Martin, Sanford Stapp, Albert I. Osborne, Rev. Sylvester Ferris and seven others. The pastors have been Sylvester Ferris, J. C. Perrine, Enoch Tilton, James W. Lewis, James M. Smith, Obediah Martin, Horace Wilson, Spear, Simms, Frank Level, J. W. Tisdale, George W. Bowers, Alexander Connelly and W. O. Beatty, the present pastor.

The Rossburg church, in its existence up to 1915, perhaps had its palmiest days in the period from 1860 to 1890. It was during this period that George Washington Bower, who served the Rossburg church as pastor much of the time from 1864 until 1913, was in the vigor of life and action and the church in its youth and power. Since 1890, or thereabouts, a noticeable decrease in the activity of the church has come about due to the removal of many members and families from the church community and the age and feebleness of older members.

Since 1890, however, much excellent work has been done periodically at Rossburg and, continuing through this later period, many souls have been converted, under the ministry of Reverend Bower and others, to the Christian life; so that faithful hearts and hands have kept sacred to service the meeting house where once the pioneer pastor of the early day proclaimed the Gospel of truth, and where, at the memorable little pulpit, many an erring, though good and precious soul, was led forward, born again, into the new and true life of the Redeemer.

One of the older members of this church, writing of it in 1915, said: "In the period from 1860 to 1890 many a time, and many a time, have I seen such large crowds attend church services at Rossburg that all could not get in the



REV. G. W. BOWER AND WIFE.

Reverend Bower was, for nearly forty years, pastor of the Rosburg Baptist Church.



church. That was especially so when Bower preached regularly there." But in the later period, when Bower continued to minister at Rossburg, the congregation had become scattered and many old familiar faces he had known, were absent. On one occasion when he preached there, not long before his death, in 1913, he remarked in the course of his sermon, looking like the pictures of Whittier, "Most of my congregation are out here," as he pointed to the "silent city," with its "windowless palaces" there on the hill.

And so it was that to a large extent the life of George W. Bower became the life and history of the Rossburg Baptist church through a long period of time. His life in his period with the church was an embodiment of the character and life of the church. By his sturdy, powerful preaching and honest example, many a person was led through baptism into the new and true life. He had much to do with the religious integrity of eastern Decatur county for half a century.

George W. Bower was born in Adams township, Ripley county, Indiana, September 29, 1836, and died on February 19, 1913. He received what education he had in the common schools and taught during eleven terms of common school. He married Nancy Miller, March 17, 1861, who was always a faithful helpmate in her husband's work at Rossburg. Mr. Bower was "born again" in February, 1864, and united with the Pipe Creek Baptist church. He was baptized by Rev. James M. Smith, March 16, of the same year. He was chosen superintendent of the Sunday school in March, 1864, and served in that position for three years. On July 27, 1867, the church licensed him to preach. He preached his first sermon on Sunday, December 16, 1866, at his home church, his text being John 3:14-15. He was ordained on December 27, 1868, by his home church, at the request of the Franklin church, at Pierceville, Indiana, which had called him as pastor for one-fourth time. His longest pastorate was at Rossburg and Pipe Creek churches. He preached at Elkhart for twenty years; at Hogan Hill, thirteen years; at Hopewell, seven years; Ingar Creek, six years; Washington, six years; and at other churches from one to four years. He was a member of the Baptist state convention board for several years, when the members were elected by the associations.

A summary of his work follows: Regular sermons preached, 5,675; funeral sermons, 478; whole number of sermons preached, 6,153; marriages solemnized, 204; number baptized, 588. He gave more time to Rossburg than to any other one church. Anyone who met him never failed to be impressed by his lofty, though kind and simple, puritan character; by his honesty, his integrity, his strength of will and his moral and spiritual power. His works live on and on in this church he served.

The officers of the church in 1915 were: Trustees, Alfred M. Hooten, Forest Higdon, David Martin; clerk, Mrs. Emma Gwinn; treasurer, Forest Higdon.

MT. AERIE (LETTS) BAPTIST CHURCH.

Mt. Aerie church was organized in the latter part of 1872, as an arm of Dry Fork, the organization following the establishment and successful career of a Sunday school at that point. A revival was held in the early part of 1874, during which forty-three members were added to the church. This meeting was under the direction of John W. Potter, who was then pastor of the Dry Fork church, and aroused so much interest that a request was made for an independent organization. This was granted, and, on Thursday, April 23, 1874, the Mt. Aerie church formally began its career. At the time of its recognition by the council, August 29, 1874, it enrolled sixty-six members, among whom may be mentioned Allen W. and Sarah R. Lett, James Fowler, G. T. and Mary J. Davis, Rachel Davis, John and Ruth Holmes, Chesley Holmes, John S. and Sarah J. Adams, S. H. and Nancy Thompson, J. H. Stout, John W. Stout, Andrew Alexander, Emaline Brunton and John Hunter. The pastors of this church have been John W. Potter, Albert Carter, John E. McCoy, W. W. Smith, J. O. Burroughs, E. Sanford, H. W. Davis, Chesley Holmes, J. F. Huckleberry, J. E. Smith, A. D. Berry, W. F. Roberts, W. F. Wagner, B. R. Robinson and W. C. Marshall, the present pastor. A substantial brick building a half mile from Letts, was built the same year the church was organized and was surmounted by one of the largest bells ever brought into the county. This is one of the strongest rural Baptist churches in Indiana, and now has a membership of three hundred and twenty-five. An active Sunday school, with an average attendance of one hundred and fifty, is maintained. The parsonage is in the town of Letts and is valued at two thousand dollars, the value of the church building and grounds being estimated at ten thousand dollars. The pastor is paid a yearly salary of nine hundred dollars. A well-kept cemetery adjoins the church and there lie hundreds of the members of the church who have helped to make it one of the strongest influences for good in the community.

The present officers of the Mt. Aerie church are as follow: Pastor, W. C. Marshall; deacons, Albert Holmes, Albert Rowland, Charles Bridges, William Feur, Kenneth Levering and Alfred Beagle; trustees, M. B. Taylor, Urso McCorkle, N. E. Moore, John Jackson and Charles Bridges.

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH.

The history of the Union church dates back ninety years, since it was established in 1825. It was brought into existence through the labors of Elder Matthew Elder, who succeeded in getting it organized on June 18, 1825, at the old Ross school house, three and one-half miles east of Greensburg. It appears that this church was not exactly an orthodox Baptist church; at least, it was started out as the "Separate Baptist church," but just what is meant by the unusual prefix is not known. Although it was organized in 1825, it was more than a quarter of a century before a building was erected for a house of worship, services being held in school houses and private homes previous to 1854. The first building of 1854 was torn down in 1858, and rebuilt four and one-half miles southwest of Greensburg. The church was recognized as a Missionary Baptist church on August 10, 1876, under the name of Union Baptist church. Matthew Elder was pastor of the church for more than forty years, and since the church has been recognized by the regular Baptists, the following have served: J. W. Hammock, J. W. Potter, W. T. Jolly, Ephraim Bond, John E. McCoy, W. W. Smith, F. M. Huckleberry, T. A. and Lotus Aspy, J. E. Smith, O. L. Powers, J. G. Colter, D. C. Smith, C. E. Odell, and J. C. Nicholson, the present incumbent. The church has one hundred and sixty members at present and has ninety enrolled in the Sunday school.

ROCK CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Rock Creek Baptist church, also known as Lower Union, was established in September, 1825, with the following constituent members: Jacob, Sarah, Daniel, Ann, Robert and Clara Van Dusen and Ephraim, Anna and Cornelia Althiser—a total of nine, representing only two families. The records of the first twenty-one years have long since disappeared and little is known of the early struggles of this congregation. The church was first organized in a school house near Zenas, Jennings county, Indiana. Some of the members lived there, but the majority living on Rock Creek, four miles northwest, in Decatur county, it was the intention to build a church at the latter place. The meetings were held in Jacob Van Dusen's home most of the time up to 1850, in which year the congregation built a log meeting house on Rock creek, three miles southeast of Westport. In 1859 they sold their building for fifty dollars and for the next two years met in a school house

three miles southwest of Millhousen. In 1862 the church, with other denominations whose names have not been ascertained, built a union meeting house on the present site. This same church is now used alternately by both the Baptists and the United Brethren in Christ.

When this church was first organized there was no association within reach, so this church, with others, formed the "Baptist Liberty Council." John Pavy, the first pastor, and other ministers of the denomination living in Kentucky, were bitterly opposed to slavery, and, accordingly, moved to Indiana. They formed this council and maintained it for several years. In 1843 the Rock Creek church was attached to the Madison association, but a few years later it became a part of the Sand Creek association, with which it has been affiliated down to the present time. Inability to find the records has made it impossible to give a complete list of the pastors who have served this congregation, but the following are known to have preached there at one time or another: John Pavy, John Bush, William Tyner, John Warren, Chesley Woodward, Benjamin Tucker, Hiram Pond, Christian Burkman, Nathan Frazy, Jacob Martin, George Herron, D. O. Sites (1866-69), John Waters (1869-71), Jonathan Allee and John Waters (called a second time). This list brings the pastors up to sometime in the seventies, but no list has been furnished of those down to the present pastor, P. A. Bryant.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Founders of the Kingston Presbyterian church, parent of other churches of this denomination in Decatur county, were descendants of Covenanters, and so, by ancestry, Presbyterian as far back as there is any record. Their parents emigrated from western Pennsylvania to Kentucky, where they founded the Concord Presbyterian church in 1792.

In 1817 this church had two hundred members, but one of whom was a slave owner. Many were active abolitionists. Such a band could have no true home in a slave state. In 1821-1823 a number of families from this church settled in the Kingston neighborhood and organized the church there, presumably on December 18, 1823.

The entry on the old minute book reads: "This day . . . a number of persons . . . came forward after sermon by the Rev. John Moreland, and associated themselves together as a Presbyterian church, to be denominated Sand Creek church, and proceeded to chose Samuel Donnell, John Hopkins, John C. McCoy and William O. Ross to the office of ruling elder."

A year later, Rev. John Dickey, an able pioneer preacher, visited the church, installed the elders, received fifty persons who presented letters into membership, baptized eleven children and conducted a two-day meeting. Preaching services were held but once a year until 1826, when a new church was established with twelve members at Greensburg, and the Rev. S. G. Lowry, who was selected as minister for the Sand Creek church. He was succeeded in 1833 by the Rev. John Weaver.

Presbyterian ministers of the early days received very modest remunerations. The following is quoted from the old minute book of the Sand Creek church:

"On settlement with Robert B. Donnell and James Thomson, collectors for the Sand Creek congregation, the sum of \$572.93 $\frac{3}{4}$ has been received in discharge of the pecuniary obligation of the call which I hold from said congregation up to the beginning of the year January, 1829. The deficit of \$27.06 $\frac{1}{4}$ is hereby relinquished to the credit of said congregation, so that this instrument shall be considered a clear receipt for three years up to January 1, 1829.

"Witness my hand, this 9th day of January, 1830.

"SAMUEL G. LOWRY."

It is probably not an uncharitable reflection upon the benevolence of the minister, considering the meagerness of his salary, to credit the belief that probably the reason he relinquished the deficit was because the resources of the collectors were exhausted.

Two years later, political differences, destined later to rend the nation, began to make their presence felt in the Sand Creek church. Refractory members were frequently admonished, and frequent complaints for slander show that there was a great deal of heated controversy going on. The "irrepressible conflict" was rising in the church. In 1837 matters reached a crisis, and the church split, thirty-seven members withdrawing March 13, to found what is now the Kingston Presbyterian church. The insurgents were abolitionists, opposed to the course of the general assembly upon the slavery question. Although the weaker body in numbers, the new church lived and the old one died. After the war, the few remaining members of the Sand Creek church united with the Kingston congregation.

Upon their withdrawal, finding themselves outside the Presbyterian fold, the thirty-seven insurgents sought shelter in a Congregational church until 1840, when they built a small frame structure, which was later transformed into a school house. Later the Congregational congregation was absorbed.

The third edifice to be erected by the denomination was a frame building and stood in front of what is now the school yard. It was not so large as the brick building erected by the congregation in 1836, but the ceiling was higher and the windows larger. After being used as a church for twelve years, it was turned over to the township for use as a school.

Two of the largest subscriptions made for construction of the old brick church were by Samuel and James Hamilton. Contracts for building it were let by competitive bidding, the contractors starting at a sufficiently high sum and bidding down. The brick-making contract was bid in for a sum close to five hundred dollars.

Until the coming of Rev. Benjamin Franklin, in 1847, the church was supplied by the following ministers: Benjamin Nyce, M. H. Wilder, Charles Chamberlain, Boram, Campbell and Jonathan Cable. The Rev. Franklin was an English missionary who had been stationed in the West Indies. The reverend gentleman found some of the customs of the male members of his congregation decidedly new, especially tobacco chewing. During his pastorate the Clarksburg church was organized.

Rev. Benjamin Nyce again became the pastor of the church in 1850. During his ministry the Free Presbyterian church, which excluded slave owners and was opposed to secret societies, was formed. As this body represented the most extreme anti-slavery element, the Kingston church gladly united with it.

"We cannot resist the conviction that this worthy body of reformers contained a good many cranks, and Kingston had its full share both of ministers and members," says Cammilla Donnell, in writing of the church at that place. "But our fathers were happily unconscious of the word. They went on their way regardless of the ridicule and the prejudice of the outside world, with temperance and abolition written on their door posts, reading and circulating abolition books and papers, running with great success their branch of the 'underground railroad,' voting the most extreme reform tickets, and doing their humble best to turn the world upside down."

Rev. Daniel Gilmer became the church's minister in 1854, serving for three years. He was succeeded by Rev. William Gilmer, of Cincinnati, said to have been a brilliant talker and a most persuasive borrower. Many good stories are told concerning him.

Erection of a fourth church building was started in 1854. While the frame of the structure was being raised, there was an accident caused by the carelessness of the builder, the timbers collapsed and several members of the congregation were badly injured, two of them being crippled for life.

Funds for the construction of this building were raised by direct assessment, each member being taxed according to the amount of property he possessed as set forth in the records of the county treasurer. Only a few, it is said, objected to paying the full amount of their assessments.

The next minister was Rev. A. T. Rankin, who served the church from 1860 to 1890. During his long pastorate the parsonage was built, land was added to the original tract, large bequests were received, a cemetery fund was raised, and, finally, the present beautiful building was erected. Succeeding pastors have been as follows: J. A. Liggett, Harry Nyce, R. A. Bartlett, C. R. Adams, W. F. Scouler, W. E. Hogg, and H. M. Campbell, who has been the pastor of the church since November 20, 1913.

The Kingston church has given for furtherance of the Gospel the following missionaries: Thomas Ware, Andrew Jack, Edward Adams, Annie Adams Baird, Hamilton Henry, Eva Rankin, Rose Rankin, Jean Rankin and Hannah Evans. It has also furnished the following ministers: Harrison Thomson, Wallace Thomson, John Harney, S. H. Darwin, Austin Thomson, Eberle Thomson, Theophilis Lowry, George D. Parker, T. D. Bartholomew, E. A. Allen, Harry Nyce, Benjamin Nyce, Edward Adams, H. B. Hamilton, Emmett Robison, with three colored ministers, A. J. Davis, Thomas Ware and Peter Prim.

Today the Kingston church occupies a proud place in the annals of Decatur county Presbyterianism. Seed planted by the descendants of the Covenanters has multiplied beyond their utmost expectations, and strong congregations have sprung from the loins of the parent church. Its influence has grown wider in extent with each succeeding year.

Hanover College was organized in the old log meeting house, and its pastor was made a trustee of the institution; Harrison Thomson became a member of its faculty, one Donnell finished and furnished the college chapel and another endowed a professorship. Dr. A. T. Rankin, the grand old man of this church, dedicated the chapel.

Said Doctor Rankin, on the thirtieth anniversary of his pastorate: "What would Indiana, or the United States, or the world have been, without Hanover? And what would Hanover have been without Kingston?"

"Kingston furnished Bloomington a professor and the *Louisville Courier Journal* its greatest editor (John Harney). The first pastor of this church held the stake Carnahan drove to mark the place where Wabash College was built, and that Thomson who managed its finances so admirably for so many years, professed faith in Christ here. How far-reaching and great the influence of the church organized in a log cabin seventy-five years ago!"

THE GREENSBURG PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

As previously stated, the Greensburg church was organized, November 20, 1826, following the dismissal of twelve members from the Sand Creek church, who were charged with the responsibility of starting a second Presbyterian church in Decatur county. All of them lived in the neighborhood of Greensburg. The charter members of this church were Thomas Hendricks, Robert Thorne, Lydia Thorne, Martha L. Mars, James Loomis, Phoebe Loomis, Benjamin Antrobus, Polly Antrobus, David Gageby, William O. Ross and Elizabeth R. Ross. The last three men named were the first elders. The first new member received was Mrs. Jane Warriner.

Family names of these pioneers no longer appear upon the church records, but in a few instances female descendants of some of these original members are now holding membership in the Greensburg church. Rev. Samuel Lowry was the first minister, giving one-fourth of his time for more than four years to the infant church. The next pastor was the Rev. James R. Wheelock, a missionary of the American Home Missionary Society. He served from 1830 to 1833, and in that period added forty-five members to the church.

Revs. Samuel Hurd, Wells Bushnell and John S. Weaver ministered in succession for short periods each until 1838, when Rev. Joseph G. Monfort became pastor of the Sand Creek and Greensburg churches. The latter now numbered sixty-three members. During his ministry the schism which rent the church into the Old and New Schools extended to Greensburg and eighteen members withdrew to form a new church. During his four years' stay one hundred and twenty-four new members were received.

Upon his departure, fifty-two members of the Greensburg church were dismissed to found a new church at Forest Hill. His successor for a two-year period was the Rev. Joseph B. Adams. During his pastorate, membership in the church dwindled to fifty-two and the Rev. Monfort was again, in 1844, called to the pulpit. His acceptance was conditioned upon the reunion of the Old and New School churches, which was happily accomplished. His second term of service lasted for ten years, after which he left to become editor of the church publication at Cincinnati.

Doctor Monfort was succeeded by his father, Rev. Francis Monfort, Rev. Charles Axtell, Dr. Joseph Warren and then by Rev. David Monfort. His pastorate commenced in 1858 and lasted until 1867. It was broken for two years, when the Reverend Monfort left his church to serve as chaplain

in the Union Army. During this period the pulpit was filled by Rev. Benjamin Nyce. Reverend Monfort was a learned man, but extremely absent-minded. He would often ride for miles upon a country road, meeting many of his friends without recognizing any of them.

In 1868, Rev. J. C. Irwin accepted a call and remained until 1874. He was considered by many to be one of the most instructive preachers of his day. During his pastorate, the parsonage was built. The pulpit was vacant until 1876, when Rev. G. R. Alden began his pastorate. It was marked by two important events, a highly successful revival and a fire which destroyed the church building. During his pastorate, for the first time the voice of a woman was heard in prayer meeting. Before this, the Greensburg Presbyterians had given strict heed to the Pauline injunction regarding the silence of women in churches, deeming it of perpetual force. Today, without their assistance, Presbyterian prayer meetings might often relapse into the quiet of a Quaker meeting.

Dr. Robert Sloss became pastor of the church in November, 1879, and during his stay the present church building was completed. He continued as pastor until his death in 1895. He was followed by Rev. William Torrence (1886-1891), Rev. R. G. Roscamp (1892-1894), Rev. J. W. Parker, Rev. Robert Bartlett, Rev. Robert Dunaway and Dr. Walter H. Reynolds, whose pastorate commenced in 1908.

From its very beginning, almost, the church has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth. Organized with twelve members, it had risen in the lapse of a quarter century to about two hundred. After fifty years there were two hundred communicants. In its seventy-fifth year it had four hundred and fifty-three members.

The church has erected three houses of worship. The first was upon the site of the present Baptist church and was sold to that congregation. The second was upon the site of the present building. It burned down in 1876, the fire starting by accident while a social gathering was being held. After a year of discussion, it was decided to erect a new building rather than rebuild the old. The new church was dedicated March 30, 1878, free of debt. In 1896 extensive alterations were made, a debt lifted and a pipe organ installed.

The congregation has never received large gifts or legacies, but has been dependent upon itself. Thomas Montgomery bequeathed the church one thousand dollars in 1874, to be invested for a permanent income, and in 1883 Misses Eunice and Elizabeth Hendricks gave their homestead to the church for an "Old Ladies Home." This use of the building not prov-

ing practical, its rental was applied to poor relief until, with consent of the donors, the building was sold in 1894.

Harrison House bequeathed the church six hundred and sixty-one dollars in 1893, and two years earlier George Carson left the church one thousand, four hundred dollars, the interest of which could be used in conducting a mission Sunday school in Greensburg. The Carson Memorial mission was opened a year later and the church supplements, as may be necessary, the income from the legacy. An industrial school for girls, a history class for boys and a sewing circle for women are maintained by this mission.

Besides an active Sunday school, there are a number of other church organizations. There is a Christian Endeavor Society, a Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society and a Ladies' Aid Society.

No passing creeds and isms have found expression in the pulpit of this church. The church has resolutely stood for the whole Bible and for Presbyterian standards, when understood as its correct interpretation. For many years it has ranked second or third in the Whitewater presbytery in numerical strength.

On July 3, 1907, a violent windstorm toppled over part of the heavy tower, which crashed through the auditorium, almost wrecking the building. For a time it was thought that it would be necessary to construct a new church, as architects and structural engineers declared that the structure was damaged beyond all hope of repair. It was later found that the foundations and portions of the walls were intact and the building was partially reconstructed. A new heating plant was installed, new walks laid and other improvements made, which, with the reconstruction of the building, cost the congregation eighteen thousand dollars. The rebuilt church was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, May 9, 1909. While the building was being repaired, the congregation met in the G. A. R. hall and later in the church basement.

The old church, built in 1845, which burned down, was at various times used in part as a school and postoffice, and later Doctor Cook had his office in it. While the postoffice was located in the church, yeggmen blew the safe and made away with a small amount in stamps and coin.

Dr. Walter Hunter Reynolds, the present pastor, is the son of A. J. Reynolds, a Presbyterian minister. He was born in Cincinnati, educated in Wooster College and received his theological training in McCormick Seminary, Chicago. He was given the pulpit of the River Forest church of Chicago upon completing his theological course and later became assistant pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Chicago, which has a large con-

gregation. Before coming to Greensburg, he had charges at Marion, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska.

CLARKSBURG PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The minute book of the Clarksburg Presbyterian church gives the following account of the organization of that church:

"Clarksburg, Indiana, May 20th, 1848.

"At the time and place above written, Rev. James McCoy, acting as a committee of the presbytery of Indianapolis, organized into a church of Christ at their own request and as such set apart by prayer the following brethren and sisters, all of whom were recommended as members in good standing of the Presbyterian church, viz—

"Robert Mitchell and Barbary Mitchell, his wife; Robert M. Stout and Polly Ann Stout, his wife; Jackson G. Lowe and Polly Jane Lowe, his wife; James Donnell, Thomas Donnell and Mary Donnell, his wife; Euphemia Donnell, Euphemia Braden, Angeline Donnell, Cassender Donnell, Susan Donnell and Ruth Jane Braden.

"On motion the church agreed to be known by the name of the Clarksburg Presbyterian church and the church proceeded to elect two ruling elders. Luther A. Donnell and Robert Mitchell were chosen. After appropriate counsel given to the church by the Rev. James McCoy, the meeting closed with prayer by the Rev. Benjamin Franklin."

Rev. A. I. Rankin was probably the best known minister of this church, filling its pulpit for a period of thirty years. He was followed by the following ministers: Harry Nyce, R. A. Bartlett, C. R. Adams, W. F. Sconlad and the present pastor, Homer M. Campbell. The church now has a membership of one hundred and twenty.

SARDINIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Sardinia church was established in 1851 by the Rev. Joseph Monfort and, until it was closed in 1915 and sold to the United Brethren denomination, exerted a wide influence in that section of the county. The church was built upon land donated by John McCormick. B. F. Gaston, who is still living, attended the first Sunday school held there.

Among its charter members were John G. McCormick, Matilda McCormick, William McCormick, Elizabeth McCormick, James Risley, Sarah Risley, Eliza Hankins, James Gregg and Angeline Gregg. C. J. Moore and

Dyer Moore were later elders in this church. A frame church was built in 1852 at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars. With the passing years the church gradually grew weaker and on February 22, 1915, sold their building to the newly organized United Brethren congregation. At that time there were only eight members left.

SPRING HILL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Spring Hill United Presbyterian church is the only one of this denomination in Decatur county and dates back to the early twenties. It was not known by this name when it was organized in this county in 1825, the present name not coming into general use until May 26, 1858. It was formed by the union of the Associate Presbyterian (or Seceder church) with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church at the City of Pittsburgh on the date above mentioned. This denomination differs from other Presbyterian churches in that their songs of praise to God in public and private worship are the psalms, hymns and spiritual songs, dictated by the spirit of God, known in the Bible as the Book of Psalms.

When this branch of Presbyterianism was organized at Spring Hill the church was named New Zion, in honor of the congregation in Lexington, Kentucky, from whence many of the first members came. Their old church in Kentucky was known as Zion and by prefixing New to their church in Decatur county they felt that they were honoring their old church. This name was retained until 1872 when it was thought advisable to change it to Spring Hill.

The first preaching which the infant society enjoyed was in 1821 or 1822, when an associate minister, Reverend Armstrong, stopped over for a day while making an overland trip from Illinois to Ohio. The next preaching was by Rev. Alexander Porter, then pastor of the Hopewell church, in Preble county, Ohio. Among other ministers who preached to the few members of the church previous to its formal organization in 1825 were Revs. John Steel, Hugh Mayne, John Reynolds and S. P. Magaw. The church began its career as an independent congregation on July 30, 1825, when it was established by a committee representing the First presbytery of Ohio. This delegation was composed of Rev. David McDill, Sr., Elders John Foster and William Caldwell, and Thomas Henry, Sr., who had recently settled near Spring Hill.

At this first meeting William Hood and Nathaniel Patton, Sr., having been previously elected elders, were ordained to the ministry. John P.

Mitchell and his wife, Peggy, who were received on certificate, were the first members of New Zion church. The first members received on examination were William Henderson and his wife, Martha, and Nathaniel Lewis. When the first communion was celebrated, in 1827, by Rev. Joseph Claybaugh, the church had a membership of forty.

The first church building was of hewed logs, was thirty feet square, and was thrown up in the fall and winter of 1824. James McCracken and Adam and Andrew Rankin prepared the logs and these men, assisted by James R. Patton and William Anderson, "carried up the corners." The house was not covered until the summer of 1825, at which time a roof of poles and split shingles was tied on with that skill which our good forefathers happily possessed. The shingles were rived on the farm of Samuel Lewis, near Clarksburg. The roof was put on under the direction of William Penny. The seats were such as those occupying them chose to make, everyone supplying their own, some better and some worse. On these seats the patient worshippers could and did sit through a two-hour service in the morning and one of equal length in the afternoon.

The lot (one acre) on which this first church was erected was deeded by Samuel Donnell on January 1, 1825, to the trustees of New Zion congregation, namely: William Henderson, Adam Rankin and James McCracken, for the sum of six dollars and fifty cents. The second lot (two acres) was deeded by William and George A. Anderson, on May 11, 1841, to trustees William B. Lewis, A. J. Dale and William Duncan, for a consideration of one dollar.

In 1832 the congregation had increased to such an extent that it was deemed necessary to enlarge the building. Accordingly, a frame addition of twenty feet was added to the old building by Samuel Henry. In 1837 a frame church took the place of the old log building. In 1862 many trees were planted around the church by William Anderson and future generations have had cause to be grateful for this labor of love on the part of this sterling old pioneers. As the years went by, the congregation became able to build a still more substantial church and in 1892 the present beautiful brick house of worship was erected at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. A parsonage was built in 1871.

Many of the ablest men of the denomination have served the church as pastor and the following list is as complete as the records disclose: James Worth, 1830-52; Rev. Walker, 1852-67; Samuel Taggart, 1868 (five months); William Johnston, 1871-77; William Ritchie, 1877-79; Alvin Vincent, 1880-88; T. H. McMichael, 1890-93; Harry Crawford, 1893-94;

Paul Stewart, 1896-1900; Neil Ferguson, 1901-05; W. W. McCall, 1906-12; Fred Elliott, since 1914. The first settled minister, James Worth, severed his connection with the church in 1852 to go with a colony of settlers to Oregon. He was a man of unusual attainments, well-grounded in doctrine, a good organizer, faithful in the discharge of his duties, a patron of honesty and uprightness, and to his judicious management and careful training the congregation owes much of its success in later years. No other minister ever served the congregation as long and no other left such an impress on the church.

The present ideal of the church is to be in every sense a community church and the church is now styled the "Spring Hill Community church." The officers are men alive to their responsibilities to the entire community, and every organization of the church seeks to minister, rather than to be ministered unto. The session is honored by the service of two men who have represented Decatur county in the halls of the state Legislature, Jethro C. Meek and William J. Kinkaid. The Sabbath school is under the able and enthusiastic management of Ezra Kirby and is doing very efficient work. The Spring Hill church has furnished to the church at large two college presidents, the Rev. William Johnston, former president of Amity College, of College Springs, Iowa, and the Rev. T. H. McMichael, of Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois. This congregation is justly famous for its loyalty, its liberality, its sociability, its high ideals of community life, and the beautiful location of its meeting house. Its broad Christian spirit is well expressed in the public invitation issued by the church, "To all who mourn and need comfort—to all who are weary and need rest—to all who are friendless and want friendship—to all who are homeless and want sheltering love—to all who pray and to all who do not, but ought—to all who sin and need a saviour, and to whomsoever will—this church opens wide the door and makes a free place, and in the name of Jesus Christ the Lord, says 'Welcome.'"

The present officers of the church are as follow: Minister, Frederick Elliott; session, William Kinkaid (clerk), Theodore Humphrey, Nathan Logan, Robert Donnell, Jethro Meek and Hugh Sparks; treasurer, William Kinkaid; superintendent of the Sunday school, Ezra Kirby; trustees, Edward Sefton (chairman), Thomas J. Kitchin and Elbert C. Meek.



SPRINGHILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



OLD SPRINGHILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

The Christian church, founded by Thomas Campbell, near Pittsburgh, in 1809, and continued by Alexander Campbell, did not take root in Decatur county until 1831, about a year after the movement had taken strength and started to spread to all parts of the country. The first church of this denomination to be established in this county was at Clarksburg. It was organized on November 16, 1831, about ten months before the first Christian church at Greensburg was established.

The history of this denomination in Decatur county was prepared in 1912 by L. D. Braden, of Greensburg, and is made the authority for most of the facts in regard to the church set forth in this volume. The booklet was issued on September 29, 1912, in honor of the eightieth anniversary of the Greensburg church.

Madison Evans, in his "Pioneer Preachers of Indiana," gives the following account of the founding of the church in Greensburg:

"In the fall of 1832 John O'Kane first visited Rush county, where he was employed to evangelize for one year. He and John P. Thompson, of Rush county, traveled together over the counties of Rush, Fayette and Decatur, being the first at almost every point to publish the doctrine of the reformation. When they arrived at Greensburg, O'Kane rang the court house bell and a small audience collected. Thompson preached and one came forward to confess the Lord. This was the first evangelistic sermon and the first disciple at that place, which is now the center of a powerful influence in favor of primitive Christianity. O'Kane followed and three others made the good confession.

"The previous night they preached at a point four miles northwest of Greensburg and two were added to the saved, one of them, a daughter of North Parker, is believed to have been the first person who embraced the ancient gospel in eastern Indiana.

"From that point they continued their journey, the people everywhere gladly receiving the Word. Though sectarian opposition was strong, and there was much ill-feeling toward O'Kane, growing out of his active participation in the presidential campaign, still the disciples were multiplied, new churches established, prejudices eradicated and Bible principles inculcated."

GREENSBURG CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The date of the sermons preached by Thompson and O'Kane in Greensburg was probably Sunday, September 1, 1832. The First Christian church was organized twenty-nine days later in the county seminary, which is still standing on South Franklin street. For two or three years services were held at this place and the county court house. For a long time there was no resident minister, but the church was edified by discourses from visiting clergymen. In 1836 a permanent meeting place was established in a log dwelling on East Main street, owned by Hugh Sidwell.

Four years later the congregation had increased in numbers to such an extent that a more modern structure was needed. Accordingly a comfortable brick church was erected near the railroad. The church was provided with a bell which Gen. James B. Foley had secured from an Ohio river steamboat. This bell was later installed in the spire of the present church.

The old building was torn down in 1870, after the present church was dedicated. Measured by present-day architectural standards the old church left several things to be desired, but when erected it was considered the last word in such structures.

It was forty feet wide, sixty feet long and designed to accommodate two hundred people. Instead of the conventional spire it had a square three-decker steeple which looked as though the builders had exhausted their supply of material before completing their work. This steeple surmounted an overhanging roof, supported by four square pillars.

In these early days a minister schooled in theology was a decided rarity. Most of them were men who made a living for their families following the plow; standing behind the counter or working at the forge. They took their pay in articles of wearing apparel and other necessities, promulgating, in return, doctrines of faith and salvation. Such a man was Carey Smith, a blacksmith, who had been converted through reading "The Christian Baptist," published by Alexander Campbell. Smith moved to Greensburg from Indianapolis in 1833 and preached for three or four years in churches in this part of the state. In 1840 he made a tour of the south under the patronage of Alexander Campbell and died in Mississippi the following year.

The first regular pastor of this denomination at Greensburg was John B. New, father of John C. New, who later owned the *Indianapolis Journal* and was appointed consul general to Liverpool in 1889. New moved to Greensburg from Vernon in 1839. At his first meeting his congregation

numbered but thirteen, three of whom were small boys. Undaunted by the gloomy outlook, he and his wife remained valiantly at the post and organized churches at Antioch, Napoleon, Milroy, Shelbyville and Milford within the next three years.

New possessed a wonderful capacity for work of this nature. In groves, barns, dwellings and school houses within a radius of ten miles from Greensburg, he preached and exhorted daily; often conducting fourteen services a week. At the end of his first year he had added seventy-five members to the First Christian church of Greensburg and erected a new church building at a cost of three thousand dollars. At the end of his pastorate, in 1845, the church had one hundred and fifty members.

His successor was Jacob Wright, a rough-and-ready minister, who preached at Greensburg, Clarksburg, Milford and Clifty for two years. He was the first Christian minister in Decatur county to receive a salary, his stipend being three hundred dollars a year. He was an able debater and frequently shared the rostrum with other ministers who differed with him in matters appertaining to Sunday schools and baptism.

During Wright's pastorate John O'Kane came back to Greensburg. A great concourse was assembled to hear him preach. The aisles were filled and crowds were gathered outside at every window. The evangelist was warming to his theme of regeneration and repentance when a rotten sleeper in front of the pulpit gave way under the unusual weight and the floor dropped three feet to the ground.

The doors swung inward, and in their mad rush for the outside the people jammed the doors fast shut. People were trampled under foot and rolled beneath the seats. Some walked upon seatbacks and jumped through windows to security. At last the doors were opened and a grand rush followed, people tearing the clothes off their neighbors' backs in the mad scramble. No one was seriously injured.

BEGINNING OF BUTLER COLLEGE.

A movement which resulted in the foundation of Butler College was started in Greensburg in 1847. At a state convention of the denomination held there in that year a resolution was adopted for the establishment of an institution of learning of the highest grade. A committee was named to make a later report which resulted in the founding of Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis. Later the name of the institution was changed to Butler College.

Other ministers who filled the Greensburg pulpit between 1846 and the outbreak of the Civil War were Richard Roberts, B. F. Sallee, Thomas Conley and Joseph R. Lucas. Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk, who occupied the pulpit during war times, was a man of marked ability, serving Decatur county during this period in the state Legislature, both in the upper and lower houses of the General Assembly. He was appointed chaplain of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1864. It was during the second year of Van Buskirk's ministry that Alexander Campbell came to Greensburg and preached two sermons in the old church near the railroad. Campbell was then near the close of his life, which he had given to the restoration movement. He was then seventy-four years old and his hair was as white as snow. He delivered a notable discourse on "The Great Commission," and charmed the great congregation with his affable and engaging manner.

The Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk was followed in the Greensburg pulpit by three other ministers, Carl Starks, John Shackelford and Dr. L. L. Pinkerton; then, in 1868, the church decided that a new building was an imperative necessity. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company had secured a right of way through Decatur county, in 1853, and was running its trains just past the old church, the noise of trains seriously interfering with the solemnity of the services.

Some man of exceptional ability was needed as pastor of the church for this work and the Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk was once more secured. The site of the present church, North Broadway and Hendricks streets, was purchased from W. H. Hazelrigg and B. W. Wilson and work was started upon the erection of an eighteen thousand dollar church, which was dedicated on February 20, 1870, by Rev. Isaac Errett. A revival service was held immediately after the dedication of the church and one hundred members were added to the congregation.

When the Reverend Van Buskirk left for the second time he was followed in the pulpit by the following ministers: W. P. Aylesworth, 1870-71; W. B. Hendryx, 1871-74; U. C. Brewer, 1874-77; S. M. Conner, 1879; G. P. Peale, 1880-82; William Bryan, 1883; W. T. McGowan, 1884; M. W. Harkins, 1885-88; W. C. Payne, 1889-91; C. H. Trout, 1891; T. M. Wiles, 1892-94, and U. M. Browder, 1895-96.

In 1896 the church extended its third call to Reverend Van Buskirk, who filled the pulpit until 1901. During this pastorate he repaired the church, installed ornamental wooden beams and some beautiful memorial windows. His funeral services were held in this church on April 5, 1908. Since this

time the church has been ably served by the following ministers: W. D. Starr, 1902-04; Thomas B. Howe, 1904; Frank W. Summer, 1905; James Mailley, 1905-08; W. G. Johnston, 1908-11; W. J. Cocke, 1911, and A. Homer Jordan, 1912-15.

The first Sunday school was organized in 1850 and was divided into two classes, one for the adult members of the church and one for the children. In the class for men and women considerable stress was laid by the teacher, usually the minister, upon doctrinal tenets of the church, while the younger pupils were likewise given as much instruction in such matters as they could well assimilate.

Modern Sunday-school organization and the international system of lessons came in 1872. Now there are departmental superintendents and adult, intermediate and primary classes, with large enrollments. The Ladies' Aid Society was organized in 1890 with forty members. It conducts a lecture course each year and makes liberal contributions to the church. Other church organizations are the auxiliary of the Christian Women's Board of Missions and the Christian Endeavor Society.

This last named organization had its inception in 1889 when Dr. A. M. Kirkpatrick formed a young people's society. The present society was organized in the following year. The following, among others, have served the society as president: Grace Dille, Kate Rogers, Brazier Kirby, Nell McCune, W. H. Milner, W. E. Kirby, Ruth Robinson, Rosa Davis, Jessie Elder and William Stolz.

CLARKSBURG CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Antedating the Greensburg church by ten months, the Clarksburg church has the oldest congregation of Disciples in Decatur county. It was organized on November 16, 1831, with a goodly list of charter members by William Goudge at a place two miles east of Clarksburg and named the Salt Creek Church of Christ.

Among the original members of this church were: Absalom Blackburn, Samuel McClary, George Parish, Joseph Parish, Elisha Cregan, Samuel Githens, John H. Davis, James Davis, William Snelling, Hugh Smothers, Joseph York, William Brown, Thomas Anderson, H. Cartmell, Thomas A. Bryant, Robert N. Higgins, James Higgins, Samuel Blackburn, Abraham Myers, Jesse Barns, Daniel Lewis, John Lowery and Benjamin Goodwin.

McClary and Davis assisted Goudge in the administration of church affairs until 1837, in which year James Conner commenced to preach there.

Conner left in 1842 and the church declined until 1849, when it was reorganized and revived by Jacob Wright as the Clarksburg Christian church. For a time services were held in the Clarksburg school house and in 1850 the congregation built a church of its own.

William Patterson, Joseph Lucas, Daniel Franklin and others filled the pulpit until the beginning of the Civil War, after which the pulpit was vacant until the war closed. The Sunday school was organized in 1868 and now has an enrollment of more than one hundred.

Since the war ended the church has been served by the following ministers: David Matthews, John S. Campbell, Milton T. Hough, L. D. McGowan, J. E. Taylor, R. L. Noel, Z. M. Kenady, Charles Salisbury, D. W. Campbell, W. L. Folks, C. R. Miller, H. H. Nesslage, John McKee, W. E. Payne, E. W. Stairs, H. W. Edwards, T. J. Burke and D. J. Thornton. Deaths and removals have worked heavy injury to the old church in the last score of years and the congregation now numbers less than seventy-five members.

WESTPORT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The third oldest Christian church now existing in the county is located at Westport. It was organized about 1850 by L. S. Giddings, L. C. Scott, their wives and, perhaps, some others. For a time services were held in an old log school house in Westport. In the early sixties a frame meeting-house was erected, which was used by the congregation until the present church was finished in 1912. As late as 1867 the seats used were the old-fashioned benches with no backs. The congregation now has a membership of one hundred and seventy-five.

Among the ministers who have filled the pulpit of this church are William Patterson, John A. Campbell, W. M. Gard, H. B. Sherman, Alphonso Burns, W. E. Payne, R. B. Givens, M. O. Jarvis and M. R. Scott, the present pastor.

The church has a flourishing Sunday school, and a Ladies' Aid Society, which takes an active interest in the affairs of the church.

MOWREY CHAPEL.

The Milford Christian church was organized in 1842, flourishing for a time and passed out of existence in 1884. Nineteen years later the few members left decided to reorganize the church and continue its work. Contributions were solicited for a new church, the old one having been torn

down, and the new edifice, built at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars, was dedicated in 1904.

Nelson Mowrey, Decatur county's leading philanthropist, although not a member of the church, gave the congregation a substantial sum of money and the new building was named in his honor. Rev. Fred R. Davies, of Charlestown, was the pastor for a number of years, the church experienced a substantial growth and now has a membership of about one hundred.

This church's predecessor was founded by Milton B. Hopkins, who was just then beginning his ministerial career. George King, McClure Elliott, Robert Braden and John H. Braden were some of its charter members. The first meetings were held at the home of Mr. King. A month later a church was built, all labor and material being donated by members.

During the period before the Civil War, John B. New, Jacob Wright, Richard Roberts and others preached at this place. Following the war J. S. Young, William Patterson, James Land, James O. Cutts, John Brazelton and Frank Talmage occupied the pulpit. In 1874 and 1876 Knowles Shane and Alfred Elmore held two very successful revivals and the membership of the church rose past the two hundred mark.

A few years later interest began to wane and finally in 1884 the church was abandoned. The old church, which the early members had built with clumsy axes, was neglected and at last torn down.

ADAMS CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church at Adams was organized by Jacob Wright in 1859, with the following charter members: William, Sarah and Elizabeth Colwell, Mary Woodward, Joseph and Martha Pleak, Willet and Nancy Stark, Jane Johnson, Mary, Clara, William, Parish, Lavina and Belle Aldrich, Phoebe and Ephraim Wagner, Thomas Whitaker, Martha Inman. Charley Moor, Elizabeth Bennet, Thomas Johnson and Eliza Pearce.

Until 1872 the congregation met in dwellings and in the old school house. In that year a comfortable brick building was erected, which is still in use. The church now has seventy members. Ministers during the past two decades have been: C. L. Riley, I. B. Grisso, G. H. Brewer, C. G. Cantrell, H. B. Sherman, D. R. Van Buskirk, S. J. Tomlinson, H. M. Hall, C. S. Johnson, W. T. McGowan and D. J. Thornton.

WAYNESBURG CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Elder William Patterson is supposed to have been the first minister for the Waynesburg church, which was probably founded in 1855. The church occupied a small building until 1877, in which year a better building was erected. This building was struck by lightning and burned in 1898. Since that time another structure has been erected on the same site. The church has a membership of eighty. Among its recent pastors are John A. Campbell, W. M. Gard, Alphonso Burns, Z. M. Kenady and Henry Ashley.

NEWPOINT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

James Young of Kentucky organized the Newpoint church in the winter of 1862 in the old school house at that place. For a time the church flourished and then lapsed into inactivity for about seven years. Then interest in the church was again aroused and a new building was erected. This edifice was dedicated on Christmas Day, 1870, and a revival followed, which resulted in ninety-nine additions to the church. Some of the active members at that time were Eph Wagoner and wife, Thomas Brown and wife, W. E. Barkley and wife; Elizabeth Barkley, Mrs. M. E. Main, William Higdon and wife; Mrs. J. L. Hilliard, Joel Pennington and wife; Mrs. Thomas Hart, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mrs. Rosetta Starks and Mrs. Phillip Lawrence.

The church now has more than one hundred members and has a good Sunday school. The following Butler College men have occupied the pulpit there: S. R. Wilson, M. T. Hoff, J. H. Gavin and C. Goodnight. In 1912 Rev. William Chapple, of Columbus, conducted a revival which added thirty-eight to the church, the second largest number received in its history.

ST. PAUL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Although the youngest church of the denomination in the county, the St. Paul Christian church is one of the most active and ranks second numerically. It was organized on March 2, 1874, at the Union church, with sixty-one charter members. Milton Copeland, James Fishback and William Hann were ordained as elders and A. H. Thompson, W. H. Walters, O. J. Grubb, Henry Leffler, James Hanger, C. A. Pearse, M. A. Leffler and L. A. Van Scyoc were ordained as deacons.

Ten years later the church building was surrendered to the Lutherans, the Christian congregation taking the seats and fixtures. Services and Sun-

day school were held for a time in the school house and then the congregation disbanded for lack of a meeting-place.

In 1888 the church was reorganized and the congregation rented the former meeting-place. In 1893 this building was purchased outright from the Lutherans. Two years later the old church was rebuilt and was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on August 25, 1895.

Since its organization the church has received more than four hundred persons into membership and now has a congregation of two hundred. It has an excellent Sunday school and a flourishing Ladies' Aid Society.

Following are ministers who have been regularly installed by the congregation of this church: N. A. Walker, Isaac Tomlinson, Charles Salisbury, Walter S. Smith, Charles Riley, Z. M. Kenady, V. G. Carmichael, Alphonso Burns, Cloyd Goodnight, James Conner, J. L. Roberts, Perry Case, E. W. Stairs, R. H. Webb, A. Burns, Clarence Reidenbach, Stanley Selleck and George E. Beatty. The latter took charge of the church in February, 1914, but was compelled to resign in December of the same year, on account of ill health. The Sunday school, under the superintendency of Ora Pearce, has an average attendance of forty-five. Mrs. Courtney Kanouse is president of the Ladies' Aid Society.

DISCONTINUED CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

Four churches of this denomination, founded in Decatur county during the past four decades, have passed out of existence. Antioch church, founded by John B. New in 1840, disbanded in 1875. Union Chapel, ten miles south of Greensburg, went down in 1880 after an existence of thirty years. A church started at Mechanicsburg in 1865 lasted fifteen years. The Clifty church, founded about 1840, ended its career in 1875.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

The United Brethren in Christ came into existence at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the year Washington was inaugurated President. In that year William Otterbein and Martin Boehm, German ministers of the Reformed and Mennonite churches, respectively, first used the term United Brethren in Christ and the church may be said to have started that year. In this eventful year there was a great religious awakening in Pennsylvania and large union services were held at various places. One night, in the barn of one Thomas Newcomer, in Lancaster, Martin Boehm preached a powerful

sermon and, as soon as he was through, William Otterbein, who had never heard him preach before, and, in fact, had never seen him before this particular night, walked up to him and greeted him thus: "We ought to be 'United Brethren in Christ,' for the doctrine which you have just preached is also my firm belief." Thus did the church come into existence. The first annual conference was held in 1800 and from that day forward the church has enjoyed a steady growth. The stronghold of the church is in the state of Ohio. There are five churches of the denomination in Decatur county at the present time: St. Omer, Fredonia, Mapleton, Lower Union and Sardinia.

FREDONIA CHURCH.

The Fredonia church is located a mile and a half south of Westport and dates its beginning from the early forties. The early records of the church are not available, but from one of the oldest residents of the community the following facts have been gleaned. Felix Boicourt and his two children, Catherine and Absalom, started the church and for many years the meetings were held in their home. A school house later was used 'until such a time as the little congregation was able to build a log church. Later a frame house of worship was erected, which, with improvements from time to time, is still in use. H. W. White is the present pastor and has a flourishing congregation of one hundred and thirty members. The Sunday school, under the superintendency of R. E. Mattix, has an average attendance of forty. Mrs. Elsie Mattix is president of the Christian Endeavor; Mrs. Reuben Ford is at the head of the Ladies' Aid Society, while Mrs. H. W. White is the directing spirit of the Woman's Missionary Society.

MAPLETON CHURCH.

The Mapleton United Brethren church, which dates from about 1850, is situated two and a half miles northeast of Westport. The Boicourt family—David Boicourt and wife and George Boicourt and wife—were charter members. Like its sister church at Fredonia, it first worshipped in private homes until such a time as it was in a position to erect a separate house of worship. For many years the church was locally known as the Horse Shoe Bend church. The present pastor is H. W. White. The heads of the different auxiliaries of the church are as follow: Sunday school, L. E. Jessup; Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. Emma Skinner. There are now one hundred and ten active members.

LOWER UNION CHURCH.

The United Brethren church known as Lower Union is located about three and three-fourths miles southeast of Westport. The congregation existed for many years before the present church was erected, in 1862, and had for some time worshipped in a log building across the road from the present church. The church of 1862 was built by the united efforts of the Baptists and United Brethren, and probably other denominations, and is still a union church. The two denominations use it alternately and both have their separate Sunday schools. The only auxiliary organization maintained by the United Brethren is the Sunday school, which, under the leadership of Elmer Smith, is doing good work with the forty who attend regularly. Rev. H. W. White is the pastor.

SARDINIA CHURCH.

The United Brethren church at Sardinia is less than a year old, being organized November 19, 1914, and owes its existence to the faithful efforts of Rev. S. S. Turley, who established it and still remains as its pastor. During the winter of 1914-15 he held a revival in Sardinia and when he proposed the establishment of a United Brethren church he found sixty-two people who were ready to become charter members. Among the charter members were John and Goldie Gross, Mrs. Lizzie Ammerman, Mrs. Bertha Vonblaricum and Mrs. Jennie Foist. On February 22, 1915, the congregation bought the Presbyterian church and are now expending five hundred dollars in improving it, the original cost being two hundred dollars. Services are held by the pastor every Sunday evening and a mid-week prayer meeting has been attended with most gratifying results. The class leader is Thomas Talkington; James Cann is superintendent of the Sunday school; Miss E. Rose Meredith is president of the Christian Endeavor Union. Reverend White also serves charges at Grammer and Mt. Calvary in Bartholomew county.

PENTECOST CHUCH, GREENSBURG.

In 1902 Greensburg was visited by several persons of the Pentecost faith. They were unable to find a place of worship according to their own faith, and held services in an old house on East North street. These meetings were well attended and the house in which they were holding their services at that time did not furnish ample room to accommodate the worship-

pers. George Little, seeing the disadvantage under which they labored, came forward with this proposition: That if fifty of the members would contribute five cents per week, making a guarantee of ten dollars per month, he would provide them with a house of worship. In addition to this, a contract must be made to keep the house for three years, at which time he would turn it over to them as the rent for this length of time would pay for the building. Mr. Littell also agreed to donate the lot and give one hundred dollars in cash on the completion of such building.

This proposition was immediately accepted and Mr. Littell began making plans for their house of worship. He purchased the old Antioch church, located on the Madison road, from Alexander Hillis, who had been one of the deacons in that church. Mr. Hillis asked permission to keep the old church Bible. Mr. Littell immediately complied with this request and asked Mr. Hillis to bring it to the dedication of the new church and also give some public utterance at the services, all of which he did.

The old church building, which was in a good state of preservation, was moved to a beautiful lot in the eastern part of Greensburg and fitted up for services. But before the building had reached completion there arose a turmoil among the Pentecost brothers and they failed to comply with their part of the agreement. Consequently, Mr. Littell was left with the house of worship on his hands, as no one came to worship.

This state of affairs lasted until April 10, 1902, when it was dedicated by a Mr. Mounts under the Pentecost leadership. This lasted for some time and finally the interest began to wane. This church at present is the property of the trustees of the Second Christians, but the historian, with his present knowledge of theology, is unable to distinguish this faith. The services are now conducted by Rev. Jacob Cruiser.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

German Lutherans held services for a time in the city hall, Greensburg, beginning about 1870, but never mustered sufficient strength to erect a church of their own. Never more than twenty families attended the services, which were discontinued after a few years. One of the ministers who preached to this congregation was Karl Jacobs.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

For thirteen years (1898-1911) Episcopalians held regular services in their own church in Greensburg, and then the denomination, weakened by

the death of a prominent member, closed the doors of the building, which is still standing on Hendricks street. For two years prior to the erection of the church in 1900 services were held in the city hall. When the church was erected there were twenty-one persons in the parish. The following rectors, among others, conducted services in Greensburg until the church was closed in 1911: Revs. Willis D. Engle, John Neady, James W. Comfort and George Gallup.

CHURCH OF GOD.

There is another abandoned church in Greensburg and it stands at West North and Anderson streets. It is the Church of God and was built in 1887, following a wonderful revival and evangelistic service held in the opera house by Mrs. Maria Woodworth, evangelist of the cult.

Mammoth crowds attended the services. People went into trances and walked the floor in a frenzy or seemingly lost consciousness and became stiff and rigid. The utmost excitement prevailed. Before conducting services in Greensburg, Mrs. Woodworth had preached at Muncie, Indiana, with similar results.

Following the meeting in the opera house, a church was organized and meetings were held for a time in a tent. Then the church building was erected, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. Then interest in the movement seemed to die, and, save only when Mrs. Woodworth made periodical visits to the city, the attendance was very small. At last the doors were locked and the church stands empty, vacant reminder of an emotional storm that once shook a city.

CHRISTIAN (NEW LIGHT) CHURCH.

While there have been many members of the New Light division of the Christian church, there has been, as far as has been discovered, only one church built by this denomination. Strictly speaking, it was erected by one man of the denomination. Several years before the Civil War, a Kentuckian by the name of Jacob Sidner, a staunch member of the New Lights, built on one corner of his farm a substantial brick house of worship for his church. It was in Washington township on the Moscow road, about two and a half miles northwest of Greensburg. The building, which was later used for a school house, is still standing, a tribute to the religious zeal of this one man. Before he built his church, Sidner used to send to Kentucky once a year for the best New Light preacher he could get and have him conduct a

sort of a camp meeting in a grove near his home in Washington township. He prepared seats in the grove, paid all the expenses and reveled in one good New Light service annually. Eventually, he felt justified in erecting a church for his people, but there does not appear to have been a very flourishing congregation at any time during its career. Who the preachers were, who the members were, or the date when the church was abandoned have been lost in the flight of time. The only person who has a definite recollection of the man and his church is the Rev. J. B. Lathrop, of Greensburg, who gave the above facts.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The only German Methodist church in Decatur county is located in Salt Creek township, a mile and a half south of Smith's Crossing. The church dates its beginning from the time the first Germans of this denomination located in this part of the county. They worshipped in private houses and school houses for a time and in 1864-65 built the church, which is still in use. In the summer of 1915 extensive improvements were made in the way of new roof and painting on the exterior and redecorating the interior. Sunday school is maintained and regular preaching services are held every two weeks by the pastor, Rev. William Wiegen, of Batesville. A well-kept cemetery adjoins the church.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The German Lutherans have one congregation in the county. This is situated in Salt Creek township, two miles west of New Pennington and only one mile south of the one German Methodist church in the county. This church, known as St. Paul's, was established shortly before the opening of the Civil War and the present building was erected in 1861. The pastor in 1915 is Rev. William Schirmer, who lives in the parsonage adjoining the church.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY OF GREENSBURG.

The beginning of all societies and churches of the Christian Science denomination may often be traced to some knowledge of the healing of ills "that flesh is heir to."

The Christian Science Society of Greensburg, Indiana, is not an exception to this rule. Mrs. Mary J. G. Griswold and Edith S. Griswold, mother

and daughter, are the first known people in the county seat to benefit by Christian Science treatment. As a result they opened their home, at No. 128 West Hendricks street, for services in 1902.

In 1911, loyal students of Indianapolis and Chicago presented the little band with a public meeting place in the Woodfill building, at the northwest corner of the public square, maintaining the gift for a period of twelve months. Services are still held in this building on every Sunday morning and Wednesday evening.

The Sunday services of this denomination, the world over, are conducted by a first and second reader, who read the same lesson-sermon from the Christian Science quarterly Bible lessons, prepared by an authorized committee of the mother church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. The scriptural texts are from the King James' version; their correlative passages are from the denominational text-book "Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, discoverer and founder of Christian Science.

The reading for the Wednesday evening meetings is from these two books, which are the only preachers of the denomination. This is followed with testimonies, experiences, and remarks on Christian Science. The democratic form of government obtains in the society, the majority rule being recognized. The customary reading room is open in Greensburg on Tuesday and on Saturday afternoon of each week. The present membership of the Greensburg Christian Science Society numbers twelve.

UNITED BRETHREN.

The first United Brethren preaching in the county was at the house of John Khorer, who came from Clermont county, Ohio, in 1824, and settled on the banks of Clifty. Khorer was one of the wealthiest citizens in the county and built one of the most elegant houses in this part of the state. His house was open to all preachers for many years, and here was organized the first United Brethren class, some time before the forties. About 1840 a frame house of worship was built on Khorer's farm in Jackson township.

There were three so-called "war churches" built in Jackson township during the war, which were to eschew all mention of politics, and, so some said, they not only had no politics, but also no religion. Be that as it may, they died soon after the war closed. They were strictly a war by-product and, with the struggle over, there was no further excuse for their existence.

J. A. Dillman, in the *Standard* of May 28, 1897, says of these three churches, "One has stood idle for many years, another was sold for a barn, and the third, after many changes, is still used as a church house."

CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN DECATUR COUNTY.

Greensburg Catholics, few in number before the Civil War, held services for a number of years in residences of members of that denomination. In 1855 Father E. Martinovic, who had charge of the mission, erected a small brick church and Rev. John Gilling became the first resident priest, ministering to the parish from 1863 to 1871. He was succeeded by Rev. John L. Brassard, who remained for a year or more. Then, save for an occasional mass, celebrated by a visiting priest, the parish was without guidance until 1874, in which year Rev. Daniel Curran came. At this time there were no more than twenty-five families residing in the parish.

The coming of Rev. Father Curran marked the beginning of a new epoch in the history of St. Mary's. During his three years of ministration in Greensburg, he built a new parish house, a parochial school with room for a hundred pupils and a teachers' residence. His health broke under the arduous labor and he was compelled to give up his work, dying a short time afterward. Rev. Henry Kessing was placed in charge in 1877 and remained until his death in 1882, by which time there were about seventy-five families in the parish, which was fast outgrowing the old brick church. Then came Rev. George Steigerwald, at that time one of the ablest men in the diocese. He took charge in 1883 and at once laid plans for the present church, which was completed a short time later at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars.

Rev. George Steigerwald was a graduate of Heidelberg University and besides his scholarly attainments possessed unusual personal endowments. He was genial and affable in his relations with those outside his church and did much to break down prejudices existent before his coming. Upon his departure in 1897, he presented the parish with the present parish home, his personal property.

For the next seventeen years Rev. Lawrence Fichter was in charge of St. Mary's parish. This was a period of unusual growth, as Reverend Fichter induced a large number of substantial German Catholic families to settle in the vicinity of Greensburg.

The present priest, Rev. Father Fein, came to St. Mary's in 1913, from St. Joseph's parish in Vanderburg county. He has placed a new organ in



ST. MAURICE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.



ST. OMER U. B. CHURCH, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

the church and plans the erection of a fifteen thousand-dollar parochial school. The present parish membership is more than eight hundred.

ST. MAURICE'S PARISH.

The village of St. Maurice was laid out in 1858 and was named in honor of Bishop Maurice De St. Oakaus. The Christian Brothers started a school the same year; but upon the death of their leader, Brother John Mary Weitman, the teachers returned to France. The Brothers had laid out the town upon forty acres of ground, of which nine and thirty-five hundredths acres belonged to the parish. A chapel was built in connection with the school which later served as a church for the parish. It was a frame structure, later converted into a school building, and is now a residence, owned by Frank Nienaber.

Among the first settlers in the village were: Martin Mauer, Stephan Brigler, Leonard Hemmerle, Magdalena Hemmerle, Herman Schroeder, John Altenan, Henry Oesterling, Edward Hellmich, Henry Groene and Henry Hopster.

The first mass was celebrated at St. Maurice by the Franciscan priest from Enochsburg. There were at that time sixteen families in the parish. The ten acres of ground and the first building cost the Brothers two thousand dollars. They raised one thousand dollars and borrowed the remainder. The first resident priest was Rev. Ferdinand Hundt, who was appointed in 1884. He was succeeded, in 1886, by Rev. Francis X. Seegmuller, who remained until 1891, when Rev. John B. Unverzagt took charge of the parish.

The present church was built in 1881-82 at a cost of ten thousand dollars. The interior was remodeled and redecorated in 1912, during the pastorate of the Rev. Michael Wagner. St. Maurice is justly proud of its beautiful church. The rectory was built in 1855, at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars, and the present school building, which cost approximately four thousand dollars, in addition to donated labor, was erected in 1907.

Since the departure of the Rev. Father Unverzagt the following clergymen have had charge of the parish, Rev. Charles Schoeppner, O. F. M.; Rev. Alexander Koesters, Rev. Michael Wagner and the present pastor, Rev. Herman J. Gadlage. The church now has an enrollment of sixty-five families and an enrollment of three hundred and twenty-five souls.

The parish societies are the following: St. Martin's Men's Society; St.

Aloysius's Young Men's Society; St. Elizabeth's Married Ladies' Society and the Blessed Virgin Mary's Young Ladies' Society.

OLDEST PARISH IN COUNTY.

The church of the Immaculate Conception, at Millhousen, Rev. J. P. Gillig, pastor, was the first Catholic parish organized in the county of Decatur.

On June 20, 1840, Maximilian Schneider donated forty acres of land, in trust, to Rt. Rev. Celestine de la Hailandiere, bishop of Vincennes, for the benefit of the Catholics of Millhousen, and in the same year the congregation, consisting of thirteen families, decided to erect a house of worship. This was a plain log building, twenty by twenty-four feet, with a rough exterior, chinked and daubed with mud, and was constructed under the auspices of Rev. Joseph Ferneding. The flock was comprised of Germans, and among the foremost of these in promoting the interests of the congregation, as well as of the town, was Bernard Hardebeck. The first missionary priests, following Father Ferneding, were Revs. Conrad Schneiderjans, M. O'Rourke and Ramon Weinzoepfel, who labored until 1843. From 1843 until 1854, Rev. Alphonse Munschina and Rev. Joseph Rudolf were the only two laborers in this field, and of these Father Rudolf, whose residence was at Oldenburg, performed prodigious labors, visiting Franklin, Dearborn, Ripley and Decatur counties.

The increase of Catholics at Millhousen was surprising; wherefore they determined to build, instead of the wooden church, a good-sized brick church, thirty-eight by sixty feet. This was completed in 1850, and dedicated as St. Boniface's church. As the Rev. Alphonse Munschina, who had charge of the church, resided at St. Ann's, in Jennings county, it was deemed expedient by the people to have a priest residing in their midst; at their request, Rev. Peter Kreusch built, in 1856, the present parish house, which at the time was the finest in the diocese. In 1857 he erected a large school house and now the congregation has two splendid brick school buildings, the schools being attended by one hundred and seventy pupils. The schools are in charge of the Franciscan Sisters of Oldenburg, assisted by a lay teacher for boys.

The erection of the church of the Immaculate Conception, fifty-five by one hundred and forty feet, forty-six and one-half feet in height, was commenced under Rev. F. Hundt, the ceremonies of laying the corner stone occurring on May 24, 1867; and the building was completed under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Hueser and dedicated on August 4, 1869. In 1893 a spire was built which reaches one hundred and seventy-five feet above the ground. On

November 7, 1870, Rev. F. W. Peppersack took charge and was succeeded, on July 2, 1885, by Rev. Joseph Schuck, and he, in October, 1891, by the Rev. John P. Gillig. Father Gillig remained with the church until June 15, 1904, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Urich, the present pastor. The congregation is now estimated to be at least two hundred and fifty families, or nearly two thousand souls. The great majority of these live in Decatur county, although there are several living in Ripley and Jennings counties.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH AT ST. PAUL.

St. Paul's church dates its formal organization from September 21, 1858, when twelve Catholic families were given permission to build a church in the village of St. Paul. However, previous to that date services had been held irregularly in the homes of the members of the church. The lot for the new church was donated by John Paul and E. L. Floyd, non-Catholics, living in St. Paul. Immediately after permission had been granted for the erection of a church, steps were taken for the construction of the same and the work was pushed with loyal vigor by the devoted members of the congregation. The dedication of the church took place on July 31, 1859, and the same building, with many extensive improvements, is still in use today. Owing to the small number of members it has never been able to maintain a resident priest. For several years the church was attached to St. Mary's, at Greensburg, and was served by the pastors from that place. Since 1885 it has been a mission of St. Vincent's at Shelbyville. Among the priests from Greensburg who served St. Paul were Fathers John P. Gillig, J. L. Brascart, Daniel Curran, Henry Kessing and George Stiegerwald. The following priests from Shelbyville have ministered to the congregation: Revs. M. L. Guthneck, G. M. Ginnsz, F. Hundt, A. Danenhofer, Charles Strickler, Joseph T. Bauer and F. Ketter, the present pastor. The church now has a membership of seventy.

ST. JOHN'S AT ENOCHSBURG.

The early history of the Catholic church at Enochsburg, a pleasant village on the Decatur-Franklin county line, is rather obscure, although it is known that Father Rudolph was serving a small congregation of Catholics in that neighborhood at as early a date as October, 1844. From accounts handed down, it is known that a log chapel in the woods surrounding Enochsburg was dedicated by Father Rudolph on December 22, 1844. This mission

was attached to the Oldenburg parish and continued to be served from the Oldenburg church until 1862, in which year Rev. Lawrence Oesterling, a Franciscan priest, became the first resident pastor. In 1853 the parish erected a small stone school building, thirty by thirty-five feet in size; shortly thereafter beginning the erection of a stone church, which was dedicated in 1856. This church, which is still serving the needs of the parish, was built of dressed gray limestone and is fifty by one hundred and five feet in dimension, the height of the spire being one hundred and thirty-five feet; three bells being hung in the tower. Since the church was erected numerous improvements have been added thereto; notably during the pastorate of Father Pfeifer (1882-99), who frescoed the church, installed new altars, purchased new statues, put a slate roof on the church, installed an organ and made extensive improvements in the grounds surrounding the church property.

In 1868 Rev. Michael Heck succeeded Father Oesterling as pastor, remaining until 1879. During his pastorate a brick residence of eight rooms was erected, and in 1872 he had the satisfaction of dedicating a substantial school building for the children of the parish. He secured the services of the Venerable Sisters of Oldenburg as teachers and from that time down to the present a flourishing school has been maintained, more than seventy-five children being enrolled during the current term. In 1879 Father Heck was transferred to St. Wendel's parish, in Posey county, this state, where he spent the rest of his life in faithful ministration, his death occurring in 1899.

Following Father Heck, Rev. John Stolz was placed in charge at St. John's, but he remained only a few months. In 1879 Rev. J. W. Kemper was installed as pastor, his service continuing until 1882, in which year Rev. James Pfeiffer entered upon his notably successful pastorate, continuing in charge until 1899, when he was transferred to St. Wendel's to fill the vacancy created by the death of Father Heck. Rev. Joseph Haas then was sent to St. John's and for ten years faithfully served that parish; he being succeeded in 1909 by Rev. Henry Verst, who continued in charge until July, 1914, when the present pastor, Rev. Mathias Schmitz, was installed. St. John's parish has a membership of more than three hundred and seventy souls. While the church usually is associated with Franklin county, it really stands in this county, being on this side of the county line. The parochial residence stands on the Franklin-Decatur line, while the school house stands in Franklin county.

CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF WESTPORT.

Several years ago the Catholics in Westport held services in the building now occupied by Harry Reidenbach as a jewelry store. There were not a sufficient number of Catholics to establish a church, and the bishop granted them permission to establish a chapel where they might worship under the protection of St. Denis, the nearest Catholic church in Jennings county. The chapel has now been discontinued many years and the few Catholics in Westport and immediate vicinity are attached to the St. Denis parish.

CHAPTER IX.

BENCH AND BAR.

The judicial history of Decatur county falls into two periods, namely, the period of the old constitution, 1822-1853, and the period following. The constitution of 1852 made a marked change in the judiciary of the state and subsequent amendments to the constitution (1881) and statutory legislation have made still further changes. Under the Constitution of 1816 the supreme court of Indiana and the president judges were elected by the state Legislature; where as the present Constitution provides for the election of all judges by the people. The old Constitution divided the state into judicial circuits and placed over each circuit what was known as the president judge. At first there were only three circuits for the fifteen counties of the state then in existence. Each county elected two judges, known as associate judges, and these, with the president judge, had jurisdiction over all the civil and criminal business of the respective counties.

The president judges, as well as the associate judges, were elected for a term of seven years. The clerk of the common-pleas court was elected for a like term. These judges served both as common-pleas and circuit judges, and, in the case of Decatur county, had charge of most of the probate work, as well. The records disclose only two probate judges, these serving during the decade following 1839. These two probate judges were Angus C. McCoy, 1839-43, and John Thomson, 1843-49.

The president judges who held court in Decatur county from 1822 to 1853 were as follow: W. W. Wick, B. F. Morris, Miles C. Eggleston, Samuel Bigger, James Perry, Jehu P. Elliott, George A. Dunn, William M. McCarty, Reuben D. Logan, Jeremiah M. Wilson, William A. Cullen and Samuel A. Bonner. Associate judges during this period were: Martin Adkins, John Fugit, John Bryson, Zachariah Garton, John Thomson, John Hopkins, Samuel Ellis, Richard C. Talbott and George Cable.

Beginning in 1853, there were separate common-pleas and circuit judges until 1873, in which year the common-pleas court was abolished by the Legislature. As near as can be ascertained from the record, the following judges served on the common-pleas bench during these twenty years: Royal P.

Cobb, Samuel A. Bonner, John Davis, David S. Gooding and William A. Moore, the latter of whom was serving when the office was abolished.

The jurisdiction of the circuit judges of the district including Decatur county has been changed a number of times by the Legislature and has at various times covered Franklin, Henry, Rush, Shelby and Bartholomew counties in the ninth judicial circuit. Since 1899 Decatur has been united with Bartholomew county for judicial purposes. The following circuit judges have presided over the district, including Decatur county: William M. McCarty, 1853; R. D. Logan, 1860-65; Jeremiah Wilson, 1865-71; William A. Cullen, 1871-77; Samuel A. Bonner, 1877-89; John W. Study, 1889-93 (Study died in office and his unexpired term was filled by James K. Ewing); James K. Ewing, 1893-95; John D. Miller, 1895-98 (died in office); David A. Myers, 1898; Douglas Morris, 1898-1901; Francis T. Hord, 1901-04; Marshal Hacker, 1904-10; Hugh D. Wickens, 1910-1916.

Of the above, Bonner, Study, Ewing, Miller, Myers and Wickens were residents of Decatur county.

A MYSTERY OF THE OLDEN DAYS.

Considerable mystery lurks about the cause of the death of Judge Martin Adkins, one of the first two associate judges of the county. Adkins died in 1841, at Cincinnati, where he had gone with a drove of hogs. At the time he was under indictment for shooting "Dick" Stewart, his son-in-law, with intent to kill. He had been tried once and the jury disagreed, one juror, it is said, holding out for his acquittal.

His employees brought home a coffin, which was interred, without being opened, in the old Mt. Moriah cemetery. This rather peculiar circumstance gave rise to two rumors, one that he had committed suicide in order to evade the ends of justice and the other that his reported death was untrue and that he had left for parts unknown. The exact truth, which might have been in a measure ascertained, by exhuming the coffin, was never known.

Enemies of Free Masonry charged at the time the jury disagreed that Adkins, being a Mason, had been saved from the penitentiary by a member of the organization, who was on the jury. There was at that time no Masonic lodge in Greensburg, but Levi A. McQuithy, who was a juror, was a Mason.

John Fugit, the other member of the original court of associate judges, was a native of Virginia. He was tall and thin, with broad shoulders and an eye as bright as an eagle's. When his six years on the bench were over he

served one or two terms as a justice of the peace in Clay township. He had three sons who attained local eminence. Hugh was an attorney at Milford; James L. was a justice of the peace and later deputy sheriff and Isaac W. was also an attorney, and served for a time as postmaster at St. Paul, this county.

Hopkins, one of the associate judges at the time the office was abolished, was foreman of the first grand jury which convened in the county, was first county treasurer and was a charter member of the Kingston Presbyterian church. His parents wished to prepare him for the ministry, declaring that he was a born theologian. He was a Democrat of the Jackson-Benton school and believed in hard money. He cared little for popularity and had he played politics, might have reached a high place in the affairs of Indiana.

EARLY MURDER TRIALS.

One of the most famous murder trials ever held in Decatur county was that of James Wiley, who was convicted in June, 1869, of the murder of Joseph Woodward, and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was pardoned after serving ten years and died soon after his release from the penitentiary.

Wiley killed Woodward in a fight at Milford, in November, 1868, when Republicans were celebrating the election of Grant. Hiram Alley received a two years' sentence for complicity in the crime. Judge George H. Chapman, of Indianapolis, occupied the bench at the trial. The verdict was returned after an hour's deliberation.

One of the most famous murder trials that ever came before the Decatur county bench was that of Jacob Block and Elsa Block, brought here from Rush county upon a change of venue. The Blocks, father and son, were Hebrews and were charged with the murder of Eli Block, a Hebrew merchant and a business competitor. The Blocks spent large sums of money in providing for their defense and an imposing array of legal talent was gathered at the Decatur county court house when the case was tried.

The case was tried before Judge James C. Hiller, of Indianapolis. Jacob Block, the father, had been previously tried at Rush county and had been found guilty of murder in the first degree, but the higher courts had sustained a motion in error and ordered a new trial. He was represented by Daniel W. Voorhees, while the son was defended by Charles H. Blackburn, a famous Cincinnati criminal lawyer. Both were sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

STEPPING-STONE TO CONGRESS.

One of the early cases tried in Decatur county courts is related by Oliver H. Smith in a series of articles in the old *Indianapolis Journal* on "Early Indiana Trials." The case was tried before Associate Judges Fugit and Adkins, in 1823. The case was against a man who had refused to work two days on a school house, as provided by law. James T. Brown defended the man and Mr. Smith appeared for the school commissioner.

Brown facetiously raised the point that his client was not able-bodied, although he was over six feet tall and proportionately broad. Judge Fugit ruled thus:

"Yes, Mr. Brown, that is the point—you plead well on that, but it is nothing but the plea of a lawyer; you admitted that the man who stood before us was your client, and the court will take notice, 'fishio,' as the law books say, that he is an able-bodied man and no mistake; judgment for two dollars."

Smith says that he received his fee of five dollars and always after had Decatur county's undivided support when he was a candidate for Congress.

EARLY BAR HISTORY.

When counties in southern Indiana were organized and for many years thereafter, members of the legal profession were few in number, but were usually men of striking personality and great force of character. There were two terms of circuit court a year and lawyers followed the presiding judge on his rounds, taking whatever business came their way.

Consequently, it is not surprising that when the first meeting of the Decatur county circuit court was held, April 9, 1822, several attorneys were on hand to ask for permission to practice their profession in this court. The old county records show that three lawyers were admitted to the Decatur county bar on this date. They were Thomas Douglass, Joseph A. Hopkins and Seth Tucker. Beyond swearing in a county clerk and the appointment of Joseph Hopkins as prosecuting attorney, the court transacted no business. When the October term began, October 7, two more attorneys sought and received admission to the bar. They were James T. Brown and Charles H. Test.

Nothing is known of Douglass, beyond the original entry, showing that the first court held in the county gave him permission to practice his

profession in Decatur county. Tucker's record has also been lost, but it is presumed that he subsequently located permanently in some other county.

Hopkins, the first prosecuting attorney, soon fell into disrepute and left the county. He was a native of Kentucky and had practiced law there before coming to Indiana. He left the Blue Grass state "under a cloud," and apparently did not mend his ways when he settled in the new state. He died in Illinois. He is said to have been a brilliant man and an excellent lawyer.

James T. Brown was the first Greensburg lawyer to attain prominence. He was quite eccentric, but possessed a very saving sense of humor. His jokes and anecdotes made him a very interesting character. After practicing in Decatur county for a good many years he located at Lawrenceburg, where he died soon after the war. Brown was a bachelor and lived to a ripe old age. It is said that he was retained in almost every case of importance that was tried during his residence in this county. He was without political ambitions and gave his whole heart to his practice.

Andrew Davison, third resident member of the bar, came from Pennsylvania and was admitted to practice in 1825. He was a learned, technical lawyer; and it is said that as a pleader, in the professional sense, his superior never appeared at the Decatur county bar. His efforts were brief and direct and delivered in a most forceful manner.

Chance played a large part in Davison's selection of Greensburg as a location. He was educated for the ministry, but after his graduation from Franklin College, Pennsylvania, he decided that he would study law. Upon being admitted to the Pennsylvania bar, he departed for a horseback trip through Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, seeking restoration of his health. While upon his return trip his jaded steed dropped, completely exhausted, at Greensburg. Finding a considerable colony of Presbyterians there he cast his lot with them and soon rose to eminence in his profession.

Davison was elected a member of the supreme court in 1852 and was re-elected in 1858. He was defeated for a third term in 1864 and never resumed active practice. The only other public office he ever held was the postmastership at Greensburg, given to him when Andrew Jackson made his famous shake-up in federal postoffices and established a precedent that was followed by all succeeding Presidents. In 1839 Davison married a daughter of Judge Test. His death occurred in 1871. He was in his day one of the foremost lawyers in the state; possessed a fine character in public and private life and left a large estate. He left one son, Joseph, who died a few years later.

OTHER EARLY FIGURES AT THE BAR.

Other attorneys who practiced in the Decatur county court in those early days were Oliver H. Smith, afterwards United States senator from Indiana, and John Test, who was admitted in 1830. This John Test was the second son of John Test, Sr., who represented this district in Congress from 1829 to 1835. Young Test died of tuberculosis in 1839 and his widow some time later married Judge Davison.

Martin Jamison, who had studied law under James Brown, was admitted to the bar in 1827. He served in the state Legislature in 1839 and died of lung trouble in 1841. In his short career he built up a very lucrative practice.

Following Jamison, Joseph Robison was the next to be admitted to the bar. He was not well versed in legal procedure, and his knowledge of the fundamentals of the law left something to be desired; but as an advocate he stood head and shoulders above the other lawyers of those early days. He was a candidate for Congress on the Whig ticket in 1851, but was defeated by John L. Robinson, the Democratic incumbent. The latter was the father of Joseph Robinson, of Anderson, who represented that district in the Legislature for a number of terms.

Before his admission to the bar, Robinson served as sheriff for two terms, during which time he read law. He had but little education, and when he was married was unable to read and write. He represented Decatur county several times in the state Legislature and was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1850.

The next citizen of Decatur county to be admitted to the practice of law was John D. Haynes, a native of New York. He completed a previously begun course of study in the office of Judge Davison, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He moved to Dearborn county in 1843 and was later elected judge of the court of common pleas of Dearborn and Ohio counties.

Philander Hamilton and Henry Spottswood Christian located in Greensburg next. Hamilton gave promise of a brilliant career, but died young and before he had attained the summit of his powers. Christian was a native of Virginia, and claimed relationship with some of the first colonial families of that state. The path of the young lawyer was no more strewn with roses in those days than it is at present, so he quit his office for a year to teach in the old seminary and then returned to practice, with better results. He later located at Versailles and died there, of tuberculosis, in 1859.

At the first session of the Decatur county court after the adoption of

the new Constitution, which convened on April 25, 1853, James Gavin, Daniel Patterson and Archibald McKee were admitted to the bar.

Lawyers from other counties, who have had cases in the local court, have frequently been admitted to practice upon motion, as a courtesy, and many names appear upon the records of men who have never practiced regularly in the local courts. In 1842 A. A. Hammond was thus admitted on motion. Mr. Hammond was later elected lieutenant-governor of the state.

Seven lawyers were admitted in 1844. They were Edward Sanders, S. E. Perkins, who later was elevated to the supreme bench; Squire W. Robinson, Samuel Seabaugh, Silas Overturf, J. S. Scobey and Hugh F. Fugit.

PROMINENT FIGURES AT THE BAR.

Col. John S. Scobey, one of the most famous members of the Decatur county bar, was born near Cincinnati in 1818, and was educated in the Franklin county schools. He was a student for two years at Miami University, quitting his collegiate studies to read law in the office of Governor Bebb at Hamilton. Later, intending to practice in Indiana, he left Hamilton and resumed his studies at Brookville, where he was admitted to the bar in 1844. He settled at Greensburg the same year.

Scobey was circuit prosecutor from 1847 to 1850, and in 1852 was elected state senator from this county. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Governor Morton, who was his classmate at Miami, telegraphed him to come to Indianapolis at once. As a result of the interview, Scobey returned to Decatur county and raised Company A, of the Sixty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Infantry. He performed valorous service throughout the war and his rise was rapid. He soon rose from captain to major and in 1863 became lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-eighth Regiment. When Colonel King fell at Chickamauga, Scobey was assigned to command of the regiment.

Upon his return to civil life he engaged for a time in business affairs, before resuming the practice of law. He was three times a presidential elector. The first time was in 1852, on the Whig ticket; the second time, in 1872, on the Democratic ticket, and again in 1876 on the Democratic ticket.

Barton W. Wilson, who was the next to be admitted to the bar, was a graduate of Indiana University and located in Greensburg in 1848. He was a candidate for the state Senate in 1852, but was defeated by William J. Robinson. His defeat was largely due to his endorsement of the compromise measures of 1850. Wilson was a public-spirited man, willing and able at any time to help forward any enterprise which had for its aim the betterment

of his city. It is said that, throughout his active career, there was no public undertaking that did not draw largely upon his purse and personal services. The first fire engine owned by the city of Greensburg was named for him.

Not only was Barton W. Wilson a well-read elementary lawyer, but he kept well up with the rulings of the courts of his day and was most painstaking in preparation of his cases. He held many posts of honor in local affairs, for which he was indebted to political foes as well as to the members of his own party.

TOOK PART IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Col. James Gavin, another leader at the bar in that day, was a man of unusual ability. He had acquired an education, married and was practicing law before he had attained his majority. He taught school in Union county for a time and then moved to Greensburg, where he was admitted to the bar in 1853. In a short time he had built up a large practice. He was born in 1830 and died in 1873.

At the outbreak of the war, James Gavin was made adjutant of the Seventh Regiment and when it was reorganized, at the end of its three-months enlistment, he became its lieutenant-colonel. He was given command of this regiment in 1862 and served until the spring of 1863, at which time he resigned on account of a wound received during the second battle of Bull Run. In 1864 he was made colonel of one of the hundred-day regiments sent to Tennessee to relieve the veterans of Sherman's army.

Colonel Gavin was originally a Democrat, but was a candidate in 1862 for Congress on the Union ticket, being defeated by William S. Holman. After the war he was elected county clerk upon the Republican ticket. He resigned this office to accept an appointment as internal revenue collector, which had been proffered him by President Johnson. He did not secure this office, however, as the Senate refused to confirm the appointment; so he retired from official life and returned to the Democratic party.

One of Colonel Gavin's contemporaries was Oscar B. Hord, who later attained national recognition as a legal authority. Hord came from Kentucky, a member of a family of lawyers. He was a member of the bar at Maysville, Kentucky, until 1851, in which year he located in Greensburg. He was very young and rather diffident, but the time not needed by clients he devoted to study and so became one of the most thorough lawyers in Indiana. He associated himself with James Gavin and wrote "Gavin and Hord's Indiana Statutes," with full annotations, which was greatly appreciated by the profession in this state.

Hord was elected attorney-general in 1862 and moved to Indianapolis. After his term expired he went into the firm of Hendricks, Hord & Hendricks, of Indianapolis, one of the leading law firms of the state. He was one of the most highly trained members of the profession that the Decatur county bar has ever given to the state.

Charles F. Parrish and James Coverdill came to Greensburg from Ohio, in 1851, and established the firm of Coverdill & Parrish, which continued for two years, at the end of which time Parrish left the county and Coverdill joined with James Gavin in the formation of a new firm. Parrish won high honors during the Civil War and retired as colonel of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Coverdill made a poor soldier; quit the service and died in Cincinnati shortly after the war.

Gen. Ira G. Grover, Decatur county's most illustrious soldier, was born in Union county, Indiana, in 1832. His parents moved to Greensburg and he enjoyed the best educational advantages that could be obtained there, after which he was sent to Asbury Academy, now DePauw University, where he was graduated in 1856, with first honors. Grover taught school until 1860, in which year he was elected to the state Legislature, where he served during the regular session and through part of the special session called at the outbreak of the Civil War. Having been elected a lieutenant in Company B, Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, he quit his seat in the Legislature and served through the war. On the return of the "three-months men," he organized a new company and was chosen its captain. He was with the Seventh in every fight in which it took part, until he was captured during the first day of the Battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864.

General Grover was wounded three times during the war, at Ft. Republic, second Bull Run and in the Wilderness, during which latter engagement he was taken prisoner and placed in prison at Charlestown, where, with a number of other Union officers, he was placed under fire of their own batteries. After some time he was exchanged and after a short visit in Greensburg, returned to his regiment in time to be mustered out. At the close of the war he held the rank of colonel of the Seventh and was later, for his gallant services, breveted brigadier-general by President Lincoln.

Before the outbreak of the war General Grover had studied law and he resumed his studies upon his return to Greensburg. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, but on account of his political activities never engaged in the practice of the legal profession. He was the Republican nominee for Congress in 1866, but was defeated by William S. Holman. He was twice elected clerk of the Decatur county circuit court. Near the close of his second

term, he showed signs of a mental affliction, due to wounds received in the service, and was placed for care and treatment in a state institution. He died on May 30, 1873.

Judge Samuel A. Bonner, for twelve years judge of the eighth judicial circuit, was born on an Alabama plantation, in 1826. His father abhorred slavery and came to Greensburg to educate his children, out of reach of its baneful influence. He was educated at Richland Academy, Miami University and Center College, Danville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1849. For a time he read law in the office of Andrew Davison and then entered the Indiana University law school. Upon his graduation, in 1852, Bonner was admitted to the Decatur county bar. He formed a partnership with Barton W. Wilson, which continued until he was elected to the Legislature, in 1854. Two years later he was elected judge of the common-pleas court of Rush and Decatur counties, serving for four years. When he retired from public life, in 1860, he formed a partnership with William Cumback, which lasted until Cumback retired from practice.

In 1877 Judge Bonner was called by election to the bench of the circuit court where he served for twelve years. He then became senior partner of the firm of Bonner, Tackett & Bennet, with which he remained until his death, on April 5, 1904.

ENTERED PUBLIC LIFE EARLY.

Cortez Ewing, elder brother of James K. Ewing, dean of the Decatur county bar, was born in 1837 and entered public life at the early age of thirteen; filling, at that tender stage of his career, the office of deputy clerk and recorder under Henry H. Talbott, prominent office holder of the early days. In 1857 Cortez Ewing was given a position in the general land office at Washington, D. C., under Thomas A. Hendricks, who was then commissioner of the general land office. Ewing was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began the practice of law in 1860. For the next two years he was in the office of Gavin & Hord, and assisted Hord in his work of revision of the laws of Indiana. He became a partner of Hord, but later entered practice alone. He served, from 1874 to 1878, as trustee of the state institute for the education of the blind. Later in life he quit the law to become cashier of the Third National Bank of Greensburg. Much of the early success of this institution is due to the respect in which Mr. Ewing was held throughout the county. He died in 1887.

Judge John D. Miller, who also served upon the bench of the eighth

judicial circuit, was born near Clarksburg, this county, in 1840, and thus was one of the first native-born attorneys to achieve eminence in the legal profession. He entered Hanover College in 1859, but in 1861 left college and enlisted in Company G, Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served as a private throughout the Civil War. Upon the close of the war, he studied law with Overstreet & Hunter, at Franklin, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, after which he moved to Greensburg. In 1872 he was elected to the Legislature from Decatur and Rush counties. Prior to his election to the Legislature, he had served Greensburg as city clerk and city attorney. From 1868 until 1873 he was the law partner of Colonel Gavin. In 1891 Judge Miller, was appointed to the supreme bench of the state to fill a vacancy and served until 1893. He was the Republican candidate for the same high office in 1892, but was defeated. He then resumed the practice of law and in 1894 was elected circuit judge. He died on March 20, 1898.

ELEVATED TO APPELLATE BENCH.

Frank E. Gavin, of the firm of Gavin, Gavin & Davis, of Indianapolis, is the son of James Gavin and was for many years a leading member of the Decatur county bar. He was born on February 20, 1854, and entered Harvard College, graduating from that institution with the class of 1873. He studied law with Judge John D. Miller and was admitted to the bar on February 19, 1875, the day before he attained his majority. He served for several years as county attorney and in 1892 was elected judge of the appellate court for the second district. Upon leaving the bench, Judge Gavin formed business associations in Indianapolis and has since continued the practice of law in that city. He was married in 1876 to Ella B. Lathrop, daughter of James B. Lathrop. He is a prominent Mason and was at one time grand master of that order in Indiana.

John L. Bracken, who served one term as prosecuting attorney of Decatur county, was admitted to the bar in 1871. For a number of years he was associated with M. D. Tackett, in the firm of Bracken & Tackett. In 1878 he was elected circuit prosecutor and served one term. He quit the law some time after and engaged in the monument business at Richmond, Indiana, later accepting appointment as deputy revenue collector under his brother, William H. Bracken, of Brookville. A widow and one son survive him.

Marine D. Tackett was born on a Decatur county farm, three and one-half miles from Greensburg, October 26, 1841, and moved to Greensburg

with his parents, at the age of ten. After completing his education in the city schools he learned the trade of cabinet maker, which he followed until the beginning of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Third Indiana Artillery. He saw service with Fremont and Sherman and was mustered out with three years of honorable service to his credit. He lost an arm by the premature discharge of a cannon, while celebrating the election of Governor Morton.

Tackett was admitted to the bar in 1874 and three years later was appointed city attorney of Greensburg, serving in that office until 1881, in which year he was appointed prosecuting attorney of the eighth judicial district by Governor Morton, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Richard Durnan, who had succeeded John L. Bracken. He then held the office for four years more by election. He was a member of the state central committee of the Republican party for four years and a delegate to the national convention in Chicago, in 1888; in which year he declined the Republican nomination for Congress. He was chief allotting agent of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians in 1891. In 1892 he was elected clerk of the Decatur circuit court and was a candidate for re-election in 1896. Before he became prosecutor he was a member of the firm of Bonner, Tackett & Bennett, also had served for a time as postmaster at Greensburg. At the time of his death he was associated with Davison Wilson, under the firm name of Tackett & Wilson.

William H. Goddard, who during his time, was Decatur county's leading pension attorney, was born in Clinton township on February 22, 1837. He taught school until 1861, when he was appointed to a clerical position in the department of the interior. Later he was transferred to the treasury department, where he remained until his return to Greensburg, in 1876. While at the national capital he studied law at the Georgetown Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1872. At the request of James G. Blaine, he was appointed, in 1881, assistant superintendent of the railway mail service, with headquarters at St. Louis.

Goddard's legal practice consisted almost entirely of the settlement of pension claims; and, on account of his knowledge of such matters and his personal acquaintance with the business of the pension bureau, he was remarkably successful. During the last ten years of his life he was associated in practice with his son, John F. Goddard. He died on June 21, 1901.

John F. Goddard was born on October 22, 1858, in Clay township, this county, and was graduated from Indiana University in 1880. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, but did not commence active practice until 1896.

In 1905 he formed a law partnership with John W. Craig, and the firm of Goddard & Craig is the oldest law firm in Greensburg. John W. Craig was born in Greensburg in 1880, and was graduated from the Indiana Law School before attaining his majority. He served as deputy prosecutor before he was twenty-one; had a murder indictment returned, but being too young to be admitted to the bar, was compelled to secure another attorney to handle the case when it came to trial.

Judge W. A. Moore was born on a farm in Franklin county, August 16, 1838. When he had completed his preparatory education he entered the office of Judge Bonner and read law there. He was admitted to practice in 1866. The same year he was elected to the state Legislature, where he served one term. In 1870 he was elected common-pleas judge of the twenty-second judicial district and filled the office until it was abolished by act of the Legislature.

In 1876 Judge Moore was elected to the state Senate upon the Republican ticket and served two terms. He then returned to private practice, continuing the same until his death.

Davison Wilson, a former prominent member of the Decatur county bar, was born in Greensburg, and was educated in the schools of that city and at Indiana University. He studied law for a time in the office of W. B. Wilson and was admitted to the bar on September 6, 1881. He formed his first legal partnership with Judge David A. Myers, and some time later established his office with Cortez Ewing; then with M. D. Tackett. Later he engaged in the practice of his profession alone. Wilson was a man of small stature, but a most excellent lawyer. His education gave him a strong foundation for general practice. His speeches were models of brevity and conciseness and his diction was both pure and elegant. For many years he was the one of the leading representatives of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. He never married. He died in 1911.

GREENSBURG'S FOREMOST CITIZEN.

William Cumback, who, during his long career of public usefulness, was Greensburg's foremost and most distinguished citizen, was admitted to the Decatur county bar in 1853, after a short preparatory course at the Cincinnati Law School. Save during the periods when he was in the service of the government in many a case before the Decatur county bar during more than forty years he appeared upon one side or the other.

Congressman at twenty-five, defeating the seasoned politician, William

S. Holman, "the watchdog of the treasury," and on terms of intimate relationship with the nation's great in the critical period during the sessions of the thirty-fourth Congress, young Cumback was a character that attracted national attention.

Defeated for re-election in 1856 by an influx of foreign voters, he again came into prominence in 1860, when he cast the electoral vote of Indiana for Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. At the first call to arms he joined the colors as a private in the Thirteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He later was appointed paymaster in the army and disbursed more than sixty million dollars without the loss of a penny. He was elected state senator in 1866, became president of the Senate in 1867 and lieutenant-governor in 1868.

In 1871 Governor Cumback declined the proffered appointment as minister to Portugal and in that year was made collector of internal revenue for his district, serving for twelve years. Until his death, in August, 1905, he spent much of his time on the lecture platform, being a very popular and entertaining speaker. Governor Cumback was an earnest member of the Methodist church and his voice for years was one of the most influential in the great councils of American Methodism.

Christopher Shane, a prominent member of the Decatur county bar many years ago, was born in Shelby county on August 11, 1833. He first practiced law in 1865 with Judge William A. Moore. For four years before he was admitted to the bar he was a clerk in the pension bureau at Washington, D. C. Beginning in 1867, he served six years as mayor of Greensburg and was later city and county attorney. Some years after he went into the insurance business in Washington and died in that state.

Douglas Watts, stepson of Colonel Scobey, was born in Cincinnati on August 27, 1858, and in 1877 moved to Greensburg, where he was employed as clerk by an uncle. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and died a few years after in the West, whither he had gone for his health.

DEAN OF THE DECATUR COUNTY BAR.

Judge James K. Ewing, dean of the Decatur county bar, son of Patrick Ewing, one of the pioneer settlers of Clay township and father of several distinguished sons, was born in Decatur county on November 23, 1843. He studied law with his brother, Cortez Ewing, and later formed a partnership with the latter, which lasted until 1883, when the elder Ewing retired to

become a banker. James K. Ewing then formed a partnership with his nephew, Cortez Ewing, Jr., which lasted until 1893. In that year, through the death of Judge John W. Study, Mr. Ewing was appointed to the bench of the eighth judicial circuit, serving in that capacity until 1895, when he retired to private practice, first in partnership with John D. Wallingford, then with G. L. Tremain, then with Frank Hamilton and now with Fred F. Smith. Mr. Ewing was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1888 and made races for the local circuit judgeship in 1888 and 1896, but was both times defeated. He was then associated for a time with another nephew. Judge Ewing has a well-earned reputation as a lawyer and is held in the utmost esteem and respect; not only by members of the Decatur county bar, but by his many clients, with whom his dealings have always been most careful and just.

SURMOUNTED GREAT HANDICAP.

John Quincy Donnell, although not engaged in the practice of law, is a member of the Decatur county bar. He was educated at the Indiana state school for the blind and at Oberlin College. In 1878 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature and served one term. For a time he was a member of the firm of Boothe & Donnell and later edited the *Greensburg Review* and a paper at Anderson, Indiana. Although totally blind, Mr. Donnell has marvelous ability in a number of fields and is reputed to be one of the ablest chess players in this part of the state.

B. F. Bennett, who removed, in 1914, to California, was born on March 31, 1854, in this county and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He served four terms as county attorney, was a member of the Greensburg school board and active in all movements for the good of the community. He was first associated with Judge Moore and upon his partner's death became a member of the firm of Bonner, Tackett & Bennett. When that firm was broken up, he formed a partnership with Thomas E. Davidson, under the firm name of Bennett & Davidson.

Samuel B. Edward was born on November 29, 1852, in Washington township, studied at the Indianapolis Commercial College and was graduated in 1871. He studied two years at Butler College and then read law in the office of Bonner & Bracken. He was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1883 he was elected mayor of Greensburg. When he retired from office he practiced law again for a time and then turned his attention to a stone quarry at Harris, this county. In 1910 he represented Decatur county in the state Leg-

islature. His death occurred in the spring of 1815. He is survived by one son, Louis, who lives at Harris.

Barton Porter, brother of Alexander Porter, practiced law in Greensburg one year before his death, in 1903. He was a graduate of Indiana University, completing his legal education at that institution in 1902. Upon leaving college he formed a partnership with George L. Tremain. He was a promising young attorney and would doubtless have risen high in his chosen profession, but for his untimely death.

John L. Davis, who was elected prosecuting attorney in 1898, came to Decatur county from Rising Sun, Indiana, and formed a partnership with Judge Moore. His father was Rodney L. Davis, one of the leading attorneys of Ohio county. Davis died in 1901.

Thomas L. Creath, another outside lawyer, who became prosecutor, was born in Batesville, Indiana. He was elected to this office in 1900 and served one term. When his term expired he formed a partnership with John Parker, which lasted until he moved to Versailles in 1904. His death occurred in 1914.

Elmer Roland, who served as prosecutor of the ninth judicial circuit from 1896 to 1898, was born in Columbus, Indiana, but came to Decatur county at an early age. Upon being admitted to the bar he commenced the practice of law in partnership with John Osborn. Roland married a daughter of Brutus Hamilton and now resides in Mississippi.

George L. Tremain, of the firm of Tremain & Turner, was born in Bartholomew county, April 6, 1877, was graduated from Central Normal College, Danville, Indiana, in 1900, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He first practiced with Barton Porter, then with Judge Ewing until 1906, and then with Charles Ewing until 1908, since which time he has been associated in practice with Rolin A. Turner.

Oscar G. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Ryan, was born in Rush county, and came to Greensburg in 1882. For three years he taught school and studied law at the same time, being admitted to the bar in 1888. He then took the liberal arts course at DePauw University and was graduated in 1891. He was for a time associated with Judge Moore. Charles L. Ryan, the junior partner of this firm, is engaged in the insurance business. He was born in Decatur county in 1884 and was admitted to the bar in 1910.

Two Decatur county lawyers, who held the office of prosecuting attorney and later moved to other locations and have almost been forgotten, were Platt Wicks and Creighton Dandy. Wicks was prosecuting attorney before the Civil War and after quitting the public service, moved to Harlan, Iowa,

where he accumulated a fortune. He has been dead for a number of years. Creighton Dandy was prosecutor from 1875 to 1880. When he lived in Greensburg he owned the property where the Espy house now is. He went from Greensburg to Lawrenceburg, where he built up a profitable practice. He also is dead.

John H. Parker, who does a general abstracting business, was born in Rush county, January 26, 1866, and was admitted to the bar in 1892. He first formed a partnership with Myron C. Jenkins and later with T. L. Creath. Since the death of Creath he has been practicing alone.

A. H. Fisher, father of Carl Fisher, president of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Company, at one time practiced law in Greensburg, but moved to Indianapolis when Carl was about twelve years old. The elder Fisher was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1847, and was admitted to the Morgan county bar in 1871. He was at one time deputy prosecutor of Decatur county. Fisher was of a rather belligerent disposition, and besides whipping the town marshal at one time, occasionally made things warm for other members of the bar. He once clashed with Judge Ewing, and the two were at swords' points for more than a year. Later, matters were amicably adjusted.

Roy E. Glidewell, a younger member of the Decatur county bar, was born on a farm, six miles east of Greensburg, on November 26, 1891. He was educated in the common schools and later studied law, being admitted to practice in 1914. He has his office with Judge Ewing.

Judge Hugh D. Wickens was born, August 30, 1870, on a farm near North Vernon, Indiana. He obtained a common and high school education in the North Vernon schools and afterward taught school in Jennings county, Indiana, in Tennessee, and at Vincennes, Indiana. He was graduated from the Indiana Law School of Indianapolis, May 29, 1895, and came to Greensburg, July 1, 1895, and was soon afterward admitted to the Decatur county bar. He practiced law by himself until November 1, 1897, when he formed a partnership with John Osborn, continuing in the firm of Wickens & Osborn until he was elected judge of the ninth judicial circuit of Indiana in 1910. He served as county attorney during 1900 and 1901. He is a Democrat and a member of the Elks lodge.

Myron C. Jenkins was admitted to the bar of the Decatur circuit court before Judge Samuel A. Bonner in 1886. Beginning in that year, he was in partnership with John H. Parker for some time. He was elected clerk of Decatur county in 1904 and re-elected in 1908, serving eight years in that office. Upon closing his last term of office, he resumed the practice of law. He has sat as special judge at numerous times in the Decatur circuit court.

George Bruce served a short while as deputy prosecuting attorney in the time when William V. O'Donnell, now of St. Louis, was prosecuting attorney of the ninth judicial circuit in 1909 and 1910. In 1911 and 1912 Horace C. Skillman was deputy prosecuting attorney for Decatur county during the term of Ralph Spaugh. Mr. Skillman removed to Colorado Springs, Colorado, in 1913.

F. Gates Ketchum was admitted to the bar in 1909. He has been in the practice of the law since March, 1913, having offices in the Citizens Bank building. Since his appearance at the bar he has been of counsel for one side or the other in several important cases.

David A. Myers, of the Decatur county bar, was elected to the appellate court of Indiana for two terms. He was admitted to the bar at Greensburg before Judge Bonner, in September, 1881. In 1890 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the eighth judicial circuit of Indiana, then embracing Rush and Decatur counties, and was re-elected to that office in 1892. In 1899 he succeeded Judge John D. Miller on the bench for Rush and Decatur counties, serving as circuit judge from March, 1899, until January of the ensuing year. Judge Myers was elected to the appellate court in 1904, and re-elected in 1908, serving as appellate judge until January 1, 1913. Since that date he has been engaged in active practice at Greensburg.

Rollin A. Turner, in the same year that he graduated from college, entered into the law partnership of Tremain & Turner. He is a graduate of the college of law of Harvard University in the class of 1907. In that year he came to Greensburg and has continuously since been in active practice with G. L. Tremain. Mr. Turner was the Republican candidate for Congress in the fourth congressional district of Indiana in the campaign of 1912.

After having served as deputy auditor of Decatur county, John E. Osborn was admitted to the bar in 1897. He formed a partnership at once with Elmer E. Roland, who was then prosecuting attorney. He continued in partnership with Mr. Roland until November, 1897, at which time Wickens & Osborn formed a partnership, which continued until Mr. Wickens was elected to the bench in 1910. In December, 1910, Mr. Osborn and Lewis A. Harding formed a partnership. Frank Hamilton became a member of the firm on January 1, 1912, and Mr. Harding entered the office of prosecuting attorney at the commencement of 1913. Mr. Osborn served as Democratic chairman of the sixth congressional district of Indiana.

Frank Hamilton, before he began the study of law, attended Butler College in 1900 and 1901. He was a student in the law school of Indiana University from 1901 to 1904. He entered the Indiana Law School of

Indianapolis in 1905 and was graduated from that school in the same year. He then continued the study of law further, after his graduation, in the law office of Tackett & Wilson in Greensburg. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1905. He practiced in partnership with James K. Ewing during the period of 1906 to 1912, and in 1912 joined in partnership with Osborn & Harding. Mr. Hamilton was deputy prosecuting attorney from 1907 to 1909. He was county attorney during the year 1912.

Lewis A. Harding is a son of James L. Harding, of Newpoint. He obtained his elementary education in his home schools and at Greensburg. He taught school four years in Decatur county and at Alexandria, and afterward was graduated in law from the Indiana State University in 1909. He then spent a year and a half in the west, serving as head of the department of English of the Wichita, Kansas, high school from 1909 to 1911. Upon the election of Judge Wickens to the bench in 1910, Mr. Harding joined in partnership with John E. Osborn. Frank Hamilton later joined the firm of Osborn & Harding, January 1, 1912. Mr. Harding was elected prosecuting attorney of the ninth judicial circuit of Indiana in 1912 for the years 1913 and 1914, and was re-elected in 1914. In addition to his other writings, he is the author of a work on international law, entitled "The Preliminary Diplomacy of the Spanish-American War."

Thomas E. Davidson was graduated in law from DePauw University in 1887. Prior to that time he had read law in the office of Col. Simeon Stansifer at Columbus. He was admitted to the bar in Columbus in 1891, where he served as deputy in the county clerk's office three years. Mr. Davidson came to Greensburg in the autumn of 1895 and practiced law in partnership with Benjamin F. Bennett from February, 1896, until October, 1914, when Mr. Bennett removed to California. Mr. Davidson was elected president of the State Bar Association of Indiana in July, 1914. At the annual meeting of the State Bar Association in Indianapolis in July, 1915, as president of the association, he delivered an address on "Respect for the Law," which has attracted wide attention in the state.

Earl Hite attended Butler College in 1900 and 1901, after which he went to Indiana University, where he was graduated from the school of law in 1905. He was admitted to the bar in 1904 and served as deputy prosecuting attorney for a time in 1909 and 1910. He has been city attorney of the city of Greensburg since 1910.

William F. Robbins was admitted to the bar of the Decatur circuit court in June, 1913, at which time he was appointed deputy prosecuting attor-

ney for Decatur county by Prosecutor Harding. When Mr. Harding was re-elected in 1914 he again appointed Mr. Robbins as deputy.

Cortez Ewing, Jr., was born in Clay township on September 14, 1862, and moved to Greensburg in 1875. He studied law with his uncles, Cortez and James K. Ewing, and was admitted to the Decatur county bar "ex gracia" while in his teens in 1883. He was a son of Abel Ewing and was one of the most brilliant and, at the same time, when he dealt with a contrary witness or attorney, one of the most adroit young lawyers that ever practiced at the Decatur county bar. These qualities, coupled with his impressive personality, his legal acumen and ready wit, made him advance rapidly as a lawyer. His first practice was in partnership with his uncle, James K. Ewing, which continued until 1893. He later formed a partnership with Davisson Wilson in 1895, which continued until his unfortunate death in 1902. In 1889 he was elected state senator for Decatur and Shelby counties. He married Mary Matthews, daughter of former Governor Claude Matthews, June 18, 1890. He was the author of the World's Fair bill that became a law in 1891. He was appointed a member of the world's law commission by former Governor Hovey.

The junior member of the Decatur county bar is Fred F. Smith, from Bloomington, Indiana. He was admitted to the bar before Judge Wickens, July 10, 1915. He was graduated from the Indiana University Law School in 1915.

CHAPTER X.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The Citizens Bank of Greensburg, a private institution, was established on March 1, 1866, by David Lovett, Levi P. Lathrop and Samuel Christy. As a private bank it did a good business and enjoyed the confidence of the public from the very beginning. In November, 1871, it was reorganized under the national bank law and took out a charter as a national bank, under the name of the Citizens National Bank, with a paid-in capital of \$100,000.

The first officers of the Citizens National Bank of Greensburg were, David Lovett, president; Levi P. Lathrop, vice-president; Samuel Christy, cashier, and D. W. Lovett, teller. Affairs of the institution have been handled in a careful and business-like manner, from the start, by its efficient officers and directors, and its deposits have shown a steady and normal growth.

Besides paying its regular dividends, the Citizens National Bank has accumulated a surplus fund of \$45,000 and has undivided profits amounting to \$7,644.52. The institution does a general banking business of discount and deposit and buys and sells United States bonds and other high-class securities. According to its latest statement, this bank's deposits amount to \$265,000.

The Citizens National Bank is the oldest existing institution in the county, and is in many respects a financial landmark. Some of the foremost citizens of Decatur county are numbered among its officers and directors, adding to its prestige of seniority the powerful asset of safe and conservative administration.

The present officers of the bank are: James B. Lathrop, president; S. P. Minear, vice-president; C. W. Woodard, cashier, and G. G. Welsh, assistant cashier. Its board of directors consists of James B. Lathrop, S. P. Minear, John H. Christian, C. W. Woodward, John W. Lovett, Louis E. Lathrop and Frank D. Bird.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

Among the highly successful business institutions of Decatur county, the Third National Bank of Greensburg occupies a leading place. Through the rare business discernment of its officials together with their willingness to extend accommodations in every possible manner the institution has enjoyed a rapid growth and is now recognized as one of the most sturdy and substantial financial institutions of the county.

The bank was organized on December 4, 1882, by John E. Robbins, Samuel A. Bonner, Thomas M. Hamilton, Abraham Reiter, E. B. Swem, M. L. Miers, Charles Zoller, Seth Donnell, William Kennedy, E. F. Dyer, James DeArmond, James Hart, Walter W. Bonner and Louis Zoller. The first officers were John E. Robbins, president; Thomas Hamilton, vice-president; Cortez Ewing, cashier, and Walter Bonner, bookkeeper. The original directorate was made up of the following: J. E. Robbins, Morgan L. Miers, James Hart, A. Reiter, E. B. Swem and Charles Zoller. The bank was capitalized for \$50,000.

Cortez Ewing, who had taken an active part in the organization of the institution, served as cashier until his death, four years later; and later successes of the enterprise are largely due to its auspicious beginning under his active direction. Ewing had practiced law, but quit the bar to organize this bank. He is remembered by older citizens as a man of unusual frankness and candor, who despised sham and hated hypocrisy; who loved equity and was at all times an open and fair-minded citizen.

Walter W. Bonner, who swept out the bank on the day it was opened and has been identified with it ever since, succeeded Ewing at the cashier's window. Two years after its organization the business of the bank had so increased that \$25,000 was added to its capital stock. This date, December 16, 1884, marks the real beginning of the growth of the institution—a growth as healthy as it has been unusual.

For years the bank had been paying annual dividends of twenty per cent., but, in spite of the payment of such large returns, on July 8, 1898, the institution had piled up a surplus of \$100,000 and had undivided profits amounting to \$24,000. On this date a stock dividend of \$75,000 was declared, and \$75,000 worth of additional stock was sold, which brought the capitalization of the bank to its present figure, \$150,000.

Total resources of this institution, according to its latest statement, amount to \$760,282.99. Its loans amount to \$527,654.05 and its deposits to more than \$461,000.

Present officers of the bank are: Morgan L. Miers, president; Louis Zoller, vice-president; Walter Bonner, cashier, and George W. Adams, assistant cashier. The teller is Charles J. Dowden, and Cora C. Self, W. E. Koenigkramer and Ernest T. Erdmann are bookkeepers.

Since its organization the Third National Bank has always enjoyed the careful attention of an active board of directors. With the exception of Mr. Miers, all members of the first board are dead. Following are members of the present directorate: Charles Zoller, Frank R. Robbins, Morgan L. Miers, Louis Zoller, John T. Meek, George P. Shoemaker and Walter W. Bonner.

Character, as well as the financial responsibility of borrowers, has always been considered by this institution in credit extensions, and as a result of judicious assistance rendered by this bank at proper times a large number of highly successful Decatur county business organizations owe their present financial rating.

GREENSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

Although the youngest national bank in Greensburg, the Greensburg National Bank now ranks second in deposits and is growing at a rate that would indicate its assumption of a more commanding position at no distant date. The institution was organized under the national banking law on June 18, 1900, by the following stockholders: Webb Woodfill, Benjamin F. McCoy, J. M. Covert, Harry T. Woodfill, Charles P. Miller, Robert B. Whiteman, Isaac Sefton, George B. Davis, Nelson Mowrey, Cal. Crew, Marshall Grover, John M. Bright, Oliver Deem, Joseph B. Kitchin, James M. Woodfill, Will H. Robbins, Will C. Pulse, Elizabeth A. Hamilton, John W. Deem, David A. Myers, Max Dalmbert, Blanche McLaughlin and Mary McLaughlin.

The bank's original capital stock was \$50,000, but in 1906 its business had increased to such an extent that the capitalization was raised to \$75,000. First officers of the institution were James M. Woodfill, president; Will H. Robbins, vice-president; Joseph B. Kitchin, cashier, and Dan S. Perry, assistant cashier.

Deposits of the Greensburg National Bank, according to its latest financial statement, were \$310,938.49 and its surplus and undivided profits amounted to \$31,399.43. The present officers of the bank are James M. Woodfill, president; Will H. Robbins, vice-president; Dan S. Perry, cashier, and Robert Woodfill, assistant cashier, succeeding A. J. Lowe.

WESTPORT NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Westport was incorporated on June 16, 1908, under the federal bank law by John S. Morris, F. D. Armstrong, J. F. Hamilton, E. G. Davis and Dr. O. F. Welch. The first officers were: F. D. Armstrong, president; J. F. Hamilton, vice-president; John S. Morris, cashier, and M. E. Baker, assistant cashier. M. E. Tyner is the present assistant cashier, the other officials remaining unchanged.

Incorporators of the bank capitalized it at \$30,000. Its deposits amount to \$150,000 and its surplus to more than \$10,000. The bank is doing a flourishing business and filling a long-felt want in the vicinity of Westport.

CLARKSBURG STATE BANK.

The Clarksburg State Bank, one of the youngest financial institutions of the county was organized in October, 1904, by W. G. Gemmill, Everett Hamilton, C. V. Spencer, J. N. Moore, C. M. Beall, S. McCay, E. S. Fee, Leroy Dobyns and W. J. Kincaid. The bank's capital stock was fixed at \$25,000. Its first officers were Everett Hamilton, president; W. J. Kincaid, vice-president; W. J. Gemmill, cashier. Since its organization, it has paid fair dividends, laid by a surplus of \$16,000 and its deposits have mounted to \$96,000. The institution owns the building it occupies. Its present officers are: Charles V. Spencer, president; W. J. Kincaid, vice-president, and A. T. Brock, cashier.

ALERT STATE BANK.

The youngest bank of the county is the State Bank of Alert, which came into being on November 13, 1914. Though still too young to have a surplus, its deposits have reached the tidy sum of \$35,000, and the outlook for the institution is most encouraging. Incorporators of the bank were: John W. Spears, Thomas J. Norton, John H. Deniston, George A. Beesley, James D. Anderson, Samuel Kelly and James W. Casson. John W. Spears is president of the institution; Thomas J. Norton, vice-president, and Claud F. Tyner, cashier. This bank owns the building it occupies.

THE ST. PAUL BANK.

The bank at St. Paul was organized under the Indiana banking laws on December 10, 1904, by Orlando Hungerford and Walter Hungerford.

The concern is capitalized at \$10,000 and does a general banking business. According to its latest statement its deposits exceed \$100,000 and its undivided profits are more than \$1,000. The bank occupies its own building. Orlando Hungerford is president of the institution; Walter Hungerford, cashier, and Dora Hungerford, assistant cashier.

NEWPOINT STATE BANK.

Organization of the bank at Newpoint was effected on October 22, 1906, when it was incorporated with a capitalization of \$25,000 and a building, costing \$3,500, was purchased. The first officers were J. J. Puttman, president; John Hoff, vice-president, and E. H. Spellman, cashier. The deposits of the institution exceed \$100,000 and it has a surplus of \$3,500. Its present officers are: John Hoff, president; John A. Meyer, vice-president, and George A. Redelman, cashier.

BURNEY STATE BANK.

Recognizing the need of some sort of financial institution to care for the needs of farmers, business men and others in that part of Clay township, William Smiley and six other progressive citizens of the township incorporated the Burney State Bank on December 22, 1913. Its original capital was \$25,000. Since its incorporation the bank has increased its deposits to \$80,000 and a surplus amounting to \$200 has been laid aside. The first officers, who are still serving, are William G. Smiley, president; John W. Corya, vice-president, and Huber C. Moore, cashier. These officers, John G. Gartin, W. F. McCullough, A. E. Howe, L. P. V. Williams and others, were incorporators of the institution.

GREENSBURG BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Greensburg Building and Loan Association, organized for the encouragement of money-saving and home-building, in March, 1896, now has more than five hundred members and occupies a very important position in the improvement of the municipality. Stock of the institution, subscribed and in force, amounts to \$416,700. The par value of each share, when matured, is \$100.

Interest at the rate of six and one-half per cent. is charged borrowers, and the annual dividend of the association has never been less than six

per cent. The plan of the institution is permanent. Dividends are paid semi-annually, in January and July. According to the latest statement of the association, deposits amount to \$182,624.34, and there is a surplus of \$5,117.22.

The original capitalization of the association was \$100,000, but this has since been increased to \$500,000. The incorporators were: John F. Childs, H. J. Hamon, Frank E. Gavin, Walter W. Bonner, P. T. Lambert and Charles Zoller, Jr. Upon organization, Mr. Childs was made president, Mr. Gavin, vice-president; Mr. Zoller, secretary; Mr. Bonner, treasurer, and P. T. Lambert, solicitor. These officers, with T. H. Stevenson and George P. Shoemaker, comprised the original board of directors.

Present officials of the association are: W. C. Woodfill, president; George P. Shoemaker, vice-president; Charles Zoller, secretary; Walter W. Bonner, treasurer, and P. T. Lambert, solicitor. Other members of the present board of directors are Robert Naegel and Louis Zoller.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

The Union Trust Company of Greensburg, although one of the youngest, ranks second in amount of deposits among the financial institutions of the county. It secured its charter on October 25, 1905, and opened for business on the north side of the public square on January 30, of the following year.

Its first officers and directors were as follow: John Christian, president; Walter W. Bonner, vice-president; Harrington Boyd, secretary-treasurer, James Lathrop, Charles Zoller, Frank R. Robbins, James M. Woodfill, William H. Robbins and Daniel S. Perry. Other incorporators were: John W. Lovett, Sherman Minear, John H. Christian, Charles W. Woodward, John W. Spears, John H. Brown, D. Silberberg, W. Bracken, John H. Picker, Louis E. Lathrop, D. W. Hazelrigg, Morgan L. Miers, Louis Willey, Louis Zoller, George E. Erdman, C. J. Erdman, Abbie A. Bonner, Lizzie A. Hamilton, Walter W. Bonner, Isaac Sefton, Calvin Crews, John H. Deniston, J. M. Bright, Max Dalmbert, Oliver Deem, Hart & Woodfill, David A. Myers, Della McLaughlin, J. M. Covert, B. F. McCoy, Martin Hill, Mary McLaughlin and Blanche McLaughlin.

The original capitalization of the company was \$45,000, which has never been increased. Its total deposits, according to its latest statement, were \$374,547.62, and its surplus was \$33,750. The original stockholders were almost without exception owners of stock in other Greensburg banks, who saw the need of a trust company in the city and preferred to organize

it themselves, rather than permit outsiders to do so. Like other organizations of this kind the company serves as guardian, trustee and administrator; but is not a depository for public funds. It specializes in farm mortgages, its latest statement showing more than \$260,000, loaned upon this kind of real estate.

Present officers of the institution are: John H. Christian, president; Louis Zoller, vice-president, and Harrington Boyd, secretary-treasurer.

WORKINGMEN'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Workingmen's Building and Loan Association, the oldest institution of this character in Decatur county, was founded in April, 1883, by the following: I. F. Warriner, president; C. W. Harvey, vice-president; F. P. Monfort, secretary; James E. Mendenhall, solicitor; O. P. Schriver, Tom Brown, Robert Naegel, D. C. Elder, John B. Montgomery, Adam Stegmaier and F. E. Gavin. Warriner, Harvey, Brown, Elder, Montgomery and Stegmaier have since died.

Founded for the purpose of assisting laboring men, and those working for small salaries, to secure comfortable homes for themselves, the association has been a strong factor in the development of Greensburg. More than three hundred homes, most of them on the west side of the city, have been erected with money borrowed of this institution.

The organization is capitalized at a half million dollars and more than \$200,000 in stock already has been taken by depositors, looking forward to the time when they should be able to build their own homes. The association has more than two hundred depositors and half as many borrowers.

Present officers and directors of the association are: A. C. Rupp, president; C. P. Corbett, vice-president; David A. Myers, secretary, J. B. Kitchin, Web Woodfill, Daniel S. Perry, H. L. Wittenberg, Edward Dille, August Goyert, Eugene Rankin and Charles S. Williams.

ST. PAUL BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

The St. Paul Building Association was incorporated on February 13, 1886, and was capitalized for \$50,000. It now has ninety-one investing members and fifty-three borrowing members. The amount of capital stock now subscribed and in force is \$76,100. Par value of shares is \$100. Borrowers are charged six and one-half per cent. interest, but no premium is

exacted. The annual dividend declared in 1914 was six per cent. Total receipts for 1914, from all sources, according to the annual report, were \$33,908.02. Assets, in cash and loans; amounted to the same.

Present officers of the association are: C. F. Kappes, president; George W. Boling, secretary; Jacob Johannes, treasurer, and Harry Ballard, attorney. The original incorporators were: J. J. Theobold, Julius Theobold, William Favors, Sarah E. Ellsberry, Abner Buell, J. H. Mason, Delmon L. Lee, George N. Vanostram, John Palmerton, James Ellsberry, Pat McAulliffe, Peter Johannes, Charles Barner, William L. Ford, Lewis Hinkle, John Evans; Jacob Johannes, William Favors, Jr., Michael Marren, John W. Jenkins, George Pittman, Maurice Doolan, John Cole, E. L. Floyd, Jonah Phillips, Mort Templeton, Jeremiah Evans, John B. Holmes, J. L. Scanlan, D. W. Avery, J. E. Stevens, Otto Lindner, J. M. Shortridge, Jacob Favors, C. H. Latham, John C. Scanlan, Elias Franks and Calvin Jolly.

DECATUR COUNTY'S ONLY BANK FAILURE.

Not one dollar has ever been lost by depositors through failure of a Decatur county bank. But one institution has ever closed its doors through failure; and in this instance, stockholders paid off the obligations of the institution within fifteen days. This bank closed its doors on September 2, 1897, and the money was ready with which to pay depositors in full on September 17; the speediest liquidation ever known, according to the declarations of Federal banking authorities at the time.

The bank in question was the First National Bank, which was organized as a private institution in 1857, under the name of the Greensburg Bank. In December, 1863, it was reorganized as a national bank with Antrim R. Forsythe as president. The capital stock was \$50,000. This was later increased to \$100,000, and then to \$150,000.

Upon the death of Antrim R. Forsythe, his son, E. R. Forsythe, succeeded him in management of the institution. Not possessing the business acumen of his father, the son permitted the bank to back hazardous enterprises and its affairs became badly involved. The concern had been hard hit some years before, through the disastrous failure of Armel & Company, packers, and was in no condition to withstand additional financial drains.

Deposits of the institution in 1881 amounted to \$205,126.80, according to the annual statement for that year. The last statement of the bank, made on July 23, 1897, showed that deposits had dwindled to \$84,000. When the

bank suspended, four of its directors, as individuals, negotiated loans with the two other banks of Greensburg and paid off the depositors in full. These four directors who lost eighty-five per cent. of their capital stock, but who felt under obligation to make full and immediate settlements with the institution's depositors were: Nelson Mowrey, William Hamilton, Robert S. Meek and Louis Willey.

CHAPTER XI

SECRET SOCIETIES AND FRATERNITIES.

THE MASONIC ORDER.

The first secret order to establish itself in Greensburg was the Free and Accepted Masons. Greensburg Lodge No. 36 was instituted here, May 29, 1846, by Grand Master Johnson Watts and Grand Secretary A. W. Morris. The first officers were: Israel T. Gibson, worshipful master; William Buchanan, senior warden; W. W. Riley, junior warden; James Blair, treasurer; Philip Williams, senior deacon; W. P. Stevens, junior deacon; David Gageby, secretary; W. M. Finley, tyler. These, with Thomas E. Peters, were the charter members. At the first meeting, held June 6, 1846, seven petitions were received, as follows: Philander Hamilton, James M. Talbott, Henry H. Talbott, Chatfield Howell, Joseph Robinson, William J. Likens, and Marine D. Ross. At the end of the first year there were thirty-five members and at the end of 1849 there were seventy-five.

The following are the names of the brothers who have served as worshipful master and the years they served: Israel T. Gibson, 1846-54; Jacob E. Houser, 1855-57; J. V. Bemusdaffer, 1858; Daniel Stewart, 1859-62; John M. Watson, 1861; J. J. Menifee, 1863; Col. James Gavin, 1864; Dr. William Bracken, 1865-67, 1869, 1871, 1873-77; Dr. John L. Wooden, 1868; Frank M. Weadon, 1870-72; Frank E. Gavin, 1878-80, 1882, 92; J. N. Wallingford, 1881-85; Paschal T. Lambert, 1886-87; Joseph Drake, 1893; John F. Childs, 1894-95; Frank H. Drake, 1896-97; W. P. Skeen, 1898-1900; W. C. Pulse, 1901, 1912-13; C. T. Pleak, 1902-03; Ira Rigby, 1904; Dr. E. T. Riley, 1905-06, 1908, 1911; William Bussell, 1907; Bruce Bishop, 1909-10; Locke Bracken, 1914; Robert W. Pierce, 1915.

The present officers are: Robert W. Pierce, worshipful master; J. C. Barbs, senior warden; T. P. Havens, junior warden; F. B. McCoy, senior deacon; George Hillman, junior deacon; D. A. Batterton, secretary; Robert C. Woodfill, treasurer; O. P. Creath, tyler; J. C. Crews, E. E. Doles and L. D. Braden, trustees.

The membership numbers two hundred and forty-five and is growing rapidly. The lodge has assets valued at fifteen thousand dollars and contemplates building a temple in the near future.

CONCORDIA LODGE NO. 476.

Concordia Lodge No. 476 was formed in 1873 by members from Greensburg Lodge No. 36 and kept up its existence until consolidated with the mother lodge, on November 5, 1901.

The masters of Concordia were as follow: Dr. John L. Wooden, 1873-80, 1883, 1886; Frank M. Weadon, 1881-82; Dr. J. C. French, 1884; James E. Caskey, 1885, 1894-95; Cortez Ewing, 1887-89; Dr. J. V. Schofield, 1890; J. T. Cunningham, 1891; Dr. W. H. Wooden, 1892-93; Charles T. Powner, 1896-97; David A. Myers, 1898; George B. Von Phul, 1899-1901. There were about one hundred members in this lodge when it united with No. 36.

GREENSBURG CHAPTER NO. 8, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Greensburg Chapter No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted on May 23, 1848, by Grand High Priest Abel C. Pepper, assisted by William Hacker, king; I. T. Gibson, scribe, and J. W. Sullivan, secretary. The first convocation was held on July 6, 1848. Charter members were: William Hacker, I. T. Gibson, J. W. Sullivan, Samuel Reed, J. McElroy, Isaac W. Fugit, D. Lindley, J. T. Wilkins and P. Williams. The first petitioners, elected July 6, 1848, were: Philander Hamilton, Jacob C. Houser, George R. Todd, William Hanaway, O. P. Gilham, Samuel Bryant, H. H. Talbott and B. W. Wilson.

The designation of the chapter was No. 7 originally, but was changed to No. 8 on June 5, 1849. The first officers were: William Hacker, high priest; I. T. Gibson, king; J. W. Sullivan, scribe; Samuel Reed, captain of post; J. McElroy, principal sojourner; I. W. Fugit, royal arch captain; D. Lindley, master of the first veil; J. T. Wilkinson, master of the second veil; P. Williams, master of the third veil; Philander Hamilton, secretary; Daniel Stewart, guard; B. W. Wilson, treasurer. The following companions have served as high priest: William Hacker, 1848-49; Jacob E. Houser, 1850-51, 1853; Barton W. Wilson, 1852; Daniel Stewart, 1854, 1860-61; I. T. Gibson, 1855-56; J. V. Bemusdaffor, 1857-58, 1865-66; Ira G. Grover, 1859, 1871; J. J. Moniffee, 1862; John L. Wooden, 1867-68, 1870; George L. Curtis, 1869; Isaac L. Fugit, 1872; Frank M. Weaden, 1873-82; Joseph R. David-

son, 1883; Alexander Connolly, 1884-86, 1890-91; Paschal T. Lambert, 1887-88; Frank E. Gavin, 1889; Joseph Drake, 1892, 1894, 1896-97, 1899-1902, 1904-05; A. P. Bone, 1895; J. E. Bayless, 1903; William L. Miller, 1906; E. T. Riley, 1907; C. T. Pleak, 1908; Jesse W. Rucker, 1909; John W. Rhodes, 1910-11; Hal T. Kitchin, 1912-14; L. D. Braden, 1915.

The chapter has a membership of eighty-five and is in a flourishing condition. Fifteen were added during the first half of 1915. The chapter treasury has about seven hundred dollars surplus. The present officers of the chapter are: L. D. Braden, high priest; T. B. Havens, king; R. W. Pierce, scribe; H. T. Kitchin, past scribe; J. H. Christian, captain of host; W. G. Bentley, royal arch captain; C. I. Ryan, secretary; Robert Woodfill, treasurer; J. W. Rhodes, master of the third veil; J. N. Annis, master of the second veil; T. E. Day, master of the first veil; O. P. Creath, guard.

GREENSBURG COUNCIL NO. 74, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

Greensburg Council No. 74, Royal and Select Masters, was instituted on August 23, 1902, by John J. Richards, illustrious grand master of the grand council, with Jesse W. Rucker, thrice illustrious master; Fred Erdmann, deputy thrice illustrious master; W. H. Wooden, principal conductor of work.

The first convocation was on September 1, 1902, when the following officers were elected: J. W. Rucker, thrice illustrious master; Fred Erdmann, deputy thrice illustrious master; W. H. Wooden, principal conductor of work; J. T. Alexander, treasurer; C. T. Pleak, recorder; C. M. Woodfill, captain of the guard; A. P. Bone, conductor of the council; D. A. Myers, steward.

These brethren were elected at the first convocation: J. M. Towler, James W. Craig, J. N. Graham, J. E. Bayless, S. R. Glenn, J. H. Christian.

There are fifty-nine members of the council at the present time. Nine have been admitted during the first half of 1915. The present officers are as follows: J. H. Christian, Jr., thrice illustrious master; R. W. Pierce, deputy thrice illustrious master; T. B. Havens, principal conductor of work; Robert Woodfill, treasurer; C. I. Ryan, recorder; W. C. Bentley, captain of guard; J. W. Rhodes, conductor of the council; S. F. Ridenour, steward; J. N. Annis, sentinel. The first thrice illustrious master was Jesse W. Rucker. He held the office until 1911, when the present incumbent, J. H. Christian, Jr., was elected.

GREENSBURG COMMANDERY NO. 2, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

It is a matter of pride among Greensburg Masons that there once existed here a commandery of Knights Templar. Greensburg Commandery No. 2 was organized and set to work under a dispensation from Most Eminent William R. Hubbard, grand master of the United States, on March 25, 1851. The charter members were: James McIlroy, William Hacker, W. F. Pidgeon, William Crawford, George Hibben, Jacob E. Houser, M. V. Siminison, John W. Sullivan, Homer T. Hinman, Burriss Moore and John S. Scobey. A charter was issued on September 19, 1853. The eminent commanders were: Jacob E. Houser, 1851 to 1856; J. V. Bemusdaffer acted as eminent commander between this time and 1860, but there is no record of his election; Israel T. Gibson, 1860. The other officers elected at the last election held June 30, 1860, were B. W. Wilson, captain general; J. V. Bemusdaffer, generalissimo; J. E. Houser, prelate. There is no record of any meetings after 1860. Sixty-six members were enrolled during the ten years the commandery was in operation. The Civil War called many of the members to the service of their country, causing interest to decline, until the following knights petitioned Grand Commander William Hacker to transfer the commandery to Shelbyville: Thomas Pattison, William Allen, Jacob Vernon, T. H. Lynch, Daniel Stewart, B. W. Wilson, James Gavin, Putnam Ewing, J. V. Bemusdaffer, Will Cumback, James Elliott, Robert Cones and John Elliott. The commandery was reorganized at Shelbyville on March 18, 1865, as Baldwin Commandery No. 2.

Greensburg Commandery was the second formed in Indiana and participated in the first grand commandery at Indianapolis, May 16, 1854. It then had thirty-four members: Indianapolis No. 1 had fifty-three; Lafayette No. 3, forty-six, and Fort Wayne No. 4, fifteen. With the prosperous condition of all branches of the order at the present time, Greensburg Masons are looking forward to the no-distant future when they shall have a new temple and again have a commandery.

Among the early members of the craft who contributed to the establishing of the order here perhaps none wrought so effectively as I. T. Gibson, a prominent merchant and father of Mrs. Dr. E. B. Swem. Others who ably assisted were Jacob E. Houser, H. H. Tallott, J. Monroe Talbott, Samuel Bryan, B. W. Wilson, Daniel Stewart, Daniel Moss, J. V. Bemusdaffer, and Isaac L. Fugit. It has been said of I. T. Gibson, that he was "the father of Masonry in Greensburg," which is in a large measure true.

One of the most noteworthy events in the early history of Greensburg Masonry was the observance of St. John's Day, June 24, 1859. It was the first elaborate ceremony attempted by the local lodge since its organization. Visitors were present from Brookville, Shelbyville and many other towns in the state.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith, one of the most famous of Indiana's United States senators, addressed a large assemblage in the forenoon at the court house. At noon several hundred visiting Masons sat down to a sumptuous repast in Stockman's elevator near the freight depot. After dinner they marched to the Masonic hall, where the formal program was given.

Rev. Joseph Cotton responded to the toast, "This Day We Celebrate." "Masonry" was described by I. T. Gibson. Other toasts were as follow: "Our Newly Elected Worthy Master," Daniel Stewart; "Our Visiting Brethren," Rev. J. Brockway, Hartsville; "Our Bachelor Friends," R. C. Talbott and I. G. Grover.

Another point of interest in connection with the local Masonic lodge is the fact that it is the only lodge in the world which has ever elected and initiated a negro. The lodge has received one large bequest, Aaron Howard leaving it three thousand dollars at the time of his death.

MILFORD LODGE NO. 94.

Milford Lodge No. 94, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized on May 28, 1850, with the following officers and charter members: Isaac Fugate, worshipful master; Samuel Todd, senior warden; John King, junior warden; Jacob Miller, James Mandlove, Henry B. Smally, Albert G. Hanks, William Sefton and Stamper Perry. The lodge now has ninety-seven members and during its existence has initiated more than three hundred candidates.

The lodge owns its own hall, which is valued at two thousand dollars, and meets regularly. Its present officers are: Sherley Wasson, worshipful master; Charles Worland, senior warden; Lincoln Vandiver, junior warden; J. M. Luther, treasurer; Dal Neibert, secretary; Clarence Worland, senior deacon; Wallace Champ, junior deacon, and Nelson Henderson, tyler.

CLARKSBURG LODGE NO. 124.

Inquiry has not discovered the date of the founding of the Clarksburg lodge or any of the early history pertaining to this chapter. The pres-

ent beautiful brick building in which the lodge meetings are held is the property of this chapter. This lodge has a membership at present of fifty. The present officers are as follows: Birney E. Hite, worshipful master; Ora A. Hite, senior warden; Clifford A. Martz, junior warden; D. F. Hite, secretary; James B. Clark, treasurer; George F. Rogers, tyler; H. C. Doles, senior deacon; Lon H. Kerrick, junior deacon; W. E. Thomas and P. E. Clark, stewards; Homer M. Campbell, chaplain.

WESTPORT LODGE NO. 52.

Westport Lodge No. 52 was organized in 1852, but the charter for the installation of this lodge was not granted until the following year. In 1860 the lodge suffered the loss of their hall by fire and the early records were destroyed. This makes it impossible to give the early history of the lodge in a complete and concise form. James McKelvey was the first candidate taken into this lodge after it was organized. Dr. William House is the oldest living member of this lodge, in which he has been active for fifty years. The following is a partial list of the charter members: Christopher Stott, Noah Reynolds, Dr. Pottinger, W. T. Reynolds, Robert Armstrong and Hiram Bruce.

The present building, which is valued at two thousand dollars, is the property of this lodge. The present membership totals one hundred and twenty-four. The officers who are serving the lodge at present are as follow: W. W. Ricketts, worshipful master; Clay Clemons, senior warden; Carl Keith, junior warden; Ray D. Patrick, senior deacon; Harry Tucker, junior deacon; James Rainey, tyler; Glen Gartin, secretary; H. V. Cox, treasurer.

NEW POINT LODGE NO. 255.

New Point Lodge No. 255, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized on May 29, 1860. The records of this lodge fail to give the names of the charter members. The first officers were: Joel Pennington, worshipful master; Edward Paremores, senior warden; Ezekiel R. Cook, junior warden. The present membership numbers forty-five. The lodge building was erected in 1861 at a cost of one thousand dollars, and is a very substantial brick structure. The present officers are Edbert Starks, worshipful master; Dr. Harley McKee, senior warden; William Haas, junior warden.

ADAMS LODGE NO. 269

Adams Lodge No. 269, located at Adams, was organized in the year 1856, with W. W. Riley as worshipful master. Hiram C. Whitlow and John G. Guthrie were the two first master Masons of this lodge. This lodge surrendered its charter in 1877.

ALERT LODGE NO. 395.

The Alert Lodge No. 395 was organized on May 25, 1869, with the following members serving the lodge as the first officers: William T. Strickland, worshipful master; Agnus J. McCloud, senior warden; James S. Bannister, junior warden. The following were also among the list of charter members: Jere Gant, John B. Seal, Frank Seal, Samuel Thomas, Louis Gant, Mulford Baird, William Keeley and A. B. Mims. This lodge is in a prosperous condition and owns its own quarters, which are valued at one thousand five hundred dollars. The present officers are: Clifford N. Fulton, worshipful master; Ray Fulton, senior warden; Clifford Carter, junior warden; J. Otis Beesley, treasurer; John C. Arnold, secretary; Ray Irwin, senior deacon; George B. Blazer, junior deacon; John W. Hamilton, tyler; Ray Bannister and William Starks, stewards; Thomas Norton, John W. Spears and Smith S. Thompson, trustees.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

The Order of the Eastern Star was organized for the purpose of creating a social tie between Masons and their families and to give to the fraternity a helpmate in the beneficent work of the order in caring for widows and orphans and to assist in all deeds of mercy and love. Master Masons in good standing, their wives, daughters, mothers, widows and sisters who have attained the age of eighteen years are eligible to membership in this order.

Lois Chapter No. 147 was instituted at Greensburg, February 15, 1894, by Past Grand Patron Martin H. Rice, of Indianapolis, with thirty charter members. The first officers were: Worthy matron, Mae Childs; worthy patron, Frank H. Drake; associate matron, Rena J. Gilchrist; secretary, Eliza H. Lambert; treasurer, Ella Childs; conductress, Eliza J. Crisler; associate conductress, Margaret Schultz; chaplain, John W. Drake; Adah, Carrie Meek; Ruth, Isabella F. Stout; Esther, Louisa M. Bone; Martha, Louisa

Upjohn; Electa, Henrietta Bryan; warder, Patsy J. St. John; sentinel, A. H. Christian.

The office of worthy matron has since been filled by Eliza J. Crisler, Ella M. Stout, Missouri Moberly, Esther Lockwood, Margaret Rigby, Lizzie Styers, Lizzie Nordmeyer, Margaret Glenn, Ella Kirkpatrick, Jennie Shirk, Rena J. Gilchrist, Elizabeth Ehrhardt, Emma Creath and Ella M. Forkner. The office of worthy patron has since been filled by James C. Pulse, J. F. Childs, William P. Skeen, Coleman T. Pleak, Ira G. Rigby, Taylor F. Meek, George B. Von Phul, W. F. Gilchrist, Herschel Smiley, Owen Steadman, Bruce Bishop, Dr. E. T. Riley and Will Ehrhardt. Nannie L. Kofoid and Will Ehrhardt are the present (1915) holders, respectively, of these stations, with Candace Shepherd, associate matron; Eliza J. Crisler, secretary; Anna P. Mowrer, treasurer; Elizabeth Ehrhardt, conductress; Louise Crews, associate conductress; Margaret Glenn, chaplain; Sallie House, marshal; Clara Hamilton, pianist; Carrie Meek, Adah; Jessie Skeen, Ruth; Jennie Ainsworth, Esther; Elizabeth Bennett, Martha; Alfaretta Havens,



Electa; Lizzie McConnell White, warder, and Oliver P. Creath, sentinel. The membership now numbers one hundred and twenty-four; fifty-three have been lost by death and sixty-eight by dimit and suspension.

The crowning feature of the work of the order in Indiana at present is the building of the Eastern Star and Masonic Home at Franklin. It was through the persistent efforts of the Eastern Star that this was made possible. Two hundred and fifteen acres of land have been purchased near Franklin, on which the buildings will be erected. The cornerstone is to be laid in May, 1916. In this home, unfortunate Masons, their wives, widows and children may find a safe and pleasant retreat, surrounded with the comforts and conveniences of a home in every sense of the word. The children will be carefully trained, educated, well clothed and fed, thus symbolizing charity, truth and loving kindness.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

On August 24, 1886, Greensburg Lodge No. 148, Knights of Pythias, was organized by Grand Chancellor Charles E. Shively, assisted by W. L. Heiskel, John H. Russe, Frank Bowers and other grand lodge officers. The Pythian "goat" was hard at work by three o'clock on that memorable afternoon, initiating thirty-two charter members, who were as follows: Past Chancellor, J. W. McRoberts; Chancellor Commander, Marine D. Tackett; Vice-Chancellor, Max Mergenheim; Prelate, J. Loraine Wright; Keeper of Records and Seal, P. H. Moulton; Master of Exchequer, J. T. Cunningham; Master of Finance, S. F. Rogers; Inside Guard, Will Cumback, Jr.; Outside Guard, F. M. Bryan; D. A. Myers, C. C. Lowe, J. D. White, W. I. Johnson, C. S. Williams, T. J. Magee, W. H. Buckley, A. B. Armington, C. M. Thomas, W. Q. Elder, George L. Roberts, A. M. Elkins, C. E. Schobey, John O. Marshall, Charles F. Belser, D. L. Scobey, William A. Johnson, Phil Weymer, Henry Black, A. M. Willoughby, J. E. McKim, Frank Eu-bank.

It was a hot day when Greensburg Lodge was instituted, and ever since its birth its members have been a warm, live set of fellows. This lodge nas always been progressive and now has over four hundred and sixty members. The business affairs of the lodge have been based upon a firm footing from the very inception of the organization. The officers who have been in charge of the business affairs have at all times as jealously guarded the interests of this fraternity of Pythionism as they would their own homes. The best business transaction was made in June, 1891, when Frank Robinson, Ezra Guthrie and George L. Roberts, then trustees, purchased the old Falconbury block and vacant lot adjoining. During the autumn of 1898 the trustees, Charles S. Williams, J. P. Thomson and Oscar G. Miller, let the contract to Ed Dille for the present useful and up-to-date business building and lodge room, occupying the ground just south of the new Y. M. C. A. building on North Broadway. This fine Pythian building is now the home and resort of all loyal hearted Knights. Beautiful club rooms are also maintained, for the pleasure and recreation of members of the K. of P. Club.

Almost seven years ago this lodge had the pleasure of being the means of providing a beautiful opera house for the city of Greensburg. This opera house is the pride of every Knight and is highly appreciated by all citizens of the city and county. Besides expending almost fifty thousand dollars for these buildings, equipment and furnishings, the lodge has been at all

times liberal and beneficent, performing many deeds of charity and benevolence, which were an outgrowth of the sentiments inculcated in the minds and hearts of the members by the teaching of Pythian principles. It has paid out in benefits and benevolent contributions since its organization over thirty thousand dollars.

Greensburg Lodge has also been high in the councils of the grand lodge of Indiana, having at this time two grand lodge officers, Brothers John W. Craig and Arthur J. Lowe, who is at present a member of the supreme lodge of the United States and Canada.

The present officers of Greensburg Lodge are: Past chancellor, E. E. Hite; chancellor commander, Ben Havens; vice-chancellor; Ira M. Ainsworth; prelate, Charles Howe; keeper of records and seal, Charles H. Dowden; master of exchequer, Robert McKay; master of finance, E. A. Rankin; master-at-arms, Stanton Guthrie; inside guard, Rollin A. Turner; outside guard, Frank Osting; trustees, Oscar G. Miller, Bert Morgan and David Blackmore.

The cardinal principles of this lodge are founded upon the exercise of friendship, charity and benevolence. Nothing of a sectarian or political character is permitted within its sacred precincts. Tolerance in religions, obedience to law and loyalty to government are fully emphasized. The Pythian order teaches its members to exercise charity toward offenders; to construe words and deeds in their least unfavorable light; grant honesty of purpose and good intentions to others and bring back any thoughtless or wayward Knight who has forgotten the Pythian teachings given in the castle hall.

LETTS CORNER LODGE NO. 375.

Letts Corner Lodge No. 375, Knights of Pythias, was instituted on April 13, 1892. It owns a lodge building, valued at five thousand dollars and is in a flourishing condition, both financially and numerically. The first officials of this lodge were: W. A. Taggart, past chancellor; H. H. King, chancellor commander; H. H. Boyd, vice-chancellor; J. H. Stout, prelate; John G. Evans, master of exchequer; G. W. Fraley, master of finance; K. L. Adams, keeper of records and seal; Silas Sweeney, master-at-arms; A. J. Adams, inside guard, and J. D. E. Elliott, outside guard. Other charter members of the organization were O. S. Mitchell, W. T. Morgan, W. F. Keisling, Edgar Whipple, P. M. Johnson, Edgar Samuels, C. J. Armstrong, M. S. Parker, John A. Jackson, Charles Stout, W. L. Evans, U. S. Parker, William Jordan, Albert Jordan, John Hill, George Gardner, C. J. Red,

Urso McCorkle, J. L. Davis, H. M. Mitchell, George Hodson, W. S. Whipple, J. W. Crise and John Armstrong.

der; Oda Fear, vice-chancellor; Grover Williams, prelate; Walter Jackson, master-at-work; W. G. Fraley, keeper of records and seal; E. H. Jackson, master of finance; Urso Bentley, master-at-arms; Ora Thurston, inside guard; Morris Tudor, outside guard, and John A. Jackson, John L. Davis and Harry Black, trustees. Sardinia Lodge No. 146 is an auxiliary of this organization.

ST. PAUL LODGE NO. 368.

St. Paul Lodge No. 368, Knights of Pythias, was organized at St. Paul on August 29, 1892. The charter was granted on June 7, 1893. The charter members were, J. C. Leech, G. T. Lefler, B. F. Trader, S. T. Hutson, H. C. Roberts, T. A. Kelley, F. H. Goff, E. L. Severs, W. J. Martin, E. W. Noah, Charles Allison, William Bush, W. A. Reed, O. A. Seward, J. L. Shelhorn, R. Hendrickson, J. A. Goff, L. E. Dixon, J. R. Kanouse, L. E. Lines, G. F. Bailey, C. M. Barnes, J. W. Jenkins, C. C. Fisher, F. M. Allison, F. P. Walton, F. M. Howard, Daniel Apple, Harry Hayes, J. M. Shortridge, J. P. Garrett, J. F. Strickford, John Doggett and Conrad Minger. The first officers were, past chancellor, L. E. Dixon; chancellor commander, J. W. Jenkins; vice-chancellor, F. P. Walton; prelate, C. C. Fisher; master of exchequer, R. Hendrickson; master of finance, J. M. Shortridge; keeper of records and seal, L. E. Lines; master-at-arms, O. A. Seward; inner guard, J. E. Walton; outer guard, Frank Goff; and C. M. Barnes, James Goff and James Severs, trustees.

The present membership consists of twenty past chancellors and sixty-two Knights.

The present officers are: Chancellor commander, Joseph Stotsenburg; vice-chancellor, Manley Corwein; prelate, George W. Boling; master-at-work, E. H. Crosby; keeper of records and seal, J. T. Cuskaden; master of finance, Orla Cuskaden; master of exchequer, J. B. McKee; master-at-arms, W. J. Martin; inner guard, G. T. Lefler; outer guard, Jacob Johannes; trustees are W. J. Martin, D. J. Ballard and Jacob Johannes.

The lodge property consists of a three-story brick building, constructed in 1903, at a cost of about five thousand dollars. Property and improvements are estimated to be worth at least eight thousand dollars.

The building is a monument to the enterprise of the Knights of Pythias in the town of St. Paul, and the rentals are a source of income which is quite

a bolster to the finances of the lodge at this critical time, the lodge having considerable sickness among its members.

The lodge is now taking on new life, after a long period of laxity, and bids fair to regain the place that it once held, as being one of the live lodges of the state.

BURNEY LODGE NO. 341.

Burney Lodge No. 341, Knights of Pythias, was organized, June 8, 1892, with the following charter members: Edwin Jackson, Morgan Miers, Ira Lewis, E. E. Mouse, O. B. Trimble, William G. Miner, John G. Gartin, Levi M. Craig, John E. Miller, Charles T. Powner, T. T. Howell, James M. Hiner, William A. Gartin, John W. Burney, G. S. Crawford, Harve Pumphrey, John Johnson, Felix Garten, G. W. Wiley, Charles Braden, John Hunter, G. W. Miner, Ed Stewart, Frank House, Francis Pumphrey, James Pumphrey, Julius Benson, Francis Galbraith, G. M. Miner, Jr., Hershell Miers and Ira Ballard. Charles L. Powner, past chancellor, installed this lodge. The first officers were L. T. Howell, chancellor commander; Morgan L. Miers, vice-chancellor; James Hiner, prelate; F. L. Galbraith, master of exchequer; Ed Jackson, master of finance; W. E. Arnold, keeper of records and seal; Frank House, master-at-arms; William Garton, inner guard; G. M. Miner, outer guard; J. W. Burney, O. W. Trimble and Charles T. Powner, trustees; Charles T. Powner representative. The present building was erected in 1895 and the membership has almost reached the hundred mark.

The present officers are as follows: Freman Sasser, chancellor commander; W. W. Barnes, vice-chancellor; Samuel Lawson, prelate; Carl Pavy, master-at-work; J. H. Dean, keeper of records and seal; James Galbraith, master of finance; E. A. Porter, master of exchequer; Bert Oliphant, master-at-arms; Emzee Elder, inner guard; Herbert Stribling, outer guard; Floyd Miner, host; C. W. Pumphrey, Edward Jackson and Ira Carmen, trustees.

This lodge has an auxiliary in the Rathbone Sisters, which was organized on October 3, 1900. This chapter bears the local name of Triangle Temple No. 232.

WESTPORT LODGE NO. 317.

Westport Lodge No. 317, Knights of Pythias, was organized, May 8, 1891, with the following charter members: James M. Burke, William Hause, J. N. Keith, L. E. McCoy, E. G. Davis, J. T. McCullough, M. D. Harding, T. M. Durprece, S. R. Ames, J. E. Davis, William Martin, H. I. Fueston, S. C. Knarr, W. G. Updike, S. C. Scripture, T. Strout, T. E. F. Miller, W. R.

Barnes, G. T. Alexander, William F. King, Silas Sweeny, E. G. Radley, B. B. Rogers. The first officers were as follows: James M. Burk, past chancellor; William Hause, chancellor commander; J. N. Keith, vice-chancellor; L. E. McCoy, prelate; E. G. Davis, master of exchequer; J. T. McCullough, master of finance; M. G. Harding, keeper of records and seal; T. M. Dupree, master-at-arms; S. R. Adams, inner guard; J. E. Davis, outer guard.

The building which this lodge occupies at present is the property of the lodge and is valued at seven thousand dollars. The present officers are, George C. Nicholson, chancellor commander; J. M. Tucker, vice-chancellor; Edward Whalen, prelate; Walter Watterman, master-at-work; A. Boicourt, keeper of records and seal; E. L. Shaw, master of finance; M. D. Harding, master of exchequer; Weaver Elliott, master-at-arms; J. E. Davis, inner guard; James H. Keith, outer guard.

Miriam Temple No. 246, Pythian Sisters, was organized on October 2, 1901, as an auxiliary of the Westport lodge.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Newpoint Lodge No. 656, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized on January 22, 1890. The following men applied to the Greensburg lodge for a chapter to be installed at Newpoint: William L. Hasbrouck, William Cheek, Jet Boyd, A. E. Dorsey, Richard Christain and James Borden. The lodge was instituted on April 16, 1890, by E. S. Porter, who was appointed by the grand master to install this chapter.

The charter members were as follow: Leander Starks, John L. Hilliard, George Hollinsbee, L. C. Jackson, John Dryer, Charles Marlin, H. P. Danforth, L. W. D. German, Benjamin Ketcham, John W. Snedeker, George W. Foster, James E. Butler, and Herman Green. The following members served the lodge as the first officers: L. C. Jackson, noble grand; Leander Starks, vice-grand; Charles Marlin, recording secretary; George Hollinsbee, permanent secretary; John L. Hilliard, treasurer.

The lodge purchased its present quarters for the consideration of one thousand dollars and has made improvements since that time. A piano was purchased in 1910. This lodge is in a prosperous condition and at present has eighty-five members enrolled. Benefits of four dollars per week are paid the sick members, and the resources at present amount to one thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-four cents.

The present officers are: Lewis Bare, noble grand; Frank Walker,

vice-grand; R. F. Carr, recording secretary; F. M. Thackery, permanent secretary; Ora Cheek, treasurer.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

Lodge No. 523, Daughters of Rebekah, which locally is known as White Dove lodge, was instituted on August 31, 1896. This is an auxiliary of Newpoint lodge. The following were charter members of White Dove lodge: John H. Hilliard, Ora Cheek, John M. Green, Hattie Marlin, Ollie Minning, Minnie Snedeker and Mrytle Jerman.

SANDUSKY LODGE NO. 856.

Sandusky Lodge No. 856, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized on May 21, 1908, with the following charter members: John L. Clemons, Louis Ruddell, Lafayette Bowman, Benjamin T. Riley, Llewellyn Fleetwood, William H. Scott, Harvey Townsend, William Maple, Otis Nation, George Smith, Albert Bowman and Wesley Bennett. The first officers were: Benjamin T. Riley, noble grand; J. W. Bennett, vice-grand; Otis Nation, secretary; Louis Ruddell, treasurer. The lodge has had a prosperous growth and at present numbers sixty-five members. The present officers are: Frank Maple, noble grand; Llewellyn Fleetwood, vice-grand; Ed Ricketts, recording secretary; John W. Patterson, corresponding secretary; Orville Garrett, treasurer.

CENTENARY LODGE NO. 535, MILFORD.

Decatur Lodge No. 103, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, journeyed down to Milford on June 6, 1876, and assisted in organizing Centenary Lodge No. 535. W. D. Dailey, district deputy noble grand, had charge of the ceremonies. The following charter members were present: A. P. Bennett, Frank Getzendanner, Leonard Worcester, S. L. Jackson and E. S. Porter. The latter presided as noble grand; L. Worcester, vice-grand; Z. T. Boicourt, treasurer; J. K. Ewing, secretary; Frank Getzendanner, conductor; G. W. Richey, warden; Sylvester Kendall, inner guard; Adam Stegmaier, outer guard. Thirteen applications for membership were favorably acted upon. No. 103 presented the new lodge with paraphernalia and the following new officers were elected: W. T. Jackson, noble grand; John Braden, vice-grand; Dr. J. H. Alexander, secretary; James Braden, treasurer.



CENTER OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890.

The lodge suffered the loss of its rooms on April 24, 1877. The present building was completed in 1856 and the lodge hall, which is located in the second story, was purchased by the lodge in 1877 for the consideration of six hundred dollars. The present membership numbers eighty-five. Benefits and resources amount to two thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and five cents. The present officers of the lodge are as follow: Wallace Champ, noble grand; William Oliphant, vice-grand; Elmer Swift, secretary; Charles Braden, treasurer; O. B. Trimble, Marion Lane and James Conk, trustees.

ADAMS LODGE NO. 790.

Adams Lodge No. 790, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was installed on November 13, 1902. Its first officers were: J. R. Turner, noble grand; I. C. Glass, vice-grand; Webster Rhoads, treasurer; J. N. Cushman, financial secretary, and Walter Cory, secretary. Other charter members were: J. D. Walker, C. E. Shields, David Longstreet, M. M. Coy, J. A. Ford, R. G. Kirby, James Gay, William Van Ausdall, J. A. Shephard, M. R. Turner, T. R. Davis and A. G. Christ.

Fire completely destroyed the lodge building on November 1, 1906, but a new hall was immediately erected and the lodge continues to make steady progress. Its present officers are: Roy Darby, noble grand; Ed. Shaner, vice-grand; John Inman, secretary; Merritt Webb, financial secretary, and Walter Rhoades, treasurer. The lodge hall is valued at three thousand five hundred dollars.

CLARKSBURG LODGE NO. 559.

Clarksburg Lodge No. 559 was organized on May 23, 1878, and has a very strong membership. Its first officers and other charter members were: A. A. Chenoweth, noble grand; A. S. Creath, vice-grand; G. T. Bell, secretary; J. A. Miller, treasurer; W. D. McCracken, warden; W. W. Ewick, outer guard. It was organized by A. P. Bennett, Samuel J. Jackson, F. Getzendanner, Leonard Worcester, Joel W. Stites and A. Stegmaier, of Greensburg. The lodge owns a substantial building which cost more than five thousand dollars to erect.

WESTPORT LODGE NO. 681.

Westport Lodge No. 681 was installed on August 27, 1891, with the following officers and charter members: Thomas Bemish, noble grand; P. M. Rhodes, vice-grand; W. R. Tucker, secretary; S. C. Cann, financial secretary; G. D. Little, treasurer; Thomas Bemish, Morris W. Brewer, E. K. Hause and O. M. Taylor. The lodge owns its own building, which cost five thousand five hundred dollars to erect. Its present officers are: P. F. Owens, noble grand; M. G. Stewart, vice-grand; Carl Davis, secretary; J. W. Holcomb, financial secretary, and George C. Nicholson, treasurer. Westport lodge has one hundred and forty-four members.

Shiloh Lodge No. 560, Daughters of Rebekah, is an auxiliary of Westport lodge. This organization was effected on January 18, 1898, by the following women: Annie Nicely, Mrs. George Wheelwright, Sarah Owens, Mollie Keith and Mary Sample.

COVENANT LODGE NO. 163.

Covenant Lodge No. 163, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at St. Paul, was organized on July 11, 1855. The following comprise the list of charter members: Stephen Ridlen, Jonathan Kurr, George Reede, William Reede, Thomas Reede, Squire Van Kelt, Michael Halloren, Elisha H. Crosby, Milton Corwin, Charles J. Smith, Samuel McKee and William C. Lowden.

The Odd Fellows' building was completely destroyed by fire and all the early records were destroyed, therefore it is impossible to ascertain the names of the first officers. The lodge owns a two-story brick building, erected in 1879, with two business rooms on the first floor. It also owns a three-story brick building, which has three stores on the first floor, while the other two stories are occupied by the lodge. Total value of the lodge property is eight thousand six hundred forty-one dollars and fifty-five cents. The present membership numbers ninety. The present officers are: Warren Brook, noble grand; Thomas Wolverton, vice-grand; H. F. Prill, recording secretary; J. B. McKee, financial secretary; Fred Metzler, treasurer.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Westport Camp No. 1487, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized on December 1, 1909, with the following officers: C. D. Owens, ven-

erable consul; J. O. Ketcham, worthy adviser; E. I. Boicourt, banker; A. S. Boicourt, clerk; C. A. Stott, escort; George Fultz and W. H. Keith, sentries. The following men were also numbered among the list of charter members: H. E. Clark, H. M. Crowder, J. A. Elliott, Omer Givan, J. W. Evans, J. C. Hill, William Landis, John Morgan, W. T. Stott and J. C. Talkington.

The present membership numbers forty, with the following officers serving the camp at the present time: E. L. Shaw, venerable consul; G. C. Nicholson, worthy adviser; E. R. Boicourt, banker; A. S. Boicourt, clerk; W. W. Ricketts, escort; D. T. Surface, watchman; A. O. Taylor, sentry.

NEWPOINT CAMP NO. 9840.

Newpoint Camp No. 9840, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized on May 21, 1910. This camp was instituted by the Greensburg and Batesville degree teams and thirty-one members were initiated the first night, while three were added by transfer from other lodges at the time of the installation of the camp. S. G. Fitch served as head deputy for initiation. The following men were enrolled the first night: J. C. Barbe, John Brade-water, R. F. Carr, J. C. Colson, C. R. Dowden, Walter Harding, A. E. Huber, C. C. Barnard, U. G. Brown, John H. Castor, William J. Colson, Holman Glidewell, B. A. Hilliard, Ira Martin, Chris. F. Myer, George M. Neimeyer, Charles Risinger, Howard F. Starks, William H. Swegman, Curtis H. Walker, John L. Wiecher, Harold J. Wolf, Willis R. Wolf, W. R. Castor, John Hart, George Price, Ward Williams, Charles Meyer, O. P. Grove, A. L. Shazer, Harley McKee, J. E. Starks, William C. Parmer and V. H. Minning.

The first officers were as follow: A. T. Shazer, venerable consul; George Neimeyer, worthy adviser; J. C. Barb, banker; R. F. Carr, clerk; A. E. Huber, escort; John Hart, watchman; C. C. Barnard, sentry; Harley S. McKee, physician. The present officers are as follow: Charles Reisinger, venerable consul; Charles Meyer, worthy adviser; William Colson, banker; B. A. Hilliard, clerk; Glenn Gibberson, escort; William Gentry, watchman. The present membership is twenty-eight. The insurance of the members in 1915 totaled thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

LONE TREE CAMP NO. 7253.

Lone Tree Camp No. 7253, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized on November 24, 1899, with the following charter members: W. H.

Black, W. R. Brazelton, Charles Clemens, C. M. Carter, E. E. Davis, J. B. DeArmond, Elmer Saunders, O. M. Elder, I. F. Springer, B. S. White, W. H. Hoffmeister, M. G. Harley, W. E. Jameson, Len Marsh, George Montgomery and H. F. Pottenger. The first officers were as follow: John W. Holcomb, venerable consul; Elmer Saunders, worthy adviser; J. B. DeArmond, banker; W. R. Brazelton, clerk.

Several years previous to this a camp of the Modern Woodmen had been installed in Greensburg, but this camp never experienced a great growth and about the year 1898 was moved to Shelbyville. The present camp has had a flourishing existence, with a total membership at present of one hundred and eighty. The insurance at this time amounts to two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The lodge has suffered the loss of sixteen brothers, with insurance paid out amounting to twenty-four thousand dollars. The officers at present are: John H. Tresler, venerable consul; Roy Styers, worthy adviser; M. S. Wamsley, banker; Will Ehrhardt, clerk.

RED MEN.

Omamee Tribe No. 394, Improved Order of Red Men, at Westport, was organized on August 27, 1904, with the following charter members: George Hollensbe, James Coupa, William Eddy, Dave Clark, E. H. Hensley, D. F. Surface, S. C. Knarr, Jacob Hensley, Joseph Stuart, John Fraser, Edgar Logan, Ruben Hensley, Frank Bowers, J. M. Wynn, David Bowers, J. L. Biddinger, William Seasme, Oliver Seasme, Grover Bowers, Isaac Earhart, James Fulton, Matthew Frazer, Lewis Bowers, William H. Biddinger, Albert Lawrence, Charles Atkins, Sanford Layton, Carl E. Stone, Clite Seasme, Clarence Stewart, J. E. Lawrence, S. H. Biddinger.

The first officers were as follow: Isaac Earhart, senior sagamore; J. M. Hynn, junior sagamore; J. E. Lawrence, keeper of wampum; George Hollensbe, sachem; C. A. Stewart, prophet; S. H. Biddinger, chief of records.

The tribe at present owns property valued at one thousand one hundred dollars. Three dollars per week are paid out for sick benefits. The present membership numbers eighty-four. The present officers are Joseph Childers, senior sagamore; Harry Tucker, junior sagamore; Ira T. Colson, sachem; Wesley Idlewine, keeper of wampum; Curtis Goble, chief of records; E. H. Dusenberger, prophet.

YONAH TRIBE NO. 470.

Yonah Tribe No. 470, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized on April 20, 1908, at Clarksburg. The charter members who assisted in the organization of this tribe were as follow: W. C. Buell, D. H. Bently, E. A. Lewis, W. A. Dorsey, F. Morgan, I. M. Linville, A. M. Hite, B. E. Farthing, C. L. Brown, William Ray, W. E. Tingle, R. Linville, H. Terhune, Ed. Lanpri, R. C. Ray, C. M. Morgan, P. Campie, G. E. Marford, C. Carrell, L. Lewis, M. Ray, S. F. Bentley, S. L. Dobbys, C. E. Freeland, R. Parker, C. Humphry, I. Humphry, William Winker and F. Springmire. The present membership numbers forty-eight. The benefits for this lodge are placed at four dollars per week. The value of the present quarters is placed at five hundred dollars.

The present officers are D. C. Demaree, sachem; J. C. Deiwert, senior sagamore; E. E. Whiten, junior sagamore; D. D. Morgan, chief of records; C. E. Freeland, keeper of wampum; C. E. Freeland, prophet.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Greensburg Lodge No. 475, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was organized on April 26, 1899, with thirty-one charter members. The first exalted ruler was S. P. Minear. Others who have held this position since the installation of the lodge are: Charles Zoller, J. Van Woodfill, William C. Pulse, Web Woodfill, Fred L. Thomas, Hugh D. Wickens, Charles H. Ewing, Hal T. Kitchin, Will H. Lanham, Robert C. Woodfill, Charles H. Dalmbert, John W. Craig, Frank Hamilton, Robert E. McKay and R. A. Turner.

Since its installation the lodge has grown to a membership of one hundred and fifty-four and is now considered the leading social organization of the city. It is composed of representative business and professional men of Greensburg, occupies a fine suite of apartments on the north side of the square and is ever ready and willing to undertake acts of charity and kindness which have rendered the order distinct in all places where it has a lodge.

Present officers of the order are: E. E. Hite, exalted ruler; A. E. Lemmon, esteemed leading knight; J. C. Hornung, esteemed loyal knight; James H. Lanham, esteemed lecturing knight; Hal T. Kitchin, secretary; D. A. Batterton, treasurer; Herbert Hunter, esquire; Will C. Monfort, chaplain; Ira Miller, inner guard, and John Crooks, tyler. Trustees are Harry Emmert, J. F. Russell and Loren L. Doles.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Pequonnock Tribe No. 185, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized on May 15, 1894, with the following charter members: John F. Childs, A. P. Bone, W. L. Bennett, William H. Rybolt, George S. Dickey, William Bruner, George Kesling, William Weathers, J. B. Conover, W. A. Lawson, T. J. Powell, Dan Styers, R. F. Thomas, Branson Beeson, John Riley, Smith Riley, George Beeson, Perry Robbins, William A. Brooks, John Abbott, A. L. Dickey, William Fulks, Brack Chance, J. R. Patton, Dr. L. W. D. Jerman, Taylor F. Meek, J. W. Roberts, Charles Reed, John I. Rodman, Frank Pickett, P. I. Clark, O. H. Rybolt, Harry Reniger, R. H. Look, D. E. Biddinger, J. W. Fletcher, Joseph Reingar, Charles Phillips, Cyrus Waters, E. A. Cavett, Charles S. Short.

The first officers were: John F. Childs, sachem; W. L. Bennett, senior sagamore; J. W. Roberts, junior sagamore; A. L. Dickey, keeper of records; T. J. Powell, keeper of wampum; G. O. Barnard, conductor of work; R. F. Thomas, Branson Beeson and Frank Smith, trustees. The present beautiful building is the property of the lodge and is valued at eighteen thousand dollars.

The present membership of the lodge numbers two hundred and ninety. The present officers are: John King, sachem; N. S. Doles, senior sagamore; Frank Murdock, junior sagamore; Joe Renigar, prophet; William Snell, keeper of records; G. O. Barnard, conductor of work; J. L. Luchte, keeper of wampum; Charles A. Dowdle, Link Beeson and W. S. Harvey, trustees.

DEGREE OF POCAHONTAS.

Pequonnock Council No. 111, Degree of Pocahontas, is an auxiliary of the Red Men's tribe of Greensburg. The charter for this order was granted on October 20, 1898. The meetings are held in the Red Men's hall. The membership at present includes seventy persons. The officers serving the lodge at this time are: Sarah Robbins, Pocahontas; Mary Robbins, Wenonah; James B. Towler, Powhatan; Jacia Pool, prophet; Lottie Dowdle, keeper of records; Lydia McMillan, keeper of wampum.

PEQUONNOCK HAYMAKERS.

Pequonnock Haymakers' Association No. 185½ was chartered on May 15, 1895. The meetings are held on Wednesday evenings in the Red Men's

hall. The membership at present totals one hundred and five. The present officers are: Dola Robbins, chief haymaker; Frank Murdock, assistant chief haymaker; Arthur Murdock, overseer; Dallas Land, past chief haymaker; William M. Snell, collector of straws; Charles Dowdle, keeper of bundles; William Best, R. C. West and James M. Duncan, trustees.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE.

The Loyal Order of Moose was organized at Louisville, Kentucky, on April 12, 1888. It is not an insurance order; there are no assessments of any character; it is not a rival of any other fraternal organization; it is not a class organization, but is open to all good white citizens between the ages of twenty-one and fifty. At the end of 1914 the order had over one thousand four hundred and fifty lodges, with a total membership of more than half a million. The initiation fee for charter members is five dollars and after the charter is closed the initiation fee is increased to twenty-five dollars. The Moose pay benefits of seven dollars a week to sick or disabled members. The death benefit is one hundred dollars.

Lone Tree Lodge No. 1005 at Greensburg, is the only one of this order in Decatur county. It was organized on November 12, 1913, with the following charter members: Joseph Gentry, Fred Stiet, W. B. Brogan, Elijah Vanderdur, Clarence Stith, Benjamin Meyer, L. J. Alexander, George Cosmas, George A. Kurr, Sabe Perkins, C. F. Kercheval, Paul R. Tindall, William McCormick, Lowe Bush, Lemuel J. Howard, Michael McCormack, Oscar F. Kuhn, Loren Hutcheson, William Weeks, Earl Martin, Ed Buchanan, Harry Vanderbur, Herschel Vanderbur, James Frances, Fred Tucker, John Muldoon, Charles Jackson, William Boyce, David Wiley, James Sparks, Morton Davis, Carl Suttles, George Richards, John A. Abbott, Jefferson Morris, D. C. Powner, Len Fischer, David Bower, Ed Bozzell, Joe Stier, Thomas Davis, William Littell, Frank Buckley, Fred Weber, William Fulks, Sherman Patton, William B. Lemasters, James Smith, David Welsh, W. T. Vanderbur, Ross Grimes, B. E. Baker, W. H. Scripture, Ace Dean, Ora Grimes, J. Dunn, Clifford English.

The officers at present are as follow: Joseph Gentry, past dictator; Paul R. Tindall, past dictator; Michael Gutting, dictator; Frank Murdoch, vice-director; Blaine Hoin, prelate; Sabe Perkins, secretary; Earl Crooks, treasurer; Bernard Menzie, sergeant-at-arms; Martin Sparks, inner guard; Ace Dean, outer guard; Ben Meyer, James Ford and J. L. Alexander, trustees. The membership at present totals three hundred and seventy-five.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

St. Boniface Commandery No. 227, Knights of St. John, was organized on October 9, 1914, with a total membership of thirty-six. The installation of this chapter took place on Sunday, October 18th. The following comprises a list of the charter members: Rev. A. J. Urich, Dr. N. C. Bauman, Edward Luken, John B. Rolfes, Bernard Blankman, Edward Kroeger, B. W. Zapfe, John Schoetmer, Lawrence Duerstock, Clem Duerstock, Joseph Duerstock, George Frye, Ed Frye, William Frye, Leo Frye, George Luken, Henry Luken, Louis Luken, Louis Schoetmer, Henry Meier, Clem Herbert, Andrew Butz, Frank Vaske, Bernard Harping, Benjamin Harping, Charles Witkemper, John Witkemper, Louis Moorman, Joseph Moorman, Jr., Albert Goldschmidt, Louis Moenkedick, Joseph Kesterman, Joseph Redelman, Edward Feldman, Lawrence Ruhl, John Wenning.

The present officers are Rev. W. J. Urich, chaplain; Dr. N. C. Bauman, president; Ed Luken, first vice-president; John B. Rolfes, second vice-president; Bernard Blankman, recording and corresponding secretary; Edward Kroeger, financial secretary, B. W. Zapfe, treasurer; John Schoetmer, captain; Ed Kroeger, first lieutenant; Lawrence Duerstock, second lieutenant; George Frye, William Frye, Lawrence Ruhl, Joseph Duerstock, Bernard Harping, trustees. The present membership has reached forty-eight and the growth of this chapter has not reached its maximum.

This lodge is divided into a military and social body. The military body consists of twenty-two members at present. The members dress in full uniform on certain church celebrations, making the ceremonies very impressive. They also meet for drill twice each month. The Knights have rented the Scheidler hall for their meetings, but expect to build a hall of their own in a short time.

All sick members are taken care of and the lodge pays a certain benefit to all sick members. Each member is assessed five dollars annually, paid in quarterly installments. The members also give social entertainments and dances to help defray the lodge expenses.

CHAPTER XII.

SOCIAL AND LITERARY CLUBS.

GREENSBURG DEPARTMENT CLUB.

The history of the Greensburg Department Club is unique. Eight musical and literary clubs in 1913 testify to the interest Greensburg women have manifested in the purely cultural side of club life. But their membership was limited and their range of activity narrowed by tradition and the avowed purpose of the organization. There were many women outside of these circles who longed for cultural advantages, and many within them who longed for opportunities for greater service to the community. It was this growing impulse toward service rather than any spirit of restlessness or discontent, that inspired the new movement.

It was especially appropriate that the Cycle, the pioneer among the women's clubs of the town, should take the initiative. A committee from this club, of which Mrs. J. F. Goddard was chairman, visited each club and presented a plan of organization. Seven of the clubs voted to assist in the enterprise and delegated their officers to be a general committee to discuss and decide the various questions of organization. From this representative body the seven presidents were chosen to serve as a constitutional committee. This committee, Mrs. R. M. Thomas, chairman; Mrs. W. C. Ehrhardt, Mrs. J. C. Meek, Mrs. Web Woodfill, Miss Camilla Donnell, Miss Mary Rankin and Miss Eula Christian, with Mrs. Goddard as an advisory member, had the wisdom to provide for a growth far beyond their expectation and their work has been subjected to but few minor changes. The constitution was accepted by the general committee and published. Mrs. Goddard, who had presided at all of the meetings of the general committee and whose interest and activity never failed, was elected president. The other officers were: First vice-president, Mrs. D. W. Weaver; second vice-president, Miss Emma Donnell; recording secretary, Mrs. Locke Bracken; corresponding secretary, Miss Vessie Riley; financial secretary, Mrs. W. C. Ehrhardt; treasurer, Miss Ethel Watson; directors, Mrs. Marshall Grover, Mrs. C. R. Bird, Mrs. J. K. Ewing, Mrs. George Ewing, Mrs. R. M. Thomas, Mrs. O. G. Miller.

In February and March of 1913 one hundred and twenty-five women, members of the original seven small clubs, signed the constitution and became charter members of the Greensburg Department Club. The motto for the club was, "United Progression," and time has proved that it was well chosen. For, though each one gave up much that she valued in the old associations, she did it cheerfully with a vision before her of greater opportunities both for herself and others. The first regular meeting was held on October 7, 1913.

The year book provides for eight meetings during the year, two of a business and social nature and six which bring before the club lecturers and musicians of ability. But the real life of the club is found in the four departments, art, literature, music and social economics. The art department was formed nearly a year after the organization of the club, but bravely began its career with an art exhibition of great value. The plan is to make this an annual event in the life of the club and community. The members of the department carry on a study of the history and appreciation of art, with the aid of occasional lecturers. The literary department began with two lecture circles, but the number of these popular circles grows with time. The organization of the evening lecture circle opened the doors of the club to those who are busy during the day. The music department may be characterized as the most generous, for it has opened its meetings to the general club a number of times and its choral organization adds greatly to the club meetings. It is hoped that the May festival may become a permanent feature of the year's work. In the social economics department the spirit of service finds its largest field of activity. The three circles, civic, evening civic circle and mothers' circle, began at once to co-operate in various civic enterprises. Sanitation, fly extermination, "the city beautiful," "shop early" campaigns, community Christmas tree, and "clean up week," are a few of the activities which owe their origin to this department. The work accomplished during the first two years is noteworthy, and a continued educational campaign will finally win the hearty support of the whole community. A domestic science circle, under this department, will be popular with a number of women. An unusual and very interesting feature of the club is the auxiliary young people's department. This circle follows somewhat the same line of work as the art department, thus developing appreciation and taste.

The Greensburg Department Club has been fortunate in many ways. The unselfish and unsparing devotion of its first president, Mrs. Goddard, inspired each member with something of her own spirit, and busy men and women have given generously of their time and strength to help her. Her tact won the respect and co-operation of business men and city officials.

While the thought of an adequate club house has been in the mind of many from the first, for some years the club must depend upon the continued generosity of the churches, the city hall and private homes. An important step was taken when the club accepted an invitation to join the Indiana Federation of Clubs, for in that organization it can both give and receive inspiration. The membership at the end of two years was three times that of the charter enrollment. Such an enthusiastic beginning is seldom the fortune of new enterprises, but the hearty interest of each member will continue its inspiration through many years of influential activity.

The last meeting of the Greensburg Department Club for 1915 was held on May 4, in the Knights of Pythias lodge room. In order that future generations of the city may know what their good forefathers did on this night, the full report of this meeting is here given as it appeared in the *Greensburg Daily Review* of May 5, 1915:

"This being the annual business meeting, reports of the officers and chairmen of the various committees were heard and accepted. Two new members, Mrs. Bert Askren and Mrs. Dan Linegar, were voted into the club.

"Mrs. Goddard, the president, being ill, the vice-president, Mrs. D. W. Weaver, had charge of the meeting. She read a note from Mrs. Goddard, who sent her regrets at not being present and also sent words of cheer and encouragement to the club. A member of the club expressed the sentiments of the entire club in words of deepest praise for and appreciation of the president. Her words were voiced unanimously by the club members. After the business, a short program followed. Miss Gertrude Haas gave two piano numbers. A play, entitled "A Mouse Trap," by W. D. Howells, was given. Following was the cast of characters: Mr. Willis Campbell, Mr. Charles Ewing; Mrs. Somers (widow), Mrs. W. W. Bonner; Mrs. Carmen, Mrs. R. R. Hamilton; Mrs. Roberts, Miss Marie Braden; Mrs. Dennis, Mrs. A. M. Reed; Mrs. Miller, Miss Ethel Ewing; Jane (maid), Miss Florine Sefton.

"Each character acted the part well, especially Mrs. Somers, the widow, and Mr. Campbell. The play afforded much pleasure and merriment for those present. A social time followed, when refreshments, consisting of ice cream, strawberries, cake, coffee and mints, were served. Thus the second annual meeting passed, with business mixed with much pleasure."

KAPPA KAPPA KAPPA.

The Omega Chapter of Kappa Kappa Kappa was organized in Greensburg in 1907, with Mary Littell Tremain, Lela Robbins Christian, Helen

Baker Lumbers, Ruth Bonner Meek, Mary Isgrigg Hamilton and Anna Bird Thomas as charter members. The first officers of the chapter were Ruth Bonner Meek, president; Mary Littell Tremain, vice-president; Lela Robbins Christian, recording secretary; Mary Isgrigg Hamilton, corresponding secretary, and Anna Bird Thomas, treasurer.

It is affiliated with the general state society of Kappa Kappa Kappa, which was founded at Miss Sewell's School for Girls in Indianapolis in 1904. Since that time it has grown in numbers so that now more than one thousand five hundred girls in the state of Indiana wear the skull and cross keys, the society badge.

The object of the organization is "to bring girls into a close, unselfish relationship, which shall be beneficial to themselves as well as to others." Several kinds of charitable work are carried on by the chapter, as well as the general society, and at all times there is a willing response to any appeal for help. Its purposes are two-fold—charitable and social, and by both means girls are brought into the "unselfish relationship," which is the object of the organization.

This chapter, aside from assisting the Associated Charities, has given aid to defective children from poor families; helped high school students with funds so that they might graduate; paid hospital and operation expenses and given material help in cases where, under other circumstances, help would not have been accepted.

At present there is a membership of eighteen girls, all of whom are active workers. The officers are: President, Mignum White; vice-president, Bright Emmert; treasurer, Mae Montgomery Harrison; recording secretary, Ruth White; corresponding secretary, Marie Braden.

THE CYCLE.

The Cycle claims the distinction of being the pioneer literary club of Greensburg. It was organized on March 5, 1891, by Mrs. S. H. Morris, and the following members were admitted during the first year of its history: Miss Hannah Baker, Miss Sadie Baker, Mrs. W. W. Bonner, Mrs. Sam Covert, Mrs. George Dunn, Jr., Mrs. J. K. Ewing, Mrs. J. F. Goddard, Miss Jessie Hart, Miss Margaret Lathrop, Miss Clara Lambert, Mrs. Jessie F. Moore, Mrs. S. H. Morris, Mrs. Milton F. Parsons, Mrs. A. Prather, Miss Vessie Riley, Mrs. George B. Stockman, Miss Fannie Wooden, Mrs. A. M. Willoughby, Miss Mollie Zoller, Miss Lou Zoller, Mrs. Enos Porter, Mrs. R. M. Thomas, Mrs. J. V. Schofield.

The first president was Mrs. S. H. Morris. Its object was to promote social intercourse between unmarried and young married ladies of the city and for scientific and literary culture. Membership was limited to twenty-five. During the twenty-one years of the club's existence these two objects were ever kept foremost. Discovering and developing much latent talent, musicians, story writers, poets, dramatic readers and actors were secured, making it possible to present many rare and unique entertainments at its frequent open meetings. The Cycle was always noted for its hospitality and came to be a dominant factor in the social life of Greensburg.

Being the mother of literary clubs here, it always sought to maintain a dignity of purpose and to set a good example to its numerous offspring. The club in every way fulfilled the mission for which it was created, far exceeding the hopes and aspirations of its most sanguine founders.

It was with much regret that the organization yielded to the call for a larger field of service and on January 16, 1913, founded the Department Club. At that time there were twenty-five active members, sixteen honorary members, representing nine states, and four who had gone to their final reward.

On March 5, each year, the Cycle comes together in reunion. Those who cannot come in person respond by letter.

The Cycle will live in the hearts of a devoted membership until time has so depleted its ranks that its useful career becomes a mere matter of history.

Presidents of the organization were: Mrs. S. H. Morris, Miss Hannah Baker, Miss Sadie Baker, Mrs. Jessie Moore Serff, Mrs. W. W. Bonner, Mrs. Fannie Wooden Moss, Mrs. Mollie Zoller Lewis, Mrs. Jeessie Hart Woodfill, Mrs. J. K. Ewing, Mrs. Sam Covert, Mrs. Clara Lambert Miller, Miss Vessie Riley, Miss Pearl Williams, Mrs. J. F. Goodard.

THE MOTHERS' CIRCLE.

The Mothers' Circle was organized about 1901 by Mrs. Cortez Ewing. It was first known as the Mothers' Prayer Circle. Its object was to discuss topics such as would be helpful to mothers with young children. A few of the charter members were: Mrs. Cortez Ewing, Mrs. Joe Alexander, Mrs. Alex. Porter, Mrs. Oscar Miller, Mrs. Dr. E. B. Crowell, Mrs. Edward Hizer, Mrs. John Hofer, Mrs. Wayne McCoy and Mrs. George W. Bird. The meetings were most informal, not having any regular program, but many heart-to-heart talks, which all enjoyed thoroughly and did lasting good to those who participated in them. The meetings were held once each month in

the homes of the different members. Every meeting was opened with Scripture reading and sentence prayer, in which almost every member took part, also very delicate refreshments were served.

In 1906 the circle was reorganized and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. Mrs. Rena Gilchrist was elected president, and Mrs. Nellie Bird, secretary. A program committee consisting of Mrs. Elsi Dunaway, Mrs. Olive Gilham and Mrs. Alice Welch, was also elected. Neat programs were prepared and such subjects as "Family Loyalty to God," "Books for Children," "Patriotism," "The Ideal Mother," "Temperance," and "Character Building," were among the many subjects discussed. These programs were continued, with the different members being elected to the different offices each year.

In March, 1913, after much hesitation, the circle voted to enter the Department Club. The meetings were continued in much the same manner, with additional members.

The circle will continue their meetings in the same manner during the year 1915-1916, with Mrs. Ray Hamilton as chairman, Mrs. Bert Gilham, vice-chairman, and Mrs. E. M. Beck, secretary-treasurer.

THE PROGRESS CLUB.

The Progress Club was organized on October 2, 1863, according to its constitution, for "promotion of intellectual and social growth." Its first officers and other charter members were: Miss Edith Patten, president; Miss Delle McLaughlin, vice-president; Miss Edith Hamilton, secretary; Miss Ethel Bartholomew, treasurer; Misses Emma Donnell, Terressa Elmore, Clara Robison, Blanche McLaughlin, Myrta Patton, Bessie Donnell, Hannah Evans, Martha Evans, Ida Hollensbe, Helen Rankin and Jean Rankin.

The organization now has twenty-five members and eleven honorary members. It meets regularly on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month and the program is always an interesting and important part of each session, although the social feature is prominent. The program is usually a part of some special course of study.

Many social functions are given by the club, delightful informal affairs, although occasionally there are more pretentious ones. Lasting benefits have been derived by its members from study and research work, and it has established a closer bond of friendship in the entire city.

Members are, many of them, high school graduates and have had the advantages of higher education and travel. The club's present officers are: Miss Cora Donnell, president; Miss Emma Donnell, vice-president; Miss Winifred Newhouse, secretary, and Miss Hazel Scott, treasurer.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Woman's Club was organized on January 31, 1893, for "social and intellectual culture." By constitutional provisions, its membership was limited to twenty. Its first officers were: Mrs. J. H. Alexander, president; Miss Julia F. Cooke, vice-president; Mrs. R. C. Hamilton, secretary, and Mrs. Joseph Davison, treasurer. After twenty pleasant and profitable years, during which it maintained a high standard of literary work, the organization disbanded in 1913, and was merged into the Department Club.

THE TOURIST CLUB.

In the early days of club life in Greensburg, there was organized the first literary club for both ladies and gentlemen. It was on the evening of October 1, 1894, at the home of Judge F. E. Gavin, that this, the Tourist Club, was started. Throughout the subsequent years, until the recent merging of all the literary clubs of Greensburg into the great Department Club, the Tourist Club was a live organization in the literary circles of the city.

Prof. W. P. Shannon was the president, and among the charter members were: Prof. and Mrs. W. P. Shannon, Judge and Mrs. F. E. Gavin, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Silberberg, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Cortez Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dowden, Judge John D. Miller, Mr. Harry Lathrop, Mr. Oscar G. Miller, Miss Martha Miller, Miss Margaret Lathrop and Miss Clara Lambert.

The imaginary journeys of the club, to all quarters of the globe, both far and near, brought both profit and pleasure—profit by way of preparation for subsequent real journeys and pleasure, by way of promoting the closer ties of friendship.

The personnel of the club shifted with the changing years, but always composed a band of Greensburg's most interesting citizens. At the time the club entered the Department Club, two years ago, but two of the charter members still belonged, namely: Oscar G. and Clara Lambert Miller.

THE FORTNIGHTLY CLUB.

For the purpose of research along the line of literature, history and art, the Fortnightly Club was organized in 1894, with Clara Ardery, Lottie Dickerson Dobyns, Jessie Donnell Erdmann, Kate Emmert, Bertie Hitchell Morgan, Myrtle Hollensbee Hamilton, Annette Miller Davidson, Anna Monfort, Glenn Montgomery Russell, Clara Russell Mills, Cora Sefton Robbins, Kate Stewart, Mary Thomson and Cora Zoller Davidson as charter members. The membership has grown until at the present time (1915) it includes thirty names. The names of Clara Russell Mills, Nell Donnell Erdman, Annette Miller Davidson, Bessie Montfort and Kate Rogers Crawford, who have departed from this world, are held in sacred remembrance by the club members. For the last four years, Mrs. Demarchus Brown, of Indianapolis, has lectured before the club. When the Department Club was organized in 1913, the individual members of the Fortnightly Club entered that organization and the literary work of the later organization was dropped. Since that time it has existed simply as a social club. The officers for 1915 were: Mrs. Harry Mount, president; Mrs. J. C. Alexander, vice-president; Mrs. Van Woodfill, secretary, and Kate Stewart, treasurer.

THE RESEARCH CLUB.

On the 23rd of February, 1909, at the home of the late Mrs. Nettie Sampson Dils, was formed the Research Club. The purpose of the club, as set forth in its constitution, was intellectual and social growth. With this ever in mind, its programs and meetings were rich in value and interest. Mrs. Dils was the inspiring genius of the little group and her memory is held by the members of the club with tender reverence. Throughout the organization she was the gentle censor that molded its purpose. As a tribute to the honor and esteem in which she was held, she was chosen its first president. To aid her, Mrs. Ella Long Doles was chosen vice-president; Mrs. Ada Richardson Porter, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Minnie Ketchum Porter, recording secretary, and Mrs. Ella Hittle Christian, treasurer. A membership committee, of Mrs. Ollie Dickey Gilham, Mrs. Ada Richardson Porter and Mrs. Nelle McKee Kercheval, and a program committee, of Mrs. Ollie Rogers Donnell, Mrs. Nettie Sampson Dils, Mrs. Ella Long Doles, Mrs. Ada Richardson Porter and Mrs. Ella Hittle Christian, were appointed. The list of original members included Terressa Ardery,

Mary Ardery, Annie Rouse Bird, Ella Hittle Christian, Eula Christian, Nettie Sampson Dils, Ella Long Doles, Ollie Rogers Donnell, Ruby Doyle Eward, Ollie Dickey Gilham, Nelle Drake Hazelrigg, Maude Kitchin Johnston, Rose Moffett Kessing, Nelle McKee Kercheval, Fannie Wood Nordmeyer, Ada Richardson Porter, Minnie Ketchum Porter, Edith Patton, Katie Sefton Robbins, Grace VanBuskirk, Della Mount Wooden and Mary Wood Weaver. The club held thirteen very instructive meetings at the homes of its members during the first year of its existence.

During the second year, from September, 1910, to May, 1911, Edith Patton acted as president, with Mary Ardery as vice-president, Mrs. Rose Moffet Kessing as corresponding secretary, Mrs. Olive Dickey Gilham as recording secretary and Mrs. Maude Kitchin Johnston as treasurer. This year's membership list included the name of Mary Snodgrass Wallingford.

The next year saw Anna Albrecht Meek, Eleanor Eich Lowe, Sallie Wright Weaver and Pearl Kitchin Woodfill as new members, and the following officers served: Mrs. Annie Rouse Bird, president; Mrs. Mary Wood Weaver, vice-president; Mrs. Fannie Wood Nordmeyer, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ruby Doyle Eward, recording secretary, and Mrs. Nell Drake Hazelrigg, treasurer.

The year 1912-1913, saw the last of the Research Club as an independent organization, as about that time it was incorporated into the Department Club. Mrs. Ada Richardson Porter was president this last year, and Mrs. Terressa Lowe Ardery, vice-president; Mrs. Della Mount Wooden, corresponding secretary; Eula Christian, recording secretary, and Mrs. Nona Eich Lowe, treasurer. This year's membership shows the new name of Louise Fogel Baker.

THE LITERARY CLUB OF 1914.

The Ladies' Literary Club of 1914 was organized, as the name indicates, in the year 1914. Its first meeting was held on February 20, at the home of Mrs. Clara Talbott. In the beginning the club consisted of eighteen members, with Mrs. Ella Christian, president; Mrs. Sarah Wooden and Mrs. Maggie Woodfill, vice-presidents; Mrs. Mary Stegmaier, secretary; Mrs. Mattie Rucker, treasurer, and Mrs. Mary Bracken, sponsor. The purpose of the club was to promote a love of knowledge, the first motto being, "The love of knowledge cometh with reading and grows upon us." The programs were of a miscellaneous character and broadening in their effect. One

of the strong features of the club's work is its social life. The love among the members was of the Jonathan and David type and when an invitation came to become a member of the Department Club—to amalgamate with the other clubs of the city and thereby lose its identity—the Club of 1914 protested. The old ties could not be broken. And when at last it submitted to the inevitable, a unanimous vote was cast for a semi-annual meetings of the members, that the social life might never die, and so in spirit it lives on. Of the original members, those holding membership to the last were: Mrs. Nellie Donnell, Mrs. E. H. Lambert, Mrs. Fannie Nordmeir, Mrs. Anna Pleak, Mrs. Mattie Rucker, Mrs. Sarah Wooden and Mrs. Maggie Woodfill.

THE MARRIED LADIES' MUSICALE.

The first musical club of Greensburg was known as the Married Ladies' Musicale, and was organized in the fall of 1889, with about twenty members. Recognizing the need of some plan to preserve the musical talent of the busy home-makers of Greensburg, Mrs. Milton F. Parsons invited a number of musical ladies to her home, and suggested the plan and line of work which she thought would prove helpful, not only to the individual members, but, by elevating the musical taste of the public, to the city as well. The idea was enthusiastically received, and an organization at once effected.

Mrs. Parsons was made the first president. Under her efficient leadership, the work was so well launched, that the membership and interest increased from year to year.

The Married Ladies' Musicale gave many concerts in Greensburg, and furnished the music for many public occasions, one of the greatest being the dedicatory service of the Odd Fellows home.

Those who served as presiding officers were Mrs. Milton F. Parsons, Mrs. J. K. Ewing, Mrs. Jessie Moore, Mrs. W. W. Bonner, Mrs. J. Bracken, Mrs. R. W. Montgomery, Mrs. David Silverberg, Mrs. W. C. Woodfill, Mrs. Frank Bennett, Mrs. Curtis Kendall, Mrs. Charles Stegmier, Mrs. Frank Batterton, Mrs. Seth Donnell, Mrs. R. M. Thomas and Mrs. Cassius Hamilton, who was the last presiding officer. In 1913 this organization disbanded to become a part of the Department Club.

THE CECILIANS.

During the winter of 1897, Prof. Charles Hansen, of Indianapolis, was instructing a class in pipe organ in Greensburg, and to him some young ladies

expressed the desire for a musical club. He heartily approved the desire, offered his aid to the purpose, and on February 18, 1897, met with a number of young ladies in the Presbyterian church for the purpose of forming a club to study the masters and their works. After much discussion, the club was organized, bearing the name, The Cecilian. The officers chosen were: President, Stella Murphy; vice-president, Pearl A. Williams; treasurer, Nona Eich; assistant treasurer, Cora Zoller, and secretary, Riena Stevens. The Misses Della Mount, Ina Cox and Bertie Hitchell were appointed to draft a constitution and set of by-laws. The decision was reached to have miscellaneous programs, alternating with programs given to the study of some composer and his work.

The first regular meeting was held with Miss Cora Zoller, on March 4, 1897, Professor Hansen having charge of the program. He gave a lecture on the development of music, with illustrations on the piano, using the familiar air of "Johnny Smoker," playing it in the styles peculiar to Bach, Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven and Schumann.

For a time no organization better fulfilled its purpose. The work accomplished was a delight to both performers and listeners. The chorus work, under Miss Claribel Winchester, is indelibly stamped on the memories of the members. For several seasons meetings were held in the auditorium of the First Methodist Episcopal church, with associate members as audiences. Guest day recitals were eagerly looked forward to by all the lovers of music in the community. Profitable courses of study were included in the work of the organization as well as bringing artists to the city as an inspiration to higher music culture. The Cecilians put forth many efforts for music advancement in the county, one of which was the editing a newspaper column under the heading "Music Notes."

The last officers serving the organization were: Eula Christian, president; Ethel Watson, vice-president; Mrs. D. A. Meyers, secretary; Pearl A. Williams, corresponding secretary, and Worth Stewart, treasurer. The last membership enrollment contained the names of Vivian Baylor, Mrs. P. C. Bentle, Eula Christian, Mrs. Earl Crooks, Mrs. George Diewart, Emma Donnell, Mrs. Guy Guthrie, Kate Haas, Alice Haas, Clara Hamilton, Mrs. Earl Hite, Emma Hitchell, Vina Knowles, Mrs. Walter Kirby, Ruth Kammerling, Mrs. Arthur Lowe, Stella Murphy, Mrs. Bart McLaughlin, Mrs. D. A. Myers, Mayme O'Hare, Nellie Rigby, Stella Stagg, Florine Meek, Mrs. Bert Morgan, Emma Stout, Marguerite Shannon, Worth Stewart, Mrs. Paul Tindall, Pearl A. Williams, Ethel Watson, Mrs. E. E. Wooden, Mabel Welsh, Mrs. Robert Woodfill, Louise Ehlers and Mrs. Edward Owens.

The names of the deceased members, Olive Smyth, Mrs. Roxy Thornburg Eward and Mrs. Adaline Zoller Ansted, will ever be held in remembrance.

The Cecilians, realizing the value of the Department Club, became ardent promoters, and today many of its members are enrolled in the music study circle.

THE ATHENAEUM.

The Athenaeum, a literary society organized in the spring of 1912, was founded by a group of men, all then in Greensburg, who were interested generally in literature, and was designed for more serious work in research and writing. It held some important meetings before some of its members removed from Greensburg, at which some work of permanent value was produced. The society was limited in membership to ten men, as follow: B. F. Bennett, C. W. Bare, Dr. Charles R. Bird, John F. Goddard, E. L. Grover, Lewis A. Harding, E. C. Jerman, John W. Rhodes, F. D. Townsley and Dr. D. W. Weaver.

The society maintained its activities for one good year, 1912-1913, and during that time the following men served as its officers: D. W. Weaver, president; E. C. Jerman, vice-president; and John W. Rhodes, secretary-treasurer. The following program of work was presented by the society to the membership and invited guests during the year: "The Preliminary Diplomacy of the Spanish-American War," Lewis A. Harding; "Child Philosophy," Prof. C. W. Bare; "Medicine in Shakespeare," Dr. Charles R. Bird; "The Kinetick Theory of Matter," Prof. F. D. Townsley; "The Lawyer's Interpretation of 'The Merchant of Venice'," John F. Goddard; "Right Thinking," Dr. D. W. Weaver; "Plant Breeding—Mendel's Law and Application," Prof. E. L. Grover; "The Dynamic Force of Human Development," Prof. E. C. Jerman; "The Short Story," John W. Rhodes; "The Jury System," B. F. Bennett.

This society represented perhaps the most serious effort at research and writing ever attempted in an organized way by a literary organization at Greensburg. The members tackled big subjects. Of Mr. Harding's work on "The Preliminary Diplomacy of the Spanish-American War," Dr. Amos Hershey, professor of political science and international law in Indiana University, says "it will be of interest and value to students of American history."

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

There have been physicians in Decatur county from its earliest organization, and in the ninety-three years which have elapsed since its creation there have been hundreds of physicians who have practiced in the county for varying lengths of time. Few of the early doctors had college training, but they seem to have successfully combated the "fever an' ager" and such complaints as were common among the pioneers. The old-time doctor was a man of wonderful versatility. He could bring the new-born child into the world, christen the babe or comfort the mother if the child failed to live. He could formulate a will or dictate a codicil and, in a case of necessity, could act as a lawyer for his patients. His medicines were largely manufactured by himself from medicinal plants which he gathered in the neighboring woods. These home-made remedies, together with quinine and calomel, constituted practically the extent of the pioneer doctor's supply of remedial agents.

It is not certain who was the first physician in Decatur county, but it is known that Mrs. Justus Rich practiced medicine in Greensburg as early as 1821 or 1822. Other early physicians were Conduit, Gillespie, Hartley, Teal, Lyman and Stubinger. These were followed by Drs. Joshua Poole, John Richey, Frederick Fogg and Abram Carter, these four coming at various periods between 1835 and 1840. Doctor Carter had practiced in Clinton township for several years previous to this.

About 1840, Dr. William Armington, a native of Saratoga county, New York, located in Greensburg, after having practiced for a short time in Switzerland county, Indiana. He was probably the leading physician of the county until the time of his death, February 24, 1862. Another able physician who settled here about the same time as did Dr. Armington was Dr. John W. Moody, a native of Pennsylvania, who practiced in the county until his death in 1867. There was perhaps no more popular physician in the county than Doctor Moody, and in the treatment of acute diseases he made a reputation which was not confined to the county. Other physicians settling in Greensburg before the Civil War were Drs. George W. New, E.

B. Swem, Newberry Wheeldon and John Wheeldon. Doctor Strong is said to have been the first physician at Clarksburg, although Doctor Gillespie, who later moved to Greensburg, was the first physician in Fugit township. Other early physicians of Fugit township were Doctors Wiley, Weed, Hughes and Hopkins.

According to the 1882 atlas, there had been or were practicing at that time in the various townships of the county the following physicians: Adams township, Drs. Ritchey, R. J. Depew, U. G. Reeves, W. H. Webb, Floyd Connett, Lewis, Cook, Armstrong, Underwood, Shipman and Howard; Clay township, Drs. W. E. Crawford, Lewis McAllister, John Ritchey, St. John, Hawk, James O'Byrne, William A. and Joseph Ardery, A. L. Underwood, George F. Chittenden, J. W. Martin, John Craig, J. L. Wooden, E. W. Leech, U. G. Reeves, J. H. Alexander and George S. Crawford; Fugit township, Drs. Nathaniel Lewis, S. C. Foster, Robert H. Crawford, Bell & Roberts, Burk, Cain, Thomas Johnson and J. L. Smith (other practicing physicians of Fugit township have been previously mentioned); Jackson township, Drs. William and D. B. Davis, S. W. Ryker, Austin Marlow, William Hanna, N. E. Charlton, D. Owens, J. W. Allison, William F. and J. H. S. Reiley and Biddinger; Sand Creek township, Drs. Schultz, Conwell, McCullough, Pottinger, Sparks, Van Horn, J. P. Burroughs, William Hause, Michael Daily and J. V. Schofield (two of these physicians, Burroughs and Hause, were surgeons in the Civil War); Marion township, Drs. Lutz, S. B. Hitt, Hammond, Frank Daily and Reamy; Salt Creek township, Drs. Pennington, Price, Pye, McConnell, Floyd and Dowden; Washington township, Drs. J. L. Armington, George Armington, William Bracken, L. C. Bunker, J. L. and W. H. Wooden, M. G. Falconberry, J. Y. and S. B. Hitt, C. A. Covert, J. C. Humphries, J. W. Craig, Samuel Maguire, S. V. Wright, Samuel Cook, A. A. Armington, J. C. French, R. D. Homsher, John H. Bobbitt and D. L. Scobey. Presumably all these practiced in Greensburg.

An act of the Legislature in 1885 provided for the registration in each county of all the physicians practicing therein, and the subsequent list exhibits the names of all the physicians registered in Decatur county since that year. The lengthy list of 1885 gives not only those who were admitted to practice that year, but also all those who had been practicing previously to that year.

1885—Frank H. Snedeker, Thomas Johnson, John H. Bobbitt, George E. Clark, G. Tassfeld Ruby, John W. Parker, Samuel V. Wright, George S. Crawford, William Bracken, Cornelius Cain, John H. Alexander, C. M. Beall, John L. Smith, Mordecia B. Mobly, A. A. Armington, J. Y. Hitt, John

L. Wooden, Alphanso Armstrong, Francis M. Howard, J. W. Howard, William H. Wooden, S. B. Hitt, Benjamin S. White, Samuel Maguire, Eli Pennington, L. C. Bunker, J. W. Selman, Daniel L. Scobey, William F. Reiley, J. H. S. Reiley, D. J. Ballard, Alfred S. Remy, W. A. McCoy, Milford G. Falconbury, R. M. Thomas, Londa W. D. Jerman, Minton C. Vest, J. V. Schofield, F. M. Daily, E. B. Swem, J. H. Leatherman, William Hause, Richard J. Depew, J. B. Kirkpatrick, J. B. Bracken, Erastus E. Eads, Bart Fitzpatrick, James T. Burroughs, Samuel Pugin, Thomas J. Clark, Cornelius A. Covert, Austin Marlow, George W. Godfrey, Conrad Hauser, S. W. Biddinger, Wesley Goff.

1886—James L. Tevis, W. H. Webb, William G. Butler, Robert D. Homsher, T. E. F. Miller, John C. Hicks, James S. Shields, Berry Painter, Lewis C. McFatridge.

1887—Alvin L. Bailey, W. S. Tingley, John F. Rodgers, Samuel C. Thomas, Simeon Stapp, J. K. Smalley, A. Southworth, Thomas B. Gullefer, B. M. White, I. B. Hettinger.

1888—Sam H. Riley, James Monroe Woods, Myron H. Williams, John M. Tobias, Hiram B. Wray.

1889—Alva M. Kirkpatrick, E. W. Leech, Frank H. Rorick, Orion K. Thomson, E. W. Leech, Frank H. Rorick, W. O. Coffee, Amos W. Dowden, Samuel Salisbury.

1890—Dr. E. J. Price, Charles H. Bogmann, L. P. Walter, Fernando A. Grant.

1891—John Wimmer, Henry Johnston.

1892—James R. Jacks.

1893—Mary Hobbs Iredals, Sanford E. Givan, Mrs. Carrie Brandenburg, Charles Westley Brandenburg.

1894—Condie Butler Beck.

1895—Eden T. Riley, Charles Gilchrist, Elton Baker Crowell.

1896—Isaac Dunn, Frank E. Auten, D. W. Weaver, Ira Witten Sanders, Charles B. Jeffers, George McDonnell Ober.

1897—Charles Leslie Howard, Daniel J. Ballard, William Bracken, John H. Alexander, John H. Bobbitt, L. W. D. Jerman, T. B. Gullifer, R. M. Thomas, D. W. Weaver, Eden T. Riley, L. E. Bunker, S. E. Givan, Thomas Johnson, Henry Johnson, William Hause, John M. Tobias, J. V. Schofield, I. M. Sanders, J. M. Wood, C. A. Covert, Samuel Wright, Myron H. Williams, B. S. White, J. Y. Hitt, E. B. Crowell, C. M. Beall, John W. Parker, Milton C. Vest, C. L. Howard, J. H. D. Lorimor, W. H. Web, T. E. F. Miller, Thomas J. Clark, G. S. Crawford, Wm. H. Wooden, Condie

B. Beck, John L. Smith, S. B. Hitt, Francis M. Daily, J. H. S. Riley, George E. Denny, F. M. Howard, J. W. Howard, G. D. Dorremus, I. T. Burroughs, J. M. Boyer, Oliver F. Welsh, C. B. Grover.

1898—A. B. Morris, Harriet C. D. Wilson, William L. Wilson, William Warner, Clarence Fay Kercheval, O. K. Thomson.

1899—R. T. Gephart, T. A. Welch, William J. Hatfield.

1900—J. B. Crisler, Loren A. Hyde.

1901—Ezra H. Pleak, W. E. Thomas, Harry N. Oldham, John Robert Love, M. A. Tremain.

1902—Charles W. Pagel, George McOber, J. B. Kinsinger, Leroy M. Comyer, Jesse W. Rucker.

1903—Herman Essex, Hiram M. Johnson, Warren D. Scott, William Edgar Thomas.

1904—John Curtis Hill, Charles Lafayette Williams, Clement L. Canada, H. E. Wilcox, Charles W. Pagel, J. W. Shrout, Clyde C. Morrison.

1905—John Francis Duckworth.

1905—Harry Gilbert Fleming, E. K. Westhafter, John W. Bell, Curtis Bland.

1906—Thomas J. Martin, P. C. Bentle, Charles R. Bird.

1907—William B. McKinstry, Jacob C. Glass, Charles Wood, John Curtis Hill, Harley S. McKee, H. E. Wilcox, John Q. Garver.

1908—Edward A. Porter, Charles H. Weaver, Clarence W. Mullikin, William G. French, John H. S. Riley.

1909—Nicholas C. Bauman, Charles D. Allison, Andrew Robison, J. E. Curtis, C. S. Bolender.

1910—Carl D. Jewett, John H. S. Riley.

1911—Charles W. Pagel, Clyde C. Morrison, Prosser E. Clark.

1912—Dilber E. Douglas, Paul R. Tindall, Carl Y. Carlewysbeane, Cecil G. Harrod.

1913—George J. Martz, Gewase C. Flick.

1914—William R. Turner.

1915—Joseph Coomes, Louis D. Robertson.

The editor of this volume has been very fortunate in securing the services of Dr. John H. Alexander, one of the oldest physicians of Decatur county, to write brief sketches of the most prominent deceased physicians of the county. For the sake of reference they are arranged in alphabetical order:

SOME PHYSICIANS OF DECATUR COUNTY.

By J. H. Alexander, M. D.

Dr. Joseph C. Ardery was born in Decatur county, Indiana, in 1825, and died, from a congestive chill, in Hartsville, in 1854. He was one of the four delegates from Decatur county to the convention that met in Indianapolis, June 6, 1849, to organize a state medical society. He probably was a member of the Decatur County Medical Society, organized January 25, 1847, two years before the state society was organized. His postoffice was Milford until a short time before his death. He must have been a very popular physician, as he was often referred to and quoted by his former patrons in Clay township fifty years after his death. He died before he reached his thirtieth year.

Dr. William Ardery, whose name is among the members of the medical society organized on January 25, 1847, in Decatur county, resided on a farm northeast of Greensburg.

Dr. John L. Armington, younger brother of Dr. William Armington, came from Switzerland county, Indiana, to Greensburg in 1841 or 1842. He entered into partnership with his brother and practiced in this county fourteen years. He was a member of the Decatur County Medical Society, also a delegate to the convention held at Indianapolis, on June 6, 1849, to organize a state medical society—the State Medical Association. Drs. Joseph C. Ardery, John W. Moody and George W. New were also delegates from Decatur county. Doctor Armington removed from this county prior to 1858.

Dr. William Armington was born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1808, and died on February 24, 1862. He came to Switzerland county, Indiana, in 1829, and practiced there until in 1840, he removed to Decatur county, where he continued in practice until shortly before his death. He was a very successful physician. In politics, he was a Democrat. Probably he was not a member of any church, though possibly a Methodist. He was a moral and exemplary man; a good citizen; neat in apparel; liked to talk medicine and was always instructive and entertaining. His advice to one doctor was, "When you don't know what to do, give calomel." He surely was a calomel doctor. He believed in blood-letting, as was common at that time in certain conditions. He was a safe and discreet consultant. Doctor Armington's name is among the members of the Decatur County Medical Society, organized on January 25, 1847. He was a member of Greensburg Lodge No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons.

In an obituary in the *Decatur Republican*, published in Greensburg, we find the following tribute from his lodge:

"His labors have been indefatigable, and success, corresponding, his skill and knowledge are known and acknowledged by all. To relieve suffering has been the leading object of his life. Wherever the sufferer was he was ever ready to go, whether among the rich or poor, among the noble or ignoble. A man of mark—in whatever department he acted with his fellow-man—he was made for a ruler. His own clear intellect and varied attainments rendered him prominent in the community. Unpretending, yet commanding, such position was never sought, but always attained. But while yet in the midst of usefulness to his family and community, he has been removed by death, and the living have a legacy in his character and discharge a last duty to him by conveying his body to that narrow house to which all the living are hastening; therefore,

"Resolved, That, as a lodge, we attend the funeral of our deceased brother, to testify our high esteem for him as a man and a Mason, and to assure those of his immediate family that they have our heart-felt sympathy.

"Resolved, That in the character of our deceased brother we recognize the accomplished physician, the intelligent and honorable gentleman, the devoted husband and father, as well as a much esteemed and consistent man.

"B. W. WILSON,

"J. B. LATHROP,

"P. EWING,

"Committee.

"GEORGE M. COLLINS, Secretary."

His remains rest in South Park Cemetery, beside his two wives, several sons and other members of his family.

Sam C. Bartholomew was a member of the Decatur County Medical Society, organized on January 25, 1847, but no other history of him can be found.

Dr. William Bracken, a noted physician and esteemed resident of Greensburg since 1862, was born near Valley Junction, Dearborn county, Indiana, May 26, 1817. His parents, Thomas and Matilda (Coen) Bracken, removed with their family to Rush county, Indiana, in 1821. In 1834, when only seventeen years old, young Bracken began the study of medicine with Drs. H. C. Sexton and W. H. Martin, in Rushville. Being a persistent student and eager for knowledge, his acquirements soon gave him claim to an examination and license for the practice of medicine. Medical colleges at that day were not available to many, but a provision, as substitute for them, was the district board of censors, to whom by state law, was given the privilege to

examine and license to practice medicine such as desired it. Young Bracken, being recommended, appeared before the censors of the fifth medical district, passed his examinations successfully and received his license, which read as follows:

"We, therefore, have licensed William Bracken to practice as a physician and surgeon, with all the rights and privileges and honors thereunto appertaining, and we do recommend him to the faculty and the patronage of the public.

"Done at Connersville, Indiana, November 2, 1836, the year of American independence the sixty-first.

"Witness our hands and the seal of the society affixed.

"JOHN M. HOWLAND, *Pres.*,

"RYLAND T. BROWN, *Sec.*"

[SEAL.]

Dr. John M. Howland was the father-in-law of Dr. John W. Moody, of Greensburg. He was a prominent physician of the day and a graduate of the University of Maryland, in 1819.

Dr. Ryland J. Brown was a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, class of 1829. He was state geologist in 1854 and professor of natural science in Northwestern Christian University, at Indianapolis, in 1858. He was an author and a man of mark and unusual acquirements.

Doctor Bracken, within sixty days after receiving his authority to practice medicine, removed to a small village in Jackson county, remaining there but a short time. It seems he had plenty of malaria and practice, and but little pay. Returning to Rush county, he located at Richland, and later at Milroy. In 1862 he removed to Greensburg. On November 9, 1837, Doctor Bracken was married to Patience A. Berry, of Rush county, and to this union there were born four sons and one daughter. Mrs. Bracken died on April 18, 1898, in Greensburg. Mrs. Martha Rucker is the only survivor of the family.

In 1850, while a resident of Rush county, Doctor Bracken was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of Indiana and was the last surviving member.

For the advancement of his chosen profession he was always a willing worker. He was an active member in the county medical society, and very seldom absent from its meetings. When Doctor Bracken spoke, the members present always "sat up and took notice," as he always said something—though not always according to conceded points or opinions. He was sometimes aggressive, but defended, with ability, authorities cited or his personal

experience given to sustain his position. Doctor Bracken was a good diagnostician, a close observer, did his own thinking and formed his own opinions and conclusions. In the sick room he acted, and knew why he did so. He had confidence in himself. He was president of the Decatur County Medical Society several years. In later years he let those who experimented with new remedies lead, and, when tested and proven, was ready to approve and use them.

Doctor Bracken was one of the first secretaries of the county board of health as now organized.

The last time Doctor Bracken met with the county society, he was called on to address the members then present. His remarks were almost entirely reminiscent, as a pioneer physician, relating to the hardships, dangers, difficulties, doubts and trials of these physicians, which were described with trembling voice, sometimes with sadness, again animated with the pride of victory and success. Some of the older physicians present had similar experience, while the younger were surprised and perhaps skeptical. In those days visits were necessarily made on horseback, with saddle bags to carry his armamentarium of herbs, roots, barks, etc., often to be prepared at the bedside as infusions. There were no granular tablets or fluid extracts in those days.

Doctor Bracken had always been a Democrat. He believed in government by the people, for the people. He was a Mason and for many years was worshipful master of Greensburg Lodge No. 36, which had charge of the burial ceremony.

An incident in the life of Doctor Bracken is probably proper to relate here. He was devoted to his profession, lodge, church and other duties, and not disposed to sacrifice any of them to the requirements of society. Dressing reluctantly for a function of this kind, he said to his wife, "Mother, I would rather ride ten miles than go." A call at the door gave him the opportunity to miss the party and see the patient, sure enough ten miles away. A ride through the cold dark night, letting down fences, wandering across fields with doubts as to his course, he finally arrived at his destination, to be detained several hours to relieve a patient in distress. Later, the doctor said that while he had failed to meet his friends at the party, the satisfaction of having relieved pain and suffering and saved a life more than recompensed him and that he would do it again under similar circumstances.

Dr. L. C. Bunker was born in Cayuga county, New York, on October 21, 1821. His parents moved to Oberlin, Ohio, when he was a small lad,

and went from there to Branch county, Michigan, in 1833. Later they settled in Boone county, Indiana, and in 1848 located in Ripley county. While in Michigan, L. C. Bunker had the unusual experience of associating himself with an Indian tribe and in two years became quite intimate with Indian life and lore, being able to converse intelligently with the red men of the Michigan wilderness. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, in 1846, he enlisted in the second Illinois Regiment, that joined Taylor's army and marched to the city of Mexico. He began the study of medicine in 1845, in the office of Doctor Wright, at Belvidere, Illinois, and after his return from the war, he took a course of lectures in the Rush Medical College, in Chicago; in 1852, he graduated from the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio. After practicing several years in Ripley county, he removed to Greensburg in 1865.

Doctor Bunker married Alvira E. Alden, of Ripley county, on November 15, 1849. Eight children were born, five of whom survive; Mrs. Lucy E. Montgomery, of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Henry A., a physician of New York city; George, engaged in business in Dover, Delaware; Mrs. May Wise, of Brooklyn, New York, and Arthur Clifford, an electrician, of Mount Clair, New Jersey. One son, William, a physician at Winston, Illinois, died in 1892. Doctor Bunker's first wife died some twenty-five years ago, and, on April 5, 1899, he married Mrs. Ida V. McElvain.

Doctor Bunker practiced medicine more than fifty-three years in Ripley and Decatur counties. He was a very successful physician and surgeon and kept up with the advanced knowledge of the profession. His former patrons speak with commendation of his care for the interest and comfort of his patients—always attentive, kind and sympathetic. Doctor Bunker was a member of the Baptist church and when possible an attendant at the services of the church. He died on his farm near Greensburg, on August 26, 1907, and his remains rest in South Park cemetery.

Dr. Cornelius Cain was born on August 1, 1808, near Dover, Delaware, and died on June 28, 1903, in this county, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Orlando Hamilton. His father settled in Brookville, Franklin county, about 1827. Doctor Cain studied medicine with Dr. Rufus Haymond, in Brookville. He began the practice of medicine at Laurel, and in 1857 he removed to Clarksburg, Decatur county. He was married to Eliza Clements in 1836. To them were born ten children, of whom seven lived to rear families. Two sons, Albert and John, are Methodist preachers. Albert resides in New Jersey, and John is in the North Indiana conference. Homer was engaged in business and died in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1893. Another

son, Elmer Ellsworth, who was a teacher, died in 1890. The daughters were Mrs. Orlando Hamilton, Nancy, the widow of F. M. Smith, living at Muncie, and Mrs. Emma Bell, living at Upland.

Doctor Cain continued in practice from 1857 to 1898, forty-one years, in Clarksburg, when he retired to reside with his daughter, Mrs. Orlando Hamilton, near Kingston, where he lived until his death. Doctor Cain was a frequent attendant at the Decatur County Medical Society. He often reported cases in minute detail, showing that he was a close observer and good diagnostician. He reported several cases of colitis (dysentery) treated with castor oil and tincture of opium successfully, which was not the usual treatment at that day, neither was the treatment in vogue nearly so successful as his.

Dr. Abram Carter came from Kentucky to Greensburg prior to 1847, and was present at the organization of perhaps the first medical society on January 25, 1847. His daughter was the wife of Dr. George W. New, surgeon of a regiment of Indiana volunteers. She was a very efficient nurse and was with her husband during his service, being a great favorite with the members of the regiment. Doctor Carter probably died in this county.

Dr. Cornelius A. Covert, the son of Samuel Covert, was born in Harmony, Butler county, on June 1, 1831, and died in Greensburg, Indiana, March 29, 1910. At the solicitation of Dr. John W. Moody, he came to Decatur county during the Civil War, from Williamstown, on the Decatur-Rush county line, where he had been only a few years in practice. He read medicine in his native town of Harmony with Dr. Lusk, took a medical course at Cleveland, Ohio, and, in 1869, a post-graduate course in the Chicago Medical College. Doctor Covert was in continuous practice from the time he came to Decatur county, except a few instances when he returned to his old home in Pennsylvania, and when he was absent in Chicago in 1869. Doctor Covert was a safe and conservative physician, always attentive to the most minute detail, and never "gave a case up" as long as the patient breathed, and hardly then. He believed in "feeding," had confidence in remedies, was successful in his surgical cases, and had the confidence of his patrons to an unusual degree, because he had confidence in himself and the remedial means he used. If duty called him, he seemed indifferent to pain. In one of many instances he made daily visits to see cases under his care after he had been thrown out of his buggy and two ribs broken and other injuries received. He continued to do so after all effort to prevail on him to desist had failed. Dr. Covert came to Williamstown prior to the fall of 1858, probably in 1857. None of his family resides in Decatur

county. One son, Samuel, lives in Dayton, Ohio, and another, named for his old friend, Dr. J. W. Moody, resides in Indianapolis.

The late Dr. Francis M. Daily, of Milhousen, was born in Ireland on March 16, 1842, and came to America with his parents in 1847. He was the son of Dr. Michael Daily, who practiced in this county from the time of his arrival in America in 1847 until his death. Dr. Francis M. Daily was married on April 26, 1865, to Catherine Conwell, of Westport. He began the practice of medicine in 1868 at Milhousen, Dr. John Hicks being in practice there at that time.

Dr. Richard J. Depew was born in 1815. He practiced medicine in St. Omer, and later in St. Paul, Decatur county, for many years. He was a sturdy, robust man, physically able for the hardships of the pioneer physician. For many years his professional trips were made on horseback. He was a bachelor until late in life. He was a staunch Republican and was always ready to defend the principles of the party. Indifferent and neglectful in keeping his accounts, if he needed money, which was seldom, he would call on some of his patrons and "jump" accounts, indifferent as to whether his was too much or little. If too much, it was the fault of the patron, who "ought to have been sick more." It was his way of "squaring books." He moved to Indianapolis after marriage, and died there in 1879. He left a large bequest.

Dr. Jesse M. Gillespie was, perhaps, the first physician to locate in Greensburg, as he was here prior to the year 1825. He built a brick residence, the second one in the town, in 1826, on the south side of the square. He died in 1833, and his widow married Mr. Thomson.

Dr. John Y. Hitt was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, on February 9, 1832. He studied medicine and graduated at the University of Kentucky in 1853. He came to Decatur county in 1854, to follow his profession. He was married to Martha Logan, daughter of Samuel Logan, Sr., in 1853. Two sons were born to this union, Dr. Sherman B. and Joel, both deceased. When the Seventeenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, was organized, Dr. J. Y. Hitt was appointed surgeon and served with Wilder's brigade. When the first board of examining surgeons for pensions was organized for Decatur county, Doctor Hitt was appointed as secretary by Commissioner of Pensions John C. Black, on February 11, 1886, serving in that capacity up to May 8, 1889. Doctor Hitt continued in practice in Greensburg up to a few years before his death. He was surgeon for the Big Four Railroad Company for a number of years, and the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Indiana, for two years. Doctor Hitt, with short intervals of absence, prac-

ticed medicine in Decatur county about fifty-five years. He died in Greensburg and was buried in South Park cemetery. Mrs. Martha Hitt also is dead.

Dr. Sherman B. Hitt was born in Sullivan, Illinois, January 10, 1854, and died in Greensburg. He was the son of Dr. John Y. and Martha (Logan) Hitt. Except a very few years, he always resided in Greensburg. He graduated in the Greensburg public schools, later attended Notre Dame Institution two years. He attended the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and graduated in the Ohio Medical College in 1886. Doctor Hitt was a member of the city council for about twenty years. He was also secretary of the Greensburg board of health for several years. He belonged to the Greensburg Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Sherman Hitt married Mrs. Mary Cline, of Greensburg, May 9, 1893, and one daughter was born to them.

Dr. Sherman B. Hitt, who spent more than fifty years of his life in Greensburg, was known by almost everybody. He was neat in his dress, always tidy and was large, portly and stylish. As a citizen, he was popular, as shown by his frequent election to city offices. As a physician, he was up to the times in his profession. His death, on September 25, 1911, was sudden and a great shock to those who knew him and greatly regretted by his friends and patrons. A daughter, Gladys M., was married to Louis S. Linville on May 13, 1915.

Dr. Silas Cooke was born in Montville, New Jersey, in 1809. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in 1832. He was married the same year to Hannah Maria Mills, of Morristown, New Jersey, and commenced the practice of medicine in Boonton, in the same state. In 1844, he removed to Rahway, New Jersey, and in 1866 to Greensburg, Indiana, where he died in 1882. Doctor Cooke was a courteous gentleman; in his practice he was ethical, conforming to the rules and usages of the profession, and was highly respected by his associates in the profession for his qualifications and polished manners. The doctor's family consisted of wife, two daughters and one son. All are deceased except Mrs. Marshall Grover, of Greensburg.

Dr. J. Mills Cooke was born in Boonton, New Jersey, in 1835, graduated from Princeton College in 1855, and later from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. He began the practice of medicine in Toledo, Ohio. He was surgeon in the Twenty-fourth Ohio Regiment from 1862, and was taken prisoner at Chickamauga with all the medical corps and sent to Libby prison. Upon his release he rejoined his regiment and was

with Sherman on his march to the sea. At the close of the war he returned to Toledo and in 1876 he came to Adams, Decatur county, where he died in 1884. He was a son of Dr. Silas Cooke and brother of Mrs. Marshall Grover, of Greensburg.

Dr. Thomas Johnson was born in Oswego county, New York, on January 14, 1827, and came west with his parents in 1838. He was a sophomore when he quit the now DePauw University to begin the study of medicine, which he did under Dr. I. P. Kilcher, of Laurel. He graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1865. He had, however, practiced before this and had located at Clarksburg, where he remained until 1882. At this time he removed to Greensburg and practiced his profession successfully. After the election of President Harrison, he was, in May, 1889, appointed by Commissioner of Pensions James Tanner on the board of pension examining surgeons for Decatur county, on which he served four and a half years. He was a Mason, having belonged to Decatur Lodge No. 36 and Chapter No. 8. He was a member of the Methodist church in Greensburg. He was married on January 1, 1854, in Fayette county, and two married daughters survive. The mother died in October, 1870. On May 28, 1871, he married Sarah F. Gest, who survives her husband, who died in Clarksburg.

Dr. Elliott W. Leech came to Milford from Cincinnati, Ohio, about the year 1856, and entered in partnership with Dr. James O'Byrne, which association continued until he removed to St. Paul in 1862. From there he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Resigning his commission, he returned to St. Paul, and later, in 1865, returned to Milford to resume the practice at that place. In 1876, he removed to Shelbyville and followed his profession. While at that place he was appointed a member of the board of examining surgeons for pensions, which he filled with credit until the reorganization of the board. Doctor Leech was a very successful physician, made many friends and had the utmost confidence of his patrons. He died in Shelbyville, leaving a wife, one daughter and two sons.

Dr. Lewis McAllister and brother, Lucius, also a physician, came from New Jersey and located at Milford as early as 1840. The latter moved to Crawford county, Illinois, married a widow, Mrs. Alfred Lagow, and died there. Dr. Lewis McAllister, when he came to Milford, was apparently but a boy. He remained there until the spring of 1865, when he removed to Windfall, Howard county, Indiana, where he engaged in practice of medicine up to his death, in 1890, being in active practice more than fifty years.

Doctor McAllister believed in calomel, antimony and bleeding, a heroic practitioner, even in his day. He was a man of strong convictions and a Republican in politics. Dr. John L. Wooden was a student of Dr. McAllister. The latter was a member of the Decatur County Medical Society, attending the meeting of January 25, 1847, the first in the county of which any record is found. He married Rachel Fugit about 1850. There were no children. She was an active and working member of the Methodist church.

Dr. Samuel Maguire was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1818. His father, James Maguire, moved with his family, consisting of the wife and eight children, to Mason county, Kentucky, in 1831. He was the contractor who built the old Maysville and Lexington turnpike, which is said to be the best in the world. In 1832 they moved to Fleming, an adjoining county, and lived near the one-time popular old Blue Lick Springs. Doctor Maguire's education was obtained at the famous Maysville Academy, conducted by Rand and Richardson. This academy claimed the distinction of having for its pupils Gen. William H. Nelson, Gen. U. S. Grant, Hon. H. Watterson and many others of historic fame. Samuel Maguire graduated in medicine at Transylvania University and began the practice in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, in 1840. In 1842 he married Eliza R. Fleming, the granddaughter of John D. Fleming, after whom the county and town were named. To this union three sons and one daughter were born, John J., William F., Samuel and Ida Louise. The daughter survives and is now the wife of Judge James K. Ewing, of Greensburg.

In 1854, Doctor Maguire moved to Missouri, where he remained six years, and while there he served two terms in the Missouri Senate. In 1860, he returned to Flemingsburg, just when the South was on the brink of war. He at once took a bold stand for the National Union. Being gifted as a public speaker, he endeavored to persuade the people to stand by the flag. His position was one of great personal danger. He was denounced, threatened and persecuted, but his fealty to the government was never lessened, and he remained steadfast in his loyalty to what he believed a just cause. He enlisted in the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, and was commissioned assistant surgeon. Afterwards he served as surgeon in the Forty-fifth Kentucky Mounted Infantry with the rank of major. The war over, he returned to his old Kentucky home, to find that many who had once delighted to call him their friend and family physician were now bitter enemies. His wife died soon afterward and he decided to turn his back on the scenes that had once been dear to him and seek a new home in Greensburg, Indiana, taking with him his youngest son, Samuel, and his daughter, Ida Louise.

In 1872 he married Mrs. Bella Willett, of Louisville, Kentucky. To this union two sons were born, Herbert Cortez and Neil Gillespie. In 1891, he moved, with his wife and two younger sons, to Louisville, Kentucky, where he died from paralysis on August 10, 1892. He was laid to rest in beautiful Crown Hill cemetery.

During Dr. Maguire's long residence in Greensburg he made many warm friends. He stood high in his chosen profession; was a high Mason; a leading elder in the Christian church and a prominent Grand Army man. His activities were ceaseless, but in whatever circle one found him, he was always the same courteous, fair-minded Christian gentleman, with a sterling integrity and advocacy for the right.

Dr. John W. Moody, a pioneer physician, became a resident of Greensburg in 1839. He was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, on June 12, 1816. He was one of the four delegates to the convention from Decatur county who were present at the formation of the present State Medical Society (now association), June 6, 1849, at Indianapolis.

Among some papers found in 1865, left by Dr. Lewis McAllister, formerly of Milford, Indiana, was an article by Dr. J. W. Moody, read before the state medical society on "Epidemic Dysentery." There was no date to the paper, but it must have been written as early as 1851 or 1852, as a very fatal epidemic prevailed in this county about that time, and the doctor was in the midst of it. He was a regular attendant at the meetings of the State Medical Society up to his death, and discussed, with great ability, any and all subjects coming before the society. As a practitioner he was careful, skillful, discreet and successful. For a number of years he was a member of the board of trustees of the state hospital for the insane. Among the doctor's duties, he was often called on to examine applicants for certificates to teach in the public schools. An applicant got a certificate that read: "This woman can read a little and write a little." It is not known if she taught.

Doctor Moody was a Republican. A safe and discreet adviser, he was often consulted by Governor Morton and others in his position in his party.

Doctor Moody was married to Martha Howland, daughter of Dr. John M. Howland, who died in Brookville, Indiana, January 11, 1858. There were two sons. After the doctor's death, on August 27, 1867, Mrs. Moody and one son removed to New York city. She was an authoress of note, an entertaining conversationalist and a dignified and beautiful woman.

Dr. Theophilus E. F. Miller was born in Buffalo, New York, February 4, 1852, and died in Westport on May 26, 1908. He came to Milford, Decatur county, Indiana, early in 1884, direct from the Hahnemann Medical Col-

lege, of Chicago, Illinois. His predecessor, an eclectic and homeopathic, Dr. James O'Byrne, after more than twenty-two years' practice, had made an opening for a physician of the school, from which Doctor Miller had recently graduated. Doctor Miller was of German parentage (Lutherans) and came to Chicago with his parents about 1855. He attended the schools of that city and lived there up to his coming to Milford, where he remained in the practice of medicine for about two years. Doctor Miller was a firm believer in the *similia similibus curantur* theory of his brother physicians of that order and practiced it without deviation or concession. While in Milford, he made many friends and patrons, was a bachelor, wore a Prince Albert coat, neat and always well dressed, gentlemanly and respected by everyone who knew him. In 1886 he moved to Westport, in this county, where he had a lucrative practice up to his death, which was regretted by his many friends and patrons. Doctor Miller was married to Mrs. Nannie Cann in January, 1895. She died on June 10, 1915.

Dr. George W. New was a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, in the class of 1839-40. He located in Greensburg and was engaged in practice until 1859. He was a member of the Decatur County Medical Society on January 25, 1847, and was a delegate from Decatur county to the convention at Indianapolis, June 12, 1849, that formed the present state medical association. In 1859 he removed to Indianapolis to enlarge his field for surgical work, as he was specially qualified as a surgeon. This was recognized by Governor Morton, who commissioned him surgeon of the Seventh Indiana Regiment of Volunteer Infantry in 1861, he serving three years. In 1864 Governor Morton, having confidence in his integrity and qualifications, sent him to New Orleans as military agent for Indiana.

After the war he was for two years examiner of drugs in the New Orleans custom house, showing his standing with the federal government. Doctor New was a man of fine presence and general accomplishments. He died in Indianapolis in 1891, aged seventy-two years. Mrs. New accompanied her husband and rendered very efficient service as a nurse, endearing herself by her kindness and interest in many ways. She was a daughter of Dr. Abram Carter, one of the early physicians of Greensburg.

Dr. James O'Byrne, eclectic and homeopath, was born in Ireland in 1820. He came with his parents to America, locating near Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, in 1832. He married Ann D. Moore in the year 1840. He moved to Milford, Decatur county, in 1851, where he practiced medicine up to 1873, when he and his family and the families of two of his sons removed to Carroll county, Missouri. He practiced medicine at that place

up to his death, in 1896. Doctor O'Bryne was a successful physician, made many friends, and had a large practice up to the time of his removal.

Dr. Uriah G. Reeves was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1820, and died in Milford in 1882. He was educated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, after which he taught school at Shelbyville and Liberty, Indiana. He was married to Jane Craig on February 28, 1846. He read medicine with Dr. William Armington. He began practice at St. Omer, remaining there five years, and then followed his profession at Greensburg from 1860 to 1863, when he removed to Milford, continuing in practice there up to his death, in 1882, from cerebro-spinal meningitis, which prevailed at that time. Doctor Reeves was a local preacher in the Methodist church and was always ready and willing to serve in that capacity. He was a member of the Decatur County Medical Society, a good debater and contributed several papers of merit on medical subjects. He was also an Odd Fellow, in which order he passed all the chairs and was elected a representative to the grand lodge from Centenary Lodge No. 535. As a member of the investigating and other committees, he was fair, unbiased and just. His family consisted of a wife, four daughters and one son. The latter died in 1866, aged about eight years. Doctor Reeves was successful in his practice and was always willing to serve the needy, regardless of compensation. He could do more practice on a small quantity of medicine than almost any other doctor. His remains rest in Milford cemetery.

Dr. William F. Reiley was born on April 21, 1828. He received a common-school education and taught school several years. He read medicine with Dr. William Armington, beginning practice in 1854. On February 8, 1859, he was married to Sarah E. Hood, daughter of William Hood, a soldier of the War of 1812 and an early settler in Decatur county. To this union two children were born, Anne H., who married Sanford Darrah, now living at San Diego, California, and one, the youngest, who died in infancy. Doctor Reiley had an extensive practice in all directions from Sardina before, during and after the Civil War. He was president of the first board of examining surgeons for pensions, under President Cleveland, with Dr. J. Y. Hitt and J. H. Alexander. In his association with men of the profession he was found always polite, patient, sympathetic and considerate in the interest of the soldier, never being able to do as much for them as he desired. He never desired office, as his time was engaged professionally, but he was prevailed upon and elected joint senator from Decatur, Jennings and Scott counties in the state senate for one or more terms. He was a Democrat and highly respected by all parties. He died at Sardina,

this county, November 21, 1895. The list of graduates of the Medical College of Ohio shows that W. F. Reiley, of Indiana, graduated in 1858.

Dr. A. S. Remy was born near Brookville, Indiana, October 16, 1819. After passing his boyhood on a farm and receiving a common-school education, he entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, from which he was a graduate. In 1844 he was united in marriage to Almirah Scoby, and moved to Zenas, Jennings county, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. To this union were born three sons and one daughter. In 1856 he bought a farm near Greensburg, Decatur county, and engaged in farming, together with the practice of medicine. His wife died in 1862, and the following year he was married to Annie Kluge. To this union two children were born, one son and one daughter, the daughter dying in infancy. Doctor Remy was a member of the Presbyterian church and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He died March 31, 1890.

Dr. Alfred Scoby Remy was born on January 29, 1847, at Zenas, Jennings county, and died at Zenas on June 20, 1882, being buried at South Park cemetery, Greensburg. He graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1869. He was married to Anna DeBolt on February 14, 1869. There were four children born to this union: Harry; Nellie, who died in Kansas in 1873; Mrs. Ella Carter, living, and Carl, who died in Greensburg in 1893. Doctor Remy practiced medicine in Jennings and Decatur counties.

Dr. William H. Remy was born on October 30, 1850, at Zenas, Jennings county, Indiana. He was educated at Butlerville College, Butlerville, Indiana, after which he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He began the practice of medicine in 1875 at Millhousen, Decatur county. In 1878 he was married to Della Carper. He continued in the practice of his chosen profession until 1886, when he moved to Kansas and engaged in farming.

Dr. John Ritchie removed from Greensburg to Milford, Decatur county, at an early day and was one of the first physicians to locate at that village in the forties. One of his daughters married a Methodist minister, Rev. Landy Haven. Another daughter, Sallie, married Lieut. A. J. Hungate, and with her husband moved to Topeka, Kansas, in 1866. Doctor Ritchie was most probably a member of the medical society organized on January 25, 1847.

Doctor Edmund Swem was born near Camden, New Jersey, on August 12, 1810, and died in Greensburg on March 4, 1898. He received his medical education at Cincinnati and began the practice of medicine at Peru, Indiana, later practicing at Mooresville. He came to Greensburg about

1846. He married Martha Gibson, daughter of Israel Gibson, an early resident of Greensburg and a soldier of the War of 1812. His remains rest in South Park cemetery. A plain marble slab marks the Gibson grave. He was a Mason, which was noted on the headstone. Doctor Swem and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary several years before his death, in 1898. Mrs. Swem survived her husband. Rev. Edmund Hez Swem, pastor of the Second Baptist church, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Ale Howard, of Greensburg, are the only children surviving. Doctor Swem was president of the Decatur County Medical Society in 1869, and was re-elected in 1871. He was a regular attendant at the meetings and filled other offices up to the time he was unable to attend owing to the infirmities of age. He was a delegate to the State Medical Association several times. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and his pew was seldom vacant at its meetings. Doctor Swem was a conservative and cautious physician; he advocated small doses; he had faith in the recuperative powers of nature; he was not very favorable to calomel, as he had seen the ill effects of its abuse. He was very neat in his dress, quiet in demeanor, always polite, unassuming and gentlemanly.

There was also a Doctor Teal, who lived in Greensburg and who died in 1833.

Dr. J. L. Underwood came to Milford about 1856. He married a Miss Avery, who lived on a farm on Flat Rock, Shelby county. There were two daughters. He removed from Milford to St. Paul early in the Civil War period. He died from cancer of the stomach and was buried at Ogden cemetery, near Waldron. He was a popular and successful physician and had many friends at both Milford and St. Paul.

Dr. Newbery Wheeldon practiced medicine in this county prior to 1860, following what was then known as the Thomsonian system, and called "steam doctors" by some in derision. These doctors used lobelia to control fevers, colds and almost any disease "flesh is heir to." Their system was mostly by stimulation, profuse sweating and discarded all mineral preparations as used by the allopaths in that day. The abuse of calomel by some of the ultra-allopaths, who believed that salivation (ptyalism) was the only salvation in certain conditions, made patrons for this class of doctors, and they made all the capital possible out of it. Doctor Wheeldon was perhaps the last doctor to practice that system in the county, as the eclectics have superseded them here.

Dr. M. H. Williams-Letts, eclectic, was a member of the board of examining surgeons for pensions with J. H. Alexander and W. H. Wooden,

organized on May 19, 1897, and served on the board until June 19, 1901, when he resigned and removed to Indianapolis. He was a careful, conscientious examiner always ready for the duties of his office and pleasant and obliging in his relations with others.

Dr. John L. Wooden was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, May 17, 1826, and came with his parents to Decatur county, Indiana, in October, 1830. In 1848 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Louis McAllester, at Milford, Decatur county. In 1853 he began the practice of medicine in Andersonville, Franklin county, and continued there up to 1859, when he entered the Medical College of Ohio, and on March 1, 1860, received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. His first military service was with the Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. On the formation of the Sixty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, he was commissioned surgeon of that regiment, on August 29, 1862, having rendered efficient service in this organization. With his regiment, he was taken prisoner of war at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, in September, 1862. He was exchanged in November, 1862, but was again taken prisoner while in charge of the division hospital during the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. He was sent to Libby prison and remained a prisoner until exchanged three months later. He acted as brigade surgeon in General Willich's command and was an active member of the medical staff up to the end of the Civil War. Doctor Wooden was the first pension examining surgeon for Decatur county, and remained in charge up to the appointment of the first board of examining surgeons for pensions, under the Cleveland administration. His services in that capacity were eminently satisfactory to the soldiers, and duly appreciated by the pension department. Doctor Wooden was a regular attendant at the County Medical Society and State Medical Association and was a willing and working member in both. His reports of cases were always interesting, instructive and inspiring. His diagnosis of cases seemed to be by intuition, so prompt and so generally correct were they. As a consultant he was helpful and tactful, and gave confidence and hope to the patient. As a surgeon he was cautious and skillful. He paid special attention to the details, antiseptically, in preparation for operative surgery, and hence his general success. Doctor Wooden was of Methodist parentage and had been a member since early in life. For many years prior to his death he was a leading Mason and was master of Concordia Lodge of Greensburg at the time of his death, his service as master embracing the following periods: 1873-81, 1883-4, 1886. As a soldier, he seldom failed to meet with his comrades of Pap Thomas Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he had

been commander. He was also senior vice-commander of the Department of Indiana of the Grand Army of the Republic. Doctor Wooden's death occurred on Sunday, November 28, 1886, to the regret and surprise of his many friends. His indomitable energy and active life was more than his enfeebled condition could bear. He left his wife, Mrs. Sarah Guest Wooden, and four children—Dr. W. H. Wooden, now deceased; Elmer E. Wooden, Mrs. Edgar Hamilton and Mrs. Ida Moss—to mourn his sudden death.

Dr. William Herschel Wooden was born in the village of Milford, Decatur county, Indiana, August 12, 1857, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 23, 1903. In 1867, he came to Greensburg with his father's family, where he pursued his studies in the public schools up to his graduation in the high school in 1873. He then entered, for a classical course, the State University at Bloomington. In 1876 he began the study of medicine with his father, Dr. John L. Wooden, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1879, eminently well qualified for the practice of medicine and surgery. On his return to Greensburg he entered his father's office as a partner in his extensive and lucrative practice. Prior to 1882 he was elected secretary of the Decatur County Medical Society, and was an efficient officer for several years. In keeping the records and abstracts of important cases reported by the members, he was accurate, bringing out the important point in each case, not infrequently taking part in the discussion to cover in his report real deficiencies in the discussion. He seldom failed to be at the meetings of the State Medical Society, in which he took great interest. Doctor Wooden continued in a successful practice in this city up to 1888, when he had a call from parties who knew his qualifications and appointed him civil engineer on the Maple Leaf railroad through Missouri and Kansas to Minneapolis, and later with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. After his return, in 1892, he was appointed secretary of the county board of health, continuing up to December, 1894, his professional business precluding his continuance in that office any longer. In May, 1897, Doctor Wooden was appointed secretary of the board of examining surgeons for pensions in Greensburg, serving in that capacity up to November, 1899, when, because of the pressure of professional business, he resigned, to the regret of his associates on the board, Doctors Williams and Alexander, who always found him accurate, truthful and careful in his examinations and scrupulously neat and correct in his papers. Dr. Herschel Wooden was a Mason, and served as master of his lodge in 1892 to 1893 and 1894. He also belonged to the Knights of Pythias, the Sons of Veterans and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He continued in the practice of medi-

cine and surgery up to his fatal sickness in 1903. His mother, brother and two sisters survive and reside in Greensburg. His remains rest in South Park cemetery, Greensburg, alongside his father.

Dr. James Brown Bracken was a graduate of a Philadelphia college of medicine and practiced medicine for many years with his father, Dr. William Bracken, of Rush and Decatur counties, though the latter part of his life was devoted to the care of his father after he had retired from active life, owing to ill health. Dr. James B. Bracken was a man well read in his profession and other fields of literature and had qualities that made him firm friends and admirers. His opinions were positive and expressed openly either to advance a cause or oppose one in which he was interested or advocated. He died in Greensburg, October 31, 1913.

Dr. Jesse Wakefield Rucker, grandson of Dr. William Bracken and nephew of Dr. James B. Bracken, obtained his degree from the Medical College of Ohio (Cincinnati) in 1885 and practiced medicine in Cincinnati and in Shelbyville, Indiana, until 1902, when he moved to Greensburg, his native city. While he has not been actively engaged in the practice in Decatur county, he holds a physician's certificate or license and has been often consulted by brother physicians, being considered a fine diagnostician. At present he is editor of the *New Era*, a straight Democratic newspaper.

MISCELLANEOUS PHYSICIANS.

In addition to the physicians above mentioned, the names of several others have been located, but little is known of any of them. Austin Marlow, known as a "chronic doctor," practiced at Newburg, Adams and Greensburg. Doctor Pettigrew practiced at Newburg and Forest Hill. Doctor Riker was also at Newburg for some years. Dr. John L. Brown was practicing at St. Omer in 1876. Dr. George F. Chittenden was at Milford in 1858, and later become surgeon of the Sixteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Dr. J. K. Smalley, of Forest Hill, had a large practice in the seventies in that community. Dr. John Wheeldon, an eclectic, was practicing in Greensburg in 1866. Two other eclectic physicians of Greensburg of half a century ago were Doctors Falcomberry and Reiley. One of the most prominent of the early Catholic physicians was Dr. Michael Daily, of Irish parentage, who lived on a farm south of Greensburg. Another Catholic physician of the county, who died some years ago, was Dr. Francis M. Daily, of Millhousen, who was well educated and built up a large practice

in Millhousen and the surrounding country. One of the best known of the younger physicians of Greensburg, who was accidentally killed a few years ago, was Dr. James Bracken, a son of Dr. William Bracken. He graduated from Ohio Medical College and upon his death, on October 31, 1913, his body was cremated at his wish. There have undoubtedly been many other physicians in the county, but they have not come under the observation of the writer. No effort has been made to touch upon the careers of the living members of the profession. Their work speaks for them.

THE FIRST DECATUR COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first medical society of Decatur county was formed on January 25, 1847, with Drs. A. Carter, of Greensburg; John Ritchie, perhaps of Milford; William Armington, of Greensburg; John L. Armington, of Greensburg; George W. New, of Greensburg; Sam C. Bartholomew, of Greensburg; Lewis McAllister, of Milford, and William Ardery as charter members. A short biography of each of these men may be found among the list of doctors given elsewhere in this chapter. Two years later Joseph C. Ardery, of Milford; John L. Armington, John W. Moody and George W. New, both of Greensburg, were sent to Indianapolis, where they helped to organize, on June 6, 1849, the State Medical Society.

TRAINED NURSES.

The Legislature of 1905 passed an act providing for the registration of trained nurses in the counties where they followed their profession. Since that time the official records of Decatur county show that seven nurses have been registered in the county, as follow: Mary Wood Weaver, 1906; Myrtle O. Smiley, 1906; Mary Donnell Stewart Erdmann, 1906; Mrs. Hannah H. Evans Donnell, 1906; Josephine Wright, 1906; Roxie Parker, 1909.

OPTICIANS.

The registration of opticians in the various counties of the state has been a legal requirement since 1907. During the past eight years six opticians have registered in the county: Eustace Foley, 1907; John Edward Russell, 1907; Philip H. Spohn, 1907; Cassius C. McCoy, 1907; James M. Burk, 1908; Walter E. Woolley, 1908.

PENSION BOARD OF DECATUR COUNTY.

The pension examiner consisted of one man at first, with an assistant, but the assistant received no remuneration for his services. Dr. John L. Wooden was appointed as first examiner by Gen. John C. Black, and Doctor Hershel Wooden served as his assistant. On February 11, 1886, the board of examiners was created. Drs. John H. Alexander, John Y. Hitt and William F. Reiley served on this first board. Doctor Hitt was chosen as secretary. Certain days were set apart in which to make the examinations. The examiners received two dollars for each examination up to five, and after five only one dollar was received.

On May 8, 1899, a new board was appointed as follows: Drs. Thomas Johnson, John Schofield and Samuel McGuire. Doctor McGuire soon resigned and Doctor Alexander was appointed to fill the vacancy. In November, 1893, after the Democrats had regained power, a new board was appointed and consisted of the following members: Drs. James M. Wood, R. M. Thomas, who was appointed secretary, and Benjamin F. White. This board served until the election of William McKinley, when the following board took its place, on May 19, 1897: Dr. John Alexander, who was elected secretary, William H. Wooden and M. H. Williams, who was elected treasurer. Doctor Wooden resigned on November 23, 1899. This vacancy was filled by Dr. R. M. Thomas, who was elected president. In June, 1901, Doctor Williams resigned, and on July 3, of the same year, Dr. D. W. Weaver was appointed to fill this vacancy until April 19, 1905, after which the following board was elected and served one year: Drs. T. B. Gullifer, William R. Thomas and William Hause. They were succeeded by Drs. Beal, of Clarksburg; Eden T. Reiley, of Greensburg, and William Hause, of Westport.

CHAPTER XIV.

NEWSPAPERS OF DECATUR COUNTY.

Newspaper men have frequently tried to sum up, in a pithy paragraph, the function of the newspaper and thousands of articles have been written on its influence on modern life. Perhaps no more apt summary of the place of the newspaper in our civilization of today has ever been written than that of Joseph H. Finn, a newspaper man of Chicago, and delivered by him as part of an address before the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in the spring of 1915. His apostrophe follows:

"I AM THE NEWSPAPER."

"Born of the deep, daily need of a nation—I am the Voice of Now—the incarnate spirit of the Times—Monarch of Things that Are.

"My 'cold type' burns with the fireblood of human action. I am fed by arteries of wire that girdle the earth. I drink from the cup of every living joy and sorrow. I know not day nor night nor season. I know not death, yet I am born again with every morn—with every moon—with every twilight. I leap into fresh being with every new world's event.

"Those who created me cease to be. The brains and heart's blood that nourish me go the way of human dissolution. Yet I live on—and on.

"I am majestic in my strength—sublime in my power—terrible in my potentialities—yet as democratic as the ragged boy who sells me for a penny.

"I am the consort of kings—the partner of capital—the brother of toil. The inspiration of the hopeless—the right arm of the needy—the champion of the oppressed—the conscience of the criminal. I am the epitome of the world's Comedy and Tragedy.

"My responsibility is infinite. I speak, and the world stops to listen. I say the word, and battle flames the horizon. I counsel peace, and the war lords obey. I am greater than any individual—more powerful than any group. I am the dynamic force of Public Opinion. Rightly directed, I am the creator of confidence; a builder of happiness in living. I am the teacher of patriotism.

"I am the hands of the clock of time—the clarion voice of civilization. I am the newspaper."

It is often a difficult matter for the conscientious newspaper editor to discriminate between his duty to the public and his duty to the individual—to determine what should be printed and what should be withheld. In determining this, he is often misjudged and charged with an attempt to shield one misdemeanant while he exposes another. Sometimes he is accused of withholding certain information from the public through mercenary motives. It is not the province of the modern newspaper to be the mouthpiece of the scandal-monger, nor has it any right to suppress information which the public is entitled to possess. The tendency of a newspaper should be for uplift, for the common good. It should hold prominently before its readers that which is best for the community and best worthy of emulation. News that, if printed, would do more harm than good, the modern editor consigns to the waste-basket.

The early editor had a great many difficulties to surmount in getting his white paper. Roads were bad, collections worse and paper could be procured only for cash. On August 15, 1846, the editor of the *Standard* announced: "There will be no paper next week. We are out of money, out of paper and we can't and won't buy on credit." The paper did not appear for two weeks. The next issue was almost exclusively devoted to a discussion of a forthcoming debate between Rev. W. Terrill of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Jacob Wright, of the Christian church upon a religious topic. After a considerable amount of sparring between the reverend gentlemen, regarding details of the debate, the affair was called off.

On account of the scarcity of money in ante-bellum days, the editor usually received pay for his paper in trade, produce and anything which subscribers, not needing, were willing to give him. Sometimes the editor was forced to run up the "S. O. S." sign and summon assistance. Witness the following clipping, from an 1847 Greensburg paper:

"Very Late and Important.—We are just out of wood and would be very much pleased to receive a few loads immediately. Wood that is dry and would burn well in a stove would suit us best."

A striking feature of the early newspapers of Indiana was their reckless use of adjectives in writing of those who differed with them along political lines. A few specific instances from Greensburg papers will illustrate the point. In 1858 the *Decatur Democrat* and the *Rushville Jacksonian* were "on the outs" on the slavery question. The former was opposed to slavery and branded the Buchanan administration as "a humbug and a swindle." The

Jacksonian stood for the "simon-pure" Democracy of that day. The *Standard*, referring to the bitter words that had been tossed back and forth, said, "They respectively make each other out as extremely great liars and very dirty dogs, and it gives us much pleasure in uttering the conviction that they both tell the truth." This kind of language would appear out of place in the modern newspaper. The editor of the *Standard* was a master of invective and his language in the sixties was often vitriolic to the extreme.

During war times, Decatur county editors sometimes waxed hot in criticising those who were lukewarm for the Union and once in a while laid down the law to such citizens. In 1863, when the Knights of the Golden Circle were getting very bold near Westport and were considering taking arms to resist the draft, the *Greensburg Standard* gave them the following gentle hint: "The draft will be enforced in this county though the streets run red with human gore and the torch destroy every town and village in the county. This is fully decided and can be relied upon."

GREENSBURG NEWSPAPERS.

In the *Greensburg Standard* of January 4, 1895, the late Orville Thompson had a history of the papers of Greensburg which covered the period from 1830, the date of the first paper, down to 1895. The historian feels that no more comprehensive article on the papers of the city can be written with the available material than that of Mr. Thompson and therefore gives his article here, verbatim:

"In the spring of 1830 Elijah Mitchell—an uncle of the writer and one of the pioneers of 1823—began the publication of a paper here styled the *Greensburg Chronicle*, and after an experience of about a year sold the outfit to Thomas Dowling, who changed the name to *The Political Clarion*. He conducted it until the close of the Clay-Jackson campaign of 1832, when he sold it to James Harvey Brown, whose editorial career was a brief one—the paper dying a very few months later of inanition.

"Dowling was a native of Ireland, of Celtic blood; a vigorous writer, who learned almost all that was then knowable, and never forgot anything, nor anyone whom he ever had known. A pleasant instance of this occurred with the writer, who was a lad of nine years when he (Dowling) left here. I did not see him until twenty years later and then, meeting him at Indianapolis, he at once recognized me and called me by name. This preliminary sketch seems to be necessary in order to correct a mistaken notion entertained by many people that the *Repository* was the first paper issued in Greensburg.

"For three years following the demise of the *Clarion* the county was without the fructifying power of the press. In the fall of 1835, my father (John Thomson), issued a prospectus for a paper to be called *The Greensburg Repository*, and, having doubts whether a partizan paper could be maintained here, despite his ardent Whig sentiments, he proposed that the paper should be a 'family newspaper, independent, but not neutral.' But in this instance, as is often the case in human affairs,

"The best laid schemes of men and mice
Gang aft a'glee."

"Scarce had the ink become dry on his prospectus, when there came one who signed his name William Vallette Coleman, bringing with him the material of a late defunct Democratic paper from Brookville, and proposed a partnership in the new enterprise. This was declined and he (Coleman) at once began the publication of a Democratic paper, *The Greensburg Courier*. This necessitated a change of base on the part of the *Repository* (not an altogether unpleasant one to the proprietor) and when its first issue appeared in the first week of December, 1835, it bore at its head the motto, 'The Union, the Constitution, and Enforcement of Laws,' and underneath, in bold faced type, there read,

For President,

GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

of Ohio,

Subject to the Decision of a Whig National Convention.

"Through all its changes, both in names and proprietors, this paper has remained true to its birthday inspiration, both in its printed columns and by representatives on the battlefield, six of its editors having enlisted under Old Glory.

"And someone rises to ask what became of the *Greensburg Courier*. It survived the wintry blasts of 1835-36, but when the spring time came and the roads settled, its proprietor loaded it on a wagon and hauled it to Shelbyville. From this time until the early part of 1841 the *Repository* was the only paper in the county, Mr. Thompson continuing as owner and editor.

"During the fore part of 1841, Peter J. Bartholomew began the publication of a paper with the lumbering title of *The Chronicle of the Times*. The stress of newspaper life must have worried him, since he died a few months after he had his paper started. Philander Hamilton and James Monroe

Talbot bought the outfit in November of the same year and changed the name to the *Decatur Sentinel*. A year later the same sheet appears as the *Decatur Phoenix*, under the guidance of Israel T. Gibson. But the two papers, the *Whig Repository* and the *Democrat Phoenix*, could not both prosper with the limited patronage which they received and in November, 1843, the two were consolidated under the name of the *Repository*. Jacob W. Mills, the foreman of the *Phoenix*, had purchased that paper and he and the writer (Orville Thompson), or one or the other, continued the management of the paper until 1851.

"In the latter year, the *Repository* went into the hands of Davies Batten and William H. Hazelrigg, William H. Rhiver being taken into the firm later. In July, 1853, it was again purchased by the writer (Orville Thompson) and conducted by him until the latter part of 1856, when it went into the hands of the former firm again. With the issue of December 26, 1856, the paper appeared as the *Decatur Republican*. In 1858 the paper was bought by J. J. Hazelrigg and George R. Rhiver. Rhiver dying in 1862, Hazelrigg continued the paper until 1863 and then sold it to Dr. S. H. Riley, J. B. Mallett and Redin B. Conover. This firm kept it until 1865 and then disposed of it to Will Pound. The changes since then have been as follow: Pound to J. J. Hazelrigg, 1868; Hazelrigg to Joseph A. McKee, 1872; McKee to George H. McKee, 1873; McKee to J. J. Hazelrigg, 1878, who with his sons conducted it until 1894, when the present owner, Luther D. Braden, became the owner and editor.

"Since 1848, under the several managements above given, the paper has borne several different names: *Decatur Clarion*, 1848-51; *Decatur Press*, 1851-58; *Decatur Republican*, 1858-65; *Greensburg Chronicle*, 1865-68; *Greensburg Standard*, 1868-1915. But with all these changes, it has sailed under the same 'old flag.'

"As the *Decatur Republican*, in 1858, it was the first among Indiana newspapers to pronounce 'For President in 1860, Abraham Lincoln.' Whether in regard to national, state or local affairs, it has not hesitated to sustain the right, nor once failed to strike the wrong.

"The *Repository* was launched upon the broad sea of journalism with a subscription list of about three hundred, and its growth up to 1843 was a slow one, being little above four hundred at that time. The consolidation with the *Phoenix* in the fall of 1843 gave an increase of only about one hundred, the patrons of one being largely patrons of the other.

"The local feature was first introduced into the paper on 1851, previous

to which time little attention had been given to local news by either city or county papers. This feature, together with the political ground swell in 1854, started an upward tendency. By the close of the Fremont campaign of 1856 the subscription list had grown to a little over six hundred, a number that, run off on the old hand press, was about the acme of the country publisher's ambition. The breaking out of the Civil War began a new era in the history of the newspaper; men who had not heretofore been newspaper readers now began to read, and those who had read began to read more. The introduction of the power press revolutionized the mechanical side of the business and was a great stimulus to the printer.

"From 1836 to 1841 and again from 1843 to 1850, the *Repository*, its predecessors and successors, had no competition. In the latter year Oscar B. Hord and Charles R. Hobbs established a Democratic sheet by the name of the *Greensburg Gazette*. It gave way, two years later, to the *Democratic Rifle*, Bernard Mullen, editor, which succumbed under the withering frosts of the ensuing November. In 1856 John B. Covington entered the arena with another Democratic paper, which led a wavering career until sometime in 1859. In that year the following notice appears in the *Decatur Republican*. 'The Democrat office of this place was sold last week at sheriff's sale for twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents—rather a small price for a printing office.' Whether this paper was styled the *Democrat* or whether it was a Democratic paper under some other name has not been ascertained. There seems to have been another Democratic paper established shortly afterward, but its name and founder evidently made little impression on the newspaper world, since neither have been preserved. In 1863 Riley and Mallett, of the *Decatur Republican*, absorbed the flickering Democratic sheet, and for the succeeding six years there was only the one paper in Greensburg.

"In 1869 Martin Zorger and Martin Blair established the *Democratic New Era* and this paper, with several changes in ownership, is still in existence. The owners of this paper in succession have been as follows: Zorger, Ed. D. Donnell & James Hart, W. A. Donnell & Sons, J. E. Mendenhall, Allen W. Clark, W. H. Glidewell and Dr. J. W. Rucker, since 1902."

"In 1901 Dr. J. W. Rucker came to Greensburg from Shelbyville and became the editor of the *Daily Graphic*, which was issued from the *New Era* office. This was issued until January, 1915, when it was discontinued, although the weekly is still continued.

"Meantime there have sprung up Greenback papers, Prohibition papers, 'Coming' and departing 'Nations,' and more 'Democrats' than you could shake a stick at, all of which have gone down to unmarked and forgotten graves."

Thus closes the interesting article of the veteran newspaper man, Orville Thompson.

"DIED—MOURNERS SCARCE."

Among the "unmarked and forgotten" papers which Thomson mentions, the historian has located some half dozen or more with definite names and more or less indefinite dates. On March 25, 1863, Burnham & Howell put out the first issue of the *Greensburg Fact*, a Democratic sheet, but its earthly career was very brief. In November of the same year the *Decatur Republican* pays tribute to the *Fact* in the following dolorous fashion: "Died—In this city last week, of starvation, the *Greensburg Fact*. Mourners scarce." The *Saturday Evening Review* was started August 2, 1879, by George H. McKee and Robert W. Montgomery and espoused the Republican cause. It was edited with ability and was issued regularly for several years. During the summer of 1878, O. P. McLane, a young teacher of Jackson township, started a Democratic paper in Greensburg under the name of the *Decatur Democrat*, which, after a brief and meteoric career, succumbed and was merged with the *News*.

On July 1, 1901, a Baptist minister at Burney, Charles J. Dickens by name, issued the first number of a small church paper, to which he gave the title of *Salem News*. The Baptist church at Burney was called Salem, hence the name of his paper. Wishing his paper to have a wider significance, Rev. Dickens changed its name, on August 15 of the same year, to the *Baptist Voice*. It was printed in the office of the *Greensburg Standard* from the time of the first issue until December, 1902. In July, 1901, Rev. Dickens bought the job plant of Elzo Reed in Greensburg and from the issue of July 20, 1901, to December, 1902, the type was set in his office and the press work done in the *Standard* office. During 1902 the official state paper of the Baptists, which had been published at Indianapolis, was discontinued and Rev. Dickens succeeded in getting his paper made the official paper of his denomination in the state. It seems that with the adoption of his paper as the state organ of his church Rev. Dickens changed its name to the *Baptist Observer*, a title which it still bears. It was issued weekly in Greensburg until the latter part of March, 1910, and then moved to Seymour, where it is now issued from the office of the *Seymour Republican* by J. C. Smith. The plant in Greensburg was sold to Walter A. Kaler, who at once started the *Weekly Democrat*. Sometime before leaving Greensburg the *Observer* passed into the hands of A. D. Berry and W. A. Phillips, the latter soon retiring and leaving the sole management in the hands of Berry, who was in charge until the paper was removed to Seymour.

The *Coming Nation* was established in Greensburg in August, 1892, by J. A. Wayland and, while it was published only a few years here, it attained a national circulation of about eighty thousand. Wayland was a socialist of ability, a man of literary facility and built up a paper here which was known throughout the length and breadth of the country. Later, Wayland established the *Appeal to Reason* at Girard, Kansas, and made it the leading Socialist organ of the whole country. While still in charge of the paper, he committed suicide in 1912. Wayland was born in Versailles, Ripley county, Indiana, in 1854. While publishing his paper in Greensburg he had his office in the Privett block.

The first issue of the *Greensburg Review* made its appearance on August 1, 1879, with George W. McKee and Robert W. Montgomery as editors and owners. The paper was an eight-column folio, all home print, and from the outset gained favor with the reading public of Decatur county. It was a weekly publication, issued on Saturday, and gave special attention to county and local news.

In 1884, Mr. McKee sold a one-fourth interest in the paper to the Hon. John Q. Donnell, who took charge of the editorial department and attracted wide attention by his work. On September 1, 1885, Mr. Donnell sold his interest to A. M. Willoughby, who for two years prior had been city editor of the *Standard*, and the firm became Montgomery & Willoughby. For ten years this partnership existed. In 1884 the paper became a semi-weekly, issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays. July 1, 1895, Mr. Montgomery sold two-thirds of his one-half interest in the paper to Ed D. Donnell, and the partnership of Willoughby & Donnell continued until April, 1897, when Mr. Donnell retired.

On November 1, 1898, the *Greensburg Daily Review* was established, with A. M. Willoughby as editor and Dix D. Hazelrigg as city editor. The daily edition was a success from the start, and has continuously grown in circulation and influence until it is ranked as one of the most progressive and up-to-date newspapers in this part of the state.

Desiring to give the people of Decatur county a newspaper worthy of the name and one far superior to all its former editions, the Daily Review Printing Company was formed in June, 1912, and, on the 1st day of July following, the property was taken over by the company. Many improvements were made at once. A linotype machine was put in and a large quantity of new type and other material was added. A full leased wire news service was installed, which, with improvements made on the general plant, at once pushed *The Daily Review* thus in the lead of all other Decatur county

newspapers. This prestige the paper is championing at the present time, and as it intends to employ the same enterprise in the future as in the past its owners confidently anticipate a continued growth in both subscription and advertising.

The Daily Review Printing Company is composed of Will H. Robbins, a well-known farmer and capitalist; Dan S. Perry, cashier of the Greensburg National Bank; David A. Myers, prominent attorney and ex-judge of the Indiana appellate court; Fred L. Thomas, well known telephone man, and A. M. Willoughby, who has been continuously with the *Review* for thirty years.

The *Review* has always stood for the best interests of Decatur county and Greensburg, and has labored at all times for the upbuilding of the community, socially, morally and financially. It was the first paper to print an article advocating the location of the Odd Fellows' home in Greensburg, and the splendid institution which is today the pride of every resident of the city is in a large measure due to the efforts of this paper. In short, the paper has always led in efforts for the public welfare, and this accounts in a measure for the hearty support that is given it by the people of the surrounding territory. In politics the *Review* is Republican, and has always advocated Republican principles, but it is not offensively partisan, as it grants every man the right to differ with it in his opinions, political and otherwise.

The first issue of the *Greensburg Daily Times* (at that time called the *Daily Democrat*) made its appearance on April 9, 1910. It came very quietly and without having been heralded. The usual preliminaries at the birth of an institution as public as a newspaper were dispensed with and the first intimation that the public had that another mold for the formation of opinion had been under contemplation, was when the paper made its bow, and its editor handed his "salutatory" to the citizens of Greensburg.

Nor was the manner of its coming into life altogether due to the fact that the people of Greensburg had become accustomed to the birth of newspapers in a community which has seen the start and the finish of at least as many organs of the press as most places of its size can boast of.

Its first editor and owner, Walter A. Kaler, had been in the printing business for many years. He had grown up in a country newspaper and job office, and knew the game in all its angles. Just prior to starting the *Times*, he had been issuing the *St. Paul Telegram*, a paper he started in the town of that name in the northwestern part of the county.

Mr. Kaler was an astute and far-seeing man. Although there were already three daily papers (two Republican and one Democrat) then being issued in Greensburg, he felt that another Democratic paper was needed.

He believed that not only the members of that party, but the people of all parties, would welcome another newspaper devoted to the principles of Democracy.

There had been published in Greensburg for several years just before the first issue of the *Times*, the state organ of the Baptists. This paper, known as the *Baptist Observer*, had been sold to Seymour people and the offices moved to that city. The plant was not moved, the presses and full equipment being taken over by the *Times*. Within a few months after its first appearance a company was formed for the purchase of the business. A corporation charter was obtained. Of this company, Alexander Porter was president, John F. Russell, vice-president, and Charles H. Ewing, secretary. Mr. Kaler continued as editor and manager until February, 1911, when he retired from the business and moved with his family to Florida.

The *Times* was first published in the Bracken building on West Main street, just west of Montfort street. In March, 1912, a move was made to the Red Men's building, nearer the public square. The *Times* was the first newspaper in the county to install modern printing machinery. Its equipment was always up-to-date and has always been kept at its best. Its linotype machine was the first to be used in the county.

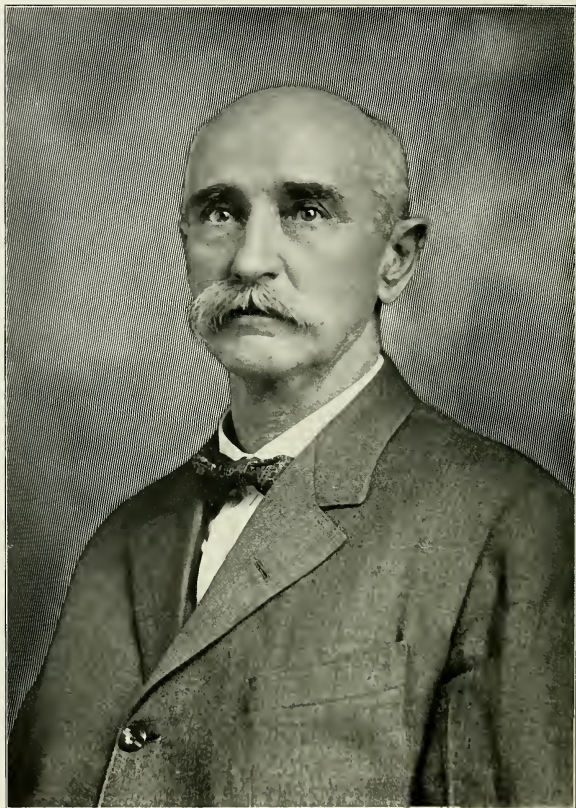
Charles H. Ewing succeeded Mr. Kaler as editor and manager in February, 1911, and two years later Hamilton Mercer, the present editor took charge. Under his management the paper has held to a high plane. The little bickerings so common among country newspapers have never found a place in its columns. Personalities of a disagreeable or unwelcome nature have always been ruled out, and the *Times* has always been a credit to its managers, its owners, and the party of which it is the organ.

The *Weekly Democrat* is the weekly edition of the *Times*.

Hamilton Mercer, editor of the *Evening Times* and *Weekly Democrat*, is a native Hoosier, but he has been in the newspaper business in several other states. He started in the business on the *Anderson Daily Bulletin*. Later he went to Marion and became editor of the old *Morning News*. He was for a short time on the *Cincinnati Post* and later was editorial writer on the *Danville (Ill.) Democrat*. Mr. Mercer is author of "The Reproach of Capital Punishment," a work which has distinguished him as a criminologist.

THE DAILY NEWS.

The *Daily News* was started on January 1, 1894, by Frank Trimble and Ed Lines and was the first daily paper to be published in Greensburg. On



JAMES E. CASKEY.

May 1, 1894, Ed Lines disposed of his interests to Mr. Trimble, who afterwards sold out to Harry Matthews, and he in turn sold to James D. White.

The *Weekly News* was launched in 1898 by the owners of the daily, and it has since been continued by the various editors during their periods of ownership.

All the aforementioned owners have passed to their final reward, the last named, James D. White, dying in November, 1902. The present owner and editor, James E. Caskey, purchased the paper from the mother of Mr. White, soon after his death, taking charge on December 1, 1902. At that time the daily had a circulation of three hundred and fifty and the weekly, five hundred and sixty. At the present time the circulation of the *Daily News* is two thousand five hundred and eighty and the weekly, one thousand five hundred and sixty. The *News* stands alone in its field in that its unprecedented circulation, considering the territory in which it operates, was obtained through meritorious effort.

As this is especially an agricultural county, Greensburg being the active center of one of the richest farm areas in Indiana, Editor Caskey has devoted much time, labor and money towards matters of interest to the husbandryman. This step, taken when he first assumed control of the *News*, has been one of his best circulation builders.

It was he who advocated and caused to be held the first corn school in this county, so agriculturists everywhere familiar with the policy of the *News*, are unstinted in their praise of the man who has so successfully controlled its destinies for more than a decade, and show their appreciation by their most liberal and continued patronage. This advocacy of better seed corn and scientific farming on more advanced lines, has had its desired results, for today no county of the state stands higher in quality or quantity of its products—land area under cultivation considered.

Mr. Caskey at present has a boys' corn club of one hundred and six members. During the initiatory year he furnished fine seed corn free, and encouraged the boys to raise better corn than their fathers by offering to the winner a free trip to the farmers' short course at Purdue University. The winners were to be determined from those raising either best ten ears of corn, best single ear or largest yield on a single acre. To date he has personally paid the expenses of such trips for twelve boys, who each spent a week at the experiment station of the university.

In 1914, impressed with the idea that motorists, travelers through the country and even the rural mail carriers would find it a convenience and a pleasure to know who lived here and there as they journeyed the highways of

the county. Mr. Caskey assumed the huge task of painting each rural resident's name on his mail box. This enterprise, Mr. Caskey shows, was done at no expense to the owners, and was a gift from the *News*. Previous to sending men into the country to letter the boxes, it was made plain that the lettering of a box carried no obligation. It was a gift, and the five thousand two hundred and fifty names on boxes in this county today, underscored with words suggesting and heralding the *News*, is but one sample of many of what the *News* is doing in the community where it flourishes. Today as a result of this enterprise on the part of the *News*, Decatur county stands alone of all the counties of the United States where the rural mail service is extended, that has a solid service of this sort. Immediately following this, Editor Caskey distributed free metal mail boxes in Greensburg, and every residence in this county is now supplied with such.

The *News* aims to interest, inform and entertain, not any special class, or kind of people, but the great mass of Decatur county readers in general. The slogan of the editor-in-chief has always been, "Get the news," regardless of expense, and "get it first." The paper has never attempted to compete with the metropolitan dailies, confining its efforts solely to an "up-to-the-minute" service of all news of Greensburg, various towns and countrysides in the county.

This policy of all the news, all the time, handled with absolute fairness and accuracy, which applies to political as well as general news stories, are pre-eminently responsible for the *Daily News* being a welcome visitor into so many of the homes of this county where it is a source of interest, entertainment and pleasure.

ST. PAUL NEWSPAPERS.

The history of the St. Paul papers has been difficult to trace owing to the fact that no files have been preserved. The first paper in St. Paul was the *Press*, which seems to have begun and ended its existence in 1860. The second paper in the town was the *Democrat*, which was started in 1868 by Elias Barnes, but it was doomed to a short career of only a few months. It was then removed to Greensburg, where it proved no more successful and, after a few more months of futile struggling, it was quietly laid away to rest. The next paper in St. Paul was the *Register*, which first made its appearance on October 15, 1879, under the management of J. F. Hankins. It lasted about two years, the last issue being dated August 1, 1881. The paper was then moved to Greensburg and the name changed to the *Decatur Democrat*,

with Thomas Greenfield and Hankins as editors and owners. If there was a paper in St. Paul from 1881 to 1890, it has not been discovered. On January 6, 1890, Cox & Trissal issued the first number of the *St. Paul Mail*, but just how long this paper was published has not been ascertained. Cox left the firm in the latter part of July, 1891, to accept a place on the *Indianapolis Sun* and, according to the best evidence obtainable, the *Mail* shortly afterward breathed its last. The next St. Paul paper to try its fortune in the town was the *Telegram*, which appeared under the management of Walter A. Kaler on March 17, 1905. Kaler continued as owner and editor until November 1, 1909, when he disposed of the plant to Ora C. Pearce, the present editor. Pearce was only eighteen years of age at the time he took charge of the paper, but, despite his youth, he made it a success from the start. It is a six-column folio, independent in politics, devoted first of all to local news and advertising, and is receiving hearty support in the community. The office has sufficient equipment to do all kinds of job work and, with its linotype machine, is able to turn out work on short notice.

WESTPORT NEWSPAPERS.

The *Westport Independent* was established in 1886 by Rev. Leroy Hirshburg, a Methodist minister, who issued the paper several years and then disposed of it to Carl Shafer. About 1899 the *Westport Courier* was started by Dickens & Morgan and advocated the principles of the Republican party. On July 14, 1904, the *Courier* sold out to the *Independent*, and Shafer became the owner and editor of the new paper, the *Courier-Independent*, the name by which the paper is still known. Shafer continued in charge of the paper several years and then sold it to Joseph Tucker and James E. Nicely. Later Tucker acquired the sole interest in the paper and issued it until 1913 when he disposed of it to T. W. Robinson. In March, 1914, Robinson sold it to James H. Keith after an ownership of eight months. Keith has built up the paper since he has acquired it until he now has a first-class sheet, which finds its way into seven hundred homes in Decatur and surrounding counties. There appears to have been a paper by the name of the *Decatur Journal* published in Westport in the eighties, but no definite information concerning it has been obtained.

CLARKSBURG BUDGET.

On July 10, 1909, the first issue of the *Bi-Weekly Budget*, the only paper ever published in Fugit township, made its appearance in Clarksburg. It was a two-column, four-page sheet (five and one-half by eight inches) and

was published by two Clarksburg boys, C. G. McCracken and J. C. Smith, the office being located in the home of the former. On May 1, 1911, the office was moved to the Brodie blacksmith building and on July 22, of the same year, the paper was enlarged to a three-column sheet. The paper was moved, on January 1, 1912, to its present location in a room erected for that purpose by C. E. Kincaid. In the spring of 1912 the partnership was dissolved, McCracken taking over the management, and Mr. Smith removing to Cleveland, Ohio, to engage in other business. On July 5, 1912, the paper was made a weekly and the word "bi-weekly" dropped from the title. Since that time the *Budget* has gone steadily onward, endeavoring to give its readers the news of the community, free from all political bias. It would not do to leave a discussion of this paper without making mention of its editor. Mr. McCracken is an invalid and unable to walk. He does all of his work in a chair and deserves a great deal of credit for the effort he has made to give his community such an excellent little paper. He is assisted in the office by his sister, who runs the small foot-press on which the paper is printed.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE.

Horace Greeley, addressing a gathering of farmers at the Tippecanoe fair grounds at Lafayette, in 1871, said :

"Indiana farmers are slovenly. They grow more weeds to the acre than any other locality in the world, with which I have had any acquaintance. They try to cultivate too much land. Their crops do not show the increase they should, only showing an average of twelve bushels of wheat to the acre, when it should reach twenty-five. The hay crop is not cut soon enough and a very large amount of it is lost on this account. The ground is plowed too shallow. It should be plowed deep, so as to enable grains to take deeper hold and thus withstand our frequent droughts."

This general indictment of Indiana farmers, made forty-five years ago by Mr. Greeley, was doubtless justified at the time, and no doubt the conditions he mentioned obtained, in a measure, in Decatur county. But since that time there has been a tendency to diminish the size of farms held and the gospel of deep plowing is now universally accepted. While the weeds have the same tendency to grow that they exhibited then, they are kept cut back along the roads and fences and their presence among growing crops is no longer tolerated.

Early settlers had considerable to contend with, when they attempted to raise a corn crop. It is said that in the fall of 1822 the squirrels traveled much and ate nearly all the corn in the county. But Decatur county pioneers were persevering folk, and the mere failure of a corn crop was not sufficient to daunt them. They cut their wheat with a hook, trampled it out with horses, cleaned it on a sheet and hauled it to Cincinnati, where they sold it for thirty-seven cents a bushel. They also found a market there for fox and coon skins at ten cents each, which helped a little in alleviating financial stringencies back home.

The first steam threshing machine to be used in the county was tried out by Jackson & Butler on the J. E. Robbins farm, one mile south of Greensburg, July 12, 1859. Several hundred farmers, coming from all parts of the county, were present to witness the test.

The most important farm crop of pioneer days is no longer cultivated.

This crop was flax. It is probable that three-fourths of the present population of the county have never seen a flax patch. A curious characteristic of this crop was after it had been raised for a few years in the same place, the ground "ran out" and was rendered worthless for flax growing. The hemp was put through a variety of processes before it was ready to weave. It was first pulled, bound into bundles and stored away to dry, after which the seeds were beaten out. It was then spread out in order to rot the woody part, after which it was "broken," "swingled" and "hackled." The fibre was then carded and threaded, after which it was ready for the spinning wheel.

Another industry which has almost disappeared is the cultivation of sorghum cane. In 1870, J. G. H. Montgomery, who lived east of Greensburg, produced one thousand three hundred gallons of sorghum. One acre alone produced three hundred and twenty gallons.

One of the prize animals shown at Decatur county fairs forty years ago was the roan steer, "Decatur," owned by T. M. McCoy. He was eighteen hands high and weighed three thousand seven hundred pounds. It was claimed that by proper feeding he could have been made to weigh half a ton more.

Each year there is a steady increase in the number of Decatur county farmers who are devoting their time and money to raising pure-bred live stock. For a number of years there has been a general awakening to the fact that it costs no more to keep a prize animal than it does a scrub, and that the rewards from fancy stock are out of all proportion to income derived from inferior animals.

Among the leading breeders of fancy stock in the county are the following:

Hogs.—Poland China, G. S. Gilmore and Wright & Thompson, of Greensburg. Durocs, James Clark, of Clarksburg, and Mr. Redelman, Mr. Shafer and S. S. Cole, of Greensburg. Hampshires, John E. Robbins, M. E. Newhouse and W. H. Robbins, of Greensburg. Mulefoots, Charles Thompson, of Letts. Chester Whites, Walter Sharp, of Westport, and Adam Hessler, of Greensburg.

Cattle.—Shorthorn, William Robbins Sons and Horace and Londa Wright, of Letts. Aberdeen Angus, Frank Baker, of Greensburg, and Raymond Pleak, of St. Paul. Hereford, W. A. McCoy, of Greensburg. Jersey, Henry Helmich, of Greensburg, and Walter Sharp, of Westport. Holstein, John Hornung, of Greensburg.

Under the laws of the state, all pure-bred mares and stallions in the state must be registered, with their general description and condition. The latest



CORN EXHIBIT, GREENSBURG.



HERSCHEL OSTING.



RALPH HITE.

WINNERS OF CORN PRIZES.



bulletin issued by Purdue University gives the following list of owners of Decatur county stallions and pure-bred mares:

Belgians—Ralph Anderson, Letts; J. W. Corya, Hope; J. E. Davis, Westport; Charles H. Ray, Greensburg; Morton Tanner, Adams, and Charles H. Thompson, Letts. French Draft—Ralph Anderson and Charles H. Thompson, Letts. German Coach—H. M. Redelman, Greensburg. Percheron—William Blake, Letts; C. M. Beall, Clarksburg; Jacob Black, Letts; J. B. Clark, Greensburg; H. H. Flint, Greensburg; Frank Jordon, Letts; John Korte, Newport; Estal Pleak, Letts; H. M. Redelman, Greensburg, and Morton Tanner, Adams. Shire—W. A. Miers, Burney. Standard bred—G. A. Anderson, Greensburg, and J. D. Davis, St. Paul.

The list of owners of pure-bred registered jacks in the county is as follows: R. Anderson, Letts; William Blake, Letts; J. B. Clark, Greensburg; H. C. Clemons, Greensburg; J. E. Davis, Westport; Bert Davis, Westport; Carl Johnson, Greensburg; Williard A. Miers, Burney; Charles H. Ray, Greensburg; Hill & Jordan, Letts; William Kincaid, Greensburg; Charles H. Thompson, Letts, and Straughter V. Pleak, Greensburg.

CATTLE FEEDING.

Owing to a number of causes, but mainly through the growth of the silo in popular regard, the cattle-feeding industry has enjoyed a wonderful growth in Decatur county during the past few years. Now in almost every barn, which has a silo standing beside it, a few head of cattle are fed during the winter months, while a large number of farmers, instead of making cattle feeding a side issue, are devoting all their efforts to fattening cattle for the market.

The marked growth of this branch of farming bespeaks much for the future prosperity of Decatur county. Every carload of cattle fed through the winter means many dollars to the feeder in the increased fertility of his soil. While there may be years when market fluctuations will cut the profits of the cattle feeder, he can always be certain of realizing pay for his labor through increased crop production.

One of the most attractive branches of cattle feeding is fattening "baby beef." While sometimes a money-losing undertaking in the hands of the novice, this particular branch yields exceptional returns to the expert feeder. Among the successful producers of "baby beef" in the county are John Gartin, Burney; Harry Pavy, Burney; W. E. Jackson; J. G. Miller, Cliff Eward, George Osting and Bernard Duffy, Greensburg; Edward Moore and Milton Moore, Letts.

There are a large number of farmers in the county who go to the Chicago and Kansas City stock markets each fall and purchase grass-fed cattle, to fatten on ensilage and cotton-seed meal during the winter months. An attempt to enumerate all such feeders in the county would be futile. Prominent among the more extensive feeders are the Hamiltons, Meeks, Donnells and Sefton and Miers.

Mule feeding is another Decatur county enterprise, in which several leading farmers are profitably engaged. Among them are William Mobley, of Clay township, who is one of the largest mule producers in the state. Marion Elliott, of Jackson township, also raises a large number of mules. Hamilton, Fee, Kincaid and Powers are other extensive mule breeders.

THE TOMATO-GROWING INDUSTRY.

The tomato-growing industry of Decatur county is still in its infancy. It was not until the fall of 1914 that any serious step was taken toward its development. At that time a contract was made by a few of the progressive citizens of Alert, Jackson township, with Frank and F. C. Doly, of Columbus, Indiana, to erect and have ready for the 1915 crop a canning factory at Alert, providing that the proper, or rather necessary, number of acres could be secured. During the winter months the question of raising tomatoes for market was taken up with the farmers of the vicinity by Doctor Bamster, Mulford & Webb, Dr. T. J. Norton and others, with the result that about one hundred and fifty acres were contracted for. At time of writing (July, 1915) the site for the factory had been purchased and work started on the building. Experts who have examined the soil declare that Jackson township should be second to none in tomato raising and the farmers of that community have high hopes that the industry may be as successful as it has been predicted.

THE COUNTY AGENT.

The county agent is an outgrowth of a demand on the part of the farmer to keep in constant touch with the latest and best agricultural thought. The farmers' institute was the prime mover in this awakening, and the idea was hastened by the industrial trains and short courses in agriculture given under the auspices of Purdue University. The Legislature of 1913 provided for a county agent and since that time a large number of counties have taken advantage of the law and engaged such an official.

Decatur county has had a county agent since August 1, 1913, and W. E.

McCoy has been in charge of the office since it was established. He is a graduate of Ohio State University and has taken special courses in Purdue University since coming to the county. He has shown his value to the farmers of the county in scores of ways and it is safe to say that there is not a farmer in the county but has been benefited in some way or other by his work. In general it may be said that the county agent is nothing more than an expert scientific farmer. In every case in Indiana he is a graduate of a recognized agricultural college and thus has the scientific training which makes him of inestimable value to the community which he serves.

The first report of Mr. McCoy appears in the report of the state statistician for 1914 and covers the year closing June 30, 1914. Some idea of the work done is shown by the fact that he held 139 meetings, with a total attendance of 9,002; had 762 office calls and made 500 farm visits, with a total mileage of 5,703. The calls at the office and the visits to the farms over the county covered practically every phase of farm work and crops.

During the winter of 1913-14 four farmers' institutes were organized in the county, in addition to the three which were already in operation. Mr. McCoy was very successful in getting the teachers of the county to show their pupils how to test seed corn and clover. There was a hog campaign conducted during the latter part of March, which was very helpful. An alfalfa auto tour was held and in the course of his first year Mr. McCoy succeeded in getting the acreage of this crop doubled. During each spring office meetings are held and some special topic discussed each Saturday. It is known that a large part of Decatur county has acid soil and Mr. McCoy has taken much time in showing how this can be cultivated to the best advantage. Demonstration plots, where the soil is treated with limestone, have been established at various places and it has been found that the soil is capable of raising clover with the proper addition of lime. Four such demonstration plots were established the first year; a corn variety test plot, and three co-operative fertilizer test plots.

Summing up the first year's work of the county agent in Decatur county, it is seen there is no longer a question as to the usefulness of the office. Among other valuable things which the first year has brought forth may be mentioned the following: A farm-service bureau was established where stock and farm articles are listed for sale, farm help secured, etc.; several boys' corn and poultry clubs were organized, with an average enrollment of forty each; a soil-fertility campaign was inaugurated; a men's five-acre corn contest was conducted; and lastly, an interest has been aroused in better farm-

ing throughout the county which cannot help but be of great benefit to its agricultural interests.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The blanks of the township assessors schedule seven different items for taxation: Horses and mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, automobiles, farm implements and household furniture. The last report (1915) of James Cline, county assessor, to the state statistician gives the following facts:

	Number.	Assessed Value.	Av. Value.
Horses and mules -----	9,386	\$801,210	\$85.30
Cattle -----	21,723	512,438	23.60
Hogs -----	22,950	254,702	8.50
Sheep -----	2,950	14,204	4.85
Automobiles -----	437	119,317	270.75
Sets of farm implements--	1,412	114,550	81.
Sets of furniture -----	4,367	195,022	44.60

The last item, sets of furniture, includes the household goods in the urban as well as the rural districts. There is nothing in the report to indicate the respective number of sets in each district. There is no division of horses and in the report, although another report gives the county two thousand one hundred and one mules on January 1, 1914. Decatur is one of the ten leading mule-producing counties of the state.

The last (1914) state statistician's report gives the following crop statistics for Decatur county:

Wheat -----	30,542 acres.	516,068 bushels.
Corn -----	51,444 acres.	2,015,946 bushels.
Oats -----	4,925 acres.	64,700 bushels.
Rye -----	1,511 acres.	16,486 bushels.
Barley -----	20 acres.	370 bushels.
Buckwheat -----	4 acres.	18 bushels.
Berries -----	7 acres.	540 bushels.
Potatoes -----	49 acres.	3,690 bushels.
Tobacco -----	7 acres.	15 tons.
Timothy hay -----	14,203 acres.	9,787 tons.
Clover hay -----	5,560 acres.	4,623 tons.
Alfalfa -----	166 acres.	298 tons.
Cow peas -----	22 acres.	32 tons.



Champion White Oxen owned by George S. LITTELL
Greensburg, Indiana



SCENE ON SAMUEL ABBEY STOCK FAIR.

There are many other items of interest in this valuable report, a volume of which may be obtained by anyone upon addressing the state statistician. Among other things, it was noticed that Decatur county had one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven separate farms, four hundred and six wind-mills and ninety-three silos.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

DECATUR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Probably the first organization in the county which had for its object the improvement of farming conditions was the Decatur County Agricultural Society. A meeting of its directors is reported on January 3, 1859, for the purpose of electing officers for that year. J. D. Pleak was elected president, J. Q. Adams, secretary, and J. V. Bemusdaffer, treasurer. R. R. Cobb was the retiring president. The secretary was allowed twenty-five dollars and the treasurer fifteen dollars for services during the year. Resolutions were adopted commending the *Indiana Farmer* and urging farmers to read agricultural periodicals.

WAYNESBURG FARMERS' CLUB.

The Waynesburg Farmers' Club was organized, with Harry Carr as president and Wilbert Thurston as secretary, in 1912. The organization meets twice a month for discussion of farm topics and home economics. Programs are laid out for the entire season by a special committee, composed of the officers and two others. Two successful corn shows have been held by the club and are strong factors in the social life of that community. The present officers of the club are: Wilbert Thurston, president; John W. Smith, secretary, and M. M. Carter, treasurer.

THE FARMERS' CLUB OF SPRINGHILL.

On Friday evening, November 27, 1914, a few friends met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scott, in Fugit township. After enjoying the usual six o'clock dinner and spending a social hour together, an organization was affected which was to be known as the Farmers' Club of Springhill. Plans, aims and purposes were discussed at the time and permanent officers were elected: President, Ernest Power; vice-president, Mrs. Elbert Meek; secre-

tary, Mrs. Robert Scott; treasurer, Mrs. Nathan Logan. A committee of the executive officers was appointed to draw up a constitution and set of by-laws. Membership in the organization is limited to twelve families. The regular meetings of the club are held on the third Thursday of each month and the annual business meeting and election of officers are held at the November meeting. At the meetings there are usually talks on farm or household subjects, recitations by the children and a general discussion of topics of interest. Everything is kept as simple as possible. In order to make the work of the club as practicable as possible, one day is set apart in each August to investigate some special farm problem. On this particular day the club repairs to the home of one of its members where a special study is made of some farm crop. The club also makes trips to county fairs and studies the agricultural exhibits.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The first session of the Decatur county farmers' institute was held on December 2 and 3, 1910, at Clarksburg. Despite the cold weather, the sessions were well attended and a great interest was manifested by all of those present. In view of the fact that this was the first session of this organization the details are here given in full:

The institute was opened by devotional exercises conducted by Rev. H. W. Edwards. Papers were read by Joe G. Miller and Bart McLaughlin on "Agricultural Education." J. J. Doan talked on "The Use and Abuse of Corn Fodder." Miss Mary L. Matthews, of Wayne county, gave her views on "Planning Meals" and "Furnishing a Home," and Miss Edith Hamilton opened the discussion.

Dr. Curtis Bland gave a very interesting address at the evening session on "Preventable Diseases."

The Saturday morning program was as follows: Devotional exercises, Rev. Wimmer; music; "Cattle as Money Savers," J. J. Doan; discussion, Henry Dravis; paper, Earl Gartin; "Planning Meals," Miss Mary L. Matthews, Cambridge City; discussion, Mrs. Rollin Clark; music; "Furnishing the Home," Miss Matthews; discussion, Miss Edith Hamilton; adjournment.

The Saturday afternoon program was equally excellent and was as follows: Reading, Prof. Zetterburg; "Building and Using the Silo," J. J. Doan; discussion, William Jackson and Henry Hodges; "Poultry on the Farm," Miss Hannah Baker; discussion, Mrs. Walter Hite; "A Girl's Part in Country Life," Miss Matthews; general discussion; adjournment.

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal church served a bounteous repast each day at the noon hour in the Odd Fellows hall.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sixteen hundred Decatur county farmers are protected against loss from fire and lightning, through the Patrons of Husbandry Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company of Decatur County. The association takes its name from the order that effected its organization. It was organized on June 20, 1878. At that time there were many organizations throughout the county known as the Patrons of Husbandry, commonly called the Grange.

On the date mentioned, 1878, delegates from Decatur county granges met in Greensburg at Hoosier hall and formed the company under provisions of an act of the Legislature passed in 1877, which authorized such organizations to conduct an insurance business. Granges interested in the formation of this company were those at Flat Rock, St. Paul, Greensburg, Center, Washington, Mt. Vernon, Flora, Sand Creek, Alert and Bell.

According to the by-laws of the company as organized, the insurance would not go into effect until policies amounting to fifty thousand dollars had been written. This amount was secured during the following September and the company was then ready for business. The first officers were: Wesley Goff, president; M. L. Wright, vice-president; Woodson Hamilton, secretary; A. H. Hice, treasurer, and George Hogg, assessor. These officers, with F. P. Applegate and T. G. Power, constituted the first board of directors.

In the beginning the company only insured members of the Grange, but later it was arranged so that any reputable farmer might share in its benefits. In 1887 the Mechanicsburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company united with this association. It was during this year that the company sustained its first loss, rendering an assessment necessary. Until 1915 the company had made thirty-one assessments, amounting to a total of sixty-seven mills on the dollar, thus giving its members protection against loss through fire and lightning at an annual cost of about eighteen cents on the hundred dollars.

At the close of the fiscal year in 1915 the company had paid for fire losses, \$93,983.93. The total number of persons now insured in the company is one thousand six hundred and fifty-two and they carry insurance amounting to \$3,575,595.

The company is managed by a board of seven directors. Fifty-two farmers have served the organization in this capacity. Eleven others have served as its president. During its existence it has had but six secretaries,

as follow: Woodson Hamilton, Lafayette Shellhorn, Robert Whiteman, Matthew Porter, W. F. Robbins and S. W. Hillman. Present officers and directors are: M. E. Newhouse, president; Frank Brown, vice-president; S. W. Hillman, secretary; J. F. Templeton, treasurer, Ovid House, W. A. McCoy and James F. Blackmore.

Only farm buildings are insured by this company, which thus avoids dangerous risks and large losses. No business is solicited and it is necessary for a farmer to ask for a representative of the company to call upon him if he wishes to secure insurance.

DECATUR COUNTY FAIRS.

County fairs have had a rather varying existence in Decatur county. They have thrived, only to die a natural death, rise and flourish, only to die again. The first fair was held in 1852 by the Agricultural Society of Decatur County, which was organized on September 13 of that year. The first officers were, James Morgan, president; W. W. Hamilton, vice-president; B. H. Harney, treasurer; Davies Batterton, secretary, and Seth Lowe, Robert Foster, Moses Rutherford, John Hillis, James Moody, Charles Miller and James B. Foley, directors. This first fair was held just north of Hendricks street, between Broadway and Lincoln, in "Hendrick's woods." Its receipts were three hundred and twenty-five dollars and the profits were one hundred and twenty-eight dollars. The agricultural society continued to give annual fairs for many years, with ever-increasing success. In 1856 the society met an exception by losing considerable money, the receipts for that year being one thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents and the expenditures two thousand, two hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents. In 1857 the gate receipts totaled over eleven hundred dollars and eight hundred dollars were given in premiums, three hundred dollars of which was "in silverware." The greatest fair up to this time was held in 1858, when R. R. Cobb served as president, J. Q. Adams as secretary of the society and John T. Hamilton as marshal of the grounds. Current accounts of the fair say that whisky was secretly sold on the grounds in spite of the marshal's efforts. Exceptionally good horse races were held on the last day, when "John Smalley," a grey pony that was the pride of the state, made a mile in the fast time of 3:11. Most of the races of the day were won in times between 3:18 and 3:48. In 1869 the society bought twenty acres of ground, part of which is now covered by the warehouses of the American Tobacco Company, for forty-seven hundred dollars.

In the late seventies a thorough reorganization of the society was undertaken by the Hon. Will Cumback and from that time until late in the nineties the fair flourished. Then the fairs were discontinued because they proved a money-losing proposition and the fair grounds were lost on a mortgage.

On August 8, 1905, Uriah Privett, A. A. Magee, Goddard & Deem, I. Carl Mitchell, Phil H. Spohn, C. B. Ainsworth, Gregg Alyea, John W. White, James E. Caskey, Pulse & Porter, George S. Littell, Elmer E. Roland, Willis Q. Elder, E. E. Doles, Williams & Clemons, Oscar M. Elder, A. M. Willoughby, John G. Zollener, Luther D. Braden, Mike Conner, R. S. Meek, J. Y. Hitt, George Saunders, C. H. Reed, J. C. Davis, J. B. Kitchin, Walter W. Bonner, John W. Rhodes, C. W. Woodward, Orlando Lee and Williard A. Miers, all prominent citizens of the county, incorporated themselves as the Decatur County Fair Association. They rented the old fair grounds north of the city, built an amphitheatre and some buildings and continued the old fairs. Five or six years later they were reorganized as the Greensburg Fair Association. The last fair was held July 23-26, 1912, when they were discontinued because of lack of popular support. At that time the officers were: President, W. C. Pulse; vice-president, George S. Littell; secretary, Dr. C. B. Ainsworth; treasurer, E. E. Doles, and Will A. McCoy, a director. The association is still in existence, but its assets have been liquidated and it is inactive. Whether another fair will ever be held is a question which only the future can tell.

CHAPTER XVI.

ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.

When the first settlers came to Decatur county, there were no roads north of the Ohio river. There were rough, half-opened wagonways leading back from the river to points ten to twenty miles distant, but no real roads. Three of these wagon ways extended into the woods from Vevay, Madison and Lawrenceburg. After running for a few miles, they became nothing but blazed trails and all three came together at Jericho, located two miles southeast of Napoleon.

On account of its then advantageous transportation facilities, Jericho had high ambitions of sometime becoming a great commercial center. Its hopes, however, were ultimately blasted by its more lucky neighbor. From Jericho northward there was but a single trail.

This trail was known as the Wilson trace, starting at Jericho and running almost on the site of the Michigan road to the Cobb settlement. It then crossed what was later the Clarksburg pike and, swinging south, entered Greensburg near what is now Lincoln street and Central avenue.

At first this trace was not cut out at all points. Those first over it had to widen the path, remove limbs and sometimes cut down trees in order to get through. The roots made it rough riding, but they served one useful purpose—they kept the wagons from sinking so deep into the mud that they could not be moved at all.

The first movement toward roads was after the county was organized in 1822, when Jonathan Dayton and others presented a petition asking for the laying off of a road running from the Lawrenceburg state road, near St. Omer, to the Clifty and Brookville road. This petition the board, after consideration, refused to grant, "on account of indefiniteness." At that time the Lawrenceburg road had existence on paper only, and there was considerable conjecture as to where it would be eventually located.

At the same meeting of the county commissioners William Henderson and others, of Fugit township, asked for appointment of viewers for a road beginning at the east county line and running southwest to the forks of Clifty. This prayer was granted and William Custer, James Logan and

Adam Rankin were appointed viewers. This was the same route later followed by the Sandusky, Springhill and Clarksburg pike.

The road running from St. Paul to St. Omer and thence to Downeyville was allowed at the next session of the board of commissioners, August 12. Daniel Pike and others asked for a road from where the Flatrock crosses the county line to Robert Campbell's house. This road was granted and is still in use.

The early roads were not laid out according to any definite plan, but were run in such a way as to strike the high ground and keep away from the low lands and swamps, which would render them impassable several months in the year. The following description of a new road found in Volume 1, page 142, of the commissioners' records, is illustrative of this point:

"Leading from Greensburg to the county line, beginning on the west bank of W. I. Lowry's spring branch, running west, crossing Clifty with the open line, passing Eliza Craig's to the first branch west of Eliza Craig's, thence north of the line so far as to strike corner of small meadow, thence west with the fence of the farm of Lewis Craig's heirs to Laughridge's corner, then on open line between the heirs and Laughridge, continuing the open line to Elliott's corner where it strikes the old road." (Approved July 31, 1831.)

TURNPIKES.

Though the county had been continuously and rapidly growing in wealth from its earliest settlement, its roads were greatly neglected for a time and no provision was made for their betterment. Until the year 1847 no improvements were made on the roads and travel in the rainy seasons was a difficult task. The Greensburg and Napoleon Turnpike Company was incorporated on January 24, 1847, with Ezra Lathrop, John T. Stevens, R. R. Cobb, Elias Connell, George Dart, M. D. Ross, R. H. Harvey, J. B. Foley, John Glass, James Hamilton and Preston E. Hopkins as directors. The Greensburg and Harrison Turnpike Company was incorporated on January 26, 1847, with the following directors: A. R. Forsythe, Seth Lowe, John Thomson, G. B. Roszell, James Hamilton, Robert Ross, James Morgan, James B. Foley, John Hopkins and James Treman.

From 1847 until 1863 there is no record of any further advancements in the matter of good roads. On December 2, 1863, John E. Robbins and fifty-one other citizens of Decatur county filed their petition with the board of county commissioners for an order allowing them to build a turnpike

along the line of the Vernon road from a point where it leaves the south line of the corporation of the city of Greensburg, to a point where it crosses the line between Washington and Marion townships. The capital stock of the company was fixed at three thousand dollars per mile, of which four thousand eight hundred dollars had already been subscribed by the petitioners. Their petition was granted, work was begun soon after, and the road was completed in the year 1866. Since that time about sixty additional miles of turnpikes have been built in this county, reaching out in all the roads leading from Greensburg to distances of from five to twelve miles. The list of these different turnpikes follows: To Clarksburg, twelve miles; Kingston short line, four miles; Greensburg and Milroy, six miles; Greensburg to Clifty, five miles; Greensburg to county line, via Milford, twelve miles; Greensburg and Hartsville, thirteen miles; Greensburg and Sand Creek, nine miles; Greensburg and Layton's Mill, six miles.

These roads have done a great work in the development of the material interests of the county and in giving the citizens of the county means of travel, not only for pleasure, but also they served as a great aid in bettering the facilities for placing the products of this county on the different foreign markets.

Some of the early acts of the Legislature concerning roads in and through Decatur county were as follows: January 20, 1820, an act establishing the Michigan road from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis; January 24, 1824, a special act, providing for a road from Madison to Greensburg; January 12, 1829, an act locating the Vandalia state road.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Whether or not Sand creek was ever navigable depended largely upon the nature of craft that the navigator desired to use. As early as 1827, some enterprising citizens, for some unknown reason, conceived the idea that it was of sufficient size to float a water craft of some kind. This belief led the representative from Decatur to introduce a bill in the state Legislature looking toward its utilization as a waterway.

On January 22, 1827, an act was passed to improve the navigation of Sand creek, requiring Bartholomew and Jennings counties to keep it clear of obstructions. By widening its channel and deepening it and providing it with additional water, as many present-day congressmen seek to do in order to get some creek back home improved, it might yet become an artery of commerce. Even in those days, however, Sand creek could hardly have been brought within the reach of a modern rivers and harbors appropriation bill.

Sand creek was not the only navigable river in Decatur county in those days. Flat Rock also had aspirations as a waterway. Dr. Jonathan Griffin and Alfred Major, in early advertisements of a St. Omer lot sale, called attention to the fact that the city is but "three quarters of a mile from the navigable waters of Flat Rock, where boats pass down to New Orleans."

RAILROADS OF DECATUR COUNTY.

As early as the year 1832, steps were taken by the citizens of this county to procure a railroad for Greensburg. The Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis Railroad was incorporated on February 2, 1832, under the leadership of George H. Dunn. Three years later, at the 1835-36 session of the Legislature, an act of incorporation was procured for this same road, which was to pass through Greensburg and Shelbyville. The three directors of this road from Decatur county were Martin Adkain, James Freeman and Nathan D. Gulion. It was provided that construction should start within three years and that the road should be completed within ten years after the passage of the act. The route was to include Napoleon and Greensburg.

Hon. George M. Dunn was chosen president and considerable stock was subscribed along the line. Work was immediately begun on this road at Lawrenceburg. The financial crash of 1837 stopped its operations, and this company later was wiped out of existence by the provisions of the time limit for the completion of this road as set forth in the act.

In 1847-48 a charter was obtained for the Lawrenceburg & Rushville Railroad, and, on its organization, Judge Dunn was chosen its president. The projected line of this railroad passed about six miles northeast of Greensburg, and this aroused the citizens of the town, also those of the central and western part of the county, to the importance of securing a "branch" of that road through their section. After due consideration, a meeting was held in Greensburg on March 30, 1849, "to consider the propriety of carrying on the proposed road from Lawrenceburg to Greensburg, and on through Edinburg." The proposition, which was placed before the assembled citizens by Judge Dunn, was that there had been \$70,000 of stock taken, \$25,000 of which was in the eastern part of the county and the rest in Lawrenceburg. The sum required for an organization was \$140,000, and, of this, he pledged the city of Edinburg for \$30,000. He asked that Decatur county should subscribe, in its corporate capacity, the sum of \$100,000 to the stock of the company, to wit: \$50,000 to the line between Greensburg and Lawrenceburg, and \$25,000 each to the Rushville

and Edinburgh branches, payable when the road bed should be ready for the iron.

The committee reported at the end of the meeting a series of resolutions indorsing the scheme and appointing a committee of three in each township to circulate a petition in each township, asking the county commissioners to make a subscription to the capital stock of the company. At a meeting of the board of county commissioners, held the 5th day of June, the petitions were presented, signed by a majority of the freeholders of the county, whereupon the board made an order, that "the auditor of Decatur county be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to subscribe, on behalf of the county of Decatur, one hundred thousand dollars of stock in the Rushville & Lawrenceburg Railroad Company," under the conditions asked by the citizens' meeting.

The road was opened as far as Greensburg in the early summer of 1853. Judge Dunn died shortly after the road was finished and General Morris, of Indianapolis, became president, and by his energetic work the road was opened to that city the following year. Owing to a failure of the citizens along the Rushville and Edinburg lines to subscribe the required stock, the branches to these places were not built at this time, and the county was only called on for the fifty thousand dollars subscribed to the main line.

Stephen Ludlow was an incorporator and director of the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis Railroad (1836), and in his honor the dinky engine that was first put on the rails was christened the "Stephen Ludlow." Fred Lungen was the engineer and Jacob W. Mills was the conductor.

From 1853 up to 1879 many efforts were made toward the building of other railroads, to all of which the county, the townships and the citizens made liberal offers of subscriptions; but, from various causes, these failed to materialize.

An organization was affected in Greensburg in 1879, which was known as the North Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville Railroad Company. This company set to work at once to procure township and individual subscriptions for the building of a railroad from North Vernon to Rushville, through Greensburg. Their efforts met with such marked success that they were able, December 15th of the same year, to let the contract for the entire work of putting the road in readiness for the cars. Col. Horace Scott, of Louisville, Kentucky, was awarded the contract, and the road was opened to Greensburg on April 15, 1880, and to Rushville on September 10, 1880.

The first shoveful of dirt for the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad was thrown on Monday, June 10, 1872, at a point one-half mile east of the

home of Patrick Ewing, in Clay township. Mr. Ewing, "veteran sire of many illustrious sons," sank the first spade into the right of way. Robert Bognell, the general contractor and a number of railway officials, were present. Col. J. S. Scobey presided and made a speech, as did Will Cumback, James Gavin, Major Robbins and Judge Bonner. Others called upon to talk were: Dr. J. Y. Hitt, B. W. Wilson, J. K. Ewing, Dr. S. McGuire, S. Forsyth and David Lovett.

The Greensburg Lateral Railroad was finished to Harris City in 1876. This road was only six miles long and was owned by the Harris City Stone Company. It was an outlet for the products of this quarry and was operated by the company, they having their own dinky engine to place the cars on the North Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville tracks. This road originally ran into Greensburg, but when the Columbus, Hope & Greensburg road was built, this company took over their tracks from Quarry Switch into Greensburg.

GREENSBURG UNION DEPOT.

The present union depot in Greensburg was thrown open to the public for the first time on Sunday, May 16, 1909. It was built at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, and is modern in every respect.

The first depot in Greensburg was located on South Monfort street, where the freight depot is now located, and remained there from the completion of the old Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette railroad to this place in 1853, until 1865, when it was moved to Franklin street. Now it is moved back two squares beyond the first location on Monfort street to the "Y," where it will probably remain permanently.

The distance from the square is increased from one block to about six, a little less than a half mile. The new location is the proper one from the railroad point of view, as it is at the junction and obviates the former necessity of backing trains in on the Michigan division and out again, making about an extra mile for each train on that division.

The change in location made it necessary for the postoffice department to deliver the mail between the station and the postoffice, as the distance is greater than eighty rods, being in fact about one hundred and seventy rods. The first mail messenger was Louis Fultz, who started in to carry the mail on the day the new station was opened.

INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI TRACTION LINE.

The Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company owns the only interurban line coming into Decatur county. This is a direct line from Indianapolis to Greensburg. The right of way for this line was purchased from August to December, 1905, and the first car was run in 1907. The total length of the line from Indianapolis to Greensburg is forty-nine miles, of which ten and one-half miles are in Decatur county. It touches the towns of St. Paul, Adams and Greensburg, all limited cars stopping at principal towns, while the local cars stop at intermediate points. According to the present schedule, nine cars are operated each way between Greensburg and Indianapolis. The first car leaves Greensburg at six o'clock A. M., and the last one at eleven o'clock at night. Regular service is maintained at intervals of one and one-half hours daily. It is interesting to note that the car which made the initial run in 1907, is still in use. The interurban station is located at the corner of Main and East streets.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

The following is the complete valuation and mileage of the different railroads running through Decatur county as given in the 1914 annual report of the Bureau of Statistics:

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad (Big Four route) has 20.59 miles of main track, with a valuation of \$29,500 per mile, totaling \$607,405. There are 10.91 miles of second main track, valued at \$8,900 per mile, totaling \$87,200. Side-tracks of 13 miles are valued at \$4,900 per mile, totaling \$55,880. Rolling stock of 20.59 miles is valued at \$4,000 per mile, totaling \$82,360. The improvements on the right of way amount to \$18,100. The total valuation is \$851,025.

The Chicago, Terre Haute & Eastern, Westport branch, has 6.46 miles of road, valued at \$6,500 per mile; total valuation, \$41,900. There are 1.98 miles of side-track, valued at \$2,000 per mile; total valuation, \$3,960. Rolling stock of 6.46 miles is valued at \$1,500 per mile; total valuation, \$9,600. The improvements on the right of way amount to \$160. The total valuation is \$57,250.

Columbus, Hope & Greensburg Railroad has 8.98 miles of main track, valued at \$8,000 per mile; total valuation, \$71,840. Side-track of 0.27 mile is valued at \$540. Rolling stock of 8.98 miles is valued at \$1,500 per mile;

total value, \$13,470. The improvements on the right of way amount to \$160. The total valuation of the road is \$86,010.

North Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville Railroad has 24.94 miles of main track, valued at \$9,000 per mile; total value, \$224,460. Side-track of 4.19 miles is valued at \$2,000 per mile; total valuation, \$8,380. Rolling stock of 24.94 miles is valued at \$1,500 per mile; total valuation, \$37,410. Improvements on the right of way amount to \$1,505. The total valuation of the road is \$271,755.

Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company has 10.41 miles of main track, valued at \$5,900 per mile; total valuation, \$61,360. The side-track of 0.37 mile is valued at \$550. Rolling stock of 10.41 miles is valued at \$500 per mile; total valuation, \$5,200. The improvements on the right of way amount to \$2,400. The total valuation of the road is \$69,515.

The total valuation for all railroads in the county is \$1,335,555.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

For at least thirty years before the opening of the Civil War there was, in parts of Decatur county, pronounced opposition to the institution of slavery. The early settlers of the Kingston and Spring Hill neighborhoods came from that part of Kentucky where there was a violent hatred of slavery and they had not been in Decatur county many years before they began to voice, in no uncertain manner, their opposition to the slave traffic. About 1830 these worthy people took the lead in the organization of the Decatur County Colonization Society, a branch of the National Colonization Society. The ostensible purpose of this organization was to assist in freeing men of color and providing them with the means of finding a home in a new country, where the colored man might have a chance to develop himself. A few years before this time, Liberia, Africa, had been prepared for the reception of such colored people of the United States as could be induced to make it their home. However philanthropic such a scheme might have been, it did not work out well in practice and only tended to alienate many people who were really opposed to slavery. The South naturally regarded the Colonization Society with an intense hatred and the result was that they watched their slaves only the more carefully and punished the more severely those who escaped and were recaptured. Many people in the North thought that there was too much stress placed on getting a few colored people out of the country, when the energy of those opposed to the traffic had better be given to ultimate emancipation.

Many persons in Decatur county took the latter stand, with the result that, about 1835 or 1836, the more radical of the anti-slavery people of the county (most of whom lived in Fugit township) withdrew from the Colonization Society and united in the organization of the Decatur County Anti-Slavery Society. Among the leaders in this movement were Samuel Donnell, Sr., John C. McCoy, Thomas Hamilton, Alexander McCoy, Campbell McCoy, Samuel A. Donnell, Luther A. Donnell, Andrew Robison, Jr., Angus C. McCoy, and Cyrus Hamilton, of the Kingston neighborhood, and the Ranks, Andersons, Logans and others, of Spring Hill. The creed of the anti-

slavery people was, in short, that slavery was a sin—a sin for which the whole nation was responsible, and for which there was but one cure—immediate emancipation. The consequence of this second organization was a bitter and unrelenting fight between the supporters of the two societies, the creation of bickerings between neighbors, friends and relatives, and, finally schisms in the churches. It is not necessary here to say which side was in the right—they both hated slavery and differed only in their methods of dealing with it.

It is enough to say that abolitionism gradually grew and, notwithstanding the persecution and ostracism which its adherents were forced to undergo, they finally saw their fondest hopes realized. The Free-Soil party and the subsequent Republican party, founded on the remnants of the Whig and Free-Soil parties, finally forced the issue and January 1, 1863, saw the emancipation of all the slaves in the United States—and only thirty years after Decatur county had taken up the agitation in earnest.

The purpose of the present article is to deal with one phase of the anti-slavery fight in Decatur county, the so-called "underground railroad." One of the main trunk lines of this famous railroad was through the eastern part of Decatur county. Its officers and conductors were sworn to secrecy and it was many years after the close of the Civil War before some of these brave men and women told of the part which they had borne in helping to get the poor negroes through the county on their way to freedom. The story of the "underground railroad" has never been, and probably never will be told in detail. Its work was done under cover of darkness and those who received negroes at one point often did not know who had brought them that far along the line. Southward from Decatur county, the railroad branched off into several different directions. The main crossing places from Kentucky into the southeastern part of Indiana seemed to have been near Madison, Vevay and Rising Sun. Those coming across near Madison were shifted through New Marion, in Ripley county, and Zenas, in Jennings county; those landing at Vevay and Rising Sun were taken past Milan, in Ripley county. The three roads seemed to have effected a junction in Decatur county south of present McCoy's Station. From this place the route led northward along the Decatur-Franklin county line, through a small colored settlement a short distance east of Clarksburg, and thence northeast through Fayette and Wayne counties. Fugitives, on crossing the Ohio river, were met by a trained conductor—sometimes one of their own color, but oftener by a white man—who took them to the next station. Here the runaways stayed in hiding all day and on the second night another conductor

took the colored passengers on to the next station. Thus was the journey made to Canada and freedom, the nightly trips being continued until the fugitives were safely over the border. How many negroes were thus transported to Canada will never be known, but the number ran up into the thousands, and very few of them were ever captured en route or apprehended once they set foot in Canada. The passage of the fugitive slave law in 1850 so outraged the North that the business of the underground railroad increased by leaps and bounds and it became positively dangerous for slave-catchers to appear on free soil. In the escape of these runaways, the good people of Decatur county bore no small part and it is fortunate to find available a personal account of one case which is typical of scores of others which took place. This particular case, known as the "Donnell Rescue Case," was described by the late William M. Hamilton, who was one of the participants:

"I will try to relate in detail the history of the escape, capture, rescue and final escape to Canada, of a colored woman and four children, claimed as the property of George Ray, of Kentucky, in which Mr. Donnell and myself became involved in litigation before both the state and federal courts.

"In the fall of 1848, probably in October, Caroline and her four children made their way across the Ohio river near the city of Madison, Indiana. From there she was assisted on her way to Decatur county by a man named Wagoner, who was one of the regular conductors in charge of fugitives between Madison and this county. Wagoner delivered his passengers at what is now McCoy's Station, probably about two or three o'clock in the morning. Mr. McCoy at once mounted the poor woman and her four children on horses and started for the colored settlement near Clarksburg, which was not far from the home of Luther A. Donnell.

"On the way to the colored settlement, McCoy and his party came by way of my father's (Cyrus Hamilton) and asked me to accompany and assist him on to the colored settlement. When we were within a mile and a half of Clarksburg we found that we could not make the desired goal before daylight, so we stopped at the house of a colored man by the name of Pernell, who lived near. McCoy then returned home. Pernell was uneasy and seemed afraid to keep the fugitives, so I rode over to Donnell's and awakened him, telling him 'what was up,' and that Pernell was afraid to keep the people.

"Donnell said he would go over to the colored settlement and have them come and get the woman and her children. Whereupon I started back home, but soon met Pernell with the fugitives mounted on horses. It was then daylight, and he hurried on to the house of a colored woman, Jane Speed,

who lived where George Marlow now lives. The woman and children were secreted in an old house which had some hay in it. This house was located on a remote portion of her (Jane Speed's) place and not far from where Woodson Clark lived.

"This Clark was reputed to be a slave-catcher and hunter and was ever ready to obstruct the pathway of those seeking their freedom. During the day Clark saw Jane Speed's boy come away from the old house, whither he had been sent to convey food to the fugitives. This was enough to prompt an investigation of the contents of the old house by Clark. He took in the situation at a glance and told the woman she was in a very unsafe position and that he would conduct her to the colored settlement, but, instead of doing so, he took the colored woman and her children to his own house.

"The colored woman, suspecting that all was not right, asked him (Clark) where the colored people were to whom he had promised to guide her. It was then late in the evening, and he, suspecting that her friends would miss her and the children from their place of concealment and that he would be suspected, resolved to secrete them in an old fodder house on the farm of his son. At the same time Clark decided the safest thing for him to do was to tell the colored people to come and get her and the children. After several hours of waiting in the fodder house, the woman concluded that she had been betrayed, and, knowing that there was a colored settlement in the neighborhood, left her children and started out in quest of her friends. The night was dark and she, a stranger to the fields, soon lost her way.

"Leaving the woman and her children for the time, the reader's attention is called to what was being done by her friends. As soon as the fugitives were missed from the hut on Jane Speed's place (otherwise known as the Peyton place), the colored people tracked them to Clark's yard gate. They then informed Luther A. Donnell, who advised them to secure enough assistance to watch Clark's premises so as to prevent the escape of the fugitives. Mr. Donnell then held an interview with my father, and they determined to apply for a writ of habeas corpus and by legal inquiry find by what authority the fugitives were detained by Clark.

"By this time darkness was setting in. My father and Mr. Donnell applied to John Hopkins, then associate judge of Decatur county, for the required writ, which was granted. But it was found necessary to go to Greensburg to obtain the seal of the court and the attendance of the sheriff to serve the writ. The sheriff was Michael Swope, who sent the writ to a deputy named John Imlay, then living in Clarksburg, with orders to serve it.

When my father and Mr. Donnell started for Greensburg I was detained to look after the party who were watching Clark's premises. I found about twenty colored men assembled. They were very much excited and were armed with corn knives, clubs and, maybe, more deadly weapons. It was with difficulty that I restrained them from making a forced search.

"At length the deputy sheriff came, and with him Robert Hamilton, to assist in the execution of the writ. It had been arranged to have the colored men rush in a body on to the sheriff and take the fugitives by force as soon as they could be brought out of Clark's house. But the search proved fruitless and we were all 'chop fallen,' as it looked as though we had been out-generated. Clark appeared greatly offended and said he would see some one through with this business. He went to Clarksburg and tried to get a writ from a justice of the peace, by which he could take the slaves back to Kentucky, but, of course, failed to get one.

"Mr. Donnell, R. A. Hamilton, myself and the colored people then held a council and decided to extend the search to the premises of the two sons of Clark, who lived, one on the north and the other on the south of their father's farm. Meanwhile Mr. Donnell and myself went to Mr. Donnell's house to await developments. A short time before daylight a squad came and reported that they had found the woman near one of the Clarks. She was rambling about the fields in a state of bewilderment and did not know where her children were. She told the story of her removal to the hut and subsequent concealment in the Clark fodder house. Of course, the colored men soon found the children, and the party was once more intact and with friends.

"The colored men took the fugitives down into their neighborhood and secreted them in a deep ravine on the Bull fork of Salt creek, in Franklin county, intending to start them on their way the next night. We were greatly rejoiced at the turn things had taken, yet we felt assured that the slave-catchers would press hard after their game, having once had them in their possession.

"R. A. Hamilton returned home as soon as the search was over. After remaining at Donnell's house until the colored men had reported, I started for home, and on my way met four or five men whom I knew were slave hunters. Some were from Greensburg, and one was a stranger, who, as I afterwards learned, was the man Ray, of Kentucky, who owned the slaves. A son of Clark and a man by the name of Hobbs had been to Greensburg for a writ to enable them to secure possession of the fugitives and had given the alarm. All this had happened while the woman and children were being

found and while I was at the home of Donnell, as before related. I hurriedly changed horses and kept a watch over the slave hunters. They went through Clarksburg, and I went to Donnell's house and reported what I had seen. He proposed that we mount our horses and skirmish around the Clark premises and the colored settlement in order to see what might happen.

"We went to a horse-mill in the edge of the colored settlement. There we remained some time, but learned nothing more than that there was quite a party at Clark's house. In the afternoon the slave hunters made some demonstrations in and about the settlement and did attempt to search one or two houses, but, finding it an unsafe business, they abandoned the expedition.

"The colored people were naturally very much excited and determined. The woman was almost helpless, encumbered as she was with her children, the youngest of which was a nursing babe. They could not be moved like adults. Now, there was a colored man and his wife who had recently moved from Union county to the settlement, who had two children about the age of two of the fugitive children. Accordingly they made a bold daylight trip, with the slave woman's children instead of their own, and arrived safely at the home of William Beard, an underground railroad man and a godly Quaker, who lived beyond the reach of the pursuers.

"But the woman and two of her children were still to be disposed of. About sunset, word came that the slave hunters had discovered the hiding place of the remaining fugitives, and again we were disconsolate. We reasoned that they would bring her to Clark's house for safe keeping over night, and we resolved to try our writ again and see if it would not give us possession of the fugitives.

"Meanwhile, we had assembled at Donnell's house for supper. While we were thus mourning over our ill luck, a colored man came and announced that matters were all right—that the man who was on guard had mistaken a party of men who were returning home from a 'raisin' for the slave hunting party, but that they passed by without observing the woman's hiding place. Again our drooping spirits revived and we set ourselves to the task of planning the successful evasion of the pursuers.

"The route over which the underground railroad passengers were conveyed was through Laurel and Blooming Grove (Franklin county), crossing the East fork of White river at Fairfield, and thence on to William Beard's home in Union county. This line had been discovered by the enemy and was well watched; besides, the excitement was running high and spreading wide by this time, while our rescuing party was more determined than ever.

Heretofore we had depended upon the colored people to do the work, while we made the calculations, but Donnell's determination was now fairly aroused, and he proposed to me that we take this matter in hand and see the slaves safely through, let it cost what it might.

"Accordingly, we instructed the colored people to disguise the woman in male attire and for three or four of them to accompany her, mounted, and others on foot, to Peyton's corner, where we would meet them. They executed the details promptly and were on hand in time. We found it necessary to press through Clarksburg to reach the point we had in mind. It was a dangerous place to enter, as there were plenty of watchful slave hunters there, so we instructed her to ride to the middle of the road, flanked by a trusty colored man on either side. We had the children taken around the village of Clarksburg to about one mile beyond the town. The exit was easily made and the proposed point reached without any trouble. We then dismissed the colored men and resolved to keep our own council.

"The woman was mounted on a horse with one of us and the children with the other, and thus we rode through Spring Hill and to the home of Thomas Donnell, about one mile west of that village. Day was breaking and Luther A. Donnell awakened his brother, Thomas, who assisted him in hiding the slaves in an out-of-the-way building, while I took charge of the horses. During the next day the refugees were fed by two children of the Donnell family. Luther Donnell and myself returned to our homes with the understanding that we were to meet at the house of John R. Donnell that night at ten o'clock for the purpose of making final disposition of the fugitives.

"We met pursuant to our agreement and at this juncture we pressed Lowry Donnell and John R. Donnell into service. The latter entered into the arrangement with a hearty good will by bringing out his fine carriage, with closed top and side curtains. The woman and children had been provided with plenty of warm woolen clothing, and, being doubly veiled, were placed in the carriage and started on their way to freedom.

"The party was composed of Luther A. Donnell, John R. Donnell, Lowry Donnell, Robert Stout, Nathaniel Thompson and myself. Stout and Thompson only went with us as far as New Salem, Rush county."

The narrative of Mr. Hamilton goes on to tell of the details of the journey, which was devoid of any striking incidents. After a drive of twenty-four hours, with only a short rest to feed the horses, the party arrived at William Beard's home in Union county, where they received a

warm welcome. The rescuers returned home the next day, with men and horses worn and jaded, carriage springs broken, and with the experience of one of the most interesting incidents of the underground railroad which ever occurred in the state. The poor slave woman was given her four children, reached Canada eventually, and in after years wrote to Donnell, expressing her great thankfulness for his assistance.

But Donnell was not yet through with his connection with the case. The slave hunters were determined to have their revenge for the shrewd way in which they were outwitted. Having lost their chattels and been defeated in their attempts to recover them, the slave owner and his sympathizers resolved to take advantage offered by a state statute then supposed to be in force in Indiana. Accordingly, a few days later, a grand jury of Decatur county indicted Luther A. Donnell for "aiding and abetting the escape of fugitives from labor," etc. The case came up for trial at the March term of court, 1849. George H. Dunn was the presiding judge and John Hopkins and Samuel Ellis, associate judges. The jury was composed of twelve men of the county. The state was represented by John S. Scobey, prosecuting attorney, and Andrew Davidson, later a supreme judge of Indiana. The defense was in the hands of John Ryman, of Lawrenceburg, and Joseph Robinson and Philander Hamilton, of Greensburg.

On the calling of the case, the defense moved to quash the indictment on the grounds set forth in the case of *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania*, in which it was held that state legislation for the recovery of fugitives from labor in other states, or for aiding the escape of such, was unconstitutional. The motion was overruled and the trial proceeded. The evidence is too voluminous for the purpose at hand and only a summary of it will be given. The evidence in the case seemed to turn on the positive statement of Richard Clark (one of the sons mentioned), who testified that the woman and children were placed in his fodder house about two o'clock of Monday and that between three and four o'clock the next morning they were taken out by Luther A. Donnell and William Hamilton, which the reader will notice is widely at variance with the facts, as stated in Hamilton's account. But in those days, a man could not testify in his own behalf, neither could a colored man testify in a case where a white man was interested. There was some conflicting testimony in this case, but the popular voice was unfavorable to the defense and the verdict was against the defendant. Donnell appealed the case to the supreme court of Indiana. The result is here given in the words of the record:

"Donnell vs. State.

"Perkins, Judge.

Error to the Decatur Circuit Court.

"This was an indictment against Luther A. Donnell, containing two counts; one charging him with inducing the escape of, and the other with secreting a woman of color, called Caroline, then being the slave of and owing service to George Ray, of Kentucky. The defendant was convicted. The section of the statute of our state upon which the indictment was grounded, according to the decision in *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania*, is unconstitutional and void. The conviction on it was, therefore, erroneous." (Porter's Indiana Reports, Vol. III, page 480.)

Encouraged by the advantages gained here in a criminal action, and by the popular clamor, Ray brought suit in the United States court at Indianapolis, to recover the value of his property, and obtained a judgment for fifteen hundred dollars, which, with costs, amounted to about three thousand dollars. This was promptly paid by the defendants to the last dollar. It is interesting to note that this full amount was refunded to the defendants by the anti-slavery men of the state and neighborhood, aided by some who were publicly known to be in sympathy with the movement.

Thus ended one of the most exciting legal contests ever held in the state; in fact, the effect on the popular mind was rather unfavorable to the slave-catching interests here, and caused many who had before been indifferent toward the anti-slavery agitators to take a decided stand for or against that issue. No other efforts were made to recover escaped slaves in Decatur county, although from then to the outbreak of the war the "underground railroad" was in full operation. It is said that not one slave in a thousand was ever recovered by the owners in the decade preceding the Civil War.

The fugitive slave law of 1850 was heartily denounced in many pulpits in Decatur county immediately after its passage, and a minister of Kingston probably voiced the sentiment of a majority of the people of the county when he said in the pulpit at the end of one of his sermons: "It is well known to you that the fugitive slave bill has become a law. To a law framed of such iniquity I owe no allegiance. Humanity, Christianity and manhood revolt against it. For myself—I say it solemnly—I will shelter, I will help, I will defend the fugitive with all my humble means and power. I will act with any body of decent and serious men, as the head, or foot, or hand, in any mode not involving the use of deadly weapons, to nullify and defeat the operation of this law." While this courageous preacher undoubtedly expressed the sentiments of most of the people of the county, yet there were not a few who had no sympathy whatever with the slave. Many of

the early settlers of the county came from Kentucky and Tennessee and, if the facts were known, it could be shown that some of these Southerners brought slaves here with them and held them as such. The government census of 1830 disclosed the startling fact that there was one negro girl in Decatur county who was returned as a slave.

The Knights of the Golden Circle had a large following in Decatur county during the Civil War and were especially strong in Jackson township. They were responsible for most of the depredations committed in that township during the latter part of the war. Apropos of this traitorous organization, an interesting story is told of old "Uncle" Dan Pike, who lived in Jackson township near Alert. The worthy old gentleman was an avowed Southern sympathizer and a great lover of fine horses, of which he had a large number. At the time Morgan made his raid through southern Indiana in the summer of 1863, Uncle Dan had some misgivings about the safety of his fine horses. He thought, however, that he was too far north for Morgan, but he was destined to change his opinion of the safety of his horses. On a sweltering day in July a detachment of Morgan's men actually appeared before his home and in no uncertain manner demanded some of his fine horses. Southern sympathizer that he was, he was determined that no horse of his should leave the barn if he could help it. Taking his trusty old flint-lock in his hands, he stationed himself near the stable door and defied a man to attempt to take a single horse out of the stable. "The first man who goes into that stable door gets a slug of hot shot." The soldiers told him that he would only bring about his own death and in no way save his horses. "That don't make no difference—it will not save the man who goes into my stable," retorted the old man. The upshot of the matter was that they left Uncle Dan safe in the possession of all of his beloved horses.

CHAPTER XVIII.

DECATUR COUNTY'S MILITARY RECORD.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION IN DECATUR COUNTY.

The following is an authentic list of soldiers of the Revolutionary War who lived and are buried in Decatur county, Indiana, the list having been prepared in May, 1901 :

Thomas Hooten, buried in Sand Creek cemetery, near Greensburg, has a tombstone stating that he was a soldier of the War of 1776 to 1783. He died on July 26, 1841, aged eighty-nine years, two months and twenty-six days.

John Pemberton was also buried in Sand Creek cemetery and has a tombstone stating he was a soldier of the War for Independence. He died on June 5, 1845, aged eighty-two years, ten months and fifteen days.

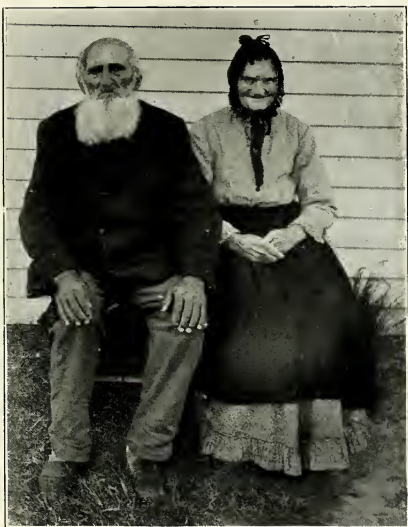
Samuel Brown is buried at Wesley Chapel cemetery. There is a broken slab, the inscription being almost entirely defaced. It is believed that he was a soldier of the Revolution.

A soldier, named Kirby, was known to be a soldier of 1776 by several person in this county and the grave can be located. He is buried in what is known as Burke Chapel cemetery, five miles south of Greensburg. No headstone. Command unknown.

Hugh Montgomery is buried in a private cemetery on a farm owned by William M. Hamilton, formerly known as the Antrobus farm. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and also of the War of 1812. He had three sons, Thomas, Henry and William, in the War of 1812. William was killed in battle. Henry died and is buried near his father in Antrobus cemetery. The headstone was placed by descendants.

John Gilleland, who served in the War of 1776, is buried on what is now known as the Gilmore farm, in a small country cemetery. The grave is grown over with brush and briars, but a small tombstone, with the inscription almost obliterated, marks the grave.

George King, buried in the cemetery at Milford, is known to have been a soldier of the War of the Revolution. The grave can be located by grand-



MR. AND MRS. JOHN FINNERN. LATE OF GREENSBURG. THE ONLY MARRIED
COUPLE WHO SERVED TOGETHER DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

children and others. The headstone was furnished by the war department and placed under charge of William Tateman, sexton.

James Crawford, also of the War of 1776, is buried alongside King. There is a headstone, giving name, also that he died in February, 1836, aged seventy-nine years. The headstone, placed by William Tateman, sexton, was furnished, on requisition, by the war department.

Wheeler is the last name of another soldier of 1776, who was buried in the group. None of his relatives are in this part of the country. These three men just mentioned were well acquainted and associates before they died. They are buried southeast and a few feet from a beech tree. It is not known whether or not King, Crawford or Wheeler were pensioners.

Joseph Morris, born in 1761, died in Greensburg, Indiana, in 1849. He was buried in the old cemetery and the remains were removed, but the grave cannot be located. His wife also died in Greensburg. He was nineteen years old when he enlisted and it is known that he served to the end of the Revolutionary War. Parties lived in this county who knew this soldier. The above information was given by a relative.

Thomas Meek, Sr., father of Adam R. Meek, a soldier of the War of 1812, was a soldier of the War for Independence. He came from Virginia and is buried in the cemetery at Springhill, Indiana. He was born in 1756, and died in 1838. A good stone marks the grave, from which the above dates are taken.

John Collins, born in 1757, died near Kingston in 1848, and is buried in the cemetery at Kingston. It is believed he was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The dates are taken from a headstone at the grave.

John DeMoss was born in South Carolina about 1760, removed to Virginia and probably went as a soldier from that state. He came to Indiana with his family and died in a cabin on what is now known as the Robert Braden farm, owned by Jeremy Braden, being buried on the adjoining farm, owned by Milton Byers, located in Clay township, this county, in an old cemetery. The grave was located by Ralph Pavey, who was at the interment. There are two stones, without inscription, that mark the grave. It is confidently believed that he was a soldier of the War of Independence. The headstone was furnished by the war department and placed by a descendant.

Lovejoy, initials not known, was buried at the Downeyville cemetery. It is thought he was a soldier of the War of 1776. No headstone. Probably of the War of 1812.

Joseph Lee, believed to have been a soldier of the Revolution, went from

New Jersey and is buried at Shiloh cemetery. The headstone bears the date of death, etc.

John O. Gullion, it is said, was a soldier of the War of 1776. He went from Virginia. He is buried on the Spillman farm near Shiloh. The grave cannot be located, no headstone remaining.

Levi Weston is buried in South Park cemetery, Greensburg, on the east side, near two pine trees. There is a headstone stating that he was a soldier of the War of 1776. He died on June 9, 1852, aged ninety-nine years and thirteen days.

Ichabod Parker, of the War of the Revolution, was buried in Sandcreek cemetery. There is a headstone, on which is inscribed the fact that he was a soldier of the Revolution, giving date of death, etc.

Jeremiah I. Dogan, of the War of 1776, was a pensioner. He drew his pension through the Madison agency, at an early day. He died on April 14, 1857, aged about ninety years. He was a Virginian, and was buried at Mt. Carmel cemetery. There was a headstone. The grave could probably be located.

HUGH MONTGOMERY.

Hugh Montgomery and wife are buried in the Watts graveyard on the Lanham farm. Before the war, he came to the colonies from Ireland with two brothers. His brothers fought with the British, but Hugh Montgomery cast his lot with the thirteen colonies. He served for three years in the company commanded by John Sullivan, of Colonel Russel's Ninth Virginia Regiment.

When the war was over, Hugh Montgomery moved to Ohio, and later to Decatur county, and, on October 7, 1822, applied for a pension, claiming that he was no longer able to support himself. In his application for a pension he listed his worldly possessions as follows: One mare, \$25; one cow and calf, \$12; four sheep, \$4; two shoats, \$3; two pots and bed, \$17.50; total, \$61.50. He then makes the following declaration:

"In pursuance of the act of May, 1820, I do solemnly swear that I was a resident of the United States on the 18th day of May, 1818, and that I have not since that time, by gift, sale, or in any manner, disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent thereby to diminish it, so as to bring myself within the provisions of an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval forces of the United States in the Revolutionary War, passed on the 18th day of March, 1818."

Concerning the application of Montgomery for a pension, the following letter is still preserved:

"War Department, Pension Office, March 29th, 1824.

"Hon. James Noble, Senate, United States:

"Sir—I have, on examining the papers in the case of Hugh Montgomery, every reason to believe that the one who now lives in Decatur county, Indiana, is the same person who resided in Ohio three years ago and whose application for a pension was then rejected on account of his property. You will perceive, by referring to your letter to him, which is herewith returned, that he was required to prove that he was not the same person who lived in Ohio; instead of which, all the evidence that has any bearing on the subject goes to show that he lived in the very same county and state (Butler, Ohio) from which the first application was made. The claim, of course, cannot be allowed. The papers which you sent to me will remain upon our files, agreeably to the regulations of the war department.

"I am respectfully,

"Your Obt. Servt.,

"J. L. EDWARDS."

Three sons of Montgomery fought in the War of 1812. They were Thomas, William and Henry Montgomery. William was killed in battle and Thomas is buried in South Park cemetery. Henry Montgomery is buried beside his father in the Antrobus cemetery.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN DECATUR COUNTY.

David Bailey, a pensioner of the War of 1812, was paid through the Indianapolis agency. He served in Captain Hawkins' and Captain Gray's companies, the Seventeenth and Third United States Infantry. His pension certificate, which bore the number 3255, came into the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Perry Tremain, residing near Greensburg. David Bailey died in the city of Greensburg on March 6, 1879, aged eighty-one years and ten months, and was buried in South Park cemetery. There is no headstone, but there is a staff and the grave has been decorated. Application was made to the war department for a gravestone.

George Myers was a pensioner of the War of 1812 and on the list of pensioners in the Indianapolis agency. No service given. He was buried in a cemetery near Harris City and has a monument with inscription of himself and wife. He had a son living in the county named William Myers.

This information was secured through a granddaughter, Mrs. L. E. Johnson, in Greensburg.

William Billington (written "Bellington" on the rolls of the Indianapolis pension agency), belonged to Capt. Harry Ellis's Kentucky militia and was in Hull's surrender. He was born on September 11, 1788, died on September 20, 1874, and was buried in the cemetery at Union church. There is a broken slab at the grave.

Joseph Frakes, a soldier of the War of 1812, belonged to the "Kentucky Rangers." He went from Mason county, Kentucky. He was born on June 6, 1771, died on June 9, 1854, and was buried in the cemetery at Union church, near the grave of R. M. Hayes. There was a slab at the grave, broken in fragments, from which this data was taken.

Daniel S. Perry, a pensioner on the roll of the Indianapolis pension agency, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, on October 9, 1791. He was a son of Henry Perry, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. He enlisted and served in the Kentucky militia, command not known. In the year 1811 he was in a cavalry branch of the United States service. He served under General Harrison. He came to Decatur county on March 3, 1823, and died on October 27, 1872. He is buried in what is known as the Ross cemetery, three miles east of Greensburg. His grave is marked by a headstone, in good condition, but there is nothing on it to indicate that he was a soldier of the War of 1812. A son and other descendants resided in this county.

George Silva, known to have been a soldier in the War of 1812, was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia. He died in April, 1849, and is buried in the cemetery at Clarksburg. There is no stone, but the grave was located by a granddaughter, Mrs. Burns, of Clarksburg.

William Butcher, a soldier of the War of 1812, was captured at the battle of River Raisin. He is buried at Mount Carmel, but the grave cannot be located. It is not known whether he was a pensioner or not, but it is probable that he was.

Henry Miller, a pensioner of the War of 1812, was buried at Mount Carmel. There is no information as to his services. There is a monument, and the age and date of birth are on that. John S. Miller stated that Henry Miller was captured at the battle of River Raisin and W. A. Donnell knew he was a pensioner.

William Beetem, a pensioner of the War of 1812, was buried at Clarksburg. There is no headstone at this time and the grave cannot be located.

John Butler was a soldier of the War of 1812. It is not known to what command he belonged; perhaps the Kentucky militia. He moved to Indiana at an early day and settled on his farm, six miles east of Old Vernon. His wife dying, he married Mrs. Editha Myers, widow of Thomas H. Myers, and lived and died on the old Myers homestead, one mile east of Milford. He was buried in what, to the old settlers, was known as the Douglas graveyard, later called the Wesley Chapel cemetery, located on the Nelson Mowrey home farm. There is a slab at the grave, broken near the ground. He came to Decatur county in 1847 and died in 1860. A daughter of John Butler, by the name of Nancy Neal, lived near Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana. John Butler was the father of John F. Butler, deceased; Col. Harvey Butler, and stepfather of John L. Evans, Sanford Myers, Mrs. Bean and Mrs. Margaret Jackson.

Thomas Campbell, of the War of 1812, Captain Deshold's Virginia militia, was a pensioner on the roll of the Indianapolis agency; his post-office was Westport. He died on May 26, 1879, and is buried in the McCammon cemetery, five miles south of Westport. There is a headstone.

John P. Oakley, a soldier of the War of 1812, lived in this county for a number of years. He was buried in Antioch, old Christian church, alongside his wife and several children. There is a headstone.

Israel Gibson was a soldier of the War of 1812. His wife was a pensioner. He was buried in South Park cemetery, Greensburg, about one hundred feet south of the vault. There is a slab on which is inscribed his name and a Masonic emblem, but no other inscription. He belonged to a Pennsylvania command.

William Hood, a pensioner on the Indianapolis rolls, belonged to Captain Mathews' Kentucky Militia. He is buried at Spring Hill and has a monument. There was a son, Thomas Hood, and two daughters, Mrs. Riley and Mrs. Foley, residing in Decatur county, Indiana.

Mackie Elliott, a soldier of the War of 1812, is buried in the cemetery one-half mile west of the Nauvoo school house, and has a monument. Mackie Elliott and his brother, Robert, served alternately during the War of 1812. Two sons, John and Robert Elliott, resided in the city of Greensburg.

Henry Critzer, of the War of 1812, is buried in the Milford cemetery. He has a monument on which is inscribed the fact that he was in Hull's surrender. He served during the war. His wife, Martha Critzer, drew a pension.

Hartwell Knight, of the War of 1812, was not a pensioner, but received a land warrant for services during that war. His resting place, in the Mil-

ford cemetery, is marked with a small headstone, with inscription of age and death.

Henry Barr, a pensioner of the War of 1812 and buried on the home farm in Clay township, has a monument. Mrs. Achsah Harrell, of Milford, this county, was a daughter of Henry Barr.

Andrew Robinson, Sr., born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 1st of January, 1793, died on August 28, 1884, and is buried in the Kingston cemetery. He was a soldier in Captain Hutchinson's company, of Kentucky volunteers, and was on the rolls of the Indianapolis agency. There is a monument.

John Robertson, of Captain Gray's Kentucky Militia, was a pensioner on the rolls of the Indianapolis agency. He was also a captain of an artillery company in the Indiana Militia in the Fifty-fifth Regiment. His pension certificate, dated December 6, 1871, is in possession of his descendants. He was born on March 15, 1796, and died on December 2, 1881, being interred at Downeyville, this county. There is a good tombstone.

It is almost certain that Joseph Mazingo was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was in a Kentucky battalion, name or number unknown. This man was buried in what is known as the McConnell cemetery, located on the Greene Barnes farm, two miles southeast of Greensburg. There is a rough stone, but no inscription. The grave was located and a staff placed at the grave, which was decorated on May 30, 1901.

Thomas Mazingo, a brother of Joseph, also lived and died in this county. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, went from Virginia, and was an officer in his company. He lived one-half mile south of the village of Smyrna, on what is now known as the Martin farm. He is buried in an old cemetery on that farm, on a knoll, southwest of the house. His wife was known as "Aunt Milla" and was buried beside her husband. These graves were located by Mr. Martin from personal knowledge of the parties, whom he knew when a young man. There are two rough stones at the heads of these graves without inscriptions.

Joseph and Thomas Mazingo were the sons of Spencer Mazingo, who was a soldier of the War for Independence, and went from Culpeper county, Virginia. Thomas Mazingo's grave was decorated on May 30, 1901.

John Sanders, who is buried at Mount Pisgah, this county, is thought to have been a soldier of the War of 1812.

William Evans, who is buried at the Union church, near Forest Hill, it is thought was a soldier of the War of 1812. William Evans moved to Jackson township, this county, in 1833, and he died in 1864.

Owen W. Blackmore, of Captain Ireland's Virginia Militia, War of 1812, was on the rolls of the Indianapolis agency. His postoffice was Kingston and he is probably buried at that place, though the grave has not been located.

Valentine Pollard, of Captain Ireland's Virginia Militia, was on the Indianapolis Pension Agency rolls. His postoffice was Greensburg. He was probably buried in the old cemetery, at the southeast corner of the present boundaries of the city of Greensburg. If the remains were ever removed, it is likely the grave was not marked.

William Bird was a soldier in the War of 1812. His widow, Maria Bird, drew a pension. He is buried at Shiloh and has a monument. There are numerous descendants of William and Maria Bird residing in Decatur county.

William W. Pierce belonged to Capt. John Howe's New York Militia and was on the pension rolls of the Indianapolis agency. His postoffice was St. Paul, in the neighborhood of which he lived until his death, on March 4, 1876. He is probably buried in a cemetery located on the farm formerly owned by "Colonel" W. W. Pierce. The cemetery is east of Mill creek and north of the Michigan road.

Richard Wells, a soldier of the War of 1812, is buried in the Wesley Chapel cemetery on the Nelson Mowery farm. It is impossible to locate the grave with certainty.

James Truitt, a soldier in the War of 1812, was also a pensioner. He lived at St. Omer, but, so far, it has not been possible to locate the grave. It is certain he was a pensioner.

Jacob Forrey, of the War of 1812, was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and served as a private in Capt. Valentine Geesey's company of Pennsylvania Volunteers, called the "Brownsville Blues." In the year 1845, he came to Indiana and bought some land in Fugit township, this county, two and one-half miles east of Clarksburg, where he remained until his death, January 27, 1865, aged seventy-nine years. He received two land warrants. Under the Act of March, 1878, his widow was granted a pension, which she received until her death, January 16, 1884. He was buried in the Clarksburg cemetery. There is a monument but nothing on the monument to show he was a soldier. The father of Jacob Forrey and an uncle were soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and are buried in this state. This information was furnished by Mrs. Sarah E. Winker, a daughter of Jacob Forrey.

John Caldwell is known to have been a soldier of the War of 1812.

Charles Kemble, of Greensburg, knew him for many years. He lived and died in Adams township. He was buried in the Union Church cemetery. Caldwell was taken captive by the Indians and adopted. After three years, he made his escape and returned to Kentucky, his former home. There is a small monument, broken, from which the following dates are taken: Born, January 20, 1790, died April 20, 1874.

Isaac Fisk Stine was a soldier of the War of 1812, and is buried in South Park cemetery on the "old lot" of Barton H. Harney. He was buried in the cemetery at the southeastern border of the present city of Greensburg, and, later, was removed to South Park. He entered the war from Greene county, Pennsylvania, and was captain of a "Light Horse Company." He died in June, 1833. There is no headstone, but application has been made for one, of the War Department. The grave was decorated on May 30, 1901.

Christian Hegersweiler, who is believed to have been a soldier of 1812, was buried at Roszburg cemetery, but the grave cannot be located.

George Marlow was a soldier drafted into the War of 1812. His colonel was named Ballou and was in the command of General Portersfield. He was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, on August 28, 1787, and died on December 11, 1859, being buried at Clarksburg alongside his wife. There is a small headstone, giving date of birth and death. He came to Indiana about 1821, located on a farm in Fugit township, on which he lived until his death. He never applied for a pension.

Samuel Marlow, a brother of George Marlow, was also drafted in the War of 1812, was in the same company and under General Portersfield, and served until his discharge, at the close of the war. He came to Indiana the last of February, 1821, settled in Fugit township, and lived on his land until his death, December 25, 1821. He was buried on the same farm, near two trees which are still standing. There is no headstone, but the grave can be located.

Daniel McCormack was a soldier of the War of 1812, belonged to the Kentucky Militia, is buried at Union church, five miles south of Greensburg. There is a monument on which the age is given.

James Elder, a soldier of the War of 1812, is buried in the Sand Creek cemetery. He has a monument for himself and two wives.

John Ammermon, a soldier of the War of 1812, lived in this county several years before his death. No relatives are known to be in the county, neither can the grave be located. He was buried at Roszburg.

Elisha Adams was a pensioner on the Indianapolis roll. There is a

good gravestone from which the following inscription is taken: "Born April 7, 1792. Died November 9, 1883." The pension roll shows that he was a private in Captain Ogden's Battery, Third New Jersey Artillery. He was buried at Clarksburg. His widow lived in Greensburg and drew a pension.

Robert Hamilton was captain of a company of Kentucky riflemen in the War of 1812. He was born on June 17, 1768, and died on June 17, 1817. He served in the garrison at Vincennes, Indiana. Buried at Old Concord, Kentucky, he was removed to Decatur county by his grandson, Robert A. Hamilton, and rests by the side of his wife in the cemetery at Kingston. There is a good tombstone.

William Robbins, Sr., a soldier of the War of 1812 and probably of the War of 1776, died in 1834, and was buried at Mt. Pleasant cemetery, alongside his wife. There is a headstone with an inscription to some extent obliterated. He was the father of William Robbins, Jr., who was the father of John E. Robbins, deceased; James G., Merritt H. and Mrs. William Styers, all residents of Decatur county. This family came to Kentucky from Virginia, and to Indiana at an early date.

Adam R. Meek was a soldier in Captain Metcalf's company, in Colonel Boswell's Regiment, "Kentucky Rifles," under General Harrison at the battle of Thames. He was a native of Fayette county, Kentucky, born on December 15, 1789, and died in Decatur county, Indiana, being buried at Springhill alongside his wife. He was a pensioner, as was also his wife after his death. There is a headstone in good condition.

John Gray was a soldier of the War of 1812. After his death his widow married William Walters. After the latter's death she drew a pension as the widow of John Gray and lived several years near the city of Greensburg. John Gray died on April 5, 1836. He has a large, erect slab in good condition, from which the dates given above are taken.

Byard Elmore, a pensioner on the rolls of the Indianapolis agency, belonged to Capt. James McQuire's Indiana militia. He was born in April, 1790, and died on October 15, 1878, aged eighty-eight years. Has a headstone, and is buried in the Kingston cemetery.

Thomas I. Glass was a soldier of the War of 1812. He was buried in the Kingston cemetery. He has a headstone, from which these dates are taken. He died on November 16, 1855, aged seventy-seven years.

Joseph Mitchell served in the War of 1812 as a private under General Harrison. He was buried at the Kingston cemetery. He has a good head-

stone, which shows that he died on October 7, 1868, aged eighty-three years. There are no descendants known to be living in this county.

Willis Gulley, soldier of the War of 1812, came to this county from Kentucky. It is known by residents of Decatur county that he was buried at the Downeyville cemetery.

John Moulton was a soldier of the War of 1812. The most of his time while in the service was spent in a block house at the mouth of Laughery creek, on the Ohio river, in this state, for the defense of the few settlers in that vicinity. He was born in Pennsylvania, March 24, 1793. His parents came to Kentucky and located in Nicolas county. He was married to Susannah Ricketts in 1814, and came to Decatur county in 1824, locating four miles east of Greensburg. He was killed by a horse, on May 8, 1844, and was buried in the Ross graveyard, three miles east of Greensburg. The headstone and grave are in good condition. John Moulton was a noted hunter in his day. He and two others cut out the Brookville road from near Greensburg to the Franklin county line. He has descendants living in Decatur county. He was probably not a pensioner, but it is possible that his wife was.

Thomas Martin.

George Kerrick is said to have been a soldier of the War of 1812. He is buried at Mt. Carmel and has a good headstone.

Seth Wilder served in Captain Clark's militia in the War of 1812. His name was on the pension rolls of the Indianapolis agency. His postoffice was St. Paul. He died at St. Omer and is buried at that place. There is a headstone.

Samuel Ferguson, a soldier of the War of 1812, lived and died at St. Omer, and was buried in the cemetery at that place.

Frederick W. Dillman, a soldier of the War of 1812, lived and died in Decatur county, but is buried just over the line in Bartholomew county. He was the father of Jacob A. Dillman, of this county.

Mason Watts, known to have been a soldier of the War of 1812, lived in Jackson township, in this county. He was buried in Ripley county, Indiana.

James Wise, a son-in-law of Mason Watts, was also a soldier of the War of 1812. He lived in Decatur county for several years, afterwards moving to Brown county, where his death occurred.

Samuel Eli was probably in the War of 1812. He died in Jackson township, but it is not known where he is buried.

Brumfield Boone, born on November 6, 1791, served in a garrison in

Kentucky. He died near Greensburg, Indiana, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Kitchen, who lives in Greensburg, on January 19, 1875, and was buried in the old Methodist cemetery, now part of the South Park cemetery. Enlisting at the beginning of the War of 1812, at the end of his term he re-enlisted, as a substitute. He served in the brigade commanded by General Gano, in General Harrison's army, until the end of the war. He was in several battles, but the papers giving the names of the battles and other facts are mislaid and cannot be found. The family came from North Carolina, and were related to Daniel Boone. Mrs. Turner, another daughter, also lived in Greensburg.

John Pritchard, of the War of 1812, was buried in Sandcreek cemetery. He died in 1841, aged sixty-seven years.

MEXICAN WAR.

Decatur county furnished a small quota of men for the Mexican War (1846-48) and, although the state did not keep the record of volunteers by counties, it has been ascertained that from fifty to seventy-five men enlisted from Decatur county during the progress of the war. Indiana furnished five regiments, totaling four thousand four hundred and seventy officers and privates, to the government.

Capt. Morgan L. Payne raised a part of a company in the county and secured the rest of his company at Lawrenceburg. This was Company C, Fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and when it was mustered into the service it was placed under the immediate command of Col. Willis A. Gorman. J. V. Bemusdaffer was the first lieutenant of this company and W. W. Love was also a member of the same company.

Lieut. William P. Sanders was a student at Hanover College when the war opened, but he immediately left college, volunteered, and later became an officer in the mounted infantry of Kentucky. He was killed at the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847. Sanders was a brother of Mrs. P. T. Lambert, of Greensburg, and the late Mrs. R. A. Hamilton.

Major J. M. Talbott was another prominent man from Greensburg who won distinction in the Mexican War. He raised a company here known as the Decatur County Volunteers. Governor Whitcomb had asked for thirty companies, and Talbott's company being the thirty-eighth to report, it was not needed. Talbott was elected captain of his company; J. E. Housier, first lieutenant; J. B. Lathrop, second lieutenant. Houser rode all night as soon as the company was full in order to report to the governor

that Decatur county had a company ready to go to the front, but he was five hours too late to get the company in. Talbott later joined the Sixteenth Regiment of United States Regulars, was promoted to major for meritorious work on the field of battle, and died in 1848, while in the service in Mexico.

Other men from this county who served in the war included McHenry Pumphrey, Robert Favors, Robert, Eli and Joseph Critser, Benjamin Jenkins, E. L. Floyd, Benjamin Ricketts, James Morgan, Alexander Edwards, John Larrison, Robert Myers, Tarlton Caldwell and Elijah Hines. There were others, probably fifty in all, who served in the war from this county, but their names have not been preserved.

CIVIL WAR.

On Saturday morning, April 12, 1861, the first shot from the Confederate batteries in Charleston harbor fell on the rampart of Ft. Sumter. Young men, middle-aged men, old men, stood around the telegraph offices all over the United States on that day, waiting to hear the result of the attack. When it was known that the fort had fallen, a cry went up throughout the North—an insistent cry that active steps be taken at once to crush the incipient rebellion. On that Saturday night men stood in groups, with clenched fists and beating hearts, from the knobs of the Ohio to the sand hills of Lake Michigan, patiently waiting to hear whether the brave seventy in the fort could withstand the ten thousand raging Rebels who were attacking them. At ten o'clock that night, the news was flashed over the country that "Sumter has fallen."

On the Sunday morning following there was scarcely a pulpit in the North but what spoke of the terrible event. Indiana ministers, with few exceptions, were loyal to the Union and demanded from the pulpit that the country's honor should be upheld at all costs. On the morning of April 15, Governor Morton telegraphed President Lincoln an offer of ten thousand men. On this same day the President issued a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers. Every county in the state was called upon by the governor for troops, and, although the state's quota was only four thousand, six hundred and eighty-three, yet within ten days there were twelve thousand men in Indianapolis ready for service.

For the three-year service Decatur county furnished twenty-six companies of infantry and cavalry, and one battery. The following is the roster of the commissioned officers, with the regiments in which they served:

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonels, James Gavin and Ira G. Grover; lieutenant-colonels, James Gavin and Ira G. Grover; majors, Benjamin C. Shaw, Ira G. Grover and Merritt C. Welsh; surgeons, George W. New and John L. Wooden.

Company D—Captains, Merritt C. Welsh and Charles Griffith; first lieutenants, Robert Braden, Charles Griffith, Henry Knight and James Leggett; second lieutenants, Charles Griffith, Henry Knight and James Leggett.

Company E—Captains, Ira G. Grover, David W. Hamilton, George P. Clayton and Jenkins F. Anderson; first lieutenants, D. W. Hamilton, W. D. Jocelyn, George P. Clayton, Charles F. Atwater, J. F. Anderson and Robert F. King; second lieutenants, William D. Jocelyn, John M. Hazen, George P. Clayton and Charles F. Atwater.

Company G—Captains, Benjamin C. Shaw, Wilson C. Lember, Martin W. Richardson and John A. Meek; first lieutenants, W. C. Lember, M. W. Richardson, John A. Meek, Orville Thomson, Samuel L. Anderson, David B. Gageby and Milo Robertson; second lieutenants, M. W. Richardson, John A. Meek, Orville Thomson, S. L. Anderson and D. B. Gageby.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, John T. Wilder, promoted to brigadier-general; surgeon, Dr. J. Y. Hitt.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Adjutants, William B. Harvey and Livingston Howland.

Company E—Captains, Mahlon C. Connett, Frank Hughes and William B. Harvey; first lieutenants, Frank Hughes, William B. Harvey and George Hungate; second lieutenants, Andrew J. Hungate, William B. Harvey and George W. Hungate.

Company H—Captains, William H. Tyner, Quartus C. Moore, George W. Dye, James H. Burk and John L. Hice; first lieutenants, Q. C. Moore, G. W. Pye, James H. Burk, John L. Hice and Augustus H. Tevis; second lieutenants, George W. Pye, J. H. Burk, J. L. Hice and A. H. Tevis.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Major, William T. Strickland.

Company B—Captains, W. T. Strickland and William T. Stott; first lieutenants, James A. Cunningham, William T. Stott, James C. Alden and William B. Robbins; second lieutenants, William T. Stott and Edwin Alexander.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, John S. Scobey; lieutenant-Colonel, B. C. Shaw; major, John S. Scobey; chaplain, David Monfort; surgeon, John L. Wooden.

Company A—Captains, John S. Scobey and Giles E. White; first lieutenants, Giles E. White and Reuben Jones; second lieutenants, Reuben Jones and Moses Bailey.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (THIRTY DAYS.)

Colonel, James Gavin; lieutenant-colonel, John T. Wilder; adjutant, Irvin Robbins; quartermaster, Samuel A. Bonner.

Company A—Captain, Luther Donnell; first lieutenant, Hugh Weston; second lieutenant, B. H. Harney.

Company B—Captain, Benjamin Jenkins; first lieutenant, Samuel Walker; second lieutenant, Peter Norris.

Company C—Captain, Robert M. Higgins; first lieutenant, William Alyea; second lieutenant, William M. Fletcher.

Company D—Captain, Charles Bell; first lieutenant, John H. Braden; second lieutenant, John H. Kirby.

Company E—Captain, Thomas H. Butler; first lieutenant, William P. Marsh; second lieutenant, William A. Mandlove.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Adjutant, George R. Robinson; first lieutenants, William R. Lanius and Darius H. Dodd; second lieutenant, Benjamin Bridges.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT (FIFTH CAVALRY.)

Colonel, Thomas H. Butler; lieutenant-colonel, Thomas H. Butler; quartermaster, William H. Duncan.

Company H—Captains, Thomas H. Butler and William H. St. John; first lieutenants, William H. St. John and John P. Whitlow; second lieutenants, James Kennedy and John P. Whitlow.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel, John C. McQuiston; lieutenant-colonel, DeWitt C. Walters; majors, D. C. Waters and Irvin Robbins.

Company A—Captains, Irvin Robbins and Hugh Weston; first lieutenants, Hugh Weston, John H. Kirby, Nathan Thorp and William H. Stout; second lieutenants, Green B. Roszell, Nathan Thorp, William H. Stout and John Castor.

Company B—Captains, D. C. Walters, William H. Dolby and John A. Merrill; first lieutenants, William H. Dolby, John A. Merrill and Ephriam T. Allen; second lieutenants, John A. Merrill, E. T. Allen and John Davison.

Company D—Captain, Angus F. McCoy; first lieutenants, James Jeffries, Joseph Carter and Ira E. Stark; second lieutenants, John Case and Harvey Connett.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Merritt C. Welsh; major, Thomas P. Spillman.

Company A—Captains, Thomas P. Spillman, George W. Reed; first lieutenants, George W. Reed and Christian J. Henry; second lieutenants, C. J. Henry and John W. Moore.

Company F—First lieutenant and captain, B. W. Cole.

Company G—Second lieutenant, Enoch Allen.

Company K—Second lieutenant, John F. Hobart.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (ONE HUNDRED DAYS.)

Colonel, James Gavin; adjutant, A. J. Hungate; quartermaster, Charles H. Wright; chaplain, D. R. Van Buskirk; assistant surgeon, John M. Craig.

Company B—Captain, Joseph Drake; first lieutenant, Robert F. Conover; second lieutenant, Hurum M. G. Dugan.

Company C—Captain, William D. Jocelyn; first lieutenant, Thomas P. Spillman; second lieutenant, John B. Mallett.

Company D—Captain, Charles C. Bell; first lieutenant, Adam Sample; second lieutenant, Isaac Seeright.

Company E—Captain, William T. Marsh; first lieutenants, A. J. Hungate and William M. Friedly; second lieutenants, William M. Friedly and William M. Johnson.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Quartermaster, John C. Blake.

Company C—First lieutenant, William H. Reddington.

THIRD BATTERY.

First Lieutenant, Adolphus G. Armington.

WILDER BATTERY.

Captain, S. F. Rigby; first lieutenant, William H. Carroll, Jacob R. Stewart, William K. Wilson, C. W. McLaughlin, Charles H. Porter and Robert H. Randall; second lieutenant, Jacob R. Stewart, William K. Wilson, Matthew E. Jackson, Benjamin M. Ricketts, C. W. McLaughlin.

By referring to the summary of Decatur county's representation in the Civil War, above given, it will be seen that the county had men in twelve regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery. Undoubtedly there were also men in other regiments, not only in this state, but in other states as well. The most important regiment from this county was probably the Seventh, which first went out for the three-month service, and then re-enlisted for a period of three years. The other important regiments from this county were the Thirty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-sixth, One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth. These six regiments will be treated in this order.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—(THREE MONTHS' SERVICE).

Decatur county began enrolling troops as soon as the governor issued his call, and on Monday, April 21, two companies were on their way to Indianapolis. The *Greensburg Standard*, in its issue of April 26, gives the full list of the men composing these two companies, later assigned to the Seventh Regiment as Companies B and F. Owing to the fact that but eighty-four would be received in a company, not all who went to Indianapolis were permitted to go to the front at that time. Company No. 1

(later Company B, Seventh Regiment) went to Indianapolis with the following officers: James Morgan, captain; I. G. Grover, first lieutenant; Benjamin M. Rickets, second lieutenant; H. H. Talbott, third lieutenant; D. W. Hamilton, orderly; R. M. Higgins, second sergeant; G. B. Rozell, third sergeant; Edward Carlisle, fourth sergeant; John Roling, ensign. The privates of this company were as follows: J. H. Alyea, Milton Bryan, John Bennett, R. F. Conover, J. B. Carter, M. C. Connett, Benedict Brown, William Burk, Josiah Crume, William Catterson, Richard Craycraft, William G. Duinn, Alex. Edwards, Josiah Hockersmith, John T. Hazen, William D. Jocelyn, Fred Ketchum, William B. Loyd, James Leggett, William J. McAttee, John C. McKim, William McDonald, William T. Nesbit, Will Pound, William D. Rossell, Thomas Rust, John W. Sullivan, H. M. G. Dugan, John Edwards, H. H. Harvey, Bennett Heck, J. B. Israel, Andy Ludwick, J. H. Loyd, James H. Lathrop, Joshua Magee, Will T. Marsh, Lewis McGoughy, John W. Pullen, John Pine, Ed T. Ricket, Calvin C. Sisco, John Slawson, William Saunders, John Topky, James B. White, Orville T. Welch, G. W. Walker, W. T. Stott, William Tarkington, William Wolverton, Joseph Welch, William L. Alyea, H. T. Bush, J. M. Bodine, Smith Craig, Will Cumback, Harrison Barkly, Benjamin Bridges, Henry Bennett, H. C. Conner, H. B. Carter, James Demoss, Joseph Devoy, James M. Fugit, Newt. Hazelrigg, Edgar Henry, Robert Imlay, Peter Lohner, Samuel Lee, Richard Lewis, Frank Mackey, Thomas McMahon, James Neilus, John S. Pritchard, Thomas Perry, James G. Ricketts, James Smith, William H. Snook, Hugh Draper, William T. Green, Lee Holman, William M. Jones, G. W. H. Kemper, H. W. Lanham, George Lee, Charles Lewis, William S. McKim, James S. McFeeters, Joel G. Nicum, Isaac T. Phares, C. M. Roszczell, James T. Ricketts, M. D. Smith, Wentworth Sackett, H. H. Talbott, Jr., John Tucker, C. J. Wilson, J. B. Wright, S. A. Wallace, John Toothman, Nathan Withers, Richard West, John W. Watkins, William A. Whitton, a total of one hundred and twelve.

Company No. 2 (later Company F, Seventh Regiment) had the following officers: J. V. Bemusdaffer, captain; James Gavin, first lieutenant; B. C. Shaw, second lieutenant; A. G. Armington, third lieutenant. The privates were as follows: J. G. Adkin, W. T. Baldwin, Samuel Barkley, Henry Baker, Daniel Coy, W. A. Donnell, Frank Devoy, David Frelander, J. Fosset, W. A. Glass, Bruson Brosier, J. F. Baett, Ed. A. Blair, G. D. Clayton, Harvey Connett, G. G. Dement, W. L. Edwards, Lafayette Ford, J. L. Griffiths, Hamilton Grinold, J. N. Hann, Z. Inkle, S. Kirby, Polk Long, John Maple, John H. Meek, Stephen Maston, J. J. Loan, T. B. Peery, Isaac Price, C.

Rowe, C. D. Reece, W. H. Stewart, E. Southwick, H. S. Stewart, Ed Speer, J. Y. Hitt, W. B. Harvey, Ross Jones, James King, Elisha Kirk, Samuel Lovall, John Morris, Jesse Miller, William McLaughlin, T. D. Purdy, Virgil Pultz, M. W. Richardson, W. B. Risk, William Roberts, W. T. Smith, D. N. Smith, A. Shires, H. Skillman, J. L. Tucker, T. E. Weston, J. C. Thomas, C. Warriner, Samuel Anderson, H. Baley, Samuel Bishop, James Cones, J. R. Canfield, W. A. Doyer, James Day, William A. Fortner, Samuel Garrison, Lewis Bennett, W. G. Hays, W. T. Bagley, Thomas E. Banes, John Coy, T. S. Davis, D. H. Dodd, J. W. Foster, James Gainor, W. H. Goddard, Joseph Hill, Frank Hughes, John Jones, Abram Knapp, Marion Linville, Joseph McCartney, Thomas Miles, Mathew McElvoy, John McConnell, Richard Phillips, Robert Patterson, W. Ryan, Irvin Robbins, C. C. Snodgrass, G. W. Sheffield, B. Shires, J. Shaw, William Hutcherson, Daniel Hendrickson, W. Jackson, James Kirkpatrick, Carter Loyd, Burnard Mullen, George D. Miller, James Elroy, Thomas Mazingo, William Potter, James Phillips, George R. Rhiver, Jeremiah Robertson, Robert Smith, J. B. Sharp, D. M. Smith, John Springer, Orville Thomson, H. Weston, D. C. Walters, G. W. Walker, T. F. Walters, a total of one hundred and twenty.

As only eighty-four men, rank and file, were necessary to form a company, only one hundred and sixty-eight could be mustered in. This left a surplus of sixty-four men, who had to return home. There were some, however, whose names were not in the printed list who were mustered in. How many is not known. So there were probably, in round numbers, two hundred and fifty Decatur county men who volunteered at the first tap of the drum, or enough for three companies, which would have been two hundred and fifty-two men.

The two companies from here were organized as follows when sworn into the service at the old fair grounds at Indianapolis on April 25:

Company B—Captain, James Morgan; first lieutenant, Ira G. Grover; Second lieutenant, Benjamin M. Ricketts.

Company F—Captain, J. V. Bemusdaffer; first lieutenant, B. C. Shaw; second lieutenant, J. L. Tucker.

These men remained in camp at Indianapolis from April 22 until April 29, when they marched down Illinois and Washington streets to the union depot and took the cars for West Virginia. There they remained for three months and participated in the three first battles of the war: Phillipi, on June 3; Laurel Hill, on July 8, and Carrick's Ford, July 13.

It is a matter of history that Company B led the advance at Phillipi and fired the first volley in the first battle of the great Civil War. The only

casualty was the wounding of Colonel Kelly, of the First Virginia Regiment. Two of the enemy were hurt, one man by the name of James E. Hanger, had his left leg shot off by a cannon ball, and Dr. G. W. New, a former Greensburg doctor and surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, amputated the leg and the man recovered.

James Gavin, who enlisted in Company B, became adjutant of the regiment when it was organized, and when it was reorganized three months later for the three-year service he became lieutenant-colonel, and on November 3 was promoted to the colonelcy, which he held until April 22, 1863.

In the battle of Laurel Hill, on July 8, John Smith, of Company C, which was raised in Shelby county, was killed. He was the first Union soldier killed in the war. Upon their return nearly all of the Decatur men re-entered the service, either in the three-year Seventh or some other regiment, and many of them became officers.

The ladies of Greensburg sent the boys bountiful provisions for a fine dinner at their camp in Indianapolis on April 25. Captain Morgan presided at a meeting following the dinner and Will Cumback acted as secretary.

The *Standard*, in its issue of April 26, in speaking of the soldiers going to Indianapolis, goes on to say that, "The volunteers are mostly from this city and township and are the best men of the community. Their departure on Monday was witnessed by the largest crowd ever convened in Greensburg. Almost every man, woman and child was affected to tears. Strong men and affectionate women, loving husbands and fond wives wept bitterly, but firmly submitted to the bitter necessity of parting and to the call of their country. It is indeed a sad sight to witness the departure of a father, husband or son for the battlefield, when perhaps naught but suffering and death await them, and it is truly a sad reflection when looking upon their manly forms to know that some of them will never return alive. May the Lord bless and protect them is the prayer of everyone.

"The volunteers reached Indianapolis at twelve o'clock, Monday, marched to the state house and from there to Camp Morton. They are comfortably quartered, have plenty to eat and of the very best articles, and when we saw them last they were exercising their jaws in 'double-quick time,' laughing, joking and yelping for the Union. May they ever feel and fare as well and return safely home to their friends."

ARTILLERY AND RIFLE COMPANIES.

In addition to the two companies above mentioned, Greensburg raised a company of artillerists and one of riflemen. Captain Wilder was head of

the artillery company. The *Standard*, of April 26, says that "The board of commissioners has appropriated six hundred dollars to purchase a cannon for Wilder's artillery company. Good!" The artillery company was at once accepted by Governor Morton and was told to hold itself ready, "awaiting the orders of the government." The rifle company met on Tuesday night, April 23, and elected the following officers: Captain, Giles White; first lieutenant, W. H. Reed; second lieutenant, David Eudailey. This was what was known as a "home guard" company.

GREENSBURG BAND GOES TO FRONT.

The Greensburg regimental band, one of the best bands in the state, offered its services, which were promptly accepted. The names of the members of this band who volunteered in the service of their country were as follows: W. H. Lybrand, Joseph Tarkington, F. M. Tackett, William Christ, W. M. Fletcher, A. C. Withrow, William Withrow, John Hoffman, A. A. Armington, A. B. Armington, Emanuel Zorger and Samuel Bigger. The band went to Indianapolis Saturday, April 20, and the two companies of volunteers followed on Monday, April 22. This band enlisted with the Seventh Regiment for the three-year service, but was at the front only about one year of their second enlistment. It was found that the band was not as essential to the success of arms as it had been supposed. The fife and drum took the place of the band in nearly all regiments before the end of the war. Most of the members of the Greensburg band returned home in 1862.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT (THREE-YEAR SERVICE).

A complete history of the Seventh Indiana Regiment was written and published by one of its members from Decatur county, Orville Thomson. It is interesting to note that this veteran of the Civil War, as well as veteran of the newspaper fraternity of Decatur county, set all of the type by hand for this volume of two hundred and forty-two pages.

As has been stated, Decatur county had two companies in the three-months service. The regiment left Virginia on July 23, 1861, and reached Indianapolis three days later. They were discharged on August 2 and at once returned to their homes in Decatur county, but practically all of them had agreed among themselves to re-enlist for the three-year service.

To quote from Comrade Thomson's history, "The conception of the three-year Seventh occurred while the train bearing the three-months men

homeward lay switched off at a station on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, at Cameron, some twenty miles southeast of Wheeling. It was there that we first learned of the Bull Run disaster of a day or so previous, and that President Lincoln had issued a proclamation calling for three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years. This intelligence had a most depressing effect upon the men, but this feeling was but for a moment. When the train was again under way a bevy of officers was gathered in the headquarters car engaged in considering the situation. When each had had his say, the colonel wound up the conference with this suggestion: 'Comrades, let us reorganize the regiment, retaining its present number, Seventh, under this three-year call and fight it out to the grand finale.' "

Thus came into existence the re-organized Seventh for the three-year service. This regiment had a glorious history and, without disparaging any other regiment, it may be said that it stands pre-eminently in the first rank. Some regiments saw more service and met with heavier losses, but that was later in the war and did not attract the attention that the deeds of the Seventh did.

Thirteen days after the men from this regiment returned from Virginia, in August, 1861, word came from Indianapolis to Decatur county that the Seventh Regiment was being reorganized. On Monday, September 2, the men began to arrive in camp at Indianapolis and eleven days later the regiment was mustered into the United States service by Major Wood of the regular army.

The field staff and non-commissioned staff officers of the Seventh Regiment were as follows:

Acting colonel, Ebenezer Dumont; promoted brigadier-general United States Volunteers, September 2, and assigned to that duty on November 3, 1861.

Lieutenant-colonel, James Gavin; promoted to colonel, November 3, 1861; resigned April 22, 1863; re-entered service as colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment.

Major, John F. Cheek; promoted to lieutenant-colonel, November 3, 1861; resigned March 15, 1863.

Adjutant, John M. Blair; promoted to captain and acting chief surgeon United States Volunteers, April 14, 1862.

Quartermaster, Richard P. Johnson; mustered out August 2, 1862.

Chief surgeon, George W. New; mustered out with the regiment.

Assistant surgeon, William Gillespie; transferred to Eighty-third Regiment, August 14, 1862.

Risden D. Moore; no date.

John L. Wooden; promoted surgeon of the Sixty-eighth Regiment.

James T. Duffield; mustered out with the regiment.

Daniel P. Linegar, mustered out with the regiment.

Chaplains, John Kiger, resigned March 15, 1863; William R. Jewell, mustered out with the regiment.

Sergeant-major, Cyrus B. Goodwin; discharged to accept commission in Sixty-eighth Regiment.

Quartermaster-sergeant, William A. Curran; discharged January 24, 1863, by special order.

Commissary-sergeant, Joseph M. Wallace; mustered out in April, 1862.

Hospital steward, Frank C. New; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

(Under a general order of the war department, of about the last of April, 1862, all the regimental bands were mustered out, the Seventh's being the thirtieth to be discharged). The principal musicians were as follows; George W. Rhiver, died at home, April 21, 1862; Joseph B. Pepper, Charles M. Green, Nelson C. Lawrence, Joseph A. Tarkington, Francis M. Tuckett, Aaron C. Withrowe, John Hoffman, Alfred Beard, Charles H. Doan, James T. Howard, Joseph B. Isreal, James King, Henry C. Reece, John A. Howard, Nathon W. Sargeant, Joseph D. Patton, William H. H. Withrowe, William H. Snook, John T. Wheatley, William H. R. Tarkington, Harrison F. Bush, William H. Criss (died at Cumberland, February 13, 1862), John H. Howard (died at Elkwater, December 6, 1861), and John C. Slawson.

L. D. Braden, in the *Standard* of September 17, 1909, printed a six-column history of this regiment and it is deemed well to quote from this excellent article for the remainder of the discussion of this regiment.

"The Seventh had not long to wait until it was into war in earnest. After three months' skirmishing around Elkwater, the regiment was shifted to the upper Potomac and, after some more skirmishing around Cheat Mountain, they finally got into a severe battle at Kernstown on March 22, 1862, where they lost nine men killed and thirteen wounded, of whom six died. This was the beginning of a series of battles in which the regiment fought like heroes and sustained heavy losses.

"On June 8, they were in the thickest of the fight at Port Republic, where they lost fifteen killed, thirty-four wounded and eight prisoners.

Speaking of this engagement, the "Indiana Roll of Honor" says: 'It was here that the Seventh Indiana won immortal glory.'

"Then followed Cedar Mountain, Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Petersburg and, ending with the battle at Weldon Railroad on August 23, 1864, the Seventh gave a good account of itself and reflected glory upon the great state of Indiana. About September 15, 1864, the regiment left Old Virginia for home and, on September 29, they were mustered out.

"General Hoffman, of Pennsylvania, who had command of the brigade of which the Seventh was part, gives the Seventh Indiana credit for saving the Union army from defeat at Gettysburg. On the night after the first day's battle, July 1, 1863, Colonel Grover observed there were no troops on our right on Culp's Hill. Taking a squad of men, he proceeded to investigate the gap and, while there, ran up against a rebel scouting party with the same intent. Colonel Grover ordered them to 'Halt! Surrender!' and the enemy, thinking it was the main body of the Unionists, surrendered. In the party brought in were a captain and a lieutenant of the Forty-second Virginia. Colonel Grover was breveted a brigadier for his clever play. He had found the gap and his prompt action kept the rebels from pre-empting it and flanking the Union right wing, which would have meant defeat of the entire army.

"In all, the regiment participated in twenty-seven battles and lost two hundred and thirty-five men. About one hundred and fifty of the men whose term of office had not expired in September, 1864, were transferred to the Nineteenth and Twentieth United States regiments and were present at Appomattox when Lee surrendered. So the men of the Seventh were in the fray from first to last."

DECATUR COUNTY LOSSES.

Following are losses sustained by the companies from this county: Killed in action during the war, 24; died of wounds, 5; died in prison, 17; died of disease, 33; total deaths, 79. Wounded in battle: Company D, 14; Company E, 9; Company G, 11; total, 34. Total deaths and wounded, 113.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Company D—Lieutenant Robert Braden, Henderson, Kentucky, July 26, 1862; Henry Bartee, Winchester, May 12, 1863; Asa Chapman, Spottsyl-

vania, June 9, 1864; James C. Kelly, Port Republic, June 9, 1862; Joab Shirk, Port Republic, June 9, 1862; Will S. Owens, Petersburg, June 18, 1864; Oliver A. Owens, Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; Samuel Thornburg, Wilderness, May 12, 1864.

Company E—Capt. George P. Clayton, Wilderness, May 7, 1864; Albert W. Vorris, Wilderness, May 5, 1864; George W. Michael, Port Republic, June 9, 1862; John M. Young, Port Republic, June 9, 1862; John Theodore, Uniontown, November, 1861; James W. Young, Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864.

Company G—Sergeant David B. Gageby, North Anna River, May 27, 1864; Joseph Beetem, Petersburg, June 18, 1864; Benjamin Higdon, Yellow House, May 3, 1864; James Higdon, Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; Charles Jones, Wilderness, May 5, 1864; Thomas McLaughlin, Wilderness, May 5, 1864; Daniel J. McCoy, Wilderness, May 5, 1864; John Patterson, Manassas Plains, August 29, 1862; William T. Ryland, Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; McCowan H. Smith, Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Company G—John McCain, Port Republic, June 9, 1864; John A. Small, Spottsylvania, May 14, 1864.

Company E—George W. Meek, Petersburg, August 1, 1864.

Company G—John N. Hann, wounded at South Mountain, September, 1862; Sydney R. Griswold, Winchester, May 5, 1863.

DIED IN PRISON.

Company D—Will Clendenning, Florence; Isaac Higgs, Wilmington; George W. Johnson, Wilmington; George W. Shirk, Florence.

Company E—Daniel W. Anderson, Andersonville; Uriah Bartclay, Andersonville; John W. Foster, Andersonville; Peter L. Hamilton, Andersonville; John H. Horn, Andersonville; Amzi Demaree, Andersonville; Samuel Level, Andersonville; John Tremain, Salisbury.

Company G—Orion W. Donnell, Salisbury; Bazil G. Boyce, Salisbury; Newton J. Land, Salisbury; William Paul, Andersonville.

Besides furnishing three companies for this regiment, Decatur county also furnished the regimental band of twenty men, which was with the regiment until April 30, 1862. Three of these died while in service: G. W. Hiver, John W. Howard and William H. Criss.

OFFICERS IN COMMAND.

The Seventh was in the command of the following colonels: April 22 to July 22, 1861, Dumont; September 13 to November 3, 1861, Dumont; November 3, 1861, to April 22, 1863, Gavin; April 22, 1863, to September 20, 1864, Grover. The lieutenants were Gavin, Cheek and Banta. The majors were Cheek, Banta and Welsh.

On May 4, 1864, Colonel Grover and forty-four of his men were captured in the Wilderness, and he was away from the regiment for four months. During this time Lieutenant-Colonel Banta was ill and the command of the regiment fell upon Major M. C. Welsh, who kept up the reputation of the leaders of the regiment and was a favorite with the boys.

The next day after the capture of Colonel Grover—May 5—the Seventh got into a hard fight with the Fiftieth Virginia, and captured practically all the regiment, including the colonel and the flag. It is claimed the capture of the flag was made by Perry S. Tremain, Robert L. Alyea and T. M. Mozingo, of Company E, although the records credit it to J. N. Opel, of Company G. All were Decatur county men.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers went into camp at Lawrenceburg in August, 1861, and, after drilling about a month, was mustered into the service on September 18. Decatur county had two complete companies, E and H, in this regiment, and also a number of men in Company K.

The commissioned officers of Company E were as follow: Captains, Mahlon C. Connett, Frank Hughes and William B. Harvey; first lieutenants, Frank Hughes, William B. Harvey and George W. Hungate; second lieutenants, Andrew J. Hungate, William B. Harvey and George W. Hungate. The non-commissioned officers of this company were: First sergeant, William B. Harvey; sergeants, Lafayette Ford, Thomas B. Peery, Willa Raynes and George W. Hungate; corporals, William A. Whitlow, Philip S. Guthrie, Daniel J. Ballard, Abraham B. Cook, Charles W. Sherman, Martin F. Sidener, James K. Gully and Wesley N. Barnes; musicians, Nicholas A. Butler and William Stopper; wagoner, Benjamin F. Price.

The privates were James G. Adkins, Wesley H. Adkins, Columbus Ballard, Joshua Barton, Frederick Beck, Hiram Bowling, Martin Brooks,

Lewis C. Brooks, George W. Buffington, Matthew Buell, Thomas H. Carter, William E. Clark, Albert B. Connet, Andrew J. Cook, Edward Coleman, Reuben H. Conner, James R. Conner, James Cox, William J. Crisler, Howard Creed, Samuel Davidson, William Deen, Andrew Ensinger, George H. Eubanks, Robert Favour, George W. Fleming, Joseph Ford, Benjamin Ford, Oscar M. Garrett, John T. Glass, George W. Gullion, James A. Hanger, Robert F. Heaton, Henry Hogan, Charles Hogan, Gideon Hornice, Addison Hughes, Charles T. Hunt, James T. Johnson, James Jordon, Abram Knapp, Thaddeus Knight, Stephen Lewis, James C. Lewis, Milton Martin, Willard R. Marsh, Jacob Maharry, Joseph A. Marks, William McKeeon, James C. McKee, Bert McNeely, John T. Morgan, Jacob W. Neeb, John Parson, Dudley Price, William Richy, Enoch Rickets, Arthur O. Scull, Alfred C. Scull, Philip Slifer, John Slifer, Reuben Smawley, Lewis Smawley, John H. Smith, Benjamin R. Smith, John B. Stogsdel, Bethuel G. Stark, Solomon Swango, Thomas S. Tevis, James Tillison, William H. Thompson, James Tracewell, Lafayette Walker, Samuel Wells, Buckner C. Whitlow, Milton M. Wilson, James Kimber, Wesley Wilder, James H. Wooley, Albert Wooters, John F. Wolverton and Thomas J. Wood. Recruits, Thomas J. Stevens, Samuel Scott and Charles W. Woodard.

The commissioned officers of Company H. are here given: Captains, William H. Tyner, Quartus C. Moore, George W. Pye, James H. Burke and John L. Hice; first lieutenants, Quartus C. Moore, George C. Pye, James H. Burke, John L. Hice and Augustus H. Tevis; second lieutenants, George W. Pye, James H. Burke, John L. Hice and Augustus H. Tevis. The non-commissioned officers were: First sergeant, James H. Burke; sergeants, John S. Douglas, Levi Smith, Benjamin D. Fowler and John L. Hice; corporals, Augustus H. Tevis, Joel M. Proctor, John N. Jones, John J. Paul, John M. Roop, David B. Sutton and Joseph W. Garrison; musicians, Isaac J. Tyner and James J. Cunningham; wagoner, Milton G. Moor.

The privates were Noah L. Brunton, William H. Burk, Newton Burk, William Baldwin, James Buck, Squire H. Cowen, Harrison Cowen, John Cowen, Benjamin F. Clark, Edward Davis, Samuel Dickson, James C. Day, David Douglas, Benjamin L. Demoss, Henry Day, Barton N. Dailey, George C. W. Diggs, Stephen Enos, Robert Ewbanks, William S. Ford, Thomas S. Ford, James P. Ferguson, Hiram Fredinburg, Alfred Fry, Samuel Harper, Lewis M. Hunter, John Hoter, Jacob A. Hutchinson, John Hunter, Daniel Harry, William Homsher, William Harrell, John S. Har-

rell, John A. Johnston, William Laforge, Martin Moor, Francis F. McCracken, Samuel Miller, Richard Martin, William R. Murray, James Miller, Samuel M. McClure, James T. Mitchell, Anderson Owen, Warren Patrick, Elisha G. Patrick, James Patrick, James Pettit, James W. Peak, Absalom Robbins, Harrison Robbins, Anderson Rutherford, David Stonecypher, Nathaniel Shattuck, Theodore L. Stout, James R. Scott, William G. Shafer, Thomas W. Shera, Benjamin Starrett, Thomas A. Shirk, Zemry Shaw, Henry J. Steward, Martin J. Snook, William A. Thompson, Andrew Waggoner, Samuel Williams, Alfred Watson, John D. Woodall, John C. Wimmer, Robert Whittaker, Isaac Yauger. Recruits, Benjamin T. Denham, James B. Denham and James Ward.

On the evening of Saturday, October 19, 1861, the regiment marched through Lawrenceburg and took boats down the river to Louisville, where they arrived the next morning. After spending a few weeks there in a drill, it moved on to Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and from thence to Bacon Creek, Kentucky, where they spent the months of December and January. Early in February it moved against Bowling Green, Kentucky, and on the Confederates' retreat from that town, proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, and went into camp. From there they proceeded by easy marches to Huntsville, Alabama. From there they went to the rescue of the Eighteenth Ohio at Athens, Alabama, and then returned again to Fayetteville and from there proceeded to Chattanooga, Tennessee. The Thirty-seventh first saw heavy fighting in the battle of Stone's River on December 31, 1862, where its losses were severe. It was then detailed to guard Murfreesboro and from there started on the Tullahoma campaign. About the last of August, 1863, a forward movement was ordered and the Thirty-Seventh took part in the Chickamauga campaign, with its great battle at Chickamauga. No campaign or battle of the Civil War did greater honor to the fighting quality of the Northern soldier, or accomplished more for the crushing of the rebellion than the battle of Chickamauga. When they arrived at Chickamauga on the morning of the 22nd of September, they went into camp and prepared for the siege of that place. During this siege they nearly starved, living on corn, cowtails and acorns. But Chattanooga fell and early in May, 1864, the Atlanta campaign was ushered in. In this the Thirty-seventh did its part in helping to push the Confederate forces back to Buzzard Roost, to Rocky Face and on to Resaca. From there it moved forward to Calhoun, was present at the battle of Pumpkinvine Creek and helped Sherman take Atlanta.

As the regiment had been mustered into the service on the 18th day of September, 1861, it was ordered on that day in 1864 to report at Indianapolis

as early as possible. On the 19th it reported from Atlanta on a train composed mostly of stock and platform cars. They arrived in Indianapolis on the 22nd, and on October 27th were paid off and mustered out of service.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Sixty-eighth Regiment was recruited in the fourth congressional district under Benjamin C. Shaw. It was organized at Greensburg by Shaw, who later became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. It was mustered into the service on August 19, 1862, at Indianapolis, with E. A. King as colonel. It was taken to Louisville and shortly afterwards was captured at the battle of Mumfordsville, Kentucky. It was paroled and sent to Indianapolis to await exchange. On December 26, 1862, part of the regiment went to Louisville, where it was joined on the last day of the year by the remainder of the regiment. It was then taken to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and until after the fall of Knoxville it was fighting in that state. It was in the three big battles of Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. At the battle of Chickamauga the regiment lost one hundred and thirty-five, killed, wounded and missing, out of a total of three hundred and fifty-six men and officers. This frightful casualty list was due to the fact that it was one of the last to leave the field. On August 14, 1864, the regiment went to Dalton, Georgia, and for the next three months was fighting in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, returning to the latter state in time to take part in the battle of Nashville, on December 15, 1864. It stayed at Nashville until the second week in January and was then taken to Chattanooga, where it did guard duty from January to June. It was mustered out of the service at Nashville, June 20, 1865.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Decatur county had more men in the Seventy-sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry than in any other regiment, having furnished five full companies, as well as several commissioned officers in addition. This regiment was probably organized on shorter notice than any other, with the exception of those which went to the front in the spring of 1861. The Rebels were threatening to cross the Ohio river into Kentucky during the summer of 1862 and when a band of thirty actually crossed the river into Warrick county, the whole state of Indiana was aroused as it has never been before or since. They plundered Newburg, in Warrick county, and the frightened inhabitants of the southern part of the state were in a state

of terror, not knowing, of course, but that a larger force was making ready to make a descent on the state.

It was this incident which led to the organization of the Seventy-sixth Regiment. Colonel Gavin, of Greensburg, who was home on a furlough at the time, telegraphed Governor Morton on Friday, July 18, 1862, tendering his services and three hundred men to drive these "bushwhackers" out of that region. A favorable reply was received at eleven-thirty that night and the city was aroused and enlistments began at once. By nine a. m. the next day two hundred and fifty men were ready, but lack of transportation made it necessary to wait until afternoon, when five hundred left for the capital, having been raised in eighteen hours. This shows the temper of the times. Decatur county had already sent three companies in the Seventh, one in the Thirty-seventh, Rigby's battery, and others in other commands, amounting to probably five hundred men in the service when these "minute men" responded so nobly. When they reached Indianapolis, men from other parts of the state joined them and formed the Seventy-sixth Indiana Regiment. This was one of the most exciting times during the whole war. At three P. M., Sunday they left Indianapolis for Evansville, where they arrived on Monday. They crossed the river and marched eighteen miles to near Petersburg, Kentucky, in the hottest of weather. Many of the raw troops were overcome with heat. After scouring the country south of Henderson for three days, they were unable to find any considerable force—they having taken wings to other parts. On July 24 Lieut. Robert Braden was killed by bushwhackers while riding with Colonel Gavin, Doctor Worz and Delos Thompson. Colonel Gavin was shot through the left hand. On August 1 the regiment was ordered from Henderson to Morganfield, where a force of eight hundred was reported, but when they got there the enemy had flown.

The officers of the Seventy-sixth Regiment were as follows: Colonel, James Gavin; lieutenant-colonel, John T. Wilder; major, D. W. Elliott; adjutant, Irvin Robbins; surgeon, J. T. Duffield; quartermaster, S. A. Bonner.

The five companies from Decatur county were officered as follows:

Company B—Captain, Robert Higgins; first lieutenant, W. L. Alyea; second lieutenant, W. M. Fletcher; orderly, J. B. Wright.

Company C—Captain, Luther Donnell; first lieutenant, Hugh Weston; second lieutenant, B. H. Harney; orderly, I. N. Shirk.

Company D—Captain, Charles T. Bell; first lieutenant, John H. Braden; second lieutenant, John H. Kirby; orderly, William Caldwell.

Company E—Captain, T. H. Butler; first lieutenant, William Marsh; second lieutenant, William Mandlove; orderly, Robert Imlay.

Company F—Captain, Benjamin Jenkins; first lieutenant, Peter Walker; second lieutenant, William Smith; orderly, J. McLean.

But little has been written about the Seventy-sixth Regiment. Some of the men who saw longer and more difficult service have spoken lightly of the "gallant Seventy-sixth," and yet it did a good job in clearing the Kentucky woods of the pestiferous guerrillas, murderers and outlaws who preyed upon the people. They captured a number of them and scared the others away. Many of the officers and men in the Seventy-sixth had seen service in other commands, and if it had been necessary the regiment could have put up a hard fight, even if they were hastily gathered together and the majority of them without training. History offers a word of praise for them.

The body of Lieutenant Braden was brought back to his home near Milford by John H. Braden and Joseph D. Pleak, and on Sunday, July 29, the funeral was held in the presence of one of the largest audiences ever seen in that locality. The burial was in charge of the Masons.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment was recruited from the fourth and seventh congressional districts and rendezvoused at Greensburg during the winter of 1863-64. It was mustered into the service on March 9, 1864, with John C. McQuiston as colonel. On March 18 the regiment left for Nashville, Tennessee, and shortly afterward was ordered to join Sherman in his attack on Atlanta. After remaining with Sherman for most of the summer in Georgia, the regiment returned to Tennessee in pursuit of Hood and participated in the battle of Nashville, December 15-16, 1864. Within a few weeks it was taken to Washington, D. C., en route to Fort Anderson, North Carolina, where it remained through February and March, 1865. It was then taken to Newbern and later through the central part of the state until it joined Sherman at Goldsboro. It was eventually mustered out, August 25, 1865, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and left for Indianapolis on the same day, arriving there September 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment was mustered in at Indianapolis, May 25, 1864, with James Gavin as colonel. It spent its short time at the front doing garrison and guard duty in Tennessee.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment was recruited in the first, third and fourth congressional districts and mustered into the service at Indianapolis on March 9, 1865, with Merit C. Welsh as colonel. It was sent to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and during its hundred days at the front was engaged in guard and post duty at Charlestown, Winchester, Stevenson Station, Gordan Sprngs and Summit Point, Virginia. It was mustered out at Baltimore, August 31, 1865, and arrived at Indianapolis on September 8. It engaged in no fighting of consequence and returned with the thirty-two officers and seven hundred and seventy-one men with which it went into the field.

DECATUR COUNTY AND MORGAN'S RAID.

The long-expected invasion of Indiana by the Rebels occurred in July, 1863, and for a few days the wildest and most exciting times of the whole war took place as far as Indiana was concerned. The men in the state were in the harvest fields, but, as one man, they rose to defend their state. Saturday, Sunday and Monday, July 11, 12 and 13, 1863, are three memorable days in the history of Indiana, for it was then that Morgan with his band of freebooters was riding through southeastern part of the state. It is supposed that he intended to get as far north as Indianapolis, liberate the Rebel prisoners there, devastate the city, and gather as much booty as his men could carry away with them. He had counted on help from the members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, but, as far as is known, he received absolutely no aid whatever from them. A few of Morgan's men were in the southern part of Decatur county, but no specific acts of depredation can be charged to them. They had too little time to do any mischief. The *Greensburg Standard*, in its issue of July 19, 1863, has a graphic account of the raid as it affected Decatur county, and the same is here given in full:

"Sunday and Monday (July 12 and 13) last, our city appeared more like a military camp than anything else. Companies had gone from here upon the reception of the first news of the invasion below, but not until Saturday night did we suppose Morgan intended making so extensive a trip as he had projected.

"At that time we learned of his moving farther north and east, threatening the counties south of here. The people were aroused, and preparations for defense commenced. Sunday seemed like no Sunday at all, but certainly

like no other day we had ever seen. Arms of all sorts were gathered up and companies organized.

"Men came in from the county, singly and in squads, mostly mounted, but coming anyway to get here. About half past two Colonel Gavin's regiment of militia, including the companies from this county, arrived from Indianapolis and were met at the depot by vast crowds of people and large quantities of provisions.

"They remained until nearly four o'clock, when they left for Lawrenceburg, or wherever their services were needed. About two hours afterward, Colonel Shryock's regiment from Wayne and adjacent counties arrived. In this regiment Judge Gooding and a brother-in-law of General Burnside were "high privates." They expected for a time to remain here over night, but about nine o'clock got news that hurried them on, it being reported that the advance regiment had been skirmishing with the enemy about Sunman, twenty-three miles distant on the railroad. A battery also passed through in the night.

"In the meantime, people came into town from all directions, with all sorts of weapons. Scouts were sent out in every direction and pickets were stationed on all roads. News came in and rumors of all sorts were circulated. During all this time almost everybody appeared cool, though there were some exceptions.

"Monday's operations were a repetition of those of the previous day, only on a larger scale. Men continued to come in and new companies were organized, though quite a number of men appeared to rely upon bushwhacking on their own account.

"Business was totally suspended and the stores remained closed. Toward evening reliable news came that the rebels had crossed the railroad about twenty-five miles below and were pushing into Ohio. Many at once started for home, but a large number remained until night and some till morning. At this time the treasurer's office was stored full of provisions of all sorts, enough to feed ten regiments at least. Another alarm was given Monday night, but it was soon discredited, and by Tuesday business commenced again."

The first company left Greensburg on Friday morning, having been recruited in about ten hours' time. The officers were: Irvin Robbins, captain; James S. McPheeters, first lieutenant; G. M. Hamilton, second lieutenant; James Alexander, orderly sergeant, and O. B. Scobey, company clerk.

The regiment organized here was known as the One Hundred and

Fourth Indiana. There were six such regiments in the state, beginning with the One Hundred and Second. They were known as "minute men" and were to serve ten days. The One Hundred and Fourth was organized July 10, and after being taken to Sunman the following day, and from there, to Lawrenceburg, it marched toward Harrison, but gave up the chase and returned home July 18th and was mustered out.

Six of the companies were from Decatur county. The officers were as follows: Colonel, James Gavin; lieutenant-colonel, James S. Buchanan; major, M. W. Richardson; adjutant, A. G. Armington; quartermaster, W. S. Woodfill; surgeon, Dr. L. C. Thomas; assistants, Dr. James McLain and Dr. John Wheeldon; sergeant-major, James S. Halsey; quartermaster-sergeant, John M. Tucker; commissary sergeant, Rufus Hinkley.

Company A—Rush county, captain, Franklin F. Swain, Milroy.

Company B—Captain, Charles T. Bell, St. Omer; first lieutenant, Isaac Seright; second lieutenant, James A. Rankin.

Company C—Captain, Luther Donnell, Kingston; first lieutenant, G. B. Roszell; second lieutenant, A. F. McCoy.

Company D—Captain, Hugh Weston, Newpoint; first lieutenant, Adam Sample; second lieutenant, O. T. Briggs.

Company E—Captain, W. T. Marsh, Milford; first lieutenant, A. J. Hungate; second lieutenant, R. C. Benson.

Company F—Captain, W. A. Donnell, Clarksburg; first lieutenant, James F. Smith; second lieutenant, Edward Speer.

Company G—Madison county.

Company H—Captain, Irvin Robbins; first lieutenant, James S. McPheeters; second lieutenant, G. M. Hamilton.

Company I—Marion county.

Company K—Fayette county, captain, J. P. Orr, Bentonville.

A WAR-TIME CONVENTION.

Probably the biggest political gathering held at Greensburg during the war was a union county convention held February 21, 1863. Samuel Bryan presided and J. J. Hazelrigg acted as secretary. Speakers were United States Senator Joseph H. Wright, Senator Brown, of Delaware county, and Dr. Ryland T. Brown, of Indianapolis. Resolutions adopted called for vigorous prosecution of the war and denounced all schemes for a compromise as treasonable.

Senator Wright declared that Jeff Davis could not justify his cause as a

revolt against tyranny, as not one single right belonging to any state had been taken away from it. For this reason, he said there were no grounds for secession and rebellion and no wrongs to redress.

"This war was brought on by designing men thirsting for power," he said. "If the right of secession is established, our government is gone and we will have nothing left but anarchy and ruin."

At the conclusion of the meeting the following county central committee was appointed: Washington township, B. H. Harney, J. V. Woodfill and Charles Hazelrigg; Fugit township, L. A. Donnell; Clinton township, Charles Kemble; Adams township, Charles Woodward; Clay township, W. S. Tillson; Jackson township, Columbus Trimble; Sand Creek township, William McCullough; Marion township, G. W. Patrick, and Salt Creek township, James Morgan.

A CIVIL-WAR RIOT IN GREENSBURG.

In the latter part of 1862 and the early part of 1863 there began to be organized in Decatur county, as well as in other counties in the state, groups of men who were opposed to the further prosecution of the war. So pronounced and rebellious were their views of the way the war was being conducted that they often came into conflict with the military authorities. The first general organization of these men was known as the Knights of the Golden Circle; later they were known as the American Knights; still later they denominated themselves the Sons of Liberty. While many good men were led to join them, it is doubtful whether more than a mere handful, comparatively speaking, ever knew the extent of their secret designs. The leaders of the Knights of the Golden Circle in 1863 claimed to have forty thousand members in Indiana, and before the end of the war this number must have reached nearly seventy-five thousand. Locally, they were known as "Butternuts" and "Copperheads" and the loyal Union men hated them worse than they did the Rebels. In the spring of 1863 the members began wearing butternut emblems openly and defying public sentiment in such a way as to invite trouble. If they were looking for trouble they had no difficulty in finding it and numerous personal encounters were staged between the wearers of the hated emblem and the loyal Union men.

Greensburg witnessed a riot on Saturday, April 25, 1863, on which day there was a great political rally in the county seat. Hundreds of people were in town on that eventful day and very many of them had

on butternut emblems. It could hardly have been expected that the day would pass without some violence and it seems that the "Butternuts" were courting trouble. And they found it. Before the day was over numerous shots were fired, fist fights were engaged in on every corner and more excitement prevailed around the public square than Greensburg has ever seen before or since. The *Greensburg Standard* tells the story in its issue of the week following and as it was an eyewitness of the fracas, its account is given verbatim, as illustrative at least of the style of discussion then indulged in by the newspapers, as follows:

"The day had been extensively advertised among those who opposed the war, and great speakers were here to criticise the government and influence the already excited minds of the 'Butternuts' and 'Copperheads,' as they were called. United States Senator Thomas Hendricks, Judge Joseph E. McDonald, Attorney-General Oscar B. Hord and Judge R. D. Logan, men of commanding ability, were here and spoke in the court house to an immense audience of men, many of whom came from distant parts of the county and adjoining counties armed and looking for trouble. They had boasted that they would 'take the town.' One delegation of eighty horsemen from Sandcreek, Jackson and Clay townships met at the Goddard school house and drilled for an hour before marching into town. Many of them were armed and wore butternut emblems. They rode into town and around the square just before noon. This was the only demonstration of the forenoon.

"The first outbreak was about noon, when a man by the name of Finley, wearing a butternut pin, challenged a Union man to take it off, feeling that he had such strong backing that no one would dare attempt it. When the dust had cleared away Finley and his brother were badly used up and Captain Robbins was knocked down, but not seriously injured. The air was full of rocks, and things looked bad for a while.

"The speaking was at one o'clock. Capt. J. V. Bemusdaffer, formerly a Union soldier, presided. Hendricks spoke for an hour. McDonald followed. Both these men counseled against violence and advised the men to obey the laws, but make their protests at the ballot box. It remained for Judge Logan to fan the flame, and he did it successfully. His speech was highly inflammatory. He exhorted his hearers to preserve their God-given rights and not be trampled on. The war has degenerated into an abolition raid. Hord followed Logan, attacking Governor Morton for squandering the people's money, etc. The meeting dispersed quietly about three-thirty, and about a half hour later the riot began on the south side of the square, near the southwest corner. One Jesse Myers, who was intoxicated, fired a

pistol at Sergeant John Pierce, of Wilder's battery, who was here on detached duty. Myers was arrested and taken to the office of Squire Bryan, on the south side, where the crowd congregated.

"About this time one Allen G. Robbins fired a revolver at some one in the crowd and ran. He was pursued by Sergeant Pierce, Deputy City Marshal Man Zorger and others, at whom he fired back three times. Robbins was shot in the thigh, and ran into Will Pound's law office, three doors east of the southwest corner of the square, where Zorger disarmed him. As Zorger turned around with Robbins's revolver, he found a revolver pointed in his face by S. H. Logan. Some one, said to be Joe Drake, knocked Logan's arm up and he was shot in the abdomen.

"This closed the performance, and those of the Copperheads who were able to get out of town were soon making rapid advances toward home."

It seems that Judge Logan should bear most of the blame for the trouble, since it was his inflammatory speech which stirred things up. Those who are still living tell how the cavalry brigade from "Jagneck" and "Sand Creek" made a most ludicrous get-away when the tide turned against them. Some jumped on their horses at the court house rack and forgot to untie them in their excitement. Others crawled on their horses backwards and groped blindly toward the tails of their faithful steeds in a vain effort to get hold of the reins of their bridles. Some never took the trouble to find their horses, but took to their heels in the direction of the tallest woods. Looking at the performance from a distance of fifty-two years, it looks like it must have indeed been an exciting day.

SOME CIVIL WAR STATISTICS.

Decatur county furnished twenty-six companies of infantry and one battery, making in all about twenty-five hundred men. Deducting those who enlisted twice or more, it would appear that the county sent at least two thousand men to the front during the dark days of the Rebellion.

Fifty-eight men from the county were killed on the battlefield, distributed among the different regiments as follows: Seventh, twenty-four; Thirty-seventh, eleven; Sixty-eighth, seven; Fifty-second, three; One Hundred and Twenty-third, nine. Six men of the Fifty-second were frozen to death on the cold New Year's day, 1864. Twenty-two died of wounds received in the service; twenty-two died in prison; one hundred and forty-one died of diseases; two were drowned—making a total casualty list of two hundred and fifty-one.

During the progress of the war the county commissioners were authorized to offer bounties for enlistments and by the end of the struggle the county had expended one hundred seventy-one thousand six hundred dollars for this purpose. Some of the townships also offered bounties for enlistments and they expended twenty-five thousand dollars along the same line.

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Within the first week after the men went to Indianapolis a subscription list was started for the support of soldiers' families. Amounts ranging from five to one hundred dollars, with a total of three thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars, was raised in three days. The following subscribed one hundred dollars each to this fund: M. D. Ross, B. H. Harney, J. F. Stevens, W. H. Reed, G. Woodfill & Sons, E. and L. P. Lathrop, T. M. Hamilton, Samuel Bryan, A. R. Forsyth, David Lovett, D. and J. Stewart, J. P. Hittle, R. A. Hamilton, L. A. Donnell, J. S. Scobey and John Anderson. Our citizens deserve no small amount of credit for the liberal manner in which they contributed to the volunteers that went from this place. Besides the amount subscribed for the support of their families while they were gone, each one was furnished with a new blanket and two check shirts and four hundred dollars placed in the hands of the captains of the companies to be used to promote the comfort of the companies. All must acknowledge that Decatur did her whole duty.

A relief committee, organized to look after the welfare of the soldiers' families, secured an order from the county commissioners that the county would pay a sum equal to that raised by private subscription. This made the sum double \$3,678, or \$7,356, all of which was available within the first week after the soldiers went to Indianapolis. B. H. Harney was secretary of the relief committee and A. R. Forsyth was treasurer.

Because some advantages had been taken of the county commissioners in the matter of relief for soldiers' families, it was decided to discontinue this method of supplying relief and put the work in the hands of township trustees. This was done nine months after the war started, up to which time the sum of \$7,777.89 had been paid out by the county commissioners.

The county commissioners passed an order, August 14, 1861, for the relief of soldiers' families. Barton H. Harney, who had been appointed chairman of the relief committee in April, was continued as such to look after Washington township. Commissioner John Moody was assigned Fugit

and Salt Creek townships, Daniel Boyer, Clinton, Adams and Clay and Wren Jackson, Sandcreek and Marion.

As the war progressed it was found that a large number of the families were in need of the necessities of life and provisions were made to take care of them by the county at large as well as by the individual townships. The county issued orders for relief to the amount of \$128,582 and the townships spent \$20,000 more for the same purposes. Greensburg alone paid bounties to the amount of \$6,000 and relief to the amount of \$8,686. Besides these specific amounts paid out by the county, townships and the city of Greensburg, the county and the city expended \$1,500 and \$40,000, respectively, for miscellaneous purposes. The grand total for the whole county, including the townships and city of Greensburg, amounted to \$401,863.

A statement by the adjutant-general of the state on October 6, 1862, for Decatur county, discloses the following: Total men of military age, 2,884; total volunteers, 1,353; total exempts, 432; total opposed to bearing arms, 1; total volunteers in service, 888; total subject to draft, 2,451. Under the call for troops made February 7, March 4 and July 18, 1864, Decatur county furnished 1,012 men and filled its quota with the exception of two—one from Marion and one from Jackson township. Under the last call of December 19, 1864, the county furnished 173 men, a surplus of 16 above its quota.

DECATUR COUNTY OFFICERS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Decatur county furnished about twenty-five hundred men for service during the Civil War and, because of gallantry on the battlefield, a number of them rose from the ranks and became commissioned officers. The list follows:

COLONELS.

James Gavin, Seventh Regiment, November 3, 1861; Seventy-sixth Regiment, July 25, 1862; One Hundred Thirty-fourth Regiment, May 20, 1864.

John T. Wilder, Seventeenth Regiment, March 21, 1862; breveted brigadier-general, March, 1863; resigned, October 5, 1864.

T. H. Butler, Fifth Cavalry, September 2, 1862.

I. G. Grover, Seventh Regiment, April 23, 1863; breveted brigadier-general, July 5, 1863.

John S. Scobey, Sixty-eighth Regiment, September 21, 1863.

W. C. Lemert, Eighty-sixth Ohio, June, 1862.

John C. McQuiston, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, March 7, 1864; breveted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865.

Lemert was from Greensburg and first enlisted as first lieutenant in Company G, Seventh Indiana. He was promoted to the captaincy of his company on December 20, 1861, and resigned his commission on June 3, 1862, to become the colonel of the Eighty-sixth Ohio Regiment.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICERS.

Irvin Robbins, major, Seventh Regiment; lieutenant-colonel, Sixty-eighth Regiment; adjutant, Seventy-sixth Regiment.

Thomas P. Spilman, major, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment.

W. T. Strickland, major, Fifty-second Regiment.

W. B. Harvey, adjutant, Thirty-seventh Regiment.

Livingston Howard, adjutant, Thirty-seventh Regiment.

D. C. Walters, adjutant and lieutenant-colonel, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment.

A. J. Hungate, adjutant, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment.

Dr. J. Y. Hitt, surgeon, Seventeenth Regiment.

Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, surgeon, Seventeenth Regiment.

Rev. David Monfort, chaplain, Sixty-eighth Regiment.

Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk, chaplain, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment.

Will Cumback, offered the lieutenant-colonelcy of Thirteenth Regiment, but declined it and took the rank of colonel, as paymaster in the army.

DECATUR COUNTY'S ROLL OF HONOR.

No military history of Decatur county would be complete without a complete list of its brave sons that offered up their lives on the altar of freedom that this nation might live. The following statistics show by regiment those who were killed in action, died of wounds, in prison or of disease.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Killed in action: Lieut. Robert Braden, by guerillas near Henderson, Kentucky, August, 1862, buried in Milford cemetery; Henry Bartee at Winchester, March 23, 1862, Winchester cemetery; Asa Chapman, at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, Fredericksburg cemetery; James C. Kelly, at Port

Republic, June 9, 1862, body not recovered; Will S. Owens, at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, Fredericksburg national cemetery; Samuel Thornburg, in Wilderness, May 5, 1864, body not recovered; Joab Shirk, at Port Republic, June 9, 1864, body not recovered.

Died of wounds: John McCian, June 12, 1862, wounded at Port Republic and buried there; John A. Small, at Spottsylvania, May 14, 1864, Fredericksburg national cemetery.

Died in prison: Will Clendenning, captured in Wilderness, died in Florence, Alabama, prison grave yard; Isaac Higgs, captured on secret expedition, died at Wilmington, North Carolina, May 8, 1864, prison graveyard; George W. Johnson, captured in Wilderness, died in southern prison; George W. Shirk, captured in Wilderness, died in Florence, Alabama, prison, Florence national cemetery.

Died of disease: Sergt. Francis M. Wadkins, at Elkwater, November 2, 1861, buried there; Evan Armstrong, at Waynesburg, August 14, 1864, Waynesburg cemetery; Matthias Davis, at Cumberland, Maryland, March 15, 1862, Cumberland cemetery; John S. Gibberson, at Elkwater, November 9, 1861, buried there; John S. Lowry, near Milford, December 14, 1861, Lowry cemetery; Isaac W. Pavy, at Culpeper, Virginia, February 29, 1864, Culpeper cemetery; Will Smith, at Washington city, November 17, 1863, Arlington cemetery; Samuel G. Wasson, at Elkwater, November 20, 1861, buried there; Prince Wimmer, at Strasburg, Virginia, April 12, 1862, buried there.

Wounded, not fatally: Sergt. Anderson Griffey, at Petersburg, mustered out with regiment; Pilgrim Cox, at Port Republic, discharged August 9, 1862; Andrew F. Flannigan, at Port Republic, discharged, disability; William W. Newton, at Petersburg, mustered out with the regiment; Thomas Mount, in Wilderness, mustered out with the regiment; Isaiah Shafer, at Port Republic, discharged September 16, 1862; Andrew F. Simpson, in Wilderness, mustered out with the regiment; Lewis Striker, at Port Republic, discharged, disability; Moses Sawyer, at Manassas Plains, discharged December 29, 1862; William Toothman, in Wilderness, mustered out with the regiment; Joseph H. Voiles, at Cedar Mountain, discharged, disability; Andrew J. Wheeler, in Wilderness, mustered out with the regiment; John W. Wolverton, at Port Republic, discharged February 26, 1863.

Company E.

Killed in action: Capt. George P. Clayton, in Wilderness, May 7, 1864, body not recovered; George W. Michael, at Port Republic, June 9, 1862,

body not recovered; John Theodore, at Uniontown, November, 1861; Albert M. Vorris, in Wilderness, May 5, 1864, body not recovered; James W. Young, at Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864, Fredericksburg national cemetery.

Died of wounds: George W. Meek, August 1, 1864, at Petersburg, on battlefield.

Died in prison: Daniel W. Anderson, captured in Wilderness, died in Andersonville prison, date not known, Andersonville national cemetery; Uriah H. Barclay, captured in Wilderness, died in Andersonville prison, date not known, Andersonville national cemetery; John W. Foster, captured in Wilderness, died in Andersonville prison, date not known, Andersonville national cemetery; Peter L. Hamilton, captured at Weldon railroad, died in Andersonville prison, September 6, 1864, Andersonville national cemetery; John H. Horn, captured at Weldon railroad, died in Andersonville prison, February 2, 1865, Andersonville national cemetery; Amzi T. Demaree, captured in Wilderness, died in southern prison; Samuel Level, captured in Wilderness, died in Andersonville prison, date not known, Andersonville national cemetery; John Tremain, captured in Wilderness, died in Salisbury, North Carolina, prison, November 11, 1864, Salisbury national cemetery.

Died of disease: Sergt. Joseph N. Self, at Elkwater, December 6, 1861, South Park cemetery; John W. Campbell at Cumberland, Maryland, December 15, 1861, Cumberland cemetery; Amos G. Connor, at Grafton, West Virginia, January 9, 1862, South Park cemetery; Robert W. Christian, at Phillipi, December 8, 1861, South Park cemetery; Nathan F. Fiscus, at Cumberland, February 2, 1862, Cumberland cemetery; James M. Huffman, at Cumberland, April 2, 1862, Cumberland cemetery; John W. Love, at Knoxville, Maryland, December 10, 1862, South Park cemetery; James McGrew, at Cumberland, February 2, 1862, Cumberland cemetery; William Orders, at Cumberland, February 2, 1862, Cumberland cemetery; George Rolan, at Cumberland, January 3, 1862, Cumberland cemetery; John H. Sefton, at Cumberland, February 5, 1862, Shiloh cemetery, Clinton township; Calvin C. Sisco, at Greensburg, March, 1862, South Park cemetery; Lafayette Sparks, at Cumberland, May 27, 1862, Cumberland cemetery; Hinkley Zook, at Fairfax, Virginia, 1862, Arlington National cemetery.

Wounded, not fatally: Dyar C. Elder, in Wilderness, arm and shoulder, mustered out with the regiment; Mortimer Burtch, accidental, discharged March 15, 1863; William L. Ford, in Wilderness, knee joint, mustered out with regiment; David Heifner, at North Anna river, mustered out with regiment; Ezra L. Lee, at Petersburg, mustered out with regiment; George

Miller, at Port Republic, discharged January 17, 1863; Matthew R. Porter, at Winchester, mustered out with regiment; Perry S. Tremain, at Weldon railroad, in knee, discharged October 20, 1863.

Company G.

Killed in action: Sergt. David B. Gageby, at North Anna river, May 25, 1864, buried on field; Joseph Beetem, at Petersburg, June 18, 1864, buried on field; Benjamin Higdon, at Yellow House, August 21, 1864, buried on field; James Higdon, at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1864, Fredericksburg cemetery; Charles Jones in Wilderness, May 5, 1864, body not recovered; Thomas McLaughlin, in Wilderness, May 5, 1864, body not recovered; Daniel J. McCoy, in Wilderness, May 5, 1864, body not recovered; John Patterson, at Manassas Plains, August 29, 1862, Arlington national cemetery; William T. Ryland, at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, body not recovered; McCowan H. Smith, in Wilderness, May 5, 1863, body not recovered.

Died of wounds: John N. Hann, wounded at South Mountain, died in hospital at Fredericksburg, Maryland, buried in Antietam national cemetery; Sydney R. Griswold, wounded at Winchester, died at Washington city June 22, 1862, Arlington national cemetery.

Died in prison: Sergt. Orion W. Donnell, captured at Yellow House, August 19, 1864, died at Salisbury, North Carolina, prison, November 14, 1864, Arlington national cemetery; Bazil G. Boyce, captured at Yellow House, August 19, 1864, died in Salisbury prison, October 28, 1864, Salisbury national cemetery; Newton J. Land, captured at Yellow House, August 19, 1864, died in Salisbury prison, January 13, 1865, Salisbury national cemetery; George M. Burk, captured at Weldon railroad, died in southern prison, date not reported; William Paul, captured at Yellow House, died in Andersonville prison, date not reported, Andersonville national cemetery.

Died of disease: Corp. John J. Robbins, at Elkwater, November 4, 1861, buried there; Moses Coen, at Cumberland, January 31, 1862, Cumberland cemetery; Charles S. Bailey, where and when, not known; William T. Kerrick, at Washington city, May 15, 1863, Arlington cemetery; James H. Kerrick, at Wheeling, West Virginia, February 10, 1862, Wheeling cemetery; George Hamily, at Fairfax, Virginia, June 18, 1862, Arlington national cemetery; John Lewis, at Elkwater, December 2, 1861, buried there; William Wick Lewis, at Philadelphia, 1865, buried in Mt. Carmel cemetery; George Wise, at Beverly, West Virginia, September 27, 1861, Beverly cemetery; Benjamin F. Worth, at Beverly, December 21, 1861, Beverly cemetery.

Wounded, not fatally: George Brickler, at Cathett's Station, in breast,

discharged January 6, 1862; James Gaynor, at Winchester, veteranized in 1864; George M. Meek, in Wilderness through breast, mustered out with regiment; James R. Cox, lost arm at Manassas Plains, August 29, 1862; William H. Perry, in mouth, in Wilderness, mustered out with regiment; Milo Robertson, in foot, at Gettysburg, mustered out with regiment; Henry Reddington, lost arm at Winchester, June 18, 1863, discharged, disability; John C. Roster, in leg, in Wilderness, mustered out with regiment; James M. Springer, through breast, in Wilderness, mustered out with regiment; Henry Thomson, through breast, at Winchester, lost leg in Wilderness, mustered out with regiment; William Walker, in leg at Fort Royal, mustered out with the regiment.

GREENSBURG BAND.

Died: George W. Rhiver, at Greensburg, April 21, 1862; William H. Crist, at Cumberland, Maryland, February 12, 1862, Cumberland cemetery; John H. Howard, at Elkwater, December 6, 1861, South Park cemetery.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company E.

Killed in action: James E. Conner, at Elkins bridge, near Athens, Georgia, May 9, 1862, buried in field; Robert F. Heaton, at same place and date, Adams cemetery; James Jordon, same place and date, on field; John F. Morgan, same place and date, on field; Alfred C. Scull, same place and date, on field.

Died of wounds: Capt. Frank Hughes, February 2, 1862, Brownsville cemetery; Sergt. Willa A. Raynes, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, December 20, 1861, Vienna cemetery, Rush county; Martin Brooks, at Macon, Georgia, August 20, 1862, Macon national cemetery; Nicholas A. Butler, at Washington city, October 20, 1862, Arlington national cemetery; Will Deem, at Bacon Creek, February 15, 1862, South Park cemetery; Charles Hogan, at Adams, October 19, 1862, Adams cemetery; Jacob Maharry, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, April 1, 1862, Murfreesboro national cemetery; Joseph A. Markes, at Elizabethtown, December 18, 1861, Elizabethtown national cemetery; Will Richey, at Chattanooga, August 10, 1864; Reuben Smawley, at Bacon Creek, February 2, 1862, South Park cemetery; John B. Stagsdill, captured, died at Macon, October 14, 1864, Macon cemetery; Thomas S. Tevis, at Charlotte, North Carolina, October 12, 1862, Charlotte cemetery; James Whipper, at Bacon Creek, December 30, 1861, on field; James Trackwell, at

Elizabethtown, December 10, 1861, near Cynthiana, Rush county; Albert Wootnes, at Bacon Creek, January 9, 1863, on field.

Wounded, not fatally: Capt. Mahlon C. Connett, seven wounds at Elkins bridge, May 9, 1862, resigned February 26, 1863; Marion Garrett, at Elkins bridge, May 9, 1862, through breast, discharged January 27, 1863; James A. Hanger, at Elkins bridge, May 9, 1862, deserted February 19, 1863; James Tillison, at Elkins bridge, May 9, 1862, discharged August 1, 1862; Buckner C. Whitlow, at Elkins bridge, May 9, 1862, August 1, 1862; John F. Wolverton, at Elkins bridge, May 9, 1862, transferred to reorganized Thirty-seventh.

Company H.

Killed in action: Sergt. Joel M. Proctor, at Pumpkinvine Creek, Georgia, May 27, 1864, Marietta national cemetery; John S. Hall, at Stone's River, December 31, 1862, Stone's River national cemetery; William R. Murray, at Stone's River, December 31, 1862, Stone's River national cemetery; James W. Pleak, at Dallas, Georgia, May 27, 1864, Marietta national cemetery; Harrison Robbins, at Stone's River, December 31, 1862, Stone's River national cemetery; Samuel William, at Stone's River, December 31, 1862, Stone's River national cemetery.

Died of wounds. Capt. James H. Burk, at Pumpkinvine Creek, Georgia, July 9, 1864, Burk's Chapel; Sergt. Benjamin L. Demoss, at Chattanooga, May 10, 1862, Chattanooga national cemetery; James L. Buck, died at Nashville, January 10, 1862, Nashville national cemetery; Alfred Watson, at Nashville, July 24, 1864, Nashville national cemetery.

Died of diseases: William H. Burk, at Louisville, July, 1863, Louisville cemetery; Sergt. John Jones, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, March 14, 1862, Bowling Green national cemetery; Corp. John J. Paul, at Jackson, Tennessee, March 5, 1862, Bowling Green national cemetery; George C. W. Diggs, at Bowling Green, March 2, 1862, Bowling Green national cemetery; Henry Day, at Murfreesboro, March 12, 1863, Murfreesboro national cemetery; Hiram Fredenburg, at Evansville, November 4, 1863, Evansville cemetery; Jacob A. Hutchinson, at Murfreesboro, February 11, 1863, Murfreesboro national cemetery; William Laforge, at Camp Jefferson, Kentucky, January 5, 1862, Camp Jefferson cemetery; Elisha G. Patrick, at Huntsville, July 13, 1862, Patrick's cemetery, Clay township; James R. Scott, at Nashville, October 9, 1862, Nashville national cemetery; Thomas W. Shera, at Stone's River, May 4, 1863, Mt. Olive cemetery, near Alert; Zenri Shaw, at Murfreesboro, April 14, 1863, Murfreesboro national cemetery.

Wounded, not fatally: Sergt. Cyrus A. Jackson, at Pumpkinvine Creek, discharged January 9, 1863; Corp. John M. Roop, at Stone's River, discharged February 9, 1863; Francis F. McCracken, at Stone's River, discharged March 2, 1863; John L. Hice, at Stone's River, mustered out with the regiment; William G. Sharp, at Stone's River, mustered out with regiment; David Stone Cypher, discharged June 6, 1862; William A. Thompson, discharged October 24, 1863.

Company K.

Corp. James H. Rankin, killed at Peachtree Creek, Georgia, July 2, 1864, Spring Hill cemetery; William W. Hamily, died of disease at Louisville, June 8, 1863, Louisville cemetery.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Company B.

Frozen to death: Capt. Edwin Alexander, at Island No. 10, December 31, 1863, buried in South Park cemetery; David W. Dean, at Island No. 10, same date, at Fort Pillow; William M. Falconbury, at Island No. 10, same date, South Park cemetery; George W. Havelin, at Island No. 10, same date, at Fort Havlin; William Tyler, at Island No. 10, same date, at Fort Pillow; George W. Wilson, at Island No. 10, same date, at Fort Pillow.

Killed in action: Joshua Barnes, at Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 4, 1863, on field; John Pettit, at Durkamsville, Tennessee, September 2, 1862, on field; Joseph Regan, at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862, on field.

Died of wounds: Edward Roe, June 25, 1864, received at Collinsville, Tennessee.

Died of disease: Perry S. Brisbain, at St. Louis, April 2, 1862, St. Louis cemetery; Francis A. Barton, at St. Louis, October 6, 1864, St. Louis cemetery; John Frost, at St. Louis, May 12, 1862, St. Louis; Martin Louthan, April 16, 1862, place not reported; Timothy Moore, at Murfreesboro, January 12, 1865, Murfreesboro national cemetery; Alfred Madden, at St. Louis, June 5, 1862, St. Louis; Jeremiah Morgan, at St. Louis, December 20, 1862, St. Louis cemetery; Ferrill Roark, at Memphis, October 2, 1862, St. Louis cemetery; James Rupel, drowned, March 7, 1864, where, not reported; Sylvester Yoder, at Scipio, July 23, 1862, Scipio cemetery.

Wounded, not fatally: James Alexander, discharged August 1, 1862; John Milholland, Sr., discharged October 29, 1862; William H. O'Donnell, discharged March 7, 1862.

Company C.

Francis Corwin, August 3, 1863, not reported where.

Company F.

Horatio May, at Andersonville, Indiana, December 28, 1862, Andersonville cemetery; William H. Thompson, at Andersonville, May 5, 1862, Andersonville cemetery.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Killed in action: William Griffin, Company D, at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, Chickamauga national cemetery; George G. Hankins, I, at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, Chickamauga national cemetery; John W. Gilmore, I, missing and supposed killed at Missionary Ridge; Solomon H. Patrick, I, at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; William P. Sutfin, at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, Chickamauga national cemetery; Franklin T. Showalter, I, at University, Tennessee, August 9, 1863; John P. Shumm, I, at Nashville, April 20, 1863, Nashville national cemetery.

Died of disease: Samuel Hone, A, at Andersonville prison, July 14, 1864, Andersonville national cemetery; Joseph H. Gantt, A, at Murfreesboro, April 15, 1864, Murfreesboro national cemetery; John H. Burns, A, captured and died in Richmond prison, February 19, 1864; John T. Becraft, F, at Nashville, March 3, 1863, Nashville national cemetery; Thomas Clendenning, I, at Nashville, March 4, 1864, Nashville cemetery; George C. Dement, A, at Newpoint, December 14, 1864, Rossburg cemetery; Andrew J. Gilmore, I, in field, Tennessee, July 20, 1865; George W. Higgs, I, at University, Tennessee, August 8, 1863; Thomas Hooten, A, at Pennington Farm, Tennessee, July 20 1865; Samuel Hise, A, in Andersonville prison, July 14, 1864; Walter S. Lange, D, at Murfreesboro, May 19, 1862; Joseph L. Nelan, A, at Louisville, September 28, 1863; John W. Stafford, I, in Andersonville prison, June 25, 1864; William Shera, I, at Nashville, July 8, 1863, Nashville national cemetery; John F. Thompson, I, at Cowan, Tennessee, August 15, 1863; James Wynn, I, at Nashville, March 26, 1863, Nashville national cemetery; Robert Woodward, A, at Nashville, June 16, 1864, Nashville national cemetery.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Robert Braden was detailed to Company D, Seventh Indiana Infantry, and James M. Pierce was drowned at Cannelton, Indiana, July 26, 1862.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Company E.

Lieut. Benjamin Bridges, killed at Vicksburg, December 28, 1862; Lieut. Darius M. Dodd, died at Memphis, October 2, 1863, Memphis national cemetery; William R. Lanius, died January 19, 1863; Oliver P. Andrews, at Mound City, Illinois, January 27, 1863; Huston J. Craig, at Young's Point, Louisiana, March 2, 1863; Matthew D. Evans, at St. Louis, March 29, 1863, St. Louis cemetery; Samuel Higgs, on hospital boat, January 23, 1863; James Harrell, at St. Louis, January 1, 1863, St. Louis cemetery; John W. Kelly, at Memphis, November 13, 1863, Memphis national cemetery; John M. Long, at St. Louis, May 14, 1863, St. Louis cemetery; Charles Lindsey, Company I, at Cairo, Illinois, March 18, 1863.

NINETIETH REGIMENT—FIFTH CAVALRY.

Company H.

John G. Aldridge, at Baltimore, Maryland, June 1, 1864; Alfred Austin, in Andersonville prison, November 27, 1864; John G. Shew, at Lexington, Kentucky, March 19, 1863; William F. Sumpter, at Florence, South Carolina, February 9, 1865.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Grand Army of the Republic has had six posts in Decatur county, at Greensburg, Newpoint, St. Paul, Westport, Clarksburg and Sardina, but only two of these, Greensburg and Westport, are now active. Death is fast claiming the old veterans and Greensburg Post now has only seventy-six members out of a total membership of over five hundred which it has enrolled during its career.

"Pap" Thomas Post No. 5 was established at Greensburg, July 2, 1879. This was before the Grand Army of the Republic had a state organization in Indiana and the local post was organized by Col. E. R. Chamberlain under the auspices of the Illinois department of the Grand Army of the Republic. As a matter of fact, the Greensburg Post claims to be the oldest in Indiana and should be No. 1 instead of No. 5. Thirty-five members were mustered in as charter members, and the following officers were elected on the initiatory night: Captain commander, Dr. John L. Wooden; senior vice-commander, M. D. Tackett; junior vice-commander, C. W. Harvey; quartermaster, J. F. Childs; surgeon, Dr. Samuel Maguire; chaplain, Rev.

B. F. Cavins; officer of the day, G. H. Dunn; officer of the guard, A. J. Smith; adjutant, W. W. Dixon; quartermaster-sergeant, J. M. Stevens; sergeant-major, Allen Withrow.

The names of the members are taken from the official records of the post in the order in which they appear: John F. Childs, Conrad Ehrhardt, George Higgs, John M. Stevens, Stephen Miller, Jacob Tice, L. H. Marshall, James Leggett, S. F. Rigby, E. Anderson, B. F. Cavens, George Sanders, John W. Sanders, William Bruner, Thomas T. Brown, D. C. Elder, J. N. Wallingford, Daniel Davis, L. Worcester, Thomas Mozingo, John Kirby, James B. Carter, Josiah Crume, H. H. Talbott, Samuel Light, B. T. Black, J. W. Lanham, James B. White, B. M. Ricketts, Aquilla Edwards, Frank M. Dowden, Henry B. Carter, Lewis Fortune, Charles Barton, George W. Hightower, John F. Wolverton, John E. Rhiver, James H. Gallup, Will Cumback, James W. Purvis, John Beeson, Giles E. White, George A. Bower, John Pierce, Samuel Wimmer, William S. Johnston, Henry C. Snell, J. N. Adams, John A. Meek, John H. Brown, George W. Buffington, Hanibald H. Burns, Henry Leswig, B. F. Wells, Perry S. Freeman, S. F. Hearn, Robert W. Snyder, John W. Terhune, Martin V. Bruner, Angus F. McCoy, William C. Dodd, Richard Braden, J. F. Kersey, George H. McKee, William Bruner, Jeremiah Evans, William L. Miller, William Footman, James Fortune, Jasper Maple, E. A. McWilliams, R. C. Hall, J. W. Garrison, Michael Grow, Samuel McCrory, James M. Hall, William Maynard, A. B. Armington, John Moulton, Richard Baker, Charles H. Little, Samuel L. Keeley, James Clemens, John J. Nesbit, John W. Whipple, Ira Tanner, William Dwyer, Solomon K. Ames, Peter H. Huber, Milton S. Siling, W. H. Vandever, Jerry B. Forbes, James F. Stewart, A. S. Creath, Majenca Oldham, William A. Doles, John Tucker, Lewis Graham, James H. Alyea, Jackson S. Riley, Andrew J. Terrell, James I. Gageby, Van B. Straight, David A. Davidson, Allen G. Bates, William H. Montgomery, William S. Ketcham, Henry Jones, David A. Tucker, Robert Miller, Jackson Isgrigg, David Short, James Endicott, John B. Hardeback, James R. Nicely, C. Anderson, John W. Stevens, James W. Fiscus, Taylor Meek, John W. Stout, Thomas Freel, R. Christian, H. H. Montgomery, John Foley, J. H. Kersey, Lewis J. Lafforge, William Harrell, Erastus S. Bussell, J. C. Barnard, Ezekiel Horstley, William Kennedy, G. W. Brown, W. A. Dryden, B. D. Fowler, James McConnell, Frank S. Soper, Henry Thomson, Marion Fiscus, E. F. Herrick, Bernard Muller, W. F. Bird, Thomas Doles, Zephemiah Lawrence, William Conquest, O. D. Martin, Elisha Chance, Matthias Herr, John R. Snook, James Kennedy, Robert H. Evans, E. K. Pond, N.

M. Higgins, W. H. Sedrick, Richard Literel, W. R. Elder, A. D. Reeves, James H. Pavy, James M. Berry, George Griffiths, F. W. Sisco, Isaac W. White, Alexander Ralston, John Suttles, Charles I. Ainsworth, Daniel Higdon, J. W. Burney, W. H. Jussey, Myron S. Harding, Merritt Dorsey, John Welsh, J. T. Applegate, W. D. Dailey, W. L. Hasbrouck, James H. Weeks, Jared S. Ryker, George W. Morgan, W. H. Walters, Robert Tillman, John C. Riley, Brumfield Turner, Jesse Jones, Squire Hittle, Paul R. Stage, Alfred M. Hooten, Josiah Savage, Samuel Barbour, Milton G. Moore, Lafayette Dillman, John H. Weaver, George N. Vanostram, John T. Glass, M. C. Welch, Edward E. Rouse, Joseph Drake, Moses Knox, John H. Alcorn, William M. Miller, Felix Gartin, B. F. Cooksey, David Bruner, John Jones, John T. Hazen, Frank Rahe, John Coy, George S. Dickey, J. F. Osting, Absolom Robbins, William Jones, William S. Smith, Jasper Cobb, O. C. Elder, George Durk, Barney Murray, George Wayner, William F. Marsh, Francis M. Kinney, James H. Conley, Robert B. Whiteman, J. W. Stivers, R. G. Adams, F. C. Eddleman, T. S. Hughes, R. H. Evans, J. S. Christy, James H. Cox, Jesse Miller, Charles Fromer, J. H. Kirkpatrick, Hugh D. Gallagher, J. H. St. John, John T. Sturgis, Thomas Edmeads, Henry W. Vogle, W. H. Binning, Matthew R. Porter, James B. Conover, Benjamin Ketcham, Milton G. Alyea, Nottingham Bradburn, B. F. McCoy, Samuel L. Anderson, Francis M. Crumes, Lewis A. Sturgis, J. B. F. Reed, John W. Taylor, Theodore Miller, W. A. Craig, William J. McClain, John Hunter, William N. Moberly, Joshua F. Cox, Thomas H. Kennedy, W. N. Rozzell, Judson Hays, James M. Hiner, Samuel F. Applegate, Charles B. Johnson, Daniel Miller, Spencer Clemmons, Thomas Hughes, Thomas Kratt, A. E. Hirshfield, John S. Marsh, T. B. Peery, Charles Smith, William McCune, R. D. Black, Henry Duncan, W. A. Lawson, James M. McConnell, Samuel Scott, James S. Elliott, Benjamin Ketcham, Isaac D. Waits, Charles W. Wiley, Harry H. Dowden, W. H. Snodgrass, James P. Long, Reuben Smalley, Noah Moody, R. F. Thomas, James G. Adkins, Moses Butcher, John Mullenix, D. W. Sanders, Joseph W. Hubbell, Oliver Perry Ennis, John F. Hinman, John Ehrhard, Samuel Brown, James L. Powner, Jacob L. Doll, Elihu Tooley, Samuel Jones, Edmund A. Trusler, Hugh Brison, E. D. Smith, Eli Hase, I. G. Wolverton, James C. Bell, George C. Conk, George W. Mowrer, James Leggitt, W. M. McKay, H. F. Witter, W. J. Crisler, Isadore Strawback, Joseph F. Wainwright, A. P. Bone, John Rankin, Daniel Coy, James Welch, W. S. Haycock, Ephriam Ashcraft, Edmond M. Garten, J. M. Tobias, Orlando Hood, Monroe Marsh, A. G. Fisher, Will-

iam R. Withers, John W. Boyd, Samuel Bruner, W. P. Wynkoop, William Douglass, J. J. Hazelrigg, G. B. Fleming, C. C. Ennis and James A. Wilson.

The present officers of "Pap" Thomas Post are as follows: W. W. Dixon, post commander; H. C. Snell, senior vice-commander; Benjamin Ketcham, junior vice-commander; O. C. Elder, chaplain; Samuel H. Stewart, surgeon; J. F. Childs, adjutant; A. S. Creath, quartermaster; J. S. Short, quartermaster-sergeant; Jasper Cobb, sergeant-major; J. N. Annis, officer of the day; Reuben Smalley, officer of the guard; A. Murphy, patriot instructor. It should be mentioned that the post has one living member, Reuben Smalley, who wears a medal of honor conferred upon him by Congress for distinguished bravery in the siege of Vicksburg. Mr. Smalley enlisted from Ripley county, but has lived most of his life since the war in Decatur county. He is the only living soldier in the county with such a medal and one of the very few in the United States who has been a recipient of official recognition on the part of Congress. One other Ripley county volunteer, and a later resident of Decatur county to receive this coveted honor was the late Jacob Overturf.

THE G. A. R. CANNON.

On May 19, 1897, the local Grand Army of the Republic post received a thirty-two-pound cannon, which was donated by the government. It was shipped to Greensburg from Portsmouth, Maine, and the post had to pay the freight charges of thirty-one dollars. It now stands in South Park cemetery and is flanked by the fifty thirty-two-pound balls which came with it. Major M. D. Tackett and Capt. Silas F. Rigby had charge of the placing of the cannon at its present location.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The cause which led to the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps can be traced back to the first battlefield of the great Rebellion. The work of American women in the great conflict for the preservation of the Union was that of relief upon the field of battle, and in the hospital; relief for the wives and children of those at the front; relief for the widows and orphans of those who never returned.

The Grand Army of the Republic was organized by the "boys in blue" soon after the close of the war, to perpetuate the principles of fraternity, charity and loyalty, and to relieve the wants of their needy comrades. It soon became evident they needed the assistance which only loyal patriotic

women could give. In response to this demand, many societies were formed under various names; but it was not until July, 1883, by invitation of Paul Vandervoort, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, that representatives of societies from sixteen states met with the national encampment in Denver, and perfected a national organization to be known as the National Woman's Relief Corps, which was at once adopted by the encampment as the auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic. From this little band of fifty-six members, the membership is now more than one hundred and sixty thousand.

The objects of the Woman's Relief Corps are to assist the Grand Army of the Republic in caring for the Union veteran and his dependent ones; to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead, and to inculcate lessons of



patriotism and love of country among the children and in the communities in which they live.

Patriotic teaching in the public schools was adopted in 1893. Thousands of flags, Declaration of Independence charts, oliographs of the origin and history of the Stars and Stripes, patriotic primers, flag drills and salutes have been presented the schools; one thousand primers and five hundred oleographs were sent to the commissioner of education in San Juan, Porto Rico, for distribution in their schools; one thousand primers and five hundred oleographs to Honolulu; five hundred primers and two hundred and fifty oleographs, with hundreds of flags, to the schools in the South. Flags and patriotic literature have also been sent the schools of Panama and New Mexico.

From the organization to March 31, 1914, \$4,428.064 have been expended for relief and Memorial day in the South.

"Pap" Thomas Corps No. 113 was instituted at Greensburg, May 21, 1888, with twenty-seven members, by Miss India Hackleman, assisted by Mrs. Ben Smith, Mrs. Mary Conover, Mrs. Lon S. Havens and Mrs. J. B. Reeve, all of Rushville. The charter members were, Joanna Elder, Clara Creath, Louisa M. Bone, Ella Hightower, Versie Bell, Ella Straisinger, Jane Stage, Mary L. Hearne, Elizabeth Leswing, Martha J. Alyea, Stella Alyea, Catharine Jones, Rose Bruner, Matilda Davis, Margaret Johnson, Flora B. Theis, Mellie D. Drake, Louisa V. Knox, Martha E. Garrison, Mary W. Scobey, Ella Childs, Eliza J. Crisler, Cyrena White, Margaret Trusler, Margaret Conquest, Alice M. Dowden and Lottie M. Ehrhardt. Of this number, eighteen are living, nine have been called home, and seven have withdrawn.

Our blessed Lord framed a memorial to perpetuate His own memory throughout all time when He said, "This do in remembrance of me." And when, in 1868, Gen. John A. Logan, then commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, designated the 30th day of May for the purpose of "strewing with flowers the graves of those who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet church-yard in the land," he builded for himself and them a memorial which will never disappear from American history.

And, believing it fitting that the living should also be remembered, in 1890 the Flower Mission was introduced, and like the mustard seed it has flourished, its branches reaching almost three thousand corps. By it, many darkened homes and sad hearts have been made brighter.

"For who so careth for the flowers,
Will much more care for Him."

During the past year "Pap" Thomas Corps has expended for flowers for sick comrades and funerals, \$65.85.

Fifty-one orphans have been placed in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, where they have every advantage of the children of well-to-do parents. A number of them now occupy positions of honor and trust.

Six hundred and ninety dollars have been spent for relief, and nine hundred and fifty dollars in necessities for relief. Each year ten dollars is turned over to the post, and five dollars for Memorial day in the South and for the Christmas fund.

The Greensburg schools have the proud distinction of being the first to adopt patriotic teaching as introduced by the Woman's Relief Corps.

Two large flags, ten by twenty feet in size, have been furnished city schools; one hundred patriotic primers, and one hundred oleographs of the origin and history of the Stars and Stripes, with flag drills and patriotic selections, have been presented the teachers of Decatur county; and Declaration of Independence charts furnished each school in Washington township.

Through the Woman's Relief Corps, a law was enacted by the Indiana Assembly in 1911, by which every school in Indiana may be provided with a flag, if the teacher asks for it.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Daughters of the American Revolution was organized on October 11, 1890, in Washington, D. C., with eighteen members. The first president-general was Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of Benjamin Harrison, then President of the United States, which position she held at the time of her death, October 25, 1902. The late Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, also of Indiana, held this position from 1901 to 1905.



The objects of the society are, to perpetuate the memory of the men and women who achieved American independence; the protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; to carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

Any woman is eligible for membership who is eighteen years of age, and is lineally descended from a patriot, man or woman, who aided in establishing American independence.

On March 1, 1915, one hundred fourteen thousand one hundred and sixty-six had been admitted to membership. There were one thousand four hundred and thirty chapters in the United States, and one each in Cuba, Mexico and the Philippines.

Memorial Continental Hall, at Washington, D. C., erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, at a cost of more than five hundred thousand dollars, is the only such building erected by women, and was built by voluntary contributions, the chapters of Indiana contributing almost ten thousand dollars. It is of Vermont marble and in design and general appearance is a copy of the classic buildings of our Revolutionary period. The corner stone was laid on April 19, 1904, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity; the gavel used was the one with which George Washington laid the corner stone of the national capitol in 1793. In this building all documents and records of the society are preserved, also priceless relics of the past. It is furnished throughout with magnificent old-time furniture and rare paintings, the gifts of chapters and individuals. The continental congress of the national society is held in this building.

Lone Tree Chapter No. 743 was organized in Greensburg by the state regent, Mrs. William Guthrie, April 6, 1907, with the following charter members: Mrs. Mary M. Tarkington Alexander, Mrs. Lida Montgomery Cobb, Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery Craig, Mrs. Emma A. Donnell, Mrs. Eliza McNabb Eddleman, Mrs. Maude Kitchin Johnson, Mrs. Ella Robbins Kitchin, Mrs. Juliet Spliker Lemon, Mrs. Alice Gray Markland, Miss Sarah Gageby Montgomery, Miss Sue M. Montgomery, Miss Rebecca Montgomery, Miss Elizabeth Fulton Shirk, Mrs. Lizzie Woodfil Turner, Mrs. Pearl Kitchin Woodfil, Mrs. Eliza Talbott Wolverton, Annetta Wampler Shannon, Mrs. Ensebia Craven Stimson and Mrs. Rose Hendricks Zoller.

The first officers were Mrs. Ensebia C. Stimson, regent; Mrs. Lizzie W. Turner, vice-regent; Emma A. Donnell, secretary; Pearly K. Woodfil, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Eliza T. Wolverton, treasurer; Elizabeth F. Shirk, registrar, and Sue M. Montgomery, historian. The past regents are, Mrs. Stimson, Mrs. Turner, and Miss Donnell. The present (1915) officers and members are: Mrs. Jessie Riley, regent; Mrs. Maude Kitchin Johnson, vice-regent; Mary Wolverton, secretary; Mrs. Oliver Dickey Gilham, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Irma Cory Douglas, treasurer; Rebecca Montgomery, registrar, and Anna L. Riley, historian; Mrs. Mary M. Tarkington

ton Alexander, Mrs. Mabel Kennedy Bainbridge, Sadie Baker, Hannah Baker, Mrs. Elizabeth Gavin Bryan, Mrs. Lida Montgomery Cobb, Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery Craig, Mrs. Eliza J. Staggs Crisler, Emma A. Donnell, Winona Crisler Deiwert, Mrs. Mollie Stoner Fogg, Mabel D. Foley, Mrs. Mary Spliker Haines, Grace E. Haines, Mrs. Flora Gaines Haas, Gertrude Haas, Mrs. Ella Robbins Kitchin, Sue M. Montgomery, Mrs. Stella Green Rucker, Patience Rucker, Mrs. Ethel Riley Ryan, Mrs. Laura Gates Sefton, Florence Sefton, Elizabeth Fulton Shirk, Mrs. Sarilda Robbins Smiley, Mrs. Ensebia Craven Stimson, Mrs. Lizzie Woodfil Turner, Pearl A. Williams, Mrs. Eliza Talbott Wolverton, Mrs. Pearl Kitchin Woodfil and Mrs. Rose Hendricks Zoller.

The chapter has lost, by death, Miss Sarah Gageby Montgomery, Mrs. Juliet Spilker Lemon, Mrs. Sarah Ann Gageby Montgomery, Mrs. Mary Jane Quick Mendenhall, Miss Bessie Craig and Mrs. Amanda Gageby Siling; by withdrawal, Mrs. Eliza M. Eddleman, Mrs. Alice G. Markland and Mrs. Mary Hendee Fradenburgh; by transfer, Mrs. Anna G. Staggs Magill.

At the last state conference, Miss Emma Donnell was elected state vice-regent, an honor well bestowed, and appreciated by the local chapter. On July 4, 1908, a large flag was presented to the public library, at which time an appropriate program was rendered. Markers have been provided for the graves of four Revolutionary soldiers, and ninety dollars contributed to the Memorial Continental Hall at Washington, D. C. The Michigan road, the most historic in Decatur county, will be marked with a handsome boulder bearing a bronze inscription tablet, to be presented to the city on Flag day, June 14, 1916, as Lone Tree Chapter's part in the celebration of the anniversary of Indiana's admission into the Union. The committee in charge is Pearl A. Williams, Mrs. Eliza J. Crisler and Mrs. Ensebia C. Stimson. The boulder will adorn the triangular lot at the intersection of North Michigan avenue and Ireland street, and will be a lasting tribute to the honored pioneers and a spot where the present and future generations may pause in reverence to the memory of the sturdy ancestors who opened the way to the present advanced civilization.

CHAPTER XIX.

GERMANS AND THE GERMAN INFLUENCE.

An account of the growth and development of Decatur county would be incomplete did it not make more than passing mention of the German influence that has been exerted there during the past three-quarters of a century. Germans were not the first settlers of the county. They were not the pioneers who first wielded the ax and felled the forest trees. Their voice was not heard in the formative period of the county, their arrival being considerably later.

German emigration from the Fatherland started in 1848, after the revolution there, and continued until the formation of the empire in 1871. In this score of years thousands of strong, self-reliant young men from Prussia, Hanover, Bavaria and the other German states poured into the United States. Dissatisfied with conditions at home and seeking a more perfect freedom, they came to this country intent upon establishing homes and remaining here. Local records of these immigrants show that most of them remained.

The Teuton came to the United States with the intention of following so far as possible the same occupation by which he made his livelihood in Germany. This was either in agriculture or in business. Thrifty, industrious and frugal, all he needed was a chance to establish himself and his success was assured.

Decatur county owes much to her German settlers. They came at a time when the best lands of the county were under cultivation and were producing profitable crops. The Germans did not seek this kind of land. What they wanted was that which could be purchased for a few dollars an acre, land which was generally regarded as almost worthless at that time. They made their settlements in Marion and adjacent townships, where the poor woods-land abounds, and started in to wrest from stubborn soil a living that would be adequate for their needs.

A less self-reliant race would have flinched from the undertaking; a less competent people would have failed entirely. But they persisted, build-

ing up the soil as best they could, guarding their slender savings and diligently striving to increase their stores. Today, a second or third generation has replaced many of these immigrants, and, practicing the same thrifty precepts inculcated by their sires and grandsires, have made the soil respond kindly to their efforts, have reared commodious barns and comfortable dwellings and made the one-time barren places resplendent with the yellow and gold of harvest time.

Some who had busied themselves in the marts of trade in the Fatherland, sought the city in preference to the rural community, engaged in merchandising and exchange, and built for themselves a reputation for honest dealing that is a dominant characteristic of the Teuton's contribution to the great American "melting pot."

The annals of Decatur county's German-Americans are brief. Their names appear infrequently in the court docket. They have rarely held or sought public office. They have industriously gone their several ways, minded their own business and permitted their neighbors to do the same without assistance or hindrance; have reared strong sons and daughters and prepared them for efficient and useful citizenship.

From the time Maximillian Schneider laid out the town of Millhausen and named it Muhlhousen for the ancient municipality in Alsace, German influence in Decatur county has been none the less marked because of its indirectness. A people that does nothing but set standards of living for the emulation of others has done enough.

The roster of these German-American residents of Decatur county is too long for individual discussion, but there are a few who may be taken as illustrative of the entire list. One of the first among those living might be Louis Zoller, vice-president of two financial institutions and a successful business man. Born in Bavaria, he worked for a time in Berlin, and then came to the United States to try his fortune in this country. He engaged for twenty-one years in the butcher business and then became a partner in a Greensburg dry goods store. He is now retired from active business pursuits, but the example of his fine success cannot be altogether lost upon a younger generation.

Barney Zapfe was one of the early settlers at Millhausen. He opened a store, made that store earn money, invested the money wisely and died possessed of a comfortable fortune. Barney Hardabeck—another early German-American—bought the first mill built at Millhausen, conducted a store and woollen mill and achieved financial independence. Joe and Julius

Rothschild, at Milford, conducted a store and woollen mill, treated the public fairly and honestly, and died wealthy.

John Johannes, president of the St. Paul Building and Loan Association, started the manufacture of wagons and buggies there upon a small scale, worked early and late, and is now possessed of a comfortable financial rating. John Puttmann, a leading citizen of Newpoint, owning a store and stone quarry and other property, started in life with nothing but the desire to succeed. George Metz, another Newpoint merchant, is also of German blood, as is also John Hoff, successful business man of that place. Henry Schroeder, Sr., the oldest resident living in Salt Creek township, came from Germany to Decatur county, through Louisville, Kentucky, a poor boy, and made his wealth by honest toil.

John Zollner and H. Kaby, who together monopolize the bakery business of Greensburg, are German-Americans. Daniel Silberberg, a German Jew, who recently died in New York City after accumulating a fortune, obtained his start to success in Greensburg. John Weimar came to the United States with little more than the shirt he wore upon his back. He became a shoemaker in Greensburg and stuck to his last so consistently that when he retired a few years ago he found himself comfortably well-off.

Charles Zoller was elected county treasurer in 1874. Henry Metz became one of the wealthiest farmers in Fugit township and once failed to be elected county commissioner by just one vote. Joe Herbert purchased the Millhousen flour-mill from Barney Hardabeck and managed it with success and profit.

And so the list might be run through its entirety. None of them achieved more than local distinction, but none of them fell into disrepute at home or abroad. They ran their mills, they garnered their harvests, they watched their tills and yet, withal, found plenty of time for recreation and for service.

Decatur county's naturalization records exist only from 1867, when German immigration was at high tide and almost ready to subside. Since then two hundred and eighty men of foreign birth have been admitted to the privileges and duties of citizenship. Of this number, all but eighty-seven were born in Germany. Following is the list complete:

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

1867—Caspar Menkhans, Germany; Leopold Bahn, Russia; James Brehemg, England; Caspar Camm, Switzerland; Henry Eichgara, Germany; John Miller, France; Caspar Voeka, Germany.

1868—Frederick Schroder, Germany; Ignatz Borchard, Germany; Henry Winker, Germany; Christopher Horstman, Germany; Christian H. Winker, Jr., Germany; Christian H. Winker, Sr., Germany; Christian Horstman, Germany; William Temaat, Prussia; Deidrick Hudler, Germany; George Schever, Germany; William Buch, Prussia; G. Henry Pottmann, Germany; Nicholas Burgurgh, Germany; Henry Brinkmann, Germany; Henry L. Wynkes, Prussia; John Wack, Germany; Solomon Ganz, Sachsen Weimar; Wendelin Fox, Germany; Henry Shaffer, Germany; John Laubanthal, Prussia; Barney Heidemann, Prussia; Henry Shrader, Germany; Hugh Waters, Ireland; William Rowman, England; Raymond Loarkim, Germany; George Weber, Bavaria; Michael Hannon, Ireland; John Hannon, Ireland; Henry Macke, Germany; Louis Zoller, Bavaria; John Goedding, Prussia; Bernard Blenker, Prussia; Luke Moore, Ireland; William Brone, Hanover; August Buddemier, Prussia; Chris Mier, Hanover; Charles H. Miller, Prussia; Frederick Brenner, Prussia; Frederick Miene, Prussia; Christ Chrisler.

1869—Michael Zeigler, Germany.

1870—Michael Hyland, England; Frederick Shrader, Prussia; Henry Heier, Prussia; George Loslein, Bavaria; Thomas Adams, England; George Corscadden, Ireland; Henry Stretmier, Germany; George Acheson, Ireland; Barney Hoeing, Prussia; William F. Deisher, Germany; Martin Madden, Ireland; Bernard Talkenberg, Germany; Martin Monkendorf, Germany; Andrew Little, England; Louis Schmitt, Bavaria; William Dews, England; Remick Wanner, Germany; John Schild, Switzerland; Herman Freising, Hanover; Henry Hight, England; Joseph Hollander, Bavaria; Peter Fonseth, Holland.

1871—Casper Schnieder., Germany; Thomas Brannon, Ireland; Barney Fritz, Germany; John G. Theurer, Germany.

1872—Henry Schmidt, Germany; Frederick Bauer, Germany; Frederick Hoffman, Germany; Daniel Davarn, Ireland; Philip Borck, Germany; Henry Schrieber, Germany; Barney Tonyes, Germany; Michael Connally, Ireland; John Metz, Germany; Joseph Launderville, England; Edward Ryan, Ireland; John Emmert, Germany; Adam Hartiges, Germany; John Mathews, Austria; Huber Martin, Austria; Theodore Frazer, England; Isidor Hock, Germany; Anton Ransch, Germany; Oswald, Switzerland; Joseph Stier, Germany; John Schroth, Germany; Frank H. Mayer, Germany; John F. Waldhans, Germany; Thomas Smith, England; William Rinking, Germany; Nicholas Schroth, Bavaria; Diedrick Rilmeyer, Germany; August Want, Germany; Frank H. Holtmeyer, Hanover; Joseph Bonchard, France; John Klutz, Germany; Adam Erhart, Germany; Thomas Finn, England; William Ensemeier, Germany; Leoa Joly, France; William Brunkhorsh,

Germany; Charles Meyer, Germany; Joseph Edelstein, Russia; Charles Voltz, Germany.

1874—James Davis, Ireland; Anton Minster, Germany; William G. Gommett, Germany; William Huddler, Prussia; Louis Hammer, Germany; Phillip Kanarr, Germany; John Riley, Ireland; John Evans, Germany; John Smith, Sweden; Edward Stolle, Germany; Frank Sieves, Germany; George Stahl, Bavaria; Charles Grumbelbeck, Germany; L. Joseph Trilling, Prussia; Michael Greibhuhl, France.

1875—George Wendt, Prussia; William H. Wegener, Germany.

1876—Christian G. Maisch, Germany; Henry Scherschligh, Prussia; George Bessler, Prussia; Tony Halter, France; Frank Wack, Germany; Benjamin Faust, Germany; George Savaller, Canada; Edward Roach, Ireland; Rudolph Keller, Germany; Edwin Hillier, England; Sichmund Wachtel, Germany; Joseph Hegermann, Germany; John Coney, France; Abton Pfeifer, Germany; Peter Haunsz, Germany; Charles Kanarr, Germany; Valentine Goskie, Prussia; Frederick Rentzelmann, Germany; Frank H. Meyer, France; Martin Date, Germany; Ferdinand Pulking, Germany; Edward Phillips, England; William A. Garrett, England; John Hornung, Germany; Michael Clements, Germany; Alfred Maynard, England; Henry Fernading, Germany; Jacob Clementz, France; Harman Thieman, Germany; Laurence Hook, Germany; Henry Esaman, Prussia.

1878—Jone E. Jones, England; John Myers, Germany; Reinhold Moeleissen, Wurttemberg; James Farrell, England; John Woods, England; Alexander Neal, Wurttemberg; Joseph Esebett, France; Parks Tempest, England; James Fenn, Ireland; Christian Thrin, Germany; Henry Link, Germany.

1880—Patrick Kearns, Ireland; August Einemann, Germany; John J. Fauth, Germany; Joseph Bachebele, Germany; John W. Kemper, Germany; William Kuhn, Germany; John Thomas Hock, Germany; Clement F. DeCroes, France; Henry M. Vahlenkamp, Germany; George Reisenweber, Germany; William Haase, Germany; Henry Haase, Germany; Ferdinand Kock, Germany.

1882—Henry Niemann, Germany; Barney Moormann, Germany; Henry Moormann, Germany; Barney Kremer, Germany; George Miller, Germany; Thomas Woods, Ireland; Signond Harsany, Hungary; Falinten Gutting, Germany; John Pohlman, Holland; John B. Blankmann, Germany; Valentine Bork, Germany; George Newberry, England; Joseph Wugerpfenig, Germany.

1884—Gottlieb Holzwarth, Germany; Henry Weis, Germany; Joseph Parker, England; Martin Kelly, England; Jacob Knarr, Germany; Charles

Boahnka, Germany; Patrick Griffin, England; John W. Melloh, Germany; Bvordem Esche, Germany; Wilhelm Bachmann, Germany; Henry Dreves, Germany; John Woods, England; Henry Ortman, Germany; August Wucherpfennig, Germany; Rudolph Keller, Germany; Bernard Busche, Germany; Frederick O. Mobius, Germany; Frederick Pfeifer, Germany; Alfred Eggers, Germany; Christian Link, Germany.

1886—John N. Stier, Germany; Michael Darmedy, Ireland; Herman Westerfield, Germany; William Westerfeld, Germany; Nicholass Hennenfent, Germany; Jacob M. F. Henrichs, Germany; Frank H. Vollmer, Germany; Clamor Seibert, Germany; Henry Seibert, Germany; Joseph Herel, Germany; John Zollner, Germany; Henry Kriger, Germany.

1888—John Henry Picker, Germany; Joseph Litman, Germany; Henry Thielking, Germany; John Thompson, Scotland; John Ferlan, Germany; John Bessler, Germany; Henry Vogel, Germany; Henry W. Cosfoid, England; Louis Holler, Germany; Adam Knerr, Germany.

1889—Albert Wucherpfelbig, Germany; Henry P. Welker, Germany.

1890—William H. Barthel, Sweden; Christopher Miller, Germany; Henry Rabjahns Lune; England; John Sicmer, Germany; John M. Krone, Germany.

1891—Fred Weyt, Germany; Barney Hoeing, Prussia.

1892—Andrew Miller, Germany; Joseph Schnoitgoke, Germany; Jacob Levenson, Russia; John Byer, Prussia; Joseph Byer, Prussia; Gustavo Wullschleger, Switzerland; Philip Thompson, England; Joseph Moorman, Germany; John G. Mayor, Germany; John Adams, Germany; Carl Parsch, Germany.

1894—Nicholas Rosenstengel, Germany; Joseph Lammardauk, Germany; William G. Haddade, Syria, Asia; Frank Ployer, Germany; Jacob Bender, Germany; August Price, Germany; John Geisel, Switzerland; Clem Austing, Germany; Fred Austing, Germany; John C. Stier, Germany; Mike Miser, Russia.

1896—Lauvit H. Schelva, Norway; John Schneider, Germany; Louis Levenstein, Russian Poland; John Gettelenger, Germany.

1898—John Kuert, Switzerland; Christian Weimes, Germany; Albert Keen, Germany.

1900—James Donohue, Ireland.

1901—Frederick Ehrhard, Germany.

1907—Sam Levenstein, Russia.

1909—Jacob Telles, Austria.

1910—Henry Nieman, Germany.

1912—Johan W. Hilland, Sweden.

CHAPTER XX.

EARLY ELECTIONS IN DECATUR COUNTY.

There is no more interesting field to the historian than that of politics and in no field is it so difficult to arrive at definite conclusions. It is natural that newspapers should set forth the virtues of the political party which they support and at the same time try to discount any possible merits which opposition parties might have. In the early history of our country this feature was more pronounced than it is today, although there are still partisan papers which would have their readers believe that their particular party had a monopoly on all the political wisdom of the country. In the days of Jackson, in the thirties and forties, party spirit ran high, and opposition papers vied with each other in vitriolic remarks. To the Jackson followers, John Quincy Adams was the acme of aristocracy, the arch enemy of democracy and a man who hated the common herd. On the other hand, the followers of Adams pictured the old warrior as a Mephistopheles, a demon with a fire-brand in each hand and a man who would plunge his country into anarchy. Even gentle and unassuming as William Henry Harrison was, the Democratic papers made him out as a disciple of the Evil One, a man who made a diet of whiskey alone and a weakling who had neither brains nor courage. Such, in general, was the condition of politics up to 1840.

STATE POLITICS (1816-24).

The first vote for President in Indiana was taken in 1824. In 1816 and 1820 the Presidential electors had been chosen by the state Legislature. There were no clearly defined parties in the state during the eight years preceding 1824. All were followers of Jefferson and called themselves Republicans. However, no boss ever controlled a state more perfectly than did Governor Jennings the young state of Indiana. He lived at Jeffersonville, where he could take advantage of the anti-slavery sentiment and the desire of the people to move the capital to the center of the state. William Hendricks, of Madison, and Senator James Noble, of Brookville, were the other members of this early triumvirate.

It was against these conditions the people of the state rose in rebellion under Jackson—an attempt by the common people to take a hand in the government. The leaders tried to head off the uprising, but were unsuccessful. Clay had a strong following in all parts of the state. It was thought the people could agree on him. Admirers of Clay got together and put an electoral ticket in the field.

In the meantime the reputation of Jackson was rapidly spreading. His services in the Revolution, in the Creek War and at New Orleans helped, but his chief claim to popular support was the fact that he was not a politician. "He knows nothing of politics," was the argument of his friends.

Straw votes were taken at the county musters. At Richmond such a vote showed 116 for Adams, 37 for Jackson and 8 for Clay. One at Spencer, Owen county, gave Jackson 57; Clay, 42, and Adams, 9. One at Lawrenceburg gave Jackson 305, Clay, 90, and Adams, 70. One at Indianapolis gave Clay 158, Adams 2, and Jackson 2. In Washington county a straw vote gave Jackson 88 out of a total of 132.

Pursuant to call, the state convention of Jackson men met in the court house at Salem, September 18, 1824. Eighteen delegates, representing thirteen counties, were present. Each delegate was required to present his properly signed credentials before being admitted. Samuel Milroy, of Washington county, was made chairman. Jacob Call, of Vincennes, was made secretary. David Robb, Samuel Milroy, Elias McNamee, Jonathan McCarty and John Carr were placed on the electoral ticket.

The platform was unique. It was, first of all, a eulogy of Jackson. He was heralded as the second Washington. Just as George Washington had shown himself a trusty statesman, so would General Jackson prove to be. Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon had tyrannized over a corrupt people. Jackson came to rescue the people from corruption. The present officers, it was pointed out, were engaged primarily in petty thieving, and no less a master than Old Hickory would be necessary to drive the money changers from the temple.

It would be interesting to know how the campaign was carried on, but the records fail us. Jackson carried twenty-four counties and received 7,343 votes in the state. Clay carried twenty-six counties, with 5,315 votes. Adams carried two counties, with 3,093 votes. In general, Clay was supported by the politicians, Adams by the settlers from the East and Jackson by those from the South.

FIRST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN DECATUR COUNTY.

Care has been taken to examine the early election returns in Decatur county, and below follow some interesting facts and figures:

The following was the vote cast at the first election ever held for Presidential electors in Indiana, November 6, 1824. There was no contest in 1820, when James Monroe was re-elected, hence no election. There could not have been an election in Decatur county anyway, because the county was not organized until 1822.

Decatur county entered the political arena by casting a preference for Henry Clay. There were only 144 votes cast in the county, as follows:

	Clay	Jackson	Adams
Washington -----	41	52	11
Fugit -----	24	3	6
Sand Creek -----	7	0	0
	—	—	—
Total -----	72	55	17

Plurality for Clay, 17.

It will be observed that if the Adams men had voted with the Jackson men, it would have been a tie. Adams township, which contained about the same number of voters as Fugit, was not counted by the returning board on the ground that the returns had not been properly made. The election commissioners were Samuel Bryan, Andrew McCoy and Martin Adkins. The record was made to Henry H. Talbott, county clerk, who made out the report, which was duly signed by the three gentlemen named above. There is no list of the names of voters, which would be of interest had they been preserved.

At this election, and also in 1828, Indiana was entitled to only five electors. In 1832 the number was increased to nine, and Indiana began to cut quite a figure in national elections.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1828.

During the four years between 1824 and 1828 the voting population of Decatur county increased from 144 to 638, or more than fourfold. General Jackson was again a candidate, and, although he carried the state by 22,237 votes against 17,625 for Adams, he did not carry Decatur county, although he did run a pretty good "hickory."

The vote was as follows :

	Adams	Jackson
Washington -----	259	211
Fugit -----	28	44
Adams -----	28	33
Clay -----	23	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	346	292

Adams's majority, 54.

Sand Creek township failed to record her vote, although she cast seven votes in 1824. The election commissioners were Ben Jones, Griffey Griffiths, Isaiah Kimble and William Hopkins.

THE FIRST COUNTY ELECTION IN 1823.

The first county election in Decatur county was held on Monday, August 4, 1823, to elect a state senator for eight counties, Marion, Madison, Hamilton, Johnson, Henry, Rush, Shelby and Decatur; a member of the House for four counties, Henry, Rush, Shelby and Decatur; a county commissioner, and to decide whether a convention should be held.

For senator, John Brison led with 163 votes; James Gregory, 76; S. G. Mitchell, 21; scattering, 7.

For representative, William Hendricks, 126; John Hopkins, 82; Griggs, 24, Glass, 10.

The vote for commissioner was as follows :

	Washington	Fugit	Adams
William Parks -----	125	13	1
William Henderson -----	6	61	40
James Long -----	14	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	145	75	43

For convention, 43.

Against convention, 208.

Parks had been appointed one of the first three by Governor Jennings. The other two members were Seth Lowe and William Harbard.

There were then only three townships. Washington township was in the center and ran from east to west, the entire breadth of the county, embracing what is now Marion, Sand Creek, Jackson, Clay, Washington and Salt Creek

townships. Fugit had its present limits and the eastern half of Clinton township. Adams embraced its present territory and the western half of Clinton township. It is interesting to note how sparsely settled the county must have been at that time. Washington township cast only 104 votes in 1824. Probably half of these voters lived outside of the then struggling little village of Greensburg, which could not possibly have had a population of over 300 souls, and was only two and a half years old.

FIRST TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

The first election of any kind held in the county was the township election held on June 1, 1822, to elect justices of the peace. Two justices were elected in Washington and one in each of the other townships. In Washington the election was held at the home of Thomas Hendricks, with Richard Hall as inspector; in Fugit at the home of Thomas Throp, with Isaac Darnell as inspector; in Adams at the home of Edward Tanner, with Paul Brown as inspector. William Miller and William O. Ross were appointed constables for Washington; Henry Hobbs for Fugit, and Solomon Robinson and Daniel Howard for Adams, by the county commissioners.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1832.

In 1824 Henry Clay received 72 votes in the county, Andrew Jackson 55, and J. Q. Adams 17. In 1828 J. Q. Adams received 346 and Jackson 292. It will be observed that the pioneer fathers and grandfathers of Decatur county showed a decided preference for Henry Clay and the Whig party. The voting population was increasing rapidly. In 1832 the vote was as follows:

	Clay	Jackson
Washington -----	429	276
Fugit -----	40	16
Clinton -----	19	9
Adams -----	22	34
Clay -----	20	41
Sand Creek -----	9	29
Total -----	539	405
Clay's majority, 134.		

Marion township was organized, but did not vote for some reason. The vote in the state was: Clay, 15,472; Jackson, 31,552.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1836.

It was not until 1836 that all the townships lined up and voted for President. The result was as follows:

	Harrison	Van Buren
Washington -----	590	274
Fugit -----	98	54
Clinton -----	24	19
Adams -----	97	34
Clay -----	67	75
Jackson -----	20	7
Sand Creek -----	31	35
Marion -----	8	1
Salt Creek -----	15	11
Total -----	950	513

Harrison's majority, 437.

Harrison carried the state with 41,281 votes to 32,480 cast for Van Buren, but the latter was elected.

In 1840 the total vote again got a big boost, and the Whig majority continued to increase. Clay and Jackson townships were the only ones that went Democratic. The result was as follows:

	Harrison	Van Buren
Washington -----	729	331
Fugit -----	100	43
Clinton -----	73	42
Adams -----	117	66
Clay -----	61	94
Jackson -----	24	31
Sand Creek -----	96	96
Marion -----	52	21
Salt Creek -----	46	35
Total -----	1,298	759

Harrison's majority, 539.

Harrison again carried the state with 65,362 votes to 51,695 cast for Van Buren. The vote in Sand Creek township at this election was a tie—96 to 96.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1844.

	Clay	Polk
Washington -----	615	380
Fugit -----	132	87
Clinton -----	54	16
Adams -----	128	107
Clay -----	87	157
Jackson -----	39	74
Sand Creek -----	109	171
Marion -----	62	62
Salt Creek -----	49	37
Total -----	1,275	1,091

Clay's majority, 184.

DECATUR COUNTY ELECTION IN CIVIL WAR.

Party spirit ran high during the Civil War and personal encounters on election day were of very frequent occurrence. On October 14, 1863, an election was held for state and county officials, and, although the state went Democratic, Decatur returned a majority for the Union ticket. The vote in the county was as follows:

	Union	Democratic	Majority
Secretary of state-----	1,834	1,674	159
Congress -----	1,856	1,673	173
Representative -----	1,827	1,685	142
Sheriff -----	1,840	1,672	168
Treasurer -----	1,848	1,664	184
Commissioner first district-----	1,827	1,666	161
Commissioner second district---	1,827	1,662	165

The vote by townships for secretary of state was as follows:

	Union	Democratic
Washington -----	609	259
Fugit -----	220	132
Clinton -----	79	54
Adams -----	206	196
Clay -----	196	226
Jackson -----	130	217
Sand Creek -----	115	228
Marion -----	125	245
Salt Creek -----	154	118
Total -----	1,834	1,675
Union majority, 159.		

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

Colonel Gavin, for Congress, carried this county by 173 and Ohio by 7. The other counties went for Holman, who was re-elected by 2,934. Even Rush county gave Holman 208 majority. The state went Democratic by 9,591. The Democrats elected seven members of Congress, while the Union party got four, Julian, Dumont, Orth and Colfax. The Democrats had Law, Cravens, Harrington, Holman, Voorhees, Edgerton and McDowell.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

D. R. VanBuskirk, for representative, defeated Captain Bemusdaffer by 142; Philip Mowrer defeated W. H. Carroll by 168; James Morgan, for treasurer, defeated William A. Manlove by 184; Abel Withrow, for coroner, defeated J. M. Watson by 171; Morgan James and Wren Grayson were elected commissioners by 161 and 165, respectively.

The result of the election in Decatur county was very gratifying to the Union party. Over a thousand men were absent in the army at this time. Practically all of them would have supported the Union ticket if they had been at home.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1860.

The election of 1860 was one of the most bitterly contested in the whole history of Decatur county, coming as it did on the eve of the Civil War. As will be seen from the accompanying table, Lincoln carried all but three townships, while the Republican majority over the Douglas Democrats was 482. Breckenridge received only 93 votes in the whole county, and Bell, the candidate of the Constitutional-Union party, received only 20 votes. The vote by townships for Lincoln and Douglas was as follows:

	Lincoln.	Douglas.
Washington township -----	605	254
Fugit township -----	280	120
Clinton township -----	82	62
Adams township -----	227	186
Clay township -----	213	201
Jackson township -----	161	201
Sandcreek township -----	144	180
Marion township -----	151	215
Saltcreek township -----	165	127
Totals -----	2,028	1,546

CHAPTER XXI.

LITERARY GLIMPSES.

It may be a surprise to many to know that Decatur county has produced several people who have courted the muses, but when a request for original verse for a chapter in this volume was made, a hearty response came from all parts of the county. While it is not possible to reproduce all that has been submitted, yet sufficient is given in succeeding pages to convince the most skeptical that the county has some who can at least "lisp in numbers." It may be true that some of the lipping is not up to the Shakespearean standard, but there is satisfaction in knowing that many people in the county have made an effort to emulate the immortal Bard of Avon. The author does not presume to say that all of the verse submitted has real poetic merit; it is given for what it is worth, without any comment, and the reader may be the judge of its value.

The late Will Cumback is one of the prominent writers the county has had, and some of his verses have the true poetic gift. As an orator and statesman, he is better known to those familiar with Indiana's famous men than as a poet. But though the number of poems which he wrote was not large, they were all of a character which made them a factor for happiness with all who read them. Mr. Cumback was born in Franklin county, Indiana, March 24, 1829. Being reared on the farm, his early educational advantages were limited. Studying law and beginning its practice, he soon attained considerable reputation as a public speaker. When barely twenty-five he was elected to Congress. Following that he was presidential elector, paymaster of the army, state senator, lieutenant-governor and collector of internal revenues. During all the time that he was serving in public office he wrote many articles for newspapers and spent much time lecturing.

Perhaps his best poem is "Memory's Banquet." In part, it is as follows:

I am banqueting tonight—
Not with wassail and with wine,
Not with eating and with drinking,
At a bacchanalian shrine;
For in my lonely chamber
Where the shadows and the light
Are quaintly crossed and checkered,
There I'm banqueting tonight.

In the bush and in the stillness
Of the quiet midnight hour,
I said to memory, "Bring me
The best you have in store;"
And the feast was spread before me,
And the present took her flight,
While the past and I made merry
With our banqueting tonight.

And the comfort and the kindness
That loving hearts have given,
Making life to me the prelude
Of the higher joys of heaven;
Sat at the board and cheered me,
Making life a great delight,
As I drank the cup of memory
In my banqueting tonight.

A SABBATH DAY.

By Will Cumback.

Like a mother's kiss to the weary child,
Like the calm sea waves, raging and wild;
Like rest, sweet rest, to tired feet;
Like joy's sweet dream while sorrows sleep;
Like dew upon the drooping flower;
Like hope in a despairing hour;
Like joyful news from those we love;
Like benedictions from above,
Comes the Sabbath morn to me.

Smiley Fowler, who is now on the editorial staff of the *Greensburg News*, has written many poems, stories and feature articles for papers, which have been copied in newspapers throughout the country. He collaborated with George Cary Eggleston in the latter's novel, "Jack Shelby," the scene of the story being partly laid in Decatur county. He has published serially a newspaper "Literati of Indiana," in which he reviewed the work of some twenty authors of the state. He now has in preparation a volume entitled "The Quality of Recent American Verse," taking up the period between the death of Whitman and Whittier and the present time. He intends to publish a small collection of his verse within the next few months. Two of his most striking poems are given.

THE SYLVAN FANE.

We walk again beside the sylvan streams,
And seek anew the love-god's rustic fane
We built him in the fleeting May-time dreams—
Beyond the pale of glory and of pain.

I come from far across the world, from land
Of eternal snows and plains of hellish heat;
And you from scenes I do not understand—
Of gild and ease, half bitter and half sweet.

Oh, I am weary with the march of men
Upon the great white road. My feet are sore,
And long to walk in shaded lines again,
Where I may dream of failure nevermore.

My ears are filled with woful monodies
Of alien muses. Threnodies have drowned
The joyous primal anthem, such as rise
To dying ears in only less than sound.

My love, your face is pale! How sweet to rest
Your eyes on these old stable things!
Forgetting evermore the ancient jest
Of tinselled crowns and pomp and puppet kings!

Now once again the leaden mists uplift,
Revealing hills where reinless fancies rove;
And o'er the boundary of Time we drift,
Together to the lyric realm of Love.

A SON OF ADAM.

If I would know myself, it is
Of ancient Clio I must seek;
Then let me rest not till I reach
Her clouded shrine and bid her speak.

A son of Adam, I should lose
My perfect Eden. I shall wrest
From him the secret of myself—
With Eve to aid me in my quest.

I feel somewhat of Plato now
Within my strange, unconquered soul,
Still groping toward the light that gleams
Beyond the portal of my goal.

I am Thomas, who would not believe
 Until he touched Him with his hand.
 I am rash, avenging Absalom;
 And faint-heart spy to th' promised land.

Delilah yet can bind my arms,
 And win my secret with her smile.
 Yea, even Rome would I forget
 To please the sorceress of the Nile.

One of the most prolific versifiers of the county was the late Elmer E. Meredith. Born at Sardinia, December 21, 1864, he graduated at DePauw University in 1887, became a lawyer at Muncie, Indiana, but was soon compelled to forsake his profession and go to Colorado in search of health. He married Carrie Wynn in 1894, but lived only three years afterward, dying at his father's home in Sardinia. He was a young man of much promise and had already made a name for himself in his chosen profession. He wrote a large number of dialect poems for newspapers, and showed a genuine poetic gift. He was a member of the Western Association of Writers. Two of his poems are given.

CIDER MAKIN' TIME.

The dear old cider makin' time is a comin' round agin,
 An' I feel so awful tickled that it seems almost a sin;
 Fer onct I heard the preacher say, with face twelve inches long,
 "When little chaps get tickled they's surely sumthin' wrong;"
 But I can't help bein' happy, when I see the orchard trees
 Jist a breakin' down with apples, an' I hear the hummin' bees
 Gittin' just so drunk on cider, that they gether everywhere,
 That they stagger in their flyin' an' wobble through the air.
 No matter what the preacher says, it surely is a crime
 Fer boys to not be tickled in the cider makin' time.

Oh, it's fun to get up airy on the cider makin' day!
 The air's so stimulat'in' it drives the blues away,
 An' makes a feller go about a singin' everywhere
 With heart so light an' happy that he doesn't think o' care.
 It's fun to bring the apples, them big' red Northern Spies,
 That make such jolly dumplin's an' big fat juicy pies,
 An' the russets an' the pippins, some sweet an' others sour—
 Oh, I love to set an' smell 'em an' taste 'em by the hour,
 Then the grindin' of the apples is a mighty pleasant sound,
 When some other feller's muscles makes the heavy wheel go round.
 An' the drippin' an' the pourin' of the cider in the tub,
 When they put the pressure on it, is a purty rub-a-dub.

At last we git the barrel full an' then we have to stop
 And turn it on its bosom with the bunghole on the top.
 Then comes the sweetest pleasure that mortal ever saw,
 Of suckin' hallelujah through the bunghole with a straw.
 I know you'll all forgive me for horin' you with rhyme,
 Fer I feel so awful jolly in the cider makin' time.

DEACON JONES'S MELON PATCH.

In the sultry days uv August
 When the corn begins ter shoot,
 An' the thrashin' injine's whistle
 Everywhar begins ter toot,
 An' the great big yaller apples
 In the orchard smell so sweet,
 Then I love to sit a-thinkin'
 In the great old rustic seat,
 While I rest frum diggin' taters—
 Fer the sun is bilin' hot
 An' my shirt is all a-drippin';
 Not a single little spot
 But is wringin' wet an' steamin'—
 Thar I set an' fall ter dreamin'
 An' my heart swells up with joy,
 At the 'membrence of mischief
 W'en I was a boy.

Thar I love ter set a musin'
 An' a thinkin' uv the past,
 While the mem'ries come a oozin'
 Through my noodle quick an' fast,
 Then a gentle, sweet sensation
 Seems ter run through all creation;
 An' a pleasant kind uv feelin'
 Over all my senses stealin',
 Calls up pictures uv my childhood
 By the little laughin' stream,
 That meandered through the wildwood
 Like the shadder uv a dream.

Down thar in the strip of bottom,
 Runnin' up an' down the crick,
 Deacon had 'is patch uv melons,
 An' they growed so tarnel thick
 That we couldn't walk among 'em
 Without trampin' on the vines,
 An' we boys could hardly find a place
 Ter hide away the rines.
 No, nothin', sir, could hold a match
 Ter Deacon Jones's melon patch.

Many things I now remember
That I loved when but a boy;
An' I call 'em up before me
With a sweet and touchin' joy.
Oh, I loved the dear old orchard
An' I liked the medder, too,
An' the pond down in the pastur
Whar the worter lilies grew;
But all these things were not a match
Fer Deacon Jones's melon patch!

The Deacon wus a stingy cuss,
Always gittin' up a fuss,
Prosecutin' an' a suin'
Fer trespassin' an' fer theft,
An' a threatnin' uv the ruin
That he'd scatter right an' left;
An' sometimes he kep' 'is promise
When he caught us boys by chance
Stealin' through his bottom ground,
Then he made a smackin' sound
With 'is cane upon our pants.
Though all things else I may forgit
One mem'ry sure will linger yit
An' kinder make me scringe an' twitch
An' make my trousers smart and itch;
Though all things else may pass away
I'll feel until my dyin' day
The lickens that I uster catch
In Deacon Jones's melon patch!

Now when I think uv them dear joys,
I almost b'lieve I'm with the boys
A goin' on another lark
An' stealin' melons in the dark;
But no, now sence I come ter think—
The idee almost makes me shrink—
Them days wus long, long years ago,
My har is turnin' like the snow,
The boys with whom I uster play
Have long sence died an' passed away,
An' my time, too, is comin' soon,
I know my life is past the noon,
But when my soul shall fly away
Fer glory on my dyin' day,
I'll jist look down and try ter catch
A glimpse of Jones's melon patch.

A number of poems have been submitted, but no data of the authors being obtained the poems are given without any personal mention of the composer.

A RETROSPECT.

By Henry C. Hodges.

When life' bright, pleasant vestibule,
 With flowers and morning sunshine decked,
 Is seen through corridors of years
 Its beauty grows by retrospect.
 Our school days thus will e'er appear;
 Outlined within the past they shine,
 The fairest, sweetest picture there,
 Its radiant glow, a light divine.

TAKE HEED.

By William T. Zetterberg.

There's one thing in the United States
 That's an evil from start to finish,
 It ought to be against men's taste
 To allow that thing to replenish.
 Of course there will be some men kick;
 Not because they are in the right,
 But because they are on the trick
 Of selling votes just for the mite.
 This, you know, is a very great sin,
 But there is one greater than it,
 Which causes a great many to go in
 Where they can't never o'ercome it.
 The drinking of whisky is this,
 That makes so many homes go bad;
 That's the reason the money is amiss
 For food and things that should be had.
 Show me the man that drinks liquor
 Every time he can get the stuff.
 I will show you where he is lacker
 In carrying on his big bluff.
 Is he any better socially
 While his mind is all out of whack?
 Is he making a standard, really,
 In which other people ought to track?

Say, drinker, would you just like to see
Your sister or dear old mother
In a saloon drinking their tea
And quarreling with one another?

I say this for the habit drinker,
He is not thought of the least in the world
By people who do not tinker,
This, surely, you have all been told.

Then is there some economy
That tends to make the people spend
The whole of their past week's money
On that which life does not depend?

Is it teaching the boy such habits
That will make them good gentlemen?
The kind the world should have in it,
And be something like chosen men.

Men, are you of the drinking kind,
Who think such things should fill the air?
Say, people, do you think you'll find
Saloons and tigers Over There?

The last of all I have to say
Is just go to the polls and cry,
"I'm all and all for the right way,
So I will cast my vote for 'Dry.'"

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

By W. M. Gard.

Oft as I muse there comes to me
Visions of that long ago,
Across life's changing, shoreless sea
Of the friends I used to know.
Pure as the breath of flowers that bloom
When the chill of winter is o'er;
Sweet as fields of clover in June—
All those tender memories are.

But those memories never come
So fresh and full as when the day
Grows hazy, and the winter sun
Pursues his solitary way
Low down through the lone, southern sky—
O'er fields that are buried in snow—
And the glad holidays are nigh,
And the world with love is all aglow!

Once more I see the rocks and hills,
 The dear Old Homestead and farm;
 The dark woodland and the rills
 And shocks of the gathered corn.
 I hear the pheasant's drumming call
 'And the "whirr" of the startled quail;
 There's the old elm tree and the waterfall,
 And the spring never known to fail!

But those I loved are there no more;
 Strangers now dwell in their place;
 I sigh for the happy days of yore
 And one glimpse of a vanished face!
 For the simple faith of childhood dear
 In that quaint, old Santa Claus,
 With his tiny sleigh, and blithe reindeer
 Loaded down with gaudy toys!

For other hearts the bells shall ring,
 For them the violets bloom;
 And they shall hail the lovely spring,
 The azure skies of June;
 But there shall come to me no more
 Those happy days gone by,
 Till I shall reach that other shore—
 My "Homestead" in the sky!

The following little piece of humorous verse was published in the *Indianapolis Sentinel* during the Spanish-American War, and the names of local persons (as history recalls) were analogous to those prominent in the newspaper dispatches at the time. Mr. Stewart was at that time a reporter on a Greensburg paper. For a number of years he has been the Washington correspondent for Eastern papers, occupying a high position.

DENNIS.

By Orville H. Stewart.

(To Master Dennis Donald Webb, son of Merritt Webb, of Adams, Indiana.)

His father called him Dennis;
 His mother called him Don;
 But never could the same name
 His parents agree upon.

When into a boy he grew
 And he went to school, then
 Half the scholars called him Don
 And the others called him Den.

So it was Den and Don,
Whether at ball or tennis;
But since Merritt whipped the Dons
His name now is Dennis.

THE GRAPEVINE SWING.

By W. A. Kirkpatrick.

In the silent night, when the witches steal
Through my drowsy brain and break the seal
Of doors long closed on forgotten things,
'Tis my youthful days the dream fay brings.
And the memory most dear to me
Is a grapevine swing in an elm tree,
Where, perched in the vine, by my sweetheart's side,
We would sit and swing until the old cat died.

O Father Time, you travel too fast for me;
Take me back to my boyhood days so free;
Hang up your scythe, forget you're off the track,
Turn your hour-glass on the other end and let the sand run back,
For I want to close my eyes and see
That grapevine swing in the elm tree.

On summer nights, when the wind sang low,
And the air was flooded with the moon's pale glow;
When the bullfrog bugled his mellow bass
From the reeds that grew in the old mill race,
Where the limpid water, like a silver sea,
Reflected the shadow of the vine and tree—
Then I forgot the world held anything
But my sweetheart's form in the grapevine swing.

GOOD BYE, OLD HOME, GOOD BYE.

By W. A. Kirkpatrick.

Have you forgotten, dear, the time 'most fifty years ago,
When to this house we came to stay. I loved you then, you know,
And all the years that we have lived beneath its sheltering eaves
Have been filled up with blessings that no pain or sorrow leaves.
But now the home is sold and we, although our hearts are sore,
Will never have the right again to enter that old door;
We'll have to bid farewell to all that every night and day
A paradise has been to us, but as we go we'll say—

Good bye, old home, good bye, how hard it is to leave.
The joys and bliss you gave to us, may others now receive.
No matter where our feet may stray, or where our heads may lie,
You'll always be for us a shrine,
Good bye, old home, good bye.

How well do I remember, dear, the place you used to sit,
 When in the evening work was done, and you would sew or knit,
 'Twas in the chimney corner there, beside the mantel tree
 That held the clock which told the time so long for you and me.
 But that old clock will never tell for us the passing hours,
 And your old chair went with it when they sold this home of ours.
 There's nothing left to keep us here, so we will go away,
 And as we leave this sacred spot, we'll bow our heads and say—

When you first came to this old home your cheeks were like the rose,
 Yours eyes were like the violet that in the valley grows.
 Your face is old and wrinkled now, but looks as young to me,
 Try as I may, your girlish form is all that I can see;
 You're worn out with the cares of life, your hair is thin and gray,
 But love for me looks from your eyes as on our wedding day.
 If I could bear for you the pain that lines your tear-wet cheek,
 I'd gladly give my life for you, and say in accents meek—

The flowers in the garden, dear, will miss your tender care,
 The birds will hunt in vain for crumbs you always scattered there,
 And out beneath the maple tree upon the little mound,
 Some other hand will plant, perhaps, a rose when spring comes 'round.
 So put your hand upon my arm, don't cry, dear heart, don't cry,
 There must be somewhere in this world a place for you and I,
 Where we can rest our weary feet, the short time we've to stay,
 But if we never find that spot our hearts will always say—

THE OLD BLACK SHAWL.

By Mrs. Della White Markland.

'Tis not a handsome thing to see,
 'Tis spoiled, old and brown,
 Though it was black as night could be
 When first it came from town.
 'Twas large and ample in its folds;
 We bought it in the fall,
 But then it had not grown to be
 The old black shawl.

In rain or shine, through heat or cold,
 In clear or cloudy weather,
 We've worn it individually
 And worn it all together.
 For twenty years 'twas one of us,
 And served us one and all,
 Oh, we'll ever have a reverence for
 The old black shawl.

In winter time when sleighing's good,
 We've wrapped in furs and cloak,
 With robe, and rug, and woolen scarf,
 Until it seemed we'd choke.

We hear a voice behind us,
'Tis mother's in the hall:
"I think, my dear, you'd better take
The old black shawl."

And in the summer, if perchance
A cloud was in the sky,
Or summer breezes blowing
In the wheat or in the rye;
If one of us were starting out
We're sure to hear the call,
"For fear it rains, you'd better take
The old black shawl."

When we picnicked on the grass,
'Twas formed into a seat
Or a pillow for the head,
Or a carpet for the feet. .
Where'er we went, whate'er we did,
I think that one and all
Felt we were not equipped without
The old black shawl.

If one of us lie down to rest
Or fell asleep while nursing,
'Twas over us spread by some kind hand
Without our thought or choosing.
When mother's sight was nearly gone,
And o'er fell the pall,
To shield from light those eyes, we brought
The old black shawl.

And when her sight restored again,
How thankfully, how tender
We placed it round her feeble form,
Naught could excel its splendor.
And later on, when boys and girls
Were grown and married all,
Then grandpa put the babies on
The old black shawl.

And when to boys and girls they'd grown,
'Twas formed into a saddle
For Dobbin's back, and to the barn
They rode on it a-straddle.
For tent, for playhouse, or for show,
For masquerade or ball,
Methinks no usefulness escapes
The old black shawl.

But now we sadly lay it by,
 Touch it with reverent fingers,
 For added to these memories
 Is one that with us lingers,
 Of saddest hours, of darkest days,
 And the Death Angel's call,
 Since mother's gone we've laid away
 The old black shawl.

THE OLD WATER MILL.

By Mrs. Della White Markland.

In fancy I view it—the old water mill
 That stood tall and grand, at the foot of the hill.
 The glad happy song of the soft rippling stream,
 Like a lullaby, comes to me now in my dream;
 The old mill dam, glistening bright in the sun
 That scattered its gems on the waves as they run.

The big water wheel that we wondering saw,
 With its splatter, and rush, as we viewed it with awe;
 The kindly old miller with dust covered o'er,
 Whose jolly voice came to us through the roar,
 And rattle and clatter of belt, wheel and stone,
 When we played on the mill, in the days that are gone.

Up the long stairs was the railroad,
 That carried the grain from the wagon's load.
 At the old mill door, on the horse's back,
 The freckled faced boy, with corn in a sack,
 That was shelled by hand the night before,
 By the dear home folks on the kitchen floor.

He bashfully stands and waits around,
 Or plays in the stream till his grist is ground,
 And the corn we parched on the office stove,
 We'll never forget where e'er we rove.
 Our laughter all through the mill was heard,
 As the sweet brown corn we stirred and stirred.

Then we hunted for pennies the miller so sly
 Had dropped just to see the glad light in our eye
 As onward we scampered, still searching for more,
 And wondering how ever they got on the floor
 Then we waded knee deep in the old tail race,
 Or fished with long poles, and tan on our face.

As we breathlessly watched for a "nibble" and took
With screams of delight a fish from our hook.
Then the old spring house, and peppermint fine,
Where we made long curls of the first dandelion.
There the birds sang all day, and the soft summer breeze
Seemed laughing with us, 'neath the wide-spreading trees.

But gone with the past, as new scenes come in view,
Is the water mill, and joys that we knew,
With the dear ones that loved us, and lived with us then
Who will walk this world with us, ah! never again,
But the sweetest memories of life linger still
Around happy days in the old water mill.

THE TREE ON THE TOWER.

By Lida M. Cobb.

Beautiful tree upon the tower,
Though your lot be cast on high,
Where the town clock tells the hour
And storms sweep from the sky.

To thee we lift our wondering eyes
And beholding, proudly say
Thou art one of nature's wonders
Within thine own unique sway.

None know how thy roots are nurtured,
All are guessing and some do say
Thou art a fake, but every one
Admires thee when they pass this way.

There is much inquiry about thee
From all sections of the earth,
But no one can ever conceive
From whence came thy lofty birth.

You are surely enthroned in grandeur,
As your branches wave on high,
But we know you are only transient
And must some day droop and die.

With the leaves of the wild wood
Your bright garment, too, must fade
And come fluttering down to earth
To mingle in death's silent shade.

Yet, with pride, we now behold thee
 And friends and strangers, if they will,
 May come and view our lone tree
 Towering on and upward still.

When, like all earth, you have perished,
 Leaving naught but your good name,
 Still in history you'll be known
 As the Greensburg tree of fame.

Some extracts of Lewis A. Harding, the editor of this volume, have been included at the request of the publishers and his many personal friends in the county. They are taken from his volume, "The Call of the Hour," and printed with the permission of the Sunflower Publishing Company, Wichita, Kansas.

THE GREAT FOUNDATION.

Written on the Burning of a Tabernacle.

Hark!
 The alarm!
 It is fire!
 Fire! Fire! Fire!

Look!
 People run!
 Hear the bells!
 Fire! Fire! Fire! Fire!

Oh!
 See the smoke!
 Can it be! But alas!
 The Tabernacle!—The Tabernacle is on fire!

Ah! then men hurry quickly to and fro,
 And desperate firemen dash in maddened flight
 And pallid faces like the sullen snow,
 In terror gaze on that unwonted sight;
 While every heart is strained with fear, for soon
 Those clouds of black, then whitening smoke, shall doom
 It all to direful flames and ashy ruin!

Behold, on yesterday what splendid pile,
 When sunrise lit the windows of its dome
 With all the fresh, fine beams of morning; while
 At evening, all the twilight of the gloam
 Seemed caught and held up there in those rich panes
 To linger as the shadows mounted higher,
 And then in silence when the westland wanes,
 At last to mount toward heaven from the spire!

But now, behold, what awful pity! Ah—
Those sacred windows and the splendid wall,
That lofty arch and all the fine eclat,
Are scorching with the smoky heat; and all
That splendid dome, with heaven-pointing spire,
Is wrapt in smoke; and falling windows fly
To pieces; while above, red tongues of fire
Leap wildly upward toward the darkened sky!

The scene is awful now! Those sheets of flame
Envelope roof and dome and spire, while clouds
Of smoke ascend.—Oh, what could drown or tame
Those deadly flames that rage beneath the shrouds
Of bursting smoke! Behold! that splendid tower,
Like some great martyr's sacred head, is bent
Amid the withering flames; and all the power
Of that strong crest, now lost in dire destruction!

A few hours do their work. And after all
That fearful spectacle of fire and smoke,
The only grandeur is the blackened wall;
The faithful clock has stopped upon the stroke
Of time for service. All the power and worth
Of art seem but an ashy heap ere long;
But planted deeply in the solid earth
The great foundation still stands firm and strong.

O faithful man, renew that house of light
Whose walls are built upon the solid rock;
Uprear its columns to their ancient height;
Secure its altar from the tempest's shock;
Its beams and rafters anchor sure and strong,
Restore its grandeur to the olden state,
And let the cadence of its sacred song
Ascend high up to heaven's holy gate!

Methinks I see that temple all renewed,
And throngs have entered through the open door,
And all its sacred windows seem imbued
With holy light, that brightens more and more!
And then I see a wanderer come apart,
And leave the world with all its gloom and night,
Some holy book against his faithful heart,
His face turned upward toward the higher Light!

A CHILD'S SOLILOQUY.

I wonder who it is that knows just who or where old Santa is; and after Christmas where he goes with those reindeer of his. If I could see an Esquimau who lives up North where it is cold, I surely think that he would know, for Santa lives up there I'm told.

He doesn't make a bit of stir, but always comes when I'm in bed; my mamma says he's dressed in fur, and papa says his nose is red. I thought I heard him at our door, or coming down our kitchen flue; and mamma saw him at the store,—I wonder who he is, don't you? If I'd sit up I might find out, but papa talks so much of him, and mamma's seen him too, no doubt, and so I think I'll just ask them.

But all of the efforts of Decatur county writers have not been directed toward poetic composition. Some have turned to prose and their product has attained more than a local circulation. One of the most notable prose works produced in the county is a volume on "The Reproach of Capital Punishment," by Hamilton Mercer, the editor of the *Greensburg Democrat*. This was issued first in 1914 and received very favorable comment from newspapers and magazines generally. This volume is a very effective weapon against all the arguments advanced in favor of capital punishment. Mr. Mercer has made a careful study of his subject, and his wide experience as an editor has enabled him to see the subject from every side.

Mr. Mercer begins his book by the discussion of the subject of vested authority, and from the very first sentence to the close he shows that he is a logician. He maintains that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and proceeds to show that if magistrates put men to death they are doing no better than an individual who murders." This is true because the power of the magistrates comes from the individual. In this first chapter Mr. Mercer shows his familiarity with Blackstone and other authorities in jurisprudence.

In the discussion of "Moses and the Death Penalty," the author shows his splendid knowledge of the Bible. He proves that that law requiring death penalty originated when the recognized rule was "blood for blood." But if this be now carried out, "man is nearly two thousand years behind his Creator, who permitted the last blood offering to his name to be sacrificed on Calvary." If we hold the old Jewish law concerning the death penalty for murder, then we must hold it for the other crimes that were punishable by death under the law of Moses.

Mr. Mercer shows very clearly that capital punishment is administered not for the reform of the criminal, or would-be criminals, but out of the

spirit of vengeance. This, of course, is contrary to the teachings of the Scripture which gives the requiring of vengeance to the Lord.

This volume is concluded by some vital statistics showing that capital punishment does not reduce crime.

Other writers of prose include Will Cumback, Lewis A. Harding, Smiley Fowler, Orville Thomson and the various newspaper men of the county, all of whom have written some excellent articles on a wide variety of subjects. The *Standard* in 1910 had a resume of interesting historical facts gleaned from the early files of that paper. The *News* has a special correspondent, Noah Rogers, who has written many local historical articles for his paper. The *Democrat* and *Review* have also had special historical articles from time to time. Lewis A. Harding has issued one volume, "The Call of the Hour," which has elicited much favorable comment. The volume contains a variety of prose and poetry and shows the author in his best mood. Favorable reviews have been made of this work by such critics as the *Indianapolis News*, the *Kansas City Gazette Globe*, the *Pittsburg Gazette*, the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, the *Topeka Daily Capital*, the *Boston Globe*, *Portland Oregonian*, etc. Another work of Mr. Harding's is entitled "The Preliminary Diplomacy of the Spanish-American War," with an introduction by Dr. Amos S. Heiskey, instructor in political science and international law in Indiana University. In 1915 was published Mr. Harding's "A Few Spoken Words," with an introduction by Prof. John M. Clapp, head of the department of English of Lake Forest College. He has written many articles for newspapers and magazines. The late Orville Thomson published a history of the Seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, setting up the type and doing his own press work. This is remarkable in view of the fact that he was more than eighty years of age at the time. Smiley Fowler is a versatile writer, turning his hand with equal facility to either prose or poetry. Some of his short articles have been widely copied in the newspapers of the country. The addresses and lectures of the late Will Cumback have been gathered in a volume and have found a place in many of the best libraries of the nation.

CHAPTER XXII.

DECATUR COUNTY INDUSTRIES, PAST AND PRESENT.

During pioneer days in the Middle West, when transportation facilities were limited and communities were more dependent upon their own resources, industrial enterprises of a county often outnumbered those of the present, since steam and electricity have been harnessed to bring in commodities from every quarter of the globe. Small mills and shops sprung up apace. There was grain to be ground, saddles and harness to be made, cloth to be manufactured and brick to be burned. Civilization had supplanted the Indian, and the never-ceasing wheels of industry had received their impetus.

In 1823 John House built the first saw-mill and water grist-mill just back of where South Park cemetery is located. House, besides operating these mills, earned a little extra money by gunsmithing and blacksmithing. His son, Isaac, operated the mill for about twenty-five years. The miller in this case took one-eighth of the grain for grinding it. This mill ground mostly corn, but some wheat was raised by the early settlers and taken there to be made into flour.

William Ross built the first horse grist-mill in the same year, one-half mile north of McCoy's. In 1832 Elijah Mitchell built the first oil-mill. It was located one mile west of Greensburg. The following year he built the first steam saw- and grist-mill, on the lot just east of the Garland mills.

The first water-power saw-mill was started by John Forsythe, two miles east of Greensburg, in 1824. Another industry in the same neighborhood was that operated by John Layton, who made flax brakes, plow woods, ox yokes and other articles. Layton also made rope and twine from the fiber of a variety of nettles which was very common at that time.

The first water-mill in Sand Creek township was owned by Elijah Davis and the first horse-mill, by William Robbins. Robbins built one of the first water-mills located in Slabtown, six miles east of Greensburg. This mill, which is called Layton's mill, is still running, but steam is now used to operate it.

In 1836 or 1837 Edward Warthin introduced the first steam engine in Clay township. It was used to run a mill on Clifty creek, below Milford, and is supposed to have been the first steam-mill with a bolting apparatus in the county. However, the first millers of the township were the Critzers, who owned several mills on Clifty creek, one of which is still in use a few miles south of Milford. One of their later competitors was William W. Burton, who operated a horse-mill in the same neighborhood.

The first mill in Marion township was owned by a man named Brush and was located on Sand creek. William Evans owned the first horse-mill in Jackson township. The first grist-mill in Clinton township was built by John and William Hamilton, two brothers, who had emigrated from Virginia in 1822. This mill was placed on Clifty creek. All traces of it disappeared years ago.

Some time later, William Buchanan built a corn cracker for Thomas Lanham, which stood on the south fork of Clifty creek. About the same time, the first saw-mill in the neighborhood was built by a man named Douglass, who was later killed in its machinery.

At an early day, the Hamilton brothers changed one of their grist-mills into a bark-mill and used in to pulverize slippery elm, dogwood and sassafras bark for shipment to Eastern markets. One of the first grist-mills, carding machines and distilleries, combined, in Fugit township was operated by William Henderson, who lived near what is now Springhill. Another mill was operated near Kingston by a man named Smith.

The first tanyard in Fugit township was built by Lewis Lacker on the farm now owned by Everett Hamilton. In 1841 H. C. Cowles, of Milford, was manufacturing fanning mills for cleaning wheat, rye and oats. These fans were capable of clearing three or four hundred bushels of grain in a day.

Anthony Degant purchased the tanyard owned by Benjamin Martin, two miles from Millhousen, near the Ripley county line, in 1847. He had learned the trade in Germany and operated the establishment on a toll basis, taking a certain per cent of hides tanned for his pay.

Blacksmiths, in the early days, manufactured all plows and other farm implements used. The smiths made plows during the winter, when business was not very brisk, and sold them in the spring when farming activities started. There were two shops in Greensburg which were well known about the county. One was owned by Squires & Johnson and the other by John Roszell.

One of the very early industries of Greensburg was a hat factory,

which was located on East Washington street. This establishment was doing business as far back as 1825. In addition, there were, of course, the usual number of shoemakers, chairmakers and other workers in wood.

A man from Cincinnati started an oil-mill, for the extraction of oil from flax seed, in 1840. Just a year or two later a Scotchman named Craig began the manufacture of coverlids on the site of the First Methodist church. James Connor started a wagon and buggy shop in 1850 on West Main street and managed it very successfully for a number of years. Seven years later a chair factory was located on the west side of the public square. Ezra Conner, in 1860, began the manufacture of wagons of excellent design which had a wide demand. He sold them for one hundred and twenty-five dollars each. They were, of course, hand-made throughout.

EARLY WOOLEN MILLS.

Decatur county pioneers were very industrious people. While the men were clearing the forest and planting the crops, their wives and daughters found plenty to do in spinning, carding, fulling, dyeing and weaving the wool from the flock of sheep which each householder possessed. These processes were the only means by which the early settlers could obtain cloth, unless they had money with which to purchase it from some trader. After a time, small shops were set up and people pursued this sort of work as a trade, and gradually home spinning was abandoned.

For a number of years, these industries flourished, and then larger establishments drove the smaller concerns out of existence. So completely has the industry been wiped out, that it is now a rare thing to see a carding machine or even a spinning wheel in Decatur county.

John Thompson had a mill for carding wool one-half mile northwest of Greensburg, in 1844. Others who operated woolen mills at Greensburg were Peyton H. Barkley and John T. Hamilton. Hamilton had a shop where he carded wool, flax, linen and linsey. He also has a saddlery and harness shop.

In 1844 Michael Gilman started a shop for carding, fulling and dyeing on the mouth of Mill creek, near St. Omer. He had two sets of carding machines and the other necessary equipment. His terms were plain wool, five cents a pound and mixed wool, seven and one-half cents a pound. He took wheat and other farm products in payment.

Among the older woolen mills, was one at St. Paul, which was operated by John D. Paul in connection with his saw-mill. The mill was pur-

chased, upon Paul's death in 1867, by Erastus Floyd, who had been in partnership with him for a number of years. They were also jointly interested in a flour-mill at that place.

Their woolen mill was equipped to handle the finest Merino and Saxony wool. They kept in stock a large amount of satinets, blankets, cassimeres, full cloths, jeans and yarns to be exchanged for wool. They charged three dollars and a half a pair for making blankets, sixty cents a yard for cloth and thirty-five cents a yard for white flannel. The mill burned in 1877.

In 1845 William Shaner and Samuel Snyder rented the machinery owned by Michael Gilman, and commenced the manufacture of guaranteed products. They stood responsible for all cloth they made, providing the wool they received was first class. They had fixed cash prices, or, in case the customer desired, took one-seventh of the wool in exchange for their preparation of the remainder.

The silk industry was once started in Decatur county, but never resulted in anything permanent. In 1842 W. B. Cobb cultivated four thousand mulberry trees for sale, to be used in cultivation of silk. He sold them at twenty dollars a thousand, which made them good investments for shade purposes, if nothing else.

Millhousen also boasted of a woolen mill, which was destroyed by fire on May 30, 1874. This mill had been very active in its output, but competition had begun to tell on its business and, although the loss at that time was estimated at twenty thousand dollars, this was only about one-third of its actual cost.

In 1852 Gageby and Siling ventured on the experiment of making furniture by machinery propelled by steam. This was the first real manufacturing venture with modern-day equipment in Greensburg. In five years this enterprise had increased and was employing fifteen men, with an annual output of twenty thousand dollars. One of their orders at that time was for the fixtures in the Shelby county court house. Their building was a five-story structure and fifty by seventy-five feet. It was operated until the latter part of the eighties, when it was destroyed by fire and never replaced.

In perusing the files of the *Standard* for 1874, it is found that the main industries which are listed and commented on in that paper are the marble works of J. & J. Pool and the carriage works of Hazelrigg, Pool & Company. The history of these two manufactories are written up in full, but whether these were all that Greensburg boasted of at this time or whether these were the only ones which made it worth the editor's while to visit and comment on, is not for us to say.

GREELEY LIMESTONE COMPANY, AT ST. PAUL.

Limestone quarries of the Greeley Stone Company at St. Paul are the most extensive in the county that are operated by local capital. Operations of the plant cover a space of sixteen acres, three and one-half of which have already been excavated to a depth of thirty feet. It is planned to carry the work to a point fourteen feet lower before the end of the year.

The company owns a modern plant, built in 1908. It was a powerful crusher, the largest known, capable of handling seven and one-half tons of fifteen-inch stone at a time. The mill will produce fifteen carloads of crushed stone a day.

Power is supplied by a one hundred and fifty-horse-power engine, driven by steam from a two hundred and fifty-horse-power boiler. Drills are steam driven and the engine pulls cars from the quarry, by means of an endless chain, to the crusher.

A valuable by-product of the plant is pulverized limestone, which makes a valuable fertilizer and is readily sold to farmers wishing to correct the acidity of their soil. About a carload of this limestone dust is produced each day the plant is operated. Chemical analysis shows that this dust is ninety-four per cent. calcium carbide and magnesium.

Twenty-five men are regularly employed at the plant, which is situated in a picturesque location upon the banks of Flat Rock. Cincinnati and a number of Indiana cities are regular customers of the company, taking about one thousand two hundred carloads of crushed stone a year for street construction and repair.

The company is capitalized for fifteen thousand dollars. Its officers are R. E. Greeley, president and general manager; Albert Greeley, vice-president, and Clarence Greeley, secretary and treasurer. Albert Greeley is the father of the other two members of the company and is a prominent lumber man of Muncie, Indiana.

CONTRACTORS.

The most extensive constructive business in the county is that of the firm of Pulse & Porter, Greensburg, general contractors. In December, 1887, Alex Porter and Will Pulse formed a partnership and bought the planing-mill and lumber yard on West Main street that had been operated by Edward and Charles A. Porter. At the same time they started in the general contracting business. Their first ventures were successful and they enlarged their field of operations. Since the firm was organized it has had

a hand in the construction of some of the largest and best known institutions and plants in the state of Indiana.

Two of the first contracts taken by this firm were for the construction of Science hall and the Hendricks library at Hanover College. The next was Science hall, at Indiana University, a one-hundred-thousand-dollar contract. This firm later secured the contract and erected the buildings for the South-eastern Hospital at Madison, a contract amounting to more than a million and a half of dollars.

Other well-known buildings which have been built by Pulse & Porter are the Gentry hotel, Bloomington, \$35,000; the Union Traction Company's power house at Anderson, \$200,000; the Maxwell-Briscoe plant, New Castle, \$225,000; Odd Fellows Home, Greensburg, \$100,000, and the factory of the Bromwell Brush and Wire Company, Greensburg, \$30,000.

The sanitary sewer system of Greensburg was laid by this firm. It is nineteen miles in length and cost the city thirty thousand dollars. Since completing this contract it has built power houses at Winona and New Castle, erected the Odd Fellows' hall at Greensburg and the Greensburg and Osgood school buildings, both of which are considered models of their kind. At various times the firm has given employment to more than five hundred men.

All kinds of mill work is done at the planing-mill in West Main street. Wood is sawed out for interior finishing, sash and doors and every conceivable purpose. The first contract ever taken by this firm was the erection of the Greensburg Baptist church in 1888. The building is still used as a church.

MEEK ICE COMPANY.

The first artificial ice plant in Greensburg was established by John E. Robbins, on West Railroad street. He conducted the plant for several years, and then disposed of it to the Meek Ice Company in 1912. The plant has a daily capacity of forty tons and employs twelve men in the factory and on the delivery wagons. They not only supply the city of Greensburg, but have built up a large trade with the smaller towns of the county as well. The delivery outside of the city is done with an automobile truck.

BROMWELL BRUSH AND WIRE WORKS.

The Bromwell Brush and Wire Works of Greensburg was established in 1903 as a branch of the Cincinnati firm of the same name. The company is incorporated under the laws of Ohio. In the branch at Greensburg only

wire cloth for window screens is manufactured. During the year 1914 sixteen million square feet of screening was made in the local factory. The seventy employees of the plant are paid a total of three thousand dollars a month. The local manager is E. M. Beck.

THE GARLAND MILLING COMPANY.

Foreign as well as domestic demand is supplied by the Garland Milling Company, whose flour-mill ranks eighth in capacity among Indiana mills. This company sells all over the Southeast and through the New England states and has a growing market in the British isles, Norway and Holland.

The company was organized and incorporated in 1898 by R. P. Moore, of Princeton, Indiana. Its original capital stock was thirty thousand dollars. An old mill built by John Emmert in 1869 was purchased and business was started on a modest scale. Since then the plant has been greatly enlarged. It now has an elevator, with a capacity of one hundred thousand bushels, a cooper shop, which turns out thirty thousand barrels a year, and a flour-mill with a daily capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels.

Twenty-five men are employed in the mill and five in the cooper shop. The mill is equipped with the best of modern machinery and its product has found favor wherever it has come into use. In 1909, in order to care for increased business, the company was reorganized and the capital stock increased to fifty thousand dollars. The present officers of the company are: John F. Russell, president; G. D. Ayres, vice-president, and George P. Shoemaker, secretary-treasurer.

Wheat is purchased in the open market and is brought to Greensburg from all parts of the county. On account of the excellent shipping facilities, distribution is readily secured, and the flour can be shipped to the eastern seaboard by three different routes.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SIDELIGHTS ON DECATUR COUNTY HISTORY.

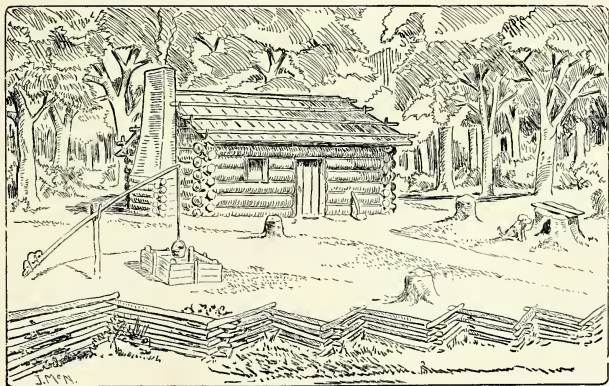
DECATUR COUNTY THE SCENE OF "THE HOOSIER SCHOOLMASTER."

There have been several stories and novels written whose scenes are laid in Indiana, but it is safe to say that no one novel of Indiana life has created such a universal interest as "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," published by Edward Eggleston in 1871. There has been much controversy as to where the scene of the novel was laid, and every county in Indiana through which flows a cliffy creek has persisted in claiming to be the scene of the novel. Before his death in 1902, Mr. Eggleston was questioned concerning the location of the plot and he replied without hesitation that Decatur county furnished the background and that the territory immediately surrounding Clifty in Clay township was the one and only place where the scene could have been laid. Moreover, several characters in the novel were taken from well-known people who lived in or near Clifty.

It should be mentioned that Eggleston came with his widowed mother to live in Clifty, Decatur county, when he was nine years old. Born at Vevay, Indiana, December 10, 1839, he had lived there until his father's death and had then gone with his mother to Decatur county, where she had several relatives, among them the Lowrey, Craig and Welsh families. Two years later (1850) Mrs. Eggleston became the wife of Rev. Williamson Terrell, a noted Methodist minister of southern Indiana. In this community in Clay township, Decatur county, young Eggleston grew to manhood, and in the same township he taught his first term of school. The location of this school house is still pointed out to tourists who make annual pilgrimages to this county to visit the scene of the "Hoosier Schoolmaster." Eggleston learned to intimately know the people whom he later incorporated in his novel and there can be no question of the identity of many of his characters with persons who actually lived in Clay township in the middle of the last century. This section was then populated with an uncouth, uncultured and, in many cases, a lawless band of people. Bands of robbers and highwaymen were known to exist in this part of the county and it is



EDWARD EGGLESTON HOME AT MILFORD.



PASCHAL T. LAMBERT CABIN, BUILT IN 1882.

an actual robbery, noted in the records of Decatur county, which furnished Eggleston with the background of his story.

The framework of the "Hoosier Schoolmaster" was taken from a robbery committed on Caleb Stark, who figures in the novel as "Jack Means," and on another man, a German, who in real life was John Dronberger. In the novel the Dutchman appears as "Schroeder." However, in order to bring both robberies into the novel in the form of one, the author combined the incidents of both robberies into a robbery committed on the Dutchman, Schroeder. The brains of the trio of robbers was Dr. Henry B. Smalley, a physician, who appears in the novel as Doctor Small. His compatriots in crime were Walter Johnson, a student in his office, who is the "Greenwood Harrison" of the novel, and David Ricketts, the "Pete Jones" of the story. Doctor Smalley lived about two miles south of Adams on Caleb Stark's farm in a house which stood near the present residence of Oliver Deem, while Caleb Stark lived opposite him across the road.

Stark, "Jack Means," who appears so prominently in the story, was no less prominent in the early history of Decatur county, as a successful farmer, than as a strong supporter of schools. He was one of the three men who supervised the erection of the present court house and to this day may be seen the name "Caleb Stark" carved on a stone slab above the west entrance of the court house. He owned a large farm on which he had several tenants. His wife, Anna Boone, was a cousin of the famous old frontiersman, Daniel Boone. One of his sons, Willet Stark, later flattered himself that he was "Bud Means," but Eggleston wrote at one time that Bud Means never existed in any one person, but that his traits were taken from several of the young men whom he knew around Clifty.

The actual incidents of the real robbery in Clay township were as follows: Doctor Smalley in some way had learned that Stark had a large sum of money concealed in his house. Accordingly he laid plans whereby he hoped to rob the honest old farmer of some of his hard-earned possessions. With this idea in view, the crafty doctor went to Stark to borrow a bunch of keys, one of which, so he told Stark, would open his (Smalley's) trunk, the key to which he pretended he had lost. Up to this time Smalley had borne an unblemished reputation and there was no one who thought he had any connection with the band of robbers who had been operating in the vicinity. Smalley secured the keys from Stark without any difficulty, returned them in a short time, but while he had them in his possession he took an impression of one which unlocked a certain door of Stark's house. With a key made from this impression, Smalley was now able to

gain entrance to Stark's house and at once planned to execute the robbery. He and his two partners in crime, Harrison ("Johnson") and Ricketts ("Pete Jones") decided upon the night when the robbery should take place. On the appointed night Harrison held the horses a short distance from the house and Smalley remained in the yard, while Ricketts went into the house and got the money without disturbing anyone in the family. Once on the outside the men had no difficulty in getting away and at once left the community. The robbery was discovered the next day and Col. Merritt C. Welsh, the constable and the keeper of a store in Clifty, was sent in search of the robbers. By shrewd detective work he tracked the robbers over several states and, after about three months, he captured them. However, in his search for evidence against the men, Colonel Welsh broke into a trunk belonging to Smalley and Harrison without the proper warrant. Smalley immediately filed suit against him in the Bartholomew circuit court and the Colonel was fined one cent, while the costs were thrown on the plaintiff. The doctor and Ricketts were let out on bail until the trial could be held before a justice of the peace in Milford.

Before the case came to trial, however, Harrison confessed and turned state's evidence against his fellow conspirators. Harrison was kept under guard at Stark's house pending the trial and during this time was allowed to go around the farm under guard. He slept in a room in an upper story and it seems that this part of the house was the only part that had an upper story. The rest of the house, one story high, consisted of two wings extending out on either side from this central portion, which stood like a turret above the rest of the building. A day or two before the trial Harrison jumped out one night and made his way along the roof to the edge of the building and thus escaped. He left the county that night and no one in the county has ever heard of him since that night.

The case came to trial at Milford on the appointed day, but there was not sufficient evidence given to convict the robbers, and the case was dismissed. Smalley then filed suit against Stark for false imprisonment, but nothing could be proved, so the case was dropped.

Propos of this case, the following document, taken from the Decatur county records, is very interesting:

"In vacation: State of Indiana,

"Decatur County.

"We, Henry Smalley, Reuben R. Cobb, James Morgan, Payton H. Barclay and Robert Smith, owe the state of Indiana two thousand dollars

to be levied on our property. The condition of the above bond is that the said Henry B. Smalley shall personally be before the Decatur circuit court on the first day of next term, there to answer to a charge of receiving and concealing stolen property, and abide the order of the court, and not to depart thence without leave. Then this recognizance to be void; else to remain in full force.

"HENRY B. SMALLEY.

"REUBEN R. COBB.

"JAMES MORGAN.

"PEYTON H. BARCLAY.

"ROBERT SMITH.

"Taken and approved before me this 29th day of August, 1853.

"JOHN IMLAY, Sheriff."

In the records of the circuit court at Greensburg is found a similar bond for Greenwood Harrison, filed August 30, 1853, signed by Greenwood Harrison, M. C. Welsh, William Armington, Willet H. Stark, Elijah Markland, John Dronberger, J. Q. A. Garrison, Thomas Harwood, James Cory and Robert Smith.

Enough has been said to settle forever the question as to the location of the scene of the "Hoosier Schoolmaster." Many places in the story can be found from the descriptions given by the author and old residents of the little village of Clifty (Milford) point out with pardonable pride where Eggleston lived in the town. The novel created a distinct impression when it came out in the fall of 1871 and to this day it finds a ready sale among the reading public. It has been translated into French, German and Danish and received with popular favor in all those countries. Clifty enjoys the unique distinction of being the only village of Indiana whose beauties and early incidents may be read in four languages. Eggleston has immortalized a period in Indiana life and given it such a flavor that the lives of the people of that period, their manners and customs, will be preserved for all generations to come.

DECATUR COUNTY TAX PAYERS IN 1862.

It will be interesting to the people of Decatur county in 1915 to note the list of taxpayers of 1862, who paid more than one hundred dollars in taxes. The complete list follows:

Greensburg—David Lovett, \$356.36; Judge Davidson, \$305.00; Greensburg Bank, \$268.52; J. S. Scobey, \$232.39; D. and J. Stewart,

\$189.05; Ezra Lathrop, \$185.43; A. R. Forsythe, \$178.70; J. P. Hittle, \$157.85; G. Woodfill, \$155.81; E. and L. P. Lathrop, \$132.50; H. H. Talbott, \$150.79; Smith & McDougle, \$146.40; W. S. Woodfill, \$127.49.

Washington Township—George W. Sidener, \$286.72; R. M. Hamilton, \$264.87; J. E. Hamilton, \$238.15; Nath Patton, \$220.84; J. B. Foley, \$209.45; J. E. Robbins, \$209.31; T. M. White, \$205.91; Adam R. Meek, \$191.26; T. M. Hamilton, \$177.64; M. D. Ross, \$170.92; R. A. Hamilton, \$170.16.

Fugit Township—Luther A. Donnell, \$205.50; Samuel A. Donnell, \$176.40; John Kincaid, \$142.81; John C. Donnell, \$131.39; Thomas Meek, \$124.95; John Carroll, \$124.50.

Clinton Township—William Sefton, \$292.68; George McLaughlin, \$239.85; Warder Hamilton, \$216.75; Jacob Sandusky, \$191.48; T. G. Hamilton, \$156.16; John Meek, \$143.25; Nathan Swails, \$135.54.

Adams Township—Manly Kimble, \$183.26; Joseph D. Pleak, \$166.84; W. J. Robinson, \$131.92; Charles Miller, \$131.82; Hiram Jewett, \$128.52; David Jewett, \$126.78.

Clay Township—Richard Williams, \$182.31; J. J. Pavey, \$172.90; Walter Braden, \$154.99; Caleb Stark, \$123.95; Thomas C. Miers, \$123.23; S. M. Edward, \$122.76.

Jackson Township—R. and D. Gibson, \$117.10.

Sand Creek Township—Robert Armstrong, \$130.33.

Marion Township—Charles Hazelrigg, \$151.61; B. Hardebeck, \$100.20.

POPULATION STATISTICS OF DECATUR COUNTY.

	1910	1900	1890
Adams township -----	1,851	1,867	1,942
Clay township, including Milford town-----	1,508	1,503	1,681
Milford town -----	169	211	231
Clinton township -----	641	641	699
Fugit township -----	1,328	1,538	1,605
Jackson township, including Forest Hill town--	1,369	1,477	1,562
Forest Hill town -----	111	152	124
Marion township, including Millhousen town	1,670	1,794	2,030
Millhousen town -----	211	265	224
Salt Creek township, including Newpoint town	1,228	1,532	1,733
Newpoint town -----	341	451	-----

Sand Creek township, including Westport town	2,370	2,562	2,499
Westport town -----	675	614	452
Washington township, including Greensburg			
city -----	6,828	6,604	5,518
Greensburg city -----	5,420	5,034	3,596
Total -----	18,793	19,518	19,277

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN DECATUR COUNTY.

A perusal of newspaper and contemporary documents discloses the fact that the temperance question has been before the county from almost the date of its organization. It is to be remembered that our American pioneers counted whiskey as one of the necessities of life and such orders here given from the commissioners' records were of daily occurrence and caused no comment: "May term, 1823. Ordered by the board that the county agent give Thomas Hendricks a credit for the sum of two dollars being a part of an order made him for thirty dollars, forty and a fourth cents for his services in surveying the town of Greensburgh and for Whiskey furnished the Agent on the day of the sale of lots. * * * Received of Samuel Huston, Agent for the county of Decatur, ninety-three and three-fourths cents for one gallon and a half of whiskey got for the use of said county, August 14, 1823. Sam T. Cross * * * Silas Stewart, Agent Decatur county, Cr.: To amount paid for crying off the carpenter work of the court house, 35 cents; for whiskey 37½ cents."

Probably the first of the temperance advocates of the county was Levi Wooden, who, according to well-authenticated traditions, was the first in Clay township, and perhaps the county, to refuse to serve whiskey at a log rolling.

The early nation-wide temperance agitation, known as the Washingtonian movement, hit Decatur county in 1840 and, from the point of view of numbers, was undoubtedly the strongest of the early temperance societies. More than two hundred men joined this society and took the pledge of total abstinence, but, five years later, less than half a dozen had held fast to the oath and the organization died in Greensburg. The Washingtonians had organizations in other parts of the county also and the society at St. Omer continued for many years. This society held a large rally in 1845, at which Joseph Robinson, Thomas Hendricks, I. T. Gibson, the Rev. J. Presley, W. F. Ferguson and J. Cable, made stirring addresses on the evils of strong

drink. The climax of the Washingtonian agitation was reached when the county board of commissioners, on December 4, 1843, as a result of the numerous petitions, refused to grant any liquor licenses for a period of five years.

Decatur county first voted on the liquor question in 1847. At that time the license fee was one hundred dollars and was known as a grocery license fee. The "wets" won in six townships, Washington and Fugit townships voting dry. The vote was as follows:

	Wet.	Dry.
Washington township -----	154	304
Fugit township -----	72	153
Clinton township -----	71	36
Adams township -----	175	59
Clay township -----	140	94
Jackson township -----	35	16
Sandcreek township -----	101	33
Marion township -----	87	33
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	835	868

About this same time the township in which Columbus, Indiana, is located voted "wet" by a majority of twenty-six, while the majority at Brookville, Indiana, was thirty-six. The relative standing of the "wets" and "drys" did not change at Greensburg during the next sixty years.

In 1858, Carrie D. Filkins, a well-known temperance lecturer of the day, spoke in Greensburg on the evils of the liquor traffic. She advocated, among other things, that the sale of intoxicants be placed exclusively in the hands of women and that a law be passed making it illegal to sell alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. As a result of her visit, the Ark of Safety was organized. The *Greensburg Standard* of the following week commenting upon the situation says, "There are at the present time no less than ten whiskey shops in the moral, as some folks term it, town of Greensburg. In the southern part of town, known as Ireland, we are told that almost every house has within its walls a barrel of whiskey. What is our beautiful village coming to?"

The temperance wave again struck Greensburg in June, 1877, when a number of meetings were held in Alumni hall. The Red Ribbon Club was organized and gave a social in the city hall. On June 15, several inveterate drinkers signed the pledge and organized a "Dare-to-do-Right" club.

FIRST LOCAL OPTION ELECTION IN DECATUR COUNTY.

The first local option election in Decatur county was held on January 26, 1909, and resulted in a "dry" majority of 1,679. As will be seen from the appended table, eight of the nine townships voted to abolish the saloon, Marion township alone returning a "wet" majority of 63. There is no way to tell exactly how the city of Greensburg voted, as its vote was included in Washington township, but it was estimated at the time that there were four hundred votes outside the city. It is fair to presume that the country vote was not materially different from the city vote and on this basis the city vote was 1,035 for the "drys" and 513 for the "wets." The entire county, except a small strip in the southeastern part, voted by more than two to one to eliminate the saloon. The vote by townships was as follows:

	Dry.	Wet.	Maj.
Washington -----	1,237	611	626
Fugit -----	239	105	134
Clinton -----	106	33	73
Adams -----	339	150	189
Clay -----	274	103	171
Jackson -----	259	88	171
Sand Creek -----	480	115	365
Salt Creek -----	160	148	13
Marion -----	178	241	---
Totals -----	3,273	1,594	1,741

The city of Greensburg voted "wet" by 137 majority in 1911 and three years later voted "dry" by a majority of 80. Millhousen and Newpoint are the only towns in the county now (1915) having saloons. There are two saloons in St. Paul on the Shelby county side of the town.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Greensburg Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized on December 9, 1883, by Mrs. M. L. Wells, of Greencastle, who was at that time president of the state organization. Mrs. Dr. Johnson was chosen president of the local group, with Mrs. L. S. Meal as corresponding secretary, Mrs. Anna Thomson as recording secretary and Mrs. Charles Kemble as treasurer. Mrs. Thomson resigned as recording secretary and Mrs. Larrie Lathrop was

elected. Vice-presidents were appointed from the following churches: Mrs. Louise M. Thomson, from the Presbyterian; Mrs. Johnston, from the Baptist; Miss Sprecker, from the Centenary Methodist Episcopal; Mrs. Birdsell, from the Christian; Mrs. Dr. Bracken, from the First Methodist Episcopal, and Mrs. Thurman, from the African Methodist Episcopal.

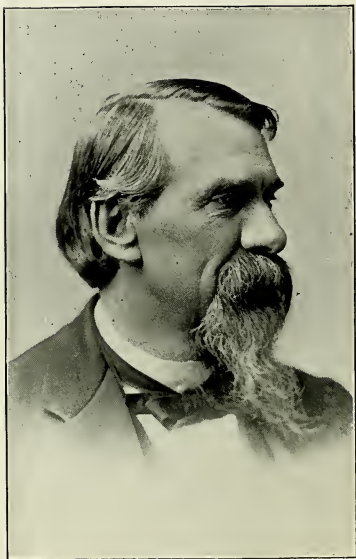
The first meeting was held in the First Methodist church on December 12, 1883, with twelve members present. At this time all the meetings were held in the various churches. At this first meeting, following devotional exercises—which, as always afterward, came first on the program—it was proposed to take up some of the different departments of work and, later, superintendents were appointed. Mrs. Charles Kemble and Mrs. Ben Swem were appointed superintendents of jail and prison work and Mrs. Louise M. Thomson was made evangelistic and gospel superintendent. Other departments were added at various intervals.

During the first year, meetings were held weekly. During this year a reading room was opened, a mission school started, under the supervision of Mesdames Bonner and Styers, a dining hall managed and public lectures and sermons arranged for. For the latter, the opera house was secured. At the meeting of December 26, 1883, in the Presbyterian church, in Greensburg, the devotional exercises were a period of spiritual interest and profit to all.

In November, 1885, after two prosperous years, the list of members included the following: Mesdames Johnston, Kemble, Wheatley, Thomson, Copper, Hittle, Styers, Doctor Johnson, Colonel Scobey, Collet, Drake, Wooden, Pool, B. D. Swem, Gavin, S. A. Bonner, Laura M. Thomson, L. S. Meal and the Misses Isabella Hamilton, Stalla Hamilton, Smiley, Davidson, Falconbury and Henika.

The fourth district convention met at the First Methodist Episcopal church, March 27 and 28, 1884, with the state secretary presiding in the absence of the state president. Mrs. Louise M. Thomson was chosen district president, with Mrs. Chester Hamilton as secretary and Miss Lizzie Lathrop as treasurer. A short time afterward the old district organization was dropped and each county was organized. The present county officers are: Mary Gray, of Greensburg, president; Mrs. Emma D. Shaffer, of Westport, secretary, and Mrs. Eva Stephenson, of Greensburg, treasurer.

At the present time the roll contains the names of one hundred and eight of the most prominent women of Greensburg, and the names of fourteen men who are honorary members. There are now twelve departments, each with its superintendent. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, with special meetings occasionally. For the year



HON. WILL C'MBACK.

1915 an excellent program was prepared containing the declaration of principles, list of members and the program of each meeting.

The officers and superintendents of departments for the present year (1915) are: President, Versie B. Owens; vice-president, Ella Adams; recording secretary, Rosalie Kercheval; corresponding secretary, Josephine Moody; treasurer, Nannie Gray. Superintendents of departments: Flower mission, Etta Woods, Lessie Gray; mothers' meetings, Josephine Moody, Arlie Gray; scientific temperance, Laura M. Thomson, Carrie Clark; medical temperance, Minerva Galbraith; Sunday school work, Emily Brown; press, Ella Adams; temperance literature, Julia Montgomery; Sabbath observance, Sarah Hunter; franchise, Ella F. Smith, Ella McKay; medal contest, Louisa Cory, Anna Kennedy; evangelistic and visiting committee, Mary Gray, Mary Eward, Elizabeth Bennett; music, Hattie Morrison, Ethel Watson, Esther Wood.

DECATUR COUNTY PEOPLE WHO HAVE RISEN TO DISTINCTION.

Every county in the state of Indiana has produced a few people who have gained reputations for themselves which have extended beyond the limits of their own county, and Decatur county is no exception. In this brief summary of notable persons from this county, only those are given who are not mentioned elsewhere in this volume. The county is proud to honor such men as Congressmen Cumback and Foley, men who have probably carried the name and fame of Decatur county farther than any other man. As an orator, as a scholar, as a lyceum lecturer, as a statesman and as a public-spirited man of affairs, it is not too much to say that Will Cumback was the county's most distinguished citizen. Foley's claim to inclusion among the leaders in his county lies in his service to the state while a member of Congress, and his subsequent career as a successful lawyer.

Two men from the county have been in the consular service of the United States, Richard H. Belt and John Goodnow. Belt was born in Baltimore and was a merchant at Westport when he was appointed consul by President Tyler in 1843. He was stationed at Matamoras, Mexico, but died there a year later of the yellow fever. He came to Decatur county from his native city in company with his brother, Thomas. There are no descendants of the family now living in the county. John Goodnow was born in Greensburg in 1856, the same year his father moved here from Vernon, Indiana, to open a flour-mill. He was appointed consul to Shanghai, China, by President McKinley in 1897.

Hon. Robert W. Miers was born in Clay township in 1845, graduated from Indiana University, was prosecutor and circuit judge at Bloomington and was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket three times. He is now judge of the Monroe-Owen circuit court.

B. F. Clayton, born in Adams township about 1840, moved to Iowa forty years ago after having served as county commissioner here. He was elected to the Iowa Legislature and was later president of the National Farmers' Congress. He is now a prominent banker at Indianola, Iowa.

Lycurgus McCoy, born near Greensburg in 1835, moved to Iowa in 1855. He was a captain in the Thirty-third Iowa Regiment in the Civil War. Later he was elected county treasurer at Sigourney, Iowa. He became a Seventh-Day Adventist minister and moved to Battle Creek, Michigan, thirty years ago to become secretary of the sanitarium there. He is now chaplain of that institution.

Alvin I. Hobbs, born in Greensburg in 1835, became a minister in the Christian church, filling prominent pastorates in Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis. He was president of Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, in the seventies. He held a public debate with a Universalist preacher at Des Moines and the same was later published in book form.

John A. Donnell, born near Kingston in 1838, located in Iowa in 1855 and twenty years later went to Los Angeles, California, where he was elected prosecutor and became a prominent attorney for many years prior to his death in 1913.

Edmon Hez Swem, born in Greensburg in 1858, was educated at DePauw University and became a Presbyterian minister in 1882. In 1886 he changed his affiliation to the Baptist church. He was pastor of the Ninth Street Baptist church in Washington, D. C., for twenty-five years, and is still preaching in that city.

Elias R. Monfort, son of Rev. J. G. Monfort, was born in Greensburg in 1840. He served in an Ohio regiment in the Civil War with the rank of captain. He was department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic; was prosecuting attorney here in 1871 to 1873, and served as postmaster at Cincinnati, from 1899 to 1915.

William H. Carroll, born in Greensburg in 1842, served in Wilder's battery. He was a candidate for sheriff on the Democratic ticket in 1866. He moved to Marion in 1870, served as circuit judge there, and is still practicing law at that place.

Dr. Lora M. Henry, born near Springhill in 1856, graduated from

Monmouth United Presbyterian College, studied medicine and became a medical missionary at Assiut, Egypt, where he has been for fifteen years.

Platt Wicks, born in Greensburg about 1837, served as prosecutor just before the Civil War and was a prominent attorney during the sixties. He later moved to Harlan, Iowa, where he was elected to the Legislature. Still later he moved to Pueblo, Colorado, where he was a prominent barrister up to the time of his death, about ten years ago.

Jacob G. Collicott, born in Salt Creek township in 1874, graduated from the State University in 1896. He was principal of the high school at Elwood and Evansville and city superintendent at Tacoma, Washington, before becoming superintendent of the city schools of Indianapolis three years ago.

Floy Gilmore was born in Greensburg in 1877 and graduated from the local high school in 1895. She graduated from the University of Michigan in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. She was assistant attorney-general of the Philippines, 1901-03; later she took a post-graduate course at Columbia University and was appointed professor of economics at Wellesley College in 1913.

Wilbur W. Woodford, artist, died at Lawrenceburg, March 19, 1882. He was born at St. Omer, January 8, 1851, and followed his father, Capt. Charles Woodward, as fifer in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Regiment, when a lad of twelve years. His father was elected sheriff in 1866, and the family moved here from St. Paul. Wilbur showed marked art talent while in our city schools, and in 1870 began a study of art in the School of Design in Cincinnati. When he died he was a professor in that school. He spent two years in Paris and won many honors there. He was buried at Spring Grove cemetery, in Cincinnati, a procession of students escorting his body to the tomb, where ex-Governor Noyes, former minister to France, spoke feelingly of his acquaintance and friendship for his deceased friend.

THE ODD FELLOWS' HOME.

Greensburg is justly proud of the beautiful state Odd Fellows' Home which adjoins the city on the east. The cardinal principles of Odd Fellowship are friendship, love and truth, and it is due to the practical working of these three virtues that the Odd Fellows of Indiana erected this beautiful home fifteen years ago. It was the generous impulses of this great fraternity in Indiana which made possible a home which seeks to provide the

proper care for all its unfortunate members. Here may be found a comfortable home for the brothers and sisters on whom time has laid heavy hands and to whom good fortune has passed by on the other side. Here prattling childhood, robbed of kindly home and parents, finds its nearest substitute.

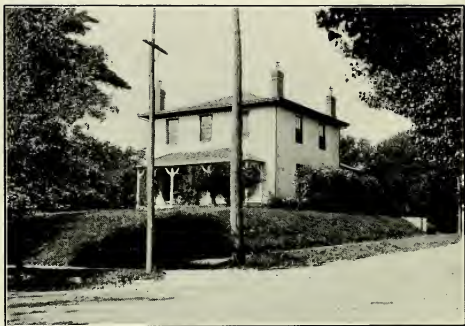
The first building was dedicated on May 16, 1900, and a second building on May 17, 1905. These two buildings have a total capacity of two hundred and fifty, while the hospital will accommodate twenty-eight more. The grounds comprise one hundred and thirty-five acres of beautiful rolling ground. This land was the gift of Decatur Lodge No. 103 and the citizens of Greensburg and vicinity. At the time the grand lodge was looking for a location for the home, many cities in the state offered sites, but the present location has shown the wisdom of the final choice. The farm and buildings are now valued at three hundred thousand dollars.

The institution, which is incorporated as the Odd Fellows' Home Association of Indiana, is maintained by a direct per capita tax of thirty-two cents on each subordinate, fifteen cents on each Rebekah and ten cents on each encampment membership, respectively. The total receipts in 1914 were about thirty-eight thousand dollars from these sources. The operating expenses of the institution, including administration and maintenance, were twenty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-two cents, an average per capita cost per meal of eighteen cents.

Since the home was opened in 1900, five hundred and eighty-nine guests have been cared for. In June, 1915, there were one hundred and fifty in the home, as follows: Men, sixty-nine; women, forty; boys, thirty-two; girls, nine. The ages of the guests range from two to ninety-two years. Since the home was opened in 1900 two hundred and fifty-four children have been received and one hundred and ten of this number have later been returned to their parents. Ninety-three children have been placed in good homes in various parts of the state. A striking evidence of the care of these children is shown by the fact that not a single child has ever died in the home. During the past year ten adults died, four children have been placed in homes and nine other children returned to their parents.

The home is managed by a board of three directors—one selected by the grand lodge, one by the grand encampment and one by the Rebekah assembly. This board serves for a term of three years. The vice-president of the assembly is ex-officio president of the board of directors. The present directors are as follows: Florence McGregor, president ex-officio;





THE OLD SEMINARY, GREENSBURG.



RAILROAD YARDS, GREENSBURG.

W. H. Bradshaw, vice-president; Mrs. Kate E. Barnett, secretary; W. E. Longley, treasurer. The present superintendent of the Home is Charles E. Lockhart and his wife serves as his assistant.

As the result of agitation which had its inception in an address before the Rebekah assembly by Charles E. Lockhart, superintendent of the home, soon after he assumed charge, the graves of twenty Odd Fellows in South Park cemetery are now honored by a massive handsome monument. This monument is a gift to the home from the lodges of the state, which contributed fifteen hundred dollars for its erection. The monument is seven feet four inches by four feet six inches at the base and stands six feet and two inches in height. It is of Barre granite, hammer finished and has the general style of a sarcophagus. The monument was dedicated on May 19, 1915. On that day fourteen hundred and thirteen members of the grand lodge and Rebekah assembly went by two special trains from Indianapolis, where they were in session, to participate in the dedicatory services and attend the unveiling of the monument. Addresses were made by W. H. Leedy, Charles Warren Fairbanks, Ella M. Clark and Mary A. Poths.

THE OLD SEMINARY.

During the seventies and eighties James G. May wrote a series of articles for the local papers on the old seminary, an institution of which he was the head for several years. He speaks of whipping six boys on October 26, 1836, and three of them were sons of preachers. The boys were from twelve to fourteen years of age and had been guilty of defacing some of the outbuildings of the seminary at night. The old professor says his pupils did good work for him "in spite of these little diversions." In August, 1836, fourteen of his pupils signed a challenge which read: "We challenge at the close of the session the most rigid examination in all our studies," and laid it on his desk. It was signed by Cynthia Ann Freeman, Margaret Jane Bryan, Eliza Jane Ewing, George G. M. Craig, Saphronia Hazelrigg, Magdalene Uttinger, Camilla A. Thomson, Eliza A. Hanway, Orville L. Thomson, Tabitha O'N. Craig, Tamson Church, Mary E. Reilley, Mary Kendall, John H. Sanders.

When the last day came the school trustees and parents were present. A lawyer and a minister proceeded to examine the class and found them equal to their profession. When it came to examining them on six books of Caesar the lawyer explained that he was "kind o' rusty" on the classics, and told them to examine themselves. One of the class took charge and,

of course, was easy on the others. During the 1836 term there were one hundred and thirty-four pupils enrolled.

A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

Probably the greatest religious revival ever held in Greensburg and throughout the county occurred during the winter of 1869-70. The *Standard*, in its issue of March 10, 1870, says: "The spirit of revival continues in the churches throughout the county up to this date. More than one thousand have come to Christ and united with some division of our Lord's army. In this city the number added to the churches, as far as we have ascertained, is as follows: First Methodist, R. M. Barnes, pastor, 137; Centenary Methodist, G. L. Curtis, pastor, 82; Third Methodist, J. Tarkington, pastor, 6; Presbyterian, J. C. Irwin, pastor, 90; Christian, D. R. Van Buskirk, pastor, 70; Baptist, J. Green, pastor, 8; total, 393."

A BAND TOURNAMENT.

A band tournament was held in Greensburg, November 1, 1882, when a crowd, estimated at from ten to twelve thousand, was present. Eight bands competed for prizes: Jonesboro, Seymour, Lawrenceburg, Franklin, Rushville, Thorntown, Milton and Aurora. The judges were Roll Adams, of Greensburg; James A. Nunn, of New Castle, and F. N. Myers, of Indianapolis. The first prize of one hundred and twenty-five dollars went to Franklin; the second, seventy-five dollars, to Thorntown, the third, fifty dollars, to Milton; the fourth, twenty-five dollars, to Lawrenceburg. It seems, from the account in a local paper of that week, that various kinds of running races were held on this day. John B. Kuhns, of Irvington, won a ten-dollar prize in a running race and Fred Boyle won five dollars as second. In a walking match for men over seventy, Joseph Patterson, of Waynesburg, won first and six dollars, and John S. Campbell, of Greensburg, took second and received four dollars for his efforts.

SARTOR RESARTUS.

The lost-and-found column in the early Greensburg papers was fully as interesting as any other part of the sheet. The editors had a keen sense of humor and sometimes used language which would hardly be thought in good taste at the present time. The loss of a part of some woman's rai-

ment gave the editor of the *Greensburg Standard* (June 25, 1842) a chance to get off the following witticism: "Found on the streets of Greensburg, a live, full grown, sawdust, bran, straw or rag bustle. Owner can obtain same by applying at this office."

A VERSATILE PREACHER.

Versatility was one of the marked characteristics of the old pioneer preachers, and it is probable that no early preacher in the county could turn his hand to more things than Rev. David Douglas. He was born in Montgomery county, Ky., in 1781, was married there in 1801, and came to this county in 1825. His father was killed in 1805 by the Indians in the battle at Stroud's station. Mr. Douglas settled in Clay township about five miles west of this city, on land now owned by Nelson Mowrey. He was known as "Davy" Douglas, and for nearly forty years his voice was heard as a plain, simple, earnest preacher of the Gospel, in the woods, in the cabins, in the school houses and occasionally in the churches. He could make a plow, shoe a horse, do any kind of farm work, and he did it. He was called to settle disputes, estates, etc., and was everywhere respected as an honest, God-fearing man. He was what was called a "New Light," believed in Christian union without any frills, insisted on Bible names and the throwing aside of all human-made creeds. He went to his reward at Milroy in January, 1861, just as the mutterings of the approaching Civil War were being heard.

A RECORD-BREAKING PIONEER.

It is probable that Decatur county had in the person of Henry H. Talbott not only a man who held office for a longer period than any other man in the county, but in the state as well. He was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, in March, 1800. He had become a resident of Greensburg in 1821. When the county was organized in April, 1822, he was elected county clerk and recorder, a position he held continuously until 1841. During this time he was also county auditor, a period of twenty years. For thirteen years following 1841 he was auditor and recorder and for four years thereafter he was clerk, making thirty-seven years clerk, thirty-three years recorder and twenty years auditor. He would have served longer, but a new law made him ineligible. Practically all of the early public records were written by this man in his well-known clear, legible handwriting. He married Eliza Hendricks, December 20, 1824; she died in 1860. The following

tribute is paid him: "In all his business transactions he was scrupulously honest, and he leaves a history for honesty unparalleled in the history of the county." He died at Indianapolis, July 21, 1872, where he had gone to take treatment.

A WILD-PIGEON ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Wild pigeons which, years ago, went the way of the great auk and other now extinct forms of animal life, were at one time very common in Decatur county, and many of the older residents can remember when they flew so thick and close together as to obscure the sun. The largest flock of wild pigeons recorded to have passed over Decatur county migrated in 1860. The immense flock of pigeons, which extended in all directions as far as the eye could reach, passed over Greensburg, February 1, 1860. It is said that the sun was completely shut out and the city in darkness for more than an hour.

A STORY FOR MEN ONLY.

There have been all kinds of clubs in Greensburg, but the Bachelor's Club, which flourished more than thirty-odd years ago, was probably the most unique club the city has ever had. Many of the members of this club are still living and, as far as the historian has found out, not one of them has lived up to the principles which he took an oath to observe. One of the local papers, in its issue of September 1, 1882, says, "they met at 'Jim Polk' Ewing's office, just across from Fromer's, and marched through the alley to Ross Look's depot dining room, where they sat down to a sumptuous feast. The affair was in honor of Warren Wilson, who was just departing for Chicago." The following worthies are reported as being present: W. H. Goddard, J. K. and George Ewing, J. S. Throp, Grover Stevens, George Holby, John Jarrard, J. C. McQuiston, P. A. Doyle, Joe Wittenberg, Joe Davidson, M. D. Tackett, J. E. Mendenhall, Robert Hazelrigg, Cash Lowe, Todd Wright, Dick Warthin, John Batterton, Professor Runyon, Frank Bennett, Ed Kessing, Lou Samuels and Dola Cunningham. How long this club lasted or just why it was finally relegated to oblivion the historian leaves to the reader, but it is fair to presume that there are many women in Greensburg who could explain its disappearance.

A STORY CONCERNING GREENSBURG'S FIRST LAWYER.

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* several years ago told a story on James T. Brown, the first lawyer of Greensburg, who came here in the year 1822 and remained until 1838. Brown was a bachelor and a humorist of the first water. The story relates that when he was about to die at Lawrenceburg a preacher was called, and knelt in prayer by his bedside. The prayer had not proceeded far until Brown reached for his trousers and got a ten-dollar bill and shook it close to the parson's ear. The minister stopped, looked up and remarked that he did not make any charge for his services. "Don't you?" gasped Brown. "Well, I'll be d——d if I'd make such a plea as you've made for less than ten dollars."

DODDRIDGE ALLEY, AN ECCENTRIC PIONEER.

Concerning Doddridge Alley, who represented the county in the Legislature in 1826 and again in 1831, a large number of good stories are still told. Alley was a chronic office-holder, was very illiterate and stuttered. Some of the stories preserved are true, and some are not, but all are worth relating.

Alley introduced a bill giving sheriffs authority to perform marriage ceremonies, giving as his reason that "ministers were scarce in some localities, but that sheriffs were found everywhere." The bill was actually passed, but was never given a place in the statutes.

He came in for a considerable amount of ridicule later, upon introduction of one of his bills, providing for annexation of eighteen sections of Shelby county to Decatur county, for the reason that "Shelby county was unhealthy and some of its people wanted out of it." In regard to this bill, his fellow legislators, who made him the butt of their rough humor, were rather unfair. Ten citizens of Shelby county had asked for the introduction of this bill. They were only eight miles distant from Greensburg, while, in order to attend muster, they were compelled to travel eighteen miles to Shelbyville, through a wet and unhealthy country. The measure never reached a vote.

Alley once expostulated with his son-in-law because the latter had purchased a pistol. "Well, a man is apt to need a gun, sometimes," said the young man in defense of his act. "Yes, and a man is apt to be a d——d fool sometimes," retorted his father-in-law.

Once, when a candidate for some office, Alley gave an immense barbecue, which was attended by several hundred voters. The cooks neglected their work and the meat was served half raw. To this culinary mishap, Alley

afterwards attributed his unexpected and overwhelming defeat. Alley was an old-fashioned, stump-speaking, bushwhacking campaigner, and in one election polled every vote in Clay township.

BOUND BOYS.

In the early history of the county the law provided for the "binding out" of children who were thrown upon the county for support. The children were let out to the highest bidder, the one getting them agreeing to furnish them with food, clothing and shelter and give them such educational advantages as the schools of the neighborhood provided.

The following communication to H. H. Talbott, first county clerk, is preserved in the public library at Greensburg:

"Sir: I want you to draw a piece of writing, certifying that Stephen has served his time with me and is now a free man, and put the county seal thereon in order that he may not be interrupted in another state.

"October 14, 1824.

JOSEPH HENDERSON."

It is difficult to judge whether Stephen was a slave or had merely been "bound out." For the reason that he is designated merely by his first name, as was customary with slaves, and since his master feared that he might be stopped when he left home, it is possible that he might have been a negro slave. But so far as positive information is concerned no slaves were ever held in Decatur county.

The first recorded instance of a boy being "bound out" or apprenticed until he attained his majority is that of Warren Jackson. It is contained in the following court record:

"Return of William Ross and John Gageby, overseers of the poor for Washington township, 1825. Bound to John Springer, Warren Jackson, aged five in July, 1825, to learn the art and mystery of a house joiner."

It seems that not all boys were satisfied with the treatment they received at the hands of their masters and the incident below related is probably only one of many similar cases. This advertisement appeared in a Greensburg paper in 1846:

"FIFTY CENTS REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, living in Greensburg, Decatur county, Indiana, Silas F. White, an indented apprentice to the tanning and currying business. Said apprentice is seventeen years old, in February last, and was bound to me until he reached the age of twenty years. All persons are forewarned from harboring or trusting him, as I will

pay no debts of his contracting; all persons are forewarned from employing him or paying him wages, as I am entitled to his services, and I shall look to them for pay for his services. The above reward and no charges will be paid to any person returning him to me.

"May 27, 1846.

CHATFIELD HOWELL."

The guardians of apprenticed boys had to enter into a written agreement to do certain things, as is shown by the following agreement, taken from the court records of Decatur county:

"Greensburg, Indiana.

"This indenture, made the second day of August, 1830, Witnesseth that Merit Duncan, aged eleven years, eleven months and twenty-four days has by and with the consent of James Floyd, guardian of the said Merit Duncan, and of his own free will hath placed and bound himself apprentice to Samuel Hood, wheelwright, of the county of Decatur and the state of Indiana, which trade the said Samuel Hood now useth, and with him as an apprentice to dwell, continue and serve from the day of the date hereof until the full end and term of nine years at which time the said Merit Duncan will be twenty-one years of age, fully to be completely ended during which time the said apprentice his said master well and faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands gladly do and obey; hurt to his master he shall not do nor willingly suffer it to be done by others, but of the same to the utmost of his powers shall forthwith give notice to his said master; the goods of his said master he shall not embezzle or waste, nor lend them without his consent to any; at cards, dice or other unlawful games he shall not play; taverns or tippling shops he shall not frequent, fornication he shall not commit, matrimony he shall not contract; from the service of his said master he shall not at any time depart or absent himself without his master's leave but in all things as a good and faithful apprentice shall and will demean himself and behave toward his master during said term.

"And the said Samuel Hood in the art trade or mystery of a wheelwright, which he now useth with all things thereunto belonging, shall and will teach and instruct or cause to be well and sufficiently taught and instructed after the best way and manner that he can; and shall and will find and allow unto his said apprentice meat, drink, washing and lodging and apparel, both linen and woolen and all other necessities fit and convenient for said apprentice during the term aforesaid, and shall also cause the said apprentice within such term to be instructed to read and write and cypher as far as the single rule of three direct inclusive, and at the end of said term to give to said apprentice a good suit of Holy day clothes of broadcloth, a good hat, shoes, etc.

"In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals on the day and year above written.

"JAMES LOYD His

"MERIT DUNCAN—X

"SAMUEL HOOD (mark)."

"Attest: H. H. Talbott.

THE ESTRAY POUND.

In the early days, before there were newspapers, in which advertisements could be run, to locate lost stock, the estray pound, or "stray pen," as our fathers called it, was used for the purpose of impounding all stock found running at large. Then when the owner missed his property, all he had to do was to look for it in the pound, pay the proper charge and take the animal or animals home.

Provision for such an institution was first made by the Decatur county board of commissioners in 1823. In this year the board ordered the county agent to let the construction of a pound, forty-four feet square, of oak posts and rails, sufficiently strong to retain any animal that might be placed therein. The contractor was to receive half his pay when his work was completed and the other half in eight months. The pound was to be erected on the public square in Greensburg. The pound was maintained on the square until 1826, when the court ordered it moved to the school lot and its size somewhat reduced. The contract for this removal was given to Isaac Plough, who received three dollars eighty-seven and one-half cents for his labor. It was maintained on this lot, Michigan avenue and Railroad street, until 1842, when it was again placed on the public square. Incensed citizens, who objected to having the pen on the public square, tore it down twice within a week, and the institution passed into history.

POLITICS IN 1842.

In the county election of 1842 party lines were drawn only in the fight for representative. David Montague was the Whig candidate and many voters propounded the following list of questions to him: (1) Are you an infidel in religious matters? (2) Are you an abolitionist? (3) Are you in favor of taxing distilleries so as to break them down? (4) Are you in favor of the present property law? (5) Are you in favor of a "stop law"? if so, how long? (6) Are you a member of any temperance or Washingtonian Society?

"Uncle Davy" came through with replies immediately. He answered the first three questions in the negative, the next two in the affirmative, and ignored the last one. He received one thousand and sixty-eight votes to eight hundred and thirty for his opponent, Harvey Dunlavey. Evidently his stand on these questions met with the approval of the voters.

THE WHIG BARBECUE OF 1844.

On October 4, 1844, a Whig barbecue for the third congressional district was held in Greensburg. It was, beyond doubt, the biggest political gathering ever held in this region up to that time. There was hunting, flags and other decorations galore and ten thousand people are reported to have been present. Hon. James M. Cravens, the Whig congressman from this district, presided and P. A. Hackelman, of Rush county, C. F. Clarkson, of Franklin county, and D. C. Rich, of Jennings county, were secretaries.

The principal speaker was the Hon. Caleb Smith, of Connersville, who was then considered the most eloquent speaker in the state. The meeting was held in the Hendricks grove, a half mile northwest of the court house, in the locality of the old orphans' home. The task of feeding the multitude was successfully accomplished.

After dinner, Hon. Oliver H. Smith delivered a memorable campaign speech. At night the meeting was continued in the Presbyterian church, where Hackelman, Rich, Cravens and Milton Gregg, of Dearborn county, were the orators. On October 24, another monster rally was held at Rushville and many Decatur county Whigs attended. Clarksburg was represented in the parade at Rushville, with a huge canoe cut from a large sycamore log, drawn by twenty white horses and filled with twenty fair maidens to represent the number of states then comprising the Union.

ONE HUNDRED STRONG AND FOUR THOUSAND MILES TO GO.

Many of the early citizens will recall hearing of the overland trip of the Decatur-Rush county colony of 1852. On March 8, 1852, this colony of one hundred brave souls started from the Spring Hill and Richland communities on an overland journey by ox teams to far-away Oregon. They went from Madison to St. Joseph, Missouri, by boat and the remaining distance was traversed overland. After six months of privations and dangers, they landed in the Willamette valley, September 13, 1852, where they remained six years, when they moved to near The Dalles.

AN OLD-TIME DEBATING SOCIETY.

During the Civil War a well organized debating society, composed of fifteen young men of Greensburg, flourished in that city. The society met every Friday evening in the office of the sheriff and discussed matters of public interest. After several lengthy arguments, the society decided that abolition of slavery would be necessary to stop the war and that the removal of General McClellan was justifiable.

One of the most famous debates conducted by the society was at the court house when the justifiability of Napoleon's banishment was discussed, J. D. Spillman and W. A. Moore taking the affirmative and R. C. Talbott and Captain Irvin, the negative. The record does not say who won.

A GLIMPSE OF THE ANTI-MASONIC MOVEMENT.

Some of the able debaters of the early days, according to recorded evidence, must have been Joseph Hopkins, Andrew Robison, Thomas and Cyrus Hamilton of the Kingston neighborhood. The story is told that back some time in the late twenties two youthful students at Hanover came to Kingston and issued a challenge to the whole wide world for a discussion of Masonry.

Andrew Robison and Cyrus Hamilton, although neither knew a thing about Masonry, agreed to meet them, and, according to one who was present at the discussion, "when it was over, there was only a grease spot on the floor where the students had stood."

Twenty years later, at the same place, there was held a very celebrated discussion of the subject, "Is a United States bank constitutional, according to the constitution?" The judges were Alexander and John Porter and a man named Travis. All were property owners and had been selected because every one had implicit confidence in their fairness.

Disputants were John B. Trimble and James B. Yearns for the affirmative and William L. Douglas and Thomas Jones for the negative. Soon after the judges had retired to consider the points adduced, one of them reappeared and asked, "On which side of this question is James Yearns?" He was supplied with the needed information and the judges at once filed back with a decision favoring Yearns' side.

The announcement came as a surprise, the question being a partisan one and two of the judges being of the anti-bank party, which made it the

more difficult to understand. Yearn's, however, was a son-in-law of one of the Porters, which, it was later decided, was the senegambian in the wood pile.

A CIVIL WAR DEBATE.

In September, 1862, occurred a bitter joint debate between Colonel Bemusdaffer and the Reverend Van Buskirk at Milford. They were candidates for the Legislature on the Democratic and Republican tickets, respectively. Van Buskirk took for his text the words of Stephen A. Douglas, and stuck to his text all the way through. These words were as follow:

"How are we to overcome partisian antipathies in the minds of men of all parties so as to present a united front in the support of our country? Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country is not worthy of the support and countenance of honest people. We must cease discussing party issues, make no allusions to old party tests, have no criminations and recriminations, indulge in no taunts one against the other as to who has been the cause of these troubles. When we shall have rescued the country and government from its perils and seen its flag floating in triumph over every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to inquire as to who and what has brought about these troubles upon us. Then it will be time enough for each of us to return to our party banners."

Van Buskirk argued that the Republican party, whose candidate he was, was true to this conception, that the Republican party had eschewed its name and had nominated a state ticket, with three Republicans and three Democrats upon it. He also pointed out that Colonel Gavin, a Democrat, had been named for Congress.

EARLY GREENSBURG LIBRARIES.

A fugitive notice in a local newspaper in 1857 says that there were two public libraries then open in Greensburg every Tuesday and Friday afternoons. The McClure library was free to members of the Workingmen's Institute, others paying twenty-five cents per quarter for library privileges. The other library belonged to the township and had been established by Professor Larrabee in 1855. The records showed that in nine months five hundred and seventy-six books were taken from the McClure library and four hundred and twenty-nine from the township library. No other account has been found of either library.

ORTHOGRAPHIC CONTESTS.

Public spelling matches became very popular in the seventies and all over the country matches were held in school houses, opera houses and other places. A town in Ohio in 1875 claimed the honor of being the first to conduct a public spelling match and the editor of a Greensburg newspaper comes back in this wise:

"The question of where the spelling mania originated is being discussed, and Ohio, with her usual brazenness, is claiming the honor. We want to say that the first public spelling match in the country took place in Greensburg in 1874. The papers of the state made considerable fun over it at the time, and said that we were without other forms of amusement. Now they want to claim the honor of being first."

One of the most famous spelling matches of forty years ago was held in the county court house on March 18, 1875, when Susie F. Wise, New Pennington, won first prize over lawyers, doctors, teachers and others. This prize was one hundred and sixty acres of western land owned by James Hart.

A second spelling match was held at the court house on March 25, of the same year, with Judge W. A. Moore and G. H. Dunn as captains. W. A. Powner was umpire and Doctor Wright pronouncer. Dunn had first choice and took F. E. Gavin. Moore took N. S. Cooper. Miss Wise, who had won the week before, went down and out on "hostage." The last four standing were Moore, Cooper, E. T. Jordan and J. K. Ewing. In the end Cooper won.

LINCOLN IN GREENSBURG.

A fact not generally known is that Abraham Lincoln once observed a birthday in Greensburg. It was February 12, 1861, his fifty-second birthday, and he was on his way to Washington to be sworn in as President of the United States. According to his itinerary, he was to go from Indianapolis direct to Cincinnati, but Will Cumback prevailed upon those in charge to hold the train at Greensburg for a short time in order that Decatur county people might pay their respects to the President-elect. A meeting of prominent citizens had been held the week before to perfect arrangements.

When the train stopped at the station, Mr. Lincoln appeared at the rear platform and was introduced by Will Cumback, who was one of the committee of escort. A crowd estimated at two thousand had gathered. Lincoln, after explaining that he had no time, on account of the limitations

of his schedule, to make an extended speech, thanked his auditors for their courtesy, and then, noticing that there was a band present, called for some music, adding that of course the sentiment of it would no doubt favor the Union. The crowd sang "The Flag of Our Union," the band played "Hail, Columbia" and then the train pulled out. While Lincoln was listening to the music, he was presented with a large red apple by John Dokes, a well-known character.

Commenting upon the President-elect, the *Greensburg Standard* said in its next issue: "Almost everybody who saw President Lincoln as he passed through this place on last Tuesday seemed to be surprised to find him so good looking a man as he is. From what they had heard and from the pictures they had seen, they of course expected to see an altogether different looking man. He is not a beauty, but then he is about as good looking as Presidents generally are."

THE FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL IN DECATUR COUNTY.

The first Sunday school in Decatur county was held in the fall of 1827 near the present Mt. Carmel church, two miles south of Clarksburg. There was no church building there at that time, but a log school house on Andra McCoy's farm, in which the Presbyterians, Methodists, United Brethren and New Lights had occasional services. Here was organized the first Sunday school. The officers of this first Sunday school were as follows: John Hopkins, superintendent; Zenas Darnell, assistant superintendent; Dr. Jesse M. Gillespie, secretary. The teachers were Miss Andra McCoy, Jane Donnell (Mrs. Luther A. Donnell), Jane Throp, Elizabeth Bell and John Bell. Dr. Nathaniel Lewis was appointed to raise money to buy a library for the school, and when the books came some of the members did not like some of them and withdrew from the school, because of the fictitious character of some of the books. This school was continued until about 1830, when it was disbanded, and the Methodists, who then had a church society there, organized another Sunday school.

THE ONLY LYNCHING IN DECATUR COUNTY.

Just once in the history of the county has mob law overruled the courts and claimed its victim. In the summer of 1879 Oscar M. Garrett, an Adams county farmer, was arrested, charged with the murder of John Walton, a

neighbor. Walton had a young wife in whom Garrett, although a married man, took an undue interest. The crime was at once laid at his door and the widow was also arrested, charged with complicity in the deed. So strong was public sentiment against him, that Garrett took a change of venue to Bartholomew county. Mrs. Walton was tried in the local court and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. In the trial at Columbus the state endeavored to show that Garrett had hired a colored man to perform the act.

Garrett was acquitted and returned to Decatur county, where he was at once arrested upon another charge. Sentiment ran high, and a few nights later twenty men burst the jail door and laid hands upon their victim. He fought like a tiger, with all the madness of despair. Shrieking and bleeding, he was borne toward the door and out into the yard. All the time he furiously fought his assailants. When the mob at last overpowered him and strung him to a tree in the jail yard, life was almost extinct.

John Stout was county sheriff at this time. He did his best to protect his prisoner, but the mob overpowered him. Under the state law at that time, Walton's widow secured a third of his estate.

THE AGAPHONE.

In 1878 Israel D. Jewett, of St. Omer, invented an instrument to which he gave the name "agaphone." The county papers of that year refer to it in glowing terms and prophecy that it will supplant the telephone in a short time. The *Greensburg Standard* says that "A reporter of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, who has twice visited St. Omer to inspect this invention, reports it a perfect triumph over the Edison instrument." For some reason the wonderful invention failed to materialize and nothing more is heard of it after that year. Whether it was ever used as a means of communication, has not been discovered, but it seems certain that it was never manufactured for commercial purposes. It was in reality nothing but a telephone.

PIONEER COLD STORAGE.

It is claimed that Rev. Benjamin M. Nyce, of Decatur county, Indiana, was the first man to apply refrigeration to the storage of fruit. One capitalist offered him one hundred thousand dollars for the patent rights for the city of New York, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was reported to have been offered him for the Louisiana concessions. He firmly declined all such offers, but failed in business at last.

A GUNPOWDER PLOT.

Emulating Guy Fawkes, three young men, in a spirit of play, on the evening of February 18, 1876, placed a beer keg containing gunpowder against the south side of the court house and touched it off. All the windows on that side of the building were shattered and bits of the keg were blown across the square, breaking a number of windows in business places. John Moody, Hick James and a Gageby boy were arrested, but were later released.

TO BUSS OR NOT TO BUSS.

In the summer of 1912 there was organized at St. Paul one of the most unique clubs which has ever arisen in the county, or in the state or nation. The cause leading up to its organization is shrouded in more or less mystery, the charter members refusing to divulge the reasons which lead to its formation, although there are those who have offered a very satisfactory explanation. The *Indianapolis News*, in the fore part of August, had a long article on this club in which its aims were set forth in detail. This club bore the culinary-osculatory title of the "St. Paul Anti-Spooning Club" and was limited to twenty members, divided equally between the two sexes. Whether the fair maidens of St. Paul originated the club or whether it was the young men, has not been ascertained; neither has it been possible to find out the nature of the initiatory services. The supposition is that the neophytes were initiated in pairs and forced to abjure all those practices common to amorously-stricken couples. In the constitution, which was the last thing every member was allowed to kiss, the initiate was sworn to forego all "flirting, fussing, spooning, kissing, holding of hands, or any demonstrations of an amorous nature." (See *Greensburg News*, August 9, 1912.) For the first violation of any one of these rules the offender was compelled either to hold the hands of the town clock or salute the mouth of Flatrock. The second violation was met with instant expulsion from the club and perpetual ostracism from all good society in the town. This club, so organized and with such excellent eugenic and sanitary provisions for its members, opened its first meeting with the full membership present. After the regular business of the club was concluded, on this opening night, a social hour was indulged in for the general welfare of the members. At the next weekly meeting the club unanimously voted to disband, the fair damsel moving its dissolution saying that she voiced the sentiments of her nine sisters when she said that such an organization was detrimental to the advancement of home

life in particular and civilization in general. Thus died one of the most unique organizations which the mind of man ever conceived, and peace and contentment once more reigned supreme in St. Paul.

"AUNT JANE" WARRINER AND HER WELL.

The location of the new Y. M. C. A. building on the lot where "Aunt Jane" Warriner lived for so many years has recalled to many of the older residents of Greensburg that old pioneer lady and her famous well. This lot was sold at the first public sale of lots on the first Monday in September, 1822, to Ella Warriner (a man) for the sum of ten dollars. The directors of the Young Men's Christian Association paid seven thousand five hundred dollars for this same lot in 1914.

"Aunt Jane" Warriner was born at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1800 and was married to Edmund Heuston in 1819. In the winter of 1820-21 her husband came to Decatur county with Col. Thomas Hendricks and helped to survey the county in the spring and summer of 1821. During the following winter "Aunt Jane" came down the Ohio river in a barge as far as Cincinnati. From there she walked to Greensburg, alone through the forests, carrying her babe at her breast.

Her husband died a few years later and, on May 26, 1831, she married Franklin Warriner, a brother of Ella. It was soon thereafter that they located on the present Y. M. C. A. lot in a rude log cabin. They dug a well in front of the house, which, from about 1835 to 1875, a period of forty years, was a social center for the whole town.. People came for squares around to get water from this well, school children flocked to it on their way to and from school, and all were welcomed by "Aunt Jane." About 1875 the well was filled up and the once famous gathering place is now only a pleasant memory.

A TWO-DOLLAR PRAYER.

The Bible says the laborer is worthy of his hire and George W. Clemons, a prominent member of the Baptist church, of Greensburg, is a firm believer in the truth of this statement. In the spring of 1915 Mr. Clemons happened to attend services at the First Methodist church and Reverend Dodridge, knowing that he often offered public prayer in his own church, called upon Mr. Clemons to pray upon this particular occasion. Mr. Clemons gave a very effective prayer and during the following week sent a bill to Reverend Dodridge for two dollars for his services. Whether the preacher was

expected to reimburse Mr. Clemons for his services when he called upon him is unknown, but he felt that Mr. Clemons by right owed him ten dollars for his sermon at the time in question. Accordingly, Reverend Dodridge made out a statement for ten dollars for services rendered, and this he took in person to Mr. Clemons and presented it to him with the request that he (Mr. Clemons) still owed him eight dollars. Mr. Clemons still owes the preacher eight dollars.

CENTER OF POPULATION.

According to the United States census of 1890, the center of population for continental United States was in Decatur county, about ten miles south of Greensburg and a mile and a half northeast of Westport. When the exact spot was located, in the spring of 1891, the *Chicago Herald* asked and obtained permission from the owner of the farm, A. M. Armstrong, on which it was located, to put up an appropriate monument. On Sunday, May 10, 1891, the monument was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were made by Will Cumback, Frank E. Gavin and H. C. Miller, and A. M. Willoughby read a historical sketch suitable to the occasion. Music was furnished by the Greensburg band and the Mapleton glee club.

DRIPPING SPRINGS GARDEN.

It is not generally known that an industry has been started in Decatur county which promises to become one of the largest of its kind in the United States. In the spring of 1915 Mrs. Frances F. Ballard and Mrs. Nellie F. Muehler started a flower farm a half mile northeast of St. Paul and before the middle of the summer of the same year had twenty acres in flowers. They intend to enlarge their acreage as fast as they find a market for their product and hope to have one of the largest flower farms in the country within a few years. They have a farm of one hundred and seventy acres, with sixty-five acres under cultivation, and it is their intention to place all of the cultivated land in flowers. Strange to say, they do not intend to make their money from the sale of flowers, but from the bulbs of the flowers. At the present time (June, 1915) they have eighteen acres devoted to four flowers, namely, peonies, asters, gladiolas and dahlias. The other two acres in flowers are planted in Shasta daisies, delphinium, rudbekias, and miscellaneous flowers. The farm is well supplied with springs which run the year around and this feature gives the farm its name, "Dripping Springs Garden."



John E Robbins

BIOGRAPHICAL

JOHN E. ROBBINS.

Old Decatur has given to the United States many citizens of wide prominence in various lines of human endeavor, many men of state prominence and a few men who have attained even national distinction. As a farmer, stockman and business man, Decatur county has produced perhaps no more widely-known man than John E. Robbins, who has won pre-eminence in many phases of human endeavor. In the first place, he is the proprietor and general manager of the John E. Robbins Company, manufacturers of "Saltone," a medicated salt, which has an enormous sale among stockmen throughout the entire country, an enterprise which has brought thousands of dollars to its owner and proprietor. In the second place, he is one of the most up-to-date and progressive farmers to be found in the Middle West, and a man who has succeeded in a large way, merely because he has applied to the farm the same principles which he might apply to the operation of a railroad, a factory or a large department store. As a breeder, however, it is possible that Mr. Robbins is most widely known. A man of wide vision, he recognized the larger opportunities and, in 1896, while at Jersey Island, purchased ten head of Jersey cows, which were considered by experienced breeders on the Island to be the best that could be procured there. As a breeder of Hampshire hogs, he is equally well known and has accomplished equally remarkable feats. No attempt to explain his large success would be complete, unless one were able to meet and know the man himself. It is significant, however, that he is descended from the best stock that Decatur county has ever produced. His father, his grandfather and his remote ancestors were men of large vision and great accomplishments, and it is true, no doubt, that John E. Robbins has inherited from these worthy progenitors many of his most sterling traits of character and much of his capacity for large business enterprise.

John E. Robbins was born March 29, 1864, on the old Robbins home-

stead, three-quarters of a mile south of Greensburg. Here, in a beautiful country home, surrounded with all of the opportunities which the father of wonderful ability could give to his son, he grew to manhood. The house in which he was born and in which he lived during the early years of his life, was supplanted by a magnificent brick house, erected by the father in 1868. Since he was twenty years old, he has been well-known in this state as a breeder. His business, of this character, has grown from year to year until, in 1914, he raised five hundred head of Hampshire hogs, and it was only in 1911 that he began breeding Hampshires. He sells fancy sows and boars all over the country and has exhibited his choice animals at state fair in Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa and the international live stock expositions. He has carried away a majority of the prizes and ribbons at each exhibit. A list of prizes he has won on his most famous animals would far exceed the available limits of this biographical review. Nevertheless, at his auction sale held on January 8, 1914, the "Saltone Stock Farm" established a new record. Sixty-nine Hampshire hogs sold for eight thousand seven hundred dollars, a previously unheard-of average price of one hundred and twenty-six dollars a head. "Lady Over" brought five hundred and twenty-five dollars; "Saltone II.," five hundred and ten dollars; "Vesta," four hundred and fifteen dollars, and "Bessie Burk," four hundred and five dollars. Ten hogs sold at an average of three hundred and thirty dollars, twenty hogs sold at an average of two hundred and forty-five dollars, and forty at an average of one hundred and seventy-one dollars. Mr. Robbins attributes a part of his success with Hampshire hogs to the liberal use of Saltone, a medicated salt, which he himself manufactures. At the international live stock exposition at Chicago in 1913, his herd of Hampshire hogs won two grand championships, and three championships, the prizes including, however, not only the prizes won at international live stock exposition, but also at the Iowa, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois state fairs of the same year. In 1915 he sold one hog for one thousand and twenty-five dollars. Formerly a noted importer of Jersey cattle, Mr. Robbins made many trips to Jersey Isle, and, during his career, imported many thoroughbred Jersey cattle. Beginning in 1896, for fourteen years he bred and sold Jerseys and was the only man in the United States who ever bred, raised and sold a Jersey bull which brought the enormous price of ten thousand dollars. This excellent animal, "Silverine Coomassie," was sold to Dr. C. E. Still in the spring of 1905.

Of the Saltone enterprise, it may be said that it is manufactured by the John E. Robbins Company, which was organized on December 1, 1911.

It is especially designed to destroy worms in live stock and to tone up animals physically. The formula was discovered in an enterprise launched by Mr. Robbins under the trade-mark name, "Saltone." This enterprise has been very successful, and, in normal times, the company employs about forty people and the sales in 1914 amounted to more than eighty thousand dollars.

With all of these enterprises to look after, it is not hard to conclude that John E. Robbins is a very busy man. He owns two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, and it is upon this farm, situated near Greensburg, that his extensive business operations are carried on. Personally, he is an intelligent and progressive citizen and an independent thinker and voter, although nominally he is identified with the Republican party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic lodge; the Murat Temple; nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Indianapolis; the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Mr. Robbins has been twice married, the first time, December 24, 1884, to Lou Elder, the daughter of James Elder. She died on February 2, 1885, only a short time after their marriage. Mr. Robbins was married again, December 11, 1912, to Elizabeth C. Ehrhard, the daughter of Adam Ehrhard, of Greensburg. To this second marriage has been born one son, John Everman, who was born February 4, 1915.

John E. Robbins is a son of John E., Sr., and Nancy (Hunter) Robbins. The genealogy of the Robbins family begins with Bethiah Vickery, who was born on December 1, 1760, and who married William Robbins. To them were born three children: Albe, Charity and Benjamin. William Robbins was killed in the Revolutionary War, soon after enlisting, and his widow married a second William Robbins in Guilford county, North Carolina. To this couple were born nine children: Marmaduke and Jacob, born on May 15, 1783; Elizabeth, born on February 5, 1788; Polly, born on April 9, 1791; Nathaniel, born on April 5, 1793; John, born on February 8, 1795; William, born on August 6, 1797; Dosha, born on May 20, 1804. William Robbins, the second husband of Mrs. Robbins, was born on October 21, 1761, in Randolph county, North Carolina. In October, 1777, when sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the Revolutionary army, serving until 1781 under Capt. Joseph Clark and Colonel Dugan and Col. Anthony Sharp. He left Virginia for Henry county, Kentucky, and, in 1821, came to Decatur county, settling nine and one-half miles south of Greensburg. Here he made a home among the timbered hills. Trees were cleared away and a new log house of one room was erected with a shed, in which was built a room for carpet weaving and many kinds of cloth. In September 11, 1834, Will-

iam Robbins passed away and was buried at Mt. Pleasant cemetery. The third William Robbins, heretofore referred to in the children born to the second William Robbins and Bethiah Vivory, was born in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. He was taken by his parents to Henry county, Kentucky, and accompanied them to Indiana, when the family came in 1821. At this time he was twenty-four years of age. He selected the site for a home for himself about one and one-half miles north of his father's home, but the next year returned to Kentucky and was married to Eleanor Anderson, of that state.

Upon returning to his new home with his bride, and during the same year, three sisters and two brothers, John and Nathaniel, settled in the same vicinity. A short time later other relatives of the Robbins family came to the same township. The Robbins family became prominent both as to number and influence in the early affairs of this section. Nathaniel Robbins was the first justice of the peace in Sand Creek township. William and Eleanor Robbins lived on the farm originally selected as their home, during the remainder of their lives. They had four children: Sarilda, born in October, 1823, who married William Styers; John E., born on February 20, 1825, who married Nancy O. Hunter; James G., born on June 10, 1827, who married Elmira Stout, and Merrit H., born in 1829, who married Jeannette Gilchrist. William Robbins died on February 3, 1868, and his wife died four years later.

John E. Robbins, Sr., was born on his father's farm near Greensburg, February 20, 1825, and was married on November 7, 1844, to Nancy Hunter, the daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Hunter. After their marriage, the young couple went to housekeeping on a farm of forty acres given them by Mr. Robbins' father. After living on this farm until February 15, 1848, they purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land one mile south of Greensburg, where they made their home until their death. To this purchase, however, they added large tracts of land until they owned three thousand acres in Decatur county and twenty-four hundred acres in Bartholomew county, besides personal property of great value.

In 1882, John E. Robbins helped to organize the Third National Bank of Greensburg, and became a director and its president, in which capacity he served until his death. Under his direction and management, the Third National Bank grew to be one of the most substantial and successful institutions in the country. Mr. Robbins passed away on July 22, 1896. His wife, who had shared all of his interests and labors, a most willing and

efficient helpmate, continued to live on the farm until her long and useful life closed, May 2, 1905. John E. and Nancy Robbins had fourteen children, of whom the names of twelve are herewith given: Elizabeth Ellen, deceased; Charlotte Adeline, deceased; Sarilda Ruth, who married H. F. Smiley; Minerva Jane, who became the wife of Archie Gilchrist; Nancy Elmira, who married J. B. Kitchen; Sarah Jeanette, deceased; William Hunter, who married Cora Sefton; Clara Alinda, who is the wife of Frank B. Kitchin; Olive Ida, who married Robert McCoy; John Everman, who married Louisa Elder; Frank Roscoe, who married Katie Sefton, and Eliza Angeline, who became the wife of Will Q. Elder.

John Everman, given in the above list of children as having married Louisa Elder, is the John E. Robbins of this sketch. Mr. Robbins is at the present time at the very zenith of his usefulness, but it must not be assumed that he is at the zenith of his power and prosperity. As a matter of fact, he is hardly fifty-one years old today, and it is well known among men who have studied personal careers that great fortunes are generally acquired after the age of fifty. The people of Decatur county have every reason in the world to be proud of the career of John E. Robbins, and there is every reason to believe that they are proud of what he has accomplished; proud of the fame and name he has given to this section; gratified that the exceptional opportunities of which he has taken advantage, lie here at their threshold.

GEORGE S. LITTELL.

When a neighbor, himself a successful business man, says of another, "He is the greatest worker I ever saw," it is safe to assume that the latter is a success financially, and a citizen looked up to as a leader, whether the locality in which he lives is a town or city. There is a sort of energy that is invincible, an ambition that knows no defeat, and when these characteristics are combined with a genial nature, we usually find a man well known and well liked, a power among his fellow men and a citizen worthy of honor and esteem. When such a man comes of a line of ancestry living in the same neighborhood for many years, he has an added prestige, for he and his family become a vital part of the community whose well-being is a matter of their personal concern. Such has been the relationship of George S. Littell and his ancestors to Decatur county, that its history could not be written without prominent mention of them. And today, Mr. Littell and his father in their

beautiful home are important factors in the commercial and social life of their community.

George S. Littell was born at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, on June 1, 1854. His father, Benjamin Littell, who still lives with his son, George, is hale and hearty at ninety-five, and retains much of his former vigor and interest in life. His mother, who was before her marriage, Jane Van Sant, was the daughter of Reuben Van Sant, former county treasurer of Hamilton county, Ohio. The grandfather of George Littell was also named Benjamin, who passed away during the cholera epidemic, leaving a widow and four children. Benjamin, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann and Clara. Of Benjamin, the father of Mr. Littell, we shall have more to say later on in the present article, for he, too, has an interesting life history. His wife, who was born in 1822, lived until 1907, and died at the age of seventy-eight. Their children were, Alanson, a merchant of Greensburg; William T., a bricklayer and mason living in Indianapolis; Frank, deceased; Mrs. Adelia McCoy, a widow who is now caring for the home of our subject and his aged father; George S., in whom our present interest centers; Eliza, wife of Phil Weymar, of Greensburg; Samuel V. and James S., merchants of the same city; Mrs. C. D. Tillson, also a resident of Greensburg, and Curtis R., who lives in Washington state. The husband of Mrs. McCoy, mentioned above, was city councilman eight years, and has one son, Frank, who is deputy postmaster of Greensburg.

Benjamin Littell, the father of George, first came to Greensburg in 1863 to manufacture brick for Augusta Lathrop, so it was an easy matter for the son not only to be interested in that line of work but to pick up a practical education in brickmaking. George was two years old when his father moved from Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, to Ripley county, Indiana, and eight years afterward they came to Greensburg. When George began working in the brick plant of his father, it was on the land which became the first fair-ground of the county as well as the location of the first gas well ever drilled in the county. Here father and son continued working together until 1882, when the latter went in business for himself, making and selling brick until 1905. At that time his place of business was on East North street. While located here, he made brick for the Union Traction station, the Big Four livery stable, the home of Robert Watson, the Worthan Block, the east half of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home (first building), the residence of Charles Zoller and Arthur Hutchinson, the enginehouse and round-house and the DeArmond hotel. For the construction of the latter building, he not only made and molded every brick, but also delivered them himself.

It was at the time that he was engaged in this strenuous work that the remark was made by Mr. DeArmond that George was the greatest worker he ever saw.

Besides being an expert in the manufacture of brick, Mr. Littell has been and is now a successful real estate dealer and live stock merchant. It has been said of him that "there is nothing in that line that he will not trade for." It seems that he is too ambitious to be contented with raising and selling live stock. He must own and place on the race-track famous horses, such, for instance, as "Exchange Boy," the renowned horse which he bred and raised. It is said of this wonderful creature that "considering the number of races in which he started, he holds the best record of any horse in the world today." He started in seventy-two races, and was behind the money but six times, making a record of 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$ on a half-mile track. Mr. Littell was also the owner of "Bunyp," the horse with no hair, which was exhibited with great success in all the large cities in the country, and was considered the greatest freak horse in the world.

Having an active temperament, there seems to be a strain of adventure in Mr. Littell which gives him many and various interests. For example, he at one time was owner and manager of a "carnival" which consisted of several amusement features, including a merry-go-round, a Ferris wheel, miniature railroads, etc. At the first street fair ever held in Greensburg, he won the first ribbon for saddle-horse and rider over the competition of the best riders of Kentucky.

Mr. Littell is still engaged in the real estate business, and beside handling property for others, has a great deal of his own to look after. He owns ninety acres on the outskirts of Greensburg, near his own magnificent residence, and valuable land on Main street, including the site and building of a three-story brick block. Moreover, he is the owner of fifty houses in Greensburg, some large, some small, and of four hundred and fifty acres of land in Decatur county, and eight hundred acres in Nebraska.

Mr. Littell is a Republican, and was at one time chairman of the county central committee. His interest in politics has been genuine, and his influence among politicians is that of a leader. He is a member in good standing of the Odd Fellows lodge.

Being a business associate of his father, the lives of these two men have been very closely bound together, and it is almost impossible to write of one without frequent reference to the other. In all of the activities of the younger Littell, he has had the interest and co-operation of his father,

who was an active business man for many years in Greensburg, and is now the oldest citizen of Decatur county. He was born on December 24, 1820, in Cincinnati, where he lived until early manhood. The Littell home was on Fifth street. His father, a brickmaker, was a native of Vermont, so it seems that the brickmaking industry in this family extended through three generations. After moving to Mt. Pleasant, nine miles from Cincinnati, they made this home until 1856, when they again changed their place of abode, this time going to Ripley county, Indiana, where the elder Littell engaged in farming until 1863, and then returned to brickmaking, his first contract being to supply brick for the building at the southwest corner of public square, known as "crook's corner." He also manufactured the brick for the Moss House, now the DeArmond, and Annex hotel, of which Mr. Minear is the proprietor. Remaining in the brick business until 1890, he then retired, and has made his home with his son. He is now in his ninety-fifth year, but is physically sound and mentally alert although he has been totally blind for the past six years.

Much of the success of this family has been due to the fact that they were hard-working and had good business ability. Benjamin Littell used to work early and late, and taught his children the value of a good day's work. He has always been a genial, lovable man, and in spite of his strenuous life, has taken the time to be kind. It was said of him that he could do more work than two or three men, and had the happy faculty of being able to teach others how to work. As an employer, he was wise and kind, knew how to handle men, and while peaceable in his nature, when occasion demanded it, he could defend his rights with physical emphasis if necessary. In other words, he was a fighter who never gave up when once he had been aroused. He may be regarded as a typical pioneer, for he came to Indiana in the state's infancy.

A lasting testimony to the thoroughness and honesty with which the Littells did their work, is found in the fact that many of the handsome and substantial structures standing in Greensburg today are made of the material manufactured by them, the bricks made by them being molded by hand.

Even at his advanced age, Mr. Littell retains much of his vigorous personality, and is a constant source of happiness to his son and daughter, who are tenderly caring for him during his declining years. During his many years of residence in this county, it is not surprising that he has made hosts of warm friends, having both the faculty of making new friends while retaining the old. While his educational advantages were not what they are today, he has a brilliant mind and a retentive memory. He is an interesting

conversationalist, and is versatile both in mind and in achievement. As a business man, his remarkable memory was an important asset. The home of the Littells is one of the landmarks of Greensburg, for no expense has been spared to make it both comfortable and beautiful.

With such an energetic father and grandfather, we do not wonder that the mental inheritance of George Littell has been along business lines as well as in matters of politics and social affiliations as exemplified in lodge and fraternal organizations. To say that such a career has been useful is not sufficient, for the history of counties and states are proof of the fact that their growth and settlement would have been retarded, if not absolutely impossible, but for the zeal, the perseverance and the energy of such men as we have here described. Their lives have gone into the making of Decatur county, and it may be said of the younger man, especially, that he knew how to take advantage of every opportunity, and to mold it into reality, thus not only to increase his own fortune, but that of the community as well.

HARRY BOYD.

Harry Boyd, secretary of the Union Trust Company, of Greensburg, Indiana, who has risen in life to his present position of prominence in the financial circles of Decatur county, was born on October 18, 1861, in Jennings county, Indiana, the son of William and Jane (Dickerson) Boyd, the former of whom was of Irish parentage, and who was born in Dearborn county, Indiana. His wife, a native of Jennings county, was of German descent. They settled in Jennings county, Indiana, after their marriage, and in 1865 Mrs. Boyd died. After her death, William Boyd was married, secondly, to Mary Marryman. By his first marriage, William Boyd had seven children, only one of whom, Harry, is now living. He was a Democrat in politics and for some time filled the office of assessor.

Self-made and self-educated, Harry Boyd, the subject of this sketch, was finally able to prepare himself for the schoolroom and taught for four years, becoming finally the bookkeeper for Mr. Mitchell at Letts Corner. After holding this position for six months, he taught school at Letts Corner for a part of one term and then returned to Mr. Mitchell's employ. Subsequently, he became a partner with W. T. and J. G. Adams, merchants at Letts Corner, and then, in partnership with Mr. Mitchell, opened the first hardware store at Letts. After a time, he traded his interest for a farm and

was engaged in farming for four years. Not finding the farm everything that he had hoped it to be, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Adams purchased the Moore store and continued in partnership for some time, when Mr. Boyd came to Greensburg, as secretary of the Union Trust Company.

In 1888 Harry Boyd was married to Carrie I. Mitchell, the daughter of Oliver S. and Mary E. Mitchell, the former of whom, a farmer and merchant, was a native of Decatur county. He died in 1897 and his wife died in 1894. To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Boyd has been born one child, Jessie Gail, who was born on January 31, 1895.

Fraternally, Mr. Boyd is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Free and Accepted Masons. As secretary of the Union Trust Company, he has had a considerable part in the growth and prosperity during recent years of this institution. Mr. Boyd is popular with the officers and directors of the company and also with the patrons, the officers of which at the present time are: President, J. H. Christian; vice-president, Lewis Zoller, and secretary and treasurer, Harry Boyd.

JOHN LOCKE BRACKEN.

In the golden sayings of Epictetus there is no nobler utterance than this: "What wouldst thou be found doing when overtaken by Death? If I might choose, I would be found doing some deed of true humanity, of wide import, beneficent and noble. But if I may not be found engaged in aught so lofty, let me hope at least for this—what none may hinder, what is surely in my power—that I may be found raising up in myself that which had fallen; learning to deal more wisely with the things of sense; working out my own tranquility, and thus rendering that which is due to every relation of life. . . .

"If Death surprise me thus employed, it is enough if I can stretch forth my hands to God and say, 'The faculties which I received at Thy hands for apprehending this Thine administration, I have not neglected. As far as in me lay, I have done Thee no dishonor. Behold how I have used the senses, the primary conceptions which Thou gavest me. Have I ever laid anything to Thy charge? Have I ever murmured at aught that came to pass, or wished it otherwise? Have I in anything transgressed the relations of life? For that Thou didst beget me, I thank Thee for that Thou hast given: for the time during which I have used the things that were Thine, it suffices me.



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John L. Bracken

Take them back and place them wherever Thou wilt. They were all Thine and Thou gavest them me.'—If a man depart thus minded, is it not enough? What life is fairer or more noble, what end happier than his?"

The above beautiful thought is suggested to the biographer by a review of the life of the late John Locke Bracken, noted attorney and one time leader of the bar of the Decatur Circuit Court, of Greensburg, Indiana. It is but fitting that in a work of this character, carrying a historical and biographical review of the times in this county, the following brief memorial should be preserved.

John Locke Bracken was born at Milroy, Rush county, Indiana, February 21, 1849, the son of Dr. William and Patience (Bracken) Bracken. Dr. William Bracken was a well-known medical practitioner at Milroy, who moved to Greensburg in 1863, practising there for many years, during which time he became one of the most noted physicians in this part of the state, being held in the highest esteem throughout this whole region. He was spared to the community in which, for so many years, his skill was so beneficially exerted, until he had reached the great age of ninety-one years, having maintained his practice with full vigor of his superb powers unimpaired until he was eighty years of age, at which time he retired from the active practice of his profession, his influence in the community, thereafter, being confined to the no less useful position of counsellor and friend, many still living in and about Greensburg having cause for grateful remembrance that Doctor Bracken lived and labored hereabout.

John L. Bracken received his elementary education in the Greensburg schools. After finishing the high-school course in the schools of his home town, he entered upon a supplementary course at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, and was later graduated from Kenyon College. Thus equipped he entered upon the practice of law at Greensburg, where from that time to the day of his death he occupied a most prominent and honored place in the affairs of the city and county. After practicing for a period of sixteen years, Mr. Bracken's health became impaired and he retired from practice for a time, removing to a farm of forty acres which he had bought, one and one-half miles northeast of Greensburg, on which he remained until his close communion with nature had restored him to his wonted vigor, after which he resumed his residence and practice in Greensburg, the rest of his life being spent there. As a practitioner at the bar of the Decatur Circuit Court, Mr. Bracken was successful beyond the most of his fellow attorneys, and for years was regarded as the leader of the bar in this county. He had an

unusual grasp upon the intricacies of his exacting profession, and the value of his services as a counsellor in this community, never can be properly estimated. In the early period of his practice, he served as prosecuting attorney for Decatur county, his services to the public in that responsible capacity, receiving the recognition of all. During President Cleveland's administration, Mr. Bracken served as deputy revenue collector for this revenue district, under his brother William Holsworth Bracken, who was the district collector under that administration.

Mr. Bracken long was recognized as one of the leaders in the Democratic party in this section of Indiana, and his personal services ever were at the command of the managers of the party in the state. He had served his party as a delegate to state and national conventions and his sagacious counsels often proved of value in the deliberations of the party leaders. His death was, therefore, regarded as a distinct loss in political circles throughout the state, his absence creating a real vacancy in the councils of his party, while his engaging personality had so endeared him to all classes in this county, that his passing was regarded as a distinct loss to the entire community.

On December 18, 1877, John Locke Bracken was united in marriage to Mary F. Christy, who was born at Greensburg, Indiana, December 10, 1852, the daughter of William T. and Susan (Israel) Christy, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

William T. Christy was born on September 6, 1829, and died on January 25, 1905. He came to this county from Kentucky as a young man and located at Greensburg, opening there a merchant-tailoring establishment, and for many years was recognized as one of the leading merchants in the city. For years he had practically all the trade of the growing city and became very successful in business. He was not only a man of fine business qualifications, but was a public-spirited citizen of the highest grade, his influence in the community ever being exerted for the best. His widow, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1834, of Dutch extraction, still is living, pleasantly and comfortably situated in the delightful home on West Washington street, in the city of Greensburg, where she enjoys the most respectful regard of her large circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Christy were the parents of two children, daughters, Mary C., widow of Mr. Bracken, and Elizabeth Anna, who married the Rev. F. S. Tincher, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church at Battle Creek, Michigan, to which union were born two children, Mary I. and Coyle C., the latter of whom lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mary I. Christy married Roscoe Martin, of Moores

Hill, Indiana, a son of the Rev. Dr. John H. Martin, president emeritus of Moores Hill College, and Josephine (Hansell) Martin, to which union there was born one child, a daughter, Dorothy Irene, on February 11, 1905.

To John Locke and Mary C. (Christy) Bracken were born two children, William Christy, who died at the age of six years, and Locke, born on August 18, 1888, who married Clara McNaught and was manager of the Ward manufacturing establishment, at Decatur, Indiana, after which, in July, 1915, he accepted a position as teller in the Greensburg National Bank. Mr. Bracken was an earnest member of the Methodist church, as is his widow, and was an active worker in the affairs of the congregation to which he was attached and the son was brought up in the same faith.

Mrs. Bracken takes an active interest in the social and club life of Greensburg, and her activities therein have been largely influential for good. She holds membership in the leading musical and literary clubs of the city, and is a member of the influential Department Club. She is devoted to the memory of her late husband, and the whole community shares with her the sense of loss at his passing. Such lives as his enrich the world with their presence. Gracefully and graciously they mingle with their fellows, leaving examples well worthy of imitation by the generations following. The real life of John Locke Bracken abides with us as a perfume of undying fragrance.

WILL J. CRISLER.

Among the well-known citizens of a past generation of Decatur county, Indiana, Will J. Crisler, for many years a teacher in the schools of Decatur county and later a stone dealer, occupied a prominent niche in the educational and business life of this county. Mr. Crisler belonged to a very old family in America and he was a man who worthily upheld the tradition of a noble family name.

A veteran of the Civil War, the late Will J. Crisler was born on October 7, 1840, and died on January 22, 1905. He was the son of James S. and Margaret (Arnold) Crisler, natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Shelby county, Indiana. James S. Crisler was born on February 18, 1817, and died on January 12, 1900. His wife, who, before her marriage, was Margaret Arnold, was born on April 11, 1826, and died on February 24, 1881. James S. Crisler was the son of Lewis, who was a son of Leonard, who was the son of Fawatt Crisler. The latter married Rosina Gaar, the

daughter of Andreas Gaar, born in 1685. Andreas Gaar was the son of John Gaar, who was born in 1657, and who died in 1738. Andreas Gaar and his family of five, with three hundred others, came from Bavaria to America in 1732 in a sailing vessel.

Reared in Shelby county, Indiana, and educated in the schools of St. Paul, Will J. Crisler began teaching after the close of the Civil War and, for twenty years, was a teacher in this section of the state.

On October 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out of service, October 27, 1864, after serving in many battles and minor engagements. After the war, he taught school in Shelby and Decatur counties and in 1887 engaged in the stone business at Greensburg. He located in Greensburg in 1887. Later he operated a quarry at Westport, Indiana, and retired in 1898.

On May 15, 1873, Will J. Crisler was married to Eliza J. Stagg, who was born on January 26, 1852, in Switzerland county, Indiana, and who is the daughter of Philip D. and Sarah A. (Anderson) Stagg, natives of Indiana, he of Ripley county and she of Switzerland county, both of whom came to Decatur county in 1859. After two years in Greensburg, they moved to a farm, and in 1906, leased the farm and spent the remainder of their lives in Mrs. Crisler's home.

Philip Doddridge Stagg was one of eight children. His ancestors came to America during Queen Anne's reign, settling near Hackensack and Trenton, New Jersey. The name Stagg is of Norman-French origin and was originally spelled LeStagg. In the rolls of Parliament appear the names of John LeStagg and Dortha LeStagg. It is derived from animal traits or characteristics, such as pride, swiftness, speed and shyness of the stag. The motto on the Stagg coat-of-arms is "*En Dieu est ma fiance*," "In God is my trust." The royal mantle of crimson velvet and the Crusader's cross between the stag's horns on the coat-of-arms plainly show the royal lineage. After settling in England, branches of the family went to Holland, from which place they came to America. Philip D. Stagg was an artist of rare genius and skill and many paintings testify his artistic ability. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Methodist Episcopal church. Philip D. Stagg was the son of James Dunn Stagg, who was the son of Daniel Stagg, who was the son of Capt. James Stagg, who was the son of Cornelius, who was the son of John Stagg and the latter was a son of Thomas. The first mention of Thomas Stagg's name was in 1632, when he immigrated from England to Holland. He was one of the Dissenters of those times and, after living in Holland for some time, came to

America. Thirteen descendants of Thomas Stagg are shown to have fought in the Revolutionary War. James Dunn Stagg, the father of Philip D., was born on January 27, 1796. Capt. James Stagg, the father of Daniel and the grandfather of James Dunn, was born on September 18, 1737, and died on May 4, 1825. Major John Stagg, a cousin of Capt. James Stagg, was private secretary to General Washington at Valley Forge. Capt. James Stagg owned a large plantation in Mercer county, Kentucky. He commanded a company in a New Jersey regiment during the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Crisler's father, Philip D. Stagg, who was born on September 1, 1827, died on December 15, 1908, and her mother, Sarah A. (Anderson) Stagg, was born on March 2, 1833, and died on December 6, 1913. She was the daughter of John G. and Matilda Berkeley (Adams) Anderson, the latter of whom was a lineal descendant of John Quincy Adams, on her paternal side and of Lord Berkeley on her maternal side.

Philip D. and Sarah A. Stagg had eight children, five of whom are living. James A., of Greensburg, married Mary A. Fisher on June 29, 1875; Harvey D., of Indianapolis, married Gertrude M. Greer on September 7, 1905; Mrs. (Ida) J. N. Hodgins, of Richmond, Indiana; Mrs. Anna, wife of J. H. McGill, of Joplin, Missouri; Mrs. Crisler; Edith, who died on November 4, 1867, at the age of four; George, who died on March 24, 1904, and Albert, who died on November 12, 1905.

To Mr. and Mrs. Will J. Crisler have been born two children, Winona and Walter W. Winona, born on February 27, 1874, married, June 11, 1902, George Deiwert, of Greensburg, who was born in Shelby county, Indiana, in 1870, and has three children living. Philip Sebra, Eliza Adeline, Albert Emerson, and one, William Walter, died at the age of two and one-half years, on September 30, 1905; Walter W., born on June 3, 1882, conducts a cigar store in Greensburg. He served four years in the United States navy, three years of which were spent in the Philippines, and, by special act of Congress, received an active-service medal. He married Minnie L. Crews, of North Carolina, on July 12, 1909.

The late Will J. Crisler was a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also his widow. He was a member of Pap Thomas Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he served as noble grand. He was past commander of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and regimental secretary of the Union Veteran Legion. Mrs. Crisler is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star No. 147, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a prominent worker in

the Woman's Relief Corps and has held many offices in this organization, among which are junior vice-president, senior vice-president, president of the department of Indiana, department press correspondent for seven years and also department patriotic instructor for eight years and national patriotic instructor for two years, which is one of the most important offices in this organization. She is secretary and past matron of Lois Chapter No. 147, Order of the Eastern Star; treasurer and past president of Pap Thomas Woman's Relief Corps No. 113; secretary of the Thirty-seventh Indiana Regimental Association, and a member of the county board of charities and correction.

LEN J. EMMERT.

Four miles southeast of Greensburg, Indiana, on the old state road, is the old Cobb farm, entered from the government by the grandfather of Jasper Cobb, one of the farms settled in Decatur county and one which remained in the Cobb family until 1906, when it passed into the hands of E. G. Schultz, of whom Len J. Emmert purchased it in March, 1913. In pioneer times, a mill, a tavern and a still house were operated on this farm and, because there was always plenty of water to be found on the farm, it was a camping place for the Indians. Its many springs furnished abundant water for the whole countryside. During the last two years, the old Cobb farm has been owned and operated by Len J. Emmert, one of the foremost farmers and stockmen of the county, an extensive breeder of Duroc-Jersey hogs, cattle, horses and calves. Its present owner, who has had a varied experience in business, since he engaged in farming, has applied the same business methods to the farm which he employed in the shop and the store.

Len J. Emmert was born on May 11, 1871, in Greensburg, the son of native-born German parents, John B. and Catherine (Seitz) Emmert, the former of whom was born in Mannheim, Germany, and who came to America with nothing in his possession except good health, a strong heart and a willing hand. After coming to Greensburg, in 1866, John B. Emmert built and operated the Garland mills until his death. Previously he had lived in Lawrenceburg for thirteen years. Not only was he a successful business man, but he was an influential and prominent citizen, public spirited, progressive and industrious. Catherine Seitz was born in Alsace-Lorraine and came to America with her parents in 1838. After living for some time in Hamilton, Ohio, the family moved to Dearborn county and later he became a well-known farmer in this county. John B. Emmert died in 1882 and his wife in 1909.

Educated in the public schools of Greensburg, in 1888, Len J. Emmert went to Cincinnati, where he was employed for nine years in the home steam laundry. Upon returning home, he engaged in business for a short time in the employ of Minear & Company. For a short time, he was also engaged in the dry goods business at Anderson and for six years dealt in horses and stock. Eventually, he was able to buy his present farm, which is located on the old state road, four miles southeast of Decatur county's county seat. He has been very successful in raising hogs for the market and ordinarily has from twenty to twenty-five brood sows and from sixty to one hundred stockers and feeders. The old Cobb farm is well adapted to the raising of hogs, because of the great quantity of flowing water. They are believed to be immune from cholera. In 1914 Mr. Emmert raised one hundred and thirty head of hogs. He generally fattens them until they weigh two hundred pounds and then sells them. Lately he has been keeping eighteen or twenty head of cattle, the same number of calves and from sixteen to twenty head of horses. Mr. Emmert is very fond of horses and has been able to make substantial profits buying and selling them. Today he is recognized as one of the most prosperous farmers of the county and one who, perhaps more than any other, has the operations of the farm reduced to a business basis.

On February 6, 1897, Len J. Emmert was married to Lou Goddard, who was born on October 18, 1874, and who is the daughter of William and Mary (McKinney) Goddard, the former of whom was born in 1820 in Kentucky, was married to Mary McKinney on December 6, 1866, and died in 1897. Mary McKinney was born in 1832 in Washington county, the daughter of John and Margaret (Van Cleave) McKinney, natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Washington county. They moved, in 1837, to Decatur county from Washington county, settling in Washington township. The late William Goddard was the son of Thomas Goddard, a native of Kentucky, whose parents came originally from Virginia. Mrs. Emmert is one of five children born to her parents, the others being Samuel, an auto salesman of Boston, Massachusetts; William R., who lives on the home farm; Margaret, who is at home, and Bertha.

To Mr. and Mrs. Len J. Emmert have been born three children, Louis, April 13, 1898, and is a student in the third year of the Greensburg high school; Mildred, December 26, 1901, and Mary Catherine, October 16, 1904.

In politics, Len J. Emmert is active and influential in the councils of the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Emmert and family are members of the Presbyterian church of Greensburg and are regular attendants of the services.

They are liberal contributors to the support of this church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Greensburg.

As a farmer and stockman, it is doubtful if Mr. Emmert has any superior in Decatur county. He is interested in worthy public movements, which has made him a valuable citizen in the community where he lives, while his genial and cordial relations with the public have made him decidedly popular. The Emmert family are popular socially in Greensburg and vicinity.

DAVID M. BLACKAMORE.

No business is of more importance economically to the farmers of this country than the elevator and warehouse business, to which is sold the most important products of the farm. Within recent years there has been a widespread agitation not only against the railroads which carry the farmers' grain to distant markets, but in many instances, against the local elevator. Criticism or censure has centered in two distinct allegations, first, that the farmers were not provided with sufficient facilities to market their grain, and second, that a combination existed among the elevator men to beat down prices and control the visible supply of the leading cereals which come from the farm. Perhaps some of the criticism has been justified, but one of the troubles of the grain business has been that the men engaged in it were incapable of grasping the farmer's point of view, or of appreciating his demands for a free market. When David M. Blackamore purchased the McCoy elevator in 1911, he brought to the business here in Greensburg the farmer's point of view, as well as an equal appreciation of the elevator operator's viewpoint. During the past five seasons the business of this elevator has grown enormously, and the increase is due, no doubt, to the fact that Mr. Blackamore pays for the farmers' product a price that is equal or greater than the price paid anywhere in Decatur county. Popular as he is with the patrons of his business, larger and larger increases may be expected in the future.

David M. Blackamore, now a well-known business man of Greensburg, but formerly a farmer of the county, was born on August 30, 1874, one mile west of Greensburg, the son of David F. and Lucetta (Sayler) Blackamore, the former of whom was born on April 6, 1823, at Shelbyville, Kentucky, and who died on October 27, 1885, and the latter of whom was born on November 15, 1838, in Ripley county, Indiana. Mrs. Lucetta Blacka-

more is still living, and makes her home with her son, David M., the subject of this review. She is a daughter of Lewis Sayler, an early settler of Ripley county. David F. Blackamore was a son of John O. Blackamore, a pioneer of Decatur county, who settled here in 1838, one mile west of Greensburg, on the farm where David M. was born. He was a sturdy, vigorous man when in his prime, a man of great mental power, strong convictions and determined will. He was very successful as a pioneer farmer in this county, and at the time of his death was rated as being worth twenty thousand dollars, all of which he had personally hewed out of the wilderness. David F. Blackamore, his son, lived on the farm settled by the father until February, 1875, when he removed to Clay township, and purchased a farm in that vicinity. This was known as the Joel Bennett farm, which he sold in the spring of 1880 to Ralph McGee. Subsequently, he purchased the Joseph Graham farm of two hundred and forty acres in Fugit township, and lived on this farm the remainder of his life.

David F. and Lucetta (Sayler) Blackamore were the parents of five children, two of whom, Will, the eldest, and Eliza, the third in order of birth, are deceased. The latter died at the age of eight years. The living children are James F., John O. and David M. James F. lives southeast of Greensburg, on what is known as the White farm. John O. lives north of Kingston, on a farm.

David M. Blackamore lived on the old home farm in Fugit township until the spring of 1900, having sold the farm in the fall of 1899, to H. Springmier. In the meantime he had become the owner of one hundred acres of the old farm. Later, in 1900, he purchased one hundred acres of land, one mile west and one mile south of the original farm, known as the old John I. Throp farm. He improved this place and held it until 1910, when he sold out and removed to Greensburg, engaging in the grain business. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres, the old Grant farm, in Adams township, located three and one-half miles from the Greensburg court house, which farm he purchased in August, 1914. He is operating this farm from his home in Greensburg.

On March 15, 1911, Mr. Blackamore took over the elevator and grain business of R. A. McCoy. This plant has a capacity of twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat and six thousand bushels of corn, and its proprietor handles on an average thirty thousand bushels of wheat and twenty thousand bushels of corn annually. He also buys straw and hay, and has a wholesale and retail business in these commodities. He buys and sells farming seeds, oats, timothy, clover, alfalfa, corn and retails coal and feed. Four men are

employed at the mill. Feed is ground for local consumption, but Mr. Blackamore is not able to grind enough for the local market, and purchases great quantities in other markets. He now has one of the best-equipped plants in Decatur county.

On June 17, 1896, David M. Blackamore was married to Harriet Elizabeth Butler, the daughter of John Butler, of Richland township, Rush county, Indiana. Of the five children born to this union, three, all of whom are sons, are still living, Merwin Adelbert, Loren Jewel and Delmar Butler, all of whom are students in the local schools. Two children died in infancy.

For many years Mr. Blackamore has been prominent in Republican politics in Decatur county. In 1912 he was the Republican candidate for representative in the Indiana General Assembly, and was defeated by sixty-two votes, at a time when the defection caused by the Progressive party was a very severe handicap. He made a splendid race in the face of great odds, holding the normal Republican vote and receiving many Democratic votes. He cut down the Progressive vote by thirty-two and received three hundred and seventy-eight Democratic votes in the county, from five to fifteen votes in every precinct.

Mr. Blackamore and family are earnest and faithful members of the Presbyterian church, of which they are regular attendants and to the support of which they are liberal contributors. Fraternally, Mr. Blackamore is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN F. RUSSELL.

One of the most thriving and extensive industries of Decatur county is the Garland Milling Company of Greensburg, of which John F. Russell, a prominent and influential citizen of the fourth congressional district, is president and general manager. His long connection with one of Greensburg's leading industries, his prominence in the official life of Greensburg and Decatur county, his long service as one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Greensburg and Decatur county, have combined to make him one of the best known men of this section of the state. Like so many of the prosperous and successful business men of the present generation, he has been the architect of his own fortunes. It is no small step from a delivery wagon which he drove at the beginning of his career, to managerial position and the presidency of a large milling company, one which has a trade in all of the

principal countries of the globe, yet these two positions describe the progress of John F. Russell during an active working period of about twenty-five years.

Born on February 14, 1870, at Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, and the son of Richard C. and Catherine (McCullough) Russell, John F. Russell has enjoyed a phenomenal rise in life. His father, a native of Ireland, came to America when two years of age, in 1847, and after locating in Cincinnati, was married, in 1869, and became superintendent of telegraph construction for the Big Four railway. Eventually, he moved to Greensburg in 1879, and had charge of the building of the Michigan division of the Big Four, and the time of his death was an official of this railroad. He was born in 1845, and died in 1894, the son of John F. Russell, Sr. Mrs. Catherine (McCullough) Russell is the daughter of John McCullough, a native of Scotland, who married Margaret King, and who, after their marriage, settled in Galveston, Texas, where the mother of John F. Russell was born. The McCullough family removed to Cincinnati in 1852, where Mrs. Russell's father engaged in business as a wholesale commission merchant. After the death of her husband, in 1894, she married the second time to Thomas Hartman, who is deceased, and she now resides in Greensburg, Indiana. Of the eight children born to Richard C. and Catherine (McCullough) Russell, John F. was the eldest; Katie is deceased; Elsie is the wife of Dan S. Perry, the cashier of the Greensburg National Bank; Clara is deceased; Richard E. is a clerk in the traffic department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at Chicago; Clem is employed by the American Express Company at Chicago; Marie is the wife of Stanton Guthrie, an extensive news dealer, and Lillian lives at home.

Educated in the public schools of Greensburg, Indiana, John F. Russell was graduated from the high school with the class of 1888, in the meantime, however, during 1886 and 1887, having worked on railroad construction, and during his vacations having learned the lineman's trade. During 1888 and 1889 he was engaged in driving a delivery wagon for a grocery. Two years later he was taken into the business of Doles & Russell, a grocery firm of this city. During 1896 and 1898 Mr. Russell was engaged in publishing the *New Era*, of which he was the business manager. In 1898 he entered the employ of the Garland Milling Company, and became finally a stockholder, was elected secretary and treasurer, then vice-president, and finally president of the company.

The Garland Milling Company was organized in 1898, and makes a specialty of manufacturing wheat flour from soft winter wheat. Its best

known brands are "Pinnacle," "Old Times" and "Defender." With an output of five hundred barrels a day, it exports its products to all the leading markets of the world, and especially the markets of Great Britain and Ireland, South America, the Scandinavian Peninsula, and France. Drawing its raw products from Franklin, Shelby and other counties within a radius of seventy-five miles, the company employs twenty-eight men, and is one of the most thriving industries of this city. The capital of the concern is fifty thousand dollars. The vice-president is George B. Ayers, and the secretary-treasurer is George P. Shoemaker. Mr. Russell's knowledge and his popularity among his fellows, are well attested by the fact that he served two terms as president of the Indiana Millers' Association, and is at present a director of this organization.

The prominence of John F. Russell as one of the leading Democrats of Decatur county is proved by his long-time connection with the Democratic organization, Mr. Russell having served as secretary for eight years and as treasurer for eight years of the Democratic city and county committees. Altogether he has served in various capacities connected with these committees for a period of twenty years, having been elected in 1911 by the Greensburg city council as a member of the board of education and re-elected in 1914, and served until his appointment by Governor Ralston as a member of the board of trustees of the southeastern hospital for the insane, at Madison, a board of which he is now secretary. During his administration the new high school building at Greensburg, which cost one hundred thousand dollars, was erected. It is one of the very finest in the state of Indiana, and the people of Greensburg owe as much to Mr. Russell as to any other man, for the successful completion of this splendid building. During the Democratic state convention of 1914, Mr. Russell represented the fourth congressional district on the resolution committee. He also served two terms as a director and as president of the local associated charities, and was president of the commercial club for one term, an organization in which he is now a director. Mr. Russell is also a stockholder, vice-president and director of the *Greensburg Weekly Democrat* and *Greensburg Evening Times*.

On November 22, 1891, John F. Russell was married to Ella E. Doles, daughter of Henry Doles, who, at the time of his death, in 1910, was the oldest native-born resident of Greensburg, having been born in 1822, and being at the time of his death eighty-eight years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Russell have been born two children, John Francis, familiarly known as Frank, Jr., graduated from the Greensburg high school and has been a

student at Indiana State and Purdue Universities; the other child, Clara Margaret, died in 1910.

With his many duties, private and public, Mr. Russell is also devoted to the comfort and happiness of his home and to his wife and only son. The Russell family are favorites in Greensburg and Decatur county, and Mr. Russell, in his long career, has won a host of friends by his genial personal relations with the public and his cordial manner. In many respects he has displayed those sturdy traits of character common to the Scottish and Irish people, from whom he is sprung. His greatest asset in this community, however, is not so much the business he has conducted with such conspicuous success, or the position which he has held, as the good name he enjoys among his fellows.

EDEN T. RILEY, M. D.

Elsewhere in this volume, in connection with the biography of the late Hon. Zachariah T. Riley, the genealogy of the Riley family in this county is presented at some length, the Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of the family being very clearly set out. In the presentation at this point of the biography of Dr. Eden T. Riley, one of Greensburg's best-known and most prominent physicians, the genealogical feature of the same therefore may properly be omitted, the reader being referred to the sketch above referred to for interesting information along that line, it being sufficient here to say that Doctor Riley is a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Decatur county, a family that has performed valuable service in the development of the best interests of the local commonwealth.

Eden T. Riley, of Greensburg, Indiana, was born on a farm in Clinton township, this county, June 23, 1868, the son of Zachariah Thompson and Mary Jane (Anderson) Riley, prominent residents of the Springhill neighborhood, the former of whom was a one-time representative in the Indiana General Assembly from this district, genealogies of both of whom the reader may find presented under another heading in this volume, and the latter of whom is still living at her home in Greensburg, this county, enjoying the evening of her life at the advanced age of eighty years. There were four children born to Z. T. and Mary J. (Anderson) Riley, Mary Libbie, who died at the tender age of sixteen years; Vessie, who is living at home with her aged mother; Dr. Eden T., the immediate subject of this sketch, and one who died in infancy.

Eden T. Riley was reared on the home farm in Clinton township, his preliminary schooling being received in the local schools of that township, supplemented by a course in the high school at Greensburg, from which latter school he was graduated. He then took a course in Butler University, at Indianapolis, Indiana, after which he entered Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, being graduated from that excellent institution with the class of 1895. Following his graduation, Doctor Riley located at Montpelier, in Blackford county, this state, where he remained for two years engaged in the practice of his profession. At the end of this time he returned to Decatur county, locating at Greensburg, in which city he ever since has been very successfully engaged in practice, having made for himself a name as a practitioner that is known far beyond the precincts of the county. He served for six years as secretary of the city board of health at Greensburg and for two years as secretary of the Decatur county board of health, his services in that connection having met with the most appreciative approbation of the general public; his interest in the public-health service having been very largely instrumental in bringing to its present high state of efficiency the department of health in this county and in the city of Greensburg.

In 1902 Dr. Eden T. Riley was united in marriage to Lottie McVey, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, daughter of C. P. McVey, and he and Mrs. Riley take a prominent part in the social affairs of their home city and are deeply interested in all the good works of the community. They are very popular among their many friends and are held in the highest esteem by all, being regarded as among the leaders in all movements having to do with the advancement of the best interests of this part of the state.

Doctor Riley is a prominent Mason, as were his father and grandfather before him, his grandfather, W. W. Riley, having been a charter member of the Greensburg lodge of that order and for many years master of the lodge at Adams, this county. Doctor Riley's membership is in Greensburg Lodge No. 136, Free and Accepted Masons, in which for four terms he has served as master, there being few Masons in this section of the state who display a more active interest in Masonic affairs than he. Doctor Riley has been high priest of the chapter, and past worthy patron of Eastern Star. He has had ten years' official connection with Masonic bodies. He is a highly-cultured gentleman, genial and affable and a prime favorite hereabout. His extensive practice takes him to all parts of the county, and the number of his friends is limited only by the number of his acquaintances, all who know him holding him in the highest respect and esteem.

GEORGE E. ERDMANN.

George E. Erdmann, a well-known citizen of Decatur county, Indiana, and the postmaster at Greensburg, Indiana, was born, March 1, 1867, in Gilford, Dearborn county, Indiana, the son of Charles E. and Ellen Morris Erdmann, the former of whom was born in Switzerland in 1838, and the latter of whom was born in Ireland, March 17, 1836. Both the Erdmann and the Morris families emigrated to the United States about 1850, and settled in Cincinnati, where Charles E. Erdmann and Ellen Morris were married. They had four children: Charles J., a bond broker, of Greensburg; William W. and Frederick, who are engaged in the cigar business, and George E., the subject of this sketch.

The Erdmann family removed to Greensburg, Indiana, in March, 1868, when George E. was scarcely a year old. Here he attended the public schools, and, after completing his education, was engaged in the manufacture of cigars with his father and brothers, until 1895, when he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. During his active business career in this city he built and repaired many of Greensburg's most splendid residences and business houses, especially one now occupied by the "Shoe Feller." Mr. Erdmann, from the time he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, enjoyed a satisfactory measure and was able to build up a large patronage in Decatur county.

For many years prominent in the councils of the Democratic party in Decatur county, he has served as a member of the Democratic County Central committee as acting treasurer and secretary; as acting chairman, and, finally, as chairman by election. During his career as one of the leaders in the Democratic party in this county he had very much to do with its successes and victories, and as a reward for faithful service to his party he was appointed postmaster of Greensburg on March 10, 1914, and is now serving in this capacity.

Mr. Erdmann was married, October 9, 1889, to Kate Hamon, who died on March 25, 1895, leaving three children, Morris, Holden and William. Some three years later, Mr. Erdmann was married to Carrie L. Livenguth, the marriage taking place, June 22, 1898. Two children were born to this union, Alva, who died in 1899, and Robert L., who is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Erdmann reside at 432 East Main street, Greensburg, Indiana, where they have a comfortable home and where they are surrounded with all the conveniences of life.

A well-known citizen of this county, George E. Erdmann has won the

confidence of the people and has worthily discharged the duties of every position of responsibility and trust bestowed upon him. He is a man of engaging personality, affable, generous, broad-minded and liberal in his views.

He is a member of the Commercial Club since its organization, and was secretary for four years. He is also a member and director of the associated charities, and for many years has been affiliated to Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN J. FOLEY.

In the memorial literature of Decatur county, no name is more worthy of honorable mention in these pages than that which the reader notes above. Mr. Foley, a one-time well-known and wealthy grain dealer of the city of Greensburg and one of the most progressive and enterprising farmers of Decatur county, was the son of the late Hon. James Bradford Foley, one of the most noted men which this section of the state ever produced, and in all things lived worthy of the good name which had been bequeathed to him. Reared on a farm and following the vocation of farming, until he had substantially established himself in a financial way, John J. Foley left the farm and engaged in the grain business in Greensburg, becoming the leading grain dealer of that city, a business which he followed with much success until he was ready to retire from active pursuits, after which he again took charge of his farm, but never left the city of Greensburg after locating there. At his death there was much mourning, for he was a man who made and retained friends as few men are able to do and he was held in the sincerest affection throughout the whole county. His widow is living in pleasant retirement at her delightful home in Greensburg, located at 222 South Broadway, enjoying, in the evening of her life, the profoundest regard of all who know her.

John J. Foley was born on January 21, 1830, on a farm in Decatur county, Indiana, the son of Gen. James Bradford and Mary (Hackleman) Foley, the former of whom was born in Kentucky on October 18, 1807, and became one of the pioneer settlers and most prominent citizens of this county, being honored by his fellow citizens in this district by election to a seat in the Indiana state constitutional convention in 1850; honored by Governor Wright by the appointment to the post of brigadier-general of the Indiana state militia for the fourth district, and by the voters of this congressional district





John J. Foley



Margaret J. Foley

to a seat in the national House of Representatives in 1856. General Foley also had served this county as treasurer, being elected to that responsible office in 1841, and in that and all other offices to which he was called, performed the most faithful public service. General Foley died at his home in this county on December 5, 1886, honored and respected of all throughout this entire section of the state.

Gen. James B. Foley was twice married. On April 2, 1829, he was united in marriage to Martha Carter, of Mason county, Kentucky, who was born on February 25, 1810, and died on April 22, 1847, to which union there were born three children, Mrs. Mary Mansfield, who lives on Broadway, in the city of Greensburg, this county; Mrs. Mary Zoller, also of Greensburg, and Mrs. Elizabeth Payne, of Franklin, Indiana. On March 4, 1848, General Foley married, secondly, Mrs. Mary Hackleman, of this county, to which latter union there were born three children, John J., the immediate subject of this memorial sketch, Alexander A., and William O., of Connersville, Indiana. Mrs. Mary (Hackleman) Foley was born on January 21, 1830, and died on October 18, 1888.

John J. Foley was reared on the paternal farm in Washington township, this county, and received excellent schooling, the course in the public schools being supplemented by careful reading in his father's excellent private library. He was a great reader and one of the most devoted lovers of books in this county, being recognized as a person of very fine literary tastes. On January 13, 1853, Mr. Foley was united in marriage to Margaret J. Hillis and for ten year he and his wife resided on a farm in Washington township. At the end of that time they sold the farm and moved into the city of Greensburg, where, for years, Mr. Foley was successfully engaged in the business of buying and selling grain, becoming one of the most extensive dealers in grain in this part of the state, amassing quite a comfortable fortune in the pursuit of this business. Some years before his death, Mr. Foley retired from business and bought a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres on the Madison road, near Greensburg, which he took charge of until his death. Mr. Foley's death occurred on February 16, 1903, and there was since mourning among his friends at his passing, for he was a good man.

Mrs. Foley, widow of John J. Foley, was born on March 13, 1835, on a farm in this county, the daughter of John and Ann (Hazelrigg) Hillis, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, the former of whom was born on February 1, 1801, and died on May 6, 1876, and the latter of whom was born on May 23, 1811, and died on November 8, 1870. John Hillis was the son

of William and Margaret (Wilson) Hillis, who were the parents of three sons and one daughter, William, John, who married Ann Hazelrigg; David, who married "Patsey" McConnell, and Jane, who married John Hazelrigg. The brothers and sisters of William Hillis were John, James, Ebenezer, who married Jane Lile; David, who married Sarah Burke; Matthew, Mrs. Nancy McConnell, Mrs. Cynthia Stevenson and Mrs. Jane Legerwood.

John Hillis and his wife came to this county in the early twenties of the last century, when Greensburg was a mere hamlet, and here they reared their family. Mrs. Foley well remembers when a log cabin served as a court house and jail for Decatur county, and she has been a witness of the marvelous development which has taken place in this section of the country since the time of her girlhood, a development to which she and her late husband were among the most active contributors in their day and generation.

To John and Margaret J. (Hillis) Foley two children were born, Edwin Wallace, born on February 18, 1854, died on September 8, 1867, and Anna Belle, born on November 18, 1855, died on August 21, 1868.

Though not a member of the same, Mr. Foley was an attendant of the services of the Christian church and was active in the good works of his community, an honest, honorable and upright man, who believed in doing his full duty in the observance of all the principles of good citizenship. He was a Democrat and took an earnest interest in the political affairs of the county, though not an office seeker. He was a member of the Greensburg lodge of Odd Fellows, which he joined on January 15, 1855, and in the affairs of which he ever took an active and interested part. In the development of the best interests of both city and county, Mr. Foley was an active worker and few men labored in this region in the past, are more rightly entitled to an honorable memorial in the hearts of the people than he.

CLARENCE FAY KERCHEVAL, M. D.

Clarence Fay Kercheval, now a well established physician of Greensburg, Indiana, who was born, October 18, 1872, in Rush county, Indiana, on a farm, is the son of J. Louis and Martha (Martin) Kercheval, the former of whom was born in 1846, Decatur county, and the latter of whom was born in 1848, Decatur county. J. Louis Kercheval was the son of William Kercheval, a native of Virginia, who was married in that state to Mary Parmore, and who, in 1840, came to Decatur county and settled in Adams



John Hillis

township, where he was a farmer, blacksmith and wagon maker. His shop was located on the site of the Kammerling residence, the first door west of the Centenary church. He died in 1872, after having been twice married. William Kercheval had seven children: Courtney and Margaret, deceased; Louis, Oren, William and Mary, deceased, and Mabel, the wife of James Caskey. Louis Kercheval has been a farmer most of his life. In 1870 he moved to Rush county, but moved back to Decatur county and settled in Adams township in 1872. He resided on the farm until 1914, when he removed to Greensburg, but he still looks after his farming interests. Mrs. Louis Kercheval, who, before her marriage, was Martha Martin, was born in Decatur county in 1848, and is the daughter of Dr. Matthew Martin, a native of Harrison county, Kentucky, and a practicing physician in Decatur county until his death of typhoid fever in 1856, at the age of thirty-five.

Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kercheval, Albert lives in Indianapolis, Earl died at the age of one year, and Clarence Fay is the subject of this sketch.

After having been reared on the farm and living on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, Clarence Fay Kercheval, who, in the meantime, had attended the district schools, was married upon reaching his majority. For several years he taught in the public schools of Decatur county, and later entered Illinois Medical College of Chicago, where, after paying his own expenses, he was graduated with the class of 1898. Doctor Kercheval began the practice of his profession at Harris City, in Decatur county, and after remaining one and one-half years, located at Greensburg. Here he has built up an excellent practice, and here he has won the confidence of the public to an unusual degree.

On September 24, 1893, Doctor Kercheval was married to Nellie McKee, of St. Paul, Indiana, and the daughter of John McKee, a merchant of that place. To this happy union, one son, John Marine, has been born. He is now fifteen years old, and a junior in the Greensburg high school. He is well known in educational circles of this city as an earnest student, and was able to do the first and second year of high school work in a single year. He is a young man of splendid attainments and a son of whom his parents are very proud.

A member of the Decatur County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Association, Doctor Kercheval is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Loyal Order of Moose. Doctor and Mrs. Kercheval are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both take a prominent part in the work of

the church. Doctor Kercheval is not only an eminent physician of Decatur county, but he is likewise respected and honored as one of the most enterprising citizens of Greensburg.

WILLIAM STEWART SMITH.

Of the hundreds of young men who left home and friends at the outbreak of the Civil War, to serve their country and to assist in the preservation of the American union, no private soldier had a better record than William Stewart Smith, who served out three enlistments during this war. At the first call for volunteers, he enlisted on April 22, 1861, in the Beminstuffer Company, of Greensburg, and was with the Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, for three months. He then enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served eighteen months, and later in Wilder's Battery until the close of the war. The principal battles in which he was engaged were those of Cross Keys, Port Republic, Winchester, Harpers Ferry, Knoxville, and several engagements in the Atlantic campaign. At Harpers Ferry he was captured by the enemy and set free twenty-four hours later, while on parade. After returning to Springfield, Illinois, he rejoined his regiment and proceeded south to Kentucky, and participated in the siege of Knoxville and Sherman's campaign to the sea as far as Resaca. At the close of the war, Mr. Smith returned to his Decatur county home and here took up the peaceful pursuits of life.

William Stewart Smith, a retired farmer of Washington township, and the owner of sixty-two acres of land in this township, was born on October 22, 1839, in Switzerland county, Indiana, the son of Simeon and Roxanna (Jayne) Smith, natives of Indiana, whose parents came from Ireland and settled in Switzerland county. Simeon Smith was the son of Walter Smith, a native of Ireland, and his wife was the daughter of Daniel Jayne, also of Ireland. In 1853 his parents moved from Switzerland to Ripley county and William Smith came with them. Upon the death of his mother, July 11, 1854, and the remarriage shortly afterwards of his father, William Smith left home. The father, who was born on January 29, 1812, and who was married the first time, April 4, 1829, died on June 14, 1886.

Simeon and Roxanna Smith had eleven children, of whom only one other besides William S., is living. The other living child is a daughter, Rosanna, the fifth born, who lives near Lebanon, Indiana. The eleven chil-

dren, in the order of their birth, are as follow: Mrs. Jane Dilks, born on February 9, 1830, and died June 16, 1883, who married Isaac Dilks, July 18, 1849; Beniah, November 11, 1831, and died February 18, 1832; Cilicia, in November, 1832, and died May 16, 1859, who married Sylvester M. Rudy-cyla, in August, 1855; Celestia, January 19, 1835, and died on November 6, 1891, who married James A. Burton; Rosanna, April 14, 1837, who married John Williams, October, 1860; William S., the subject of this sketch; Marian D., February 28, 1842, and died on March 14, 1892; Maria E., September 28, 1844, and died on March 13, 1861; Mary Alice, January 20, 1848, and died August 4, 1908; Eunice Ellen, August 5, 1850, and died August 9, 1851, and Harriet Olive, November 4, 1853, and died on August 20, 1854. Simeon Smith married Laura M. Bowers and had one child born to this marriage, Dillard M., May 13, 1856, and died on August 21, 1908.

Shortly after the close of the Civil War, Mr. Smith was married, and some time afterwards lived at Smith's Crossing for three years. After this they moved to Boone county, Indiana, where they lived for three years and then moved to their present farm in Washington township, where they have lived ever since. For a period of eleven years, Mr. Smith was superintendent of the Greensburg gas and woolen works. He has always been known as a hard-working and industrious citizen, but the active period of his career is now passed and Mr. Smith has at his disposal a substantial competence for these unproductive years.

On March 15, 1866, William S. Smith was married to Sarah C. Williams, who was born February 4, 1847, in Washington township, and who is the daughter of George Washington and Drusilla (Van Cleave) Williams, natives of Kentucky, the former of whom was born in 1812 and died in 1879, and the latter of whom was born in 1816 and died in May, 1897. George W. Williams came to Decatur county in 1830 with his father, John Williams, who had been a soldier in the War of 1812. Mrs. George Williams was the daughter of David Van Cleave, a pioneer settler in Decatur county. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, only two are living: Mary Drusilla, born on April 17, 1867, died in infancy; Charles L., May 25, 1868, also died in infancy; William M., October 21, 1869, who married Eugene Petus, and has one child, Marion Stewart; Julia Olive, March 10, 1871, and died on March 1, 1908, who married Charles E. St. John and left four children, Hazel Catherine, Elton Livingston, William Sherman and Nadine Lavina; Martha Rosanna, November 2, 1872, who died in infancy; one died in infancy unnamed; and Sarah Elizabeth, September 5, 1880, who married Monteville Johnson, of near Indianapolis, and has

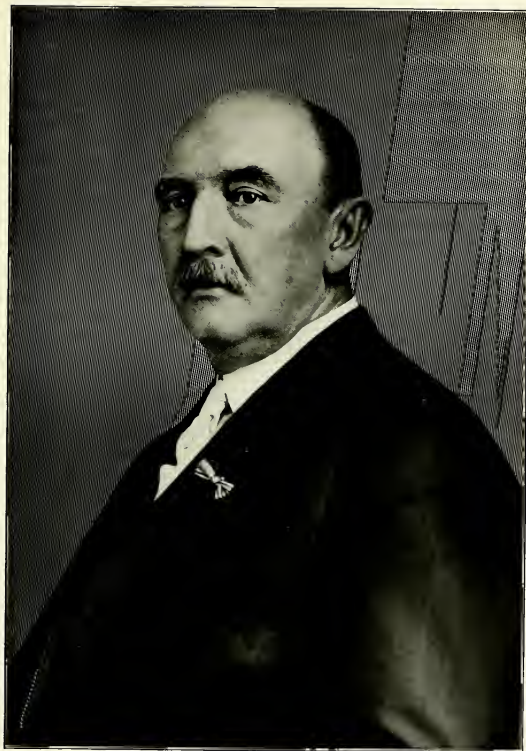
three sons, Ivan William, George Franklin and Ralph Smith. William M., the only living son of Mr. Smith, served in Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-first Volunteer Infantry, recruited at Richmond, Indiana, by General Wilder for service in the Spanish-American War. William M., who was the second youngest captain of this company, served throughout the war. He is at present an electrician living in the city of Cincinnati. William Sherman St. John, the grandson of Mr. Smith, married Blanche Farlow and has one child, Edna Marguerite.

Fraternally, Mr. Smith is a member of Pap Thomas Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, at Greensburg. Since the organization of the Progressive party, in 1912, he has been identified with this party and is well-known throughout Decatur county as an ardent admirer of Colonel Roosevelt and of Senator Albert J. Beveridge. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the United Brethren church.

ANDREW M. WILLOUGHBY.

Newspaper editors and publishers exert upon a community greater influence than any other institution. When a newspaper is well managed and well edited and when it seeks conscientiously to represent the best interests in the community where it circulates, there is no means by which the breadth and depth of its influence can be accurately measured. In Decatur county the *Greensburg Daily and Weekly Review* has exerted a profound influence, socially, religiously and commercially for many years. It has always stood faithfully and valiantly in support of the highest ideals of American citizenship and its high standard is due, in a large measure, to the forcefulness of Andrew M. Willoughby, former mayor of Greensburg, who has been connected with the paper for thirty years.

Andrew M. Willoughby, the editor of the *Greensburg Daily and Weekly Review* and the former Mayor of Greensburg, was born on April 1, 1857. Educated in the public schools, he began learning the printer's trade on August 17, 1874, when he was seventeen years old. After that he worked on metropolitan papers in the Central West in various capacities for a period of nine years, coming to Greensburg in 1883. Two years later he purchased an interest in the *Review* and has been continuously connected with this paper for thirty years. Mr. Willoughby is an able editor and a writer of rare force and ability. The *Review* is a Republican newspaper and in the Fourth



ANDREW M. WILLOUGHBY.

Congressional District there is no paper which has more worthily upheld the ideals of the Republican party and which has fought harder for the success of its candidates than the *Greensburg Review*.

Mr. Willoughby is a Republican and was elected mayor of Greensburg in 1898 and served almost four years, during which time he looked honestly and sincerely after the interests of the city, endeavoring to uphold the patriotic traditions of its first citizenship and to promote its moral, civic and political welfare.

It was while serving as Mayor of the city that Mr. Willoughby opened a correspondence with Andrew Carnegie which resulted in the establishment of one of the handsomest public libraries in the state in Greensburg. He was a trustee of Decatur Lodge No. 103, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the committee which located the State I. O. O. F. Home in Greensburg, an institution of which not only Greensburg but the entire state of Indiana is proud.

He resigned as mayor in February, 1902, to become postmaster of Greensburg, which position he held until March, 1906. During his term as postmaster, Mr. Willoughby gave to Decatur county the excellent rural mail delivery service that it now enjoys, and in many other ways improved the postal service of the city and county. In 1900 Mr. Willoughby was chairman of the Republican county central committee, and succeeded in restoring the county to the Republican column after the slump to the Democrats in 1898. Mr. Willoughby has also served as deacon of the Presbyterian church for fifteen years, as secretary and president of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association and as a member of the library board for two terms. He is a charter member of Greensburg Lodge No. 148, Knights of Pythias, and of the Elks.

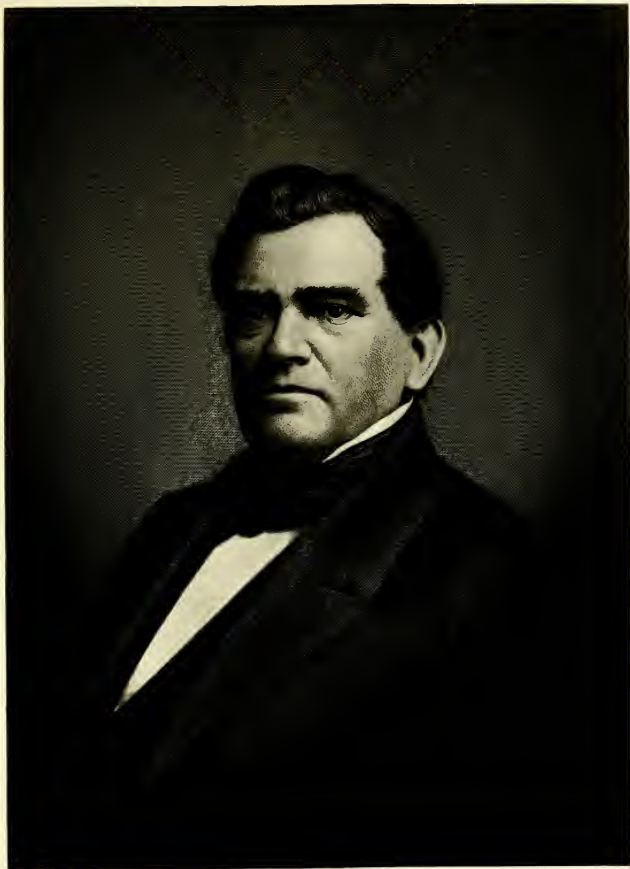
Mr. Willoughby has been twice married, the first time to Minnie E. Christy, daughter of the late Samuel Christy, cashier of the Citizens National Bank. To them was born one son, Raymond C., who is now a well-known newspaper man of Indianapolis. On February 12, 1895, Mrs. Willoughby died at Greeley, Colorado, and on November 22, 1898, Mr. Willoughby was married to Clara B. Hollowell, of Harrison, Ohio.

Not only in the realm of public life, where he has been prominent for more than a quarter of a century, is Andrew M. Willoughby admired and respected, but in the realm of private affairs, in the personal relations of life, he has won for himself an enviable position among the best people of this city and county. A worthy and capable editor, he is also an honored and courageous citizen.

GEN. JAMES B. FOLEY.

The civic honors which were bestowed upon Gen. James Bradford Foley, during his long and useful life in Decatur county, and the high tribute which the people of this section of the state of Indiana continue lovingly to pay to his memory, must stand as an abiding earnest of his singular ability as a statesman and his eminent services to the public, in the various capacities to which his fellow citizens had called him. In his public service, General Foley played a dignified and forceful part; in his private life he was generous and large-hearted, greatly beloved of all who had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with him—a fine type of man, a useful citizen, who, in all things is fully entitled to have his name engraved high on the roll of Decatur county's great men. Though himself a leader of men, none was more willing to take even the most modest part in the service of the common weal, and, in all that he did, the good that might be done in behalf of the people, ever was uppermost in his mind. Beginning his service as county treasurer of Decatur county, then called to take his part in the framing of the basic law of Indiana in the constitutional convention of 1850, as a delegate from this district, to that historic convention; then given by the governor of the state command of the Fourth Brigade of the Indiana state militia; next sent to Congress by his admiring constituents in this district in 1856, declining a nomination to the same high honor in 1874; all the while regardful of the best interests of his home county in a moral, civic and commercial way, General Foley certainly did his part in the upbuilding of this community and did it well. Therefore, it is but fitting that in a historical and biographical work of this character, honorable tribute should be paid to his memory.

James Bradford Foley was born in Mason county, Kentucky, October 18, 1807, and died at his home near the city of Greensburg, in this county, December 5, 1886, in the ripe fullness of a green old age, honored and beloved of all throughout this entire section of the state. His father died when James B. was seven years of age, leaving to his mother the task of rearing and supporting a family of seven small children. This brave pioneer mother, who was Mary, the daughter of Benjamin Bradford, superintendent of the arsenal at Harpers Ferry during the Revolutionary War, was stricken with blindness shortly after the death of her husband, and the boys of the Foley family very early began life as bread winners. At the age of sixteen, James B. Foley began as a "hand" on a flatboat plying the waters of the Mississippi, engaged in the New Orleans trade. Applying himself



James B. Foley, 1877

James B. Foley

to the opportunities which thus were opened to his discerning and enterprising mind, he presently engaged in the river trade for himself, and, by the time he had reached the age of twenty-one, had accumulated a fortune of twenty thousand dollars; no insignificant achievement for one of his years in that day. On June 15, 1834, Mr. Foley abandoned the river trade and opened a dry-goods store in the growing village of Greensburg, the seat of government in this county. For two years he operated this store, meeting with much success in his commercial venture, and then, in the year 1837, sold the store and bought a farm two miles from the city of Greensburg, on which he made his residence until the year 1880, at which time he sold this farm and bought a residence one mile out of town, in which he spent the rest of his life. For a period ending with 1877, General Foley was engaged in the pork-packing business in Cincinnati and in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, doing for years an aggregate business amounting to as much as eighty thousand dollars a year.

During all this time, General Foley was taking an active part in the civic affairs of this section and there were few men in this part of the state whose lives proved more useful to the general welfare. He was ever interested in the advancement of the best interests of this community and gave himself unselfishly and ungrudgingly to the public service. In 1841 he was elected county treasurer of Decatur county, an office in which he performed good service. When the convention for the revision of the state constitution in 1850 was called, General Foley was elected as a delegate to that convention from this county and in the deliberations of that historic body, his counsel and advice, based upon his sound judgment and excellent executive ability, proved of high value. In 1852 Governor Wright appointed General Foley to be brigadier-general of militia for the fourth district of Indiana and, in 1856, he was elected to serve this district in the lower house of Congress, a service which he performed with an eye single to the public good, largely extending his reputation as a statesman and a public man. In 1874 he was importuned by his party to accept a second nomination to Congress, but he declined the honor, his extensive business interests and the inexorable encroachment of years, necessitating his gradual, though reluctant, retirement from a measure of his former public activities.

On April 2, 1829, General Foley was united in marriage to Martha Carter, of Mason county, who was born on February 25, 1810, and died on April 22, 1847. On March 4, 1848, General Foley married, secondly, Mrs. Mary Hackleman, who was born on January 21, 1830, and died on October 18, 1888. To each of these unions three children were born, as follow:

Mrs. Mary Mansfield, who lives at Greensburg, this county; Mrs. Mary Zoller, who also lives at Greensburg; Mrs. Elizabeth Payne, of Franklin, Indiana; John J., born on January 21, 1830, died on February 16, 1903, a memorial and biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume; Alexander A. and William O., of Connersville, Indiana.

General Foley was a liberal supporter of the Christian church at Greensburg and also was a generous contributor to Bethany College, Virginia, and Butler College at Indianapolis, and was likewise active in all local good works in and about Greensburg. He was a Democrat and was one of the strongest supporters of that party in this county and throughout this section of the state, his sage counsel ever being sought by the party managers of this district. His large business affairs made him one of the leaders also in the commercial and financial life of this section, while his strong moral and religious convictions made him also one of the most potent factors in the general uplift of the community—a very faithful public servant of whom it truly may be said he did well his part; faithful, devoted and true in all the relations of life.

ROBERT CASSIUS HAMILTON.

One of the pleasantest and most hospitable homes in Decatur county, is that of Robert Cassius Hamilton, one of the best-known farmers of Washington township, who is living on the farm, in the fine brick house erected by his father in 1863, and is active in the labors of the farm. His pleasant home is one of the landmarks in that part of the county and is a source of unbounded enjoyment to its genial owner, the well-kept lawn, driveway, evergreens and shrubbery testifying to the care with which the place is kept up. Cassius Hamilton is a member of the well-known Hamilton family of this county, of which further reference is made at other points in this biographical history, particular reference being made to the genealogy of the family in the biographical sketch relating to Chester Hamilton.

Robert Cassius Hamilton was born in Clinton township, Decatur county, Indiana, June 26, 1844, the son of William Warder and Isabelle Jane (Hamilton) Hamilton, both natives of Kentucky, the former of whom was born in April, 1821, died on January 22, 1907, and the latter of whom was born on February 7, 1820, and died on June 18, 1899. William Warder Hamilton was the son of William and Polly (Bernau) Hamilton, the former of Scottish and the latter of French descent, residents of Nicholas county,

Kentucky. Col. William Hamilton was a soldier and drilled a company for service in the War of 1812. Isabella Jane Hamilton was a daughter of Robert and Polly (Henry) Hamilton, natives of Kentucky, both of whom died within three days of each other, at the age of fifty-two. To the union of William and Polly (Bernau) Hamilton were born five children: Cincinnatus, who died in Kentucky; Thomas George, William Warder and Samuel Robert, all of whom died in this county, and Mrs. Mary Menefee, who died in Missouri.

William W. Hamilton came to this county in 1823, when he was twenty-one years of age and spent the rest of his life here. He settled on a tract of sixty acres in Clinton township, his sole possessions at that time being a horse and saddle and fifteen dollars in cash. He prospered, his energy and initiative quickly making him one of the dominant factors in that part of the county, and gradually added to his farm lands until he presently was the owner of no less than two thousand acres of well-cultivated land in the county. In the very nature of things he took a prominent part in the affairs of this section of the state, his energy and fine executive ability giving him a place among the leaders of men and for many years was one of the directors of the state board of agriculture, part of which time he served as president of the board. He was widely known and his influence was more than local. He was one of the men most largely instrumental in securing the location of the old Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville railroad and the Greensburg & Hope railroad and assisted in building every church in Greensburg, even the Catholic church, although he was an Old School Presbyterian. He was singularly progressive in his business methods for that day and, in some things, might even have been looked upon as a "plunger," although it must be said for him that he invariably "made good" in his many financial transactions. There was no more popular man in the county than he in his day and he gained and held the warmest friendship of all his associates. Charitable to all, liberal-minded and kind-hearted, he was extremely well liked. In 1863 he moved to the farm on which his son, Cassius, now lives and, erecting a brick-kiln, burned the bricks which entered into the construction of the fine house which he built upon the place. In this home he spent the rest of his life and there his son, Cassius, now makes his home.

To William Warder and Isabella Jane Hamilton were born two sons, Robert Cassius and William Brutus. The latter died in 1905 in Greensburg, leaving four children, William Cassius Hamilton, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Mary Florine Roland, of Greensburg; Richard Ray Hamilton, of Greensburg, and Harry Warder Hamilton, of Indianapolis.

Cassius Hamilton received his elementary education in the district schools of his home neighborhood, supplementing the same with comprehensive courses in Hanover College and in Monmouth College. His father was a dealer in mules in an extensive way and when a young man Cassius was given practical direction of this branch of his business and has followed the business all his life, having been very successful. During the Civil War he indirectly supplied the government with large numbers of mules and for years was one of the heaviest shippers of this class of stock in the country. He gives his personal attention to the direction of affairs on his place. This farm consists of four hundred acres of highly-cultivated land, one of the best farms in the county.

On October 7, 1879, Robert Cassius Hamilton was united in marriage to Estelle Fenton, who was born in Wisconsin on May 23, 1856, the daughter of William Warren and Mary Eliza (Totten) Fenton, the former of whom was born in 1825 and died in 1906, and the latter of whom was born in 1826 and died in 1877. In 1859 the Fentons moved from the state of Wisconsin to Cincinnati. Mr. Fenton had been connected with large timber interests in Wisconsin and upon moving to Cincinnati was connected with the Little Miami Railroad Company. In 1871 the family moved to Greensburg, but after Mrs. Fenton's death, Mr. Fenton moved to Eaton, Ohio, later returning to Greensburg, where he died. Mrs. Hamilton has two sisters, Mrs. Iva Wooden, of Chicago, and Mrs. Phillip Auer, of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Hamilton is a Democrat. They have many friends throughout Decatur county, all of whom hold them in the highest regard and their pleasant home in Washington township is the center of much hospitable entertainment.

DAVID ANDREW ARDERY.

As we perceive the shadow to have moved along the dial, but did not perceive it moving; and it appears that the grass has grown, though nobody ever saw it grow; so the advances we make in knowledge, as they consist of such insensible steps, are only perceivable by the distance. The same truly may be said of communities in a civic, social and industrial way. The present generation is conscious of the countless advantages shared by all the members of the community, but rarely is thought given as to how these advantages were secured, it requiring the perspective of the historian to

bring into view the insensible steps by which the present lofty heights were reached. It is this perspective which volumes of this character design to lend to the view. A rigid comparison of the days of the pioneers in this community, with those of the present generation, is as startling as it is illuminating, and if this biographical work shall do no more than to create within the minds of the younger generation a vivid and comprehensive appreciation of the blessings they so readily accept as common gifts, the labor of its compilation shall have been well requited. There are still a few of the pioneers remaining in this section, who have seen these commonly-accepted blessings slowly bud and blossom and fructify, and it is of one of these that this biography shall treat, the venerable David Andrew Ardery, one of the best-known and most highly-regarded citizens of Decatur county, a man to whom his community owes much for the active part he has taken in the development of the same.

David Andrew Ardery was born on a farm in Fugit township, this county, July 8, 1837, the son of Thomas and Martha (McKee) Ardery, both natives of Kentucky, the former of whom was born in 1801 and died in 1846, the latter of whom was born in 1801 and died in 1872. Thomas Ardery and Martha McKee were married in Kentucky and their elder children were born in that state. In 1830 they moved to this county, settling in Fugit township, where they rented a farm. Fifteen years later, Thomas Ardery died, leaving his widow with the responsibilities of the farm and the care of a family of young children. She was of the true pioneer brand, however, and kept the family well together, managing the farm with rare ability. In her old age, Mrs. Ardery was tenderly cared for in her household; David A., her son, thus lovingly requited the devotion of her earlier days.

To Thomas and Martha (McKee) Ardery were born seven children, two sons and five daughters, all of whom now are deceased, save Mrs. Eliza Archibald Spear, of Rushville, this state, and David Ardery, the subject of this sketch. The other children were Mrs. Jane Wallace Smith, Mrs. Mary Alexander Walters, Mrs. Martha Thomas Thomson, Eliza Archibald Spear, Mrs. Nancy Margaret Throp and John William.

David Ardery was compelled, by the necessities of the case, to begin working for himself at an early age and received but a limited schooling, his attendance at school being confined to a few months in the season at the district schools, during his early boyhood. He was active, industrious and energetic and kept pushing along until, in 1872, he purchased his present farm of four hundred acres in Washington township, on which he ever since

has made his residence. In 1881 his home was destroyed by fire and he then erected his present fine large farm residence, the same being completed in 1884. Mr. Ardery has his own private gas well on his farm, the house and barn being piped for lighting and heating purposes. On his farm he also is fortunate enough to have a fine artesian well, the water from which is piped through the house and barn, the local water system receiving its pressure from a hydraulic ram. This is one of the best farm houses in Decatur county and, with its many modern improvements, affords Mr. Ardery and his family much comfort and pleasure.

On January 4, 1872, David A. Ardery was united in marriage to Theresa J. Lowe, who was born at Kingston, this county, October 5, 1852, daughter of Alfred and Isabella (Quigley) Lowe, members of old families in that section of the county. Alfred Lowe was the son of Seth Lowe, one of the earliest settlers of the Kingston neighborhood. Seth Lowe was a native of Glenwood, North Carolina, born on December 27, 1787, and who emigrated to Kentucky, where he married and, in 1821, settled at Kingston, this county, homesteading the farm now occupied by Charles Throp. He was a fine, vigorous character and a strong force in the new settlement, his influence for good thereabout being felt in many ways during the pioneer days. Seth Lowe died in 1871, while on a visit to one his sons in Mills county, Iowa. Alfred Lowe, who was born in this county in 1826 and died in 1887, married Isabella Quigley, who was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Spear) Quigley, who settled in the Kingston neighborhood in 1837, after living for a short time in Franklin county, this state. Isabella (Quigley) Lowe was born in 1835 and died in 1910. Her father, Samuel Quigley, died in 1847, the year the cholera was rampant in this section of the state. Both the Lowes and the Quigleys were strong and influential families in that part of the county.

To Alfred and Isabella (Quigley) Lowe were born eight children, namely: Mrs. Ardery; Seth, who lives at Greensburg; Charles, who lives at Kingman, Kansas; William, deceased; Edward, the Rex salt dealer, at Greensburg; Catherine, who married Thomas Hamilton, a well-known farmer who lives on the old Hopkins place east of Kingston, this county; Marsh, a well-known traveling salesman, who travels out of Cincinnati, and Arthur, who was assistant cashier of the Greensburg National Bank.

To David A. and Theresa J. (Lowe) Ardery five children have been born, as follow: Mary, who is at home with her parents; Mrs. Martha Batchelor, of Indianapolis, who has five children, David Ardery, Thomas Churchill, Robert Lowe, Martha Theresa and Helen Emily; Clara, who also

is at home; Samuel David, a well-known farmer of Washington township, this county, who married Florine Bowman and has one child, a son, David Henry; Helen Lowe, a student in Indiana University at Bloomington, and May, a graduate of Bloomington, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Ardery are members of the Presbyterian church at Greensburg and their children were reared in that faith. They, for many years, have been active in good works and no couple in the county is held in higher esteem. Mr. Ardery is a Republican and always has been interested in local politics, being one of the most earnest supporters of all measures designed to elevate the standards of government, not only being an active worker in the ranks of his party, but a liberal supporter of the finances of the party; such work as he has done, however, having been done only as a means of supporting the cause of good government as he recognized it, he never having been included in the office-holding class. Mr. Ardery is a large man and in the days of his vigor was a veritable giant for strength. He finds himself now somewhat enfeebled, with the near approach of his eightieth year, but, for all that, retains all his former wit and jocular manner. In his heyday, he was a man among men and still enjoys life as well as anyone, proving himself a most entertaining companion. He is hospitable and cheerful, an ardent lover of his home and is proud of Decatur county and his native state.

HENRY M. AULTMAN.

To be a successful photographer, a man must study both cause and effect. Anyone may take a picture, but unless one has that artistic instinct, without which no art is perfect, the result is apt to be unsatisfactory. It is like making a suit of clothes. Anyone may build cloth into a covering for the human form, but the result is frequently very discouraging to all concerned. It is true, that a garment may frequently be tinkered with until it is wearable, but it is not a work of art, and comes under the head of a built-over article. A satisfactory photograph is one that is a perfect article at the start. It will admit of no building over. The gentleman whose name is mentioned in the following pages has so thoroughly satisfied his patrons as to his artistic ability and good work, that he has no need for worry in regard to his future success.

Henry M. Aultman, photographer and engraver, of Greensburg, Indiana, was born on December 5, 1868, in Jennings county, and is a son of

Martin and Nancy (Porter) Aultman. He worked on a farm for a time, and after his marriage, took up the study of photography at home, and later established his present gallery at Greensburg, where he has been most successful and where he has about paid for a fine new home. He is a Republican, a member of the Baptist church, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Martin Aultman, father of our subject, was a native of Louisiana, and served three years in the Confederate army in a Louisiana regiment. He was captured at Pittsburg Landing, and taken to Louisville, where he took the oath of allegiance. He came directly to Indiana after the war, settling on a farm in Jennings county, and with the exception of about five years in Illinois, he lived in Jennings county until his death.

Henry M. Aultman, our subject, was united in marriage, in 1895, to Miss Luella Geiling, daughter of George Geiling, of Jennings county. They were the parents of the following children: Ivan O., Leroy Chester, Omer Franklin, Edna May and William Raymond. Ivan O. is in the coast artillery, United States army, at Fort Stevens, Oregon; Leroy is at home. Mr. Aultman's present gallery was established in 1903, on the north side of the square at Greensburg, where he carries on all branches of photography and engraving.

ROBERT S. MEEK.

The Meek family is not only among the best known families of Decatur county, but it is likewise one of the most numerous in this county. The earlier generations of the family all had large families of children, and since the family was established in this county in pioneer times, it naturally has become numerous. Thomas and Martha Meek, who came from Kentucky to Decatur county, Indiana, had fifteen children, most all of whom lived to maturity. Samuel Meek, a son of Thomas and Martha (Davis) Meek, accompanied by two brothers-in-law, James and William McCracken, was the first of the Meek family to settle in Decatur county. Samuel Meek, and the McCrackens came here in 1821. Robert S. Meek, the son of John Meek, who was the son of Samuel Meek, who in turn was the son Thomas and Martha (Davis) Meek, is also a native of Decatur county, and has spent all his life here. His wonderful business success in life is not a matter of accident, since it is founded upon habits of industry and methodical ways of doing work formed early in life. In fact, most successful careers are founded

upon habits formed during youth and young manhood. Robert S. Meek is hale and hearty at the age of seventy-five years, and this is a condition which is due to his open and active life, and to the painstaking care he has always taken of his health.

Robert S. Meek, well-known capitalist of Greensburg, and one of the heavy stockholders in Meek Ice Company, was born, March 27, 1840, on a farm in Clinton township, in a log cabin built by his grandfather, John Montgomery, who, by the way, was the father of his mother, Mrs. Jane (Montgomery) Meek.

Robert S. Meek's father, John Meek, was born in Kentucky in October, 1814, and passed his youth in the wilds of Fugit and Clinton townships, Decatur county. He married Jane Montgomery, and after enjoying a successful career as a farmer, retired to Greensburg, where he died on April 20, 1896. He and his wife, who, during their lives, were devout members of the United Presbyterian church, had a family of four sons and six daughters, four of whom, the eldest, are deceased. Mrs. Turgot Ennis, Mrs. Lola Smith, Josiah and Etta are deceased. The last two died early in life. Robert S. is the subject of this sketch. The other children, in the order of their birth, are, Mrs. Margaret E. Robinson, John T., Louisa, the wife of John A. Meek, Adam, Jethro C., Mrs. Mary Brown, of Rushville, and Mrs. Anna Pleak, of Greensburg.

It was Thomas Meek, the grandfather of John, who was the first of the Meek family to settle in Decatur county, as heretofore related. Samuel was one of fifteen children born to his parents, Thomas and Martha (Davis) Meek. The children were as follow: James, born January 8, 1781, died in Kentucky; Samuel, born, May 15, 1782, and died, August 18, 1837; Sarey was born, August 17, 1784; Priscilla was born, September, 1786; Adam R. was born, December 15, 1789; Martha was born, April 30, 1792; David was born on January 21, 1794; Jemima was born, May 9, 1796; Luziah was born, April 28, 1797; Mary was born, June 15, 1800; Davis was born, September 18, 1802; Sophia was born, August 31, 1805, and Anna K. was born, January 18, 1808.

With little or no opportunity to secure education, because pioneer educational advantages were extremely limited, Robert S. Meek remained at home until of age, helping to clear the land his father settled and working hard from early boyhood, usually from sunrise until dark. His earliest recollections are of driving cows and milking them at the age of six years. He actually began when five years old, and, by the time he was grown, had

built up a strong and rugged constitution. At the age of twelve years, he was accustomed to do a man's work.

In April, 1861, Robert S. Meek enlisted in Company F, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Beamenstaffer, and served four months. On the second call, he responded with an enlistment for thirty days to help ward off a guerrilla attack at Henderson, Kentucky, in 1861. He also re-enlisted to repel the Morgan invaders.

After the war, Mr. Meek settled on a farm at Springhill in Fugit township, his father having given him a hundred and sixty acres of land, for which he paid one thousand dollars, as he earned it. Mr. Meek was very successful with hogs and cattle. For a long time he was in the employ of a Mr. Allerton, of Illinois, as a stock buyer, and bought thousands of cattle for export purposes to Europe. Investing his savings from time to time, he accumulated about nine hundred acres of land in Rush and Decatur counties, and this land is today well improved and very valuable. Mr. Meek has refused a hundred and fifty dollars an acre for his home farm.

In 1911, Mr. Meek became interested in the Greensburg Ice Company, or rather in what came to be called the Meek Ice Company. Previously, he was associated with his son, Clyde L. Meek, in the grain business. The Meek Ice Company was organized by Robert S., Jethro C., his brother, and the son of R. L., Clyde L. Meek, with a capital of fifty-five thousand dollars. The Meek Ice Company does a most substantial and profitable business, and now includes, not only ice, but the retail coal business, and furnishes employment to ten men. In 1909, Mr. Meek removed to Greensburg, and enjoys the occupation of a splendid brick residence on North Franklin street.

On January 26, 1861, Robert S. Meek was married to Espy Patton, a daughter of Nathaniel Patton, an early settler of Decatur county, and a native of Ohio. Mrs. Espy (Patton) Meek died on February 16, 1879, after having had four children, two of whom are deceased. Of these children, Leda, the eldest, died at the age of eighteen years; Mabel is the wife of George Davis, of Greensburg; Delta died in childhood, and Clyde L. is the manager of the Meek Ice Company. On June 18, 1895, Mr. Meek was married again to Melissa Patton, a sister of his first wife. Her father, Nathaniel Patton, was born in 1809 and died in 1889. He married Elizabeth M. Duncan, of Kentucky, who was born in 1812 and died in 1894. Nathaniel was a native of Adams county, Ohio, and the son of Nathaniel Patton, Sr., who moved to Rush county, about 1823.

Although a Republican in politics, Mr. Meeks has never found time for any considerable political activity. The Meeks are stanch members of the

United Presbyterian church at Springhill, four Meek brothers having contributed five thousand dollars for the building of this church. In fact, the ancestors of Robert S. Meek were some of the founders of the church at Springhill.

Robert S. Meek has not only lived a life of usefulness in Greensburg and Decatur county, but he has set a worthy example to young men of the present generation. Few men have more effectively demonstrated what economical and frugal living, industry and good management will accomplish. At the age of seventy-five, Robert S. Meeks, not only is able to enjoy the fruits of his early labors, but, because he has cared wisely for his health, he is enabled to enjoy the competence he has accumulated in the fullest measure. He is a most worthy citizen of this great city and county.

ALBERT C. RUSSELL.

One of the best-known and most popular men in Decatur county, is Albert C. Russell, of Greensburg, a retired merchant and farmer who was born in this county and has lived here all his life, being known to nearly every man, woman and child in that part of the county in which the greater part of his active life was spent, the eastern part of the county, in the Clifty (or Milford) neighborhood in Adams and Clay townships, where for years he was engaged in the merchandise business and where for years he also was equally well known as a farmer. He and his wife, who are among the large landowners of the county, are now living a life of quiet retirement in the county seat, where they enjoy the esteem and regard of all their large circle of acquaintances.

Albert C. Russell was born in Clifty, this county, on July 2, 1841, the son of Robert C. and Sarah C. (Craig) Russell, natives, respectively, of Ripley county, Indiana, and Kentucky. Robert C. Russell came to Decatur county in 1845, when fifteen years of age, and engaged in the manufacture of wheat fans at Clifty. He also farmed and engaged in the merchandise business at that place, moving from thence to St. Paul, this county, where he died in 1901 at the age of eighty years. He married Sarah P. Craig, who was a daughter of William Craig, an early pioneer of this section, who entered about sixteen hundred acres of land near Burney and then went to Shelby county. To this union there were born ten children, two sons and eight daughters, Alice, Dorcas, Henrietta, Albert C., Mary, Lena, George H.,

Adelia, Ida and Ann K. Of these six are living, namely: Mrs. Dorcas Riden, of Rosedale, Indiana; Mrs. Henrettia Stevens, of Rushville, Indiana; Albert C., the immediate subject of this sketch; Mrs. Lena Lupenlautz, of Gilman, Indiana; Mrs. Adelia Tomkins, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and Mrs. Ida Cory, who lives near Burncy, in this county.

Albert C. Russell was reared at Milford and grew up to a full acquaintance with the merchandise business in his father's store at that place. After his marriage, he became a partner with his father in the store at St. Paul, this county, where he remained four years, being engaged in the buying of grain in connection with the general merchandise business. At the end of this time he bought a small farm in Adams township, on which he lived for three years, at the end of which time he sold the farm and bought one hundred and sixty acres at Turners cross roads, which he presently traded to Edward Marshall for a stock of goods and the store building at Clifty, taking in, at the same time, a partner in the person of James D. Braden, whose interest in the store he later bought. He then traded a half interest in his store for the Walter Braden farm and he and Mr. Braden bought the adjoining tract of one hundred and sixty acres. About two years after buying the Braden interest, Mr. Russell's store was destroyed by fire and Mr. Russell moved onto the Braden farm, where he lived for twenty years and where his wife, who was a daughter of Walter Braden, died. In the old brick house which was known as the Braden homestead, Mrs. Russell was born, married and died and there she also spent the most of her life.

Following the death of his wife, Mr. Russell rented his farm and for about thirteen years boarded with his tenant farmer, at the end of which time he married the widow of James D. Braden and, in February, 1906, moved to the city of Greensburg, where he and Mrs. Russell are living in pleasant retirement. Together they own a farm of five hundred and ninety acres about two and one-half miles southwest of Clifty, in Clay township, and are very well circumstanced.

In the year 1860, Albert C. Russell was united in marriage to Lucinda Jane Braden, who was born on March 10, 1843, and died on September 13, 1894, the daughter of Walter and Elizabeth (Mowery) Braden, pioneers of the Clifty neighborhood, to which union there were born four children, namely: Nina A., on August 27, 1862, married J. W. Young and lives on a farm south of Clifty; Walter Braden, September 3, 1864, died on November 5, 1891; Robert J., April 7, 1867, was graduated from the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis in 1894 and has practiced dentistry in Greensburg for twenty-one years; married on March 3, 1902, Glenn Montgomery, daugh-

ter of John G. and Lida Montgomery, of Greensburg, and has one child, a son, Albert M., and John N., born on March 16, 1869, died on November 30, 1869. The mother of these children died in 1894, as set out above.

On March 7, 1906, Albert C. Russell married, secondly, Mrs. Etta G. (Anderson) Braden, widow of James D. Braden, who was born on November 19, 1851, the daughter of William and Mary E. (Stanley) Anderson, natives of New Jersey, the former of whom was born on February 15, 1814, died on May 26, 1894, and the latter of whom was born on January 5, 1825, and died on February 11, 1905, who were the parents of six children, John F., William B., Mrs. Sallie R. Whisman, Mrs. Russell, Hamlin and Mollie. James D. Braden, who died in 1886, was the son of Walter Braden. By his marriage with Etta G. Anderson he had one son, Emmet, who married Clara Jenkins and died, leaving one daughter, Mary Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell are members of the Methodist church and take a warm interest in the various beneficences of that church. Mr. Russell is a Republican and a member of the Odd Fellows and the Masons. He also is a member of the Horse Thief Detective Association at Clifty. Though practically retired from the active labors of life, he continues to take a keen interest in public and general affairs and he and his good wife are held in universal esteem among all who know them.

MRS. DORCAS E. (McLAIN) HOLMES.

Among the well-known women of Greensburg, Indiana, is Dorcas E. (McLain) Holmes, who was born on October 31, 1842, in Butler county, Ohio, the daughter of David and Lucinda (Brown) McLain, natives of Ohio, who came to Indiana in January, 1842, first locating in Bartholomew county. The father engaged in the mercantile business near the Decatur county line, buying land in Decatur county and becoming a very wealthy man. He and his wife had five children, two of whom died in childhood. The three children who lived to maturity are Mrs. Holmes; Elizabeth, who married Lafayette Elliott, of Bartholomew county; and Oliver Perry, who died in 1905.

Mrs. Holmes grew up in Bartholomew county, Indiana, and lived at home with her parents until her first marriage to John Kelley, on November 7, 1858. He was the son of Matthew and Charity Kelley, the former of whom was a large landowner in Jackson township, Decatur county. John Kelley, the first husband of Mrs. Holmes, who was a well-known school teacher and farmer, died in 1864, leaving a son, James P., who died at the

age of thirty-three years in Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Holmes and her first husband lived in Decatur county.

The second husband of Mrs. Dorcas E. (McLain) Holmes was George W. Holmes, who was born in 1828 and died in 1912. He was born in Sand Creek township, Decatur county, and was the son of Robert Holmes, a native of Ohio and one of the pioneers of Decatur county. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were married on July 3, 1865. He had been twice married before, first to Jane McCannon, who bore him one daughter, Ann Eliza, who is now deceased, and second to Martha Stafford, who bore him one son, George, who now lives at Redlands, California. Four children were born to him and Mrs. Dorcas E. Holmes, David T., of Greensburg; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Annerman, of Sardinia, who has six children, Frederick, Magnolia, Ruth, Calvin, Helen and Edna; Mrs. Lucinda Williams, of Austin, Texas, and Henry Clay, of Wyoming, who has two children, Mary and Ruth.

David McLain, the father of Mrs. Dorcas E. Holmes, was a prominent citizen of two counties, having served as county commissioner in Bartholomew while living there, and having been elected to the same office after his removal to Decatur county. He was a well-known leader in the councils of the Democratic party. Although he himself was a stanch Democrat, he was perfectly willing that others should think and vote as they pleased. He owned nearly four hundred acres of land in Jackson township and, before his death, presented this land to his children. The farm of one hundred and sixty-two acres in Jackson township, which Mrs. Holmes now owns, she received from her father. Her only brother who grew to maturity, Oliver Perry McLain, died in 1905, leaving a wife and three daughters, who now live in Indianapolis. The daughters are Clara, Blanche and Edith.

After Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were married, they settled on a farm near Westport, in Sand Creek township, Decatur county, and within one and one-half years they moved on Sand creek, two miles south of Westport. Two years later they moved to near Sardinia in Jackson township and, in October, 1907, moved to Greensburg, Mr. Holmes dying five years later.

Mrs. Dorcas E. Holmes is an intelligent, cultured and refined woman and is highly respected by the people of Greensburg and is well known, especially in the several communities in which she has lived in Bartholomew and Decatur counties. She has experienced, no doubt, her share of both joys and sorrows, but she has borne the one without great exultation and the other without complaint. In her declining years she is able to enjoy the comforts of life and to live in ease. These are her compensations for the toil and worry of latter days.

CHARLES ZOLLER.

Charles Zoller is one of the best-known business men in the city of Greensburg and in Decatur county, Indiana, a man who for sixteen years has been engaged in the insurance business in this city, and who during this period has built up a large clientele and patronage. Aside from his insurance business, which he personally conducts, he is also heavily interested in two of Greensburg's most flourishing enterprises, the Greensburg Building and Loan Association and the Greensburg Natural Gas, Oil and Water Company, to the latter of which he is secretary-treasurer and general manager.

During Mr. Zoller's sixteen years in the insurance business at Greensburg, Indiana, he has represented most of the time fourteen of the largest and best companies of this country, among which are the Aetna, the Hartford, Springfield, Queen, National, Fire Association, New York Underwriters, Niagara, Fireman's Fund and the Sterling. He also is the Decatur county representative of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, the Southern Surety Company and the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford. These companies comprise not only the largest and the best in the insurance field, but the ones which are the surest and safest guarantee of the promises and pledges contained in their policies. Mr. Zoller now has, as a result of his sixteen years continuous business, an extensive renewal department, which has become very profitable.

In the Greensburg Building and Loan Association, a corporation established in 1896, and capitalized at a half million dollars, Mr. Zoller is associated with some of the best-known business men of Decatur county. The original capital of this company was one hundred thousand dollars, but from year to year it has grown to its present large proportions. The president of the company is W. C. Woodfill; the secretary, Mr. Zoller, and the treasurer, Walter W. Bonner. The directors include, besides the officers, Robert Nagle, George P. Shoemaker, P. T. Lambert and Louis Zoller. No institution in Decatur county has had more to do with the construction of new homes and the repair of old homes than the Greensburg Building and Loan Association, since it has furnished to home owners an easy means by which their property might be improved.

Another flourishing enterprise, of which Mr. Zoller is an important factor, is the Greensburg Natural Gas, Oil and Water Company, an incorporated concern which was established on July 17, 1886, and of which he is now secretary-treasurer and general manager. Capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars, it supplies natural gas for domestic purposes. Its presi-

dent is W. B. Ansted and its directors, besides the officers, are Margaret Porter, Mary Lewis and Louise German.

Two other enterprises, with which Charles Zoller is connected, are the Decatur County Independent Telephone Company, and the Third National Bank. He is secretary of the telephone company and a director in the Third National Bank.

Mr. Zoller's important connections with leading business enterprises in Decatur county is, therefore, apparent. He is a widely known citizen and popular, not only in commercial and industrial circles, but in the larger life of the community. He is a man of broad and liberal views, interested keenly in all worthy public enterprises and a man who in support of their behalf can always be depended upon.

ARTHUR J. LOWE.

A resident of Decatur county, Arthur J. Lowe, assistant cashier of the Greensburg National Bank, enjoys the distinction of having been the youngest grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias ever elected in this state. He had filled all of the chairs in the grand lodge and had attained the rank of grand chancellor at the early age of thirty-one. He is now one of the five supreme representatives of the Knights of Pythias, one of the most numerous of the fraternal organizations in this country. The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias hold their convention every two years, the last convention having been held at Winnipeg, Canada, and the one previously at Denver, Colorado. Arthur J. Lowe was a representative to both conventions. Aside from the distinction which he enjoys as a prominent member of this great fraternal society, he belongs to one of the oldest and most favorably known of the pioneer families of Decatur county.

Born in Greensburg, Indiana, on February 8, 1877, Arthur J. Lowe is the son of Alfred and Isabelle (Quigley) Lowe, the former of whom was born on May 7, 1826, and who died, September 5, 1887, and the latter of whom was born on May 9, 1835, and who died, December 22, 1910. Mrs. Isabelle (Quigley) Lowe was the daughter of Thomas and Catherine Quigley. Alfred Lowe was the son of Seth and Rebecca Lowe, the former of whom was born in Glenwood, Wilkes county, North Carolina, on December 22, 1787, and who died in Mills county, Iowa, in May, 1871, in his eighty-fourth year. In 1795 he had moved with his father's family to Fayette county,

Kentucky, not far from Lexington, and after living there for some years had moved to Montgomery county, where, in 1810, he had married Rebecca Ryan, who was born in Virginia on October 22, 1790, and who died on February 5, 1865, in her seventy-fifth year. They had seven children, namely: Polly, Matilda, Jackson, George, Eliza, Franklin and Alfred. Eliza, born in 1819, died in her second year.

Seth and Rebecca Lowe, having come to Indiana, settled in Dearborn county in 1819, and two years later moved to Kingston, Decatur county, and there entered land. On his trip to Decatur county, Seth Lowe was accompanied by two of his children, who, after he had done some "deadening," went to Dearborn county for the remainder of the family, leaving the children in the care of two men who were assisting him in the work.

About the time that Seth and Rebecca Lowe came to Decatur county, there came also James and Cyrus Hamilton, the Donnell, the McCoys and Hopkines a year or two later. William Custer, who lived about a mile south of the old Lowe homestead at Kingston, is supposed to have preceded Seth and Rebecca Lowe, the founders of the Lowe family in Decatur county, and from whom is sprung Arthur J. Lowe, a prominent banker of Greensburg, Indiana.

Among the first pioneers in Decatur county to plant an orchard was Seth Lowe, and people came great distances to get apples from his orchard. He was truly a temperance man and never used tobacco or intoxicating beverages and never used profane language. A public-spirited citizen, he was ardently favorable to public improvements, such as pikes and railroads, and gave land upon which to build churches and schools. He was among the first citizens of the county to introduce improved breeds of stock, importing choice animals from other states, and from foreign countries. His worthy wife was remembered long after her death. The Lowe house became known far and near for the generous hospitality accorded strangers, and men, weary after a long day's ride in a wagon or on horseback, found shelter from storm and darkness in the Lowe home. Although they were not members of any church, they believed in the kind of christianity set forth and practiced by the lowly Nazarene, and the Reverend Mr. Stegdel is said to have preached in the Lowe home.

In an unbroken forest, was performed the arduous toil upon which the family fortune was built. Alfred Lowe was a farmer upon the old homestead until his father's death. He was crippled when twenty-eight years old while assisting in the construction of the Kingston church, having fallen and broken a leg. Later he spent one year in the West, after the

homestead was sold, accompanying Seth and Jackson, who were pioneers in the state of Iowa. He, however, went to Kansas and, after a time, returned to Indiana and lived in the village of Kingston until his death. Alfred and Isabelle (Quigley) Lowe had eight children, as follow: Terressa Jane Ardery, wife of David Ardery, of Washington township; Seth Samuel, of Greensburg; Charles, of Kansas; William Walter, deceased; Edward C., a manufacturer of Greensburg; Catherine Ella, the wife of Thomas M. Hamilton, of Kingston; Marsh, of Greensburg, and Arthur J., the youngest member of the family, the assistant cashier of the Greensburg National Bank, and the subject of this sketch.

Reared on the old Lowe homestead in Fugit township, Arthur J. Lowe grew up on the farm and was educated in the common schools of the township. After a time he attended the high school and Greensburg Normal School, when he began teaching. For four years he was engaged in following this profession, and then attended Heeb's Business College at Indianapolis. Returning to Greensburg from Indiana in the fall of 1899, he engaged in banking. On August 1, 1899, he became associated with the Citizens National Bank, where he remained until April 15, 1905, when he was elected assistant cashier of the Greensburg National Bank. Here he has been engaged in the banking business ever since. His own personal integrity and capable business ability have been no small factors in the progress and growth of this bank.

In 1905 Mr. Lowe was married to Eleanor Eich, the daughter of Hubert Eich, who married Catherine Brinkmeyer. The father was a native of Bonn, Germany, who came to Cincinnati, Ohio, when he was seventeen years old. There he engaged in his trade, which was that of a locksmith, and after several years came to Decatur county and settled in Greensburg. Here he followed his trade for many years and was very successful. He was one of the solid and substantial citizens of Decatur county, and at his death, which occurred on April 7, 1915, he left a large estate, which was divided among his children. His wife was a native of Decatur county, her parents' ancestry having been of German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe have one daughter, Margaret Alice, who was born on May 20, 1909.

The Lowes have a beautiful home in Greensburg where they live in comfort and happiness. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe are members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally, Mr. Lowe is a member of the Elks lodge, and the Knights of Pythias, as heretofore mentioned. A Republican in politics, he is ardent in his political beliefs and can always be found on the firing line when campaigns come around. Arthur J. Lowe is a worthy representative

of the family in whose veins flow the blood of Seth and Rebecca Lowe. He is a representative citizen not only of Decatur county, but he is representative of her larger interests and her larger connections.

RICHARD J. BRADEN.

Richard J. Braden, a retired farmer of Decatur county, who owns one hundred and sixty acres of land two miles northeast of Burney in Clay township and who is now living retired in Greensburg, is one of the well-known and interesting citizens of this county.

Born in Clay township in 1840, he has lived here practically all of his life and, until quite recently, in Clay township. He is the son of Walter and Elizabeth (Mowry) Braden, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky, who came to Decatur county during the early period of its settlement, and entered land here. The Mowrys were natives of Kentucky and an old and prominent family in that state. Walter Braden was identified with the Whig party until the formation of the Republican party, when he became an ardent supporter of the party of Lincoln and remained throughout his life. He had nine children, of whom Richard was the fourth.

Richard J. Braden was twenty-one years old when the Civil War broke out. He responded to the first call for volunteers and enlisted in the Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving for three years. He participated in some of the bloodiest battles of the war and, at the battle of the Wilderness, was wounded. Later, at Fort Republic, he was captured by the Confederates and held a prisoner for three months in Libby prison. There he suffered the most indescribable horrors of prison life. He was mustered out of service as a corporal of Company D, Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Colonel Welsh was in command of the regiment. After the war Mr. Braden came home and resumed farming, in which he proved to be very successful.

In 1865 Mr. Braden was married to Ermina Dickinson, the daughter of Amos and Indiana (Palmerton) Dickinson, who were natives of Kentucky and who came to Dearborn county in pioneer times and eventually settled in Decatur county. Mrs. Braden was born shortly after the arrival of her parents in this state in 1844. The Dickinsons became very prosperous in this section of the state, where they were people of power and influence in agricultural circles.

Mr. and Mrs. Braden have had three children, all of whom are living, Charles A., born on August 2, 1866, who is now farming in Clay township; Mrs. Anna Butler, May 19, 1870, who is the wife of Ozro Butler, of Clay township, and Harry, September 3, 1880, of Greensburg, who married Carrie Erhart.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Braden are a happy couple and are spending their declining years in peace and plenty at their comfortable home in Greensburg, to which they moved in 1910. He has always been an enthusiastic and loyal supporter of the principles of the Republican party. Both Mr. and Mrs. Braden are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, Mr. Braden is a member of the Masonic lodge at Milford. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Greensburg. Since the war, his health has not been good and he has had more or less sickness as a consequence of the wound he received at the battle of the Wilderness. Nevertheless, he is a man of happy and philosophical temperament and gladly says that if he could live to be one hundred years old, he would make the best of life and would expect to enjoy the very last minute. Mr. and Mrs. Braden are charming citizens of this city and are highly respected here.

ELMER E. WOODEN.

Since the very beginning of a social order of things in Decatur county, the Woodens have been prominent factors in the development of this community and no volume purporting to carry to posterity the invaluable message of the past, as related to this region, would be complete without special reference to the lives and the achievements of those of the family who, for several generations, have performed well their parts in the upbuilding of this favored region. In 1821, five years after Indiana had been admitted to statehood, Levi Wooden emigrated from Kentucky to this county, settling two miles west of the struggling village of Greensburg. His son, Dr. John L. Wooden, for many years one of the most successful practicing physicians in this county, a surgeon-major in the Union army during the Civil War, and one of the best-loved men that ever lived in this county, was the father of Elmer E. Wooden, whose name stands as a caption for this biographical sketch, a retired merchant of the city of Greensburg, who, following in the footsteps of his honored father and grandfather, performed well his part

during the days of his larger activity in the commercial walks of his home town.

Elmer E. Wooden was born in the city of Milford, Decatur county, Indiana, December 28, 1860, the son of Dr. John L. and Sarah (Guest) Wooden, the former of whom was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on May 17, 1826, and died at his home in Greensburg, this county, November 28, 1886, the latter of whom was born in Hamilton, Ohio, on August 24, 1835, and is still living at her home in Greensburg.

Dr. John L. Wooden, a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, was the son of Levi and Frances (Wyman) Wooden, the former of whom was a native of that county, and the latter of whom was born at Bingen-on-the-Rhine, Germany. Levi Wooden's parents were among the early settlers in Shelby county, Kentucky. The Wymans emigrated to America from Germany in the year 1818, at a time the daughter, Frances, was fifteen years of age, locating first at Baltimore, Maryland, later emigrating to Shelby county, Kentucky, where Levi Wooden and Frances Wyman were married. In 1821 Levi Wooden came to Indiana, entering land in Decatur county, in Clark county and in Floyd county, making his home in this county, on the homestead four miles west of Greensburg, in Clay township. He became one of the most extensive landowners in this part of the state and was a man of large influence in the formative period of the now well-established farming region. He died in 1840, leaving a large estate and his wife, being a resourceful and energetic woman, carried on the large farming operations with much success. To Levi and Frances (Wyman) Wooden were born four children, John L., father of the immediate subject of this sketch; Mrs. Mary Barger, who died in Iowa, and Martha, who died in Illinois, and William, who died in Kansas, was a farmer.

When twenty-one years of age, John L. Wooden entered a dry goods store at Milford and for two years followed commercial pursuits, at the end of which time he determined to devote his life to the practice of medicine. He studied in the office of Dr. L. McAllister, at Milford, and in May, 1853, began the practice of his chosen profession at Andersonville, in Franklin county, this state. In the fall of 1859 he entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, from which institution he was graduated on March 1, 1860, thereafter entering the practice of medicine at Milford, this county. In the fall of 1861, Doctor Wooden volunteered his services as an assistant field surgeon for service in the Union army during the Civil War. He was attached to the Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Field Surgeon Dr. J. Y. Hitt, with the rank of captain, later being promoted to

the position of field surgeon, with the rank of major, being attached to the Sixty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, on August 18, 1862. On September 17, 1862, at Munfordsville, Kentucky, Doctor Wooden was taken prisoner by the Confederate forces, but was exchanged in the November following when he rejoined his regiment. At the battle of Chickamauga on September 20, 1863, he again was captured by the Confederates and this time was sent to Libby prison, at which time he weighed one hundred and thirty pounds; when exchanged he weighed but about ninety pounds. After an incarceration of three months in that historic prison, he again was exchanged, when he again rejoined his regiment, and served until the close of the war, becoming brigade surgeon on the staff of General Willich. At the close of the war, Doctor Wooden located in Greensburg, where he spent the remainder of his life, becoming a very successful practitioner and was loved throughout the entire county, where he was devoted to his profession and his practice to him ever was a labor of love, his devotion to humanity being paramount to any question of fees for his services; much of his practice being conducted without regard to money consideration. He was president of the Decatur County Medical Society and for many years served as examining surgeon for the United States pension board in this district.

In 1847, Dr. John L. Wooden was united in marriage to Jane Braden, who died in 1850. On October 13, 1853, Doctor Wooden married, secondly, Sarah Guest, of Milford, this county, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Branson) Guest, natives of Pennsylvania, who located in Hamilton, Ohio, later coming to this county, becoming prominent residents of the Milford neighborhood. Elizabeth Branson was a daughter of David and Sarah (Antrim) Branson, pioneers of this county. Elsewhere in this volume the reader will find set out a genealogy of the Antrim family.

To Dr. John L. and Sarah (Guest) Wooden were born four children, namely: Ida May, who married T. Edgar Hamilton, a well-known resident of this county; Dr. William H., who died in 1900, was graduated from the Ohio Medical College and for many years practiced his profession in Greensburg; Elmer E., the subject of this sketch, of the firm of Bird, Deem & Wooden, hardware merchants, now retired, and Fannie E., who married J. S. Moss, a well-known druggist of Greensburg.

Doctor and Mrs. Wooden were earnest members of the Methodist church, in the faith of which they reared their children. Doctor Wooden was a member and first commander of Pap Thomas Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, had served as commander of that post and also had served as senior vice-commander of the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of

the Republic, being held in the highest esteem by the comrades in all parts of the state. He was a Mason, and for years had served as master of Concordia lodge of that order at Greensburg. He was a Republican and ever took a good citizen's part in local politics, his views on political questions having much weight with the party managers of this county. Doctor Wooden's widow is still living and continues to take a warm interest in social and church affairs in Greensburg. She was reared a Quakeress, being a birthright member of that church, but for many years has been devoted to the work of the Methodist church, of which she is an active member. She is a member of the Department Club at Greensburg and retains a hearty interest in the affairs of that useful organization. She has hosts of admiring friends and no woman in the county is held in higher respect than she.

Elmer E. Wooden was educated in the Greensburg schools and at eighteen years of age left the high school and graduated to take a place as a clerk in the hardware store of O. P. Shriver & Company, at Greensburg, continuing in that position for seven years, at the end of which time Mr. Schriver moved to Cincinnati to engage in the same form of business and Mr. Wooden accompanied him, remaining in Cincinnati for seven years. He then returned to Greensburg and engaged in the hardware business with O. P. Schriver, under the firm name of O. P. Schriver & Company, which firm was maintained for four years, at the end of which time Mr. Schriver withdrew, and the firm was continued under the name of Bird, Deem & Wooden, this arrangement continuing from 1894 to 1900. In the latter year the firm became Bird, Meek & Wooden. In 1901 Mr. Bird withdrew from the firm, which was continued under the name of Meek & Wooden until July 9, 1913, at which time the company was dissolved, Mr. Wooden retiring from active business.

On May 7, 1905, Elmer E. Wooden was united in marriage to Della Mount, of Shelby county, daughter of Thomas J. Mount, a member of one of the pioneer families of Shelby county, a general history of which family is presented elsewhere in this volume in the biographical sketch relating to H. H. Mount. To Mr. and Mrs. Wooden have been born, Herschel, on December 31, 1907; Mary Elizabeth, October 10, 1909, and James Edgar, December 24, 1910.

Mrs. Wooden owns a fine arm west of Milford, the old Butler place, and Mr. Wooden gives much of his time to the active supervision of this farm. Mr. and Mrs. Wooden are active members of the First Methodist church of Greensburg, and their children are being reared in that faith. Mr. Wooden is a Republican and is a member of Greensburg Lodge No. 36.

Free and Accepted Masons; Lodge No. 346, Knights of Pythias, and Decatur Lodge No. 103, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His many years' connection with the commercial interests of Greensburg gives to his opinions regarding the advancement of the best interests of the city and county much value and he is regarded as one of the most public-spirited citizens in that city. Mrs. Wooden takes a prominent part in the social affairs of the city and is a valued member of the well-known Department Club of Greensburg, being a leader in the musical section of that important organization. She and her husband are very popular with their friends and are held in the highest regard by all.

SUTHERLAND MCCOY.

As stated in many other places in this volume, the McCoy family was among the first to settle in Decatur county, Indiana, Andra McCoy, who lived first in Virginia and then in Kentucky, having come to Decatur county in 1823. As one of the pioneers in Decatur county, he attained considerable prominence in the political and civic life of this county, having served a period of several years before the Civil War as county commissioner, and his name is to be found today on the west front of the Decatur county court house. Sutherland McCoy, one of the second generation of McCoy's in Decatur county, more than a quarter of a century later filled the same office, and the latter having in the decade before the Civil War served as an Indiana fighter in the West, at the outbreak of the Civil War, enlisted as a soldier and made for himself a brilliant record as a private soldier.

The late Sutherland McCoy, public-spirited citizen and farmer, who owned at the time of his death three hundred and eighty-seven acres of fine farming land in Decatur county, was born, November 8, 1829, on the farm where the McCoy children are now living, and died, April 5, 1906. He was the son of Andra, who, the son of Daniel, the son of William, was born, December 20, 1789, at Wheeling Creek, Virginia, and who moved to Nicholas county, Kentucky, in 1791, and to Decatur county, Indiana, in 1823. A splendid farmer and a good mechanic, as well as a pioneer horse breeder, he settled on the farm where his grandson and granddaughter now live. On January 15, 1818, Andra McCoy was married in Kentucky to Margaret Hopkins, who was born, September 29, 1793, and who died, August 27, 1851. Andra, himself, died, July 14, 1871. His wife taught the first Sabbath school in Fugit township at Mt. Carmel. This school probably was the first



SUTHERLAND, BENJAMIN M. AND JUSTUS B. MCCOY.

ever conducted in Decatur county. She was the mother of nine children, Columbus, George W., John H., Kate, Parthena E., the wife of David L. Miller, Sutherland, Benjamin M., Amanda and Justus Barton.

The present residence of the McCoys on the old McCoy homestead, which is a substantial and attractive dwelling, was built by Sutherland McCoy, Andra having built and lived in a log house. The latter, who was a strong man, an industrious worker and an enterprising citizen, was eminently respected during his day and generation by the people of Decatur county, and being elected as a county commissioner of this county in 1853, served thereafter a term of six years.

The late Sutherland McCoy, who was the seventh child born to his parents, Andra and Margaret (Hopkins) McCoy, pioneers of this county, crossed the plains to the Pacific coast in 1852, shortly after reaching his majority, proceeding with a company of sixty-three men from Shasta Valley, to which place they had gone to drive back the Indians. After being actively engaged for a period of thirty-three days, during which the party participated in many thrilling exploits, they returned with only twenty-seven of the original party of sixty-three men, thirty-six having been killed and wounded. Sutherland McCoy himself was wounded in the neck by an Indian arrow.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Sutherland McCoy responded to one of the early calls for volunteers and enlisted in Company G, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. During the war he was engaged in many severe battles, among which were those of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Rappahannock, Gettysburg, Thorough Gay, Mine Run, etc.

Returning from the war, Sutherland McCoy settled down to the peaceful pursuit of agriculture, and about ten years after the close of the Civil War was married, May 25, 1875, to Priscilla Kincaid, who was born, October 1, 1847, in Decatur county, Indiana. Four children were born to bless this marriage, one of whom, the third child, Mary J., who was born, June 5, 1883, died, September 5, 1899. Of the three living children, Ella was born, May 5, 1877. Amanda, who was born, January 27, 1880, was married, March 13, 1901, to Clyde William Kitchin, who was born in January, 1879, in Decatur county, Indiana. They now reside on a farm in Rush county, Indiana, and have five children, May Florence, born December 10, 1901; Martha Amanda, born November 5, 1903; Ruth and Ruby, twins, born June 4, 1907, and Clara Margaret, November 4, 1913. John Andra, the youngest child of Sutherland and Priscilla McCoy, was born, April 14, 1887, and after graduating from the Clarksburg high school, April 13, 1904, took up farming

on the old homestead, and so far as a son is able to follow in the footsteps of a worthy father, John Andra is doing this.

For almost a half century the late Sutherland McCoy was one of the leaders of the Democratic party of Decatur county. His judgment as an organization man was admitted to be of a superior order, and, possessed as he was of a genial and cordial manner, he was able to rely for his strength upon his own personality. Between 1882 and 1886 he served as county commissioner of Decatur county, filling the same office his father had so well filled before him. Religiously, the McCoys are devout members of the Springhill Presbyterian church. The late Sutherland McCoy, who was a member of the Clarksburg Masonic lodge, took a great interest in the welfare of this order.

CHARLES WILLIAM WOODWARD.

The Citizen's National Bank, of Greensburg, Indiana, which was organized as a private bank in 1866, is the oldest financial institution in the city of Greensburg. The bank having been organized by David Lovett, Levi P. Lathrop and Samuel Christy, on October 9, 1871, it was created a national bank with David Lovett as its first president, and Samuel Christy as its first cashier. These positions were later held by the Hon. Will Cumback and Louis E. Lathrop, now of Indianapolis, who filled all the offices in the institution, which at present are filled by James B. Lathrop, as president; S. P. Minear, of the Minear Dry Goods Company, vice-president, and Charles W. Woodward as cashier. The directors include Messrs. James B. Lathrop, S. P. Minear, John W. Lovett, Louis E. Lathrop, John H. Christian, C. W. Woodward and F. D. Bird.

Charles W. Woodward, who has been connected with the Citizens National Bank since 1879, a period of thirty-six years, was appointed assistant cashier on January 14, 1890, and cashier on January 8, 1901, and since then the career of Mr. Woodward has been identified with this bank, a period including practically his entire active life. This bank has a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, average deposits of three hundred thousand dollars and surplus and undivided profits of fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Woodward not only has been connected with the Citizens National Bank for thirty-six years, but he has lived in Greensburg all his life, with the exception of his youth, which was spent at Adams, Decatur county, Indiana.

Charles W. Woodward was born on July 18, 1854, at Greensburg,

Indiana, the son of Isaac L. and Christe Ann (Jackson) Woodward, the former of whom was born in Kentucky on June 3, 1830, and who died on November 1, 1914, and the latter of whom was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, the daughter of William Jackson, a pioneer citizen of Decatur county, and a native of Virginia. Isaac L. was a son of Charles Woodward, who settled on a farm west of Greensburg in 1832, eventually became a druggist and merchant at Adams, in this county, afterwards becoming a gardener before he retired from active life, when he removed to Greensburg, Indiana. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in Company G, Seventy-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for thirty days. He was a Republican in politics, and was identified with the Baptist church. His wife, who is now deceased, was a daughter of a pioneer farmer, who came from his native state of Virginia to Cincinnati in an early day, later coming to Decatur county, where he was a farmer in the pioneer days. He died in Greensburg after a long and useful life.

Charles William Woodward was reared at Adams, the eldest of a family of ten children, three who died in infancy, the others, who live at Greensburg, Indiana, being Frank, a drayman; Mrs. George W. Magee, the wife of a dry goods merchant; Mrs. F. R. Christman, whose husband is a merchant; Ion L., a merchant; Mrs. James Porter, who lives on a farm three miles from that place, and Mrs. D. A. West, the wife of a merchant.

Charles W. Woodward received his education in the schools of Adams, and was one of the first bookkeepers for the Greensburg Woolen Mills, having worked for Arthur Hutchinson for two years. Later he became a clerk for John Emmert, and a bookkeeper in a grain elevator for two and one-half years, after which he also spent six months working in a grocery store. Entering the Citizens National Bank as a bookkeeper on May 26, 1879, his rise to the position of assistant cashier in 1890, and to that of cashier in 1901, has already been related.

Mr. Woodward was married on May 12, 1880, to Candace Coy, who was a native of Greensburg, and a daughter of Matthew Coy, a pioneer resident of Greensburg, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward are the parents of one son, Arthur Coy, born on August 18, 1890, is now a student at Cornell University, of Ithaca, New York. He is a graduate of the Greensburg high school, and also of DePauw University. At Cornell he is taking an engineer course. Arthur C. Woodward was married to Hazel Ayres, of Greencastle, Indiana, and they are now living in Ithaca.

Identified as he is with one of the leading financial institutions of Greensburg and Decatur county, Mr. Woodward is, of course, well known

to the people of this county. As a banker he has had no small part in its growth and prosperity, and it may be truly said that as cashier of this institution he enjoys the confidence not only of the board of directors and officers, but also of the patrons of the bank, with whom he is exceedingly popular.

SHERMAN B. HITT, M. D.

Devoted to the noble work which his profession implies, the late Sherman B. Hitt, M. D., of Greensburg, by faithful and indefatigable service not only earned the due reward of his efforts in a material way, but proved himself eminently worthy to practice his great profession. He was a man of abiding sympathy, and his earnest zeal in behalf of his fellow men made him a popular resident of Decatur county. His understanding of the science of medicine was regarded by his patients, by his fellows in the medical profession as broad and comprehensive, and he earned for himself a distinguished place among the physicians of Decatur county.

The late Dr. Sherman B. Hitt, who was born on January 15, 1854, in Louisville, Kentucky, and who died, September 25, 1911, in Greensburg, was the son of Dr. John Y. Hitt, himself a well-known physician in two states. Dr. Sherman B. Hitt's mother was, before her marriage, Martha Ann Logan and was the daughter of Samuel Logan, one of the earliest of the pioneers of Decatur county, who came here with Thomas Ireland, whose life work is referred to repeatedly in this volume.

John Y. Hitt was born in Sullivan, Illinois, and was the son of Joel and Sarah Hitt, the former of whom, a farmer by occupation, was born on November 7, 1798, and who lived and died in the state of Kentucky, where he was a large landowner and slaveholder. His family is of English origin. Joel Hitt was one of a family of ten children, there being seven sons and three daughters. He was married in 1817. After practicing his profession for a number of years at Sullivan, Illinois, the late Dr. John Y. Hitt came to Greensburg to live about 1901, and died there on April 14, 1914. He and his wife, Martha Anne (Logan) Hitt had two children, Joel and Dr. Sherman B.

Sherman B. Hitt was educated for his profession at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he spent four years at one of the post-graduate institutions of Berlin, Germany. After practicing his profession for five years in Cincinnati, Ohio, he came to Greensburg, Indiana, and here he built up a large

and profitable practice and was highly esteemed and widely honored not only by his fellows in the medical profession, but by the public generally.

Dr. Sherman B. Hitt was married, May 9, 1895, to Mary S. Smith, a daughter of John H. and Mary Jane (Parant) Smith, the former of whom was a native of Jefferson county, Indiana, and one of a large family. Beginning life on a farm he became a successful farmer and owned a large tract of land in Decatur county. During the latter years of his life he lived in Columbus, Indiana, and died in that city. Mrs. Mary (Smith) Hitt was educated in the common and high schools of Decatur county and at Notre Dame University, located near South Bend, Indiana. She is a woman not only of wide information and of rare native intelligence, but a woman of refined and cultured habit, one who is popular in the social life of this city. As the result of her marriage to the late Sherman B. Hitt, one daughter, Gladys, was born on May 9, 1896, in Greensburg. Miss Hitt was educated in the common schools of Decatur county, and later pursued her academic work at Moores Hill College. Finally she entered the conservatory of music at Cincinnati and was a student there for three years, during which she completed the regular four years' course in vocal and instrumental music. Miss Hitt is a young woman of prominence in musical and social circles in the city of Greensburg.

Although the work of the late Dr. Sherman B. Hitt is finished, his influence goes on not only in the life of the members of his family, but also in the larger community where his work was done, since he was a man in whom the public placed implicit trust and confidence.

LAFAYETTE FORD.

Lafayette Ford, a retired railroad man and well-known citizen of Greensburg, was born on February 1, 1841, on a farm in Washington township, the son of Johnson and Eliza (Waters) Ford, natives of Kentucky, the former of whom was born in 1818, and died 1906, and the latter of whom was born in 1819, and died in 1851. She was the daughter of William Waters, a native of Kentucky and an early settler who became wealthy, owning a large tract of land in this section and large herds of live stock. Johnson Ford was a son of Bailey Ford, who was born and reared in North Carolina, and who became a follower of Daniel Boone, a pioneer in the state of Kentucky. He moved to Decatur county from Kentucky in the early

thirties, purchasing a farm in Washington township, two miles east of Greensburg. Johnson Ford settled on a farm, immediately after his marriage, known as the Waters farm, and after the Waters estate was settled up, he removed to Hendricks county. He died suddenly on the streets of Indianapolis. Of his eight children, four are now deceased, Alfred died in the service of his country during the Civil War; James died in Nebraska; the third born, was Mrs. Mary Smith; Mrs. Malinda McKee died near Brownsburg; Arnold lives at Miami, Indiana; William lives in Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Ida Smith lives in Brownsburg, Indiana, and Lafayette is the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Ford is a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted on President Lincoln's first call for volunteers on April 14, 1861. He served in Company F, Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three months and was engaged in the first battle on Cheat river, where the first rebel general was killed. Upon his second enlistment, September 9, 1861, he became a soldier in Company E, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years. During this period he served under Capt. M. C. Conett, and Col. George W. Hazard, a brutal officer who was cashiered, and thereafter was succeeded by Colonel Gazely, who was also cashiered. He was succeeded by Colonel Hull, who was wounded, and who was succeeded by Colonel Ward, now an attorney at Versailles. The principal engagements in which Mr. Ford served were the battles of Stone's River, Chickamauga, siege of Atlanta, and many skirmishes and minor battles. He was mustered out of service, October 4, 1864.

After the war, Mr. Ford returned home to Decatur county, and farmed in Washington township for one year, and then farmed near Peru, Indiana, for about seven years. Subsequently, he engaged in railroading as express messenger and baggage man on the Wabash railroad for thirty-five years. In 1912, he retired, and in October of that year removed to Greensburg, where he has since been living.

In 1868, Mr. Ford was first married to Louisiana Isabelle Johnson, of Decatur county, the daughter of William P. Johnson, an early settler of the county, who bore him one child, Dr. Walter D. Ford, a well-known physician of Detroit, Michigan, who married Clara M. Dean. Mr. Ford lived in Detroit during his long service on the railroad.

On October 17, 1912, Mr. Ford was again married to Mrs. Elizabeth Ann (Guest) Perry, of Decatur county, who was born on November 14, 1843, in Clay township, and is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Branson)

Guest, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively, who first settled in Ohio, and from Ohio came to Indiana in the late thirties.

John and Elizabeth (Branson) Guest have nine children: Thomas, born on March 18, 1827; Hannah, January 5, 1829, and died on June 14, 1869; David, March 28, 1831, and died on October 23, 1855; Stephen, June 6, 1833, died on July 26, 1847; Sarah, August 24, 1835, married Dr. Wooden; Mary, May 17, 1838, died on October 12, 1852; Moses, November 16, 1840, died on August 24, 1853; Elizabeth A., November 14, 1843, is the present wife of Mr. Ford; Louisa J., October 27, 1846.

Elizabeth (Branson) Guest, the wife of John Guest and the mother of the above named children, was a daughter of David and Sarah (Antrim) Branson. The Antrim family was a very famous family, not only in this country, but abroad. The first of the Antrims to settle in this country was John Antrim, who received a large grant of land from the English king. James, the direct ancestor of Mrs. Ford, and a brother of John, purchased land from him. The family was originally of Irish extraction, and probably belonged to the landed gentry class of County Antrim, Ireland. They, as well as the Bransons, were Quakers. A genealogical history of the family has been issued by people at Burlington, New Jersey. An old Friends church built in the blockhouse at High street, Burlington, was the house of worship of the Antrims of that city. James Antrim, a brother of John Antrim, heretofore referred to, came to America from England, and settled in Mansfield township, New Jersey, some time between 1678 and 1680. His son, James, had a son, James, whose daughter, Sarah, was born on October 7, 1764, and who died, July 23, 1821. She married David Branson, heretofore referred to.

Mrs. Lafayette Ford was first married to Walliam S. Perry, who was born in Decatur county, 1834, and who died, April 10, 1911.

A Republican in politics, the venerable Lafayette Ford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of Zion Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, of Detroit, Michigan. His career has been long and honorable, and he is glad to spend his last days in the county of his birth, where his early friendships were formed, and where lived many people whom he dearly loved. In some respects Mr. Ford's life has appeared to be a charmed one. During his valiant service as a soldier in the Civil War, he received seven bullet holes in his clothing, but was never wounded. In fact, these entire seven narrow escapes were all incidents of the battle of Stone's River. Moreover, he took part in the one hundred and four days of con-

tinuous fighting from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and here he also escaped. Mr. and Mrs. Ford are splendid people, intelligent, well informed, sociable and hospitable. Both are well preserved and enjoy the best of health.

ROLLIN A. TURNER.

Rollin A. Turner, a member of the law firm of Treemain & Turner, and a graduate of the Harvard law school in 1907, is the son of a pioneer Methodist minister of this section of Indiana, and himself one of the brilliant young men of the fourth congressional district.

Mr. Turner has been well prepared for the practice of law. Aside from graduating from the public schools of Greensburg and from the Greensburg high school in 1900, he pursued for four years an academic course at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from this institution. After graduating from DePauw in 1904 he entered Harvard University in the fall of that year, and for three years was a student of the law department, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1907. Hundreds of young men enter the Harvard law school every year, but comparatively few of them remain to graduate, on account of the very high standard of the institution. It is impossible for the derelict or the stupid, or for the brilliant young man who refuses or declines to study, to get a diploma from this institution, and it is a mark of distinction to any young man that he holds a diploma from the Harvard law school, for practically half of the freshman class is dropped at the end of the first semester, because of failure to maintain the standard of studentship required by this institution.

The firm of Treemain & Turner within a comparatively brief period has built up an extensive practice, not only in Decatur county, but in the courts of other counties adjoining Decatur, and in the state and federal courts as well. Rollin A. Turner is not only a profound student of the law, well learned in legal principles and well informed in present day jurisprudence, but he is what is commonly called a successful practitioner in court, and his success has been builded upon careful and painstaking study of the minutest details involved in every case presented to him. He never goes into the court room unprepared, and his habits in this particular are not difficult to explain. Careful and methodical work was required of him during the time he was a student of the law.

Rollin A. Turner was born, July 26, 1881, at Laurel in Franklin county.

Indiana, the son of the Rev. J. W. and Lizzie (Woodfill) Turner, the former of whom was a native of Indiana, and the latter of whom was a daughter of William S. Woodfill, one of the pioneer citizens and business men of Decatur county. Of Rollin Turner's ancestry it may be said, that the Rev. J. W. Turner was a son of Rev. Isaac Turner, one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of southeastern Indiana, and himself a native of England, whose wife was Alice Turner, and who came to America in 1854. The Rev. J. W. Turner, who now resides on a farm in Decatur county, spent thirty years in the ministry of the Methodist church, retiring in 1905, and locating on his present farm. He was born, August 11, 1857, in Dearborn county, Indiana, and was graduated from Moores Hill College with the class of 1878, receiving, later, the degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Divinity. He was married in 1880 to Lizzie Woodfill. During his career as a minister, he was located at the Trinity church, of Madison, Indiana, the Irvington church, at Indianapolis, the Trinity church at Louisville, the Trinity church at Evansville, and, finally, was presiding elder of the Evansville district, and pastor of St. Paul's church at Rushville when he retired.

Of the mother of Rollin Turner, who, before her marriage to Rev. J. W. Turner, was Lizzie Woodfill, it may be said that she is the daughter of William S. and Sarah A. (Talbot) Woodfill, the latter of whom was the daughter of H. H. Talbot, the first clerk of Decatur county. William S. and Sarah (Talbot) Woodfill had four children, Elizabeth, who married the Rev. Mr. Turner, was the eldest. The others are, William Wirt, of Greensburg; Harry Talbot, who is superintendent of the Greensburg gas and electric plant, and Web Woodfill, secretary and treasurer of the Greensburg Gas and Electric Company. William S. Woodfill passed away, July 25, 1899, and his wife, the mother of Mrs. J. W. Turner, died, October 31, 1898. The former was born in Owen county, Kentucky, November 16, 1825, and was the son of Gabriel and Eleanor (Pullam) Woodfill, of Welsh and English extraction, the Woodfill family having been established in Pennsylvania in early colonial days. The Rev. Gabriel Woodfill, the great-grandfather of William S. Woodfill, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, and moved from Shelby county, Kentucky, to Jefferson county, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a minister in the Methodist church in Kentucky and Indiana, and a man of large influence in the pioneer communities. Andrew Woodfill, the son of Rev. Gabriel Woodfill, and the grandfather of William S. Woodfill, was born in Pennsylvania, and spent most of his life at Madison, Indiana, where he entered government land, and where he was married to a Miss Mitchell. He and his wife had twelve children, eight of whom lived to maturity. Gabriel Woodfill, one of the sons of Andrew Woodfill, and the

father of William S. Woodfill, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1800, and though he emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana with his parents, he later returned to Kentucky and there was a farmer and tavern keeper. He came to Greensburg, Indiana, November 16, 1830, and here during his life took a prominent part in the financial and commercial life of Decatur county, subsequently establishing a general mercantile store, which has been under the management of the Woodfill family for almost a century. Gabriel Woodfill's first wife was Eleanor Pullam, who bore him three children, Andrew, William S., the father of Mrs. J. W. Turner, and Mary, who married Henry Christian. Upon the death of his first wife, Gabriel Woodfill married Elizabeth Van Pelt, daughter of Joseph Van Pelt, and there were three children by this second union, James M., John, deceased, and Catherine, the wife of Rev. James Crawford. The store with which William S. Woodfill became associated in 1825, after his death was operated under the name of W. S. Woodfill's son, and is now under the individual management of W. W. Woodfill.

The Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Elizabeth (Woodfill) Turner have had seven children: Rollin A., the subject of this sketch, is the eldest; Sarah married Louis C. Uhl, of Huntingburg; Lieut. William W. Turner, of the United States navy, is stationed at Annapolis, Maryland; Harry D., James W., Jr., Rachel and Welwirt live on the home farm.

Rollin A. Turner was married, June 1, 1910, to Lillian Hill, of Greensburg, the daughter of W. J. and Lillian Hill, old residents of Greensburg. The former, a native of Ireland, is a traveling salesman for Young, Smythe, Field & Company, of Philadelphia, and has resided in Greensburg for the past thirty-five years. He is a well-to-do and substantial citizen, who has extensive property interests in real estate and business blocks in this city.

In 1914, Rollin A. Turner was nominated by the fourth district convention as the Republican candidate for congress in this district. Although he made a most vigorous fight, the fourth district is strongly Democratic, and Mr. Turner was defeated, but he is, today, one of the leaders of the Republican party in the fourth district, and is one of the counsellors of the party in state politics. Mr. Turner is a member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, of Greensburg, while Mrs. Turner is a member of St. Mary's Catholic church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. At college, Mr. Turner was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Greek letter fraternity, as well as other Greek letter societies, local in their membership.

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